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Prize Winning Reporter Fired

Carden Says People Buying Too Many TV Sets; Announces 1952 Bank Profit

By STAFF WRITER

People are buying too many television sets and saving too little, both here in Hawaii and on the Mainland.

That was the opinion voiced by E. W. Carden, president of the Bank of Hawaii, in answer to questions last week. Although stating that he does not believe as many television sets are being sold locally as general publicity indicates, Carden expressed some alarm over the number of sets being purchased by those who can ill afford them.

On the Mainland, too, Carden said he noticed on a recent trip that tenant areas are well spotted with television aerials.

"I'm sure most of those people could have spent the money better on their children," he said.

Hits Selling Practices

The selling practices of television dealers here came in for brief criticism by the bank presi-

dent as he compared the low down payments presently required with the inflationary selling practices that preceded the last depression. Automobile dealers are also guilty of the same practices, Carden said, and automobiles are an item along with television in what he indicated much unwise buying is taking place.

The answers came at a press conference last Thursday at which Carden released his annual report to the bank's stockholders announcing a net operating profit for the past year of \$904,543.29. Carden's report listed the distribution of that profit as follows:

Dividends paid—	\$2.40 per share.....	\$396,000.00
Transferred to Reserve for Contingencies		316,590.37
Transferred to Undivided Profit.....		191,952.92

"A bank ought to make profits

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J. Boney To Seek Compensation for Fall On S-B Job

A couple of years ago, James B. Boney wrote a series of articles that won for the Star-Bulletin an award from the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Today, he is off the sheet after a forced "resignation" because he was sick too often.

But he charges that his present ailment, which has him flat on his back in Tripler Army Hospital, is the result of a fall he suffered last fall while covering the political campaign on the Big Island as an assigned duty for the Star-Bulletin. Dr. Dorian Pasocovitz, who has treated him, says he believes there is a "rela-

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442nd Directors Overrule Members; To Sponsor Entry In JJCC Girl Contest

Extra pressure from the Japanese Junior Chamber of Commerce, exerted through spokesmen among the 442nd Club's officers, is believed by a number of members to be responsible for a decision of the board of directors to ignore the expressed wishes of the club's general membership and sponsor an entry in the contest to be queen of the coming Cherry Blossom Festival.

But it was soon apparent at the February meeting of the board of directors that JJCC-minded directors were not going to accept the mandate of the members quietly. Among those who spoke strongly in favor of sponsoring an entry in the contest for Cherry Blossom Festival Queen were Masato Doi, 442nd president, and Shigeo Kanemoto, vice president. Both are attorneys and both are members of the JJCC.

Strictly For Sales

Argument of those favoring such sponsorship differed, however, from that given at the January meeting. Then those favoring 442nd sponsorship of a contestant argued that the whole affair would tend to further local understanding of Japanese cul-

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Waialua Suit Is Harassment By Law, Rania Says

"Waialua used to employ 3,000 men and turn out 30,000 to 40,000 tons of sugar. Today they employ 1,000 and turn out 65,000 tons."

Tony Rania, ILWU Local 142 president, says these are the vital statistics behind a situation out of which has come a suit for more than \$100,000 by the Waialua Agricultural Co. against the union and six union leaders. The company charges "slowdown." The union has charged this long time that the company has tried to speed up operations past the normal work rate.

"They tried to buy the leaders out," says Rania, "and they couldn't. Now they are trying the 'get tough' policy Castle & Cooke has used before. It takes

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Bureau of Budget Favored by SSB; HGEA Decides Against Taking Vote

While forces for and against the salaries standardization provision of Act 320 were girding themselves for battle in the legislature, most observers believed the much disputed provision would be repealed, though none cared to predict what might eventually be substituted in its place.

Many favored an across-the-board raise of from five to ten per cent, as proposed in bills presented to the legislature. At least, they pointed out, no group of employes could charge inequality or favoritism.

Favoritism was precisely the charge being leveled by some at the Territorial bureau of the budget, which department enjoyed

some of the largest increases. Critics felt the legislature erred in making Paul J. Thurston, director of the budget, a member of the salaries standardization board, and further argued that no Territorial civil service figure should have been either a member of the board or a functionary.

Thurston's Men Get More

Increases in retroactive pay due the comparatively small number of employes of the bureau of the budget total \$13,306, the highest single amount, \$4,423.23 due Curtis Heen, son of Sen. William Heen. Robert Ellis and R. Takasaki each have \$2,839.96 due, while Manuel Fernandez should receive

(more on page 4)

SMITH ACT TRIAL

GOVT. TRIES TO "REHABILITATE" KAWANO; WITNESS MISSES CUE

Ex-Communist Jack H. Kawano, the prosecution's key and last witness, pleaded ignorance and no recollection from the witness stand in the final hours of his examination in the Hawaii Smith Act trial Wednesday as Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein shot questions at him on union and other matters he had previously testified to.

Chief Prosecutor John C. Walsh, who said

Mr. Kawano

government re-



direct examination that the prosecution intends to "rehabilitate" Kawano, constantly stood up to object to Gladstein's questions, arguing that Kawano has answered he does not know.

Rank and File Answered

The rehabilitating process, which followed several days of withering cross-examination of the witness by defense attorneys, included reading of letters, a RECORD editorial and material which Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds objected to as "self-serving."

Judge Jon Wilg also allowed the prosecution to read a public letter Kawano wrote to ILWU members in early 1951 and a letter he had written to the ILWU

(more on page 4)

J. Thompson Files 63-Page Reply To HHC Accusations

John C. Thompson, assistant to the executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, who was ordered fired by the commission, has filed a 63-page rebuttal to the action. His document is the result of the refusal of the commission to grant him an appeal hearing.

Thompson begins his lengthy statement by expressing regrets that the commission's refusal has "forced" him to put HHC discrepancies in writing. But the action of the commission leaves him no recourse, he adds, since the public has been left with the impression that he is guilty of mismanagement of HHC property and funds.

Presenting what he calls "in-

(more on page 6)

Salaries, Sales Tax Seen As Hottest Issues In Legis.; 'Economy' GOP Move



GOVERNOR KING Will Push Economy

As both houses of the legislature rolled into action this week, after organization of the House of Representatives had been delayed by dickering between Fong Republicans, Democrats and the "Diehard 12" Republican Big Five party liners who had opposed Fong's speakership, a number of issues loomed large as potentially the most controversial of the present session. They included:

- The salaries standardization schedule. Slated for early action, this measure would apparently be attacked on a number of grounds, among them being (a) inequality, (b) faulty handling of appeals and (c) inability of outside islands to pay. It would be strongly defended, on the other hand, by workers' organizations, especially from the outside islands where poor pay has generally been the rule among county employes.
- The sales tax. Regrouping its

(more on page 5)

Better Offer Spurns Molokai H.C.A. To Break Pine Pacts

Offers "several times" the rental fees being paid Molokai homesteaders by pineapple companies at present are the inspiration for investigations being made this week by members of the Molokai Homesteaders Cooperative Association into the possibility of breaking the existing contracts.

According to present terms, contracts with the Pacific Pineapple Co., the California Packing Corp., and Libby, McNeill & Libby pay homesteaders \$70 per month per tract of 35 acres. At present, many of these contracts have three years to run and there is a five-year optional period during which the leasing

companies are granted first chance at leasing.

But homesteaders feel there may be a strong possibility that these contracts may be broken, and they are at present conferring with various legislative figures as to the best plan of action.

Cannery Planned

Although they would not disclose the names of the parties now attempting to lease their land, the RECORD learned that the capital to finance the possible leasing comes from the Mainland and that plans for a Molokai cannery have been discussed.

The homesteaders, long dissat-

(more on page 3)

Blast Against Ike Gets Press Blackout

The dailies, including those in Honolulu, editorially kicked about official government news censorship. The secrecy imposed on State Secretary John Foster Dulles' talk with members of Congress—which his listeners leaked out—was very bad, the dailies complained.

BUT THE DAILIES played news just as the Eisenhower administration planned it. After a White House briefing by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and later, Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen Dulles, congressmen interviewed by reporters, in tight-lipped, dramatic fashion, said the national situation was serious.

Majority House Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) said: "Everybody knows the world picture is grim and will impose a heavy economic burden on us."

The kind of play the papers gave this "grim" remark indicated that a new, alarmingly serious situation had arisen. But nothing like it had taken place. This was another move to whip up war sentiment and the dailies were willing instruments.

THE VERY SAME DAILIES that complained about censorship in Washington blacked out news their reporters filed from Washington. The same day that Halleck's "grim" situation report received front page play, a member of Congress blasted Eisenhower as a faker. Did most Americans read about this sharp attack launched by Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.)? Most Americans, didn't. The big business dominated press took care of that.

In a blistering speech on the floor of the House February 18, Price said Eisenhower's State of the Union message contained "false" statements about Korea and caused a flood of statements by government officials which might well lead to all-out war.

PRICE SAID one of the most important factors in the election of Eisenhower was his "implied promise that if elected, he would order the war in Korea to an early and honorable end." Millions of Americans, he said, "consider that part of Eisenhower's contract with them."

But in his message, Eisenhower had only two things to say about Korea, the congressman charged. They were "just window dressing." The two points raised, according to Price were:

- Training more Korean troops for action, and,
- quoting the President, "that the Seventh Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China."

THE POLICY of training and using Koreans (using Asians to kill Asians) has

been in practice for many months and Eisenhower knew this was nothing new, Price said. As to the second part, Price continued, "I contend that to say that the Seventh Fleet will no longer be employed to shield Communist China runs contrary to the facts which President Eisenhower knew to be true and amounts to a political statement to reflect upon the integrity of the previous administration."

Eisenhower knew, Price charged, the Seventh Fleet was protecting Chiang Kai-shek's regime on Formosa. "It is, therefore, a sham to say we no longer will continue to shield Red China."

"DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES" resulted from the message, Price said. It set off a chain reaction of irresponsible proposals from prominent Republicans who stir the fires of war. Thus, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said he hopes Eisenhower's policy would lead to invasion of China. The Republicans proposed the U. S. impose a blockade on China, "alone if necessary." Sen. Robert A. Taft contemplates using U. S. troops on the Chinese mainland and use of atomic bombs in Korea.

Rep. John McCormack (D., Mass.), who gave outspoken support to Price, remarked that what GOP leaders said are "warlike statements. They are provocative."

China: Congress and 5-Year Plan

While the bi-partisans talked up war, in China, steps taken by the new government indicated marked progress along economic, political and cultural lines. As outlined in the Common Programme New China will take a significant step in 1953 to elect by universal franchise local congresses (groups of villages, county and province) and the all-China people's congress. The national congress will adopt a constitution, ratify the outline of the five-year plan of national construction and elect a new central people's government.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the Central People's Government Council made on January 13 in Peking, indicated stability of the new government, which has carried out agrarian reform and is moving into industrialization of China's vast resources. The people of all walks of life have been organized so that broad, direct participation of people in government is the next step to fulfill the plans of national construction.

The resolution of the Central People's Government Council said that when New China was established three years ago, the

vast changes of the age-old feudal system had just begun, "the people were not so fully mobilized and the conditions were not yet mature for the convening of the all-China people's congress." In accordance with the Common Programme, the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference therefore exercised the functions and powers of the all-China people's congress, enacted the organic law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and elected the Central People's Government Council . . . and vested in it the authority to exercise state power."

IN THE VAST continental nation, major changes are taking place. The Hwai river dam to control floods and institute irrigation has 10 million people working on its many phases. Railways have been built to connect the various cities and towns in the network of communication.

NEWS BURIED OR UNPUBLISHED

Major General Calixto Duque, top general of the Philippines army, according to the United Press, Dec. 21, declared categorically that there is no evidence that the Huk forces have been receiving outside aid. Speculative reports have in the past attributed agrarian discontent to "Communist agents" from Moscow and Peking.

IN THE SEVENTH YEAR of the Indo-China war, the Vietminh forces control two-thirds of the country, UP reported, Dec. 19 from Hanoi. The war has cost France 135,000 casualties as well as many billions of francs.

The Vietnam Council of Ministers reported in early January that the prime task of 1953 is to replenish and increase the resistance forces so as to lay a foundation for a general counter-offensive, according to the Vietnam News Agency.

The Delhi Times recently reported that the U. S. intends to give direct military support to French colonialists by sending its armed forces to Indo-China. In an article entitled "U. S. Control Over North Indo-China," the Indian paper said Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, presented a memorandum to the U. S. National Security Council proposing that measures be taken for establishing strategic points on the Asian mainland itself. U. S. Chiefs of Staff, the Delhi Times pointed out, regard the northern part of Indo-China in the Red River Delta region as a "most suitable area" for concentration of troops and equipment and for a regular supply of ammunition and foodstuffs. The memorandum states, the Times said, that

News from Inner Mongolia in mid-January announced the establishment of 11 new creameries to handle 2,250,000 gallons of milk, for the manufacture of dairy products. This amount doubles that of 1952.

In the past, Inner Mongolia's milk output was confined to household use and surplus valued at one million tons of grain annually was wasted. The first creamery was set up in 1951.

CHINA, EXPLOITED by foreign powers in the past, is now discovering her rich resources. In January, rich deposits of coal in the Wei River area (a tributary of the Yellow River) were found and the government reported that in less than two years of concentrated surveys, two new coal fields have been explored.

IN NORTH CHINA, new, rich iron deposits have been discovered. This report follows announcement of discoveries in the Lungyen iron mining area.

Industrial plants are going up in Shansi province and other areas, and the education department of the government recently announced the stepped up training of technical personnel for the factories.

France's difficult position in Indo-China and her incapability to implement control in that country without foreign aid would enable Americans to gain a strong position in Indo-China in a comparatively brief period.

THE WAR IN MALAYA will cost Britain \$257,000,000 in the forthcoming year, the highest figure since the war began in Malaya.

British revenue in Malaya has dropped steadily and the government will be obliged to borrow \$100,000,000 to meet this great military outlay, the Associated Press reported from Singapore.

GENERAL CHEN CHENG has been retired from the Chinese Nationalist forces, which have four times the number of generals as the U. S. army, despite the fact that the U. S. army is 10 times the size of the Kuomintang army.

REP. WALTER NORBLAD (Ore.) said recently, the U. S. navy has more than three and a half times more officers of the rank of captain and above than it had at the height of World War II, when it had twice as many men.

The regular U. S. air force has more colonels than first and second lieutenants combined, and only two and a half times more lieutenants than generals.

In May 1945, the army had 1,074 generals and 6,000,000 men. It now has 499 generals and 1,500,000 men.

7 Hawaii Firms Among 1,000 Biggest in U.S.; 2 Banks In Top 100

Big Five firms generally viewed by Islanders as big frogs in a very small puddle are among the 1,000 biggest manufacturing corporations in America, according to the Federal Trade Commission report on interlocking directorates, issued by the U. S. Government Printing Office, 1951.

The report shows that seven firms rank among the 1,000, with Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., placing No. 332.

Besides the manufacturing corporations in the top 1,000 bracket, the report also shows that the Bank of Hawaii and the Bishop National Bank are among the 100 largest commercial banks in the country.

The seven island manufacturing firms and their position of rank in the 1,000 bracket are:

Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.	No. 332
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.	" 438
H. C. & S. Co., Ltd.	" 524
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	" 633
Ewa Plantation Co.	" 799
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	" 877
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	" 993

California Packing Corporation is No. 134 on the list of 1,000, Libby, McNeill & Libby is No. 154, and Creameries of America (Dairy-men's Association, Ltd., is the local branch) is No. 544.

The non-commercial companies such as the Big Five and Matson Navigation Co. are not treated in this study.

The interlocks between Hawaiian Pineapple

Co. and the sugar companies, and between all these firms and the two banks, are duly pointed out. But this is no news to Island people, who know all about such interlocking without having to read a government document.

The FTC report is a study of interlocking directorates in the 1,000 largest manufacturing corporations and some 330 other great corporations in the U. S., including Hawaii.

The gist of the FTC's conclusion is that: "Among the largest companies there were in 1946 a substantial and significant variety of interlocking directorates, which, by virtue of the character of the businesses of the companies, involved reasonable probabilities that competition would be reduced thereby . . ." But since most of the interlocks were protected by law, there's nothing to be done about the situation.



WOULD REPEAL TAFT-HARTLEY—Rep. Kenneth Keating (R., N. Y.) tells House labor committee he believes non-Communist oath provision of Taft-Hartley Act should be required of employers. Waiting to testify is Rep. Robert Byrd (D., W. Va.), who has introduced bill for outright repeal of Taft-Hartley. (Federated Pictures)

Crippled Worker Is Celebrated Case In Compensation File; On Welfare Now

By STAFF WRITER

"I used to work on the plantation for a dime a day. Now I couldn't get even that. Who'd hire a man that's crippled up the way I am?"

That's the story in brief, of the grizzled worker who sat in an anteroom of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau Tuesday and puffed on a hand-rolled cigarette. He eyed his bandaged foot as he waited for a hearing, and told something of his life and the accident that made him a celebrated case among those who have received compensation.

The Ackerman Brothers Insurance Agency fought clear to the Territorial Supreme Court to keep from paying Manuel Rivas compensation—and they lost.

It happened back in 1947 when Rivas, a worker born in Puerto Rico, 54 years ago, was working on an airstrip at Kahuku. During his lunch hour, he and a friend went to eat in the shade of a clump of bushes. But a truck driver didn't see them and ran his vehicle into the bushes. Rivas was hit solidly and almost killed, though his companion escaped injury. After the injured man was out of danger, the doctors tried to put his leg together, but they succeeded only partially. He was crippled for life.

Can't Sleep From Pain
"When you're younger," said Rivas, "you don't mind a lot of these things. I broke my arm once, see, and this ankle, but I didn't mind that. I went ahead and worked. But this other leg was different. Lots of nights I sit up, because I can't sleep from the pain."

When he first sought compensation, Ackerman Brothers, who insured the contractor, argued that he didn't have anything coming. He was on his own time eating lunch, they argued, and even though he was hit by a company truck, it wasn't the company's responsibility.

Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who represented Rivas, argued that the company owed Rivas just as much as it could be made to pay. Director William Douglas of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau agreed, and awarded Rivas \$7,500 plus medical costs, the limit under the law at that time. The insurance company appealed and

the supreme court held with Douglas.

On Welfare Now

But no one can live on \$7,500 for the rest of his life and today Rivas is on welfare.

"I'm a good worker," he says, "but who wants to hire a man in my shape."

In addition to that, he has recently developed ulcers on the leg that was shattered and Tuesday he was back at the workmen's compensation office again seeking the cost of medical treatment for those ulcers.

At the hearing, he was represented by James King of Bouslog and Symonds, and it appeared he would be awarded those costs, but he doubted he'd ever get another job—even at a dime a day. And he feels he should be contributing to the support of his two children, aged 9 and 10, who are in the custody of his divorced wife.

But he's seen how much better times on the plantation are now. Since the union organized and won wage increases, he says, "A lot of people can drive cars. Back in those days, no plantation worker had anything like that."

"Of course," he grinned, "when you're in the union, they call you a Red, but the way they act, they don't believe in God."

The Rivas case, successful though it was under limitations of the moment, may well be considered by proponents of bills before the present session of the legislature to allow injured workmen the right of suing employers, despite the law. At present, a worker who accepts the benefits accorded him by the workmen's compensation law may not sue.

