

Kelley's Evictions Hit

Richards Heads Council to Prepare for "Grief" Day

Hawaii's precarious economy, talked about the year around, finally received legislative action of a limited nature on the 40th day of the 60-day session, with the creation of the Council of Economic Advisers by a concurrent resolution.

The driving force behind the move to prepare for "G" (Grief) Day is Atherton Richards, whose views on Territorial economy have been publicly expressed in two series of articles in the Honolulu Advertiser. He also heads an economic development association of businessmen and public officials formed last year.

Land and Water

With the Council of Economic Advisers formed at a late date in the current legislative session, observers feel its activities will be limited and the legislature (more on page 6)



MR. RICHARDS

'Shocking Examples' of Discrimination Blasted By Rep. Henriques' Resolution

Called the strongest legislative expression on the subject offered to date, a resolution put before the House Tuesday by Rep. Manuel S. Henriques of Kauai, aimed to eliminate restrictive covenants "so that our islands will truly be the land of racial paradise."

The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, Hawaii is known throughout the world as the melting pot of the Pacific; and

WHEREAS, the people of Hawaii have long been proud of their harmonious living together; and

WHEREAS, there still exist shocking examples of racial discrimination as found in certain night clubs, restaurants and rental units; and

WHEREAS, certain employers have from time to time restricted advancement and promotion on account of race or creed; and

WHEREAS, certain real property owners have from time to time inserted restrictive covenants in selling realty; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that those certain individuals and groups aforementioned by and they are hereby requested to stop and prohibit forever the practice of racial discrimination in the Territory because "all persons are free by nature and are equal in their inherent and inalienable rights;

(from page 5)

Parts of '48 Fixed "Escape" Filled In As Witnesses Testify In Prison Probe

Witnesses were called for the first time Tuesday night by the four Democrats who have led the present House probe of Oahu Prison, and a several-sided picture of the administration-arranged "escape" of 1948 was presented for the edification of members of the House committee on institutions and an audience which came close to filling the House chamber.

Component parts of the picture were presented by:

● Lieut. Moses Kapoi, who testified that Deputy Warden William P. Mottz visited him at his home in the evening before he went on duty before the "break," gave him the names of five men who would attempt a break, and told him to instruct guards that

the men were to be allowed to go over the wall.

(Prison authorities have previously maintained that, although they knew a break was going to be tried, they did not know the identity of those who would make the attempt. Kapoi gave the names of Joseph "Blackie" Young, Andrew Grammer, William Keawemahi, Alfred Park and Abraham Kealoha as those told him by Mottz.)

● Former Lieut. James J. White, who testified that when Kapoi gave instructions to allow the break, he protested that he would not allow anyone "to go over the wall," and suggested that he be stationed at some other spot than the wall behind the kitchen,

(more on page 7)

Tenants Ready to Injunction Plea Against Landlord

Roy C. Kelley, proprietor of the Edgewater Hotel, builder and proprietor of some apartment units, announced builder-to-be of an expensive Waikiki ranch-style hotel and outspoken enemy of rent control, is reported by a number of new tenants of his to be in violation of the law he has opposed.

The tenants, a number of whom Kelley has evicted from the Ocean View apartments at 2175 Kalia Road, which he purchased recently, believe Kelley's action against them is illegal, and a number of them are preparing to fight back.

They expect to seek an injunction (more on page 4)

Election HGEA Pushed Called "Unique" By National C. S. Agency

"Unique."

That is the word applied by the Civil Service Assembly to Section 88 of Act 319, SL 1951, which provides an election among employees to determine what employees' organization shall represent government employees at the legislature.

According to the Civil Service Assembly, a national organization which includes all civil service bodies in the U. S., there is no similar law anywhere in the country.

The law was enacted following (more on page 6)

Two Banks Have 93% Of Honolulu's Deposits

Two banks hold 93 per cent of the deposits of the Island of Oahu.

That was the testimony of Chinn Ho, head of the Capital Investment Co. at a hearing before Territorial Treasurer Kam Tai Lee two weeks ago on the establishing of the new Central Bank of the Pacific.

Pointing out the need for new banks, Chinn Ho further stated that because the Bank of Hawaii and the Bishop National Bank have 93 per cent of the deposits, they virtually control the economy of Honolulu.

The treasurer, himself a vice (more on page 6)

From the Court Record—

How Kawano Schemed To Take Over ILWU

PAGE FIVE

Son of "Charlie Chan" Says Marcotte Should Learn More of Life, Courtesy

Sgt. Roger Marcotte of the police vice squad, ought to learn a little more about the facts of life, and also about police courtesy to individuals, says the son of Honolulu's most famous policeman, Chang Apana, model for Earl Derr Biggers' character, "Charlie Chan."

"He arrested me and searched me all over and said all kinds of things to me. He practically stripped me," says Sam Apana, 53-year-old flagpole painter. "I still don't know what he arrested me for."

The incident occurred one night last week when Apana and several friends were arrested by Marcotte and another officer in an upstairs room at the corner of Smith and Beretania Sts. Released on \$25 bail each, they got

their money back later when the charges were dropped.

Accused of Opium

"He told me I smoke opium," says the well known flagpole painter indignantly. "How can I climb flagpoles if I smoke opium? I told him I don't smoke opium and he told me 'don't lie.'"

The vice squad sergeant went through Apana's pockets and carefully examined all of his possessions, even the remainder of cigar ashes of a half-smoked cigar he had in his pocket, Apana says.

"He scraped the ashes around in his hand and sniffed them," says the flagpole painter. "I guess he thought that was opium. What kind of law is that?"

One of Apana's friends, Tong (more on page 5)

SMITH ACT TRIAL

ILWU Features In Trial; Wiig Asked To Conduct Inquiry On FBI Wire-Tap

Organizational structure and policies of the ILWU came under extensive examination this week in the Hawaii Smith Act trial, with Theodora C. Kreps, the union's research director, on the witness stand.

Meanwhile, Wednesday four persons under defense subpoenas, were standing by for call to appear as witnesses on the FBI wire-tapping of the telephone of defendants Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Fujimoto during the period of indictment of the present case.

The four who appeared in court Wednesday morning and were excused subject to call, were:

● Walter H. Dillingham, manager of the Dillingham Transportation Building, where the FBI offices are located. The AN&S Trading Co., the defense

contends, also had offices in this building, and the telephone company billed the "trading company" for illegal wire-tapping services.

● A Mutual Telephone Company executive who was ordered to produce records of telephone service to the Fujimoto home in 1948.

● A representative from the Public Utilities Commission, which conducted an investigation of the illegal wire-tap. The commission was ordered to produce the record of Fujimoto's complaint and its findings.

● FBI chief in the Territory, Charles Weeks, who was ordered to bring recordings of phone conversations, transcriptions and notes on conversations intercepted by the tap.

The prosecution, in a stormy (more on page 4)

End of Kalaupapa Seen As Objective Of Present Hansen's Disease Policy

By STAFF WRITER

Hinted at gently by several witnesses and finally brought out into the open by former patients themselves, at the very end of a hearing that lasted nearly five hours, was the idea that the Territorial Department of Health is gradually abolishing the Kalaupapa Settlement and moving its operation against Hansen's Disease to Hale Mohala in Honolulu.

The hearing, before joint health committees of Senate and House, generally failed to provide the fireworks originally promised after the Wahiawa Junior Chamber of Commerce handed the legislature a resolution alleging that practices at Hale Mohala are so lenient

as to "endanger the health of half a million people."

Although Territorial officials and doctors denied the charges and defended their program, citing instances of recognition it has received from experts on the Mainland and in Japan, they did admit the following:

● That "active" cases have been out of Hale Mohala without permission and that they have, on occasion, created something of a health hazard by circulating in Honolulu and vicinity.

● That patients do have marital relations on occasion with their spouses who are non-patients and who live outside and circulate freely.

● That the account of Kalaupapa (more on page 4)

Peace Hopes Soar With 1st POW Exchange

As the sick and wounded among the POWs in Korea started their homeward journey this week, peace hopes for the 34-month-old Korean war soared everywhere.

News reports from Panmunjon said some allied prisoners among the first 100 went silently, others smiled and still others remained silent.

The Associated Press reported: "Those crossing today (the first day of the exchange, April 20) appeared to be in fair health and well fed. None mentioned unusually harsh treatment in the North Korean prison camps, where some had been since 1950, the first year of the war."

ONE OFFICER said treatment was "unbelievably poor" until negotiations began, "then picked up materially," while others told their own stories. Private 1st Class Almond L. Nolan, Rexville, N. Y., who had been a captive since December 1950, said:

"Treatment up there wasn't too bad. I believe we got the best they could do, although the first winter was pretty rough."

Those who complained did so about conditions during the first winter when facilities were poor on both sides.

Newspapers played up stories of bad treatment of POWs.

Dave Jones, correspondent of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, reported a "No Interview" sign was hung on the neck of Paul F. Schnier Jr., one of the first POWs returned. Schnier Jr. had written home, expressing strong sentiment for peace. Schnier was not the only one newsmen were not allowed to question.

CORPORAL Kenyon Wagner, Detroit, Mich., a tuberculosis patient, said he received "the whole works" in medical treatment. That included modern drugs, and one of his doctors was trained in Detroit.

Wagner said the POWs were exposed to Communist literature and they were encouraged to study. Asked if he knew how many had turned Communist, he replied he could not say.

The same news story reported the North Korean and Chinese POWs appeared glum. The North Koreans were returning to territory reduced to a shambles by air bombardment. Both they and the Chinese had lived in prison camps in South Korea where in 1952 alone, 3,000 were reported by the U. S. press to have been killed or wounded by allied troops.

One out of 35 U. S. GIs released on the second day charged that 162 American prisoners were taken on a "death march" in August 1951, and 61 survived when the group was broken up about a year ago.

Accounts of experiences as POWs generally described good treatment.

Refusal To Return Means "Traitors"

As the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners became a matter of days last week, high army officials in Washington told a newsmen that U. S. POWs in Korea who refuse to return home will be listed as deserters subject to being shot if captured.

THIS sensational disclosure ran in a lengthy account on the front page of the New York Herald-Tribune early edition of April 14. The story was removed from later editions. But the Washington Post, which uses the Herald-Tribune news service, carried a shorter version in all editions.

