

Charge New "Warford Case"

SMITH ACT TRIAL:

Defense Rests After Fifty Witnesses; FBI Wire-Tap, Van Dorn's Lies Barred

The defense in the Hawaii Smith Act trial rested its case Tuesday afternoon after putting on its 50th witness, former Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger, who testified to the good reputation of Defendant Jack Hall.

The prosecution will begin its rebuttal this morning as the trial goes into its 25th week.

The soft-spoken words of the former chief judge of this Federal district climaxed the last few days of the defense case which were highlighted by its attorneys' vigorous arguments and persistent efforts to bring evidence before the jury to show the rigged nature of the prosecution's case against seven defendants.

Federal Judge Jon Wiig denied:

• The defense motion for the court to inquire into FBI wire-tapping of the telephone in the home of Defendants Charles and

(more on page 4)



JUDGE METZGER

Territorial Employees Not Covered By Bonds; Three Bids Are Considered

Early in 1951, the Territorial treasurer was bonded for \$100,000. Today, he isn't bonded for a red cent. Nor is any other Territorial employee, says a spokesman of the Bureau of the Budget, with the exception of certain employees of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

The situation is the result of the passage of Act 264, S.L. 1951, and an executive order of Gov. Long which followed it.

The act gave Director Paul Thurston of the Budget, authority to make a survey of Territorial insurance and evaluate the program. By a procedure of questionnaires and investigations, the Ebasco Serv-

ice Co. of New York, acting as the governor's agent, made the survey and following it, the governor issued an executive order to Territorial department heads advising them to allow all bonds to expire.

Such bonds covered about 900 employees and cost the Territory \$11,000 annually in premiums. Under the alternative, the Territory is "self-insured," which means it would pay any losses of the type formerly covered by bonds out of the general fund.

Among those covered by the bonds formerly, were: Territorial treasurer, \$100,000; deputy treasurer, \$50,000; bank examiners, (more on page 3)

Prison's "Unwritten" Rules Unearthed; Make '48 "Escape" More Embarrassing

Two weeks ago, Warden Joe Harper testified before the House committee on institutions that there are no printed rules for inmates of Oahu Prison, that the rules are unwritten and passed from older inmates to newer ones by word of mouth and that he, the warden, doesn't know many of the rules at all.

He said that some time in the past the rules had been printed and he referred the committee to Capt. Robert Naauao. The captain confirmed the warden's statement that the rules are passed among inmates by word of mouth and added that he tells the rules at an indoctrination class he holds for new inmates.

But the RECORD has come into possession of a booklet en-

titled "Rules and Regulations for the Government of Prisoners at Oahu Prison." Its cover further states: "Effective July 1, 1942," and it was given to inmates for a number of years.

Rule Book Embarrassing?

Observers at the series of hearings on Oahu Prison administration have wondered if the first of the 11 charges placed against the administration by Reps. Kauhane, Henriques, Fernandes and Pule is the reason Warden Harper has failed to bring the booklet into court.

That first charge is that Warden Harper and Deputy Warden Mottz aided and abetted an escape in March 1948, and Lieut. Moses Kapoi, former Lieut. James J. White, former Steward Law-

(more on page 3)

Price Stands By Application; Says Boss Is Satisfied

What is said by informed sources to be another "Warford Case" at City Hall is currently being investigated, Chairman Mark Y. Murakami of the civil service commission, said this week.

The individual concerned denies: that the same situations exist.

The individual is Ralph I. Price, traffic engineer employed by the traffic safety commission at a rating, under the old system, of P-4, and a salary ranging from \$5,185 to \$6,080 per year.

Although Price stated on his original application filed with the civil service, that he attended the University of Pitts-

(more on page 2)

Can DPW Seize Client's Money? Case Of 78-Year-Old Man May Bring Answer

Can a welfare worker legally take money from a client when she discovers he has an amount that was not reported?

This is one of the collateral questions that may eventually be settled in the case of Chin Ok Park, aged 78, who was tried last

week for "defrauding" the Territorial department of public welfare by failing to report possession of \$1,517, his "burial money."

The story of the retired cannery worker, which came to a climax of some sort in the court of District Magistrate Judge Ernest Ing last Thursday, begins in this instance in 1946, when he was retired by Libby, McNeill & Libby. The company did not pension him, for there was no strong union as yet among the pineapple workers.

What it did was to pass his problems on to the public by helping him get his social security and to contact the DPW.

Although DPW workers testified (more on page 7)

Story of Waialua Lockout

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AMONG THE POLITICIANS

Wires From Hawaii Ask Administration To Drop Case Against Bridges

Hawaii ILWU units flooded Washington, D. C. with protest wires calling on the Supreme Court to drop the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt case. Over 170 wires were sent out during the past week.

Felix Tugadi, chairman of ILWU Local 142, Unit 32, Lahaina, Maui (Pioneer Mill) reported that his plantation alone dispatched over 52 radiograms directed to President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell. Wires came from all islands, representing longshore, pineapple, sugar and miscellaneous workers.

Oral argument on the case involving the three international ILWU officers is slated to be (more on page 7)

Truman Gives Oren Long Earthly Message For Senator

HARRY TRUMAN, the ex-President, is still able to put his points across with the kind of verbal emphasis which is as forceful in the hearing as it is difficult in the writing—for a family newspaper, anyhow. But local Democrats are still laughing over the manner in which Truman put Oren E. Long—the ex-governor and the ex-schoolteacher, in the position of having to repeat some of the ex-President's earthy invective in quarters where he's assigned to win friends and influence people for the cause of Hawaiian statehood.

It happened recently when Long met with Truman to ask advice on certain problems of the statehood campaign in Washington. The ex-governor told Truman he has heard from Sen. Russell Long (D., La.) who has informed him that Sen. Clinton Anderson (D., N. M.) has cooled off on statehood. Truman, flaring with the temper that shows when he's crossed, told Oren Long to tell Anderson that if he doesn't back Hawaii statehood 100 per cent, he (Truman) would kick him in the traditional spot. Then, perhaps observing consternation on the face of Hawaii's ex-executive, who has been described as both "strait-laced" and "fuddy-duddy," Truman cautioned him to repeat the exact words.

Whatever Long decides to tell Sen. Anderson, the chances are that Truman knows what he is doing. He's the man who appointed Anderson to be U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

THE BUYING OF INFLUENCE on the C-C board of supervisors (more on page 3)

Ohrt Appointment To Retirement Bd. Opposed In Memo

Opposition to the appointment of Fred Ohrt to the board of directors of the Territorial Retirement System, made by Gov. King, has sprung up and is being circulated in the form of a "memorandum" addressed to Senators who will be called upon to confirm the appointment.

The memorandum states that the appointment is improper because Ohrt "resigned in a huff" from the board once when he lost a vote, 4 to 1, on the issue of purchasing common stock.

Since Ohrt has consistently opposed the purchase of common stock, he may be expected to enter into further conflict on the issue, the memorandum states.

There may also be conflict with (more on page 3)

Beebe, Cades, Tavares Top Lobbyists For "Invisible Government"; Fees High

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Years ago Lincoln Steffens wrote of the "invisible government" by which the moneyed interests of America run the cities, using elected officials as their puppets. Recently, Lester Velle, Collier's writer, who has exposed a number of the unpalatable aspects of American government, told how a single man in Colorado can pass any legislation he wants, how another man in Texas can do the same thing—despite the wishes of the people who elected their representatives.

Officially, those men are known by the unofficial title of lobbyists, and their power emanates, not from their skill at personal persuasion so much as from the

financial might and ruthlessness of the interests they represent.

Today, in Hawaii's legislature, there are no members who have not had contact with the local counterpart of those lobbyists—the representatives of Hawaii's "invisible government" which has its headquarters on Merchant and Bishop Streets rather than at Iolani Palace.

Is there a lobbyist powerful enough to get any bill passed he seeks? Hawaii's senators and representatives say there isn't, but in the next breath they mention the name of a law firm which can exert the most lobbying pressure. That is the firm of Smith, Wild, Beebe and Cades, (more on page 7)

Progress Report of HRA Shows Slum In Mid-Town Is Next Point of Focus

With only \$5,575 being put up locally, the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency reports that its initial project in Kalihi Valley indicates a Federal grant of \$434,150.

The project, located in a place originally designated as "Blighted Area No. 2," is now named the Mayor John H. Wilson project and it is expected to result in the elimination of the "blight," and the development of the area into 160-odd homesites. It also proposes, if all these steps are eventually necessary, the relocation of 31 families, one single person and seven piggeries and poultry farms in the area.

Although the redevelopment plan is primarily one of slum clearance, Area 2 may not properly be called a slum, since it was not crowded, but instead, rather sparsely settled by pig and chicken farmers. But according to provisions of the Federal law under which the U. S. Government participates in such projects, "open areas" must be prepared before slums may be cleared—thus providing places into which inhabitants of slum areas may be moved. The Mayor John H. Wilson project is primarily the preparation of an "open area." It borders the Kalihi Stream and Kam IV Road.

"Area 3" Worse

"Blighted Area No. 1" is a crowded district lying in the rectangle made by Emma, Nuuanu, School and Vineyard Sts. "Blighted Area No. 3," which is to receive consideration next, after Nos. 1 and 2, is much larger, running from Liliha to Emma St. and from School to Beretania St. It includes all the area ewa and mauka of Aala Park and is considered one of the worst "blighted areas" in the city.

Asked why they didn't begin in that area, members of the agency have said it's because they felt those landlords would be harder to move than those in the designated "Area 1." Because of strong initial opposition from the Chamber of Commerce, it was felt that the most important thing was to get started somewhere, with the least opposition, while Federal funds were available.

According to a report put out by the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency last week, the agency has secured \$1,230,000 in an outright

cash grant from the Federal government under the U. S. Housing Act of 1949.

In that same year, the Territory created an agency but, reportedly because of Chamber of Commerce pressure, the legislature refused to give it a number of necessary powers—the most outstanding being the power of condemnation.

