

HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. 4, No. 47

Univ. of Hawaii
c/o Miss Janet Bell,
Univ. Library,
Honolulu 14 7/31/52

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Thursday, June 19, 1952

Cop Uses Fist As "Warrant"

Syngman Rhee Free To Run Korea, Dong Ji Hoi Head Says

What is the feeling of local backers of Dr. Syngman Rhee to the South Korean president's banning of the Voice of America and censorship of American magazines?

Chun Han Park, president of Dr. Rhee's mission here, says: "Whatever he does, we think he is right."

To elaborate, he adds: "We feel that Korea is an independent nation, so Dr. Rhee as president, can run the country as he likes."

The basic question is the proclamation of martial law by Dr. Rhee, Mr. Park says, and that was done because of "subversive activities among the assemblymen."

Assemblymen "Subversive"? Isn't it a little late, he was asked, for South Korean assemblymen to become "subversive" after participating in the government for so long?

They have been "close to communism from last November," is Park's answer.

"Subversive" is a word Mr. Park uses a number of times in regard to several people, as if it were a key or password of some kind.

Questioned further, Park says: "I feel the Voice of America tried to expose Dr. Syngman Rhee's proclamation of martial law as wrong according to the constitution."

And was it, he was asked, against the constitution of South Korea?

"Yes." Does that put Park and the Dong Ji Hoi in the position of opposing American policy?

Move "Unfortunate" "I feel it is unfortunate that (more on page 7)

Men With Money Pinched As Vags By Flying Squad

"This is my warrant!"

The fist of Officer Roger Marcotte, thrust under Walter Hong's nose, accompanied the above statement, Hong said, when Marcotte arrested him sitting in a truck on Bethel St. Tuesday afternoon and charged him with vagrancy.

When Hong asked to be allowed to tie up two dogs in his truck, he says Marcotte rushed him with, "Hurry up. You want me to work you over?"

At the police station, Hong's bail was set at \$50.

New Campaign

The arrest was seen as part of a new campaign by Chief Dan (more on page 7)

Stainback, H. Rice, Ho Reported In Maneuver To Take Olaa from Amfac

A group of minority stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Co. is reportedly trying to organize a big coup to take over Olaa management and ultimately to dump American Factors as the agent, according to Jack W. Hall, regional director of the ILWU, who gave this information during the union's radio broadcast last Friday night.

The minority group is headed by Justice Ingram M. Stainback of the Territorial supreme court; Chinn Ho of Capital Investment and former Maui Senator Harold Rice.

Eye On Liquidation

They are interested in taking over the lucrative factors' business for their own crowd, Mr. Hall said, while maintaining that American

Factors has made plenty of money out of Olaa, although the stockholders haven't made anything in the form of dividends.

The majority of Olaa stockholders bought shares with the hope of unloading them at a profit when the price reached a high ceiling. They are watching the present operation under the management of C. E. S. Burns. Olaa had a remarkable recovery in the past year under Manager Burns, with the full cooperation of ILWU members there.

Tied to the plans of the Stainback-Ho-Rice group will be a "big howl and cry that Olaa must be liquidated," Mr. Hall said. They (more on page 7)

Landlords Claim "Oppression" By Rent Control: Answered By Aroused Tenants

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

The largest and worst-mannered lobby to hit the City Hall in recent years came Tuesday to try drowning out its opposition with boos to convince the supervisors it is the victim of "oppression" and "discrimination," perpetrated by rent control which one of its members described as being "like a leech."

The "oppressed" were the well-dressed, soft-handed landlords of Honolulu, who have descended with all their bad manners, on the supervisors before, but never in such numbers. This time, they were out to kill rent control, which must be approved by the board by June 30, if it is to survive.

This time they were opposed by a comparatively large number of militant tenants, who crowded to the microphone early in the 3-hour, 43-minute session to take the play away from them.

They were also hit about midway in the session by one Joe Perry, who put the case with devastating simplicity when he said: "The working man goes out and works for his money. All you do is sit back and collect rents."

Caught somewhat off their stride, the landlords fell to booing their early opponents so lustily that both Mayor Wilson and Supervisor Nick Teves asked them to stop, and the mayor finally threatened to call a halt until the noise died down.

The landlords' most venomous boos were directed at one of their own number, James Needles, who asked that rent control be continued, and offered the opinion that Waikiki (more on page 7)

W. Va. College Fires Anti-"Red" Teacher As "Poor Security Risk"

Before it was over, the president of the college was fired, four faculty members resigned in protest. That's the story of West Virginia's academic hysteria told in the May issue of Harper's in "The Case of Laura Mundel." The issues in the case of Dr. Mundel, says the Harper's article, were Communism and godlessness, but the issue of hysteria is more obvious.

Dr. Mundel, head of the art (more on page 5)

"After More Pork Chops," Hall Says; Symonds Describes Legal Defense Fight

"Our union is under attack because its program is not for sale," Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, told 500 people who attended the union's defense rally held at the NAS gymnasium in Hilo last Saturday night.

At the gala luau, livened up by hula dancing, pantomime and music and interspersed by speeches, John K. Kai, executive secretary of the county said: "Come back for more testimonials, Jack Hall." Mr. Kai represented County Chairman James Kealoha, who was unable to attend because of an accident he had suffered.

The greetings extended by the county chairman's representative were in striking contrast to the editorial in the Hilo Tribune Herald that afternoon, which sourly said the Smith Act trial should be held immediately, and intimated

that the rallies were confusing the issues. It commented that the ILWU rallies present the union's case to the community and that the trial should decide what the issues are.

Stephens Agrees, But . . . ILWU Attorney Myer C. Symonds, who was one of the speakers at the luau, touched on the ruling of Federal Judge Albert Lee Stephens, which said that the Smith Act indictments were valid. Mr. Symonds said that Judge Stephens stated that the jury which indicted the seven defendants did not represent a cross section of the community, and agreed with the contention of the defense, but concluded that it was valid.

"The operation was a success—the lawyers won on points—but (more on page 7)

POLITICAL VIGNETTE

Sad Sam Seen As Study In Indecision; Meters Gave Saddest Day In City Hall

By STAFF WRITER

Supervisor Samuel M. Ichinose is a short, athletic man who walks with something of a swagger, bears himself with every outward appearance of confidence and speaks with a firmness of tone that seems to indicate unshakable decision.

Yet, there is much about this sophomore in politics to indicate that indecision may be one of his outstanding characteristics. A successful manager of boxers who has also become a successful politician, Mr. Ichinose seems unable to decide whether he should spend his (more on page 3)



MR. ICHINOSE

Figures of Oahu Pine Grower Show Molokai Homesteaders Poorly Paid

How much should the Hawaiian homesteaders get for producing pineapples on Molokai for the pineapple companies?

Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, recently told the RECORD that he has been unable to get understandable and complete information from the pineapple companies. The companies are supposed to be buyers and the homesteaders the growers, and as such, they are to be paid the market value of the fruit, minus cost of production which is advanced by the companies.

\$840 a Year

The homesteaders at Hoolehua, Molokai, each own about 40 acres and those who have signed con-

tracts with the companies have up to 35 acres in pineapples. For producing pineapples on 35 acres, the pineapple companies pay \$70 a month or \$840 a year per homesteader, and pay his property taxes. Recently the companies paid each homesteader from \$400 to \$500 extra, as adjustment, after having paid \$70 each month for the past crop period. Some homesteaders say that this extra money was paid because there is a move afoot on Molokai among homesteaders to deal with the companies directly through a cooperative.

Hoolehua homesteaders have been constantly asking the cost of producing pineapples, for the (more on page 7)

BIG ISLAND NOTES

County workers on the Big Island are working only a few days a week, and their cheering prospect is the approaching elections.

"Pretty soon politicians will come around to shake our hands and we'll get more work before the elections. This is the same every two years," a road worker commented.

In the Puna district road workers are putting in two to three days a week.

★ ★

SUPERVISOR Kazuhisa Abe (D) seems to be the strongest candidate for the senate. Politicos say he will have a big vote from Hilo, his home ground, and from the Hamakua coast. His weak spot is Kohala, where former Senator Charles Silva is the strongest. Kohala is Dr. Silva's native district. Mr. Abe's support in Kona and Kau is expected to more than offset his reported weakness in Kohala.

★ ★

ALBERT TANI, who controlled about 132 proxies from the Big Island at the Territorial Democratic convention, would have been minus 50 proxies if Richard Jitchaku had been elected delegate to the convention, according to reliable reports. Mr. Jitchaku had moved into a new precinct and it is said that one of

the key old-timers in the Democratic Party on Hawaii, who is in the precinct, somehow failed to put up Jitchaku's name. Mr. Jitchaku, who was Democratic county chairman, had 50 proxies brought to him by delegates and he returned them when he himself did not become a delegate. Tani, reports say, went after those proxies after Jitchaku gave them back to the original owners.

★ ★

THE DEMOCRATS are weak on West Hawaii as far as putting up candidates for the house. West Hawaii will miss Rep. Earl Nielsen.

★ ★

COUNTY ATTORNEY Albert Felix is out politicking and last Saturday night at a restaurant, he was leaning over tables and asking people to vote for County Chairman James Kealoha.

"Don't forget Kealoha this election. Kealoha is the man," he said. "Vote for Kealoha and Felix," and he smiled and patted the back of a hand of a person closest to him.

"Now it's Felix, too," said a man at a table. "A free rider."

"Isn't he the man, too?" Felix asked, and smiled and patted a hand of the person who had spoken to him.

No one smiled and he walked away to another table, then came



TROOPS POISE GUNS AT KOJE POWS—Keeping their rifles ready, U. S. troops stand over North Korean prisoners of war as they sit on ground outside one of large compounds on Kojé Island. Thirty-one prisoners were killed when American soldiers armed with teargas, bayonets, grenades and flame-throwers, broke up one of the compounds. (Federated Pictures)

back to make another try, using the same tactics of the smile and hand-patting.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower believes the Taft-Hartley law is "the best so far."