The day before, the Pentagon had issued a statement that many GIs held prisoners in Korea may have been converted to Communist ideas. A Herald-Tribune reporter sought clarification of this announcement when he ran into a big story, with far-reaching effect.

Hi-lights of the News

Pentagon brass explained that it was "unlikely" many GIs would refuse to return, but anyone who so decides will be listed as a traitor and subject to a death penalty.

THIS REVELATION threw an entirely new light on the Korean peace talks, which had broken off because of U. S. insistence that North Korean and Chinese POWs in allied hands should be allowed to choose whether or not they want to return home.

While insisting on voluntary repatriation, U. S. brass says GIs voluntarily remaining with the other side will be considered traitors.

Pentagon Prepares People At Home

The POW treatment of both sides came under sharp examination as prisoners began returning to their own sides.

EVEN BEFORE this took place, on April 13 the Pentagon took off on a new approach in preparing the American people for first-hand accounts they would hear. The military authorities abandoned previous charges of brutality lodged against the Chinese and North Koreans—particularly when allied troops were criticized for the Koje prison massacres—and issued this statement:

"The Communists have also attempted to use deceptively soft and ingratiating treatment if that promises to serve their purposes."

THE PENTAGON statement described in detail how GIs held by the Chinese have been well-fed, well-housed and given only moderately heavy work. It told of the Chinese propaganda program carried out through discussion groups, in which the prisoners take part, and in some cases lead. It recalled the Chinese Communist practice of telling Japanese prisoners: "When you lay down your arms, we are friends."

"Some Americans and other UN soldiers," the statement continued, "are reported to be leading" the political discussions. Some have been heard over Communist radio stations and their voices

identified. The handwriting on most of the letters preaching the "Communist propaganda" has been identified as genuine. Each of the 29,000 letters received from U. S. GIs held prisoner since December 1951 "contained Communist propaganda in some degree." Many prisoners have sent peace petitions to relatives to be circulated in the U. S., one of which, the Pentagon said, has 11,000 signatures. Some of the prisoners, the Defense Department said, have charged the U. S. engaged in bacteriological warfare.

SICK AND WOUNDED prisoners to be returned to the allied side number 600—including 120 Americans—of 11,559 held by the Chinese and North Koreans. The allies are returning 5,800 sick and wounded from 132,000 POWs of the other side.

Many of the sick and wounded will be hospitalized or be treated in rest centers and they did not pose a problem to the Pentagon as do the thousands of healthy POWs still to be exchanged. Returning POWs report attending indoctrination schools and the Pentagon has long been discussing quarantine for POWs. Military brass denied to a New York Herald-Tribune writer that they would treat all who have been influenced as "mental cases."

Yoshida's Party In Shaky Leadership

Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party won the Japanese election for the lower house of the Diet this week, but already observers commented that if the conservatives did not cooperate with Yoshida's government, it would fall.

A VOTE OF "no confidence" in the Yoshida government by members of parliament caused its downfall only recently. The reason for the overthrow of the Liberal Party government was its pro-American program of rearmament and signing of the military pact with the U. S.

Yoshida's party garnered 199 of the 466 seats, with the Progressives (conservatives) headed by the purged war criminal, Mamoru Shigemitsu, following with 76 seats. The Left-Socialists won 72 seats and the Right-Socialists won 66.

In making a bid for votes, Yoshida publicly played up to the desires of the

Japanese people by saying that Japan needs China trade. Yoshida knew well that his party did not represent the will of the broad masses of people who petitioned by nationwide protests and demonstrations against the military pact with the U. S. and the U. S.-drafted peace treaty, both of which his government shoved on the people.

LITTLE CHANGE took place in the composition of the new parliament. Ernie Hill, writer for the San Francisco Chronicle, in a series of articles in February, said that under the impetus of international crisis, Japan is junking reforms and the old Japan is being reborn. He wrote:

● Almost one-third of the members of the Japanese parliament are ultra-nationalists and militarists, purged after the war by U. S. occupation.

● Less than ten months after the end of occupation, almost everything is headed back to 1935.

● The big four—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo—are being put together again.

● An American embassy spokesman in Tokyo told Hill "that we went too far. Without the Zaibatsu, there is no capital to finance industry or industrial development."

THE NEW YORK TIMES April 10 reported from Tokyo that the prospect of the end of the Korean war caused "near-panic of many-economic leaders."

For stability, Japan needed peace in the Far East and trade with China. Last year, large-scale U. S. spending for the Korean war kept its economy from sliding, although she imported 60 per cent more than she exported.

Wall Street Sees "Little Depression"

While Wall Street economists sounded off that peace would mean a bust, they looked to the end of the Korean war as "localized" peace. This helps Eisenhower, said Business Week April 11, to balance the budget and cut taxes, both knotty problems.

Meanwhile, while Wall Street looked to eventual stepped-up warfare in Indo-China, the French were inclined to call it quits and to pull out.

Tabitha Petran of the weekly National Guardian, wrote April 20 that to the big corporations dominating Washington, a "little depression" now means a chance to step up the rate of profit:

● By cutting taxes. "A truce and no arms-spending increase would insure expiration of the excess profits tax June 30, make likely other tax relief for big business."

● By lowering labor cost. "The wage cuts already in effect for nearly three million organized workers after the dip in the cost-of-living 'escalator,' a small recession now would ease the tight labor market, paving the way for more cuts, throttle the big 1953 wage drive in autos and steel."

● By eliminating competitors. The plan of Defense Secretary Charles Wilson (of General Motors) to "narrow the mobilization base" means eliminating all but giants from the arms pork-barrel.

With the buyers' market here, the economic jungle fight for survival will be intensified. The merger of Kaiser-Frazier and Willys-Overland showed, observed the London Sunday Times March 28, "the Davids of the industry (are) preparing for a fight with the Goliaths."

● Transferring plants to a new raw-material source and to lower-wage areas. Petran wrote: "Since Korea, industry has re-equipped itself with \$25 billion worth of new plants and machinery (more than two-thirds at the taxpayers' expense). A 'little depression' would complete textile's exodus to the low-paid South; permit U. S. Steel to shift base from Pittsburgh to its giant new plant on the Delaware; permit a shift from non-ferrous mines in the West and high-cost iron ore deposits, to the use of offshore, low-cost metals from new areas." All this means dislocation of workers and a hard blow to labor.



GI HOMECOMING—As peace hopes rose, thousands of parents were looking forward to joyful homecomings such as this one at Brooklyn, N. Y., army base. Pfc. Joseph Wild, one of 2,238 Korean vets to return on the transport Gen. William Weigel, is happily embraced by his parents. (Federated Pictures).

Among the Politicians

REPUBLICANS are talking about the out-and-out shellacking taken by Chairman Randolph Crossley at last Saturday's Central Committee meeting where he tried to push a measure to embarrass (and possibly expel) Speaker of the House Hiram Fong for making an alliance with Democrats to win the speakership. Crossley is reported still burned up about his failure to get the two factions of Republicans together prior to the opening of the legislative session, so he could return to Washington and report that he had unified the party. That was when he considered himself, and was considered by many, the odds-on choice for governor.

He will probably be even more put out next Tuesday when Fong's friends and supporters throw their testimonial dinner for the Speaker next Tuesday at Lau Yee Chai. Predictions have it that more than 1,000 will attend—among them many GOP stalwarts.

MRS. HARRIETT MAGOON has joined Reuben Ohai in palace rumor as being slated for exit from the Hawaiian Homes Commission under the uership of Governor Samuel Wilder King. The objection to this pair, each of whom has a strong following among Hawaiians who follow commission doings, is that they are government employees and should not hold seats on the commission. Mrs. Magoon is Mayor Wilson's secretary and Ohai is a game warden on Kauai.

But on Kuhio Day, Governor King gave a lady at Waimanalo to understand that, so far as he's concerned, Mrs. Magoon will remain a commissioner. Some representation is expected to be made to the governor on her behalf, too, from Papakolea and Kalawainine.

The basic ground for any desire to replace Mrs. Magoon and Ohai is thought to be political, however, since both are Democrats.

TALK OF THE GROWING strength of Adolph Mendonca in the coming GOP county committee election increases, partly because considerably more work is being done to put him in the county chairmanship than last time, when he lost to Mary Noonan. Whether the talk has basis, or is merely the natural ballyhoo of any similar campaign remains to be seen. Mary and her supporters have pulled more than one surprise.

In the meantime, Democrats are watching from the sidelines, trying to determine which they'd rather see win. It would hardly be fair at this point to name the Democrats' choice.

THE "LITTLE SMITH ACT" introduced to the legislature by Rep. Hebben Porteus and other GOP party-liners at the behest of GOP headquarters, would seem to be inspired by somebody in Washington. Otherwise, it would have been presented much earlier in the session. Perhaps it's an indication of the growing influence of "McCarthyism" in the national GOP—a sort of insanity conservatives often denounce privately but fear so much that they support measures it seeks. It's interesting to reflect that Sen. Robert A. Taft, who originally encouraged Sen. Joe McCarthy in his wild anti-Communist campaigns, now differs with him on schools and other points. Many who lack the political strength of Taft will knuckle under on nearly everything.

But Hawaii Republicans who signed the bill may find that Hawaii's voters are getting just a little tired of looking for demons that exist chiefly in the minds of labor's enemies.

SOME GOP CHAIRMEN of committees are notoriously short with Democrats of the minority. One of the latest reported is Rep. Manuel G. Paschoal, chairman of the House committee on public utilities, who let the utilities magnates and their representatives talk as long as they wanted to last Friday, but cut Rep. Manuel S. Henriques short again and again. The chopping at Henriques was so obvious that one of the company spokesmen later felt impelled to approach Henriques to tell him how unfair he thought Paschoal had been.

Federal Subsidy Boosts Haw'n Airlines' Profit

Hawaiian Airlines enjoyed its best year in 23 years of operation last year, with net profit after taxes, of \$129,676, which is more than the 1951 profit of \$39,194.

The big gain in the airline's profit is attributable to the air-mail subsidy from the Federal government, which totaled \$559,187 or 15.7 per cent of total revenue for 1952. In previous years, Hawaiian received mail pay, which was a smaller taxpayers' subsidy. The 1950 subsidy was \$32,733 and that for 1951, \$308,994.