Steps Completed

Some of the work done already to qualify for Federal participation in the local project includes the following, accomplished largely during the past two years:

1. Approval of all surveys, studies, analyses, reports and plans by the Federal Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment.

2. Approval of Final Development Plan by the City Planning Commission as to conformity with the local master plan.

3. Approval of the Final Redevelopment Plan by the Board of Supervisors after a public hearing.

The public hearing on the plan was held Dec. 23, 1952, and Resolution No. 856, approving the plan, was adopted by the Honolulu Board of Supervisors January 2, 1953.

During 1953, the report says, attention is to be focused on "Area 1" to complete the same steps and prepare to relocate families in the area.

S-B Twists Figures

The Star-Bulletin got its figures twisted in an editorial last week. It stated that under SB 220, setting up a meat inspection system under the T. H. board of agriculture and forestry, \$200,000 of the cost would be paid by "fees" and \$27,000 by the Territory. Thus, the newspaper commented, the cost to the people would be small.

But the exact reverse is true. The \$200,000 would be paid by the Territory—the \$27,000 by licenses of slaughterhouses.

No correction for the misstatement has appeared as yet.

Seventy-three cents of every U. S. budget dollar goes for military purposes. Three cents of every dollar is being spent for social insurance, welfare and health.

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

First it was Supervisor John Bulgo who was considered a "watchdog" for the county finances, but now it is Supervisor Manuel Rodrigues who is watching every penny that is being spent by the finance committee, chairman of which is John Bulgo.

AT THE LAST Board of Supervisors meeting April 18, a resolution was introduced by Supervisor Bulgo to cut monthly car allowances of all fire lieutenants from \$45 to \$30. The lieutenants who buy their license plates, and are on 24-hour call, were given the \$45 allowance for the year 1952 only. Prior to that, they received \$25 monthly.

Supervisor Rodrigues opposed this resolution and moved to table the motion unsuccessfully. Final vote was 5-2, with Rodrigues and Chairman Tam voting against the cut. Fire Lt. Thomas Noda told the RECORD that the board of supervisors took away the county-paid telephones, even though they are for fire department business, and now the car allowance is cut when gasoline has gone up.

POLICE officers and chiefs receive car depreciation of \$75 a month plus free gas and oil, and liquor inspectors receive car allowances of \$105 a month. One politico observer stated there are police and liquor commissions, but other departments, like the fire department, are under the thumb of the board of supervisors, consequently they suffer discrimination.

RESULTS OF the UPWA Bloopers Ball League first round:

Team	Won	Lost
Fire Dept.	4	1
Road Dept.	4	1
Parks Dept.	4	1
School Dept.	1	4
Garage Dept.	0	5

The second round began April 27. Trophies will be awarded the champions and the runners-up. The Maui UPWA plans to have a bowling and volleyball league as soon as the bloopers ball tournament is over.

CONSTRUCTION on the Maui Division ILWU Building at Wailuku on Lower Main St. will begin shortly. Ground leveling will start this week, according to Contractor Thomas Tanaka.



OVERJOYED PARENTS—Reflecting their happiness, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morrison of Burlington, Ia., are shown after hearing their son, Cpl. Richard O. Morrison, 21, was among first Americans released in prisoner-of-war exchange at Panmunjom. When freed, Morrison said he and other POWs were permitted to hold church services and Bible classes and "there was no forced labor." (Federated Pictures)

ILWU Softball League Gets Union's Athletic Program Underway

Longshoremen, Love's Bakery and CPC Club 56 emerged victorious as the newly organized Oahu ILWU Softball League got underway with a triple-header at Monsarrat Park in Walkiki last Sunday.

Opening day scores were: Longshoremen—7/Regional Office Jets—1; Love's Bakery—2/AmCan Club 102—1; CPC Club 56—6/Universal Motors—3.

A brief opening ceremony preceded the first game, at 9 a. m. Attorney Myer Symonds tossed out the first ball a la major leagues; Manuel Rodrigues, an old-time ball player and currently custodian at the ILWU Memorial Building, was in the batter's box and Kats Nagae was behind the plate, as the new league got off to an auspicious start.

Highlight of the league opening tilts were the season's first home run, by Catcher Ryoshin Nakama of the Longshoremen, and the hotly-contested game between Love's Bakery and Club 102. James Akasaki paced the Bakers to victory by rapping out two safeties.

Games slated for this Sunday are: Universal Motors vs. Love's Bakery; Club 102 vs. Jets, and Longshoremen vs. Club 56. The first game will start at 9 a. m.

One round will be played with the championship being decided on a percentage basis. Trophies donated by Honolulu businessmen will be presented to the champions and runners-up. Sabu Fujisaki is league manager.

Softball is only the first in a series of other sports to follow in the ILWU's newly initiated athletic program for Oahu members. Volleyball, bowling, ping pong and possibly a golf tournament, are on the union's sports calendar. The plan is to eventually organize a Territory-wide ILWU sports program for all members. This may become a reality at the Annual Local 142 Convention to be held next fall.

HGEA Accepts "Deal" To Cut Three Holidays

Dickering mostly behind closed doors, GOP senators are reported to have won the consent of spokesmen for the Hawaiian Government Employees to a "package deal" that would include the loss of three holidays for government workers.

The deal would have included an actual pay cut in positions to be "red circled" by future classification boards which find those positions paid above a standardized schedule. This feature was dropped, however, after a spokesman for the United Public Workers of America objected strongly at a committee hearing.

Chief object of the "deal" is said to be passage of a measure to pay increments overdue, then put Act 320 into effect, and pay that schedule for that time on.

But the deal would also include passage of SB 112, which puts the whole Territory under a single civil service commission. Richard E. Graves, whose report on Honolulu practices has been widely cited by proponents of SB 112, wired Mayor John H. Wilson this week that such use of his report is "unthinkable," since it opposes the principle of home rule for counties, which he so strongly advocates.

Price Stands By Application; Says Boss Is Satisfied

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burgh, informed sources say that statement cannot be verified by the institution.

Asked by the RECORD about the allegation that his application contained incorrect information, Price at first refused to comment. But asked further, whether or not he included such a statement in his application and whether or not he did attend the University of Pittsburgh, Price replied in the affirmative to both questions.

Satisfied Welsh

"I came here on a six months probationary period," he said, "and my work has been satisfactory to my boss. That's the story."

Price's superior is Charles Welsh, director of the bureau of traffic safety.

Price has attended the University of Hawaii, he said, and exhibited the photostat of a certificate from that institution for study in traffic engineering.

Civil Service records show that Price was first employed February 6, 1948, only a few months from the time the controversial figure, K. C. Warford,

was employed by the bureau of plans with the approval of D. Ransom Sherretz, former civil service personnel director.

Mrs. Nesta Gallas, C-C civil service personnel director, said she is not informed on the case and that, so far as she knows, it has not been discussed by the commission.

The Warford hiring became a strong issue after the late Robert Miller, acting as a commissioner pro tem, led an investigation that proved that Warford was not an engineer nor had he attended the University of Oklahoma as he stated in his application.

Sherretz Hit for Laxity

Sherretz, as personnel director, came in for the sharpest criticism later because the reference had not been checked and because Warford had not been required to take a physical examination, though it developed he was receiving a disability pension from the Navy.

Laxity in procedure in hiring Warford was cited by Mayor John H. Wilson as a reason for firing Sherretz last year.

Questions on the Price application recall a warning from the late Robert Miller that there may be "more Warfords" discovered in City Hall if applications are thoroughly checked. Under the present joint testing system, largely set up by Mrs. Gallas when she was an employe of the Territory, statements of applicants are checked as a matter of form.

Applications of those presently employed, however, have not been checked, though at the time Richard E. Graves, Mainland civil service expert, was making a study here a few months ago, there were rumors of other cases of falsified applications. Such rumors were given substance by a move by the civil service commission to offer all employes to correct any errors that might appear on their applications.

Questions on the Price application came on the heels of a decision by Judge Ronald Jamieson that Sherretz was illegally fired, that he must be reinstated, and that the C-C government owes him more than \$12,000 back pay.

JAPANESE PRINCE IS AGAINST WAR

The nobility in Japan is divided on war and peace. Not all are captives of the pro-war elements in Japan and abroad. Prince Mikasa wrote in the December 1952 Kaizo magazine, which appears to be a combination of the Atlantic Monthly's literary quality and the Nation magazine's views, an article titled: "Youth, Do Not Take Up Arms." The anti-rearmament sentiment is strong in Japan.

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The National Association of Manufacturers March 4 demanded a ban on industrywide strikes, end of union security agreements and restoration of the "full right" of employers to campaign against unions.

Under the price support plan the government is buying a million pounds of butter a day.

Crozier Speaks On T. H. Economy At "Magsaysay for President" Rally

The "Magsaysay for President" campaign started Sunday night with a meeting of Filipinos at Aala Park.

E. A. Taok, local businessman, organized the meeting, which will be followed by others.

Speakers stressed the corruption in the current Elpidio Quirino government and the need of making the Philippines Republic healthier and stronger by clean government.

Magsaysay is the Nationalista Party candidate for president. He bolted the Liberal Party of Quirino a few months ago, after negotiating with the Nationalistas on the presidential candidacy. He served until then as defense secretary of the Quirino government. An ambitious politician, he became a national figure through his well publicized campaign against the Hukbalahaps.

Quirino is expected to run against Magsaysay. The Liberal Party will hold its convention in May to choose its presidential candidate.

Willie Crozier, close associate of Taok from the early '30s when Taok and Pablo Manlapit led thousands of unemployed Filipinos, spoke on the economy of the Territory and what the workers can do to improve it.

Crozier warned the audience, comprised of workers, that the Territory is threatened by mass unemployment, the like of which plagued the island economy in 1949. He said use of idle land, providing water to develop land, and effective distribution of products would go a long way in obviating the unemployment crisis.

He reminded the audience of

the demonstration of 8,000 unemployed Filipinos in the Palace grounds while the legislature was in session 20 years ago. Crozier was then a member of the House and a strong supporter of the unemployed, who were led by Taok and Pablo Manlapit.

The potentials of development of the Territory rest in the hands of the common people, Crozier emphasized.