13 Per Cent Hike In British Food Prices

LONDON (ALN)—Government figures published in the Board of Trade Journal show that in 1952, food prices rose by 13 per cent.

Prices of clothing went down by 5 per cent and of household durable goods (furniture, floor coverings, etc.) by 2 per cent.

Compared with December 1951, the retail price index showed a rise of 6 per cent in December 1952.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEN. "DOC" WILLIAM HILL is reported somewhat less a lobby operator at this early stage of the legislative session than he was two years ago—at least in the lobby of the Young Hotel. Last session, he maintained two rooms, one at the Moana and another at the Young. But thus far, he hasn't been seen in the Young where many of his colleagues operate.

★ ★
REMEMBERING—that he must run for reelection two years from now, "Doc" Hill is presently playing a very cozy game, GOP politicians say. He made some to-do about the chairmanship of the Senate ways and means committee, for instance, but the politicians say that was strictly an act. He didn't want the chairmanship, they say, because it's too not a spot for him at present. On the other hand, if the sales tax snout pass, for instance, he can tell its opponents he would have killed it if he had been chairman. Or if it fails, he can tell the Chamber of Commerce he'd have pushed it through if he'd only been "sitting in the catbird seat." The latter, of course, would be the true reaction of the Big Island senator who plugged for the measure last session. But just now he has the voters on his mind.

★ ★
THE ADVERTISER, for its part has devoted most of its energies for the past week attacking Hiram Fong and his Republican backers in the House for refusing to knuckle under to the efforts of Percy Lydgate, Hebdien Porteus and others to dump him out of the speakership. The "Tiser" castigates Fong & Co. as being "politically corrupt" for making deals with the Democrats—ignoring the fact that Lydgate backers approached Akoni Pule on the Big Island and J. B. Fernandez on Kauai with deals of their own—and ignoring the many, many, deals that g-r-e-e-t Republican, Sen. Robert A. Taft, has made with Dixiecrats to win points he wanted at the moment.

★ ★
REP. MANUEL PASCHOAL of Maui is probably most disappointed of the 12 Lydgate backers who didn't get the committee assignments they'd like to have had. Paschoal for the last two sessions has been chairman of the committee on public health, where he could swing his weight so as to sew up a good portion of the 400-odd votes at Kalapapa Settlement. This time the position went to Democratic Rep. Dee DuPont—who can undoubtedly make good use of it. Paschoal, however, did get the chairmanship of the committee on utilities and transportation.

★ ★
ALTHOUGH professing disappointment openly, there were signs that the 12 Republicans who backed Lydgate were secretly relieved that Speaker Fong handed out appointments to them as generously as he did. Of 19 committees, eight are chaired by members of the "diehard 12." A good number of Republicans saw Fong's appointments of Lydgate to chairman of the committee on labor and industrial relations, J. Ward Russell to chairman of the committee on education, and "Buster" McGuire to the committee on police and military affairs, as efforts to bury the hatchet and leave the door wide open to the diehards to come back to the fold of which he is now chief shepherd.

★ ★
Riley Allen Wrote It!
"Signal lesson of the Inland Boatmen's strike, ended last evening, is:
"The most effective time to arbitrate is before, not after!"
—Editorial, Star-Bulletin
February 9, 1953

VETERAN PRINTERS GIVE WARNING

Two Congressmen Say T-H Law Means Death to Unions

WASHINGTON (FP)—Two veteran printers, Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.) and Rep. George M. Rhodes (D., Pa.) warned Congress February 18 that the Taft-Hartley law will mean the death of their union unless it is amended substantially.

Dingell, who will get his 40-year button from the International Typographical Union (AFL) March 15, said: "I fought for my union, I bled for it and I suffered for it. Unless this terrible law is removed from around its neck, the union will die and with it, the fine craft of the industry."

Appearing at House labor committee hearings on T-H, Dingell and Rhodes pressed for adoption of amendments which would allow the printers to establish a closed shop. Rhodes' amendment would extend the same right to all unions.

To declarations by Dixiecrat and Republican committee members that the closed shop would destroy the right to work of individuals, Dingell replied with a charge that the "right to work" slogan is a phony propaganda trick. He said it was dreamed up by employers who really care nothing about the right of workers to their jobs.

Runaway Shop

Rhodes joined him in this charge and cited a plant of the Vanity Fair Textile Co., which closed down its Pennsylvania mill on a week's notice, leaving without jobs hundreds of workers who had spent most of their lives in the plant. The company then opened a new mill at Jackson, Ala., and enlisted the local chamber of commerce in an anti-union drive featuring the phony plea for the "right to work."

Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., N. C.) insisted that a monopoly in labor, such as he said the ITU seeks, is the same as "any other monopoly."

"Not at all," Dingell replied. "Your industrial monopoly exploits the consumer without regard to efficiency or quality. The ITU, on the other hand, has guaranteed the highest standards of efficiency in the industry. Every time we get a pay raise, our standards of output are raised, so the employer benefits from the raise himself."

Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D., Tex.) complained that if the closed shop is granted to the ITU, every other union will demand it.

"There is a way to meet that problem," Dingell replied. "Write into the law that a union must guarantee a standard of efficiency among its workers to qualify for the closed shop and you'll solve the problem."

Unions Will Be Wrecked

Other committee members said the union shop is "just like the closed shop anyhow." Dingell and Rhodes demonstrated the difference and cited the long apprenticeship program of ITU. They said that under the union shop, employers can get into the union friends and relatives who have no training or ability. This can't happen under the closed shop, they said.

"Under our working rules," Rhodes explained, "the union supplies men when they are needed. That doesn't happen under a union shop. In case after case, history has shown employers under the union shop can hire anybody and then force them into the union. Then when jobs get scarce, these men turn to the union for jobs. If

they don't get them, they begin tearing down the union. If that keeps up, unions will be wrecked in a time of depression."

Rhodes said the ITU still maintains the closed shop, "but under Taft-Hartley you can stop it if you insist. It will mean the end of the union and chaos in the industry."

Dingell's bill is HR 2510. It would allow the closed shop in the printing and publishing industry and would prohibit the NLRB from determining the proper scope or content of collective bargaining. It would make it an unfair labor practice for a union to engage in a strike to compel an employer to deal with it unless it has been certified as collective bargaining agent.

Rhodes' bill is HR 2511. It would permit any type of union security agreement and would make the Federal law supreme over state laws, thus banning local legislation against union and closed shops.

At the hearings February 16, Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D., Ill.) testified that T-H is "a bundle of big and little sticks usable against labor." Rep. Robert L. Conden (D., Calif.) testified on his bill, HR 3067, containing 10 amendments to T-H, but admitted under questioning he fears "maybe some kind of compulsory arbitration is necessary." He was elected with labor backing.

More On Molokai

(from page 1)

ified by what they consider "dirt cheap" rentals paid them by the pineapple companies now operating, have expressed strong interest in proposals offered by the newcomers. At present, 178 members of the Molokai Homesteaders Cooperative Association lease their land for the growth of pineapples.

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GOVT. TRIES TO "REHABILITATE" KAWANO; WITNESS MISSES CUE

(from page 1)
International convention held in Honolulu in April 1951. In these letters Kawano charged Communist domination of the union.
When Gladstein tried to introduce evidence that ILWU membership of Kawano's former longshore union answered the witness' letter, Judge Wiig upheld prosecution objection, saying Kawano has answered he knows nothing about the rank and file action.

In Gladstein's re-cross examination of Kawano it was brought out that the delegates at the 1951 ILWU International convention, without a dissenting vote, decided that Kawano's letter was not worth reading. It was thrown in a waste basket and President Harry Bridges called Kawano a "traitor" and a "rat."

Poor To No Memory
Examples of Kawano's poor memory, or ignorance included:

● Not knowing that upon receipt of his letter, 1,000 longshoremen in Honolulu held a stop-work meeting to answer his letter. To refresh Kawano's memory, Gladstein handed him a Star-Bulletin article of August 4, 1951, headlined "Longshore Local Blasts Kawano for Betrayal."

With Kawano saying he never saw the article, the court restricted the defense attorney's questioning. Gladstein asked Kawano if he found out for the first time upon seeing the clipping in court that his own union had denounced him as a "traitor and a liar." Gladstein also asked Kawano pointedly if he did not have a single friend who would bring such public denunciation of him to his attention.

● Kawano's denial he had read an editorial in the August 2, 1951 issue of the Honolulu RECORD. Gladstein yesterday called Kawano's attention to his testimony in this trial on Feb. 11 when he said he did not mention Koji Ariyoshi as being present at alleged Communist meetings in 1946 because he found out Ariyoshi was in China during that time. Kawano had placed the defendant in such meetings in Honolulu prior to his return to Hawaii when he testified before the House un-American committee in July 1951.

Called Liar
Kawano testified on Feb. 11 that he discovered he had made a mistake in Washington about Ariyoshi when he read an editorial in the RECORD which denounced him as a liar.

But faced with the editorial, Kawano told Gladstein yesterday: "I've never seen or read that editorial before."

While Judge Wiig permitted Assistant Prosecutor Howard C. Hoddick on Tuesday to read a RECORD editorial on Kawano of an earlier date, which ended with a question as to what role Kawano would play in the future, since he attacked the ILWU in a public letter, the judge did not allow the reading of the later editorial headlined: "Kawano With un-Americans."

Passage Familiar
Gladstein asked Kawano if he remembered reading in the editorial that he, Kawano, "stoops to the role of a fingerman, smearing, fabricating and becoming a tool of one of the worst anti-labor, racist agencies we have in government."