UNIONS UNITE BEHIND STEEL STRIKERS; FUTURE THREATENED

DISTRICT 65 PLEDGES MILLION-DOLLAR SUPPORT

NEW YORK (FP)—Officers of District 65, Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, June 10 sent a wire to President Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers (CIO) pledging full support to the steel strikers and offering to place the union's resources of some \$1 million at the disposal of the CIO strike.

"We see the steel monopolies as spearheading a new reactionary anti-labor drive, the first object of which is to destroy your great union," said the telegram, signed by DPO President Arthur Osman and District 65 President David Livingston.

"A victory for the steelworkers is a victory for all workers," the union leaders said. "The winning of the modest wage increases and other improvements recommended by the WSB is essential for the preservation of the rights of all of labor in America."

★ ★ ★

UE SAYS STEEL TRUST SEEKS TO SMASH UNION

NEW YORK (FP)—"We and all labor must do everything in our power to insure that the steelworkers win," the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers said in an editorial in its newspaper, *UE News*.

"The use of the Taft-Hartley injunction against the steelworkers would be an attack against all labor, and must be fought as such," the union said. "A government bribe to the steel corporations in the form of a new license to profiteer would be an attack on the standard of living of all Americans, and must be opposed as such."

"The steelworkers, and all workers, need and must have pay increases out of the corporations' huge profits, and no union can afford to halt the fight until their demands are won."

★ ★ ★

UNITE BEHIND STEEL STRIKE, SAY FUR WORKERS

NEW YORK (FP)—"It is imperative that the entire labor movement unite in support of the steelworkers' strike" to help carry it to victory, spokesmen for 6,500 New York fur workers said June 11.

A resolution fully supporting the United Steelworkers' (CIO) strike was adopted by the Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Union, an affiliate of the International Fur & Leather Workers' Union.

Asserting that the steel strike is "a struggle that carries with it the interests of the entire labor movement," the board called upon "all trade unions and members—whether AFL, CIO or independent—to mobilize complete labor unity in support of the strike."

"The future of our trade union movement is at stake in this vital struggle. Only the fullest demonstration of labor solidarity will guarantee victory for the steelworkers and for all American labor."

★ ★ ★

MINE-MILL BLASTS SUPPOSED "FRIENDS"

DENVER (FP)—"Complete support" for striking CIO steelworkers was announced here by leaders of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. They said all mine-mill locals have been asked to give every form of help to the strikers, "including financial aid and help on the picketlines."

"In this period of wage freeze, manufactured hysteria and union-busting," they said, "the fate of all unions, all working men and women, is more closely linked than ever before. The outcome of the steel strike will affect the bargaining power of every other union, just as our victory of last year helped pave the way for gains made by workers in many other industries."

"The long and futile course that the steelworkers' case has taken through government agencies and the courts amply proves that reliance on supposed 'friends' in Washington is a dead-end street for labor. The dispute is now back in the realm of collective bargaining. Only through their own collective action and the aid of other organized workers can the men who make the steel get a larger share of the great wealth they produce."

60 U. S. Companies In Billion-Dollar Club; 1951 Is Highly Profitable for Big Business

NEW YORK (FP)—Sixty companies rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over \$1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion-Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of \$157,782,991,606, more than three times as much as the

budget for the entire U. S. last year.

Their assets were over \$10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was \$147,176,346.

Financial Tie-Up

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groups that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

Business conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, and the Bowers Savings Bank of New York. The size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the \$1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four

THE FACTS OF LIFE

By MARTY SOLOW
(Federated Press)

Some time back the duPont family was hit by a far-reaching anti-trust suit. Among the 186 members of the family named in the suit was a young child. A number of newspapers, great champions of underprivileged and oppressed millionaires, sprang at once to the defense of the duPonts. Included in the defense campaign were pictures of the child, with laughing comments over the infant "monopolist."

Aside from the fact that this had little to do with the case—the press never exhibits any public chuckles over the "contributions" of various wealthy infants to political campaigns; nor does it say anything about the tax loophole dodges which permit a businessman to pay his infant children a "salary" as a "partner" to save money on taxes.

Pahala Fire Checked By Volunteers, Bulldozer

PAHALA, Kau—A bulldozer and volunteers who rushed to the scene of the fire at the Pahala Mill Camp about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, kept the fire from spreading beyond the three houses which were completely destroyed.

Shortly after the siren was sounded, workers and management staff rushed to the scene and helped save the household goods in two of the houses. The fire-fighting equipment on a truck failed as it reached the scene of the fire and it was a bulldozer which pushed a house into the fire to make a fire-break and the volunteers who created other fire-breaks that checked the flames.

The fire engine was repaired and together with one from Kilauea military camp and one from Hilo, extinguished the fire.

Two automobiles burned and a third, a 1950 Chevrolet sedan, would have burned had it been in its garage. About an hour before the fire started, it went off the road at Olaa in the fog and rain which made visibility poor. It dropped about eight feet but was undamaged when a tow truck pulled it up to the road the next morning.

The Pahala fire is estimated to have caused \$15,000 damage. The small frame houses are reported to be 30-40 years old.

A total of 295 lobbies spent \$9,488,099 trying to influence Congress in 1951.

Sad Sam Seen As Study In Indecision; Meters Gave Saddest Day In City Hall

(from page 1)

time attending to the affairs of Honolulu, or to those of Dado Marino and his other boxers.

As a politician, Ichinose often acts, speaks and votes like a Republican party-liner. But on occasion, he has taken stands that are patently to the advantage of persons in the low-income brackets and small businessmen, and in at least one case, he made his weight felt enough to swing the balance for the thousands of Honoluluans who rent their dwellings.

On such occasions, "Sad Sam" sounds more like a standpat Democrat than a Republican, and his Republican colleagues, most of them faithful bearers of the Big Five banner, must be moved to wonder how long they can put up with him. And the chesty little fight manager might well wonder what he's doing among the Republicans.

There is little doubt, however, but that Ichinose has been a distinct asset to the Republicans in their efforts to convince voters they are really a party of the people.

A veteran Democrat said of him recently, "He's got the common touch in a way no other Republican has. Some of them wish they had, but they can't approach him."

But Not for Labor

It may be part of the Ichinose enigma that his "common touch" does not extend to any real recognition for the rights of organized labor. During the longshore strike, his "Bamboo Inn" in Kaimuki advertised that it had no rice because of the strike, and Ichinose was a part of the GOP bloc that pushed unconstitutional strike-breaking laws through the special session of the 1949 legislature.

While any observer would guess that more union men than Big Five directors patronize "Sad Sam's" bar at the corner of Hotel and Rivers Sts., it is equally doubtful that Ichinose would be willing to attribute his financial status to conditions and wages won by union struggles in Hawaii.

Ichinose has indicated that he thinks of himself as a self-made man, but to his contemporaries in the mid-town area, that is only partly true.

"Sam was one of the boys," says an old Bethel St. acquaintance, "and then he got Freddie Gomez."

Gomez, a colorful Honolulu figure of the '30s, was Sad Sam's first "money fighter," according to followers of what W. O. McGeehan used to call the Manly Art of Modified Murder. After Gomez had been licked by Kid Moro and generally shoved out of the fight picture, there were others, and Ichinose had the best of them.

Sam Was Different

"Was there anything different about Ichinose as a fight manager?" someone recently asked an oldtime follower of boxing. "Anything to make him stand out from the others."

"Yes," said the sports sage thoughtfully, "there was. He didn't smile."

In his unsmiling manner, Sam Ichinose was consolidating his gains. Before long he was operator of the Bamboo Inn (since abandoned) and the manager of any number of promising young fighters, including Dado Marino. With Marino conspicuously the uncrowned flyweight champion of the world for a number of years and the actual titleholder for a number of more, the local money fighters were attracted to the Ichinose stable in numbers as large as he could accommodate.

Two of the most promising were Tsuneshi Maruo and Robert Takeshita, both of whom felt somewhat

short of their early promise, but who were popular drawing cards for brief periods. Close followers of the fight game do not give Ichinose much credit for developing fighters by coaching or training, but they have given him credit in the past for considerable energy at advertising his boys and in getting matches for them. The outstanding example of this enterprise was his campaign in England and Scotland with Dado Marino in a fruitless quest of the flyweight title some years ago.

Boxers Said Jealous

But that reputation has evaporated to some extent since Ichinose was elected to the legislature in 1948 and to the board of supervisors in 1950. Rumors have increased of dissatisfaction in his stable among fighters who feel affairs of government may be taking time they think Sad Sam should be spending in getting them fights.

At the same time, political opponents have made capital of Ichinose's two extended absences in Japan since he's been on the board, to be in Marino's corner. Sad Sam seems to have felt a little guilty himself, for prior to his last journey to the Far East, he announced that his salary for the period of his absence would be given to Farrington High School.

As a member of the '49 legislature, Ichinose is remembered for two moves outside the GOP pattern—one for laughs and the other in dead earnest. The first was a proposal that lobbyists be required to wear large badges proclaiming themselves as such. The second, which received applause in many quarters, was support for the installation of a branch of the Bank of America here.

Hit Big Boys Twice

On the board of supervisors, he has twice spoken out against interests usually identified with the GOP party line. Once was when he blasted into representatives of the big estates for not making land available to pig raisers being forced to move by the Urban Redevelopment Agency's condemnation.

The other time was when he left the GOP majority on the board to support the C-C rent-control commission's request for a law that could be readily enforced.

But the issue in which Ichinose's indecision figured most conspicuously was one dealing with the choice of parking meters.

Switched On Meters

One of the strongest contenders for the parking meter bid here was the Duncan-Miller meter, and when it was first presented to the board, Ichinose opposed it. But a few months later, after Sherman L. Christiansen, a representative of the company, came to Honolulu to plug his product, Ichinose became one of that meter company's strongest backers.

Christiansen waged a vigorous campaign, and it was shortly apparent that four supervisors—Ichinose, Apollonia, Trask and Kauhane—were favorably inclined toward it. But of the four, Ichinose was the most ardent.

Sad Sam even began receiving testimonials from cities on the Mainland where the Duncan-Miller meters had been installed, and the letters gave the meter excellent boosts. He placed such testimonials before his colleagues with much emphasis.

