

# HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. 5, No. 40

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

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Thursday, May 7, 1953

## Akau Exposes Big 5 Front

### Governor King's Word vs. Big Five's

Governor Samuel Wilder King, a witness for the prosecution in the Hawaii Smith Act trial, on April 30 was duly sworn and on cross-examination was questioned by Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein. He took the stand to say the reputation for loyalty of Jack Wayne Hall, ILWU regional director, is bad.

GLADSTEIN: When you were a delegate to Congress, you maintained offices in Washington, D. C., did you not?

KING: I did.

GLADSTEIN: Governor, isn't it a fact that you received subsidies and funds from the HSPA for the maintenance of your office?

Chief Prosecutor JOHN C. WALSH: Objected to.

KING: That is quite untrue.

Federal Judge JON WIIG: The question has been answered.

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GLADSTEIN: I have the right to ask the witness that question.

THE COURT (Judge Wiig): The question has been answered. He said it was quite untrue.

GLADSTEIN: That he received funds?

THE COURT: Yes.

GLADSTEIN: I want to know if the Governor understands.

THE COURT: Proceed.

GLADSTEIN: Do you understand what the letters HSPA refer to?

#### SMITH ACT TRIAL — PAGE 4

KING: That stands for Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

GLADSTEIN: You say that organization did not supply you with any subsidies or funds while you were a delegate?

KING: It did not.

GLADSTEIN: Let me ask if you received any funds or subsidies (more on page 5)

#### LOOKING BACKWARD

### SAM KING'S BIG FIVE MONEY

#### AND A SIDE GLANCE AT A REPUBLICAN "RELUCTANT 39"

In 1932, taking advantage of the Roosevelt landslide and local resentment over the Massie-Kahahawai case, perennial old battler L. L. McCandless defeated the Republican delegate to Congress by a vote of 29,431 to 27,017.

A Democrat representing Hawaii in the halls of Congress seemed to local Republicans virtually a breach of the laws of nature. Putting

into the field a former Navy officer with a trace of Hawaiian ancestry, Samuel Wilder King, the GOP threw all its forces into the 1934 campaign. King beat McCandless 31,487 to 29,630, a margin of 1,857 votes.

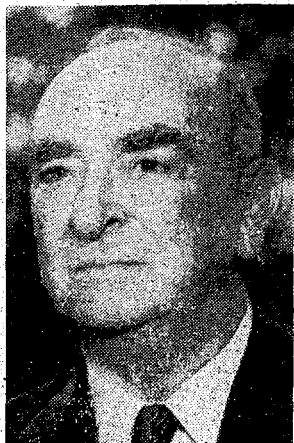
Link McCandless was not the man to accept defeat. He contested the election, alleging that enough employes on sugar plantations had been coerced and intimidated into voting Republican to throw the election to King.

Further, he charged, Sam King was unfit to hold office, inasmuch as he had spent far more on his election than the Federal Corrupt Practices Act allowed and he had filed false statements of his campaign contributions and expenses.

Although Congress refused to unseat Mr. King, the hearing on his election threw a strong, unflattering light upon GOP-Big Five practices in controlling Hawaii's political life.

#### Emphatic, But Highly Nervous Denial

Examples of coercion and intimidation—attested to by Joseph R. Aguilar, Tom Cunningham, Augustine Pombo, Manuel Asue, Fred Sieg- (more on page 7)



MR. KING

### Mar Cites Variances For Duplex; Says C-C Comm. Contradictory

What is a "duplex" in the eyes of the city planning commission?

George K. Houghtailing, chief engineer of the commission, says there's no such thing in the eyes of the law—that any residence varying from the one-family unit indicates zoning for hotels and apartments.

But David Y. Mar, who has sought since last August to convert his home at the corner of Diamond Head Road and Coconut Avenue into a duplex, says that opinion is not consistent with the performance of (more on page 2)



MR. AKAU Caught In Squeeze

### Accepted Stock To Get Lumber; Paid \$20 For Nothing

Telling a story of which he was obviously not proud, John K. Akau Jr. this week exposed the manner in which the strike-breaking firm, Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., got its long list of small stockholders. Akau and four of his associates in a building project were given two shares each, free of charge. After the strike, when the firm was dissolved, the stock was purchased back from them at their par value of \$10 per share.

Akau, at present chairman of the Democratic county committee, and once so widely known. (more on page 3)

### Mossman Defeat Seen As Change of Pace By Noonan GOP Faction

The rejection of Republican National Committeewoman Bina Mossman, for the position of high sheriff was seen as the latest of surprises carried out by the Mary Noonan faction of Republicans—who have pulled many surprises in the past.

Attention had been focused, instead, on another of Gov. King's appointments, that of Ben E. Nutter to be head of the Territorial department of public works. But it is believed (more on page 3)

### Third Victim of Lihue Locomotives May Bring New Demand for Drop Gates

When the train goes through the residential section of Lihue, lights flash on and off and bells ring, but the people of Kauai's county seat have come to the conclusion that it isn't warning enough.

Two weeks ago Frank Ludington became the third fatality at a Lihue railroad crossing when his automobile was struck by the second of two locomotives proceeding along the track. Ludington waited until the first engine passed, then apparently assumed the cause for caution was gone and proceeded onto the track.

Too late, he discovered his er-

ror and tried to leap from his car but he was struck and killed. Surviving him are a wife and two children.

One of the previous fatal accidents at the crossing occurred in exactly the same way when a car was struck by the second of two locomotives, and safety engineers point out that therein lies the shortcoming of the present warning system. All the lights and bells available cannot warn a motorist that two locomotives may be coming instead of one, they say.

#### Drop Gates Needed

The solution generally advocated (more on page 7)

### Prison Insiders Tell Different Story About Sundstrom's Beating

An account from inside Oahu Prison of the beating of H. P. "Sonny" Sundstrom, serving two years for Federal income tax evasion, varies somewhat from the official account released by Warden Joe Harper, whose commentary that "there's nothing to it," was published by the daily press.

The fracas occurred, insiders say, not after the lights were (more on page 6)

### Will Young Men Of Hawaii Bear Arms In Africa?

Read "FRANK-LY SPEAKING" PAGE 8

### Thompson's Views Followed In Report By Senators On Hawaiian Homes 'Mess'

The views of John C. Thompson, discharged official of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, appear to be largely incorporated in the report of a special Senate committee's investigation of the "mess" of HHC affairs released last week but virtually unpublished in the daily press.

The committee, headed by Sen. Tom Oki and including Sens. John Duarte, Mary K. Robinson, John Fernandez and Noburo Miyake, did not recommend the reinstatement of Thompson.

It did recommend, however, that Thompson be paid the \$1,499 vacation pay which had been withheld when he refused to resign and it further recommended that he be given a hearing by the HHC so "that he may offer

in his behalf whatever evidence he desires to remove any cloud that may have been cast upon his character, integrity and reputation."

Following the thinking expressed by Thompson more closely than that of Daniel Ainoa or any other witness who appeared, the committee made the following recommendations which closely parallel suggestions or recommendations made by Thompson:

● That Ainoa be assigned to perform engineering work, and that he be replaced by an appointee "possessed of qualifications required for proper over-all supervision of the staff of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, including supervision of personnel, (more on page 3)

## Tax Revision For Big Business

By JOHN B. STONE (Federated Press)

While organized labor has been centering its fire on relatively minor changes in taxes up for consideration at this session of Congress, the powers that be under the Eisenhower administration's cabinet of millionaires have been working quietly for a wholesale revision of the entire tax structure which probably will hit the middle and low income families harder than ever before in U. S. history.

**THE MATTER** of exemptions is one clear illustration. The first permanent Federal income tax legislation, passed in 1913, gave single persons an exemption of \$3,000 compared with the present \$600. The exemption for a married couple was \$4,000 compared with the present \$1,200. Congress believed it took all of the \$4,000 income for a family to live decently in 1913.

Congress followed this general principle until 1939. In that year exemptions were \$1,000 for a single person, \$2,500 for a married couple and \$3,000 for a four-member family.

**TODAY, WITH PRICES** 92 per cent higher than in 1939, Congress has cut decent living of millions of Americans by lowering the exemptions to \$600 for a single person, \$1,200 for a couple and \$2,400 for a four-member family. Indeed, the nation's tax structure does cry out loud for overhauling.

Is that what the administration bigshots are thinking about when they start to work on a "sweeping overhaul" of the tax structure? Not a bit of it.

Since George M. Humphrey took over as secretary, Treasury Department experts have been talking, not with men and women who make \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, but with corporations which make millions a year.

And what about the congressional tactics? Rep. Daniel Reed (R., N. Y.), while still a member of the minority party last year, pushed through Congress a resolution calling for a staff study of the entire U. S. tax structure by a joint Senate-House committee. It has been 80 years, he argued, since the tax structure was really overhauled. Tax laws needed to be "simplified."

**THIS YEAR**, Reed is chairman of the House ways and means committee, which originates tax legislation. He is cashing in on the resolution. Colin Stam, chief of the staff for the joint committee, has sent out since the first of the year, thousands of questionnaires on taxes to corporations, tax lawyers and accountants. Conspicuous by their absence from the mailing list were working men and women.

Stam has received 5,000 replies to his

questionnaires, containing 13,000 suggestions for changing the tax laws.

Prominent among the suggestions are demands for a universal sales tax which, of course, would hit the low income and large family groups hardest. As a blind, the tax writers would "abolish" all existing excise taxes. This would mean nothing to the consumer if the sales tax were universal.

**THE CORPORATIONS**, accountants and attorneys also want abolition of the corporate income tax and a limit on the size of the personal income taxes (shades of the millionaire amendment being fought through state legislatures).

Reed says the ways and means committee will be ready to begin "wide open" hearings on all these suggestions in May. The hearings will continue for months.