Kawano said he did not remember reading it. Then Gladstein referred Kawano to a passage that said: "Kawano's testimony is timed for the Lanai pineapple strike, the longshore wage stalemate" and the contract negotiations for 18,500 sugar workers. This, too, he said he did not recall reading.
But he was forced to admit that

a passage where the editorial denounces his false testimony is familiar.

Effort Misfires
The effort of Assistant Prosecutor Hoddick to inject a final bit of inflammatory testimony misfired when Kawano failed to come through for the prosecution to say that he had made up his mind to testify before the un-American committee, not because he got \$8,400 from Democratic politicians and others, but from patriotic motives.

Anticipating the prosecution would lead Kawano to make a "speech" on his patriotism, that he went to the un-American committee because there was a Korean war going on and he felt compelled to denounce the Communist Party, Defense Attorneys A. L. Wirin, Symonds and Gladstein strongly objected to the particular line of questions by Hoddick.

Hoddick argued that the defense tries to show that the witness was "paid off" and Gladstein argued that Kawano was out of the Communist Party and the union when the Korean war started.

"Any One Reason"
Judge Wiig allowed Hoddick to ask Kawano:

"Mr. Kawano, was there any one reason above all that made you go to Washington in July 1951 to testify before the HCUA (House Committee on un-American Activities)?"

Gladstein objected, saying that Hoddick was attempting to bring out what the court had ruled out earlier. This was from letters Kawano had written to the ILWU, and the stricken portion said the Korean war demanded of him to testify about Communist activities in Hawaii.

When Gladstein objected, Hoddick shot back: "You're absolutely right."

When Judge Wiig overruled defense objection, Hoddick, leaning forward, asked Kawano: "What was that reason?"

Kawano, who heard the arguments and saw the fight the prosecution put up to make him inject the inflammatory testimony, answered in his monotone:

"I wanted to clear myself with my government and with the ILWU and let them know that for a long time I was a member of the Communist Party."

Ignorance Was Funny
Hoddick stared at Kawano, apparently dumbfounded, and quickly asked: "Did any historical event..."

The courtroom audience and jurors laughed out loud at this obvious move to elicit the inflammatory testimony and the slowness of the witness in responding.

Further questions on this matter were blocked by the defense.

Kawano's ignorance brought smiles to jurors occasionally. Near the end of his examination yesterday, Gladstein asked Kawano if it is not a fact that not only Communists but others held caucuses.

Lydgate Caucus
He asked if this was not an accepted practice in trade unions. Kawano would not give a responsive reply. Gladstein asked, finally, if the Democratic and Republican parties held caucuses. Kawano, who started out by pretending ignorance, admitted: "In the Democratic Party, yes."

Quickly Gladstein followed up with a question about the Republicans and asked about the "Lydgate caucus" fresh in the minds of all. Kawano admitted this.

Regardless of caucus, Gladstein then asked if the rank

J. Boney To Seek Compensation for Fall On S-B Job

(from page 1)
"relationship" between the fall and Boney's present condition.

As a result of the illness, which Dr. Pascowitz believes is a form of sciatica, the young man has lost his automobile, upon which he had paid \$900, and has no income except a \$15.75 monthly pension. He gets that because he lost the hearing in one ear while serving in the European Theater of Operations in World War II with the 25th Artillery Division.

"Fired" Once for Operation
About a year ago, William Ewing, managing editor of the Star-Bulletin, fired Boney when the reporter informed him he was going into the hospital for an operation for another condition.

"When I told him I was going in for an operation," says Boney, "he told me I might as well not come back."

But Boney had chosen his vacation period for the operation, and the newspaper guild organization at the Star-Bulletin protested the dismissal. As a result, Boney was rehired.

Boney suffered his original fall at Mountain View, Hawaii, and he was first cared for by the plantation doctor at Honokaa. That happened three weeks before the general election and Boney continued on his job, covering the Democratic rallies.

But when pain in his leg made movement increasingly difficult, he visited another doctor in Hilo and received further treatment.

Pence Was Chauffeur
At one point in the campaign, even driving his automobile was difficult and the reporter was chauffeured by Martin C. Pence, former circuit court judge and prominent Democrat.

After his return to Honolulu, Boney received treatment from Dr. Pascowitz and worked spasmodically, but was still suffering considerable pain. In early December Managing Editor Ewing told him he was fired, then told him to write out a resignation.

Not long after that he collapsed and regained consciousness with Dr. Pascowitz working on him. At first he was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

"Dr. Pascowitz," he says, "is the only one who's done me any good. Since they moved me to Tripler from St. Francis, I've been just the same."

Moved Because Couldn't Pay
He has now been in Tripler for 10 weeks, being moved there from St. Francis after it was apparent he couldn't pay the charges assessed against a "private patient."

Although the Star-Bulletin reported the case to the Territorial workmen's compensation division, it also reported that Boney had "decided to resign," and no steps have been taken to ascertain the company's responsibility for either medical treatment or compensation.

Under present circumstances,

and file made the final decision. To this Kawano replied: "Yes."

Kawano's examination ended at the close of the day's session. The government told the court it has about an hour's reading to do today and has no other witness.

Because of his father's illness, Gladstein has asked the court's permission to leave for the West Coast as soon as the government rests its case. He is expected to return Monday. Argument on motions to strike testimony and motion for acquittal are expected to take up next week and part of the following week.

Bureau of Budget Favored By SSB; HGEA Decides Against Taking Vote

(from page 1)
\$1,889.96 in accrued salary increase.

In the C-C board of water supply, it is estimated 20 per cent of the employes got increases, 20 per cent were downgraded, and 60 per cent remained unchanged, the result being that more employes are reported to oppose the new schedules than to favor them.

This situation may, in a sense, be taken as a partial explanation of Fred Ohrt's lack of enthusiasm for enacting the plan. Although Ohrt has been retired for some time from his longtime position as supervising engineer in that department, he is always recognized as a strong champion of his former employes.

Although the United Public Workers of America and the Hawaiian Government Employees finally joined in supporting the salaries schedule as amended, the HGEA appeared not too sure of its members' reaction in all instances. The RECORD learned that at one HGEA board of directors' meeting, it was proposed that the matter be put to a vote of the membership.

Kendall Opposed Vote
Surprisingly, Charles Kendall, HGEA executive director, argued against any such vote and it was defeated. Yet Kendall has said that the schedule, as amended,

the matter of medical treatment is important to Boney, since he feels that Dr. Pascowitz is more nearly able to help him than any other.

Doctors Differ On Case
Dr. Pascowitz told the RECORD he had recommended an operation on the sciatic nerve, but that other doctors whom he considered specialists, were drawn into consultation and they opposed such an operation.

Pascowitz says he feels there is a relationship between Boney's fall and his present condition, but he hesitates to give an opinion on the degree of that relationship.

It is difficult to get a clear picture of Boney's medical condition, Dr. Pascowitz says, because different doctors, for whom he holds high opinion, have varying views of it. Also Boney's case is complicated by illness prior to his fall.

Guild sources at the Star-Bulletin said no action has been taken on Boney's case, partly because the reporter has made no request to the Guild. Under the present contract of the Guild with the Star-Bulletin, Guild sources say, it is doubtful if Boney has a grievance since a clause enables the company to fire employes "unable or incompetent" to do the work.

Boney's Ability High
Boney's competency as a reporter is not questioned, either by his colleagues, or by the people he wrote about. Big Island Democrats recall his coverage of the campaign in terms best expressed by Sen. William Nobriga.

"He was very fair," says Nobriga. "We had high respect for his reporting."

Boney came to Hawaii from Roswell, N. Mex., after a newspaper he was working for there was forced to go out of business. Then, the Star-Bulletin was eager to get him.

"I sent them an application blank and picture," says Boney, "and the next week I was working for them."

From 1933 to 1937, the daily earnings of Waialua sugar workers rose from \$1.84 to \$2.38 according to plantation accountants' figures.

gives raises to 85 per cent of the HGEA members.

A definite straw in the wind seemed to be the action of Territorial Auditor Joseph Dixon to defer any payment of increases or retroactive pay "a reasonable length of time" upon request of legislators.

MAUI NOTES

By EDDIE UJIMORI
IS MINORU SHIGEOKA legally qualified to serve as business manager of the Central Maui Memorial Hospital? This writer doubts it and has filed a taxpayer's suit to clarify the matter. Inez Ashdown, writing to the editor of the Maui News, prefers to ignore what seems to be the evidence—that Shigeoka's qualifications as stated by him in applying for the job are at contrast with those shown by the records on Hawaii, and that he is not, according to Hawaii records, qualified. Let the court decide which is the true record.

Miss Ashdown's letter also asks: "Is the ILWU going to run the County Hospital?"

She apparently refers to my own status as member and sometimes official of the union. It should be clear, however, that my membership in the ILWU has no more pertinence in this case than the fact that Miss Ashdown is a woman. My petition is as a private citizen, not a union official.

★ ★
THE UNION blood bank was one subject of discussion at the Feb. 20 meeting of the United Public Workers of America. Thomas Yamashita, chairman of the blood bank, gave a report and explained the bank's operation: The purpose of the bank is to stockpile blood plasma for the use of union members who get it without charge when needed.

Also discussed was the defense of the union's national president, Abraham Flaxer, who is presently cited for contempt of Congress for the second time. Flaxer is well remembered by many members who met him when he visited the islands a year and a half ago, and contributions to his defense were made by all present.

Waialua Suit Is Harassment By Law, Rania Says

(from page 1)

the form of legal harassment."

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., is the agent for the Waialua plantation.

The company charges that the union has caused a loss of not less than \$47,300 already by a "slowdown." It charges further loss of \$24,700 on sugar it has been unable to harvest, and a "rapidly accelerating weekly loss" of not less than \$33,800 if the strike or work interruption recurs or continues.