Sam's Saddest Day

But Christiansen submitted his bid improperly and it was ruled out without the supervisors even getting a chance to vote on it, and the day that ruling of the C-C attorney's office was announced to the supervisors was

Child Dies After Accident; Was Vet Of ILWU Strike

Freddie Sumera, 12, who was injured on the Red Hill Road Sunday when his bicycle became involved in a collision with a motor car, died Tuesday morning at two o'clock in Queen's hospital of head injuries he had received. The boy never regained consciousness after the accident.

One of a family of 10 brothers and sisters, Freddie was the son of Mrs. Linda Lorenzo, honorary lifetime member of the ILWU Women's Auxiliary.

Together with his mother and a number of his brothers and sisters, Freddie marched the picketline for Honolulu longshoremen in the dock strike of 1949.

50,000 Painters Ask Repeal of Smith Act

NEW YORK (EP)—A district council and 105 locals, representing 50,000 members of the Brotherhood of Painters (AFL), have gone on record for repeal of the Smith Act. This was announced here June 12 by the Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act, which is sponsoring a conference on June 21 that will be attended by hundreds of union delegates.

The district that expressed opposition to the Smith Act was District Council 46 in Toronto, Canada.

In a letter to painters' President Lawrence P. Lindelof, the council said: "As the leader of our great organization, we like to feel that you are a believer in free speech and anxious to eradicate any law that encroaches upon the rights of free men and women. You may rest assured that you have the full support of this council in any effort you may take to have the Smith Act repealed."

The district's statement was endorsed by painters' locals in Baltimore, Md., Birmingham, Ala., Schenectady, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jacksonville, Fla., Seattle, Wash., Galveston, Tex., Louisville, Ky., Bakersfield, Calif., Waterloo, Ia., and many other cities.

probably Sad Sam's saddest day in the City Hall.

"Ichinose was absolutely beside himself," said one man who sat in the meeting. "It was as if his world had come to an end."

A little later, someone dug up newspapers from the West Coast which recalled how the city of Oakland, Calif., had refused to consider a bid of the Duncan-Miller company because of unethical tactics the company's representative had used in attempting to get the bid in San Francisco, across the bay.

The representative had been convicted of jamming up an opposing company's meters with specially made small instruments.

Will Come Back

Christiansen left after his failure to get the bid considered here, but a local representative says the company will again attempt to offer its meter for the C-C government's approval when the six-month trial of the presently installed meters expires in September.

City Hall observers, noting the proximity of that date to the fall elections, are wondering whether or not Sad Sam will remain faithful to Duncan-Miller, or whether he will switch back to his original opposition.

Who was it who said only weak men are bound by consistency?

LETTER

CHARGES DIRTY POLITICS ON KAMEHAMEHA DAY

Editor, HONOLULU RECORD:

The dirty politics pulled by Sam King at the recent homestead drawing at Waimea June 11, 1952, was a disgrace to King Kamehameha, in whose honor the occasion was held. My wife was one of some two or more applicants who were screened out by the commission, as being "well established." However, a minute before the drawing began, I noticed an argument arose between the commissioners on the stage.

When the drawing was over, I was told that Sam King threw in the name of Harry Kawai, a Parker Ranch head-cowboy, who had previously been screened out by the whole commission. Mr. Kawai, I understand, was in the same category as my wife, who is earning some \$1,100 between he and his wife plus ranch perquisites.

I also understand that Chairman Sam King had a John Holl Mae put back on the draw list at the same time, and this was done a minute before the drawing began over the protest of three members of the commission. It turned out that these two men drew numbers within the 48 to be selected. In fairness to my wife and the others who were screened out for the same reason, I feel that the commission should either let all of them draw or throw Mr. Harry Kawai and John Holl Mae out.

I also feel that the commission should screen out during the coming interview all of those who are doubtful prospects as good homesteaders.

What has happened on Waimea on June 11 is good reason for a demand that those appointed to serve on the commission must be good, honest, sincere men and women who can and will act without fear for the best interest of the Hawaiian rehabilitation project. Should this not be possible then the whole thing may as well be abolished and the lands opened to the public in general.

Many of our people feel that Chairman King is too slick a politician to head the commission and his recent acts are beginning to prove this to be correct.

DISAPPOINTED HAWAIIAN

SIDELIGHTS OF WAIMEA DRAWINGS

By Special Correspondence

The large question that follows the Hawaiian Homes Commission's Waimea drawings is—what are the plans of the Parker Ranch outfit? With one-third of the successful applicants being Parker Ranch cowboys, and with the Parker Ranch offering to set ranching homesteaders up with 100 head of cattle each, mortgage terms yet to be announced, interested parties feel there may be a move afoot to make the new project merely another subsidiary of the second biggest ranch in the world. On no account, say some eager to see the new project succeed, should the cowboys be allowed to pool their one-third in one section. Such concentration might result in a land grab, in effect, at some future date, some fear.

★ ★

HOW WILL the Parker Ranch proposition differ from that offered by Mrs. Annie Perry Fiske, already rejected by the commission? That's another question from those who wonder why Parker Ranch can succeed with an offer to subsidize ranchers where Mrs. Fiske failed.

★ ★

TALK IS that the deal offered the cowboys will be something like \$200 a month to raise cattle on their homesteads for the Parker Ranch. If that is true, it is an improvement over the wages most of them received before, say some who know the job, but whether such comparative prosperity will continue or not is another thing. Will the rate drop with the passage of time and the closer binding of the cowboys to the soil?

★ ★

SEN. WILLIAM NOBRIGA is seen by some as entering the Waimea homesteads through the back door after failing at the front. His wife was one of the successful applicants. Nobriga formerly opposed the opening of the land to homesteaders—many felt because his father had a lease on a good tract there.

WILL PARKER RANCH cowboys quit their jobs to occupy the homesteads they have won? If they stay at work, they'll have to ride back and forth 25 or 30 miles a day. If they don't occupy the land, they'll be breaking the rules under which the commission is leasing.

★ ★

DR. C. SILVA, expected to run for the senate from the Big Island, appeared to some at the drawings as the mouthpiece both of the Hawaiian Civic Club and the Parker Ranch. An interesting thing happened while Arthur Trask was making a speech at the luau which followed the drawings. While Trask was talking about the need of the HHC for more money to lend homesteaders, a high-spirited Hawaiian shouted: "If you haven't got the money, ask Silva. He's got it."

Some members of the audience are still trying to figure out the significance of that remark.

★ ★

A PLANTATION engineer, an unsuccessful applicant for a homestead, was cursing his bad luck outside a Kohala church the following Sunday. A highly religious person who heard him commented that if he paid more attention to his aumakua (guardian angel) and less to his profanity, his luck might have been better. But the engineer is not one of those in dire need of rehabilitation anyhow.

★ ★

HERBERT CAMPOS, whose 100-acre unauthorized grant is still not vacated according to the HHC order, was a successful applicant (through his wife) and now observers are wondering if boldness isn't the best tactic after all. The Campos children, according to report, will be less than half-Hawaiian and not eligible to inherit the homestead. The element of Hawaiian ancestry has been a factor in the screening of applicants for some time now.

The tidelands oil, which selfish interests want to get hold of for exploitation, is worth 40 billion dollars.

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

XLI.

When I Escorted Yen-an's Delegation

I have been reading a magazine published by Mme. Sun Yat-sen's China Welfare Institute. It is a new periodical started this year and it has a fitting name, "China Reconstructs." It has many illustrations of the New China, all showing that the vast continental nation has rolled up its sleeves to tackle the gigantic job of educating the illiterate, of producing plenty so that people will not die of recurrent famine as before, and of controlling floods which have brought sorrow to millions year after year.

I was interested in an article written by Fu Tso-yi titled "Ending the Flood Menace." When I was assigned by the U. S. Army to the guerrilla area in 1944 and 1945, Fu Tso-yi was a warlord blockading one side of the area I was in. General Fu was under Chiang Kai-shek's thumb and he squeezed the peasants in his area, as did all warlords, and the people despised him.

Today, he is a rehabilitated man, who believes in social progress. He is the minister of water conservancy in the People's Republic of China. His department is taking charge of the Huai River project where about 2,500,000 people are working, removing 16 million cubic yards of earth in about a year since work started in November 1950. Earth dikes extending 1,120 miles have been built.

China's Curse "Known for Centuries"

I was particularly interested in some observations of the former warlord in whose territory I stopped during the period of the Marshall truce mission.

"Our historical records," Fu writes, "count no less than 979 floods along its (Huai) course between 246 B. C. and 1948 A. D. In other words, the Huai has produced a flood every two years for some seventy generations!"

"There are three basic conditions making for floods along the Huai. They have always been the same and have been known for centuries..."

But no one did anything about it. Chiang did nothing. He left China in such a state that the July 1950 flood inundated 6,600,000 acres in the Huai area, which has 50 million peasants, or one-third the population of the United States.

When I was reading "CHINA RECONSTRUCTS" I thought of Mme. Sun, whom I had the opportunity of meeting when I made my first trip from Yen-an to Chungking. I will write about her later. This particular trip was the most exciting trip I ever made and I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that I played a small part in averting what could have developed into an embarrassing situation for our country, or possibly into an international situation.

I Become Escort of the Yen-an Delegation

It was April 2, 1945. The Yen-an airstrip was crowded and all its leaders were there. It was a big day, for the Chinese Communist delegation headed by elder statesman Tung Pi-yu, was leaving for the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. They were flying on a U. S. transport. I was travelling on the same plane.

We flew to Sian, Chiang's frontier bastion, where he kept 500,000 of his best troops facing Yen-an, instead of using them to fight the Japanese militarists. Since the weather was bad, the pilot said we would fly above the storm and head for Chungking. For an hour we tried to gain altitude but we could not get above the storm without oxygen masks. So we turned back and landed at Sian.

As we alighted from the plane, I discovered that we had six Communists with us in this city dominated by Kuomintang secret police. Being the only American among the passengers, I became their escort. I made arrangements for billeting. I spoke to an extremely cooperative Air Transportation Command captain who soon realized our security risk. He said the Chinese delegation were General Albert Wedemeyer's guests, since they were flying on our plane, and we must give them the fullest protection.