Out of them Reed expects to draw up a new tax structure that will radically revise present laws, shifting the burden of billions of dollars from one group to another.

**THE WHOLE** alleged study, with an eye to "radical revision and codification," sounds much like the scheme to push through the McCarran-Walter immigration act last year under the guise of a "codification based on long study."

Reed doesn't think the plan will actually reach the legislative stage until 1954. But if workers want to keep any semblance of a decent standard of living, they had better be prepared to speak up loudly at Reed's "wide open" hearings.

## T. H. Big Business Gets Message

During a hurried trip to Honolulu last week, Charles R. Sligh Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told Honolulu businessmen that Chambers of Commerce on the Mainland are passing resolutions that ask city governments not to request Federal spending in their communities.

**THE NAM HEAD** talked of balancing the budget and cutting taxes to the members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Ray Coll Jr. wrote in his Advertiser column:

"As Mr. Sligh was talking, I looked around the room. I didn't see any registered expressions of outright approval. For many years Hawaii has relied upon Federal spending to bulwark its economy. This is a Pacific outpost and no doubt will always require a certain amount of military spending."

The Advertiser columnist said he talked to a few business leaders a day after the Sligh speech and reported they generally viewed the situation thus:

**SURE WE WANT** to see Federal spend-

ing cut and taxes lowered. But our Chamber of Commerce should go slow in passing resolutions to that effect. It might be misunderstood. We don't want the government to cut down on its military plans in Hawaii. This is a military outpost. Perhaps we should just say we are opposed to unnecessary waste and inefficiency."

The Sligh speech pointed to the further consolidation of big business' position. Cuts in Federal spending will affect mostly non-military expenditures; however, war spending will be handled to let giant firms like General Motors skim the milk of Federal spending (see RECORD, April 23). Meanwhile, smaller firms will be gulped or wiped out.

**AS FOR FURTHER** cutting of non-war spending, a good sample of other actions to follow was the slashing of the budget by Congress of the Interior Department by one-third. The private power utilities are out to eliminate Federal spending in the development of power in rural areas, especially in the Western farming states. The Bureau of Reclamation is a major target.

## GE Profit At All-Time High

**SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (FP)**—Net profits and sales in the first quarter of 1953 smashed all previous company records, over 2,200 stockholders at the annual General Electric Co. meeting here were told April 21.

President Ralph J. Cordiner reported sales for the first three months were \$777.8 million, an increase of 39 per cent over the comparable period last year, which had been the highest quarter in GE history.

**NET PROFITS JUMPED** from \$29 million in the first quarter of 1952 to \$45.8 million this year, Cordiner said. He said the first-quarter results were based on the present tax law, with excess profits computed at half the 1952 rate. If the excess profits tax law is extended at the 1952 rate, he said, net profits for the first quarter will be reduced to \$33.8 million, still a healthy increase over last year.

Actually, however, with Congress reportedly ready to meet industry's demand for complete elimination of the excess profits tax, GE's profits for 1953 may turn out to be even more record-smashing than Cordiner indicated.

## King Sihanouk Norodom of Cambodia Shielded—Why?

Honoluluans who wondered, after reading the Advertiser April 22, why King Sihanouk Norodom of Cambodia was literally

shushed and whisked away when news reporters tried to interview him, have begun to put two and two together.

**THE ADVERTISER** story described the king's aides, "a nervous French interpreter and a protective army colonel," who didn't allow to king to talk to reporters. They hustled him into a waiting limousine, after King Norodom replied to a question, the Vietminh forces in Indo-China would never win over his territory.

The "nervous" French interpreter was Jean J. Tatibouet, assistant manager of the Moana Hotel. The "protective" army colonel who was so concerned that the king should not make any statement, was Col. Jack E. Conley, military aide to Hawaii's governor.

**THESE TWO** were so brusque in their public relations for the king that Dick Barkel, Pan American's public relations man, was left holding what the Advertiser described as "an elaborate flower crown" specially fashioned for the elder princess."

The news reporters wanted to interview the king, who was returning to Indo-China where the Vietminh (not the "Chinese Reds" as the Advertiser account read) is fighting the French for independence. Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam make up Indo-China.

The king apparently knew the reason for the discourteous treatment he received, handled like ex-POWs whom the army considers have been "brain-washed" in North Korea. Only the king could not be placed in an army hospital like that at Valley Forge, for "psychiatric" treatment.

**THE KING** probably wanted to leave a final message before he left American soil.

His aides apparently had been briefed that the king might do that, and were cautioned that he should not be accorded freedom of speech to say his piece.

The New York Times April 19 reported an interview with the king in New York, thus:

"**NORODOM SIHANOUK**, King of Cambodia, said that unless the French gave his people more independence 'within the next few months' there was a real danger that they would rebel against the present régime and become a part of the Communist-led Vietminh movement. 'If we have an invasion of the sort that Laos has suffered recently, I am not at all certain that I can call for a general mobilization as did Laos. If there is a menace, the people will say that the French are encircled and that their end has come.'

"He said that during the past few years there has been growing support among the thinking masses of the people of Cambodia to the theory that the Communist-led Vietminh is fighting for the independence of the country. They do not want to die for the French and help keep them there."

## Mar Cites Duplex Variances Given By Planning Comm. While Blocking Him

(from page 1)

the planning commission in the past.

Especially, Mar points to "Permit No. 135," by which Mary S. Vierra was granted a variance to construct a "duplex dwelling" on Wilhelmina Rise in a Class A residential zone.

### Oahu Sugar Got One

He points also to "Permit 151," which authorized the Oahu Sugar Co. to convert a single building "into two dwelling units," which will "provide for two family units in the form of a duplex apartment." And that was in a Class AA residential district.

It was only nine days after this permit was issued that Mar applied, on August 13, 1952, for a variance to allow him to convert his home into a duplex to allow a sister and her children to live with him.

Mar says it seems inconceivable that Houghtailing, who

initiated the permit for the Oahu Sugar Co. could so quickly have forgotten the grant of the "duplex" permits.

Despite failure to win approval of the planning commission, Mar is still fighting for that variance. On the face of a report April 14 from the planning commission to the committee on public works, his fight might seem a waste of time.

The report tells of a postcard poll of property owners, in which 56.67 per cent opposed rezoning while only 14.17 per cent favored rezoning. In the second place, the commission held a public hearing at which it reported five property owners as speaking against a rezoning for hotels and apartments, and only two favoring it.

But Mar says that report does not tell the story—at least not the whole story.

As for the cards, he says he discovered that one woman, who had called her neighbors and urged them to vote against the rezoning, had been laboring under the impression that Mar sought to build an apartment, or at least "multiple units" as stated in the commission's letter, and that he might even be connected with the Coral Strand Hotel. Informed of the truth, the woman telephoned the neighbors to undo what she had done, only to discover they had already sent in their cards.

Even at that, Mar argues, the outcome of the postcard poll is not so one-sided as the report makes it seem. Admitting the result of the pro and con as reported, he points out that 29.16 per cent didn't send the cards back—in other words, didn't object to a rezoning. And the total of that number is 43.33 per cent.

"Remember," Mar adds, "that was with the property owners under the impression I was out to build a rooming house or a hotel or something."

### Objector for Mar

Furthermore, Mar says, one of those listed as protesting the rezoning at the public hearing, a "Mrs. Watson," actually said at the hearing she would not oppose the plan Mar proposed, but would be against the construction of hotels and apartments. Houghtailing answered that there is no such thing as a "duplex" residence in the eyes of the commission, Mar says.

Mar stresses that he did not seek rezoning, but merely a variance.

Houghtailing answers that according to the commission practice; construction of a "duplex" indicates not a variance, but rezoning. And Mar rejoins, say-

ing this lead was given the commission by Houghtailing himself, in a letter about Mar's application.

If Mar had put his proposed use in writing, Houghtailing says, that of housing a sister and her children, he might have gotten the variance as a "hardship" case. Mar says that, regardless of the "hardship" issue, he feels he has a legal right to a variance.

Houghtailing says that the matter is one that should be settled in court. On this Mar is silent, though he is recognized as one of the ablest members on the C-C attorney's staff.

But he has expressed the opinion that it is not the function of government to drive every citizen into court to prove his rights.

In the meantime, the supervisors are studying all the documents concerning the application and denial to date.

## Among the Politicians

**THE BIG FIGHT** among local Republicans comes this week as precincts elect delegates to their Territorial convention. Most interest is centered on the contest of supporters of Mary Noonan and her opponents, under the leadership of Adolph Mendonca, the ultimate object of both being the chairmanship of the county committee. Earlier rumors that Miss Noonan may not run are now being laid to rest and her supporters are reported fighting tooth and toenail. So, for that matter, are those of Mendonca.

"If she didn't run," commented one old-timer, "the Republican Party would be split a couple of extra ways from what it is now."

**ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT** lobbyists of the "invisible government" was inadvertently omitted from last week's story on the subject. He is Ernest Kai, once attorney general, who talks for the insurance companies, and he's just as vehement as Eugene Beebe, Russell Cades, Nils Tavares and the others who fight any measure which gives workers something at any cost to the Big Five. One manner in which the attitude of insurance companies here is unique, as compared with the Mainland—they set up a protest against added benefits. On the Mainland, the insurance companies seldom if ever take such an attitude, merely waiting to see what benefits are required and then setting the premiums accordingly. But here, the same companies doing the insuring are often the ones running the plantations, or the industrial operation, and payments come out of the same packet. It's another proof of the "oneness" of the Big Five through interlocking directorates.

**A BIG UPSET** for the "invisible government" of Merchant Street came last Friday in the House when, to the surprise of most observers, HB 692 passed. That's Rep. Dupont's bill which allows workers injured in industrial accidents to choose the doctors who are to treat them: Messrs. Beebe, Tavares, Cades, Kai and the rest must have been fit to be tied as they watched Republicans like Reps. Yasutaka Fukushima and Clarence Shinamura voting with the workers and against them.