The union has offered to "encourage its members to perform work in a satisfactory manner" if the suits are withdrawn. But it charges that the company violated a joint agreement by installing a piece-rate system of pay unilaterally, though the plan is not acceptable to the union.

The union seeks that the difference "be resolved in a sane and sensible manner across the collective bargaining table."

Those named in the company's suits are, besides Rania, Harold Shinn, Justo de la Cruz, Joseph Lunescio, Filamon Lavarias and Patricio Erroc.



MOURNS HER SON—While her husband and a friend stand nearby to console her, Mrs. Dennis Donoghue bends tearfully over flag-draped coffin of her 21-year-old son, Dennis Jr., recently killed in Korea. The young GI, who quit college after one year, predicted his own death in war when he told his parents: "Don't spend any more money on me. I'll only be drafted, and I'll be killed." (Federated Pictures)

Carden Says People Buying Too Many TV Sets; Announces 1952 Bank Profit

(from page 1)

to operate," Carden told the press conference. "A bank that doesn't make profits is a dangerous thing."

Hails National Change

In a prepared statement, Carden hailed the change of administration in the national government and said: "We can believe that many of the controls which have interfered with the normal maintenance and development of accepted American business practices will be relaxed or eliminated. And the will to accomplish, the driving force that expanded American business and industry, will be given back its just recognition."

Not all of Carden's statement, however, bore out the confidence of those resounding sentences. He recalled that the third annual report of the bank's research department showed that in 1951 the Territory spent more than its income, despite marked increases of

income over a previous period.

But Concerned for Economy

"The stability of Hawaii's economy concerns us," Carden's statement went on. "We are much too vulnerable. To continue living at our present standard, ways must be found to strengthen our economy."

He then referred to the Hawaii Development Foundation, a project by which the bank hopes to find "ways to strengthen and enlarge Hawaii's productive capacity."

In answer to questions about the Foundation, however, Carden said it is still waiting on its charter from the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Asked what "controls" he referred to in the earlier part of his statement quoted above, the bank president mentioned restrictions on bank service charges and those on wages. The bank has twice tried to raise its service charges before, he said, only to be blocked by the government. Carden indicated that service charges will be raised in the near future, and he charged that government restrictions have been estimated on "the wrong basis."

Carden said the abolishing of wage controls would help the bank "recognize talent." But asked if that meant the employees of the bank will get a raise, he answered: "We take care of our people," and went to some length to describe retirement and insurance plans.

At a meeting of bank directors, held after the stockholders' meeting, Carden reported the directors' authorization of a dividend of 65 cents per share to be paid March 10 for the first quarter of this year, to stock of record March 7, an increase of five cents over the same period in 1952.

Announcing the opening of a new branch of the bank at Barbers Point at the Naval Air Station for next month, the bank president said M. Reid Yates, formerly of the staff at the Wai-kiki branch, will be manager. He said the building and facilities to be used there belong to the U. S. Navy and that the branch will be exclusively for the use of service personnel.

Mrs. Meyer Blasts "Subversive" Probers Before 17,000 School Teachers, Officials

ATLANTIC CITY (FP)—Mrs. Agnes Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post and a director of the National Citizens Commission for Public Schools, scathingly attacked current congressional probes of American education and called on the schools to fight back at the 79th annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

Over 17,000 school administra-

tors, teachers and educators gathered here Feb. 18 served notice they want no part of congressional witch-hunt attacks on the schools.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by delegates to the convention after the speech by Mrs. Meyer.

"Stand Up and Be Counted" The campaign against schools and universities was also denounced by CIO President Walter P. Reuther and Prof. John K.

Norton, head of the educational administration of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Norton pointed out that even the conservative National Education Association, parent organization of the school administrators' group, has been attacked as subversive.

"The growing attack by the apostles of fear, hatred and hysteria against academic freedom and civil liberties generally must be met by an effective counter-offensive," Reuther told the educators. "This is the hour for educators and people in all walks of life to stand up and be counted. We must give one of the four freedoms—freedom from fear—real substance and meaning in every classroom and in every meeting hall in America."

Up To American People

Mrs. Meyer denounced Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) as "our modern grand inquisitor," and also singled out for attack Rep. Harold Velde (R., Ill.) and Sen. William Jenner (R., Ind.), who are heading investigations of the schools.

Velde and Jenner would not dare to challenge education now if the public had organized a nationwide defense of academic freedom when previous congressional attacks on the schools were made, she said.

"The American people as a whole must now realize that they are the ones who make the climate of public opinion and they must come to the defense of our public schools and of our institutions of higher learning," Mrs. Meyer said. "For the independence of our whole education system will be jeopardized if Velde, Jenner and McCarthy are not stopped in their tracks before they get under full sail."

Others Asked To Join

She invited the clergy to join in the counter-offensive.

"Either the clergy of all denominations must now unite in a protest against these latest congressional inquisitions, or they will be the next to burn at the stake," she warned.

A united fight by the college presidents could stop the attack, she continued. "They should, all of them, communicate at once with their vast alumni associations and ask them to take measures for a counter-offensive," she continued.

"In Oregon, all the veterans' organizations got together and issued a statement defending the state's public school system and rejecting the loyalty oath for public school teachers. I don't think McCarthy will tangle with the schools in Oregon, for he would have to take on the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans. You may be sure he won't do that."

Answer By Smear

In Washington, McCarthy made it clear that he did not even care to tangle with Mrs. Meyer. "I would waste no time reading speeches by the management of the Washington Daily Worker, much less answer them," he said. The Washington Post, which supported Dwight D. Eisenhower for President, is habitually referred to by McCarthy as "the Washington edition of the Daily Worker."

Velde, a former FBI agent, said Mrs. Meyer's attack "is typical of those being made by intellectual pinks and others following the Communist Party line."

442nd Directors Overrule Members; To Sponsor Entry In JJCC Girl Contest

(from page 1)

ture and be, in effect, a link of understanding between East and West.

But at the February meeting, no one argued that the contest would do anything besides boost sales for merchants in what is generally considered a slow season of the year.

According to the plan of the contest, those vying for the coveted "queenship" will be chosen by votes. Customers of merchants sponsoring the contest will receive one vote with each \$1.00 they spend with the merchants. The total of these votes will be a paramount, if not entirely decisive factor in deciding the winner of the contest.

Arguing that the 442nd could not afford "to let these businessmen down," the directors favoring sponsorship of an entry still encountered opposition.

Two Opponents Speak Out Kenneth Okuma, a teacher, and Edward Honda, a lawyer, took the floor to argue that the di-

rectors had no right to act directly in opposition to the will of the membership and that the whole matter should again be submitted to them.

But the JJCC-minded directors argued that there was no time for another vote by the membership. When time is short, special meetings of the membership are sometimes called to settle such questions. It was suggested that this procedure might again be followed, but those favoring the contest did not favor another vote by the general membership.

Subsequently, the directors voted to ignore the wishes of the membership and sponsor an entry in the contest.

But it is known that a number of members are highly incensed, not so much over the question of the sponsorship of an entry in the Cherry Blossom Queen contest as over the manner in which the directors rode roughshod over the wishes of the membership.

Salaries, Sales Tax Seen As Hottest Issues In Legis.; 'Economy' GOP Move

(from page 1)

forces after a bad defeat in the last session, the Chamber of Commerce has reshuffled its public relations and lobby tactics on the sales tax. Today, that lobby is reported as more effective, though no so obvious as two years ago. Against the introduction of any sales tax stand most accepted tax experts, most workers' organizations, a number of civic groups and the cohorts of Speaker Hiram Fong, who helped deal it a death blow two years ago.

● Economy in government. Following the national pattern, it was expected that Republican majorities in the legislature will push for the dismissal of employees whom they decide are "non-essential." This trend may be expected to receive much of its impetus from the new governor, Samuel W. King. It will be opposed by individual case rather than by trend, by employe organizations and by people who see such chopping as a reduction of government service to the people.

● The budget. Unable to agree on a budget last session, the Republicans can hardly be expected to come to agreement readily now that the Democrats have a stronger voice than ever.

Other issues will undoubtedly rise which will bring heated arguments, but at the moment, these seem the most likely to arouse controversy. One which has its definite proponents and opponents is a bill by Rep. O. Vincent Esposito and other Democrats to bring the jurisdiction of the Honolulu police department back to

the mayor of Honolulu. But with a Republican governor and a Democratic mayor, it is felt the GOP will vote solidly against the proposal.

Democrats Have Outside Chance Many proposals of Democrats and some of Republicans already appear to run counter to the general economy trend which may well be the strongest theme of the Republicans, and they are seen as standing small chance of passage.

At the same time, it is reported that various Democrats, among them Sen. William Nobriga, Rep. Dee Dupont, Rep. Manuel Henriquez and Rep. Charles Kauhane have strong data ready with which they are prepared to argue the case for more service to the people instead of less. In isolated cases, it is felt, they may meet with success.

Inter-Island Steamers

From a report of the U. S. House ways and means committee, March 1938:

"On inter-island transportation services in the Hawaiian Islands, the first class accommodations are greatly inferior to those commonly treated as first class, and in fact, equivalent to steerage on ordinary vessels."

Fares, however, were higher on the inter-island vessels than on West Coast steamers.

Almost 40 per cent of \$11.8 billion foreign investments by American businessmen in 1950 were in Latin America.

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

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

GREGORY H. IKEDA
ALL LINES OF INSURANCE
Room 14, (Upstairs)
1507 KAPIOLANI BLVD.
Res. Phone: 93027
Bus. Ph. 992806 or 992886

Gadabout

ISLAND RADIO listeners are it quite as restricted as those on the Mainland—in some respects. For instance, one number, "She Looks," by Frances Fay, Brooklyn singer who now sounds just like the next Ethel Merman, may be heard over local stations, though it's barred by major Mainland networks. Musical efforts by Negro artists to protest racial discrimination, or by anyone to kick about an economic condition have always been banned—except during the last depression when there were so many they couldn't all be kept off the air. Do you remember "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" and "Forgotten Man"? Do you remember a man named Henderson who used his radio station in Louisiana to expose the manner in which chain grocery stores move into a neighborhood, stage a price war and run local grocers out of business, then raise prices and make the consumers pay all the costs of their war? If he tried it today, he'd probably get himself on the U. S. Attorney General's list of "subversives."