Organization of labor unions was said to be impossible in the early '30s, he added. The double standard of pay existed in a more extreme form than today, with an Oriental bookkeeper getting \$75 a month as against \$300 for a haole bookkeeper who did similar work.

Crozier blamed the "invisible government" of big business that ran public affairs in the Territory for the precarious economy.

Delegate Farrington came under strong drubbing by Crozier, who characterized the official as a man who only talked statehood and did almost nothing for the Territory.

"If we had statehood tomorrow, Joe Farrington would have a fit," Crozier said, and the audience gave him the loudest applause given any speaker of the evening at this point. Farrington has not brought Federal benefits to the small farmers, Crozier remarked, and asked the Filipinos to examine the economic program of Atherton Richards, who advocates land development and encouragement of small farmers.

Other "Magsaysay for President" meetings will follow on May 10 and 31; June 14 and 21; July 4, 12 and 26.

Territorial Employees Not Covered By Bonds; Three Bids Are Considered

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\$25,000 each. Also bonded were clerks of the circuit court and heads of institutions.

One Loss Suffered

One direct loss, not covered by bond, was that of about \$3,700, alleged to have been taken by a clerk of Leilehua High School. That was the only loss suffered during the "uncovered" period thus far, the spokesman of the Bureau of the Budget says, pointing out that, since the annual cost of such coverage was \$11,000, the Territory is still ahead of the game.

Following the survey by Ebasco Service, Inc., the Territory has asked bids on the type of coverage it desires and three

insurance companies have submitted proposals. These have been embodied in a report and submitted to the legislature for study.

No action of the legislature is required for one of these to be adopted, the spokesman says, but the reports are submitted for possible comment and advice. But the director of the budget is empowered to accept whichever one of the three seems best suited to Territorial needs.

The bids are for the whole coverage of the Territory's insurance "situations," including the bonds of employees, and in some instances, offer wider coverage than that formerly maintained.

As for bonded employees, the

U. S. Should Pay Nisei \$15,000,000 At Once, Frauds Magazine Says

Eleven years after they were robbed of their lands and property following the enforced evacuation at the beginning of World War II, 25,000 West Coast Japanese and Nisei still await settlement of \$15,000,000 worth of claims.

The \$15,000,000 represents, according to "Frauds" magazine for May-June, a settlement of 42 cents on the dollar for about 17,000 of the claims at \$2,500 each. There are still about 8,000 claims on file for a total of \$95,000,000, and "No action has been taken on any of these despite the 10-year patient wait of the harassed Japanese."

Further, the magazine recalls, "Hundreds of West Coasters, notably Southern Californians, reaped a harvest 'buying' household goods of all descriptions and businesses as the Nisei were forced to flee. Much of the stuff was given away, stolen or sold for 10 cents on the dollar."

The magazine comments: "But in complete honesty and equity now that 10 years have passed, there is not one reason why the Federal government shouldn't make equitable and quick settlements."

Ohrt Appointment To Retirement Bd. Opposed In Memo

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a position on the board, the memorandum says, and Ohrt's position as a trustee of the Campbell Estate.

Also, the memorandum argues, Ohrt would not be a member representing the public, as appointed by the governor. Since he is a beneficiary of the retirement fund, he'd be a third employee representative.

Further friction may derive, says the memorandum, from the fact of Ohrt's close relationship with the editor of the Star-Bulletin and his ability to get his views widely aired in the columns of that newspaper.

bids would provide a top bond of \$25,000, with a \$100,000 coverage of any single loss.

At its own request, the harbor board bonds certain employees and pays the cost from its own revenues.

The only members of the Whig Party ever elected President of the United States died in their first year in office.

Among the Politicians

(from page 1)

has been a half-open scandal for a long time, but board members are usually circumspect enough to hide their received favors, at least until they're off the board. Then the story gets out in fragments. It is the talk now, for instance, that three members of the last board received regular retainers from a certain airline. You guess who.

FARRANT TURNER will probably have been appointed Secretary of Hawaii by the time we go to press, and one of the reasons is that Gov. King has been burning the wires to Washington to get his man installed in the place of Democrat Frank Serrao. Prior to the spasm of appeals to Washington for action, King called Secretary Serrao into his office to ask if Serrao would "cooperate" in the event that he should become acting governor when King leaves Friday for the conference of governors in Washington. Serrao told King he wouldn't make any appointments on his own, but neither would he sign any bills he doesn't believe in. The possibility of Serrao's vetoing some administration measures, perhaps, set King into immediate action.

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE would do well to keep their eyes on the activities of Robert Craig, one of the links between the "invisible government" of Merchant Street, which generally calls the shots for its GOP "front" government at Iolani Palace. Craig, of the Hawaiian Economic Service, has done considerable "advising" of Sen. Ben Dillingham this session and Dillingham has generally had his own way in the Senate. Craig is the man who used to instruct such groups as cared to listen in the "Principles of the Republican Party."

Presently, he is said to be the man behind SB 112 which proposes to do away with all civil service commissions in the counties and establish one commission to take care of all county and Territorial employes and positions. It might be taken as an effort (though misguided) to achieve standardization of jobs and salaries throughout the Territory if it were not that Dillingham has been one of the strongest opponents to paying salaries that amount to putting such standardization into effect. It would be novel to find Dillingham (or Craig of HES) in any move that would result in workers generally getting more pay.

Craig's Hawaiian Economic Service, incidentally, enjoys a large appropriation out of your money and ours, with which it is supposed to be exploring possibilities for new industries for the Territory. Can you imagine the Big Five spending money to develop competitors?

Prison's "Unwritten" Rules Unearthed; Make '48 "Escape" More Embarrassing

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rence Wise and inmate Joseph "Blackie" Young have all appeared as witnesses on that charge.

The prison administration has not denied that the events related by the witnesses occurred. The administration argues only that its motives were above reproach.

But on Page 23 of the Oahu Prison rule book appears the heading, "Offenses and Punishments," and the text below is as follows:

"1. Major offenses shall include:

"a. Escape or attempt to escape.

"b. Aiding or abetting an escape or attempted escape of another

"c. Being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs."

Testimony of Joseph "Blackie" Young was to the effect that Alfred Yee, Deputy Warden Mottz's house boy, gave him a pint of whiskey and a "bankroll" which looked like \$500 but which was really only \$25, as inducements to participate in an escape break which had already been planned.

Warden Excuses Frame-Up

Tuesday afternoon, at another session of the hearings, Warden Harper read from a prepared statement that, prior to the date of the "break," escapes had taken "such a vicious pattern" that it was necessary to act as he did to bring inmates into the open and end the pattern.

At earlier sessions, Deputy Warden Mottz admitted that the \$25 was made available to the inmates planning the break.

"Blackie" Young testified that he believed the whiskey came from the deputy warden's house, an allegation which has not since been denied.

Tuesday, Warden Harper charged that, if the House committee probes this escape attempt further, it will be discrediting the report of an ear-

lier Senate committee which absolved the administration of blame. He did not add, however, that White, Kapoi and Young were not heard by that committee.


Contradicting Harper and Mottz who said they did not know in advance the identity of the inmates planning the break, Lieut. Kapoi testified last week that Mottz came to his home several hours before the break and informed him, not only of the break, but also the names of each inmate to be in on the attempt.

Among witnesses called by the administration Tuesday were E. J. Whitlow, who praised what he knew of the administration from his contact through an educational program to which he contributes time and bucks. Another witness was Dr. George Hodel, psychiatrist, who made a study of prison psychiatric problems and says he believes the inmates feel they are getting a fair deal from the administration.

Rep. Charles Kauhane carried the burden of the "prosecution's" case Tuesday, Rep. Henriques being absent at another meeting.



IAL—Showing their contempt for Africans, British handcuff and number 26 men arrested in Nairobi, Kenya, in continuing violent repression of nationalist movement. (Federated Pictures)



MEET ME AT THE . . .

HOLO-HOLO INN

Dispenser General American and Japanese Meals

Cor. King & Dillingham Ample Parking Walkiki of Inn

Phone: 8-7897

AFRICANS NUMBERED FOR THE number 26 men arrested in Nairobi, Kenya.

Defense Rests After Fifty Witnesses; FBI Wire-Tap, Van Dorn's Lies Barred

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Eileen Fujimoto in 1948, which falls within the period of the indictment. In a brief filed with the court, the defense had asked the court to dismiss the case if it finds the prosecution had acquired evidence in this trial through the telephone tap.

● Evidence that would show the testimony of government witness Daisy Van Dorn, regarding a conversation she had with Defendant Charles Fujimoto was fabricated.

This pertains to an alleged conversation in San Francisco in early September 1947, between Van Dorn and Fujimoto, when the latter is supposed to have said that his wife, Eileen, would arrive there 10 days to two weeks after the date of his arrival.

FBI Fed Wrong Drive

Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds argued before the court, in the absence of the jury, that the defense should be allowed to bring this evidence before the jury. He said Mr. and Mrs. Fujimoto arrived in San Francisco on the same day, one on a ship and the other by plane. He said Mrs. Van Dorn gave this testimony on the basis of FBI information which, at the time she took the stand, was that Charles Fujimoto had arrived in San Francisco about 10 days before his wife.

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein argued that the judge should permit him to tell the jury that while Mrs. Van Dorn was on the stand as a government witness, there was a proposed government stipulation pending which stated the Fujimotos arrived in San Francisco 10 days to two weeks apart.

Mrs. Van Dorn had gotten an impression that there was a 10-day interval, Gladstein said, and this impression came from information provided by the FBI. Voyage Began At San Francisco

The proposed government stipulation had said that Mr. Fujimoto left Honolulu on Aug. 20, 1947, and this the government attorneys were asking the defense to agree to as correct, while Van Dorn was testifying. The government had as basis for this stipulation a Matson Navigation Co. manifest for a Matsonia voyage on which Fujimoto travelled. But the FBI had erred in designating Fujimoto's sailing date as Aug. 20 when the defendant had sailed from Honolulu on Aug. 29.