Strong credit was given by proponents of the bill to the efforts of amateur lobbyists who came off the plantation to tell their representatives what they wanted and to stay to see whether or not the votes went the way they were promised.

Right now, the bill looks like a good bet to pass the Senate. If it does, Gov. Samuel W. King is the most formidable block in the path of an added advantage for the working people. He's a very real block, too, for no man is more clearly owned lock, stock and barrel than the man who lent his name, prestige—and a little money—to the strikebreaking efforts of Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., in 1949.

**REP. DEE DUPONTE**, serving as chairman of the House committee on health, has operated this session with so much drive and skill and so much in the interests of the working people that already she is being touted to run for the Senate against Wendell F. Crockett—himself a legislator who has shown more sympathy for labor than most Republicans. Of course the session isn't over yet, and it's far in the future to be talking about the next campaign, but at this point, Mrs. Dupont has made a very strong impression.

**A TRAFFIC COP** who started talking tough to a pedestrian last week got the tables turned on him when his target, instead of submitting quietly, said: "I'm a senator. I walk where I please." The whole thing arose from an ambiguous signal by the cop which the pedestrian misinterpreted. At the end, the cop and Sen. John Duarte shook hands and went back to their respective jobs.

## Bina Mossman Defeat Seen As Change Of Pace Move By Noonan GOP Faction

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that when the voting came, Sen. Joe Itagaki and Sen. William "Doc" Hill may have voted against Mrs. Mossman's confirmation.

Sen. Hill ended early conjecture when he said later he had voted for Mrs. Mossman.

The move is said to have been executed because Gov. King ignored a recommendation of the GOP county committee that William Cummings receive the appointment.

### Nutter Easy Winner

Nutter, on the other hand, was confirmed by a vote thought to be 11-4.

Objections had been noised among Republicans, many of the Mary Noonan group, to the appointment of Nutter on the ground that he has had little political activity since coming here in the late '40s with the U. S. Engineers. At first he was connected with the designing department, later becoming head of that department. Then he became what engineers call "right hand" to Ben C. Rush, executive officer of the board of harbor commissioners.

When names for the job as head of the department of public works were being mentioned, it is said Ben Rush was offered the position but preferred to remain where he is and, instead, recommended Nutter.

Although local Republicans are still displeased with the appointment on political grounds, it is believed in some circles that Nutter has more political backing nationally than is generally known. It is said, for instance, that Attorney General Brownell was once the attorney for a firm with which Nutter was connected on the East Coast. Further local reports have it that there is also a tie between Nutter and the Brownell families by marriage.

Whatever the circumstances, it is believed that the Dillingham interests here, as well as Randolph Crossley, are not averse to the appointment and that it may be a token of peace between the King-Farrington group and those who have opposed the "Star-Bulletin coalition."

Democrats had previously announced their intention of voting to confirm Nutter, whether in the hope of further estranging the rank and file Republicans from their leaders is not known. For some Republicans were complaining openly that Gov. King paid little heed to their recommendations, citing the Nutter appointment as an example.

One possible candidate for the job who had strong backing was Edward "Blue" Kaaua, formerly district engineer on Hawaii, who has been a party stalwart for years.

## Accepted Stock To Get Lumber; Paid \$20 For Nothing

(from page 1)

for liberal views that his name got in the Roberts Report, said he and his associates were caught in a "squeeze" by the Big Five firms of Theo. H. Davies, Ltd. and Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. when they tried to get lumber, plumbing fixtures and bonding for the Veterans' Village project they were then building in Palolo Valley.

"What else could we do?" he asked. "We had to play ball."

His associates, who were also given two shares of stock each were Roderic Gudgeon, HGEA functionary; Kenneth W. K. Young, now an employe of the AFL; George Walker and George Teramoto.

### Story of "Squeeze"

While Akau's explanation might not satisfy longshoremen who fought many bitter months to win a substantial wage increase, it did much to explain the tactics of Big Five firms toward small businesses.

Before he received the stock, Akau said bitterly, he visited Lewers & Cooke many times in an effort to get the materials needed to push his construction. There he interviewed a high Lewers & Cooke official.

"He said he knew the firm had lousy public relations," Akau recalled, "but he was only one man and he couldn't do anything. At the same time the company was giving us the business. If you try to compete with them, that's what you run up against."

The stock was given, Akau said, not by a Big Five representative, but by a contractor in the same situation as himself.

"What could you do?" he asked again rhetorically. "If you didn't go along with them, you'd be on the street."

### Still Run By Big Boys

Indicating that he feels there has been a change in the situation since the 1949 strike, Akau added: "Nothing was organized then. Today there's the contractors' association. Not that it's much better. It's still run by the big boys. There'll not be anything much better until we get together and quit fighting each other."

Akau's startling disclosures pose a number of obvious questions regarding the character and practice of the strikebreaking firm, which was catapulted into the news last week by the testimony of Gov. Samuel W. King, its first vice president. Some of these questions are:

1. How many of the couple of hundred small stockholders listed as "paid" on the report to the Territorial treasurer were actually, like Akau and his associates, given the stock?

2. How many took stock merely because they were at the mercy of Big Five firms which were out to break the strike and the longshore union?

3. Does this giving of stock violate Territorial laws which prescribe the amount of stock that may be given for promotional purposes?

4. Is the incorrect listing of these stockholders as "paid" legal, or is it falsification of reports?

5. In view of the announced deficit of the company, who put up the money to redeem this stock at par value, in effect, paying small stockholders for the use of their names?

## King's Strikebreaking Firm Lost \$11,000 But Paid Stockholders In Full

By STAFF WRITER

Who gave the 1949 strikebreakers more than \$6,000?

Attention focused on the Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd. by the testimony of Gov. Samuel W. King in the Smith Act trial last week brings to light a number of facts about that company never published before.

One is that the stockholders were informed by letter, shortly after the strike's settlement, that there was no longer any reason for the existence of the firm, so it would be dissolved. They were advised to pick up checks to cover the amounts of their investments.

Another is that, despite a deficit of at least \$6,000 as shown on the company books, the stockholders were paid off dollar for dollar. Total stock paid off that way was \$16,800, obviously small financing for such an ambitious operation.

Papers of dissolution filed with the Territorial treasurer January 23, 1950 and November 7, 1951, leave untold the manner in which a loss of \$11,117.44 on the actual operation was paid. Some \$5,000 is explained only by "additional assessments," but no explanation is made as to who paid those assessments.

The remaining \$6,000 deficit and the manner in which it was paid remain parts of a mystery that could be cleared up only by officers like Gov. King, who was

a vice president and holder of \$200 worth of stock; President Raymond E. Adelmeyer, Vice President George S. Fujii, Vice President Roy C. Pullen and Treasurer-Secretary Chinn Ho.

"Purpose" Bared  
The letter to stockholders advising them of the coming dissolution, is not on file, but is confirmed by stockholders, themselves. It is in marked contrast of course, with the original announcement of the company that it intended to start a permanent operation, and not one merely for the period of the strike.

A list of small stockholders in the strikebreaking outfit includes some names surprising to many observers.

James A. Camp, for instance, who has attempted many a flurry in the Democratic Party, had \$200 in shares. So did Robert C. Killam, Pacific Laundry operator who fought off union organization of his own plant two years ago.

A larger investor in scab-herding was the Honolulu Sash & Door Co. which went for \$250 worth. Samuel P. King had only a modest \$20 in his father's "enterprise." Vladimir Ossipoff, the architect, had only \$10.

But the fact that everyone got his money back despite the deficit, leaves a mystery that could probably be solved only by powers of the "invisible government" that has run Hawaii's economy for generations.

## Thompson's Views Followed In Report By Senators On Hawaiian Homes 'Mess'

(from page 1)

of office administration, and of accounting."

● That the commission not grant leave to any employe to work elsewhere when his services are needed in the HHC office. This was apparently aimed at William Kuamoo, presently on leave to work in a legislative office, and a target of Thompson because of outside activities.

### Victory for Kekahuna

Whatever the merit of these recommendations, there was obvious evidence of progress in others which have harassed homesteaders for a long time, and which have curtailed the funds available to the commission. Two items represented a long struggle on the part of Lynch Kekahuna, Molokai homesteader, to win justice for his neighbors.

One was a recommendation that the commission investigate the claims of Molokai homesteaders from whose property buildings were moved, and payment to the homesteaders if the investigation finds it is justified.

Another was that a water tank taken from the Victoria Kaeo Adolpho lot back in 1945 by the commission be relocated on its original site "and compensation for rental, if any there is due, be paid to the owner."

### McGuire Alertness Recognized

One recommendation followed a situation first exposed months ago by the alertness of Commissioner Norman McGuire and first published in the RECORD. It is that the commission investigate the matter of free water given to the pineapple companies back in 1932 or thereabouts and make claims for payment therefor, if any legal claims exist and can be proved within the time allowed by law."

Only last year, following the strong representations of McGuire, did the HHC begin charging the pineapple companies for water.

Many familiar with HHC affairs are certain to see one recommendation as a step backward. This one warns the commission against any aid to homesteaders in the choosing of contractors because such aid might be "misconstrued by outsiders as an attempt by the commission or its employes to influence the homesteader."

### Backward Step

Because so many homesteaders have been bilked in the past by inefficient or unscrupulous contractors, the HHC has established a policy of trying to give homesteaders as much expert assistance as possible. Both Thompson and Ainoa, as well as most commissioners, at one time said they felt that was one of Thompson's chief jobs. It is felt by many that, despite certain individual errors, progress in this general direction was achieved.

Whatever the opinion of the commission on the report, one thing appears obvious—the evidence submitted by Thompson got a far better reception from the committee than did that of his critics.