★ ★
THE MANNER in which the Reader's Digest maintains a fiction that it is a cross section of American magazines was exposed in Sunday's Advertiser inadvertently in an interview with Judge Frank Smathers of Miami, Fla., father of U. S. Senator George Smathers, who surprised the nation by beating Claude Pepper by a campaign based chiefly on red-baiting.

Judge Smathers tells how he has enjoyed some success as a professional writer, submitting an article, "I Learn How To Live," to the Reader's Digest. He got a check back for \$800. Says the Advertiser story: "The article was first printed in Argosy magazine and then condensed and printed in the Digest."

For many years, though many of its readers still don't know it, the Reader's Digest has been "planting" pieces it likes in other magazines. The final aim is to present the Digest as being representative of American published observation and opinion—as the editors of the Digest wish it were.

★ ★
THE ACTION of the Kekona family to investigate the severe beating received by their son Hugo, at Kam School (see last week's RECORD) may go a long way toward setting a situation straight that has worried parents for some time. Another family came forward to tell the Kekonas that their son, too, had been beaten so badly in a school fight that they feared to send him back. They were told of still another boy who got his jaw broken and was being treated in the infirmary. And there were a number of stories indicating that persons in authority at times acted in such manner as to encourage rough treatment of certain students. One student who made an unauthorized telephone call was said to have been punished in a highly unorthodox way. When the whole story is out and the blame put where it belongs, the atmosphere will be healthier for both students and teachers, and parents will breathe more freely.

★ ★
THE STAR-BULL sometimes makes its own news, then editorializes on "facts" which appear nowhere else in its pages. A striking illustration is its treatment of the Graves report. The first S-B story said the report "does not support the stand" of Mayor Wilson or Commissioner Kum. A few days later, the p. m. sheet repeated the thought in an editorial and then based a few ob-

servations on what it had said. The truth is, of course, that neither Mayor Wilson nor Herbert Kum have taken any "stand" at all and certainly neither has claimed civil service was faultless. It would be interesting to see the Star-Bull try to define that "stand" in view of the true facts.

★ ★
THE LATE FATHER BRAY continues to be the subject of stories, many of them not unlike those told about Abraham Lincoln. The famous Iolani coach was gruff and snappish only with those in authority and with those who set great store by moneyed privilege, according to those who learned from him.

"I was in his office once when a man came in," said one of Father Bray's proteges. "He looked up and said: 'Get out. I haven't anything for you. Come back next month.' It was a collector. Father Bray never had any money because he spent his salary on the boys."

★ ★
FERDINAND SCHNACK, Roland Chun and the landlords who have fought hardest against rent control, are again appearing in letters-to-the-editor columns of the dailies. It's a safe bet their organization, the Honolulu Property Owners Association, will be heard in the legislature before long with a plan which, if enacted, will cost tenants more.

★ ★
WHEN A SURVEY was made of the rental unit situation last year, the landlords who opposed rent control were asked to give their reasons. Some called rent control a "dangerous step toward socialization of American individualism—un-American." Wonder if they'd be surprised to know that Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York was a strong backer of rent control in his state in all areas where there were less than 10 per cent vacancies?

That survey and the ensuing report, incidentally, should certainly be brought to the attention of the legislature as soon as any measure affecting rent control is up for discussion. The job, assigned by Mayor Wilson, was carried out by a committee appointed by him, which secured the services of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii. Few jobs of its sort have been done as well as that one and the report presents an authoritative picture.

★ ★
THE TRAFFIC Safety Commission would be well advised to take down restrictive signs where it has no authority. An excellent example is Sheridan St. which the city and county government does not own—or at least it cannot prove it owns at present. Signs of the TSC announce things like "No Parking On This Side of Street," and policemen naturally give tickets to cars which they see in violation. But the case won't stick, since the police have no clearcut authority to prohibit parking on private property. The result is that the policeman is embarrassed for doing no more than carrying out his duty according to what should be reasonable evidence.

★ ★
ONE OF THE MOST vocal of the witch-hunting lunatic fringe here considers himself quite a ladies' man. But he may be embarrassed one of these days if he doesn't cease and desist from making daily calls to a married woman in Wahiawa. He barely missed a lively situation not long ago when another lady, whom he had squired to her apartment door, refused to let him come one step



FROM SOAP TO RUBBER—Price Stabilizer Joseph Freehill has ordered decontrol of 18 more major consumer and industrial items, from soap to rubber. He predicted prices of some items would rise "considerably." (Federated Pictures)

J. Thompson Files 63-Page Reply To HHC Accusations

(from page 1)

disputable" facts on all matters upon which he has been accused, Thompson also indicates that he has taken the matter of his firing to members of the legislature, as well as the loss of \$1,400 salary for accrued vacation time which the commission ruled to deny him when he refused to resign as first requested by the commission.

Not Given Authority?

"I was given the responsibility but not the authority" to carry on commission business, says Thompson, and adds that he feels no one could have done any better under the circumstances. He places strong blame on the "executive officer," Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary, for this situation in the early stages of his document.

Also, he says he has prepared his statement for the purpose of helping "clear up discrepancies that have existed for a long time." This end might have been accomplished without undue difficulty, if he had been given sufficient authority.

The main body of his report contains figures and statistics to support his account of what happened in cases where he was accused of mismanagement.

His report has been submitted to the commission and it is assumed that members will decide, after having read it, whether or not his case merits an appeal hearing.

Mrs. Magoon for Hearing

This hearing was debated vigorously by commission members two weeks ago when a number of commissioners overruled the arguments of Mrs. Harriett Magoon that the refusal to grant him a hearing was undemocratic and not in keeping with principles under which the HHC should operate.

The commissioners maintained an earlier stand against granting Thompson a hearing, but they relented to the extent of willingness to receive his written answer to charges against him.

farther. When his foot-in-the-door insistence could not be checked any other way, the lady threatened to call to a neighbor for help—and the neighbor was, she informed him, one of the people he has attempted to smear. This witch-hunting Lothario immediately lost his zeal for the chase and took it on the lam.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



CAESAR WAS BETTER—BUT NOT GOOD ENOUGH

Pro fights went on last Tuesday night at the Civic under the promotion of Ralph Yempuku and Sad Sam Ichinose. The main event was a return go between Jimmy Perry and Willie Caesar, Doc You's noble experiment. The three months of rigorous training and dieting did wonders for Caesar in his speed and his weight, but the punches of Perry were something that neither vitamins or diet or training could cope with and Willie Caesar ended down on the canvas a KO loser to Perry in the sixth round. Perry floored Caesar earlier in the fifth round and he was on his way to being counted out but was saved by the bell. He essayed a terrific comeback in the next round and carried the fight to Perry but again was hurt by some terrific lefts and the fight ended in the closing seconds of the sixth round.

In a four-round prelim of the card Ralph Goldie, managed also by Dr. You, got dumped by Joe Nobleza in the first round. If memory serves us right, this Ralph Goldie was retired by the boxing commission "for his own good." The matchmaker, Tiny Tim Muroda, had to dig pretty deep into the barrel to make the matches if this is true about Goldie. Richard Choy won handily from Pete Kapuiki by a TKO in the first round. In other prelims, Dickie Wong being the more aggressive, won from Dolfus Brown, who didn't feel up to it and gave the fight away. Brown got started wrong in the amateurs and always felt he wasn't good enough for the better boys. He carries that same spirit with him in the pro game. He just stayed the five rounds with the fight because he gave it away. In the final prelim, two of Sad Sam's boys, Roy Higa and Ernest Sylva, sparred for two rounds and then really got going in the third canto. Higa was hitting Sylva from pillar to post when Sylva's second threw in the towel to end the fight. This was a poor match.

In the semifinal bout, Randy Kim Seu lost to Larry Cantiberos in the fifth after complaining of being gagged from food caused by vomiting after being belted in the stomach by Cantiberos. Up to then, Kim Seu made a fight of it but the better conditioned Cantiberos showed up stronger as the fight progressed. Cantiberos was credited with a KO in the fifth.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

AMONG THE SAD THINGS we read was that Bernard Docusen, lost on a TKO to Joey Giambra of Buffalo last Tuesday night at Memorial Auditorium in Buffalo. Docusen, called Big Duke, hit the big time out of New Orleans and fought Frankie Fernandez here, taking a decision over the tough local boy. Since then he has hit the skids and has fought on and off even after announcing his retirement, in towns where they needed help to build up a local boy. He has been KOed and TKOed so often it is a sad commentary on the state athletic commissions and the NBA that punch-drunk fighters like Bernard Docusen should be allowed to fight. Then there are others like Earl Turner and Ike Williams who are still trying to pick up a few bucks. Press dispatches of guys like Ike and Earl losing another, usually on a TKO, don't give the boxing game a good look-see.

IF REPORTS ARE CORRECT, then the time of Don Hill of Michigan in the 100-yard freestyle of 1:50.1 made in a swimming meet this week at Ann Arbor, Mich., is about the fastest 100 yards so far this year. Our Richard Cleveland, who is considered the fastest swimmer in collegiate circles, hasn't been able to come near this kind of time in recent weeks, having been plagued with mumps and other ailments. Hill is one of Matt Mann's proteges at Michigan and is only a sophomore.