August 20 which was on the manifest for the Matsonia voyage indicated the beginning of the round trip of the ship from San Francisco, not the sailing date from Honolulu.

Long after Van Dorn had testified in December 1952, in January of this year the prosecution came to the defense with a corrected proposed stipulation that said Fujimoto had sailed from Honolulu August 29 and arrived in San Francisco September 5. While the prosecution asked the defense to sign the corrected stipulation in January, it was dated December.

The Van Dorn testimony was fed her by the FBI, Symonds argued, and her alleged conversation with Fujimoto could never have taken place. Symonds asked the court to instruct the jury to view Van Dorn's testimony in this light and view all prosecution testimony in this case with such reservation.

Gladstein asked Judge Wiig to allow the defense's evidence that would show Mrs. Van Dorn's testimony was based on erroneous information supplied by the FBI or to bring the government witness back to Hawaii for further examination. Government attorneys urged

the court not to do either and they were sustained.

Government Witnesses Lied

The defense rebutted more government testimony this week as:

● Judge Wiig allowed the defense to read to the jury a stipulation by both sides, stating that witness Van Dorn lied on the stand when she said she had gone to tell Judge William Mathes in Los Angeles, after she had testified in the Smith Act trial there, that she had made erroneous testimony. Judge Mathes has said that he has never seen Mrs. Van Dorn since the trial and the stipulation was in lieu of his deposition to that effect.

● The prosecution also stipulated that from Dec. 7, 1941 to Feb. 3, 1942, the curfew hours were 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Witness Jack H. Kawano testified for the government that he and a few defendants met one night in December 1941 or early January 1942, at the Kewalo Basin to discuss disbanding of the Communist Party and the curfew started at 8 p. m.

● The prosecution entered into another stipulation that Defendant Hall was absent from the Territory from mid-May through September 1937. Kawano testified that Hall was in Hawaii during this period and attended a Communist meeting. On re-direct examination, Kawano changed his testimony to stretch the period in which Hall allegedly attended the meeting to include April.

● Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin read editorials from the Honolulu RECORD which criticized the waterfront employers for forcing the 1949 longshore strike rather than arbitrating the issues. The RECORD urged arbitration. Kawano, in his testimony, said defendant Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the weekly, was in favor of extending the waterfront strike to the sugar plantations.

"Case Fatally Infected"

The defense carried on sustained and vigorous legal battle to bring before the jury the FBI's part in the case.

In leading off the argument to the court that it should inquire into the wire-tapping Defense Attorney Wirin charged that the "prosecution case is fatally infected with the virus of wire-tapping" and the "temple of law" must be kept "free from the filthy and dirty business of wire-tapping."

He repeated to the court that the prosecution does not deny tapping the defendants' phone, that the FBI used a fictitious firm which was billed by the telephone company for wire-tapping services. The fictitious A. N. & S. Trading Co., which paid the Mutual Telephone Co. bill, had as its location the Dillingham Building, where the FBI headquarters is situated. The public utilities commission investigated Fujimoto's complaints and found his telephone tapped, but the U. S. attorney did nothing about it.

The prosecution told the court that wiretapping is not illegal and that it did not use any information obtained through wiretapping in evidence in this case.

Exposes Prosecution's Case

While urging the court to inquire into the tapping of the Fujimoto telephone, Attorney Gladstein named government witnesses Paul Crouch and John Lautner as government agents; Daisy Van Dorn as a paid informer and a plant in the Communist Party; Robert Kempa as a witness who was intimidated into testifying against the defendants.

He also named Mrs. Edith

Medical Plan Major Gain for Pine Workers; Encouraged by Peaceful Settlement --- Hall

The ILWU and the pineapple companies of Hawaii reached an agreement on the February 1, 1953 opening, it was announced April 23 by Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director.

The new pact, which brings many sociological gains to the pineapple workers, is subject to ratification by the companies and by the rank and file of ILWU pineapple workers.

Medical Plan Major Gain

The major gain is a new medical plan which brings regular employes and their dependents medical benefits equivalent to those recently negotiated for the longshoremen.

Intermittent, or canning day employes also receive medical protection for the first time in the industry's history.

Other gains include a night shift premium, effective February 1, 1953. No general wage increase is provided.

Peaceful Settlement Encouraging

In commenting on the new

McKinzie, a defense witness who would have testified but was denied by the court the chance to do so, that the FBI intimidated her to become a spy in the ILWU offices. He reminded Judge Wiig that FBI Agents Richard Burress and James Condon offered a deal to Jack Hall by which the government would drop its case against Jack Hall if he would cooperate, not as a state's witness, but to take the Hawaii ILWU out of the international union. This evidence was also not permitted into the record.

Rep. Charles Kauhane, Gladstein continued, was also not permitted to testify for the defense. He would have sworn that he conducted investigations while head of the Territorial subversive activities committee and probed into the activities of the defendants and found they did not advocate nor teach forceful overthrow of the U. S. government, as charged in the indictment.

Defendant's Writings Offered

The court allowed the war service records of three defendants to be read to the jury. They included the Army honorable discharge papers of Defendant Ariyoshi, Navy discharge of Defendant Dwight James Freeman and OWI certificate of Defendant Jack Denichi Kimoto.

The prosecution argued strenuously to keep Attorney Wirin from reading editorials of the RECORD to the jury. While the defendants are charged in a paragraph in the indictment with using the RECORD to further the conspiracy of advocating forcible overthrow of government, Assistant Prosecutor Howard K. Hoddick argued against introduction of issues of the RECORD into evidence. He said the prosecution has not submitted any article in the RECORD to prove the charge in the paragraph.

Wirin and Gladstein offered all the issues of the RECORD, Voice of Labor, Kauai Herald, Herald, the Dispatcher and the Hawaii Star for the prosecution to read from in proving their case. Gladstein invited the government to read to the jury any article dealing with the issues of the case within the period of the indictment, to show defendants' intent.

Prosecutor Norman Neukom jumped up and roared that this was a theatrical and dramatic show before the jury and other prosecutors stood up to say that they would not read from them.

memorandum of agreement, Hall said:

"We are encouraged by the fact that our negotiations resulted in a peaceful settlement of our contract demands and that we finally convinced the employers to recede from their earlier position in opposition to full medical care for regulars and their dependents and the opposition to any medical care for intermittent employes.

"White negotiations were extended, both sides earnestly sought an agreement. We hope and believe that future pineapple negotiations will be as constructive.

"We withdrew our demand for a wage increase at this time by unanimous action of the negotiating committee. While reasonable conditions exist which warrant wage increases at this time, the temporarily uncertain financial and marketing situation of the pineapple industry was given much consideration by the union. This is in keeping with ILWU's consistent position of making realistic demands within the ability of our economy to meet.

"We have served notice on the employers, however, that we expect substantial wage increases when the agreement is up for further discussion next November, if the condition of the industry continues to improve.

"I express my personal thanks to members of the employers' committee as well as our own for arranging negotiating sessions at hours which did not conflict with my court hours," Hall, a defendant in the current Smith Act trial, concluded.

Provision of Medical Plan

The medical agreement, covering regular employes, their spouses and children from birth to age 19, provides for the following benefits:

Medical Visits: Allows \$3 for

each doctor's visit to the hospital or a call at the doctor's office for all visits beginning with the first visit. \$5 is allowed for home calls.

Surgery: Maximum schedule of \$300 for any operation performed either in the hospital or at the doctor's office.

Hospitalization: Room and board costs up to \$10 per day for 70 days or a total of \$700 for each hospitalization; an allowance of \$240 for all other hospital expenses for each hospitalization; an allowance of \$100 for emergency hospital care.

Diagnostic X-Ray and Laboratory: An allowance of \$50 for each illness.

Maternity and Obstetrical: An allowance of \$100 for the doctor and \$100 for the hospital.

Benefits for Intermittents

Medical Visits: \$3 for each medical visit either home, office or hospital, beginning with the first visit.

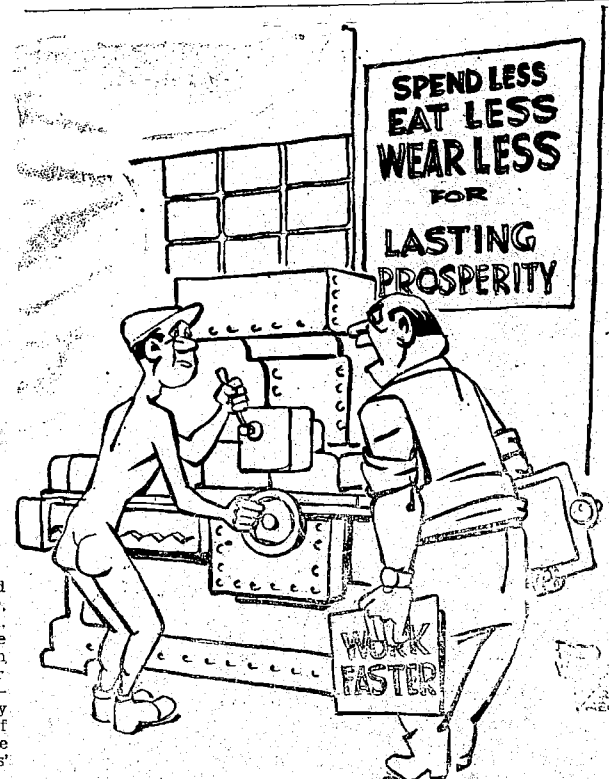
Surgery: \$300 maximum schedule.

Hospitalization: Room and board up to \$9 a day for 31 days, a \$279 maximum, \$90 for hospital extras, \$90 for emergency hospital costs.

X-Ray and Laboratory: An allowance of \$25 for each illness.

The plan is to be underwritten by the United States Life Insurance Company. Premiums are met by employer and employee contributions. Employers pay \$6.50 for each regular employe and \$2.50 for each intermittent employe, monthly. Single regular employes pay \$3; those with dependents, regardless of how many, pay \$5. Intermittent employes pay \$2 monthly.

Negotiations were conducted for the ILWU by a large rank and file committee. Chairman was Shiro Hokama of Lanai; secretary was Reno Colotario, of Moloikai. Jack W. Hall was spokesman for the ILWU.