MEET ME AT THE . . .

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## SMITH ACT TRIAL:

# Kimball's Anti-Japanese Statement Stuns Prosecution; Move To Dump Him Blocked

Richard K. Kimball, government witness, in an eager-beaver manner, used the witness stand in the Hawaii Smith Act trial Wednesday to sound off, with a serious look on his face, that he was a friend, a great friend of people of Japanese ancestry.

This got the prosecution in big trouble, though not the first on similar matters, and Chief Prosecutor John C. Walsh asked permission of Federal Judge Jon Wiig to withdraw the witness Kimball and to strike out all his testimony.

## Conflicting Testimony

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein opposed withdrawal of the witness.

The witness and the government attorneys had just been shown sworn testimony of Kimball given before the Roberts Committee on January 7, 1942.

This directly contradicted what Kimball said under oath in Judge Wiig's court, where he testified he had supported people of Japanese ancestry before the Roberts committee and the citizens' committee hearings held in early 1942.

The 1942 testimony said:

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

After showing Kimball the Roberts Report, Gladstein started posing his question:

"Didn't you testify . . ."

## Off Hook Momentarily

Gladstein's following words were drowned out by the shouting of Assistant Prosecutor Howard K. Hoddick. The defense attorney asked Judge Wiig to be allowed to finish the question but the assistant prosecutor continued to shout his objections.

"I wish to impeach the witness," Gladstein told the court. The prosecution's request to withdraw Kimball fell flat because it lacked legal grounds to support it. The admissibility of Kimball's testimony before the Roberts committee was argued by counsel for both sides.

Judge Wiig's ruling denied the defense the right to question Kimball about his testimony in 1942 and Kimball got off the hook—but not for long.

## Japanese Asked Kimball

Just before sessions closed Wednesday afternoon, Kimball went out of his way again to tell the court and jury in a long spiel that he had appeared before the citizens' committee in early 1942 in behalf of the Japanese people here who were afraid they might be "deported." He said he asked the committee



MR. KIMBALL

headed by Walter F. Dillingham, in hearings held in the Alexander & Baldwin building, that the Japanese be allowed to remain in Hawaii.

Gladstein asked if Kimball advocated that the people of Japanese descent be used on plantations during the day and be locked up at night.

Yes, Kimball replied, he had asked that the Japanese be "locked up at night." But, he added, the Japanese themselves had asked him that they might be locked up at night.

The defense attorney shot a question that had the prosecutors on their feet, shouting their objections. Gladstein had asked Kimball if he told the people of Japanese descent he had two months before told the Roberts committee the Japanese in Hawaii were disloyal.

## Couldn't Remember

The prosecution objected vociferously but the jury learned the nature of Kimball's statement before the Roberts Committee during this second attempt of Kimball to tell the court and jury that he was a friend of A-JAs and alien Japanese. Earlier, it had been excused when argument on the admissibility of the 1942 statement of Kimball took place.

The court adjourned with the defense asking Judge Wiig to hear argument this morning on the defense position that Kimball's anti-Japanese statements be allowed into evidence, in view of his self-serving statements before the jury.

Kimball, who operates the Halekulani Hotel, took the stand Tuesday to testify that the reputation of Defendant Charles K. Fujimoto as to loyalty to the United States is "bad."

The defense objected strongly that neither Kimball nor the persons he said he discussed Fujimoto with, know Fujimoto personally. After a long argument, Judge Wiig permitted the prosecution to ask questions along this line.

Kimball said a chemist at HC&S Co. on Maui, who graduated from the University of Hawaii, discussed Fujimoto's loyalty with him, among others. On cross-examination by Gladstein, Kimball could not give the chemist's name nor when he attended the university. Fujimoto was a soil chemist at the university and the jury has heard this.

## Kometani Denies

Kimball also testified that Defendant Koji Ariyoshi's reputation for loyalty is "bad." Among those with whom he said he discussed Ariyoshi's loyalty, in this community, he could name only one—Dr. Katsumi Kometani, who

he says knows the defendant. Dr. Kometani in discussing Ariyoshi said the defendant's loyalty is bad.

During the recess that followed immediately after this testimony, Ariyoshi called Dr. Kometani to ask if he knew him well enough to discuss his loyalty.

Dr. Kometani expressed surprise and told Ariyoshi he had never discussed his loyalty with anyone, that he had no reason to because the defendant's war record was good, and as to Ariyoshi's reputation for loyalty subsequent to the last war, he hasn't discussed it and that he never questioned his loyalty. Loyalty, the doctor said, is a difficult thing to determine.

There have been differences between the defendant and himself, the doctor said over the phone, but these were over city-county park board matters. Dr. Kometani was head of the parks board and Kimball was a member. He had never discussed Ariyoshi's alleged political affiliation. Kimball has shown him a couple of copies of the RECORD reporting park board activities, the doctor added.

## Backs Down

After the noon recess, Gladstein asked Kimball if he had contacted those he had named as persons who had discussed Fujimoto's and Ariyoshi's loyalty with him during the lunch period. Did he contact Dr. Kometani? Gladstein asked.

The witness, who had shown belligerence frequently, sunk low in his seat and stared at the defense attorney, with a cocked head. Gladstein pressed Kimball if he had actually discussed Ariyoshi's "disloyalty" with Kometani. Kimball backed down, said "no," not in those terms. He said they had discussed the defendant's alleged Communist affiliation.

While Kimball had said he had given Kometani numerous copies of the RECORD, he now admitted he had passed on a few. Gladstein asked if they were merely



JUSTICE STAINBACK

two. Kimball was not sure, but he said they were critical of the parks board. He had told Kometani "the whole paper is made up of Communist line" and to read it carefully. He himself read it "religiously," he testified. He remembered an issue with a story on a bath house at Ala Moana Park.

## Explains Communist Line

Further cross-examination brought out the fact that part of what Kimball took to be the Communist line was an article criticizing the lack of showers

# Price Not Listed As Engineer Here Despite Sign On Desk At City Hall

If Ralph I. Price, planning engineer with the Traffic Safety Commission, has a civil engineer's license, William C. Furer of the board of registration of engineers, architects and surveyors, has no record of it.

Further, by displaying a sign on his desk advertising himself as "Civil Engineer," Price may be in violation of Ch. 146, RLH 1945, Furer says. Last week the sign was still on Price's desk at the Traffic Safety Commission.

That law makes it an offense for a person to advertise himself as a civil engineer unless his license is on file. Furer says it is highly improbable that Price should have been employed here in an engineer's capacity since 1948 and still not register a license he acquired elsewhere.

## Was Required for Job

From civil service sources, it is reliably reported that mini-

num requirements for the position Price holds includes possession of a civil engineer's license. The position carried a P-3 rating, though Price has risen to P-4.

Last week the RECORD reported that attempts to confirm Price's statement that he attended the University of Pittsburgh have indicated that his statement, made on his original application, cannot be confirmed.

Chairman Mark Y. Murakami of the civil service commission said Price's application is still being investigated, but that the commission is not yet ready to take action.

Price was originally employed during the tenure of office of D. Ransom Shernetz, former civil service personnel director, who also employed K. C. Warford, a controversial figure who posed as an engineer and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and who was proved, upon investigation, to be neither.

and other facilities in the public bath house.

Kimball's strike-breaking activities during the 1949 dock strike, reported in the RECORD, was denounced by him as distortion. He was called a "strike-breaker" in the article and his views were quoted. The article made no difference on his bias against Editor Ariyoshi, he said, because there is just so much a person can hate a person and he had reached that point with Ariyoshi. He earlier testified he had never met the defendant.

The prosecution began putting on its rebuttal witnesses last Thursday, beginning with Governor Samuel Wilder King.

King was put on to testify that Defendant Jack W. Hall's reputation for loyalty is "bad." Cross-examination brought out that King had represented the Oahu Sugar Co. which had engaged King to be its real estate agent in selling 100-150 houses and lots. Hall had opposed this sale at an exorbitant price, claiming that the ILWU members on the plantation had paid for the houses many times over in rental and perquisites deducted from their pay. King admitted that his rate of commission depended on the prices of the properties.

The longshore strike of 1949 was gone over and King's role as a leader of the scab outfit, Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., was brought out.

King testified that he has no knowledge that Hall and the ILWU had opposed him in political campaigns. He repeated that he has no personal bias against Hall.

Ex-Governor Ingram Stainback, the government's second rebuttal witness, told the court and jury that his left ear was bad. This ear, which was toward the judge, he said he turned to politicians. He frequently gave gratuitous remarks and apologized that he had not heard that Judge Wiig had sustained objections. Not only the defense but the prosecution attorneys stood up to cut off the remarks of the present justice of the Territorial supreme court.

Justice Stainback testified that Hall's reputation for loyalty is "bad." He further testified to the following:

● He discussed dismissing the Reineckes from their teaching positions in January 1948. He corrected his testimony during defense questioning, that it is true that Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke had been dismissed two months prior to that date.

● That Defendant Dwight James Freeman's name was in the Roberts Report. He later looked

for it and said it was not there. He placed Freeman in the Democratic Party and on cross-examination, retracted this testimony.

● That he had never heard of Communist activity in Hawaii prior to the spring of 1947.

● Denied he began attacking the ILWU and alleged Communists after the Democratic convention failed to support him.

● Said he asked Hall to resign as police commissioner and he dictated a letter which Hall signed. It was shown that there is only one letter—that which Hall wrote and which exposed Stainback for using political pressure on Hall to get political support for his candidate for delegate to Congress.

● Testified he could not recall giving Keyes Beech of the Chicago Daily News an interview where he said his discovery of Communist activity here coincided with the ILWU's refusal to support him at the Democratic convention. He was shown Beech's article and the justice insisted he could not recall giving the interview.