LAST MONDAY NIGHT'S amateur fights at the Civic weren't quite up to par, what with Class 6 fighters dominating the matchings. Because there are not too many entries in the heavier weights, the evening was made up primarily of those in the lighter weights. One of the better fights was the Erwin Arquette-Bob Dias match. Dias, of the University of Hawaii, won the first round by carrying the fight to Arquette, but then decided to go into his shell and so for the second and third cantos made only a token effort to fight, being content to hunch up and take his lumps. As a result he lost the fight and the University considerable prestige. Another fair match was the Pedro Yray-Isidoro Gabriel fight in the flyweight class. Yray, one of the contenders for the title, won handily by a wide two rounds but Gabriel made a spirited effort in the third round and almost won. Another bout we liked was the Mitsu Okuda-Faustino Alboro pairing. Alboro, of the Marines, irritated Okuda with his fine back-peddaling and we thought, fought a clever style to confuse his opponent. However, Okuda piled up enough points with his aggressiveness and harder punches to win the decision. Our disappointment was in the Vernon Dela Cruz-Berney Shiotani outing. Shiotani, a flyweight from the University, didn't make a fight of it and to top off his fistic efforts for the year, he fought a defensive style, saving his two hands for next year's campaign. Next year he will be a year older and we hope, a little wiser. Boxing is not the sport for him!

MICHIGAN STATE has gone all out on its athletic program and was on top in football last year. Now it gets a tap on the wrist from the Western Conference and a year's probation, whatever that punishment is. This "probation" was because of the Spartans' Foundation, an aid-to-athletes group which functioned in helping football players and others financially. Know of any college that doesn't give financial aid to athletes? Maybe Chicago?

ST. LOUIS WON the Interscholastic basketball championship from Farrington last Saturday at the Civic in overtime by the score of 45-43. This game topped the very successful basketball season for the high school circuit. The difference between the Farrington team and St. Louis was a player by the name of Lucius Jenkins who ended the season the biggest point-getter in the league.

A MAN MUST STAND UP

XVII. TOWARD NEW HORIZONS

Early in 1938 I was given to understand that I would be reappointed at the University of Hawaii on condition that I spend 1938-40 studying at Chicago. I few weeks later I learned that I would not be reappointed. Official reason: no funds. But when I inquired what future opportunities might be should I take the year at Chicago immediately, I was not surprised to learn that there were none. The University was playing safe.

By way of consoling me, a colleague remarked that there is about as much satisfaction teaching in a senior high school as in a university. One trouble with this consolation was that the DPI had made its appointments for 1938-39 before I learned that the University was through with me. During the following months I filed applications, but neither the DPI nor any private school was impressed by a Ph.D. degree. September I found me dependent upon my wife.

This was the bitterest blow of my whole life. At that time I valued an academic career highly, and to have my ambitions cut short was a hard blow to my self-esteem. Added to this, with more pressing weight every month, was the humiliation of living off my wife, with what appeared very little chance of getting a teaching job on any level. Or any job at all.

I Would Have Settled Into Academic Routine, But . . .

This unemployment changed the course of my life. Had the University reappointed me, the chances are that within a few years I would have settled into the academic routine, and today I would not be a Smith Act defendant, but an average college liberal, certainly cautious and probably scared.

Up till that time, my personal acquaintance with union men had been slight. Through the Inter-Professional Association's participation in the Progressive League of Hawaii (a forerunner of PAC) during the summer of 1938 I had seen a little of some of the union leaders of that time: Ed Berman, James Cooley, Jack Hall, Louis Welch, Jack Kawano, Manuel Rodrigues, Fred Kamahoahoa and William Costello of the Newspaper Guild. But it was the months of unemployment that brought me close to some of these men; just as it was the emotional impact of the "Hilo Massacre" of August 1, 1938 that made me certain in which camp I belonged.

The man whom I saw most was Jack Hall, editor of The Voice of Labor. Often I dropped into the small room which served, with its typewriter and its army cot, as Jack's editorial office by day and his bedroom by night. Jack became an increasingly frequent visitor at my home. My wife and I appreciated his caustic, dry wit, his keen analytic powers, his breadth of view and his integrity.

Gold Mine for Employer But Not Workers

At this time, too, I had my first experience as a labor negotiator. Wretched conditions and paternalistic management at the Kress store had driven some of the kids who worked there to form a union. Kress promptly fired half a dozen of them and fought the case clear up to the NLRB, which, about three years later, ordered them reinstated with \$10,000 back pay. Meanwhile, with only a small majority signed up and with no experience or support, the union was trying to negotiate a contract. A seaman named Ted Dolan had beached here in order to head the negotiations, and he asked me and a young social worker named Ah Quon Leong to sit in and give him moral support.

Basic wage at Kress' Honolulu store was \$9 a week, at its San Francisco store, \$15. Day after day, Dolan tried to make a small dent in the company's obstinate position that workers here didn't deserve a raise, let alone parity, because somehow Islanders don't work like Mainlanders do. We knew that the Honolulu store was a gold mine for the company, but were too inexperienced to know that we had a right to demand figures on its profits which we could have used in bargaining.

Young Workers Got a Good Look At the Manager

When Dolan ran out of breath, he would turn to me and whisper: "John, say something." I would say something. But I won no concessions from S. H. Kress & Co.

For the union representatives, kids in their late teens, the negotiations were an eye-opening experience. It was the first time they had seen anyone stand up to the manager and tell him what was wrong in his store. Sometimes they even told him themselves. "Mr. Jahries isn't so smart," they would say at caucus period. "He can't answer us; he has to let the lawyers talk for him."

—JOHN E. REINECKE

(To be continued)



Dr. Reinecke

BOOK REVIEW

Mezzrow Had To Fight Jim Crow To Get Music Of Great Negro Artists

REALLY THE BLUES by Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe. Dell Book, \$0.25.

"Second Cat: Hey, Mezzie, I'm short a deuce of blips but I'll straighten you later.

"Me: Righteous, Gizz; you're a poor boy but a good boy—now don't come up crummy.

"Second Cat: Never no crummy, chummy. I'm gonna lay a drape under the trey of knockers and I'll be on the scene wearing the green."

That's a passage from the dialogue of jive-talk, not very much different from the vernacular in which this whole remarkable book is written—a story of and by a very remarkable man.

Record collectors, followers of jazz, swing, music New Orleans and Chicago styles, will need but little introduction to the name of Milton "Mezz" Mezzrow. They'll remember it, at least, from the lists of musicians on some of their best records. But few will have heard the major part of Mezzrow's story.

Mezzrow does not think like a social worker, nor like a sociologist, but what Langston Hughes' character "Simple" would call a "race man," but he didn't get that way through the process "Simple" did—by being born into a race discriminated against most viciously of any in the U. S.

Milton Mezzrow, born white in Chicago some 50 years ago, had but one pressing desire during his boyhood. That was to learn as much as possible about the kind of popular music that was just coming into Chicago out of New Orleans and the south.

But he found himself barred by jim crow laws and practices, not as effectively as Negroes have been barred by those same laws and practices from the privileges of first class citizenship. But he was barred, nevertheless, and he set out to break down the barriers.

It took a lifetime, in which he accepted many of the rebuffs and disappointments of the great Negro musicians whose music he sought to learn and live. He learned some things, passed them on to other white musicians, and then learned how quickly those same people could forget and become a part of the pattern against him and the Negro artists who had become his friends as well as his teachers.

Despite his own great genius, Mezzrow fell victim to the economic ills that have plagued the Negro artists and was forced to try remedying them illegally, when that seemed the only way out.

Led First "Mixed" Bands

He did time in jail when the law caught up with him, and he went through a "man-killing cure" for a well developed opium habit. Finally, as the whole country came to appreciate New Orleans music, he had the first "mixed" bands playing both at concerts and for recordings.

By that time he had learned to list his own race as "Negro" as the easiest way of dodging the restrictions to jim crow—not in the Dixiecrat south, but in New York City.

Through these pages walk Joe (King) Oliver, Louis Armstrong, Jack Teagarden, Bessie Smith, Lil Hardin and most of the other popular musicians of our time.

But what should be the real story in this 25-cent reprint for non-Negro readers is the manner in which the white supremacists rob themselves by the very machinery by which they assert their "superiority" of money and power over those who have different colored skins.

E. R.



ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT SING SING—Michael, 9 and Robert, 5, peer out of car window as they arrive at Sing Sing prison in Ossining, N.Y., to visit their parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Condemned to death on espionage charge, the Rosenbergs have won a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. (Fed. Pictures)

PURE FOOD ACT:

Insect, Rodent Filth Found In Food; Factory Inspection Curbed By Court

Gains made in insuring the sanitary quality and safety of foods, drugs and cosmetics during the past 14 years since enactment of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act will be lost if authority cannot promptly be restored to permit government agents to inspect factories, C. W. Crawford, commissioner of food and drugs, said recently.

In an 8-1 decision, the Supreme Court on December 8 last year, held that the sections of the statute authorizing inspection "after first making request" and providing criminal penalties for refusing to give consent, were too contradictory and uncertain to stand as criminal law.

Makes Enforcement Impossible.

Commissioner Crawford said the "Supreme Court decision knocks out the enforceability of the factory inspection provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and by so doing, it also makes impossible enforcement of other vital sections of the Act which require evidence obtained by factory inspections."

The FDA's monthly report for November revealed that 74 shipments of unfit foods, totalling 1,264,180 pounds, were removed from the market by Federal seizure.

The October report listed 88 seizure actions involving 850,000 pounds of unfit food removed from the market. Fourteen drugs and devices were seized because they failed to meet composition or were misbranded with misleading therapeutic claims.

Some of the October violations listed below indicate the Supreme Court decision restricts enforcement of the law, by factory inspection.