Hawaiian, along with other inter-island airlines carrying air freight, enjoys exemption from freight tax.

The airline is putting six new 44-passenger Convairs into service. Some are already being used. Three have been delivered to Hawaii and three more are arriving before August.

Revenue passengers carried by the airline increased from 343,542 in 1951 to 363,541 in 1952. Air cargo revenue increased from \$469,861 in 1951 to \$577,028 in 1952.

David Mar Will Fight Variance In Court If Forced To, He Tells Committee

A first class fight appeared to be in the making Friday at the supervisors' public works committee meeting when David Y. Mar appeared to protest the manner in which the city planning commission and its chief engineer, George Houghtailing, carried out procedure in denying him a variance in his Coconut Ave. home where he had requested permission to add a second story and build a duplex.

Mar charged that his request had been misrepresented to property owners, who were asked their opinion on re-zoning the area from "residential" to "apartments and hotels." He further declared that the commission's letter to the public works committee misrepresented the number of apartments in the area. The letter said there are 11, but Mar produced a map and pointed out many more to the supervisors, a total which would run to 28, he said.

The commission letter stated that the vote, returned by postcard to the commission, had been preponderantly against re-zoning and that more speakers at the public hearing which followed were against re-zoning than favored it.

Did Not Ask Re-Zoning
Mar said that, contrary to the

information in the commission letter, he did not request re-zoning, but merely a variance to allow the alteration to his own house.

Although an effort was made to call George Houghtailing, it somehow failed and he did not show up at the meeting. Later, he said that he had sat in his office awaiting such a call.

Contacted by the RECORD Monday, he said it was true Mar did not ask re-zoning, but that under the law, re-zoning was the logical step. He said Mar had been informed of the plan to hold the hearing and had expressed no objection, either before or at the meeting.

Mar asked the committee to request all communications on the subject and read them for itself. Chairman Milton Beamer and the members indicated that they would do so.

Although he appeared as a private citizen, Mar is an assistant in the C-C attorney's office and was at one time assigned to the planning commission. During that period, Houghtailing and others took strong exception to some of his opinions.

Making his points with strong emphasis Friday, Mar told the supervisors he will, if forced to, hire an attorney and take his case to court.

Bill To Take Gravy From Utilities Firms Pushed By Henriques

Did you know that no utilities company pays the 2.5 per cent gross income tax? That some utilities pay a 2.5 per cent franchise tax, some a fraction of that, and some, like the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., pay none at all?

"It is the same," says Rep. Manuel S. Henriques of Kauai, "as if a worker from one plantation were charged two and one-half per cent gross income tax, but a worker from the next is charged only a half of a per cent, or one per cent."

To force favored utilities companies to pay equal shares of the tax burden, Rep. Henriques is now pushing his measure, HB 242, requiring that each utilities company shall pay the full tax, 2.5 per cent of its gross receipts.

Some of those escaping the franchise tax, or parts of it, include:

HRT Co.	Pays None
Waiahi (Kauai) Elec. Co. ...	5%
Honolulu Gas Co.	2%
Lahaina (Maui) Light & Power Co.	1%
Maui Elec. Co.	1%

A number of other favored companies are not listed here since they did not get their franchises from the Public Utilities Commission, but by an act of the legislature. In many cases, the exemption, or partial exemption, was written into the original bill.

Another public utilities bill introduced by Henriques voices the hope of many small dealers in electric appliances, since it memorializes Congress to ratify an act prohibiting public utilities from engaging in any wholesale or retail merchandising business. Though they usually fear to express their sentiments openly, numerous proprietors of small electric appliance stores in Honolulu have often privately lambasted the Hawaiian Electric Co. as one of their strongest competitors.

Rent Control, Federal or Local, In All U. S.; Honolulu Qualifies As "Critical"

At a Senate committee hearing two weeks ago, Ferdinand Schnack, Honolulu landlord and one of the most vituperative foes of rent control, told the senators that rent control does not exist in any of the United States any longer.

But the report issued by the U. S. Office of Rent Stabilization March 6, 1953, shows that nothing could be further from the truth than Schnack's statement. The truth is that, entirely exclusive of local agencies, Federal control is maintained in 47 states as well as in Alaska and Puerto Rico. New York has a strong state law and is not covered by Federal regulations.

And the only reason it does not exist in Hawaii is that the U. S. office believes the local rent control offices are sufficient—although figures cited at a hearing on the subject before the C-C board of supervisors last June show the Honolulu office of rent control has granted a higher percentage of landlord appeals than has the Federal agency, or that of any state agency.

Maine To Mississippi
What states would you like to hear about? Maine? Federal rent control still exists in most of the cities and towns of Penobscot County, its largest, including Bangor, Old Town, Hermon, Matamoras and others. It also exists in cities and towns in Androscoggin, York and Aroostook counties.

Minnesota? Federal rent control is maintained in Minneapolis and St. Paul as well as in Crow Wing, Mower, Freeborn, Rice, Steele, Koochiching and other counties.

Mississippi? The U. S. still governs rent ceilings in Biloxi, the rest of Harrison County, and in Jackson County.

Puerto Rico? The whole of Puerto Rico has been under a "B" rating of Federal rent control since late 1942—a rating that compares generally with the rules of the Honolulu rent control office.

Alaska? Alaska has a "B" rating for Juneau and Sitka and on the areas of many military bases, and a "C" rating, with slightly less control, for most of the rest of Alaska.

Local Agencies Control Many
It is worthy of note that New York, with a strong state rent control, is like Hawaii, un-governed by Federal rent control—and that many well known industrial or military centers (Dallas, San Antonio and Houston, Tex., Newark, Elizabeth, N. J., etc.) are not governed by Federal rent control, although their status as crowded areas lacking in housing is well known. The inescapable conclusion is that local rent control bodies do the job the Federal government does elsewhere.

Under the definition of "critical defense housing area," the U. S. office says three conditions must be present and they are as follows: (a) There must be a shortage of available housing, (b) there must be a military establishment nearby, and (c) there must be a recent movement of military personnel or war workers into the area.

Honolulu, with a housing shortage attested to by the Citizens' Rental Committee last November, numerous military establishments and the opening of a new Marine base at Kaneohe, would seem to fill the bill perfectly.

Could Come Here
Last year, a representative of the U. S. office visiting the Territory, prophesied that, if the C-C board of supervisors decontrolled rents here, Federal control would be applied.

And the U. S. office has much more rigid rules than the Honolulu agency. For "critical defense housing areas," it slaps ceilings on every type of living abode from trailer courts to hotels.

It should be recalled, too, that President Eisenhower has warned Congress to go slow about abolishing the Federal office.

Beer Down To 45c At SurfRider Bar


Affairs have changed at the SurfRider a little since the editors of the "Architectural Forum" gathered material for their January issue, the RECORD finds. After quoting an article from the magazine April 9, the RECORD was informed that (1) prices on beer at the SurfRider bar have dropped and that (2) the single toilet used by patrons of both the Moana and SurfRider bars is closer to the SurfRider than it is to the Moana bar.

The RECORD story reported the

architectural triumph of Gardner A. Dailey, who planned a hotel that makes "fabulous profits" for Matson, far in excess of what the company hoped for originally. That is true, so far as the hotel occupancy is concerned.

But beer at the SurfRider has dropped to 45 cents per bottle, as at the Moana, and there's no rush.

"Business?" commented one of the "hostesses." "What business? This is the deadest place in town."



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ILWU Features In Trial; Wiig Asked To Conduct Inquiry On FBI Wire-Tap

(from page 1)

protest, objected to Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein's stating the purpose of offering the evidence.

Assistant Prosecutor Norman Neukom said Gladstein's "every word is incitation or argument" and said he should not be allowed to continue. The prosecution staff appeared excited and already had a motion prepared to quash the subpoena.

Burden On FBI

Federal Judge Jon Wiig asked Gladstein, over prosecution objections: "What is your purpose?"

Gladstein asked the court to conduct an inquiry on the illegal wire-tapping. He said the burden goes to the FBI to show that in tapping the defendants' telephone it had:

● Not used in this trial information obtained by wire-tapping.

● Not introduced into evidence matters which were led to by wire-tapping.

When Judge Wiig asked if this wire-tapping matter had not been disposed of in a preliminary motion prior to the trial, Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin said the earlier motion was merely directed to dismissal of the indictment.

May Lead To Dismissal

Gladstein told Judge Wiig that the only question troubling the defense was whether the witnesses should be examined in the presence of or in the absence of the jury. The jury was absent while all this was discussed.

Prosecutor Neukom said the prosecution would fight to keep out the evidence.

Evidence of illegal wire-tapping used in cases have resulted in their dismissal. In the Judith Conlon case, the prosecution admitted using information gathered from tapping her telephone and the government's case was voided.

When court session ended on Wednesday, Miss Kreps was still on the stand and the four witnesses were still waiting to be called.

Rebuts Kawano Testimony

On direct examination, Miss Kreps read from the ILWU constitutions of the international and local unions. Her testimony dealt with the rank and file control of the union on all matters and went to rebut testimony of government witness Jack H. Kawano, who said that Defendant Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, with a few alleged Communists, controlled the union here.

The prosecution, in trying to get testimony that the international officers give orders to the rank and file, on policy and other matters, asked Miss Kreps whether or not they called the strikes.

Miss Kreps replied to Chief Prosecutor John C. Walsh's question:

"The only way strikes can be called is by majority vote of the rank and file involved."

The witness' answers frequently mentioned that actions of officers were subject to rank and file approval.

Places ILWU On Trial

The prosecutor demanded "yes" or "no" answers from the witness and complained to the judge that he could not get such answers. He objected to her explanations and Defense Attorney Gladstein told the court that when government witnesses Paul Crouch and John Lawner were on the stand, they were permitted to give long explanations.

While the prosecution says that the ILWU is not on trial, it travelled a wide road with Walsh asking Miss Kreps about

details of union functions and about union officials.

When he asked about ILWU's disaffiliation from the CIO, Miss Kreps said that the rank and file of the ILWU found that the national union was not following a democratic policy. Walsh jumped up to object and asked the court to strike out her answer from the record.