The Missionaries Were Clamoring To Be Evacuated

The captain had his hands full, since the Japanese army was driving toward Sian and all foreign missionaries throughout the area were clamoring to be evacuated by air. The airport was crowded.

Our pilot came to me and suggested that we try for Chungking again. We took off and bucked through the storm for four hours. It was already dark. Tung Pi-yu, the gray-haired, bearded delegate to the UNO, was lying down. All his staff, including his witty interpreter, Ch'en Chia-kang, was sick, terribly sick. We were all worried, since a trip from Sian to Chungking normally took only two and a half hours. We were one hour and a half overdue.

"Sergeant Ariyoshi, I think we are lost," Chia-kang said to me very sadly, too sick to get excited. "Don't you think we are over Japanese lines?" he asked.

"We Are Not Too Far From Tibet"

I went forward to the cockpit. The pilot told me that we had spent an hour gaining altitude and now we were going down to Chengtu, not Chungking.

When I told this to Chia-kang and Tung, the latter smiled.

"We are not too far from Tibet," Tung said.

I nodded. He closed his eyes. I watched him lying there with a blanket thrown over him. About ten years before, he had climbed Tibetan mountains in the historic "Long March" of 8,000 miles when he was past 50. Many of his comrades had fallen on mountain peaks where rarified air had exhausted them. Tung and other survivors had to push on without them. In this march, he had led a women's group of about 30 members, moving swiftly with the troops, often ahead of them to do public relations work and win the friendship of the native populace so that the troops would be fed and billeted.

I regretted that we were flying through a storm. Otherwise, I would talk to him. He had played such a vital role in Chinese history in cooperation with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and in the Nationalist Party during the revolution of the mid-twenties. Before we retired that night I thought we might be able to talk about the "Long March," which is a fascinating story in itself.

U. S. Officer Said Chinese "Were Chinese"

I did not get this opportunity. When we landed at Chengtu, we found the American quarters filled to overflowing by missionary evacuees from Sian. Some were sleeping in tents. Strong wind, and heavy rain were sweeping through the city.

I went up to a U. S. air corps lieutenant and explained to him that for security reasons the Communists must be billeted in the American hostel area. I told him that it would be unwise to send the Yen-an delegation to the Nationalist air corps hostel.

The officer felt that Chinese were Chinese and the Nationalist secret police wouldn't do anything to the Communists. I could have told him of the hundreds of people who had disappeared, and of the concentration camps. But there was no point in arguing for the officer was in a terrible mood because missionary evacuees, whose destination was Chungking, kept landing at Chengtu because of the bad weather.

I Ask for Guards To Protect Delegation

I stayed with the Communists as a self-appointed escort. As soon as we arrived in the Chinese hostel area, Nationalist soldiers stared, first with curiosity, then with hostility at the Communists whose Yen-an-made uniforms gave away their identities.

I asked the American sergeant who drove us to the billet to get us a separate room. The Nationalist hostel officer argued that the Communists could sleep in a corner of a barracks where Nationalist pilots were sitting up in bed, watching the Communists. The Chinese officer argued that I go to the American area. Other Chinese air corps officers joined in the argument, saying that since Nationalist pilots who flew with U. S. pilots were segregated at the air base, why should I, an American, live in their hostel. They were bitter at the segregation policy, but I sensed that they did not want me around for other reasons. The Nationalists gathered around me and tried to prevent me from calling the base headquarters. An officer answered and I explained the situation to him. He spoke to the Nationalist officer and told him that the U. S. Army would pay for my lodging. I also asked for two MP sentries right away.

I finally managed to get a small, separate room for the Communists. I locked the door. Kuomintang soldiers and pilots gathered outside our door, jabbered and periodically pounded on it. I did not sleep, and I believe the Communists were wide awake. I expected anything to happen. I did not dare open the door to call the sentries who were quite a distance out on the street. The Nationalists harassed us until almost two in the morning, when an MP lieutenant came. I asked for additional sentries to stand outside our door.

An Incident Might Have Had Wide Repercussions

Early the following morning the American base headquarters sent a truck for us. A major, who was officer-of-the-day, came to apologize. He had heard the Communist UN delegation was traveling on General Wedemeyer's invitational orders and now this gave him reason to worry. He assured me this sort of thing would not happen again. I told him that I had tried to get him by phone and since he was out, I had left a message for him. The major stayed with us for about 15 minutes to make amends by lively conversation until we started out for the airstrip.

Any incident that night might have had wide repercussions. Tung Pi-yu was attending the UNO conference partially through Ambassador Hurley's persuasion of the Nationalists to include Communist delegates. And on the very day we arrived in Chengtu, Hurley was telling newspapermen in Washington that the Chinese Communist-led forces were "as if all of us Republicans were armed." Hurley had reversed himself, for he had once even talked of supplying Yen-an with arms if his Five Points brought about Chinese unity. When correspondents asked him whether the U. S. would arm the guerrilla forces, Hurley replied that "to give assistance of that type to any faction or political party would amount to recognizing another Chinese regime."

This remark by Hurley touched off a series of sharp attacks against him from Yen-an. Hurley, as a mediator, was finished.

Many times after this I wondered what would have happened diplomatically, if anything had happened to us that nightmarish, sleepless night at Chengtu. This was one of those small stories which could have been an explosive one. I was glad when Tung and his group arrived safely in Chungking. —KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

The time that W. P. Tuttle of Maui Pineapple Co. spends on the police commission pays off and the company is quite happy about his public service, according to reports. Mr. Tuttle's presence on the police commission makes it possible to speed up transportation of pineapple from Hailemalle and areas from the up-country to Kahului.

When the drivers receive tickets for speeding, they turn them over to Tuttle as a routine matter. Tuttle tears up the tickets and fixes the traffic violations later, for they were committed in line of duty. There is talk that Tuttle or no Tuttle, speeding is bad because it is a violation of law: it is dangerous and is a speedup of a job.

DID YOU KNOW that drivers' licenses issued before May 15, 1921 are invalid? Drivers prior to 1921 had to renew their license yearly. The old certificate was about the size of a school diploma (10x13 inches). Licenses issued after May 15, 1921, are valid today.

ALBERT KALEO, whose right index finger was crushed by rollers at the Maui Publishing Co. has made many appeals to the Territorial labor department for disability compensation. The injury took place on January 8 this year and his case for disability has been pushed by Willie Crozier and by the RECORD. Latest development is that Kaleo might receive a little over \$50, subject to approval by the labor department.

Dr. J. Warren White, who visited Maui recently and examined Kaleo's finger, wrote Ernest Louis, labor department representative on Maui, that:

"At the present time, if a disability award is felt justified, although I feel that it could be justifiably postponed, that a ten per cent (10%) disability rating of this finger be allowed as a token disability allowance..."

HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday
by

Honolulu Record Publishing
Company, Ltd.

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T. H.

Entered as second-class matter
May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at
Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing

J. K. Wong Garage

55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168

GREGORY H. IKEDA

ALL LINES OF INSURANCE

Room 14, (Upstairs)
1507 Kapiolani Blvd.

Res. Phone 913692
Bus. Ph. 992806 or 992886

**Francis Appliance
& Repair Shop**

Repair All Makes of
REFRIGERATORS and
WASHING MACHINES
Ph.: Bus. 56873, Res. 522055
550 SOUTH ST., Honolulu

Landlords Claim "Oppression" By Rent Control; Tenants Give Answers

(from page 1)

apartments are vacant because the landlords demand excessive rents.

"There are a lot of people," said Needles, "that even a five per cent increase would be a hardship on them."

When the booing of his colleagues had made his words almost inaudible, Needles waved at the hecklers and said: "You can boo me all you want to, but I'm in favor of rent control."

Tenants often applauded each other as did landlords, but no landlord was booed (except the non-conformist Needles). The booing all came from those who were out to kill rent control.

Boasts of Two Cars

Alfred Berez, one of the first landlords to speak for abolition of rent control, charged the supervisors with "biting the hand that feeds" them by continuing rent control. His reasoning was that landlords pay more taxes than tenants, hence more of the salaries of supervisors.

"I own two automobiles," he shouted. "Look at the taxes I pay!"

A number of spokesmen for the tenants in the early part of the session included Andrew E. Keyser, Metal Trades Association (AFL); Harry Fischel, Star-Bulletin; Mrs. E. J. Britten, housewife; A. S. Reile, Central Labor Council (AFL); Max Templeman, civil service worker; Koichi Imori, ILWU; Mrs. Katherine Smith, widow; John Owens, AFL, and Mrs. Lillian Fortess, housewife.

The boos of angry landlords increased with the appearance of each new proponent of rent control, though organizations rated more boos than individuals. Mr. Owens, coming near the end of a series, got the brunt of the boos, though Mr. Imori was not far behind.

Shoot Children

Mr. Templeman, who said he would have to pay for the time he took for the hearing, told of his difficulty finding housing for families with children.

"What are we supposed to do with our children, shoot them?" he demanded.

"Go back where you came from," shouted an irate landlord.

Mr. Imori, speaking for the largest union represented, said the ILWU is concerned for its several thousand longshore and pineapple workers and he said that if rent control is abolished, "the very people who can least afford it will suffer most."

Mrs. Britten, who had made a quick survey of advertisements of vacancies and homes wanted, and who had telephoned to follow up both sides, said she discovered that the average rentals asked on family-size houses was \$110 a month, and the average home-seeking families feel they can pay only \$70 a month.

A. S. Reile emphasized the housing shortage and said: "When you do find them, they're for haoles only, for Japanese only and no children and no dogs."

"We're In Bondage!"

Bertha Henley, a landlady of clubwoman appearance, said: "We're in bondage! We can't make a living with rent control."

Mrs. Fortess, a tenant, had also made a study of newspaper advertisements to discover that rents run from \$90 to \$250 for two and three-bedroom apartments, and "out of the range of those who work for wages and salaries."

A Mrs. Elizabeth Cornelison, as expensive-looking as any lady present, ended an argument that rent control is unconstitutional,

with "No other group of people in the United States is so oppressed as the landlords."

"Like a leech," was the phrase R. J. Smith, Walkiki Improvement Association, had for rent control, and he added, reproachfully: "The very nature of rent control assumes that the landlord can't be trusted."