NOW DON'T TRY TO TELL ME COMPANY POSTERS ARE THAT EFFECTIVE!

Waialua Workers Face Lockout With Unity

Deathly silence prevails over the sprawling, yellow-painted sugar mill of the Waialua Agricultural Company. No smoke rises from its silvery smokestack.

Everything is quiet. For miles around, in large sections here and there, mature cane with yellowing leaves awaits the clatter of machines and the harvesting crew.

Ask Anderson To Meet

Without the workers, nothing is moving on the production line from field to factory of the modern, mechanized agricultural set-up. At Waialua, the workers are locked out because they would not stomach the company's speed-up terms, handed out without negotiation.

Day after day the Unit Bulletin issued by the publicity arm of the Lockout Committee asks Manager J. W. Anderson to meet with employe representatives to negotiate differences. Anderson insists that the workers return to work first and then he will talk to them.

The dispute is over an incentive speed-up system brought about after Waialua plantation did away with hauling cane by train from fields to factory. The new tournatows now roar in and out of the fields with tons of cane on their backs. The drivers say the company wants them to burn up the road. By making time they would get incentive pay.

3-Piece Incentive

The workers are faced with a three-piece incentive system, one for the turnatow operators, another for those who burn the cane leaves and those who gather the mature cane by mechanical rakes and the third for P & H operators. They are told to accept this or stay home.

The employes say this move is to split the workers and break the union.

The company insists that the three-piece incentive is not an issue. It says that the contract wording that calls for "mutually satisfactory" agreement on new production methods does not apply in this case. And the sugar plantation executives tell the workers and appeal to other members of the community, that the incentive system is not a speed-up—that the same work opportunities would exist.

But this falls on unbelieving ears of the workers who have seen plantation workers in the Territory reduced in number from approximately 55,000 to about 20,000 in the last 15 years. While workers have been laid off, the smaller number of employes produces the same amount of cane.

Thompson's Inconsistency

"No speed-up?" asks Joe Lunasco, chairman of Unit 51, ILWU Local 142 and Lockout Committee chairman. The youthful and energetic chairman smiles, then reaches for the file of company bulletins hung on the wall of the union office.

"That's WACO Flash," says Joseph Morita, relief committee chairman, "and they call it 'Flash' to put something over on us."

A half-dozen workers present laugh, and Lunasco turns to a bulletin and pounds his finger on a paragraph.

"Douglas Thomson, the assistant manager, says it's not a speed-up and then he says it's a speed-up. He thinks we must be blind," explains Lunasco. "No speed-up he says," Lunasco adds, "then he says it takes one-third of the turnatow's time to load and two-thirds of its time to travel to the mill. If the driver makes up time—burns up the road—then he has the incentive reward."



LOCKOUT COMMITTEE STAFF includes: (kneeling) Abel Vierra, head of the transportation committee; (standing, l to r.), Frank Passos, police committee chief; Joe Lunasco, chairman of Unit 51 and of the Lockout Committee, and Joseph Morita, relief committee chairman. Not in the photograph are the following committee, chairmen: Takayuki Okazaki, publicity; Crilio Braza, morale; Masao Uyeno, kitchen; Masao Koyomatsu, grievance, and Filemon Labarias and Masao Nekota, secretary and head accountant respectively, of the Lockout Committee.

"We're not against mechanization, don't misunderstand us," says Morita. "But we say we have a contract and we have a right to negotiate working conditions. The workers produce sugar cane and bring profits to the company. The company says that and here is a letter that says so, from the manager's own mouth."

Copies of a letter over the name of Anderson, which Morita referred to, were sent to business and professional people of Waialua. It says 1952 was a profitable year, but the outlook for 1953 is "not good."

The letter continued:

"As most of you know, there is a labor problem at the present time. The problem is of great concern to you and me. Your understanding of our problem is helpful and necessary and I know that you are very much interested."

Businessmen Are Questioned

In the letter, Manager Anderson invited business and professional people to a dinner at the Waialua Community Association building on April 20.

Attendance was good, according to some who were present.

Workers say this is the first time, to their knowledge, in the company's history that so many small businessmen and others in the community were invited to a company banquet of this nature.

Previously, during the annual report season, only supervisors, a few of the clergy, and bigger businessmen of the community were honored with invitations.

At the April 20 meeting, businessmen asked questions as to why the company-workers dispute could not be settled by meetings of the two parties. Anderson tried to explain his company's position, but numerous businessmen who depend on business the workers give them were not satisfied with Anderson's explanations.

Anderson denied speedup and cutting of work opportunities,

but some skeptical businessmen later said they recalled another letter the manager had sent them which says, in part: "... We believe that the earnings of employes working in smaller incentive groups are more closely tied to individual effort than in larger groups."

Workers say this is an out-and-out move to break up unity of workers and to institute dog-eat-dog competition which would do away with their union.

Examples of Company Pressure

"The pressure is on and the company wants to whip the people into line," says Chairman Lunasco of the Lockout Committee. He gave examples:

● Plantation lunas have gone around to stores, suggesting they stop credit accounts of the locked-out workers. This has happened since the lockout.

One store owner told the unionists he gave a piece of his mind to a haole boss. The businessman said boss-haoles only buy

fishing supplies on their way to the beach for recreation, but Japanese, Filipino, Portuguese and other workers buy their groceries and general merchandise and support the small stores.

● Waialua Pilgrim Church (Congregational), which is located on plantation property, stopped the locked-out workers from using a building for the lock-out police headquarters.

Also, one night after the lock-out began, the union, which has been showing movies in the churchyard, was denied the privilege.

● A company supervisor told a Lockout Committee official that the company would deny ILWU Local 51 the privilege of showing movies on company property. The workers argued that as long as the movies are educational and clean entertainment, they have the right to show them. The company man said, in a democracy, an owner can stop the use of his property.

● At Opeaula Camp a clubhouse built by workers on their own time with material brought by Section Overseer Robert Jobs, is now closed to the workers. The employes wanted to use the building for a soup kitchen. Jobs denied this use.

Jobs explained that he was in his rights, for as long as workers have a clubhouse, it would help them to fight the company.

● A Filipino clubhouse was taken away from the Filipino community and turned over to a church prior to the lockout. Since then, the workers have asked the company for the use of the building. A few meetings were held, but no agreement was reached. The workers say the company now avoids further discussion.

Supervisors Worried

While lunas, supervisors and higher-paid officials endeavor for the management to make the workers accept its terms, they themselves, are not immune from company pressure.

A couple of weeks ago, the workers had a good laugh when Mill Superintendent A. F. Wallace made the rounds to pass out cigars to employes, asking them to attend a scheduled union meeting and vote to go back to work.

Workers explain that Wallace, along with others of the supervisory staff, was told by the management that if the lockout continues, their pay will be cut in half. It isn't like the 1946 strike, workers say, when supervisors reported to their club house for a short meeting, played cards all day and received full pay.

In shutting down the shops and

factory and in laying off employes, the company tells workers that, with the tournatows not operating, there is no productive work.

Claim Compensation Blocked

The company charged "slow-down" and suspended some workers, beginning with tournatow operators. Those not suspended, but laid off for lack of work opportunities, have begun applying for unemployment compensation from the Territory.

When workers took this step, employes say, management began giving work assignments to laid-off factory employes. But workers claim that as soon or shortly after they arrive in the fields, the supervisors and lunas begin writing out suspension notices for the workers.

Once a worker is suspended, he does not qualify for unemployment compensation.

Last Thursday, 100 factory hands turned out to work. In no time after they arrived at the work place in the field, half were suspended.

Five Lunas for Eight Workers

"That's how the P & H operators were treated," Lunasco explained. "Eight or nine of them were driven out to work and in the field, five or six lunas wrote out suspension slips for them."

"We're still asking Manager Anderson to meet us, to talk over our differences. And we'll keep asking him to meet us across the negotiations table," Lunasco continued.

As he talked in the late afternoon last Saturday, out on the road old and young of many ancestries, walked to the soup kitchen from their homes, with their own plates, cups, spoons, knives and forks.

Soup Kitchens

The newly built soup kitchen is adjacent to the union office and from there came lively chatter, laughter and voices of youngsters.

Lunasco said the union unit works as a team, a big family.

Approximately 770 members and their families are fed two meals a day in four main soup kitchens and three sub-kitchens. The kitchens are scattered over an area covering many miles where the plantation camps are located.

Students go to soup kitchens for lunch. There are 108 attending St. Michael School, who go to a soup kitchen and 200 high school students. The Lockout Committee provides lunches for 20-25 students at the elementary school at Haleiwa, but committee members claim that since the principal does not cooperate, they could not determine how many more children of union families are entitled to free lunches.

Some families are on relief. Before they are given this status, a thorough checkup is made by the relief committee and final decision is made by the Lockout Committee. Families on relief receive, in addition to lunch and supper, coffee, cream and sugar for breakfast.

Waiting for Anderson

The kitchen staff works in shifts. Members of the women's auxiliary pitch in as kitchen helpers. Cooks work in two shifts, with a chairman to each shift.

Morale is a big factor in a lockout, Lunasco says. Entertainers from Papakolea Homestead, Libby cannery, Makaha and Waipahu have contributed their talent to the weekly morale program, which is given in addition to the movies.

"We have splendid cooperation," Lunasco said. He added, meanwhile everyone is waiting for Anderson to agree to a meeting.



CHAIRMAN JOE LUNASCO of the Lockout Committee. Behind him is the silent Waialua Agricultural Company sugar mill.

Gadabout

ILLEGAL as the possession of gold is supposed to be, we have it from a West Coast friend that gold pieces are selling in San Francisco at far above their original value—partly for ornaments and partly because those who buy them feel they'll always be of value and that maybe it's the safest way to save money. Following is the market (curb, of course) quotation on gold coins in San Francisco:

\$ 2.50 piece	\$ 6.00
5.00 piece	11.00
10.00 piece	25.00
20.00 piece	36.00

A TOTAL of 19 gambling houses are reported running almost wide open these days in San Francisco, with almost as much variety to games as there is in Las Vegas or Reno. It is thought that the commercial-minded among the powers which dictate the manner of law enforcement in California are piqued that so much money should be flowing out of the state—even sucker money. The tactics of laxity appear to be succeeding, at least to a degree. One house averages \$100,000 net per night. Although of course, that isn't large by Nevada standards where Sen. Pat McCarran helps keep the gamblers flat, while keeping as many non-haoles out of the country as possible under his new immigration law.