● Remembered writing Amos Ignacio a letter. Ignacio led a revolt against the ILWU in 1948. Stainback recalled that he quoted in his letter to Ignacio what President Philip Murray had said on union matters in a Time magazine article.

● To a great number of questions posed by defense attorneys, Stainback answered he had "no recollection." This became monotonous.

Jack B. Guard, who appeared as a character witness for Hall, took the stand as a witness for the government to "clarify" and "augment" his testimony given in March. He said Hall's reputation for loyalty is "bad" while in earlier testimony he had said that the defendant's reputation for honesty, integrity and loyalty were in all respects, good.

Questioning brought out that he had been pressured and that he had met with a prosecution attorney four times, for an hour on each occasion, merely in preparation for his change of testimony on this matter.

Grueling cross-examination elicited from the witness that he suggested to his attorney, Arthur G. Smith, he should inform the defense about his new position. His attorney took him to the prosecution and both Smith and Assistant Prosecutor Rex McKittrick told him it was not necessary to inform the defense.

Smith is the Big Five attorney who gave Ichiro Izuka, a prosecution witness, \$1,500 to put out the Filipino edition of his "Communism in Hawaii," which was written for him by Arnold Willis, NLRB regional director here.

## HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday  
by  
Honolulu Record Publishing  
Company, Ltd.

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T. H.  
Entered as second-class matter  
May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at  
Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of  
March 3, 1879.

No "Stomach Ulcers"

Lockout Soup Kitchens Show Up Co. Propaganda

You mention "stomach ulcers" among locked out workers at the Waialua Agricultural Co. and they'll come back with an answer—Dr. Frank H. Hatlelid.

They don't mean that Dr. Hatlelid has ulcers of the stomach. They say the plantation doctor has given the impression to the public that the workers and their family members are afflicted by this ailment.

Spearheads Attack On Workers

Recently he wrote in the plantation organ, Waco News, that Waialua community was "struck by a sudden increase in flareups and complications that have resulted from the present state of uncertainty and concern on the part of these members of the plantation working force—the resulting anxiety, having contributed in a great measure toward the breakdown in the health of these unfortunate patients."

Then he went on to explain the treatment for stomach ulcers, which includes proper diet, control of excess acids in the stomach and "elimination of such factors as worry, tension, mental strain, etc."

If he had stopped there, say some workers, Dr. Hatlelid might have convinced a few that ulcers might suddenly have become a grave problem since the lockout two months ago. But the doctor used his column to spearhead the plantation attack against rank and file leaders at Waialua whom he accused "are callous enough to have little or no concern for the health and well-being of their fellow humans."

That's hitting way below the belt, say rank and filers. Most Waialua Unit 51, ILWU, leaders shake their heads, say they generally thought well of Dr. Hatlelid and until his uncalled-for blast for the company, they regarded him as a square shooter.

"Rash of Stomach Ulcers"

Like rumors, Dr. Hatlelid's remarks soon assumed balloon proportions. Ray Coll Jr. of the Honolulu Advertiser, picked them up and his April 28 column started this way:

"There's a rash of stomach ulcers out at Waialua Co.'s sugar plantation. Since February of this year there has been little or no work going on. The mill is shut down; there is no harvesting, only a bit of weeding and irrigation."

Coll accuses the workers of slowdown, just as the company does. The workers say the company wants to force a three-

piece contract on them to speed up production. For nearly two months they have asked the management to meet in negotiations with their representatives. Meanwhile the company has locked out employees.

The challenge posed by the company is being met with quiet confidence by the workers. This sentiment runs up and down, and you feel it especially in the soup kitchens located in scattered camps amidst waving sugar cane.

Ask Credit Be Stopped

While the bosses go to merchants, telling them to stop credit to locked-out workers, the employes run four soup kitchens and three sub-kitchens. You don't find "worry, tension, mental strain, etc." but militancy and solidarity.

In various camps the workers have their headquarters, simply built for the warm weather, with sides made of woven coconut leaves, and tarpaulin roof. The sentiment and morale of the workers are reflected by the orderliness of their makeshift headquarters.

The headquarters assign kitchen helpers, both male and female. The bulletin boards carry names of those on kitchen, police, firewood gathering and other duties for every day of the week. The police, on shift, are on duty around the clock. The headquarters are also gathering places and some off-duty workers play chess, others music and still others knit fishing nets.

In almost all camps where Filipino workers predominate, portraits of Jose Rizal, the revered martyr, hang in the headquarters. In the bare one-room offices with dirt floors sprinkled with sand, Rizal's photograph is about the only decoration.

Credits Cooperation

The camp headquarters are the links of the nearly 800 workers with the Unit 51 office. But the busiest centers are the soup kitchens which feed hundreds of adults and children both lunch and supper.

Masao Uyeno, a 37-year-old father of three daughters, runs the soup kitchens. He is an electrician by trade but now works in the welding shop. He was also at one time a carpenter.

The responsibilities of the kitchen committee chairman are challenging, he says, and gives credit for the smooth operation to rank and filers who cooperate.

"I'm no cook. You ask my wife," he tells anyone.

Built Kitchens, Mess Halls

His job is broad. With assistance he prepares the menus, supervises buying, construction of soup kitchens, writes out the supplies for each kitchen every day and coordinates the work of those on his committee.

All the soup kitchens had to be built, since the company does not permit use of any hall, even the recreation hall at Pump 3 Camp, which the workers built on their own time with material they obtained from army surplus.

The three sub-kitchens obtain prepared food from the main soup kitchens. The longest haul is from Kawaiiloa soup kitchen to No. 3 Pump Camp sub-kitchen, a distance of five miles. Those who haul food get car allowances of one gallon of gasoline for every 14 miles and a quart of oil for every 168 miles.

Gunichi Yamamoto transports food to Kemoo Camp 4 from No. 1 kitchen; Benjamin Bellasteros and Juanito Labarias haul food to Halemano Camp from No. 1



Part of Kitchen No. 4 staff, with Patricio Erroc (left, kneeling) and Masso Uyeno (left, standing).



MR. UYENO

kitchen, says that these people still have resources. They can come to the soup kitchens if the lockout continues.

"The spirit of cooperation is very good," he said.

To Ragasa, Chef Hisao Nakamoto of No. 1 kitchen; Chef Bonifacio Bumanlag of No. 2 kitchen and Chef Basilip Palobon of No. 4 kitchen, talk of "a rash of stomach ulcers" falls flat.

Gov. King's Words vs. The Big Five's

(from page 1)

for the maintenance of your office other than moneys officially paid to you by the United States government?

WALSH: Objected to as immaterial.

GLADSTEIN: It goes, if I may say so, to motive and credibility and bias, and I have some questions to ask along that line later . . .

★ ★ ★

(Colloquy between counsel takes place)

THE COURT: Just a minute, gentlemen. I fail to see the materiality of the question, Mr. Gladstein.

GLADSTEIN: I don't like to disclose my object during cross-examination. I am perfectly willing to approach the bench or state it in the record, but not in the hearing of the witness. I don't think that's fair to the defense. It is a very simple question that he can answer "yes" or "no," whether or not he received any other funds.

(Gladstein drops the subject and returns to it later)

GLADSTEIN: Governor, are you quite certain that when you were a delegate to Congress you didn't ask for funds from any of the Big Five, so-called, in the Islands, to supplement your official income?

(Here Walsh objects)

THE COURT: I fail to see the materiality. The objection is sustained.

GLADSTEIN: Did you know Roy Vitousek in his lifetime?

KING: Quite well.

GLADSTEIN: He was chairman of the Republican Party for some time?

KING: For several terms and on several occasions.

GLADSTEIN: He was also head or one of the chief members of the law firm that represents one or more of the factors, the Big Five factors?

(Walsh's objection is overruled)

KING: Yes, that is correct.

GLADSTEIN: Alexander & Baldwin, to be correct?

KING: I believe so; I am not certain what factors he represented.

GLADSTEIN: They were members of the HSPA, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association?

KING: They were that.

★ ★ ★

GLADSTEIN: Isn't it a fact that you requested of Mr. Vitousek that Alexander & Baldwin or his clients among the Big Five sugar factors should provide you with funds for the maintenance of yourself and your office as a delegate to Congress?

KING: No such request was ever made by me or Mr. Vitousek.

GLADSTEIN: Was it made to someone other than Mr. Vitousek?

KING: No.

GLADSTEIN: Was it made on your behalf and at your request?

WALSH: Objected to as immaterial. This does not go to the . . .

GLADSTEIN: I would like to say that I am correct about this. Any interests, any business connection that the witness had with those who in the political field have been on the opposite side of the fence from Mr. Hall (Defendant Jack Wayne Hall) and the ILWU for years would tend to color the testimony of the witness, at least in the minds of the jurors, and they are entitled to know what connections and tie-ups the witness has had with those who are . . .

(Walsh objects, saying the matter is "immaterial")

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.



Cooks scooping chop sui out of a large pot for the serving table.

## Gadabout

CHARLES KENDALL says that, contrary to a report published in this column last week, he is not an applicant for Dan Ainoa's present job as executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, even if Ainoa should be out of that job. Our source was apparently influenced by the fact that Kendall was an applicant at one time for the position of assistant to Ainoa, back before John C. Thompson was appointed. The report that Ainoa might be removed came originally from Senators investigating the commission, who had also suggested that he be assigned, instead, to a job in which his engineering background would be put to use.

★ ★

DAN AINOVA, if he should care to take the work, could probably hire out for one of those \$10,000 per session lobbying jobs mentioned by the RECORD last week. Among seasoned legislators, Ainoa is rated as tops as a lobbyist for whatever bills he plugs—some give him an efficiency rating of 100 per cent. Generally, his lobbying in the past has been for some measure desired by the C-C board of water supply, where he was formerly employed, for the Hawaiian Homes Commission, where he is now, or for the Hawaiian Government Employees Association of which he is a founder and a member of the board of directors.