"Faced With Collapse"

A different and resonant note was struck by Roland Chun of the Honolulu Property Owners' Association, when he predicted depression, saying: "We are living on our reserve. We are faced with economic collapse."

In some guise, Mr. Chun indicated that the threat of depression means landlords should get more rent.

Just when the landlords were rounding into form, with more than one threatening to stop renting altogether unless controls are abolished, Joe Perry of the Liliha Community Association, hit them.

Mr. Perry said not many working people were present because "the working man can't come down here and sit all jiggered up. Most of you are down here for one reason and that's your own pocketbooks."

Perry drew a graphic picture of what will happen if controls are lifted.

"A man comes home from work to find a notice telling him he's got to move out," he said.

"Have a hearing on Sunday afternoon," Perry asked the board, "and I'll have plenty of working people down here all jiggered up the way you are to tell their side of the story."

The landlords were almost too stunned to boo as Mr. Perry left the floor.

Alex Castro, president of the Honolulu Realty Board, suggested that a survey of housing be made before any steps are taken to de-control rents, and Lee Bjorklund, an economist, followed him with figures to show that decontrolled cities on the Mainland have rent increases of 23.1 per cent as compared with 7 per cent in cities where control is retained.

Rent Control Lenient Here

Mr. Bjorklund also pointed out that Honolulu rents have risen, despite control, by 16.7 per cent since 1943, and his inference seemed to be that the Honolulu commission has been considerably more lenient with landlords than those on the Mainland.

Lawrence Kimoto, a school teacher, said he had come because of a sense of social conscience, and he recalled the family found living in an automobile in Kewalo Basin.

"A damn shame," were his words for such a situation, and he said he felt it would be "encouraging anarchy" to abolish rent control now.

Toward the end of the session, Ferdinand Schnack, an old opponent of rent control, made a revealing slip when he said: "The tenant has come to the realization—ah—condition that if the landlord raises the rent, he is gouging."

The last two of the emotional-type landladies came toward the end. One shrieked, "I can't take it!" to bring the drowsy supervisors awake.

It developed that what she "couldn't take" was the fact that a tenant had reported her to the commission as a violator.

"Found Guilty"

The second was Emily Elsey, who came to the microphone saying: "I am a victim of rent control! I was found guilty!"

She had been sentenced the day before by Judge Ernest Ing to pay a \$100 fine for overcharging a tenant.

RECORD First As Sinclair Retires

The resignation of Karl A. Sinclair, announced Tuesday by Mayor Wilson, confirmed the RECORD's exclusive story of the previous Thursday, that the C-C engineer might be confronted by mandatory retirement on grounds of age.

The dailies were four days behind, publishing the story Monday after the Associated Press checked the University of Maine and Malden, Mass., and failed to disclose the information published by the RECORD.

Mr. Sinclair said this week he wasn't born in Malden, anyway, but in Beverly, Mass., as the RECORD previously reported. He further requested the Territorial Retirement Board to change his age from 66 to 70, as he now thinks that is correct.

Mayor Wilson has announced that he will rehire Mr. Sinclair immediately on contract because his experience will be valuable on the many C-C jobs presently under construction.

Nearly All Road Bosses Installed By Karl Sinclair

Before his retirement from the position of C-C engineer was announced this week, Karl A. Sinclair had almost entirely abolished the old system of part-time road overseers, who drew \$100 a month. The single exception is Leo Rodby, Wahiawa overseer, for whom no replacement has been found.

Under the old system, critics maintained, taxpayers got considerably less service than their due since the part-time men had no regular offices and no office hours.

"They appeared to be doing nothing but signing their pay checks," said one such critic.

The installation of full-time men also breaks the back of the old "Fred Wright Machine," politicians say, and to some extent decreases the Republican strength that has long been maintained in the division of road maintenance.

The replacement of G. L. Mueller at Ewa by Eli Crabbe, formerly a foreman in that section, saw the exit of a man who managed to have a number of mercantile interests and a reputed financial connection with the Pearl City Tavern.

Fuller Brush Man

At Waiialua, Gordon Rego, who drew his \$100 a month while selling Fuller brushes to make his living, is replaced by Henry Ching as full-time overseer.

In Koolau, Joseph Kalai became full-time overseer upon the death of Eugene Dunn.

Another part-time man, Richard McBean, who was also employed by the department in the city for the rest of the time, was assigned to spend his full time in the maintenance shop, to be succeeded as road overseer by Joseph Knight.

Fairmont Corp. of Montana, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., owns or controls six Montana newspapers and has an interest in a seventh. It now wants to take over the license of radio station KFBB in Great Falls without an FCC hearing and the American Civil Liberties Union is challenging this monopoly of the press and radio outlets.

Injunction Is Seen As Political; 700 Hear of Smith Act Fight At ILWU Rally

The Veterans of Foreign Wars post got its injunction last Friday night—but the band played on.

This week, following the ILWU defense rally and the unsuccessful effort of Ed Klein, commander of Gaylord Dillingham Post of the VFW to stop music by the Royal Hawaiian Band, more than a few City Hall observers feel Mr. Klein didn't really hope to stop the concert anyhow.

They point out that Star-Bulletin editorials against the band's participation had been published much earlier, and that there was no reason Klein should have waited until the last moment.

Also, they point out that both the Territorial department of public instruction and the C-C department of buildings might have been considered as objects of such an injunction if the ILWU gathering was really a "private affair."

Tardiness Intentional?

"I think," said one official close to the case, "they knew they couldn't get anywhere with that injunction, and that's why they waited until so late to apply."

The official noted that he and others see the action largely as a political move aimed at Mayor John H. Wilson.

Whatever the motive, the band played its 30-minute concert to an appreciative audience of sugar workers, longshoremen and white-collar people who gathered at Central Intermediate School for the rally.

Inside the auditorium, an audience of 700 that crowded the room heard Chairman Joseph Kealio tell them the purpose of the meeting was "to inform people of the reasons behind the attacks against the ILWU—to hear why the ILWU refuses to be intimidated."

Revolt Brought Pay Increases

ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall, making the keynote speech of the evening, described the "bloodless revolution" of union organization that brought Hawaii's workers from marginal wages to their preferred position of the present.

"I saw men I hadn't seen for 12 years," said Hall, telling of a recent trip to Kauai. "One of them had been a section luna then and he was the first secretary of our union. Then, he had about 200 men working under him and he was making \$50 a month. Today, he's closer to \$500 a month."

Of the charge that he advocates overthrowing the government, Hall said: "I've done a lot of teaching, but I've never advocated force and violence."

The charge is only the latest climax of an employer-inspired campaign against the union, Hall said, adding, "Most of what we have gained, we've gained by our own strength."

Employer interests, Hall said, have led witch-hunts of the past and he told how Robert Shivers, wartime FBI head here, told the union leader of a thick dossier gathered on his activities—by private sources.

Prophecy acquittal in his trial, Hall said, however: "I think this union and the things it stands for will go on regardless of what happens to Hall and Bagasol."

Simcon Bagasol, veteran longshoreman referred to by Hall, who is presently under deportation orders on the charge that he was once a member of the

Communist Party, addressed the rally in the Ilocano dialect.

Attorney Harriet Bouslog Sawyer traced the history of waves of reaction and the manner in which great American figures such as Washington, Lincoln, Patrick Henry and others have been the "subversives" of their day.

Each Defendant a Symbol

Of the seven defendants indicted here under the Smith Act, Mrs. Sawyer said: "Among this handful of individuals, each is a symbol of the organization for which he stands," and each is under attack because of refusal to be silenced by fear.

Dr. John Reinecke represents the fearless, conscientious teacher, Mrs. Sawyer said; Koji Ariyoshi and Jack Kimoto the RECORD, which has consistently spoken out against exploitation of the people by privilege; Charles Fujimoto, chairman of the Communist Party of Hawaii, who stands for his belief "that socialism is a better way of life"; his wife, Eileen, an example of "guilt by association," and James Freeman as the militant "working stiff."

"Policy behind the Smith Act," said Mrs. Sawyer, "is based on the Big Lie that the threat of Communism is so great we must give up all our gains to fight it."

No Mass Hysteria

Koji Ariyoshi, RECORD editor, said that in spite of efforts to whip up hysteria here, "I do not believe we have mass hysteria, here in Hawaii, and that is to the credit of the people of Hawaii, particularly the militant trade unionists."

Emphasizing that the Smith Act means "witch-hunt," Mr. Ariyoshi said: "The Smith Act is aimed at destroying a free press. A free press means the right of you people to read various news, various opinions, and decide for yourself."

Donald Jones, a small businessman and veteran of World War II, told how he had formerly feared the ILWU because of the publicity campaign against it, and said: "If its communistic to want a few more cents in your pay envelope, I think everyone in this hall is communistic."

The invocation was by the Rev. N. C. Dizon, associate pastor of the First Community Church of Honolulu.

Joseph Josiah and his Serenaders entertained between speeches with Hawaiian music.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, representing corporate and other big farming interests, spent more than any other lobby in Washington in 1951, a total of \$1,595,815.

Flowers for all occasions.

Makiki Florist

Walter Honda, Prop.

Free delivery Phone 56970
1363 S. Beretania St.
Honolulu, Hawaii

Remember With Flowers!

KODANI FLORIST

307 Keawe Street

Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

While swimming gathers our interest here in Hawaii, the combined events of track and field will be most watched by people all over the world, at the Olympics. It should be noted here that the United States won the title at the last Olympics, but Sweden took an impressive second place in team standings. Little Jamaica scored 24 points as compared to Great Britain's score of 33 and Australia's standing of 24 in the final overall scoring.

One of the lesser publicized events in the Olympics is the pole vault. "Boo" Morcom and Bob Richards, who had both been threatening 15 feet, could not clear 14. Quinn Smith, also a U. S. entry in the event, won the title from Morcom and Richards. He was given little chance of winning, but he came out of nowhere to take the title for the U.S.A. Do you remember Quinn Smith?

The biggest flop was Mel Patton of USC, then considered the "world's fastest human," who was only able to finish fifth in the finals. The winner was Harrison Dillard, who couldn't qualify in his favorite event, the hurdles, and squeezed in on the team as a qualifier in the sprints. Dillard won the 100-meter while his heart was on the hurdles.