THE HOLDUP of Capt. Edward Hitchcock's leave of absence from the police department to be director of public safety on American Samoa is by the C-C civil service commission, and it has a clearer reason than the dailies have brought out. Hitchcock has asked for a leave of absence from his post as head of the traffic division of police for whatever period he may be engaged on Samoa, expecting to be returned to that post when he has completed his tour of duty there. He is going at a considerable increase in salary. Admitting that he will gain some experience and be a better officer because of it, should his successor in the post be expected to step out merely because Hitchcock has a chance to make some money? Commissioners are inclined to think not.

AN ITEM in Bob Krauss' column of not too long ago reminded us of the upsurge in "haole" ads these days. Now, if these ads mean what we think they mean, especially the "lonely hearts club" type, a suggestion is in order. Substitute Caucasian for "haole" and save yourselves embarrassment. It is evident that while all haoles know what Caucasian means, not all Caucasians know what haole means. Savvy? Or do you need it spelled out?

HERE'S THE KIND of democracy they have in Mississippi, the state of Sen. James O. East-

land: According to figures compiled two years ago, Mississippi spends \$119.09 per student for white students in its schools, but only \$27.45 per Negro student. The figures for several southern states, published in the May issue of "Our World," do not indicate whether the expenditure is for a monthly or some other period. Per pupil expenditures for some other southern states are reported in "Our World" as follows:

Alabama—White, \$144.38; Negro, \$80.76.
Florida—White, \$185.89; Negro \$131.32.
Georgia—White, \$131.67; Negro, \$70.99.
Maryland—White, \$187.82; Negro, \$172.11.

ACCORDING TO Frank Fasi, speaking on his radio program Sunday afternoon, April 19, Sen. William "Doc" Hill told him during the last session that the reason a bill for a higher minimum wage was not reported out of the Senate ways and means committee was that "it would be a victory for the Communists." Fasi's story, whatever its foundation in fact, served for the moment to stop Randolph Crossley, GOP chairman, also on the program, for Crossley had just been saying he favors a minimum wage equal to that of the Federal government. He implied that the GOP thinks the same thing.

But those words sounded a bit hollow in view of the fact that only one Republican in the House voted against tabling a bill providing exactly that recently, whereas every Democrat voted for the bill. The "compromise" for an increase from 45 cents to 55 cents instead of the 75 cents the Democrats asked, was a case of getting the GOP up even that high.

SUCH UNION PEOPLE as heard the program must have got a laugh, too, out of Crossley's boast that the Republicans, by the Taft-Hartley Act, had "freed" labor of the "captivating influences" that he said held working people back under the Wagner Act. He certainly would get little support for that idea from the CIO, most AFL unions, and certainly not from the independent unions, including the largest in this Territory, the ILWU.

A NEW THING came up in the Herbert Campos case during a committee hearing on the Hawaiian Homes Commission last week. The case is one in which Campos settled on a 100-acre tract at Waimea, Hawaii, and was last year ordered off by the HHC, which owns the land. Campos protested and proved that he had gone on with the support of several commissioners, and with the approval of Dan Ainoa, executive secretary for the commission. He further protested that he had spent a good deal of money on the land and that his wife is eligible for a homestead by virtue of her Hawaiian ancestry. Still the HHC ruled against him.

Last week, Ainoa testified before a committee that the commission actually sent word to Campos and invited him to take the tract over, initiating the whole



OPENS ROAD PROBE—Commissioner of public roads Francis DuPont appears in Washington at the first hearing of the House public works subcommittee checking on conditions of the nation's highways. The enormous toll in death, injury, property damage and economic loss on the roads inspired the probe. (Federated Pictures)

action. All this should strengthen the bill for Campos' relief now before the legislature.

APOLOGIES are due from the RECORD to Territorial Treasurer Kam Tai Lee who, though twice reported in these pages as a vice president of the American Security Bank, is really a vice president of the Liberty Bank.

KENNETH LEE'S name has been mentioned as a possible successor to Dan Ainoa as executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Lee is presently business manager at the Territorial Hospital, though a target of attack by the institution's critics. But he once worked at the HHC and, according to some, did a good job. Others are not so sure. Applicants are reported to include William Jarrett, Claude Malani and Charles Kendall of the HGEA. Of course, Ainoa is not out of office yet and all this talk may be premature—but it's going the rounds nonetheless.

SGT. ROGER MARCOTTE and his vice squad are reported to have such an easy time these days that they have little to do but ride around in cars. The reason is that many Mainland prostitutes have gone back home. There's a question as to whether their departure was motivated by police harassment or by the approach of an economic recession. Maybe Chief Liu could make use of the surplus vice squad men as lobbyists at the legislature, or maybe to help Reserve Officer Roy Johnston chauffeur the members around.

GOP ECONOMY plans to cut the Molokai staff of the Hawaiian Homes Commission in half, according to report. But it added several thousand dollars to the budget by which Gov. King will run his office and the house at Washington Place.

CHARLES FERN, Kauai publisher, takes a blast in a recent edition of his paper at the prison investigation of Reps. Henriques, Fernandes and Pule, and compares it to "McCarthyism." It is notable that he never saw any "McCarthyism" in the persecution of labor leaders and friends of labor. But he feels the RECORD supports the three representatives because "Communists" always want to create distrust of government institutions.

And who, Mr. Fern, tried to create distrust of the elected head of your own county government,

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



Guest Columnist for this edition is Sabu Fujisaki, manager of the ILWU Oahu Softball League, who recently returned from the ILWU 10th Biennial Convention held in San Francisco.

ILWU conventions, unlike many other conventions, as ILWU members well know, are "working" conventions. And the 10th biennial convention, held in San Francisco April 6 to 11, was no exception.

It would be untrue, however, to say that it was all work and no play. Hawaii delegates, numbering some 42 persons representing all islands, as well as those from Mainland locals, had their share of fun, sandwiched in between convention sessions.

We shall endeavor, in the space allocated us in this column by Brother Wilfred Oka, to list some of the things the local delegates did sportswise and otherwise, and also some observations we made during our stay in the Bay Area.

ATHLETICS SLOW DURING CONVENTION WEEK

Frankly speaking, there wasn't much doing, athletically, in San Francisco during convention week. The Ezzard Charles-Rex Layne heavyweight tiff was about the biggest sports event in town. Charles won a unanimous decision, flooring the outclassed and outfought—but not outgamed—Layne four times in the process. The bout went 10 rounds.

We saw a TV version of the bout at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles (Chili) Duarte in Oakland. Chili, well known among Hawaii ILWU members, is the live-wire president of Warehouse Local 6 in San Francisco. He is a former islander (born on Kauai).

We had some "Annie Oakleys" for the all-heavyweight card, but preferred to watch the fight in the calm and comfort of the Duarte living room, via their Packard-Bell 28-incher. Incidentally, ILWU officials Lou Goldblatt and Bob Robertson, both ardent fight fans, were at ringside. A near-capacity crowd of 7,000 plus took in the smoke at the Winterland pavilion. Bob, in case you didn't know, was himself a pro fighter—for a brief spell, that is—in his sprier days.

But getting back to the Charles-Layne fiasco. Layne, the 24-year-old gamester from Utah, took a terrific pounding—too much, in fact—especially in the "long count" sixth round. This round, due to a "papaia" (mental lapse) on the part of the referee, went more than 40 seconds over. The ref halted fighting in that round just when it looked like curtains for Layne.

Ezzard pounded Layne almost to a pulp in that canto. One of the excuses the referee gave, the day following the bout, was to the effect that he thought the round was over when he saw the timer stand up.

The main event started unusually early—at 7 p. m. Coast time. Reason: The fight was TVed to the East (10 p. m. in New York).

Charley Kalani, ex-Iolani griddler and more recently a professional, did not make his pro debut on the card as originally scheduled, due to a hand injury. He is reported as a top pro prospect.

Speaking of video fights, about a half-dozen are televised each week by Bay Area stations, including those taking place on the east coast.

HONOKAA BALLPLAYERS ON FRESNO STATE TEAM

And speaking of Hawaii athletes making good on the Mainland, ILWU delegates coming from Fresno way told us that Jackie Ladra and Jerry (Cowboy) Meyer, both products of Honokaa High School, are doing fine on Fresno State College baseball team. Jack's dad is a member of ILWU Local 142 at Paauhau Plantation on the Big Island. Young Ladra played with the Honokaa Dragons varsity team and also with the Hilo senior loop champion Wreckers last year. Meyer got a tryout as a pitcher with the Hawaii League Tigers in '52.

THE HAWAIIAN DELEGATES were guests at the Harlem Globetrotters-College All-Stars "world series" basketball game at the spacious Cow Palace on April 6. The localities, especially Eddie DeMello, Hilo longshore clerks delegate, and a veteran Hilo senior league basketball player, were awed at the bigness of the Cow Palace—the joint holds 18,000. There were over 12,000 at the game.

USC's Ken Flower, who showed in Honolulu UIC games earlier this year, put on a sterling performance for the All-Stars. The fabulous Goose Tatum, out with an injured back, was introduced from the bench. 'Tis said the Goose is not so popular with his teammates. The Hawaii delegates thought the sparking half-time show was better than the game itself.

CONVENTION NOTES

San Francisco's "finest" arranged a motorcycle police escort for the 20-car caravan bearing the Hawaii delegates from the airport to ILWU headquarters. The rice-hungry "Hawaiians," after one week in Frisco, trekked over to the Island Restaurant (owned by ex-Honolulu fighter Richie Shin's mother) to "whack-up" a hearty kim-chee, daikon, rice and tea feed. The cafe is located on Kearney St., stamping grounds for many ex-islanders ("Blah-lah" to you). The Olympic Hotel in downtown Frisco served as headquarters for practically all convention delegates. No "smoke-filled room" sessions, however. All convention business was discussed and acted upon on the convention hall floor. The convention banquet was held at the Shanghai Club, a fashionable Chinatown night spot.