★ ★

ONLY FOUR DOORS from where an aged man was shot to death two weeks ago on Aloha Drive is a sort of dormitory of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—of the type that goes around questioning union people, a la Burress and Condon. These "crime busters" do their bit most Saturday nights toward maintaining the street's reputation for gay parties—all on expense accounts paid by you and me, no doubt.

★ ★

THE MIND of Hawaii's "invisible government" is revealed by Kyle Palmer's long editorial in Sunday's Advertiser on Harry Bridges. Palmer doesn't pretend to be sure of much of anything about Bridges except that "whether imprisoned for his associations or rejected for his pretensions, he should be eliminated."

Mostly, it appears, Palmer is upset because Bridges, despite the years of harassment by certain government agencies, refused to

kowtow before a committee of the U. S. Senate last week, and refused to express any fear of Hawaii's Big Five. Aside from the usual twisted conception of the bosses that Bridges is, himself, the ILWU, Palmer says very plainly what the Big Five really thinks—"We can't buy him and we can't scare him. He must be eliminated."

But thousands of working people of Hawaii's docks, plantations, mills and canneries will have something to say about it, too.

★ ★

WHEN A passerby the City Hall saw a man throw a piece of crumpled paper into a parked automobile, he reprimanded: "That's a hell of a thing to do!"

How could he know it was only WKB conscientiously refraining from throwing the scrap on the sidewalk—the car being the one Bassett drives himself. It was one of those times when virtue had to be its own reward. Obviously the casual observer didn't get it.

★ ★

A MAUI MAN visiting the legislature this week (not on behalf of TPA) recalled a wartime story of the Hawaiian Airlines that illustrated something or other.

An AJA woman of his acquaintance, he said, hurried to the airport here to arrange quick transportation to Maui when she heard her son was seriously ill there. Told there was no space, she sat down disconsolate. Then she saw a haole woman attempt to purchase a ticket on the same plane, receive the same answer, but then receive a ticket. The AJA woman stormed back to the window and protested that it looked to her as if she were being made the object of discrimination. The ticket agent gave in and arranged passage for her, but the story still has a sad ending. Her son passed away as a result of the illness.

## More, Lihue Trains

(from page 1)

cated is a pair of drop gates that make it difficult, if not impossible, for a car to run onto the railroad tracks until a train has passed.

But the gates would be far more expensive to the Lihue Plantation than the warning system presently in use. Nevertheless, Kauai visitors to Honolulu predict that before long the Kauai County government will take steps toward getting the Lihue Plantation to put a more effective system of protective devices into effect.

Three and a half-million U. S. workers struck for better conditions in nearly 5,000 strikes last year, which figure was only 35 less than that in 1946.

## Oka Had It First

If James Perry had read Wilfred Oka's sports column, he would have known months ago of the tie-in between Boxing Promoter Ralph Yempuku, and Perry's manager, Sad Sam Ichinose.

Tuesday, S-B columnist Joe Anzivino, interviewed Perry on the latter's disillusionment with his recent trip to Japan and his discovery that he was fighting for Yempuku and not under the sponsorship of a newspaper, as he says Ichinose told him.

Oka has written of the co-promotions between Yempuku and Ichinose for months. Sports fans cannot afford to miss the "Sports World" column by Wilfred Oka, on Page 6 of each edition of the RECORD.

## Prison Insiders Tell Different Story About Sundstrom's Beating

(from page 1)

out, but about 7 o'clock in the evening when lights were still on, and was not because Sundstrom's walking around kept anybody awake. The fight took place, it is said, in an area not far behind the lieutenant's desk.

The inmate believed implicated in the assault is Frederico Borges, a man who has been disciplined at various times before for fighting. Sundstrom is reported to have suffered a fractured finger as well as bruises about the face.

Willie Knight's Fight Recalled

The incident, presently being investigated by Federal officials since it involves a Federal prisoner, recalls another incident of fighting involving Federal prisoners a week or so earlier. That was when Willie Knight, convicted on a narcotics charge, was believed to have stabbed another inmate whose testimony played a part in Knight's conviction.

At that time, Deputy Warden W. P. Moltz reported to the House committee on institutions that two knives of the kitchen type were found, though neither was in the possession of Knight. Some members of the committee queried as to whether or not the kitchen, under present practices, might not be a chief source of weapon supply for inmates.

## Dockers, Love's, Are Only Unbeaten Teams In ILWU Softball Loop

The Longshore and Love's Bakery nines remained the only unbeaten teams as the newly organized ILWU Oahu Softball circuit moved into its second week of play with another triple-header at Monsarrat Park Sunday morning.

Scores of Sunday's games were: Love's Bakery—15, Universal Motors—3; AmCan Club 102—16; Regional Jets—8; Longshoremen—11, CPC Club 56—8.

Catcher Ryoshin Nakama of the Longshoremen, slammed out a homer and a pair of doubles to pace the stevedores in their second straight win. Jackie Colobong of Longshore also had three hits, including a circuit clout.

Wilfred Itagaki was Love's biggest threat with four safeties, as the Bakery boys rapped out 14 hits in their lopsided victory over Universal Motors.

J. Velles of AmCan led the Jet-Club 102 tilt with three hits.

Next Sunday's games are: Club 102 vs. Club 56; Jets vs. Universal Motors. The Longshoremen and Love's will not play.

## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



## PRESS AGENTS AND PROMOTERS TO BLAME FOR CARTER-COLLINS FIASCO

The Jimmy Carter-Tommy Collins fistic fiasco has been getting a terrific roasting from people all over the country. Terms like "slaughter," "legal mayhem," "legalized assault and battery," "gross mismatch" and the like have been used to describe the one-sided "championship" bout that was won by the rather inconsistent champion, Carter. Collins, a native of Boston, where there is a decided concentration of Irish residents, has been built up by the press-agency of sports writers, TV announcers, magazine writers, sob sisters, etc., as another Irish Hope. Boasting of a string of kayo victories created by setups and careful matching, Collins was eventually blown up to contender size. The promoters took advantage of the loyalty of the Irish to an Irish fighter and it was a natural that the championship bout should be held in Boston.

After being given a great ballyhoo as a fight for the world's lightweight championship, with the Irish angle played up to the limit, the fight went on. But this was only the approach to the pin prick that was to deflate the balloon of Tommy Collins.

Sports followers know the rest of the story—the Irish Hope was blasted nearly out of the Boston Garden and floored so many times that even the number of his trips to the deck became a national issue. There have been pros and cons on whether the referee did his job, but the fact remains that after all, Collins was no match for Jimmy Carter. The same press agents who helped build up the Irish Hope were the ones yelling the loudest on the beating Collins took. This was because of the complaints of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public made soon after seeing the fight through TV. And they were loud and vociferous! Taking their cue, it was only a follow-through for the sob sisters, press agents, et cetera, to start passing the crying towel. And the tears flowed like beer.

For Tommy Collins, who wore the green Shamrock of Erin at the start of the fight, wore only the black and blue of a beaten gladiator at its finish. Passing the buck to the referee or to other officials doesn't take one little bit away from the guilt of the real culprits—the press agents who built him up! Another balloon busted!

IN PRACTICALLY THE SAME WAY that Boston Tommy Collins was fattened for a slaughter, Aladino Gusman was "blessed" in being the fair-haired boy of local promoters and sports writers. In all honesty, Aladino was an untried fighter being pitted against mediocre boys who considered being kayoed by Gusman as just another payday. The myth of his punching power was built up at every turn by press agents who wrote the pre-fight blurbs and aftermaths.

When Abel Donnell was matched to fight Aladino, there were many fans who knew the game, who felt that Gusman was now meeting a fighter unlike his former handpicked opponents. Pre-fight publicity had Gusman favored by all the praise-agents on the basis of his so-called "punching power." Last Tuesday night, Donnell, a preliminary fighter, exploded this myth and deflated the balloon of Aladino Gusman, blown up by the sports writers. He won a decision over the highly touted "Kohala Klouter" in an eight-round main event at the Civic.

At eight rounds, Abel Donnell was a much better conditioned fighter than Gusman, who weakened measurably in the last three rounds. The officials who scored the fight gave a unanimous decision to Donnell, although the fight was scored very close, with Referee Louis Freitas checking in with 11 to 10, Judge Frankie Gomes, 11-10 and Judge Bill Pacheco favoring Donnell 12 to 11.

There were two cancelled bouts announced before fight time. They were the Roy Higa-Rudy Artuyo bout, with the statement at fight time that Rudy had failed to show for the weigh-ins. The other bout which failed to materialize was the Ray Apana-Richard Choy match, called off because of injuries suffered by Choy, presumably in training.

At prelim time, Tommy Lee, otherwise known as "Spider Lee," was hurriedly matched with Pete Kapukui in a middleweight scrap and, wonder of wonders, Tommy won on a kayo when Pete had a change of heart and refused to fight after two and a half minutes of the first round. "Fast Buck" Kapukui never had it so good collecting a night's pay by just refusing to continue, and Lee was a most surprised fighter in being on the winning end with so little work. Quick action by the commission on the Kapukui case.

In the second prelim, Bobby Sanders, moved out of the Sad Sam Ichinose stable and now being handled by Tony Garnier, won on a TKO over Ernest Sylva, who had an eye injury in the fourth round, and who could not continue. In the third preliminary, Ray Apana and Dalfus Brown met for the umpteenth time and fought a tame draw. Please! no more rematches of that pair!

Larry Cantiberos TKOed Bobby Acosta in the semi-final when Referee Freitas stopped the bout after Acosta had been floored for a five-count in the sixth. The official felt that because of injuries to both eyes, Bobby shouldn't be allowed to continue.

## SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

A goodly crowd saw the 1953 Interscholastic Track Championships last Saturday at Punahou. In one of the closest meets in years, Punahou eked out a 59-58½ victory over Roosevelt, who fielded a well-balanced squad. Mid-Pacific's Reginald Doi was a surprise winner in the 220 when he upset Rudy White of Roosevelt, who was favored to win both the 100 and the 220. Doi's time was 23 flat for the 220. Peter Lombard of Roosevelt, ran a good heady race to win the mile run over a tough field of competitors. Irrespective of the rather slow times, the "do or die" spirit was rather high and this made for excellent spectator interest.

BOB MATIAS and Milton Campbell, two topnotch decathlon stars, will be the stellar attractions at the Rainbow Relays come May 16, at Alexander Field, Punahou. This you gotta see!

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VETERANS APPROVED

# A MAN MUST STAND UP

XXVII.

## Aiko Comes Through Fighting

To be catapulted from the obscurity of the classroom into being one of the 10 big news stories of the year was an ordeal for both my wife and me, but especially Aiko. I had always liked study more than teaching. Aiko, on the other hand, had spent her entire life in the classroom; she loved teaching and she loved children and in turn, was loved by her students. So, when we saw that teaching was closed forever to us—for we had no illusions as to the outcome of a case in which the governor was giving the orders—it was a very hard blow to my wife.

Yet Aiko took the blow with more firmness, she met it with more of a resourceful fighting spirit, than I did. I had always known that my wife sympathized, understood and got along with people better than I did. In this crisis, the "Reinecke case" itself and the years of adjustment that followed, I learned to respect her as a more adaptable, courageous fighter than I am.

Our colleagues in the teaching profession gave us about the same sort of support that I had anticipated, or maybe a little less. When the governor issued his threat, we took care to file as candidates for delegates to the HEA (Hawaii Education Association) convention. Usually there is little competition for this duty, since the convention falls during the Easter vacation. So frightening to teachers, however, is the mere finger-pointing of "Communist" that the Reineckes received in this referendum just 6 per cent of the votes.

### Teachers Were Under Strong Pressure

This at a time when the lay public by the thousands, were signing petitions for our reinstatement. We got 9,500 signatures on the petitions and could have multiplied the number many times over had there been the forces to circulate the petitions every day.

Expecting our hearing to begin on the date originally set, December 18, 1947, we scurried about securing character witnesses. In most walks of life it was not difficult to get them. Among teachers, it was a different story. One man, who had been my housemate at Honokaa and my colleague for nine years, was so frightened that he refused even to sit down and discuss the case with me.

Aiko, who had been a leader among the teachers of Waiālai School for 10 years, was surprised and distressed when she found, among the dozens of teachers, only one with the courage to appear publicly for her. Being more cynical than Aiko, I was not surprised when certain of my colleagues at Farrington High gilded the lily of communism by gossiping that I was about to divorce my wife and marry the one teacher there who was taking an active part in our defense. Mrs. Edith Field Keen, another Farrington teacher—one of the three teachers who finally appeared in our behalf—told the School Board flatly that teachers were under pressure and scared to testify.

### Jamieson Report Suppressed by HEA

Governor Stainback frankly wrote that our hearing was intended as an exposure of Communists in the ILWU. By a series of lucky breaks, the hearing was postponed for eight months, when the ILWU had recovered from the intrigues and revolt of Amos Ignacio. Our attorneys, Bouslog and Symonds and particularly Richard Gladstein, took the initiative from the beginning. What had been planned as a Roman holiday with the Christians fed swiftly to the lions, turned into a contest in which the Christians bit the lions oftener than the lions bit the Christians. Ichiro Izuoka, the local star witness, was shown up as a self-righteous little liar, inventing and discarding stories on the spur of the moment.

At the very beginning of the case the HEA declared its neutrality. It did, however, hire a lawyer, now Judge Ronald E. Jamieson, to observe the hearing and report if we were getting a fair trial.

Mr. Jamieson's report was distinctly unfavorable to the School Board and pointed out the bias of certain of its members. He reported that there was no evidence of disloyalty or any sort of misconduct on our part; that there was no complaint against our teaching but plenty of evidence that it was satisfactory; and that there was not even a convincing showing that the Communist Party in Hawaii was the monster painted by the Territory's imported "expert," Louis Budenz. Since Izuoka could not even say if he knew my wife to be a Communist, the Board's decision to fire her had only one leg to stand on, her refusal to answer the question, "Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

The executive board of the HEA voted not to make Mr. Jamieson's report known to HEA members, as to do so would be challenging the School Board. —JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)



Dr. Reinecke

# Judd Appeals To Mayor To Grant Hitchcock Leave

A "jurisdictional" leave for Capt. Edward Hitchcock of the Honolulu police was requested of Mayor John H. Wilson this week by Governor Lawrence Judd of American Samoa. Judd, who originally sought a leave from the police commission for Hitchcock, this time apologized to Mayor Wilson for not approaching the matter through the proper channels.

Hitchcock was last week refused a requested leave of absence for one year in order to become director of public safety in Samoa, on the appointment of Gov. Judd. The civil service commission, in refusing the request, said it could not justify such a leave as being in the interest of the city and county of Honolulu.

# FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

Washington will step in—not to help the Africans win independence, but to see to it that the "democracies" of the "free world" maintain their colonies in Africa and domination of the native peoples. And the plain, unvarnished truth is that we have also joined in the financial grab. At least a billion U. S. dollars, in both Federal and private funds, are now invested in Africa.

Here's how it's described by Edwin A. Lahey, noted correspondent, writing in the March 18 edition of the powerful Chicago Daily News:

"Imperialism would be a nasty word to describe our own expanding interests in Africa, but the list of American projects to develop the vast mineral resources of this continent suggests that the 19th Century imperialism of England, France, Belgium and Portugal in Africa is child's play by comparison.

"But the whole business is distressingly complicated by the presence of a good many million natives, whose labor is needed for the digging, and who are clamoring, with varying degrees of militancy and viciousness, to be elected to membership in the human race."

It is this persistent "clamoring" that the young men of Hawaii may some day be called upon to help silence with guns and bombs.

The government now owns 88,623,288 pounds of surplus butter which the people passed up for cheaper oleomargarine.

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# SAM KING'S BIG FIVE MONEY

(from page 1)

ling and other Democrats—followed the usual pre-ILWU plantation pattern. This article, however, deals only with the source of Delegate Sam King's funds, how his campaign expenses were reported and how Big Five-GOP leaders evaded an accounting of them.

Such a Look Backward is unusually timely in view of Governor Sam King's emphatic—but highly nervous—denial under oath last week in the course of the Smith Act trial, that he ever received Big Five funds towards maintaining his Washington office while a delegate to Congress.

Strictly speaking, Mr. King may not have accepted Big Five money in 1934 to maintain his Washington office, but there is no doubt that he accepted Big Five money in order to get there in the first place. According to their own sworn testimony, the following gentlemen each donated for the exclusive use of Mr. King:

- H. Alexander Walker, Manager American Factors.....\$850
- Richard A. Cooke, President C. Brewer & Co..... 850
- John Waterhouse, President Alexander & Baldwin..... 850
- Frank C. Atherton, President Castle & Cooke..... 850

The summary of Mr. Atherton's testimony set forth in Mr. McCandless' brief in the case leaves no doubt (1st) that Sam King was short of cash, (2nd) that the Big Five supplied the cash, and (3rd) that Sam King used some of the money after he got to Washington.

## How Could Sam King Enter Halls of Congress As Free Agent?

"About the middle of December, 1934," testified Atherton, "I contributed \$850 through Mr. Winne for and on behalf of Samuel Wilder King, but whether it was for his political campaign I do not know. Mr. Winne said Mr. King had some bills he wanted to clean up before he left the Islands and asked if I would help do so. Mr. Winne said Mr. King had some bills outstanding that he was anxious to meet, and he had taken his family to Washington and he needed some financial help. The sum was given as a direct outright gift. I do not know the aggregate amount that was made up to defray Mr. King's expenses, but my impression is that it was somewhere around \$3,000."

Asked Attorney Fred Patterson, author of the McCandless brief: "How any man can expect to enter the halls of Congress as a free agent of the people whom he is supposed to represent when he takes with him over \$3,000 that has been handed to him by the men who directly represent the corporate interests of his district, is hard to believe."

It's true that Mr. King claimed that \$1,900 of the \$3,400 he received from Mr. Winne went "to clean up the political expenditures" and that he gave Winne his note for the remaining \$1,500. But this was a "payable on demand" note and 16 months later, it was still undemanded and unpaid. Something like Jack Kawano's notes, one gathers.

Sam King not only relied upon Big Five friends to pay his personal bills; he literally owed his election to them. John B. Guard, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, estimated that the party spent around \$40,000 in the primary and general election campaigns. King, though unopposed in the primary, ran up heavy bills as advance advertising for the general election. Of this \$40,000:

- \$4,000 was contributed by Mr. Walker (for the general election only).
- \$4,000 was contributed by Mr. Cooke.
- \$4,000 was contributed by Mr. Waterhouse.
- \$4,000 was contributed by Mr. Atherton.
- \$4,000 was contributed by John E. Russell, president of Theo. H. Davies & Co.

## Money for King Drawn On AmFac Account

H. A. Walker, AmFac manager, at first testified that his \$4,000 went directly to the Republican Central Committee for Sam King's use. He then changed his testimony to say that it was for the benefit of all the candidates. He refused to say if his total contributions, to the primary as well as the general election fund, amounted to around \$15,000.

On advice of Eugene H. Beebe, Mr. King's counsel, Walker refused to answer whether his salary had been increased or whether AmFac directors had paid him outright a sum in excess of his salary, so that he could make the GOP contribution. Mr. Walker admitted that he was not a very rich man and had given the \$850 to Sam King because Republican Central Committeeman James P. Winne had asked him for it.