Attorney Gladstein told the court that this question was intended to place the ILWU on trial and Judge Wiig repeated that the union is not on trial.

Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds told the court that the defense would go into this matter "very, very fully" and should be allowed to do so if the prosecution is permitted to put such a question to a witness.

Judge Wiig limited the examination on this question.

Hall's Affidavit Denied

The defense offer of evidence Tuesday that Defendant Hall had signed a non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavit under oath was denied by Judge Wiig Wednesday morning.

The prosecution argued that Hall signed the affidavit in preparation for the House un-American committee hearing where he appeared and refused to answer certain questions.

Gladstein replied that violation of the oath carries with it 10 years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine and the affidavit shows Hall's statement of intent from which the jury can draw inference as to his intent.

He said the jury must not be blindfolded but must be permitted to hear evidence that in February 1950 Hall swore under oath that he was not a member of the Communist Party and that he did not believe in, and he was not a member of nor did he support any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods.

Judge Wiig denied the evidence. He also denied the reading to the jury of Hall's statement issued on the un-American committee during its hearings here. Gladstein argued the indictment against Hall mentions the committee hearings.

The jury walked in and out as the prosecution objected to introduction of various defense evidence.

Jury Shoed Out

Gladstein objected to excusing the jury whenever the defense tried to present documents that he said go to show the intent of defendants more than the books which the government introduced. In the absence of the jury, counsel for both sides argued on the admissibility of evidence.

Judge Wiig did not allow into evidence:

● An AFL constitution which uses the term "class struggle." Gladstein said the prosecution tried to infer to the jury that "class struggle" is a Communist invention.

● Constitutions of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Gladstein said that the term "democratic centralism" often used by the prosecution means simply "majority rule" and these provisions are found in these constitutions.

● A copy of a speech given by Hall before the Senate ways and means committee in 1949, dealing with unemployment and Territorial economy. Symonds argued that this goes to show Hall's intent.

Judge Wiig permitted partial reading of a letter written by Defendant John E. Reinecke back in 1940. This statement said that teachers should not be intimidated

WAIALUA NOTES

By SPECIAL WRITER

Waialua Agricultural Co. is resorting to methods bordering on the "bull whip" tactics of the old days when plantation bosses evicted locked-out workers and strikers from their company housing. Waialua sugar workers are now locked out by the company.

★ ★

THE CASTLE & COOKE plantation is refusing workers the use of a building the employes built, for a soup kitchen. The church gets pushed around by the Big Five outfit also. The company pressured the church to deny workers the use of an isolated spot in the churchyard for the union police headquarters. Now, even the showing of movies in the churchyard has been discontinued — through company pressure.

★ ★

THE UNIT BULLETIN of the locked-out workers at Waialua Agricultural Co. has been answering management propaganda day after day. At the same time, the Waialua Publicity Committee of Unit 51, ILWU Local 142, has been demanding that the company executives get off their high horse and get down to talk over differences.

★ ★

A LITTLE BACKGROUND: The arbitrator suggested negotiations and the company on its own, adopted a piecework system which it had reason to believe would be objectionable to the workers. The company used supervisors to drive turnautos. Workers were locked out.

★ ★

COMPANY bulletins emphasize the loss of wages to employes. On April 15, it mentioned the Lanai strike, stressing that workers received only eight cents an hour raise after a costly dispute of seven months. The Lanai workers won a 15-cent raise and industry-wide bargaining which the pineapple companies had scrapped. Pine workers on other islands who could get only a seven-cent raise prior to the strike, received eight cents more when the Lanai strike was won.

but should inquire into problems in order to provide students with rounded information. He criticized the suppression by a business group of a report his HEA committee had prepared on labor and economy. Reinecke's writings on labor and economy were not permitted to be read to the jury.

Hall's speech on T. H. economy to the 442nd veterans was allowed in part to be read to the jury.

Witnesses who took the stand this week were:

● Charles Harold Silva, who was called to identify a letter Hall read to the Senate committee and which document Judge Wiig did not allow into evidence.

● Richard S. Imada, realtor, who appeared as a character witness for Defendant Koji Ariyoshi. He testified that Ariyoshi's reputation on loyalty, truth and honesty was good.

● Gregory Ikeda, manager of North American Insurance Agency, who appeared as a character witness for Ariyoshi. He testified that the defendant's reputation was good.

● Miss Kreps, who, besides being a factual witness, testified to the character of Charles and Eileen Fujimoto. She said their reputation is "excellent."

● Akira Fujiki, 442nd executive secretary, who took the stand to identify the speech Hall gave to the veterans.

● Arnold L. Willis, in charge of the NLRB in Hawaii, who was not permitted to testify that Jack Hall signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

End of Kalaupapa Seen As Objective Of Present Hansen's Disease Policy

(from page 1)

papa Settlement has been charged for services rendered by both professional and non-professional workers at Hale Mohalu. Dr. Richard K. C. Lee, Territorial director of public health, justified that type of bookkeeping on the ground that a number of patients had been transferred from Kalaupapa to Hale Mohalu.

Walter Siu and Judge Edward Bell, both former patients and presently residents of Kalaupapa, were strong in their condemnation of board of health policies and they asked that Kalaupapa Settlement be placed under a "division of hospitals and settlements" such as administered it some years ago.

Bell Sees End of Kalaupapa

Judge Bell charged that, by sending all new patients to Hale Mohalu and none to Kalaupapa, the board of health is slowly removing its operation from Molokai to Oahu. Recalling a promise made by the board to worried Kalaupapa patients two years ago that they would be allowed to remain as long as they desire, Judge Bell said: "I feel they (the board) cannot adhere to that statement."

If no new patients are sent to Kalaupapa, he said, the maintenance of the Molokai institution for the steadily decreasing number of patients will be an economic impossibility for the Territory.

It was reported by both former patients and board of health doctors that a higher degree of segregation of "active" patients from non-patients is maintained at Kalaupapa than at Hale Mohalu. Intimacies between married couples involving one patient and one non-patient are not permitted at Kalaupapa, the doctors said, "because we do not have facilities for proper supervision."

Doctor Favors Kalaupapa

The single doctor speaking in opposition to the present program was Dr. C. V. Caver, head of the Kalaupapa institution from September 1950, until September of last year. Although Dr. Caver tempered his criticism with expressions of high praise for his former colleagues, he said Hale Mohalu should be eliminated, except as a receiving station, and Kalaupapa maintained as the chief center for Hansen's Disease patients.

William Blatt, of the attorney general's office, who did the questioning of witnesses for the joint committee, brought an issue all his own into the hearing by asking most witnesses whether they thought the name "Hansen's Disease," as decreed by a former session of the legislature, or the name "leprosy," as reaffirmed by the latest Congress on Leprosy, is more suitable. Opinions on the point did not appear to be strong either way, but the consensus appeared slightly in favor of reversion to the use of "leprosy" as a term.

Dr. M. K. Chung Hoon, chief of medical service in treatment of Hansen's Disease for the board of health, defended present policies strongly and charged that a number of accusations brought by the Wahiawa JCC are false. Whereas the JCC had charged that few newly found patients come voluntarily for treatment, Dr. Chung Hoon said 93 per cent of those taken for treatment since 1949 have been voluntary.

"Stockades Have No Place"

Answering charges of laxity in handling patients, Dr. Chung Hoon answered: "Stockades or is-

land segregation have no place in the treatment and care of patients with Hansen's Disease or any other communicable disease."

Dr. Ira D. Hirschev, director of the division of Hansen's Disease, said under cross-examination that 40 per cent of the patients admitted are released again after a period averaging 14 months.

All doctors agreed that Hansen's Disease is decreasing at a rate that makes the absolute elimination of it a probability that may be realized in the not too distant future.

Sen. Joe Itagaki and Rep. Dee Dupont, chairmen of their respective health committees, were co-chairmen of the hearing, but few members attended. Those present for most of the hearing included Sens. John Duarte and Mary K. Robinson and Reps. Charles Kauhane and Manuel Henriques.

Tenants Readying Injunction Plea

(from page 1)

junction restraining the hotel owner from making any more evictions, and some of those already put out of their units may seek to be re-installed.

Misstatement Charged

Kelley sent eviction notices stating that he intends to renovate. Tenants charge this is a misrepresentation, since Kelley has announced through the newspapers and by other means that he intends to construct a hotel on the site.

Kelley purchased the Ocean View apartments from their former owner, Miss Daphne Damon, through the Bishop Trust Co. some time ago.

Tenants who have consulted attorneys charge that Kelley improperly evicted them, since he has not renovated or destroyed the units to make way for new construction.

Of the 33 Ocean View units, about half the inhabitants, about 30 persons, have moved out without questioning the hotel man's move. Others, however are behind the effort to get an injunction against Kelley.

Not Naturally Vacant

Nor can he decontrol the apartments merely by adding them to the Edgewater, the tenants charge, for according to the rent control law, even hotel rooms may not be decontrolled unless they become vacant through natural processes. Such processes do not, under the law, include the forced eviction by the landlord, the tenants claim.

William E. Miles, Honolulu rent control administrator, says he is aware of the tenants' problem and their claim and preliminary investigations have tended to bear out the validity of the charges.

Miles gives weight to another of the tenants' claims—that the Ocean View apartments could not be properly incorporated as hotel cottages because they are self-contained units with their own cooking facilities and not, like cottages at many tourist hotels, clearly adjuncts of any central cooking and dining establishment.

WASHINGTON (FP) — Top CIO officials are increasingly worried over indications the United Steelworkers may stray out of their organization and into an alliance with the United Mine Workers under John L. Lewis.

Kawano Plots To Take Over ILWU

SMITH ACT TRIAL BARES CONSPIRACY WITH CIO

Questioned by Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds as to his present position in the ILWU, Justo de la Cruz, who appeared as a witness for the defense in the Smith Act trial, replies:

DE LA CRUZ: I am now a division director of Oahu.

SYMONDS: What do you mean by that?

DE LA CRUZ: The highest full-time paid official of the



MR. DE LA CRUZ

ILWU so far as Oahu is concerned, taking care of the functions of the union and also the operation of the union here in Oahu.