Insect and Rodent Filth
The Chicago Macaroni Co. was fined \$3,042 because macaroni and spaghetti contained insect and rodent filth. The firm substituted a mixture of corn and cottonseed oil for olive oil which was listed as an ingredient.

Melster Candies, Inc., and Grant W. Bilstad were fined \$1,050 because candy prepared under in-

sanitary conditions contained insect and rodent filth.

The Paola Butter Co. was fined \$446.80 because butter prepared under insanitary conditions contained insects, insect fragments and rodent hair.

H. L. Custer Poultry Co., Hinton, Va., was fined \$400 and placed on probation for one year because turkeys contained excreta and other filth and were in part diseased and decomposed.

92,000 subscribers lease 118,000 telephones from the Mutual Telephone Co. in the Territory.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

their birthrights for a mess of pottage have passed on:

"Many courts have supported the brand new notion of admitting hearsay evidence. The growing attitude toward broadening the range of hearsay evidence has reached the point where it could just about demolish the first section of the Bill of Rights."

That is another way of saying that we have two sets of laws: one for Communists and one for non-Communists. How can a nation in which this condition exists set itself up as the moral leader of the world?

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CHINA MOVES FORWARD

While this nation was born of a revolution during the time of George Washington, whose birthday anniversary Americans observed this week, the very word "revolution" has now become quite a dangerous word in this country. People dodge it from fear, in a climate of fear.

The American revolution liberated the people of the 13 colonies from British domination. Viewing this example of a struggling people, the oppressed in many lands looked for support and encouragement from the United States.

But today, such people do not have the illusions of support. They see U. S. arms visiting death and destruction abroad, in the attempts of reactionary rulers in this country to crush independence movements. Where people have won freedom from foreign domination and puppet regimes like that of Chiang Kai-shek, one finds foreign powers with ambition to exploit native resources doing their utmost to restore the deposed regimes.

Chiang Kai-shek cannot be restored, just as the monarchists failed in placing a crown on George Washington's head.

In the new United States, the people continued to struggle for freedom and human rights. About 12 years after the Revolutionary War, the Constitution was adopted and the following year, on Feb. 4, 1789, Washington was elected President. He took office on April 30. The nation was unified and two years later the important Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution. The democratic struggle continued and the people's faith in the new nation grew.

In New China, a somewhat similar experience is taking place today. With land reform practically completed, with people mobilized behind the government, and with the country unified, China announced recently that a national congress will be elected by a universal franchise and a constitution adopted.

It is only three years since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. And all this takes place at a time when Chiang Kai-shek gets support from the U. S. for attacks against the mainland, and when the U. S. threatens the blockade of China.

The people progressively enjoy more political rights. This means that the people actively support their government. Universal franchise in China indicates a tremendous stride in political democracy. We can recall that when the U. S. Constitution was adopted, 120,000 could vote out of a population of 3,000,000.

While discussions of revolutionary changes in countries like China are considered "subversive" in this country today, it is important to know of developments, particularly in places like China. While those who desire to extend the war to China speak ill of that nation as an aggressive power, and while they suppress news from there, news reports from foreign countries say that major efforts of New China are toward peaceful construction of an economically undeveloped country with unlimited potentials. Disseminating such information is important in winning peace, in achieving the condition of live and let live. It is important in restoring a healthy political climate in this country when distortions and falsehood about China are used to whip up war sentiment.



Looking Backward

How Castle & Cooke Welcomed Union

I.

(From the intermediate report by NLRB trial examiner George O. Pratt, dated August 14, 1937, after the hearings of April 5 to 29. These hearings are a landmark in Hawaii's labor history.)

With this background, we now come to discuss the formation of the labor organization known as Honolulu Longshoremen's Association and the commission of the alleged unfair labor practices by the respondents (Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Honolulu Stevedores, Ltd.)

The record discloses that shortly after the settlement of the strike of the Pacific Coast longshore and seamen of 1934, a man named Luth connected with G-2 (army intelligence service) got in touch with Burum, house manager of the Seamen's Institute in the City of Honolulu. The Seamen's Institute is a charitable institution maintained by Community Chest funds.

Matson and G-2 Conspire Against Unions

Luth first asked Burum to report on communistic or radical activities of those who came to the Institute, pointing out to him that such reports would be of great value to the army and that Burum would have unexcelled opportunities to get information because of his acquaintance with seamen who used facilities of the Seamen's Institute during the period they were in Honolulu. Burum undertook to do this and made reports from time to time to Luth.

After such reports had been made for some period of time, Luth directed Burum to make the reports to Frank Thompson, whom Luth said was also connected with G-2. Burum did so for some time before he ascertained that Thompson was an attorney for Matson Navigation Co. Thompson thereafter disclosed that he desired Burum to make reports concerning not only communistic activities but also any union activities of which Burum might learn. Burum made many such reports to Thompson.

This condition continued for a considerable period and matters had progressed so far that in late May or early June of 1935, Burum was sent, at the expense of the Matson Navigation Co., to San Francisco to confer with leaders of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and of the other unions affiliated with the Maritime Federation, in an effort to discourage such unions from setting up a hiring hall in Honolulu.

Matson's Lawyer Tells Burum To Get Out of Town

In the middle of June 1935, Thompson, in one of his conferences with Burum, asked Burum what he knew about a person named Joe Blue who, Thompson told Burum, was attempting to form a longshoremen's union in Honolulu. Burum replied that he knew nothing about Blue, but under Thompson's direction it was arranged through the police to have Blue kept off the waterfront and Blue's efforts at forming a longshoremen's union came to nothing.

During the month of August 1935, Maxie Weisbarth, representative of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, arrived in Honolulu with the avowed purpose of setting up a union hiring hall in Honolulu. Upon his arrival, Thompson suggested to Burum that he, Burum, could arrange a little "reception party" or "dumping" for Weisbarth. Burum did nothing about Thompson's suggestion and a few days later when Thompson asked him if he had made such arrangements Burum stalled for more time. Burum said that Thompson ordered him to do it and told him that all expenses would be taken care of and that Burum need not worry. Thompson made it very clear, however, that the job was to be done.

A few days later, two men were arrested for beating up a member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and told police that Burum had paid them \$150 to do the job. Burum insisted that this was a frame-up on him and so told Thompson. Burum testified that Thompson told him that he thought the two men were those whom Burum had hired to do the job on Weisbarth. Thompson arranged for bail for Burum, who was arrested, arranged for his attorney and later, upon Burum's conviction, paid Burum's fine and suggested that Burum get out of town. Burum did not follow his suggestion.

(To Be Concluded)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

PROVOO AND THE ROSENBERGS

Those who still believe that justice is blind should look closely at the Provoov and Rosenberg cases. This is as good a way as any of opening their eyes.

We who are classed as Negroes have known for generations that justice was extremely color conscious. Generally throughout the South, and too often in the North, there seems to be one set of laws for colored and another for white. Here in Hawaii we saw evidence of the color line in the courts in the Masie and Palakiko and Majors cases.



MR. DAVIS

In addition to being color conscious, the courts are also strongly influenced by political considerations. Currently, the fashion is to be anti-Communist. Thus, most persons charged with being Communists or having Communist affiliations are convicted before trial. The traditional Anglo-Saxon concept of being innocent until proven guilty is generally ignored.

That is why Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death in the electric chair as "traitors" while John David Provoov was given life imprisonment for treason.

Viewed purely on the evidence and ignoring the political considerations, the Rosenbergs should have gone free. Yet the terrible truth is that they would both be dead had there not been strenuous efforts made in their behalf. The case is such a flagrant violation of our legal traditions that even the Vatican has been moved to ask that our government spare the lives of the doomed pair.

Communist Angle Determines Judgment

Let us compare the Rosenberg case with the Provoov case.

The Rosenbergs were charged with turning over atomic secrets to Russia. This allegedly took place at a time when the Soviet Union was our "brave ally" in the struggle with fascism. Provoov, on the other hand, was charged with four specific acts of treason while he was a prisoner of war under the Japanese, who were then our enemy. One of these acts by Provoov, at that time an army sergeant, contributed to the death of an American officer.

For this, the ex-soldier gets life imprisonment. The penalty could have been anywhere from five years in jail to death. But it must be remembered, there was no Red herring to drag across the trial of this soldier who, in wartime, aided the enemy.

The Rosenbergs, on the other hand, were sentenced to die on evidence which would have been thrown out of most courts had not the Communist angle been involved. The conviction was based almost wholly on the testimony of David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, who was known to be antagonistic to them, and who was able to purchase freedom for himself only by fingering the Rosenbergs. The "secret information" supposedly "turned over to the Russians" is considered a joke by leading scientists.

Victims of Hysteria

In fact, such distinguished American scientists as Dr. Harold Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner; Dr. Edward U. Condon, another world famed physicist, and Dr. Harlow Shapley of Yale, among others, have protested the conviction on the basis of the evidence offered in court.

Even the U. S. Court of Appeals conceded the trial had not been fair and stated that, had a new trial been asked immediately after the conviction, "it should have been granted." The appellate court also roundly condemned the tactics of Irving Saypol, the prosecutor, in using the press to build up additional prejudice against the Rosenbergs.

But the Rosenbergs are victims of our whipped-up anti-Russian hysteria. We have decided that our great enemy is the Soviet Union, and anybody who can be shown to be even sympathetic to any phase of Russian life is automatically "un-American" if not downright traitorous. Further, the Rosenbergs also raised money for Loyalist Spain when it was trying to save itself from Hitler and Mussolini. That cinched the deal.

This subversion of justice, this general technique of letting anything go when the defendants are considered to be Communists, rightfully drew fire from Judge Delbert Metzger last weekend, who was in New York to receive the Franklin D. Roosevelt Award from the National Lawyers' Guild.

Said the distinguished Hawaii jurist, who will be remembered long after those who have sold

(more on page 7)