Chairman Manuel Baptiste? Did you ever give him as much support as has the RECORD? No one is more adept at trying to create distrust of such officials of the people as Baptiste and Mayor John H. Wilson than the mouthpieces of the Big Five, among whom can be numbered Fern, Thurston and Allen.

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A MAN MUST STAND UP

XXVI.
"I AM SURE . . ."

Two weeks of press build-up and suspense followed Governor Stainback's Armistice Day speech in which he promised a purge of Territorial employees. This purge, he indicated, should be an example to "local labor organizations." Stainback was in the midst of a bitter political feud with the ILWU, and the Ignacio revolt, which he warmly greeted and probably knew of beforehand, was only 20 days in the future.

On November 25 I was called out of class by Supt. Harold Loper's office to receive the charges against my wife and myself, suspending us from our jobs. Dr. Loper's signature was attached to the charges, but this was only a formality, for during our hearing he testified that he had only signed what was prepared and handed to him by Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman.



Dr. Reinecke

The charges against my wife and me were in almost identical language. After charging us with membership in the Communist Party and setting forth the things usually alleged against that party, the documents went on to say that by reason of membership we were "not possessed of the ideals of democracy," were of doubtful loyalty and should be fired "for the benefit of the DPI."

Not a Word Against 36 Years of Teaching

Not a word was said in the charges or afterward in the hearing, against our teaching, which in my wife's case covered 20 years with the DPI, and in my case 16 years.

To add a touch of the ridiculous, Mr. Ackerman also accused us of being lawbreakers, inasmuch as we were members of a "secret, underground society existing in the Territory of Hawaii unlawfully without license." He was referring to a law passed in 1884 and aimed at Chinese tongs! This law was repealed in 1949 as a dead letter.

What really irked me—and still does—was that Dr. Loper should set his signature to Paragraph X of the charges against me: "That the said John E. Reinecke is so fanatically devoted to the form of government, the policies, the institutions and the way of life which exists under the Communist Party in the USSR . . ."

Sylva Appeared Ignorant of Our Own History

Dr. Loper knew me well enough to know that I am incapable of fanatical devotion to any kind of life, whether Soviet, American or any other kind. A skeptical person by temperament and education, any position I take results from weighing several sets of probabilities and I know that I have a good chance of being mistaken through ignorance or faulty reasoning. But I have never seen why, just because my own reasoning is liable to error, I should accept anyone else's orthodoxy as being infallible.

"Fanatical devotion" to any way of life, it seems to me, is most likely to be found in persons enjoying a certain simplicity of outlook such as I observed in Chairman Edward N. Sylva of the School Board during the hearing. Although the basic charge against my wife and me was membership in the Communist Party, and Dr. Loper and Mr. Ackerman were agreed (this was in pre-McCarthy 1948!) that it was perfectly all right for a teacher to hold socialist ideas, what really distressed Ed Sylva was the thought that the state might take over private property without "just compensation."

Although a lawyer, Mr. Sylva appeared ignorant that our own government freed the slaves by one amendment and ruined the liquor industry by another, without paying a cent of compensation to their owners.

When it was pointed out that moral standards have changed through the centuries, so that what is "just" at one time and place may be very "unjust" at another and, for example, the Ten Commandments meant something quite different to the ancient Hebrews than they mean to us, Mr. Sylva looked about the courtroom impressively; he cleared his throat, and with solemn pauses between his words, said in his most pontifical manner:

"I am sure—that everyone in this courtroom—knows—that stealing—is wrong. It was wrong—in the days of the Israelites—and it is wrong—today."

Perhaps I, too, if I were an heir to one of the pioneer estates, would look upon socialism as stealing.—JOHN E. REINECKE
(To Be Continued)

Wires From Hawaii Ask Administration To Drop Case Against Bridges

(from page 1)

heard by the U. S. high court today, in Washington. Telford Taylor, prominent New York attorney, who handled the government's case in the Nuremberg war crimes trial in Germany, and Norman Leonard of the San Francisco firm of Gladstein, Anderson, and Leonard, will present the argument for the defendants.

Meanwhile, a five-man delegation is currently in Washington to lodge an official protest with Attorney General Brownell. This delegation, which includes Joe Kealalo of Hawaii, was selected at the ILWU's 10th Biennial Convention held in San Francisco, April 6-11. This delegation will also attend various committee hearings slated to be held this week and next, on the Taft-Hartley Act, McCarran Act, Magnuson Screening Act and the McCarran-Walter Act.

More On Welfare

(from page 1)

fied Park was notified of the law—that he must tell the department of any money or assets, the aged worker, who speaks only Korean and a little pidgin English, says he never understood any such thing. His life savings, then about \$2,000, were unreported and, as the court learned, he intended to save it to pay his burial expenses.

Clutched Money En Route
But in January, when Park suffered a quick illness and was removed to the C-C Emergency Hospital from his home at 930 Robello Lane, he rode in the ambulance with his money clutched on his chest. A highly conscientious hospital official called the DPW to give the information that a DPW client was down there with a lot of money.

A social worker, Miss Kiyoku Kuniyuki, came down and talked to Park, then took the money from hospital authorities who were holding it for safe-keeping.

In court, under the questioning of Park's attorney, David Marshall, Miss Kuniyuki insisted that Park had given consent, but when asked what words he had said, she could only remember something about "Me make, money no matter."

Other Charges May Follow
Marshall charges that the money was improperly taken by Miss Kuniyuki. Outside court, he implied that further charges may be filed against her or the DPW or both, on this count.

Defending Park, Marshall based a motion for dismissal which Judge Ing took under advisement until May 8.

With U. S. sanction, 30 more Japanese war criminals were released from Sugamo prison between September and January.

Beebe, Cades, Tavares Top Lobbyists For "Invisible Government"; Fees High

(from page 1)

most often seen at committee meetings in this session as representatives of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the insurance companies.

Out Against Bill

At recent hearings of the House committee on health, Eugene

The term "invisible government" was first applied to the Big Five's control of Hawaii by Sen. Henry Freitas in the 1933 session of the legislature. Since then, it has often been used by Willie Crozier, both in political campaigns and in extemporaneous speeches.

Beebe was present to offer opposition from the HSPA to a certain bill. His partner, J. Russell Cades, was there also, to express opposition from the insurance companies.

Attorney Nils Tavares, another emissary of the Big Five's "invisible government," voiced the strong opposition of the pineapple industry. All made their opposition sound like the righteous expression of "principle."

What was this bill? Horse-racing or cock-fighting? Did it concern the growth of the illicit narcotics traffic—a matter of apprehension to every parent?

Bill for Workers

No, it was simply a bill written by Rep. Dee Duponte, chairman of the committee, which would allow workers injured on the job to choose the doctors who are to treat them. It was a measure which is already law in Washington, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and which, in a slightly limited form, is also law in Rhode Island, North Carolina, New York and Tennessee.

This was one time when the initial skirmishes of the spokesmen of the "invisible government" failed. The measure, HB 492, was reported out of committee favorably, signed by a number of other representatives, and is scheduled to see debate on the floor of the House. But it would be overoptimism to suppose that it will become law. Odds are at the moment that the Big Five lobbyists will reach enough of the Republicans (and some of the Democrats) to be able to kill the measure and prove again that their "invisible government" is more powerful than that elected by the people.

Bills involving gambling and narcotics are of little importance to the powers of the "invisible government," though they are of much importance to the people. But a bill which allows the free choice of doctors by injured workers is one which will cost the Big Five thousands of dollars—in better medical treatment for workers. That is a bill against which the "invisible government" must throw its pressure.

"And don't let anybody tell you," says one representative, "Beebe and Cades can't bring pressure."

In the present session, largely because of the split among GOP members of the House, the power of the "invisible government" is less absolute than formerly. Recalcitrant Republicans like Reps. Fong, Sakakihara, Shimamura, Fukushima and others who outmaneuvered the party-liners led by Porteus, McGuire, King, etc., are in a position to be courted more assiduously.

Big Pay for Lobbyists

Not that the lobbyists, themselves, care much whether or not they get initial opposition. It

would not be unreasonable to assume that they welcome a certain amount of opposition, for that enables them to emphasize the value of their services.

Those services come high—few know exactly how high. But a lobbyist from the lower echelons of the Big Five remarked to an acquaintance that his own lobbying assignment was worth \$10,000 for the session. It is safe to say that every representative of the "invisible government" gets more than twice the salary of any elected representative of the people.

And the lovely part of it, from the viewpoint of the Big Five, is that the cost is all paid, either by profits or taxes, by the worker-consumer-taxpayer.

Sometimes Stalled

Of course the "invisible government" doesn't always get its way at once. Two years ago, Chamber of Commerce lobbyists threw their pressure into a lobby behind the sales tax and failed. But that doesn't mean they're finished.

Less conspicuously today, the battery of Chamber lobbyists, led by the veteran Charles Chillingworth, is attempting behind closed doors, to convince legislators that the only solution to the salaries standardization dilemma is to pass a sales tax. Where else, they ask the legislators, are you going to get the money?

Small Fry Too

There are, of course, other lobbyists, most of them much more obvious than the Big Five's men. David Benz of the Trans-Pacific Airlines, for instance, is a genial luncheon host to representatives in a position to vote for a bill exempting TPA from its Territorial taxes, or to break the master plan, or pay the money to buy Tongg's Waikiki Beach property.

Charles Kendall of the Hawaiian Government Employees Association, busily buttonholes Oahu representatives. Henry Epstein, of the United Public Workers of America, has more influence with legislators from the outer islands.

But in a legislature dominated by the Big Five, these are small fry. They represent the interests of small business and workers and not those of the "invisible government" which, unseen by the people, unreported by the big dailies (which are a part of that same government) and actually concealed from public view by them, runs the Territory of Hawaii almost as thoroughly as it runs one of its sugar or pineapple plantations.