SYMONDS: Your position now covers sugar, longshore, pineapple and miscellaneous; is that correct?

DE LA CRUZ: Yes.

SYMONDS: How long have you known Jack Kawano?

DE LA CRUZ: Ever since 1946.

SYMONDS: Calling your attention to the year 1950, did you have occasion to speak to Jack Kawano?

DE LA CRUZ: Yes.

SYMONDS: Who was present at that meeting? (At Calixto Damaso's home.)

DE LA CRUZ: To my recollection, and I think I am positively right, myself, Mr. Jack Kawano, Mr. Nick Sibolboro, Fat Ben and Mr. Damaso.

Here a long argument among counsel began, during which Symonds explains: "These witnesses that I am calling now will give testimony on different lines, although there would be no repetition. They will cover specific matters dealt with and touched upon by Mr. Kawano. They go to his motive and prejudice against the ILWU, and they go to Mr. Hall and they go to motive and purpose of Mr. Kawano."

After the judge ruled that the matter was admissible, Symonds asked:

"Do you recall anything else being said at that meeting?"

DE LA CRUZ: Well there were a lot of questions being asked but all were directed of his quitting his job as the, as a longshoreman.

SYMONDS: Did you have another meeting with Mr. Kawano in 1950?

DE LA CRUZ: Yes, in late 1950 or early 1951.

DE LA CRUZ: That was just by the sidewalk right in front of the International Theater where Mr. Kawano was working then.

DE LA CRUZ: Present were myself, Mr. Calixto Damaso, Julian Napuunua and of course, Big Ben.

DE LA CRUZ: The conversation, Mr. Symonds, was centered

mostly on the Moriyama revolt.

DE LA CRUZ: He said it was not fair for Mr. Moriyama to do such a thing, revolting against the ILWU, but if the membership, the entire membership in the Territory and its leadership, should remain intact, then they should get out of the ILWU and into the CIO as a union.

No questions by the prosecution and Mr. De la Cruz was excused.

Primitivo Sagasi Queja

Questioned by Symonds, Queja replied: I am an elected official of the ILWU under the title of business agent (for the longshore industrial grouping on Kauai).

Queja testified about a meeting he held with Kawano in the presence of Frederick T. Low Jr., also an ILWU official on the Island of Hawaii.

QUEJA: I told him, Jack, why don't you come back to the union with us? Kawano said, I can't go back now; I just hate Jack Hall's guts and his stooges.

So I told him: The best way for you to do it, the way I see it, is to come back and present your differences with Jack Hall and his stooges in the membership meeting. That is the way we always did. And that is the way out. Kawano said: The time is not ripe and I don't want to do anything as yet.

QUEJA: To my recollection he asked me about the member-



MR. QUEJA

ship in the division, and I told him my membership is militant, more solid than ever. In fact, the 1949 strike made them much more strong. And he told me, Are you ready to roll? And I asked him: What do you mean by that? And then he said, Well, join the CIO; quit the ILWU. And as an answer to that, when he said it, I said this: I have the deepest respect of all the International officers, Jack Hall included, and I intend to respect them forever until I die, in other words.

Queja testified about the next meeting with longshore executive board members present in late 1950 or early 1951 at the Ala Wai Canal where Kawano was fishing.

SYMONDS: Did you say anything to him (Kawano)?

QUEJA: The longshore executive board is now in session; why don't you come back? And we tried to settle, we will settle your differences with the union. And he said: I don't think it is of any use; and I still think the time for me to come back to the



MR. SYMONDS

union is not ripe yet. Then I asked him: I remember you asking me to swing my membership to the National CIO and the International in the conversation. By the way, are you a National CIO organizer?

Then he said: The time is not ripe for me to come in the open but when the time comes I will show Jack Hall and his stooges how to fight.

(Two or three days thereafter, a meeting was held in front of the International Theater with Kawano, Fred Low, Charlie Nouchi, Calixto Damaso and Julian Napuunua.)

QUEJA: So I told him: Why don't you come over, Jack, and if you can prove to me and the rest of the longshore executive board that you have a reasonable case against Jack Hall and his stooges, I will be right behind you, but you have to attend the meeting to convince me, so why don't you come over?

Jack Kawano said: It is of no use. When the time comes, we will show them how to fight.

Assistant Prosecutor Howard K. Hoddick cross-examines Queja.

HODDICK: Isn't it true, Mr. Queja, that at the first meeting you testified about at the International Theater in late 1950, where Kawano spoke against Hall and his stooges, that he said he would not come back because Hall and his stooges were Communists and were dominating the ILWU?

QUEJA: I don't recall that.

HODDICK: Is the ILWU still a member of the CIO?

QUEJA: It is no longer a member of the CIO, and as an elected official, I am glad we are not members of the CIO. I say this because in the last 1949 longshore strike, not one rusty cent was sent to us from the CIO.

Calixto Damaso, ILWU business agent on Oahu, testifies during direct examination by ATTORNEY MYER C. SYMONDS as follows, on March 31:

Question by SYMONDS: Will you state what Jack Kawano said at the meeting at your home?

DAMASO: Kawano said: "Watch out for Jack Hall and his stoop pigeons." And during the conversation he also admitted meeting with Tim Flynn, that he don't want nobody to know what at the present time. He also stated that it is much better for the full force of the ILWU to swing to the CIO in order to get rid of Jack Hall.

SYMONDS: Do you recall anything else Jack Kawano said at that particular meeting?

DAMASO: I think to the best of my recollection that is the only word I got from Kawano.

SYMONDS: Now, did Kawano say who Tim Flynn was?

DAMASO: Yes, he said that Tim Flynn is a CIO organizer.

SYMONDS: Did you have another meeting with Kawano later in the year 1950?

DAMASO: Yes, sir.

SYMONDS: And about when was the meeting held?

DAMASO: It would have been later in the year 1950 or the early part of 1951, at the International (by the sidewalk).

SYMONDS: What did Mr. Kawano say at that meeting held on the sidewalk?

DAMASO: Well, first of all, he warned us that Moriyama quit the union and he came out too quick and screwed the whole thing up. And on that conversation he also mentioned to get the full force of the ILWU and swing it to the CIO. He also mentioned he gives us the guarantee that once we swing the full force of the ILWU, he knew them well, that the CIO is here and is willing to assist us at any time and on that conversation why he dislikes Kawano. I mean Jack Hall—is because Jack Hall is against accepting the 14 cents offered by the company during the 1949 longshore strike.

DAMASO: I asked him to get back in the union and Jack Kawano said that "This is not the time, Damaso. So long as Jack Hall is in there, I won't come back."

SYMONDS: Did he say anything about coming back?

DAMASO: "Someday," he said, "he is going to come back in the union."

Damaso then testifies he attended two meetings between Kawano and longshore officers including Primitivo Queja, Charles Nouchi, Julian Napuunua, Fred Low Jr. He testified, as did Queja, as to these meetings.

Symonds asked Damaso what Kawano said at the second meeting and Damaso answers that Kawano said he would not return to the union "as long as Jack Hall is in there."

DAMASO: I also asked Kawano to come and attend the meeting, and if there was any friction between you and Jack Hall, why don't you get back to the union and fight it inside the union? And Jack Kawano



MR. KAWANO



MR. DAMASO

told me that this is not the time. "We're not ready to go; as soon as we are ready to roll, then we will show them how to fight."

More On Marcotte

(from page 1)

Chu, refused to agree to such an unauthorized search and the policemen handcuffed him and searched him anyway. Apparently they found nothing of note.

"Flying Squad" Recalled
Marcotte was the subject of many front page stories in the dailies more than a year ago when, as acting sergeant of a "flying squad" appointed by Chief Dan Liu, he led a number of smashing raids on alleged gambling games. Although the breakage of property was spectacular, few convictions resulted from the raids.

Sam Apana, the only professional flagpole painter in the Territory, says he began working at his unique occupation 35 years ago when he was an employe of the city and county. A small, wiry man, he is lithe and agile despite his years, and does most of his climbing without the use of anything but his hands and feet.

"I found out I could do better by myself than they could do with ladders," he says. "When I'm up there, I can hold on with my legs enough, without hands."

"Shocking Examples" Of Race Bias Here, Says, Rep. Henriques

(from page 1)

among these rights are the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the acquiring and possessing of property.—ART. I, Sec. 2, the Constitution of the State of Hawaii so that our islands will truly be the land of racial paradise; and be it further

RESOLVED that this Resolution be spread upon the minutes of this House.

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party Presidential candidate in 1952, was arrested with his wife on income tax evasion charges. Hallinan said the charge was a frameup.

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Richards Will Head Economic Council To Prepare Territory for "Grief" Day

(from page 1)

may not act on their recommendations. Some Council members feel that the session should be extended to tackle concretely the key problem facing the Territory.

Opening of land through development of water is considered a "must" in preparing for "G" day and leading Council members say that steps should be taken immediately rather than wait for a crisis. A Federal economy with much less emphasis on a war program, would bring back conditions of 1949 when 33,000 were unemployed.

While the sugar, pineapple and tourist industries bring \$300,000,000 into the Territory, Federal disbursement for 1951 amounted to \$27,000,000. The Federal government, with its military bases, is the largest employer in the Territory. It employs 25,000, whose payroll approximates \$100,000,000.

1952 Not Abnormal

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, which placed great emphasis on military spending and sent lobbyists and spokesmen to Washington, is now reported behind the economic development to cope with "G" day.

Employer circles, like the Hawaii Employers Council, consider a cut-down in business volume. The HEC research bulletin on Hawaiian economy issued last month, says that "given the level of income in Hawaii, trade in 1952 was not abnormally low, but that the levels of late 1950 and 1951 were abnormally high."

The HEC reports that business volume declined in 1952 and the "greatest declines occurred in the areas of building supplies

Election HGEA Pushed Called "Unique" By National C. S. Agency

(from page 1)

a strong campaign by the Hawaiian Government Employees Association, which carried through two legislative sessions before it was passed. But it was never put into effect because Secretary of Hawaii Frank Serrao reported the legislature had not appropriated funds to carry out the operation.

Was HGEA Move

It has been opposed by the United Public Workers of America as being both unworkable and unconstitutional, and officials of that union have voiced the opinion that it was never intended as anything but a recruiting device for the HGEA.