Of course, the thing to know is that scoring by teams is not recognized officially at the Olympics and that newspapermen keep unofficial tallies on team standings of the various countries. In the true Olympic spirit, each event is conducted to determine a champion. A contender is merely an individual, not, in the strict sense, a member of a team.

THE BIGGEST STAR at the last Helsinki championships was Fanny Blankers-Koen, a Dutch housewife and mother. In 1948, she won the women's 100-meter and 200-meter sprints, the 80-meter hurdles and anchored the 400-meter relay, won by Holland.

IF PRESS REPORTS are true about our boxing team from Hawaii, the losses of Albert Santiago and Roy Kuboyama may be attributed to "close officiating." Santiago, if we remember correctly, "won" his local fights by roughing up his opponents aided by a hitting and holding technique aimed at tying up his opponents. We didn't quite like his style of fighting and we felt that our local officials leaned over backward in many instances when the right thing to have done was to invoke whatever was in the book. It would have been better to invoke the rules in the early stages of the season so that there would be a proper understanding of the rules among both fighters and trainers. Cute tricks such as playing the ropes and "pulling" fighters, as employed by Bill Mara, for example, should have been a basis for a considerable deduction of points.

Santiago's style caught up with him when the officiating became a little closer, and this should be a lesson for our officials and trainers when youngsters first come to their gyms for early training. The right way always pays off!

PRESS REPORTS also carry the story of Rudy Artuyo's fight with Ricardo Martinez of the U. S. Army in the Kansas City finals for the Olympics team selections. This match was classed as one of the duller fights of the evening, with the decision going to Martinez, who probably was the aggressor. Artuyo, a southpaw, had his left cocked all evening, but seldom if ever, threw it.

Of course, the biggest disappointment was the showing of our favorite, Stanley Harrington, who was eliminated in the early rounds. Probably the injury to his right hand hampered his terrific punch, a straight right.

Hawaii's only hope at our deadline time was Aladino Gusman, ILWU member from Kohala, who was to fight in the finals. Gusman won three fights to make the finals and ILWU members throughout the Territory were backing him to the limit to win the title and represent the USA.

GEORGE UYEDA left for the Los Angeles area for the Long Beach AAU Olympic tryouts. Uyeda, former McKinley and University of Hawaii track star, hopes to qualify in the broad jump, his favorite event. Friends helped raise money to send the "Mighty Mite" to the tryouts.

GEORGE NAHALE, one of Hawaii's top amateurs for the last two decades, won the Hawaii Public Links championship last Sunday at the Ala Wai, considered the highest "scoring" course in the Territory. Old-timer Nahaie, 47-year-old campaigner, was a popular winner over a number of favorites, including Jack Chun, runnerup in the Manoa Cup, and other youngsters who are half his age, such as Suke Kushi.

ROY KUBOYAMA was defeated in his bout at Kansas City by a fighter by the name of George Goodbeer. Yes, we said Goodbeer!

ONE OF THE better movies doing the neighborhood circuit is "Detective Story," with Kirk Douglas playing the male lead. A cast composed of "excellent" character actors weaves in and out of a police precinct station. Kirk plays a sadistic detective whose main forte is clearing up cases and never mind how.

The best humorous scene is the one where a janitor-policeman is asked to lend a pair of trousers to a prisoner in the station whose stolen suit was to be taken off him and used for evidence. Grumbling, he loans them with the remark: "You guys are always borrowing from me without returning anything. Why, you're nothing but a bunch of crooks."

10c and 25c Ruble

Back in March, Morgan Beatty, speaking on the radio for Alka-Seltzer, belittled the Russian ruble, saying it wasn't worth the 25 cents the Russians valued it at. Beatty said it was worth closer to a dime.

Then he went on to say the Russian military budget would amount to \$28 billion—high, but just about half the U. S. budget. However, at this point Beatty used the 25-cent ruble to get his figure. In his own terms, the military budget should have been \$11 billion. But, as a friend of ours remarked, "that's what you get when you try to measure the Russian standard of living in 10-cent rubles and their military budget in 25-cent rubles."

SUPERVISOR James Trask is one of these days going to have the job of facing down (or vice versa) at least one person who says Trask made an effort months ago to purchase that party's land along the Kalihi tunnel approach road—a part of which land is to be condemned. No sale was transacted and Mr. Trask vehemently denies that he ever tried to make the purchase. He further denies knowledge that the party of the second part had any land there. But the party continues to insist that Mr. Trask did, indeed, try to buy the land and that he mentioned significantly, that the land in the area was being condemned.

It would be interesting to see them face to face.

Gadabout

"IT'S JUST LIKE the Japanese got it during the last war," commented an AJA after hearing a father of Chinese extraction tell of his small son's experiences at school these days. The boy comes home with tales he's heard about how Chinese are "bad," evidently because of the current strained relations between China and the U. S.

"You know, son, you're Chinese, too," the father reminds him sadly, realizing something of what a terrible thing for children unreasoning hysteria is—hysteria of the sort built by "Little Tokyo, U.S.A." or "Big Jim McLain," the latter aided by Police Chief Dan Liu and abetted by IMUA.

SMITH ACT CASE

Judge Stephens Agrees With Defense Contentions But Rules for Government

Federal Judge Albert Lee Stephens in his decision on the validity of the Federal grand jury which indicted the seven Smith Act defendants agreed with defense contention that the jury was not representative of the cross section of the community, but ruled that the indictments were legal.

In his decision handed down last Thursday the judge cited a U. S. Supreme Court ruling on jury competence that "The American tradition of trial by jury, . . . necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community . . ."

Says Labor Not Represented

He admitted that evidence shows that the grand jury and the jury panel are disproportionately loaded with haoles, particularly those of the employer class, that the non-whites are under-represented, especially people of Japanese ancestry, and that workers in the sugar and pineapple industries have only one representing their group in each industry. He also agreed with defense contention that geographically certain areas are under-represented.

But Judge Stephens laid great stress on the government contention that for a jury panel to be invalid because of discrimination, there must be clear evidence of intent on the part of the jury commissioners to exclude certain individuals because of economic status, occupation, or that they have used a system of selection which is intended by them to result in such discrimination.

In commenting on the disproportions from racial, geographical and economic points of view, the judge stated that "There is practically no representation on the list of laborers in the large sugar and pineapple industries."

Can Have Better Method

But he added, "All of these disproportions probably follow from the fact that the commissioners include on their list only persons whose questionnaires indicate their personal as well as legal qualifications to serve intelligently as jurors."

He said also that there is "no evidence that any person was rejected because of race or status of employment."

On the system of selection the judge said:

"There is no doubt that details in methods of selecting a grand jury can be worked out which will result in a truer, 'cross-section' of the citizenry than those employed in the instant selection, but I do not perceive that the methods employed or the results obtained can justify

fy a ruling that the grand jury which indicted defendants—movants was illegally constituted."

Since the defendants challenged the validity of the grand jury and the jury panel months ago, new jury members have been selected and they are more representative of the cross section of the community.

The judge held the old disproportionate grand jury and the jury panel legal.

Comments On Haole Representation

As to the great disproportion in haole representation, the judge said:

"This is not surprising when it is considered that the commissioners had a duty of selecting competent citizens at least twenty-one years of age who could understandingly speak, read and write the English language. It is true that the citizens of Japanese descent have a proportionately low representation on the list. The Japanese is a fecund race. How many of the Japanese citizens are under age, we have no showing."

He further commented that "We do not know how many are able to speak only 'pidgin' English, a jargon of ill-pronounced English words mixed with words of other languages and accented and intoned in the manner of the speaker's native tongue."

Watanabe Testified On Pidgin
Judge Stephens evidently relied heavily on testimony of Masao Watanabe, Oahu Sugar Co. personnel director, who was put on the stand by the government during the hearing held here in early April, to show that the plantation workers to a large extent do not understand English and to refute a defense evidence on education and citizenship of workers submitted earlier.

Mr. Watanabe testified that out of 282 names of Oahu Sugar employees he had examined, 87 could not understand English. Under cross-examination by a defense attorney he said the 87 spoke pidgin English but could not write English. He next answered a question that those who speak pidgin English read the daily papers and that they understood English.

Finally, Mr. Watanabe said that the 87 could not "handle English" because they had been educated in Japan, but he also admitted under further questioning that he did not know the 87 personally, how much education they have had and where they were educated.

THE VFW injunction to stop the use of the Royal Hawaiian Band at the ILWU rally Friday night prompted a member of the audience to say: "Next time they should ask for an ambulance to stand by and see if anyone wants to ask for an injunction against that."

It would seem that any veterans' outfit, which must include plenty of working men, could find more worthy targets than union gatherings—of working men and women.

RUMOR HAS IT that Dan Ainoa, secretary of the Hawaii Homes Commission, would not be averse to returning to the C-C board of water supply if a job there was commensurate to his experience and qualifications.

JUDGE JON WIGG'S nomination to the Federal bench came as such a surprise to local figures that a number of quick turns had to be made. He had not been recommended by the local bar association, it's said, and that body moved quickly to approve him. Neither had he been suggested by Gov. Long or any Democratic National Committeeman.

The story around town is that his appointment came at least partly as a result of the fact that his wife's family has a ranch not far from that of Sen. Pat McCarran. Another story has it that Justice Ingram Stainback is the only local wheel who might have guessed the appointment.

Another point of interest is that Wigg, a "judge designate," is attending the Mainland conference of Federal Judges as guest of Judge Frank McLaughlin, according to the papers. Yet the judicial calendar is crowded as never before. And who's paying the bill for the trip?

THE AMBIGUOUS position of Frank McKinley in the C-C attorney's department has the attorneys upset about the classifications set up by Research Associates, Ltd. The reason is that McKinley gets more than a first deputy would, but not so much as a department head. That is by authority of the board of supervisors, who recognize that McKinley is "acting" head of the department, though not likely to be appointed its head. The first deputy's rating, according to the classification, remains P-8, lower than other attorneys would like it.