The \$850 in question was paid by check drawn on American Factors, endorsed by Walker and Winne. Sherwood M. Lowrey, treasurer of AmFac, "upon being asked to produce Mr. Walker's salary account, which he had been subpoenaed to bring with him, testified that Mr. Walker had no salary account and refused to produce any books or records showing the amount of salary paid to Mr. Walker."

## Winne Took Off; Others Reluctant To Answer

James P. Winne could not be subpoenaed since, contrary to his usual practice, he had secretly booked on a Matson steamer and slipped away to the Mainland, leaving no forwarding address.

John T. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse's son and treasurer of the Republican Territorial Committee, refused to produce the com- (more on page 8)

## King's Aid Sought for Majors and Palakiko

Consideration of Gov. S. W. King for John Palakiko and James Majors was asked by the Hawaiian Homesteaders Improvement Club April 19 in a letter signed by the president, Mrs. Helen Kanahale.

The letter reminded the governor the club has gone on record to ask mercy in the case of the two young men who still face the death penalty after conviction for the slaying of Mrs. Theresa Wilder five years ago. "All we are asking," says the letter, "is that you commute the sentence to life imprisonment instead of hanging." The letter also reminds the governor that the club has gone on record favoring the abolition of capital punishment in the Territory, and supports a Bill to that effect introduced by Rep. O. Vincent Esposito.

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**Frank-ly Speaking**

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

**MUST WE FIGHT IN AFRICA?**

It is not at all impossible that the young men of Hawaii may, at some time in the future, be called upon to shoulder arms and fight against the Africans. That is why we need to know the truth about what is happening in the great Dark Continent instead of swallowing the propaganda of a Robert Ruark or a colonial power.

Last week in this space I talked about Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kikuyus, Kenya's largest and most advanced tribe. He and a number of others, charged with being heads of the Mau Mau society, have been jailed. Actually, tens of thousands of Africans have been imprisoned and hundreds have been killed by European authorities. But the matter is still far from settled.



MR. DAVIS

The real trouble is the way in which 200,000 Europeans have grabbed the land and dominated some 6,000,000 Africans and a sprinkling of Indians. The white masters have consistently turned deaf ears to the Africans' pleas for equality or even elementary justice in their own land.

Back in 1922, the East African Organization was formed. The first political organization among Africans in Kenya, its chairman was soon arrested by the European rulers. When members gathered to protest the arrest, they were fired on and dispersed by the government. The chairman was then deported.

**Demand for Land Titles, Education, Representation**

Shortly afterward, the Africans tried again. They formed the Kikuyu Central Association, which had the specific approval of all Kikuyu chiefs. This organization called for land titles for Africans which the white government had swept away, abolition of land leases to non-natives inside Kikuyu lands, agricultural education, and permission to elect three Africans and two Europeans to represent African interests in the legislative council.

In 1939 this group, along with the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association, protested the grabbing by whites of Kavirondo land for gold prospecting "without adequate compensation."

A few months later, an order by the European masters went into effect stipulating that Kenya highlands were to be reserved for whites and that from then on it would be illegal for Africans and Indians to own land in those areas. When this was protested, leaders of the Kikuyu were arrested and deported from Kenya.

**Suppressing Rather Than Correcting Evils**

Since World War II, the Africans have tried again by legal means to win their rights. They formed the Kenya African Union, headed by Jomo Kenyatta, which has spearheaded the fight. They have pointed out to the European rulers that there is widespread and bitter resentment caused by landlessness, hunger and oppression, and stated this resentment should be removed by granting the just demands of the Africans.

The colonial rulers saw that the Kenya African Union was getting stronger by the day and that Kenyatta had a wide following. So instead of trying to correct these evils, the European rulers banned all meetings of the union, suppressed the Africans' publications, closed their schools, and ordered the arrest of Kenyatta and the entire leadership of the Kenya African Union.

This was when the bitterness and anger against the Europeans broke into the open. Many observers doubt that there is any such society as Mau Mau, saying that the Europeans invented the whole thing as an excuse to use armed force against the Africans' rebellion.

**There Is Need for Justice—Now**

Currently, the white authorities are spending some \$700,000 daily or \$4,900,000 per week to crush the Kenya African liberation movement. This sum, incidentally, is double the amount spent annually for African education!

You also know about the resistance against the white supremacy government of Malan in South Africa. There is also seething unrest in Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and other colonies; there are riots in Morocco. Unless there is some effort made to give justice to Africans, the whole continent could suddenly burst into flame.

Should that happen, you may be sure that  
 (more on page 7)



**Looking Backward**

**SAM KING'S BIG FIVE MONEY**

(from page 7)

mittee's records "on the ground that they might be incriminating." Questions were put to him regarding contributions from the Big Five, moneys spent in Sam King's campaign and whether he had personally solicited any funds. To all of them young Waterhouse's answer was the same: "I refuse to answer on the ground that it may incriminate me."

His father, on the advice of counsel, refused to state how much money he had contributed to the GOP or Sam King during the primary campaign.

John E. Russell of T. H. Davies, likewise refused to state whether he had contributed during the primary campaign.

Richard A. Cooke of C. Brewer "declined" to answer whether he had given money to Mr. King during the same period.

Frank C. Atherton of Castle & Cooke, on advice of counsel, gave the same answer.

Samuel Wilder King was no more willing than his backers to reveal the sources and disposal of his campaign funds.

**McCandless Charged King With False Statement**

By Federal law, a candidate for the delectatship was limited to campaign expenditures of \$2,500. Samuel Wilder King did not feel himself strictly bound by the law. He filed two sworn statements of his expenditures and both, charged McCandless, were false, and fell far short of what he actually spent.

According to the statement filed with the clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, Sam King's expenditures came to a mere \$2,474. According to the report he filed with the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, his expenses were double that sum, or \$4,866. But, in the face of hostile witnesses and King's obstructive attorneys, Fred Patterson and Link McCandless dug out enough figures to be able to say:

"... the undisputed testimony in this case shows that after the date of the primary election the contestee (King) received contributions of at least \$11,172.80, none of which were mentioned in his sworn statement filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, and expended at least \$6,095.15, which, after deducting excludable items in the amount of \$1,252.00, left expenditures of at least \$4,843.15, an amount nearly twice the sum of \$2,500 which he was lawfully permitted to spend under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act."

Neither King nor his account books were available so that it might be learned which set of figures—if any—was the right one. When his office manager testified, the following dialogue took place:

"Q. You were asked to produce the checks and receipts and other documents of Mr. Samuel Wilder King in connection with the last general election. Have you produced those? Ans. He has them.

"Q. He took them to Washington? Ans. He is supposed to have taken them.

"Q. He told you he did, did he not? Ans. Yes."  
 Sam King, requested to send the records back from Washington, did not oblige.

At his hearing before a Congressional committee in 1936, the Delegate testified that he had destroyed all checks and cash memoranda: "I think I tore them up and threw them into the wastepaper basket aboard ship." They agreed, he said, with the ledger sheets of his business which he produced for the committee.

Since Sam King and his attorneys had had more than a year to make sure that his ledger sheets agreed with what he claimed his campaign expenses had been, they were able to persuade the committee that he had made no willful misrepresentations. One gets the impression that some of the Congressmen felt Sam had been a little clumsy, but after all, he had already served in Congress for a year and he hadn't doctored his expense account more than was customary in elections. They let him keep his seat.

So here he is today, Governor of Hawaii, and character witness against Jack W. Hall.

**NOW THE B-R-S COMMITTEE**  
 McCarthyism and McCarranism hit closer to home last week as the Justice Department splattered the virus of fear on 62 organizations.

They were labeled "subversive" in the attempt to infect the membership of such organizations with fear.

Such proscribing of organizations is the most vicious form of official mass intimidation, engaged in by anti-democratic and anti-labor elements.

Just as the U. S. Supreme Court was about to hear argument on the appeal of the case of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt—all officials of the ILWU—the attorney general's "subversive" label was slapped on the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.

In the past, the Communists were singled out for attack. Then came the assault against such organizations as the Civil Rights Congress. Then followed militant trade unions and progressives. The target broadened.

The pattern is old. It is taken from the same cloth of Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Zaibatsu Japan.

The fact that more organizations are put on the "subversive" list indicates the effort to strike fear has not succeeded as well as the architects of official intimidation had hoped. The Truman administration placed 192 on the list. Eisenhower's Justice Department has added 62 more and the grand total is 254.

In persecuting Harry Bridges, in the manner described by an eminent jurist as the extreme example of "man's inhumanity to man," the economic royalists of this country hoped to isolate him from the workers. While the persecution of this militant labor leader went on, he has directly helped more than 20,000 people in this Territory alone in winning a fuller and more decent life.

And so the persecution continues and intensifies, and it brings to life a counter-move, that of the workers to defend Bridges. The attackers now turn their muzzles against the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.

So it goes and the attack reaches closer to home—the prime target—the broad strata of democracy-loving Americans whom the economic royalists and their racist and reactionary henchmen like Rankin, Eastland, McCarthy and McCarran want to infect with the virus of fear.

But they will not have their way. There is no panic because the few in power use their privileged position to tar and feather people who demand extension of democratic rights. There is fear and hysteria in certain quarters, certainly. But in contrast to this there now is noticeable a great awakening of millions in the labor movement who are beginning to see the dangerous and fatal road being bulldozed by the Smith, McCarran, Taft-Hartley and such Acts.

The pending Goldwater-Rhodes bill, which would determine which unions are "subversive," has alarmed AFL and CIO leaders. President George Meany of the AFL, charges that this bill not only would eliminate so-called "Communist-dominated" unions but all unions.

With the un-American attacks hitting closer to home, the task, as always, is not to take cover but to take up the challenge to preserve dignity, self-respect and Constitutional rights. There is no other way. The bell tolls for everyone.