Now, the law faces one of two possible futures—repeal or implementation by appropriation. A bill to repeal the law is in the Senate, sponsored by Senators Kazuhisa Abe and John Duarte. Another bill, in the House, introduced by Rep. Jack P. King, would appropriate money for the election.

Bill for Bosses

Another bill which is certain to be received with displeasure by most government employees is SB 596 which would eliminate promotional examinations among government workers, leaving the matter of promotions up to department heads. The bill is sponsored by Reps. Yasutaka Fukushima, Hiram Fong and Clarence Y. Shimamura.

Besides defeating the merit principle of civil service, authorities on the subject point out, the proposal would take much initiative away from employes and tend to encourage promotion by favoritism.

and home furnishings (based on an approximate 10 per cent decline in single family residential construction), and in the sale of new passenger cars which, on Oahu, declined from 14,383 in 1951 to 11,062 in 1952."

Need Accurate Information

Some of the areas of economic expansion which the Council of Economic Advisers is looking into to make recommendations to the legislature on, include the production of animal and poultry feed which imports amount to \$10,000,000 annually.

Small farming to increase production for use in Hawaii is also being looked into. On this point, it is said that for effective distribution, accurate planting figures must be made available to farmers to avoid glutting the local market.

The University of Hawaii agricultural college gathers planting figures, but it is said they are far from accurate because farmers who are competing with each other have not been giving factual information.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

takes the position that no colored person—Negro, Indo-Chinese or Malayan—is intelligent enough to know he is being mistreated until it is pointed out to him by the Communists.

Even if the U. S. and Russia settle their differences, there will not be peace in the world until the colonial system is wiped out and all men, no matter what their color, are treated as equals. This is a truth that apparently Ike has yet to understand.

THE KALIHI access road project was the subject of a public hearing before the C-C board Tuesday and it appeared that the C-C planners are still not out of the woods. Although they offered improvements and a C-C sharing plan that had the mouths of professional subdividers watering—and had the Bishop Estate trying to get into the act, 53 signatures of protesting property-owners were received.

Karl Sinclair, former engineer, now in charge of the Kalihi Tunnel project, was getting lambasted in engineering circles for not trying to "sell" the property owners long before the hearing.

Moving spirit of the protest was Eaton Magoon, long a familiar figure in that role.

★ ★

A FISHERMEN'S WAR is reportedly being carried on between certain members of the Tuna Boat Owners' Association and the Ting brothers of Maui. Members of the TBOA feel the Tings are riding on their backs without helping fight for benefits for fishermen in the legislature and elsewhere. The Tings pay no dues, yet enjoy the benefits when they are won. TBOA men argue, and their stand is exactly the same advanced by unions seeking the union shop. Why should a small minority be allowed to go along for the ride when it doesn't have to help pay the freight? To accentuate the differences, TBOA men report the Tings have been trying to sell their fish in Honolulu, and some of the TBOA men may, in reprisal, expand their own operations to Kahului.

The Otani Fish Market is accused by TBOA fishermen, as it has been before, of moving to split the association. Otani wins influence by making advances and loans to fishermen, according to report, so they feel obligated more to Otani than to their own fellow fishermen.

Dr. Faus' Qualifications For Board of Health Job Said No Problem

Cutting the cloth to fit the man is an old practice in politics and if there is any question about Dr. Robert B. Faus' qualifications to head the Territorial Board of Health, the laws can be changed to fit him.

Such was the observation in political circles as Dr. Faus' name was suggested as a probable nominee for the position by Gov. Samuel Wilder King.

Law Not As Rigid

Whether Dr. Faus would meet the qualifications established by the 1951 legislature is now a question.

While the current law is considered stiff, it is far less rigid than the law which existed in 1937.

The law then, Section 900-D, called for a health commissioner with:

● No less than five years of practical experience in general public health activities, including the administration of such activities.

● License of a doctor to practice medicine in the Territory, or a medical doctor who has graduated as a doctor of public health from a recognized school of public health, both course and school being subject to the approval of the board of health.

● Experience acquired in whole or in part by active public health work during the past 10 years, and in any event, it shall have been the equivalent to that obtained through actual full-time service in an organized public health department of a community of not less than 100,000 population, or service with the U. S. Public Health Service, the U. S. Army or Navy.

In 1943, the title of the executive officer of the board of health was changed from Territorial commissioner of public health to "president." Section 900-D was amended and the qualifications spelled out in the law previously, were deleted.

After the legislative session that year, in June, Dr. Charles Wilbur, who had been Maui County health officer, was appointed president of the board of health. He qualified under the amended law.

The law remained in that form, without spelling out the qualifications, until the 1951 legislature, about seven years after Dr. Wilbur had taken the position.

Qualifications Put Back

The 1951 legislature amended the law, then Section 2001, and the qualifications read:

The president shall be a person who (1) has been or is eligible to be certified by the American board of preventive medicine and public health, incorporated, or (2) is (a) licensed to practice as a doctor of medicine in the Territory or has successfully completed at least one year of graduate study leading to a degree in public health as a medical doctor, and (b) has had, during the 10 years next preceding his consideration for appointment, at least six years of practical experience in public health work, including supervision or administration of such work, in communities of not less than 50,000 population.

Two Banks Have 93% Of Honolulu's Deposits

(from page 1)

president of the American Security Bank, apparently agreed at least that a new bank is needed. Directors of the new institution were informed this week that he has approved their application for a charter. The bank is expected to open for business about the first of next year.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Waipahu retained the Territorial AJA baseball championship by beating Hawaii 12 to 4. The Island of Hawaii was represented by the Waialakea Pirates. Hawaii jumped to the lead by scoring two runs but Waipahu came right back to score seven runs in the bottom half of the same inning and made it a cinch by chalking up a quartet of tallies in the seventh.

In the consolation game, McCully swamped Maui by tallying a total of 18 runs to Maui's four. Fans from all over Oahu and backers of the various teams from the other islands swelled the attendance figures to over 6,500 for the title game.

Individual honors went to Stan Hashimoto, first sacker for Waipahu, who was voted the most outstanding player of the series. This is the second year in a row for Hashimoto, who won the runs batted in crown and the batting championship with a lusty .364 percentage.

RASHO-MON, the winner of the grand prize at the International Movie Festival held in Venice, will be playing the local movie circuit next week. Rasho-Mon was Japan's entry at the festival and was judged best of the entries because of its first rate camera work and photography and a cast who got into the mood of the period drama with top acting. The cost of producing this movie was comparatively higher because of the period costumes, but it was much lower than any of the "B" movies produced in Hollywood. Continental influences are evident with "naturalness" the prime mover. Language should be no barrier to your enjoyment of this top movie. Incidental music is also a highlight.

TED MURATA and YUKIO KASHIWA won the Francis Brown Four Ball match play golf championship last Sunday by defeating the team of George Kuwada and Naomitsu Kitsuwa 5 and 4, in the 36-hole finals staged at the Ala Wai. This course is considered "easy" by many golfers but the scores during the tourney indicate the course is really tough. Murata and Kashiwa posted the best ball score of 72 in the first round 18, which is comparatively high compared to scores made at other courses. Sub-par rounds have been tough to achieve and this has been especially true in championship matches.

EL HOMBRE MONTANA, the Man Mountain, pro-rasser showing in the Civic, claims he is from Brazil, not Argentina. Politics and prejudices are an expensive commodity and add up to the draw of any rasser in the pro game. We still say he more than slightly resembles Man Mountain Dean with his beard dyed. And HE couldn't find either Brazil or Argentina on a map!

ALVIN CHANG, director of physical education for the Department of Public Instruction, submitted a report of his findings in a recent report to the legislature, along with a request for \$25,000 to be used for compensation to teachers who handle athletic teams after regular school hours. It is interesting to note the comparatively high pay at Farrington High School of \$4,850 and the low at Honokaa of \$180. This request is to bring about certain equities so that a minimum pay scale may be achieved for teachers whose schools may not have the funds available to make it possible for teachers to be paid a decent wage scale for their after-school activities.

A COLUMNIST for Ka Leo, University of Hawaii paper, suggests that plays like *Benten Kozo* be taken on tour instead of the football team. He considers the *Kabuki* play much more representative of the University and says it would make more money than the football team. The lad has a good point.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL LEAGUE is in the home stretch. Top performance was by pitcher Tetsu Sasaki of Kaimuki, who gave out only one hit to beat Roosevelt by a score of 13 to 2 in a regular scheduled game last Tuesday. Iolani is now leading the league with Schovel holding the cellar position.

BOB CHRISTENBERRY, New York's boxing commission chairman, stepped into the boxing picture with ideas for cleaning up the game. To date he has been involved in a number of controversies with most of the public cheering him for his "rugged" stand. Christenberry's chief asset is his lack of a too close association with ring characters who control fighters by either direct or indirect influence. His other asset is his independence. He operates the Astor in New York and is considered a top administrator. While he has been criticized for exposing boxing's dirty linen to the public gaze, there is no doubt but that his only motive is his ambition to do a good job.

HERBERT MINN was selected to be the coach of this year's Hawaii team to the Boston Nationals as being the most logical choice over other candidates who were hustling for the chance. His selection as coach was by the OABA and the AAU committee. However, the real plum is the boxing team's trip to Japan and a number of the first candidates passed up the Boston trip with an eye on Japan. Reliable sources claim that Tad Kawamura of Hawaii Youth is the coach selected to go to Japan with the team.

WHAT HAPPENED to to water polo here in Hawaii? Water polo was at one time a top sport and the best swimmers usually fought to make the various teams operating on the beaches and at the pools. Pump Seale, while at the University of Hawaii, kept the game alive and kicking.

ALL IS VERY QUIET on the boxing commission front, with quite a number of hopefuls trying very quietly and diligently to make the commission. Sam King's advisors are keeping most of the moves of the governor very quiet and inside sources claim there will not be any drastic changes in commission personnel.

NEXT WEEK this column will be written by Sabu Fujisaki, who has just returned from the ILWU convention in San Francisco. He will have some interesting comment on sports as he saw them during his stay on the Mainland.

A MAN MUST STAND UP

XXV.