A POLICE commissioner some months ago, earned himself cordial disfavor in the department by issuing his own traffic tickets and ordering cops to go here and there to enforce his orders, which were delivered with a pomposity reminiscent of comic opera. Recently he has desisted from such activities and the cops hope he's learned a lesson.

"After More Pork Chops," Hall Says; Symonds Describes Legal Defense Fight

(from page 1)
the patient died," Mr. Symonds commented.

Constitution On Trial

He said that the Constitution was on trial, not the seven defendants, and said that the seven were not charged with advocating force and violence but for allegedly

An ILWU defense rally will be held at the Lihue County Park Friday, June 20, beginning at 7:30 p. m. Sponsored by the defense committee of ILWU Kauai division, Locals 136 and 142, the public rally will have four speakers. They are Jack W. Hall, the union's regional director; ILWU Attorney Myer Symonds, Simeon Bagasol, veteran longshoreman, and Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the RECORD.

A similar rally will be held on the evening of June 27 at Hanapepe Town County Park.

conspiring to teach and advocate force at violence at some future time.

Jack Hall, who was the keynote speaker of the evening, gave the highlights of the progress brought to Hawaii by the struggles of the ILWU.

"We are apt to forget how far we have come in the past 17 years," he said. "We're not through yet; we are going to get more in terms of pork chops."

Not only on the economic front but in the social sphere, great gains were made, he said. The workers have won self-respect. They are respected by the employers and in the community, he added.

Simeon Bagasol, veteran longshoreman, spoke in Iloilo and stressed the need for unity of all to protect their gains and to bring about better conditions. Mr. Bagasol is threatened with deportation under the McCarran Act.

Press Helped Hysteria

The importance of a free press was emphasized by Koji Ariyoshi,

Men With Money Pinched As Vags By Flying Squad

(from page 1)

Liu's "flying squad," which is headed by Marcotte and which has been making a number of raids in what would ordinarily be the province of the vice squad.

Also Tuesday, seven other men were arrested in a poolroom at the corner of Smith and Panahi Sts. when police entered and took them away. Their bails were set at \$25 each.

Appearing in court Wednesday, most of the defendants stated they were going to fight the case, and Hong visited Chief Dan Liu to protest the behavior of Marcotte in making the arrest.

Some of the defendants expressed surprise that the charge against them should be vagrancy, since none were loitering on the street and all had money. Formerly, the possession of \$5 has generally been considered by courts to be sufficient proof that a person is not a vagrant.

The campaign indicated is one of harassment against persons who have come under surveillance of the police.

Hong said he intends to carry the matter of his arrest to the police commission to get a clarification on police policy. He indicated further that if he is advised the case merits legal action, he will initiate such action against the parties responsible.

one of the Smith Act defendants, who is editor of the RECORD: The hysteria whipped up by the racists and the press on the West Coast during the last war, causing the concentration of Japanese Americans and their parents, was cited as one example of irresponsible conduct of the press. When any segment of the press is attacked by use of legislation like the Smith Act, the freedom of the press is curtailed and inroads have been cut into it, he said.

Mr. Ariyoshi spoke briefly about the other defendants. Dr. John Reinecke and Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, Smith Act defendants, were guests at the luau.

Tony Rania, defense coordinator, represented Saburo Fujisaki, who heads the ILWU union defense committee. Mr. Rania said that the present attacks are "not against the Communists but are against working conditions the union has won."

Testimonial By Locals 136, 142

With Mr. Hall was Mrs. Yoshiko Hall as honored guest at the testimonial luau given to Hall and Bagasol by the Hawaii Division ILWU, Locals 136 and 142.

The Rev. Miles Shishido of Olua Christian Church offered the invocation.

Fred Low Jr., Hilo longshore union leader, was master of ceremonies at the testimonial luau.

Benjamin Namahoe, longshore union official, and Wataru Kawamoto, business agent for Local 142, were co-chairmen of the affair.

The Four Odds, an orchestra of Hilo longshoremen, provided music. Rose Kuamoo's troupe performed the hulas and provided vocal and string music. Pepe Sanchez, who made the trip to Hilo from Waipahu for the luau, entertained the gathering with his pantomime of Carmen Miranda and a Japanese worker.

W. Va. College Fires Anti-"Red" Teacher As "Poor Security Risk"

(from page 1)

department at Fairmont State Teachers' College, was an anti-Communist liberal, but when she was invited to an "Americanism Seminar" conducted by the American Legion, she asked questions of the ex-Communist experts. She asked one speaker, who called Owen Lattimore a Communist, how he knew that was true. She asked another how one could tell a Communist.

Also attending the "seminar" was Mrs. Thelma Loudin, member of the state board of education. Mrs. Loudin later demanded that President George Hand fire Dr. Mundel as a "poor security risk." Hand investigated and refused, only to be overruled by the board, which fired Dr. Mundel "for the good of the college."

Banned from Jobs

Dr. Mundel found she couldn't get a job anywhere. She sued Mrs. Loudin for slander, since that woman had aired her views, in the amount of \$100,000. Last December, when the case came to trial, Mrs. Loudin, wife of a department store executive, was represented by Sen. Matthew Neely.

Neely, one-time New Dealer, pilloried Dr. Mundel on the witness stand, until she attempted suicide. It was revealed that the teacher was dead-broke, had no opportunity of getting either funds or a job, and had actually gone without food for days.

Neely asked for and got a mistrial when a minister preached from his pulpit that Dr. Mundel

Defendants Put Prosecution On Spot In L. A. Trial

Ten of the 14 Smith Act defendants in the Los Angeles trial earlier this month rested their case and revealed this move to a surprise announcement as the defense started to put on its case.

The dramatic announcement and a statement issued by all the 14 defendants put the prosecution on the defensive, for it was sharply pointed out that the government has no case against the Smith Act victims.

The statement of the defendants pointed out that the Justice Department has repeatedly protested that it does not aim to outlaw the Communist Party and does not consider membership in the organization a crime. But, the defendants said, the most that the prosecution has heard in stoolie-geon and informant testimony is that the defendants have been members or officials of the Communist Party.

Tells Own Story

Among the four defendants who did not rest their case in order to refute testimonies of government witnesses, Mrs. Oleeta O'Connor Yates took the stand last week and told how and why she became a Communist.

She said that the violence of the employers, the poverty she experienced, the hardships of depression and her desire to actively participate in the improvement of society brought her to the Communist Party. She spoke of the books she read, not only Marxist, but others which influenced her.

The announcement that the ten defendants are resting their case brought the first genuine surprise in the four and a half months old trial. Attorneys said they could find little, if any, legal precedent for such an action taken in a conspiracy trial.

Rhee Free To Run Korea, Says Dong Ji Hoi President

(from page 1)

Dr. Rhee should have made such a move at this time," says Park. Then, after having watched notes of the conversation being taken, Park apparently became alarmed at the idea of a newspaper story.

"If you're going to write," he said, pointing to a typewriter, "do it right here and sign it."

No, he was informed, it won't happen like that. Neither Syngman Rhee nor that kind of cen-

sorship are in effect here—yet.

—E. R.

was closer the truth than Sen. Neely. The minister was immediately disavowed by other ministers of Fairmont who said they "desire to cooperate."

Since then, Dr. Mundel has received contributions from many sympathetic educators and an American Civil Liberties Union attorney a West Virginian and a member of the American Legion, is handling her suit, which is to come to trial again this summer.

President Fired, Too

But President Hand was fired by the board of education, where Mrs. Loudin still sits, and four faculty members resigned in protest. The college, never a large one, has been understandingly reduced to a state of confusion.

Yet the issue of "Communism" was applied to a woman avowedly anti-Communist, and to a college president who had urged her to attend the "seminar" in the first place.—E. R.

Figures of Oahu Pine Grower Show Molokai Homesteaders Poorly Paid

(from page 1)

companies keep the books and send them periodic statements which many say they do not understand. Various pineapple companies have paid different prices for pineapples and the price on Maui is better than that paid on Molokai.

The RECORD has learned through a report of a pineapple grower on Oahu that there is considerable profit for the grower, which was estimated to run to about \$921 per acre on a 200-acre tract.

Figures From Oahu Planter

This estimate was made by the Hawaiian Avocado Co., Ltd., for a first-year crop which takes 18 months to mature. Total expenses were figured for 200 acres at \$175,702.19, and the total gross income came to \$324,000. The difference between these two figures left \$148,297.81 net profit, or on a per acre basis approximating \$921.50.

At this rate an average homesteader-grower with 35 acres planted in pineapple would make about \$30,000—if he were really a grower, as the pine companies maintain in the contract.

Supreme Court Bans Anti-Negro Activities Of White Rail Unions

WASHINGTON (FP)—The U. S. Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 on its final decision day of the current session that white railroad unions are barred by the Railway Labor Act from using their position and power to "destroy colored workers' jobs in order to bestow them on white workers."

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the majority opinion in the case involving a 1946 contract between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Frisco railroad. The contract prohibited Negro porters from acting as brakemen. Black said it threatened the Negroes with loss of their jobs "because they are black, and for no other reason."

Justice Sherman Minton wrote the dissenting opinion for himself, Chief Justice Fred N. Vinson and Justice Stanley Reed, the same trio who a week earlier backed President Truman's seizure of the steel mills. Minton said he could find no law preventing private parties from discriminating on grounds of race.

MORE ON OLAA

(from page 1)

may not succeed in the liquidation, but they would make considerable profit, he added.

"They plan to go to court and are reported to have retained able Attorney Harold Hughes to press their case," the ILWU regional director informed listeners. "The liquidation threat looks like a gimmick. The least they can expect, if successful, is to drive up the price of their stock and make a killing that way."

Mr. Hall recalled what happened to Waimanalo and Waianae plantation stock in 1946 when stockholders of these companies received many times the market value of their holdings on liquidation.

While the market value of Olaa stock is only \$2.75 per share, the real worth of the company, as shown by the 1951 annual report, is almost \$24 per share, Mr. Hall explained.

Whether successful or not, in a big maneuver like this, the ILWU leader said, there is generally a big financial killing to be made for the people on the "inside."

The expenses included interest on expenditure, fertilizers, chemicals, insecticides, cultivation, workmen's compensation, water, taxes, trucking, harvesting, etc.