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Kona People, History Helped Defeat Kailua Cattle Pen Project

By a single vote, the proposal to construct cattle pens on a Kailua, Kona, beach site was defeated this week, but only after a strong vocal effort from the people of Kona.

The proposal, generally backed by the big ranchers of the district as a facility to their shipping of cattle, was opposed by Kona people on the grounds that it would violate Hawaiian historical spots and also would mar the best beach in the area.

Although generally opposition came from the Democrats, Rep. Esther Richardson (R.) from

that area, voted with the opposition to halt construction and the result was a 14-15 vote against the pens.

Rep. Manuel S. Henriques led opposition in the House to construction of the pens.

Opponents gave as some of their reasons, that:

1. The spot is historical, since the brig "Thaddeus" arrived there in 1820.
2. That it is the site of the home of King Kamehameha.
3. That Governor Kuakini lived and died there.
4. That it is the only place in the area where good swimming

Cattle Pen Project

facilities are available.

Ben Rush of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, was reported Wednesday as saying that construction of the pens has not yet begun, so there is no problem of halting it, as demanded by the House resolution.

WASHINGTON (FP)—The Eisenhower administration is staging one of the most elaborately planned war scares in history under circumstances indicating the objective is to bar tax cuts or even boost taxes to sustain the cold war program.

KEEP RENT CONTROL

The classified sections of the dailies give a fair picture of housing accommodations in the community.

Any day's newspaper shows a great discrepancy between rentals offered by those seeking residential units and rentals asked by landlords advertising furnished and unfurnished houses and apartments.

Those wanting to rent ask for one or two bedroom units ranging from \$50 to \$70 monthly. Tuesday's Star-Bulletin was a good example. Out of 25 "Wanted To Rent" ads that quoted rentals, only three offered to pay more than \$90. One of them was an oil company executive permanently transferred from the Mainland who offered \$150 and up for a two or three bedroom unfurnished house; a hawle couple asked for a two bedroom house between Diamond Head and Koko Head and an attorney offered to pay a \$90 maximum for a two bedroom unfurnished house "in a good district."

The "Furnished Houses for Rent" section in the same edition listed 34 ads, among which there was a two bedroom house on the other side of the island for \$65 and another, a one bedroom cottage in town for \$75. Others listed rental rates ranging between \$110 to \$300 for two and three bedroom houses, with the majority asking for \$150 and up.

Out of nine "Unfurnished Houses" ads, six gave rates. They were: a one bedroom unit for \$75 a month; a two bedroom unit for \$85; a three bedroom house for \$125; another three bedroom house for \$125; a one bedroom house for \$90, and a one bedroom house for \$94. Four of the houses are located out of town and for that reason their rentals are not higher.

These figures are repeated day after day and they demonstrate the continuing critical housing situation in Honolulu.

But there are legislators who have become tools of the Honolulu Property Owners Association, which represents a small group of landlords who control less than one-fifth of the rental housing units on Oahu.

This small hui of landlords claims there are sufficient housing units. Most of the units owned by its members are located in the Waikiki area where tourists come and go.

William E. Miles, director of rent control, exposed their selfish interests in a recent statement opposing removal of rent control. He said that units vacant for a day or two after a tourist moves out does not mean there are vacancies. Moreover, he said:

"While there may be a limited choice in the selection of places of residence for those persons able to pay \$125 and more per month rent, there is no choice available to the approximately 165,000 tenants who comprise the workers' group in the city and county."

Tenants and other landlords who oppose removal of rent control ask: "Why are some legislators working for a few landlords who want to exploit the tourist?" That's a good question—why?

Removal of rent control would affect not only Oahu but all the islands. The people cannot afford higher rent. Legislators who constantly promise to work for the general interests can demonstrate their sincerity by killing bills which would remove rent control.

The Post-Gazette Call:

(Because of its length, only excerpts from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial, which appeared December 8, 1952, are reprinted. The meaning and intention of the editorial have not been altered by the omissions.)

"Isn't this an appropriate time to ask ourselves, as Americans, if we still believe in what the Bill of Rights stands for, or if we admire it as an heirloom?"

"For it provides that: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

"Note that abridging of the right of free speech is prohibited without equivocation. There is no exception which would sanction its denial to Communists or those men who hold views which may be regarded as 'controversial.'"

"The men who wrote the Bill of Rights said straight out that there shall be no restriction of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. They did not grant to self-appointed vigilantes the right to harry and assault those who gather to espouse unpopular causes.

"All these rights are granted to Americans without condition. The Bill of Rights left no loopholes through which Congress or any authority—duly constituted or otherwise—might seek to limit them. It is only in the succeeding 160 years that there has been a nibbling away at these basic rights.

"Historically, the children and grandchildren of men who have fought to overthrow tyranny become gradually less appreciative of the need to protect the safeguards of the freedom their forefathers have provided for them. But when allowance has been made for this traditional process . . . the almost hysterical attack on civil liberties threatening the United States today is not explained.

"There is no longer a nibbling at the Bill of Rights, but a threat to engulf and destroy it. Reasons for this situation must be sought elsewhere.

"The real explanation of this threat to American traditions of freedom is in the ruthless exploitation of the Communist scare by politicians who know that fear is a potent force, especially in the jittery atmosphere created by discovery of mass destruction weapons. Subversion and espionage do become more frightful than ever when the stakes involved are such killers as the atomic and hydrogen bombs. But subversion and espionage are not the concern of most of these political opportunists. They do not deal with overt acts of treason, which the law recognizes and punishes. They seek to make capital of what they regard as reasonable thoughts.

"The basis of McCarthyism is confusion, not enlightenment. Its purpose is not to rout out such subversives as may have found their way into government, but to create the impression that large numbers of people in government and elsewhere, who hold a wide variety of opinions, are traitorous.

"Is there any indication that those who make a practice of confusion will give it up voluntarily just because a Republican administration is coming into power? Not on the strength of their own words since the November elections.

"Senator McCarthy licks his chops at the prospect of raiding the security files of the FBI. Representative Harold H. Velde, the Illinois Republican who will become chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, thinks that group has moved too slowly in recent years. He would go faster and farther. He is particularly anxious to comb the nation's educational institutions for subversive influences. Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, also has his sights trained on schools and colleges.

"The ultimate aim of most of these congressional inquisitions is to confuse and divide the American people. They are intended to strike heavily at the free exchange of ideas and information, to intimidate all critics of political, economic and social orthodoxy, to take the guts and meaning out of the Bill of Rights.

"There is no irony so bitter as that this nation should stand in danger of destroying the free process by which it has grown great, in the name of protecting its greatness and freedom.

"The fresh air of freedom is as essential to the protection of the spirit of the Bill of Rights against those who would undermine it as are thermopane and a purified helium atmosphere to preserving the paper on which it is printed."

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

THE CASE FOR KENYATTA

I read last week where Robert C. Ruark, nationally syndicated columnist who appears locally in the Advertiser, virtually danced in print with happiness over the conviction of Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kikuyus in Kenya, on which international attention is currently focused because of the tactics of the secret society known as Mau Mau.

At the trial held recently in Kenya, marked by the vicious racist attitude of the Europeans who control the courts, attempts were made to brand Kenyatta as the founder and head of Mau Mau. This charge Kenyatta has persistently and strongly denied. But he is leader of an open national liberation organization seeking to obtain equality for native Africans by legal means. As a result, he is feared by the Europeans, who have been having things just about their own way. The recent Mau Mau terror wave thus gave the whites a chance to arrest the African leader they most feared and frame him for something illegal—heading a secret terror society.



MR. DAVIS

To understand Ruark's hate attacks on Kenyatta, you have to realize that what has been going on in Kenya is a clash of color. Years ago the British went in and at gun point, robbed the Africans of their best land. Currently, some 200,000 Europeans control Kenya. They have shoved the several million Africans into restricted zones which are the poorest areas. Then when they want this land, they come back and shove the Africans off. But these Europeans are white. So is Ruark. Evidently he has the white supremacist's attitude that colored people were made for kicking around.

Pleas for Justice Ignored By Whites

I do not support the Mau Mau. I am opposed to violence. Yet at the same time I can understand the bitterness and hate in the breasts of these African peoples at being robbed of their ancestral lands and finding that the whites turn deaf ears to all their pleas for justice.

Europeans in Kenya are fully aware of the burning anger in the hearts of the native peoples. They must have known that some day this seething volcano would start erupting. But they chose to ignore all the signs.

Back in 1944, Kenyatta wrote a booklet called "Kenya: The Land of Conflict," which outlined the economic and political problems of his people. Here is what his people want and which is denied by the white rulers:

Equal liberty and status before the law for all. Africans claim the same rights as Europeans to organize, to express themselves in speech and writing, and to move freely about the country.

"No industry or profession or public appointment which is open to Europeans should be closed to Africans merely because they are Africans, and no civil rights or liberties should be allowed to Europeans in which Africans do not freely participate," his booklet sets forth.

"Whatever the qualifications for voting may be, it should be the same for all the inhabitants of Kenya and it should not be based on rights of income or property which do not in themselves fit any man for political responsibility.

"Until this right is conceded to them, Africans remain virtually a subjugated people and they cannot be expected to respect laws which they have had no part in making.

"Africans will never be satisfied until they enjoy full self-government, economic and social security."

That, in brief, is the goal of Kenyatta and the national liberation movement which he heads. That is also what the Europeans fear, and obviously, the basis on which Ruark has continued his attacks in print against Kenyatta and the Africans of Kenya.

Square-Shooting Whites Support Kenyatta

Kenyatta has won support, not only from his people, but from square-shooting whites in England. It is also significant that Prime Minister Nehru of India asked that Indian lawyers help defend Kenyatta during the recent trial. After all, the Africans' program is little different from that of the Indians under British domination, and Nehru went to jail for advocating similar ideas.

Next week I want to review some of the efforts made over the years by Africans to get better treatment, as well as the methods used by the whites to silence leaders. Kenyatta is not the first in Kenya to land in jail or be put away because he fought on behalf of his people.