"IN A HOT POTATO"

Three days after Mrs. Black's visit to my room, while at Iolani Palace with my students, I received a message that Dr. Harold Loper, superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, wanted to see me at school, immediately. I told my class that they should return by themselves.

"Mr. Reinecke, are you in a hot potato?" one of the boys anxiously asked.

Dr. Loper was waiting in the principal's office. He began the interview by saying that some members of the school board were disturbed over reports that I was a Communist.

"Mrs. Black's visit?"

"Not entirely." "Of course," he went on, "if you are a Communist or a member of the Communist Party the department cannot retain you."



Dr. Reinecke

With this fair warning, I said neither "yes" or "no" about membership. I told Dr. Loper that essentially, though not in all details, I agreed with the Communist Party's position.

Then the superintendent wanted to know if I advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence. "I would be a fool to do so," I told him. But, I added, if the government should become fascist, it would be another matter; then it would be my duty to fight it by any means to restore democratic rights. "We would all be doing that," he agreed.

An Individual Has a Right To His Political Views

Finally Dr. Loper suggested that I appear before the school board and explain my position to them. Since I believed that the board had no right to inquire into my political affiliations or views, I said that I preferred to wait until the board brought charges against me.

A few evenings later, running into Dr. Loper at the legislature, I learned from him that everything was satisfactory now with the board.

At that time I did not know Dr. Loper himself, had been told by Ichiro Izuka that I was "secretary-treasurer" of the Communist Party of Hawaii.

However, a few days before Mrs. Black's descent upon my room, a venomous-voiced female had called me on the phone: "We have a letter which you wrote to a G.I. telling him that you are secretary-treasurer of the Communist Party."

I scarcely need say that there is no such letter.

"Isn't that interesting? May I know your name, please?" "That isn't necessary. We are going to smoke out you RATS!" Slam!

It's interesting how such zealous "patriots" are given to anonymous telephone calls and unsigned abusive letters.

And back in 1946, an initial-signed note had appeared in the Advertiser, saying that a teacher of social studies in one of the largest high schools, whose name began with an "R," was "perhaps the boss Communist" of the Territory.

Not Scavengers, But Snoopers of Garbage Cans

About the time of these happenings, I noticed that of all the garbage cans along my street, only mine remained unemptied—only to be emptied on the truck's return trip. Watching more closely, I found that my rubbish was emptied into a special box. Some of the workmen frankly told me that they had orders to give my garbage special treatment. At least once, a special pick-up truck was sent around for my two or three gallons of newspaper-wrapped waste; the driver, who spoke English badly, got his wires crossed and apologized, under the impression that I was angry because my garbage hadn't been collected.

Jack Hall's and James Freeman's rubbish got the same treatment. Mr. Freeman's landlady was curious enough to trail the pickup truck from his place. It was driven to the Army pier at Kalihii.

In view of all these warnings, it was no great surprise when Governor Stainback opened fire on me—at that time, not by name—in his Armistice Day speech as being the author of "a plan of the Communists under which they have operated in the Territory for many years, which is devised particularly for the Territory by one of its so-called brainiest leaders." I had, however, forgotten all about the plan—the immature ideas I had set down 13 years before, as described in a previous article of this series. When Stainback promised a purge of the government employes, I knew that my head would be the first to roll.

Izuka's Ghost Writers Probably Take Little Pride

Like a good stage manager, the governor whetted the public's curiosity for a fortnight with "leaks" from Iolani Palace. Two unnamed teachers, or maybe six, would be fired. Meanwhile, just by coincidence (of course!) the Izuka pamphlet appeared.

Today, its ghost writers, Paul Beam and A. L. Wills, probably take little pride in either its style, its contents, or the uses to which it has been put. But there is no denying that they wrote a best seller. Its 31 pages were one of the most descriptive bits of writing ever done in Hawaii, and certainly one of the most profitable financially. "Ichiro Izuka, American," received \$7,000 for telling "The Truth About Communism In Hawaii" as he knew or imagined it. —JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

UPWA members held their monthly meeting, at the ILWU division office in Wailuku April 16. UPWA Executive Secretary Stephen Murin, who is assigned to Hilo, main speaker of the evening, dealt with Act 320 and other benefits obtained from the legislature for its members. The meeting was well attended.

Another subject discussed was the UPWA Blooper Baseball League now going on.

Miss Rachel Salki of the Honolulu RECORD, was introduced by Murin. She spoke on what the RECORD stood for and the stories it carries which many business people, politicians, big businessmen, executive and workers are able to read only in the weekly.

★ ★

THE KAHUKU Railroad and the HC&S Co. run their finger lifts and Fordsons on county roads, but these vehicles don't have license plates as required by law. The RECORD asked County Treasurer K. K. Kam about this violation. He stated that if a finger lift or a Fordson is on the county roads without license plates it is the duty of the police department to arrest those responsible, since it is in violation of the Territorial law. Kam further said that even if the vehicles are towed by another vehicle, it is still a violation.

★ ★

COUNTY Treasurer Kam said police officers receive license plates for their automobiles at cost, which is \$1.25. When asked by the RECORD if other county officials have the same privilege, he replied "no." A taxpayer remarked: "Why should they have that privilege? They are on duty only eight hours a day, although they are subject to call 24 hours a day."

★ ★

MAUI HIGH School alumni membership drive is on, according to 1953-54 President James Takakura. All former students, whether they are graduates or not, are eligible for membership if they attended Maui High School. Those eligible are urged to contact personally or by telephone, Takakura at the HC&S Co. warehouse, or this writer.

★ ★

ALL GAMES of the UPWA Blooper Baseball League will be played at Papohaku Park, beginning promptly at 4:30 p. m. The league will furnish all equipment and umpires.

Blooper rules and regulations will govern all games. Distance between bases shall be 60 feet and from home plate to the pitcher's box, 35 feet. Schedule follows;

First Round

April 13—Parks vs. Fire; April 14—Road vs. School; April 15—Road vs. Parks; April 16—Garage vs. Fire; April 17—School vs. Garage; April 20—Road vs. Fire; April 21—Parks vs. School; April 22—Garage vs. Parks; April 23—School vs. Fire; April 24—Road vs. Garage.

Second Round

May 11—School vs. Garage; May 12—Parks vs. Road; May 13—Fire vs. Garage; May 14—Fire vs. Parks; May 15—School vs. Road; May 18—Garage vs. Road; May 19—Fire vs. School; May 20—Parks vs. Garage; May 21—School vs. Parks; May 22—Fire vs. Road.

★ ★

LITTLE of the trouble coming out of Oahu Prison in the probe by the House committee has been experienced at Olinda Prison. A RECORD representative visiting there last week was told there has been no es-

Parts of '48 Fixed "Escape" Filled In

(from page 1)

where the break was scheduled to take place.

● Former Steward Lawrence S. Wise, who testified that he had heard that Andrew Grammer, an inmate—then employed in the kitchen, was plotting a break and "forming a gang" for that purpose. Wise said he had told Warden Joe Harper of what he heard two weeks before the break and that "nothing was done" except that he was instructed to carry a pistol concealed on his person, and to allow Alfred Yee, a former kitchen employe assigned to be Mottz's houseboy, to consort freely with Grammer. Wise further testified, as did White, that prison rules forbade the carrying of firearms by guards inside the walls.

● Joseph "Blackie" Young, 44-year-old inmate, who testified that Yee had induced him to join the escape attempt one week before it occurred, supplied him with a bottle of whiskey to "boost my morale and courage," and given him a roll of money supposed to be \$500, but actually only \$25.

(Prison authorities admitted at an earlier session to giving \$25 in marked money to Yee to be given the inmates who were attempting the break.)

Young, an inmate whom Warden Harper had called "a different Blackie Young" from the many of a few years ago, gave his testimony calmly and in a strong, clear voice. Asked for an opinion toward the end of his testimony, he said that, although he had recognized the "escape" as a frameup, "I don't feel any bitter toward the warden, the deputy warden, or any official of the prison."

No Guard On Tower

Testimony of witnesses occasionally interlocked, as when Kapoi substantiated White's claim that he had asked to be stationed somewhere besides behind the kitchen. Kapoi said he called a guard from the tower to take the spot and added: "There was no guard in the tower that morning."

Kapoi further stated that White had warned that allowing inmates to escape over the wall was "a serious business—a felony that would get us in hot water."

White, testifying on general policy of the prison administration, said he had warned Harper and Mottz that too much laxity was being exercised.

"You must have some rules," White said. "You must have some discipline. If those men escape, it's the guard who gets the blame."

Not long after he had warned, the authorities against allowing inmates to be taken into the city, White said, a number did escape on one of these trips.

White charged that power of handling prisoners was taken out of the hands of guards by a practice of "recommending and approving" orders by the warden and deputy warden.

"Then," he said, "those fellows go home and the guard is left to handle the cellblock with 300 inmates running all over the place."

Kapoi, cross-examined by Rep. Joseph Garcia, testified that he believes inmates may be rehabilitated, "but not the way it's going."

Favored Inmates Named

The lieutenant further charged cape effort since the prison was established. "If you treat people like human beings," said Clerk William Amoral, "you get their respect." Some highly talented inmates are at Olinda, as evidenced by the fine carving produced by them.

that favorites among the inmates were allowed improper privileges, such as using prison telephones to call families and girl friends outside. He named Larry Herman and Walter Berry as recipients of such favors.

Rep. Charles E. Kauhane, who handled much of the case of the four Democrats, said he and his associates felt that the warden's admissions and answers left no necessity for calling witnesses in most of the other 10 charges.

One exception was the charge that drugs and liquor are smuggled into the prison. Capt. Robert Olin testified that he had once found 25 marijuana cigarettes on a girl visitor who was later acquitted in court of any charge. Sgt. Awan Chang testified that he did not know of such matters.

"No Legal Sanction"

Pointing up some of the evidence already taken, Rep. Manuel Henriques read from a brief submitted in the Majors-Palaliko hearing before the Territorial Supreme Court—which charged that the prison administration acts illegally when it allows police to take charge of inmates for questioning.

Deputy Warden Mottz admitted: "I know of no legal sanction for the practice."

Rep. William Fernandes, who participated actively in the questioning Tuesday night, manned the prison log book to read entries that bore out testimony of the witnesses. Fernandes took the stand late in the evening to read a statement on a letter from James Majors.