The income was figured on a pineapple crop averaging 27 tons per acre and on an average of two price figures used which was \$60 a ton.

The estimate given for the expenses of field production is listed as \$700 per acre for an 18-month first-year crop. For a ratoon crop, which takes one year and does not require planting of the stalk, the field production cost is estimated at \$150 per acre.

Looking at these figures, an old-time homesteader said that if the Molokai homesteaders are actually homesteaders, they should be getting much more than the \$840 they are now receiving in the form of rental for the use of their 35 acres of land by the companies. Rental is illegal under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and therefore, it is said, the contracts were worded to make the homesteaders the growers.

"They have the title, to get around the law, but they don't get what's coming to them as growers," the old-time homesteader remarked. "The companies make the money."

Ex-Policeman Freed In Slaying of 2 Negroes

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (FP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on June 11 bitterly protested the acquittal of a white ex-policeman who admitted shooting to death two Negro men outside a Yonkers tavern March 19.

An all-white jury freed the retired policeman, 49-year-old Stanley LaBensky. He had been charged with first-degree murder in the slaying of Wyatt Blacknall, 36, and his nephew, 22-year-old James Blacknall.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

★ TAXI SERVICE

HARBOR TAXI. Union cabs. 235 N. Queen, Opp. Market Pl. Ph. 65170.

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

OASIS TAXI serving Kaimuki, Moiliili, St. Louis Heights, Kapahulu. Union cabs. PHONE 75991.

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

★ DRY CLEANING

SUPER CLEANERS—Expert dry cleaning; pickup, deliv. Ph. 958305

★ FLOOR FINISHERS

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

★ FUNERAL PARLORS

BORTHWICK Funeral Parlors. Phone 59158.

POI

Kal 4-7033. Kaha-luu, T. H. POI—For the family and parties. HIGA POI FACTORY. Phone

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Matson Navigation Co. and some other West Coast shipping firms in devious ways encouraged and helped Harry Lundeberg and his Sailors Union of the Pacific in their attempt to raid and harass the militant maritime unions like the Marine Cooks & Stewards and the ILWU.

The companies have cheered the NLRB from the sidelines and worked hand-in-glove with it in trying to take away the hiring halls and to weaken maritime unions. They were pleased when gangster Joe Ryan, who heads the East Coast longshoremen, or Joe Curran of the National Maritime Union, tried to raid West Coast maritime unions, for jurisdictional fights draw the efforts of labor away from pork chop issues.

In the present shipping tieup, in which the employers are at fault, they are burnt up at the NLRB for "bumbling," and in order to take the heat away from themselves they are even exposing Lundeberg.

In its bulletin to shippers and consignees in the islands, Matson last week commented on the SUP strike and told its island customers that the ones to be blamed are the NLRB and Lundeberg.

Matson Cargo, which is the name of the bulletin, reprinted an editorial from the Pacific Shipper, May 26, which said the NLRB issued an "admittedly poor order," which stripped the MC&S of its collective bargaining rights.

This order cancelled the union's contract with the Pacific Maritime Association and opened the door for Lundeberg to raid the MC&S with government help. Lundeberg quickly put forth a paper organization, the AFL Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, and tried to get one man aboard the Lurline in place of an MC&S member.

The employers hired Lundeberg's man and this behavior of theirs shows clearly that they further aggravated the bad situation. Matson Cargo tells the truth when it says that the present strike and the jurisdictional fight between the SUP and the MC&S cannot be separated.

The NLRB "bumbled" and the later activities of Lundeberg against the MC&S cannot be publicly supported by the shipping companies, nor can they remain silent on this issue because silence might indicate their approval. Thus, the Pacific Shipper editorial reprinted in Matson Cargo says:

"... the truth of the matter being that Mr. Lundeberg has been trying for more than two years to take over jurisdiction of the galleys under the GUISE (our emphasis) of squeezing the Communists off the waterfront. And the leftist MC&S opposed this intent."

And isn't Matson going to say that it uses this "guise" too, to weaken the militant unions? Didn't it use this "guise" during the 1949 longshore strike here, when it refused to arbitrate, but forced the strike, insisting that arbitration is "communistic"?

Red-baiting is the tool of the bosses—the workers suffer, the small businessmen suffer, the professionals suffer, the housewives and the entire community suffer.

We have this from the horse's mouth, now blasting Lundeberg.



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XXII. THE "ALOHA" THAT FAILED

"Let Mr. Blount be well entertained. If his wife is with him, have the ladies see that she has a good time. It is the after-dinner talk over the cigar, when one feels comfortable and well filled that effective work is done."

Such was the advice sent home by William R. Castle, one of the Provisional Government's commissioners in Washington, D. C.

Blount Refused Offer of Island Hospitality

So, when U. S. Commissioner James H. Blount stepped ashore on March 29, 1893, he was greeted by a committee of the Annexation Club. The committee—a doctor, a high school teacher and a former justice of the supreme court—offered Mr. Blount the use of "an elegant house, well furnished," together with servants, carriage and horses. Blount says he was told he might pay "just what I chose, from nothing up." (No, that wasn't true, U. S. Minister John L. Stevens said; Mr. Blount was told he might pay the same as he would pay for a hotel suite.) Liliuokalani sent down her carriage to the pier for his use.

Thank you, replied Mr. Blount, but I have arranged to stop at the Hawaiian Hotel and I will hire a hack to take me there.

In one of the hotel's cottages Mr. Blount stayed to the end, August 8, refusing all offers of Island hospitality. Here he called in and interviewed scores of Islanders, both haoles and Hawaiians, royalists and annexationists.

"I Did Not Pull Down the American Flag"

Mr. Blount kept his ears and eyes open and his mouth shut. The only hint he gave as to his attitude was the order he gave, three days after he landed, to have the American flag over the Government Building lowered and the American marines returned to their ship. Thus ended Minister Stevens' short protectorate over Hawaii. He resigned as Minister and went home to die heartbroken, after vomiting out his opinion of all who differed with him. Almost his last words were: "Tell them that I did not pull down the American flag."

Mr. Blount got on well with everybody. The Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, an enthusiastic annexationist, wrote to a Mainland magazine:

"Mr. Blount has highly commended himself to us all by his wise and candid temper, by his discriminating penetration, and by his manifestly impartial search for truth. With great reticence he has, throughout the whole, scarcely betrayed in any degree his own leanings. It is, however, now quite generally surmised that he favors annexation."

Only after Mr. Blount's famous report was released in November did Honolulu discover that he was sullen-looking, unpolished, incompetent and an unreconciled Rebel who wanted revenge for the last Civil War.

Revolution a Put-Up Job By Stevens, Thurston

The gist of the report was: First, the revolution was a put-up job by the American Minister, Stevens, and the revolutionary clique headed by Thurston. "The American Minister and the revolutionary leaders had determined on annexation to the United States, and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end."

Second, "The undoubted sentiment of the people is for the Queen, against the Provisional Government, and against annexation. A majority of the whites, especially Americans, are for annexation."

"The present government," he added, "can only rest on the use of a military force, possessed of most of the arms in the Islands, with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it."

(To Be Continued)

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

THOSE 6,000 CHINESE STUDENTS

According to an editorial in the Star-Bulletin for June 9, some 6,000 Chinese students and recent graduates of U. S. universities find themselves in a most difficult position. The problem revolves around staying in America versus going to Red China.

Of these students, 1,000 are on scholarships and have a temporary kind of security, lasting until they graduate. The real difficulty is the future faced by the remaining 2,000 students who are finding it increasingly difficult to get funds to continue their education, and the 3,000 graduates who have, for the most part, been unable "to get jobs in keeping with their education background and experience."

Returning to China, the land from whence they came, is unthinkable, according to the afternoon daily, for "they know that if they do, they will lose their freedom."



MR. DAVIS

I can see where these young Chinese are likely to become nervous wrecks, ending up eventually in a booby hatch. Undoubtedly, there is ceaseless mental conflict. For if the Star-Bulletin analysis is accurate, here is the internal discussion which must take place inside each of the 3,000 graduates:

"I came here from China to study. I am now college-trained. I have achieved my scholastic goal. I can now return to my home and practice my chosen profession. In fact, I undoubtedly would have the confidence and respect of my community. The people whom I knew before I left home would gladly welcome me back. It would be good to see the friends and the land I know and love. But horrors! I wouldn't be free!

Specialist In China, Or Dishwasher in U. S.

"Here in the U. S., I'm among strangers, with a different color and culture. Many look down on me because I belong to what they call an inferior race. I might as well have never gone to college or even to high school for all the good it's doing me in this job. As a matter of fact, for all I know, I might get fired today and then it'll be rough and I may miss a few meals until I can land something else. But I think I'll stay. Living here is so much better than going back to China, for here I do have freedom!"

If that sounds cockeyed, don't blame me. I submit it is a logical way of reasoning once you assume that these young Chinese have a free choice in the matter without pressure from sources inside America. After all, what trained Chinese doctor or dentist or teacher or scientist would want to go back to help his ethnic brothers in Red China when he could wash dishes or scrub floors for white folks in democratic Chicago or New York?

Speaking of our treatment of minorities as exemplified by the inability of these Chinese graduates "to get jobs in keeping with their educational background and experience," Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of our late President, has just turned in a most illuminating report following her travels in the Arab States, Israel, Pakistan and India.

Others See U. S. As Colonial Power

Addressing representatives of 200 national non-government organizations meeting at the State Department, the former First Lady said that one of the complaints held against the U. S. by the people of the Middle East is "our treatment of minorities." Despite our denial of imperialistic aims, America is classed "among the colonial powers."

Although the U. S. has never done anything so old-fashioned as to march in and take political control, Mrs. Roosevelt stated that "We have often done so from a business angle." These people are determined that neither the U. S. nor anybody else will dominate them.

"As for our treatment of minorities, it is 'no longer a domestic question,'" she said, adding, "it is an international question of the greatest importance because it hurts our leadership in the world. It gives a handle to Communist propaganda, and it does immense harm to the Western cause."

Need I comment that the plight of the Chinese students who can't get jobs utilizing their education will not go unnoticed in Red China?