A little later, Warden Harper presented another letter from Majors and Mrs. Helen Kanahele, one of the leaders in the Majors-Palaliko defense drive, took the stand to examine the letter and give her opinion that the handwriting was not that of Majors.

Rep. Akoni Pule, who attended the hearing until the finish, took no part in the questioning, but he told the RECORD the interpretation of a daily newspaper that he has dropped out of the probe is erroneous.

"The others have most of the facts," said Pule, "and if they miss any, I will enter into it and ask questions."

New Charge

A new charge was brought late in the evening by former guard Edward Conroy, who said he saw Capt. Robert Olin once seize "a Japanese boy named Jackie" and "beat his head upon the floor." Two days later, Conroy said, the inmate was removed to Kaneohe Territorial Hospital.

Asked by Rep. Garcia why he had never brought this testimony to light at previous hearings where he has testified, Conroy replied: "They never asked me."

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ON OLAA'S MECHANIZATION

Hawaii's industrialists, like their brethren everywhere, coldly calculate their moves in terms of profits and bigger profits.

These men who operate the factories in the fields reap their profit from the sweat and toil of the plantation workers.

For a long time they got by with paying cheap wages and they flooded the plantations with thousands upon thousands of workers.

But with the years, workers' demands for higher living standards and better pay became sharper. Competition among the employers and with sugar producers elsewhere forced mechanization. Labor then had created, and was still creating, the capital which employers used to step up production.

Workers' daily toil bought machinery for the employers and the new speed-up equipment threw them off their jobs. In less than 15 years, more than half of the 55,000 plantation workers of the '30s have been eliminated.

This process was glaringly shown at the Olaa Sugar Co.'s annual stockholders' meeting last week. In explaining that the company should show a fair profit in the near future when harvesting will be done by machinery, Manager Caleb Burns Jr. said the number of workers would be drastically reduced. Now, 574 workers employed in harvesting gangs cut by hand, 562,172 tons of cane. Burns explained that another plantation using mechanical harvesters, employed 58 men to gather 570,172 tons of cane.

Fortunately, the workers are members of a militant union.

Mechanization is a progressive step in production but it should be accompanied by a shorter work-day and a higher rate of pay, rather than all its benefits being taken by the employers.

With mechanization of not only the harvesting, but of other departments, workers at Olaa will be forced to struggle for security. Their answer is a good understanding of the issues and solidarity of their ranks.

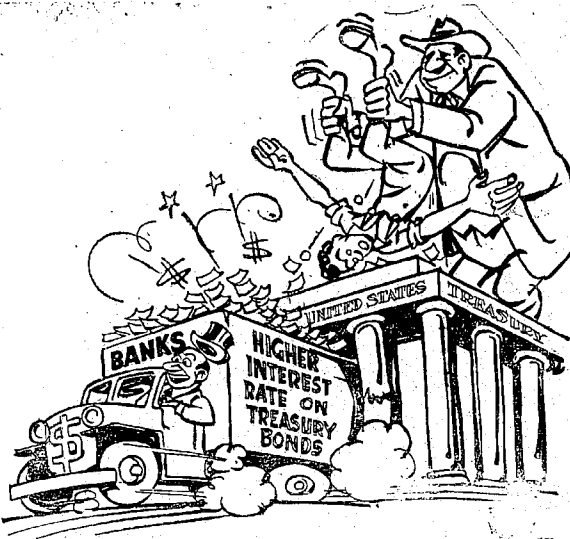
END THE REIGN OF WITCHES

The Subversive Control Board in Washington has finally ruled that the Communist Party of the United States is "dominated" by the Soviet Union. This action is reminiscent of the period which Thomas Jefferson called the "Reign of Witches," when he himself was called a Jacobin and a "foreign agent."

All this does not bring credit to a country with democratic traditions. Nor does it show moral as well as physical strength, but rather its opposite.

The administration of Wall Street Goliaths is fearful of criticism of their policies and the attack on the Communist Party is a move to intimidate and silence the whole populace—while the bungling financiers and big industrialists and militarists run the government for their exclusive profit.

The backbone of the Cadillac Cabinet in Washington, which is behind this intimidation, is as weak as the stock market ticker tape that registers alarming depression every time peace moves up. Bowing to the witch-hunters, would give them encouragement. For resurgence of democratic movement, people must challenge



Looking Backward

Was Lawrence Judd Rewarded?

Lawrence Judd, former governor of Hawaii, has taken over the duties of governor of American Samoa. He asks the Samoans for cooperation, which is a two-way affair.

American Samoa is poverty-stricken. In order to give leadership to the people, Judd must show imagination, humility, and think of the people's welfare rather than his position.

This is a big order for the past president of IMUA, anti-labor offspring of the employer-instigated 1949 longshore strike. Judd himself, led an anti-labor outfit during the late '30s which resorted to goon tactics.

The appointment of Judd is looked upon by many as a Republican reward for his role back in 1932 in freeing the murderers of Joseph Kahahawai. The murderers were Navy Lt. Massie, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fortescue, and two sailors. The celebrated Massie case rocked Congress, especially when the four white people were found guilty of manslaughter. White supremacy reared its big, ugly head and threatened Hawaii for finding these four guilty.

Lawrence Judd was then governor. Either his spine gave way in fright or this chief executive of the Territory sided with the white supremacists.

An interesting account of Judd's role during the case appears in a section of a biography of Clarence Darrow written by Irving Stone. Darrow, a top criminal lawyer who had retired, was brought here to defend Massie and his accomplices.

In "Clarence Darrow for the Defense," Stone writes that Darrow and his colleagues on the defense staff, "as well as ninety-nine per cent of the people of the United States," were certain that the jury would find the murderers not guilty. After two days of deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation for leniency. Judge Davis sentenced the four to 10 years' imprisonment.

The verdict caused repercussion on the Mainland. Manslaughter was a light charge for the brutal, premeditated murder. The hollering on the Mainland demanded freedom for the four.

At this critical moment, justice was trampled upon. Judd turned his back on the people of Hawaii—either by fear or prejudice.

This is what Stone writes: "Then something happened that had never before happened to Clarence Darrow in his fifty-four years of practice: the attorney general of Hawaii came to see him at his hotel to say that the prosecution was distressed with its victory! He further told him that any attempt to move Mrs. Fortescue, Massie and the two sailors to the Hawaii prison would cause serious trouble—that Governor Judd, wanted to dispose of the case (Our emphasis—Ed.). Darrow could take a hint; he convoyed his four clients to the governor's office. Judd commuted their sentences to one hour; the four convicted persons sat with the defense attorneys in the Old Palace for the hour, after which they were released."

the intimidation and restore and further their constitutional rights.

The Communist leaders in New York say they will not sign as "foreign agents" as the McCarran Act requires, but will fight this attack in the courts. The board says it will now move against other organizations, and still others, by calling them "Communist front." No quarter should be given to the witch-hunt.

The hell tolls, not only for the Communist Party, but also for the shrinking democratic rights of all.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS
IKE'S PEACE PLANS

I have nothing but praise for most of the broad peace aims of President Eisenhower. The chief trouble, as I see it, will be in forming programs acceptable to both Russia and America for the purpose of realizing these aims.

One of Ike's proposals is that the Soviet Union "join with the allies in a bold new attempt to wipe out world poverty and need." There is little doubt that if the planning and money put into war production were to be used in an assault against poverty and need, these evils would be wiped from the world forever. We ought to be as proficient at saving life as taking it.

But the cold, hard fact is that to eliminate poverty and need, we have got to eliminate much of the economic foundation on which our allies stand. I refer to the colonial empire. Our major allies, Great Britain and France, get their strength by forcing colonial peoples into lives of poverty and need. The impoverished black natives of South Africa do not benefit from the enormous wealth in gold and diamonds taken from their land.



MR. DAVIS

Loaded Proposition On Korea

It is as true today as it was yesterday, that charity begins at home. We have plenty of poverty and need right here in America. And yet, while the administration was asking that other nations join in "a bold new attempt to wipe out world poverty and need," it was announced from Washington that the Federal government will cease the construction of new low-cost housing projects. Meanwhile, there is still no Federal health program, and the cost of living is so high that we now have the biggest family debt in our history.

President Eisenhower also stated that the U. S. will insist on a "unified" Korea as a condition for permanent settlement, together with "free" Korean elections. (The quotes are from the United Press article in the Advertiser.) This, I submit, is a loaded proposition. Does Ike mean unified according to Syngman Rhee, in which his government would be handed control of the entire nation? Would we allow the Koreans to vote their convictions, no matter what they were, or would we try to see to it that they voted against socialism or communism? If they did not vote the way we wanted, would we consider such an election "free"?

Translate Words Into Deeds for Peace

I agree wholeheartedly with Ike that the present atomic arms race threatens all systems of government. I think further, that the chances for your and my survival—in an all-out atomic war—as well as those of most persons in the civilized (?) lands are pretty slim. We need to end this wasteful arms race which can lead but to disaster. But let's be frank. Details of any disarmament pact have got to be worked out by both sides and must be such as to give no unfair advantage to any one nation.

Ike declared: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies—in the final sense—a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed."

No truer words were ever spoken. But are we prepared to live up to their implication? Are our immense corporations, which profit from the manufacture and sale to the government of these implements of war, ready to temper their production to a peace-time economy? When will the members of the administration's Cadillac Cabinet, who come from these same corporations, begin formulating an economic program for the nation based on peace?

The Fight Is for People's Liberation

But I think the President is guilty of a serious error when he asks the Soviets to "end the fighting in Indo-China and Malaya." This request is based on the false assumption that Russia, and Russia alone, is responsible for the wars going on in those areas.

Some day the policy-makers in Washington have got to face the fact that people want control of their own destinies, and that colonials are tired of being exploited for the benefit of a few.

If Russia were to be suddenly wiped off the face of the earth, the liberation movements in Indo-China and Malaya and Africa would be just as strong. Those people want freedom and equality, and they intend to have it or die.

To say that their resistance is ordered by Russia smacks of the charges by Dixiecrats that the Negro's fight for first class citizenship in America is a "Communist plot." This is but another manifestation of white supremacy which

(more on page 6)