

Sinclair Hints Retirement

HAWAII'S OUTSTANDING JURIST

Metzger Grain Dealer at 20; Engineer on Hilo Breakwater

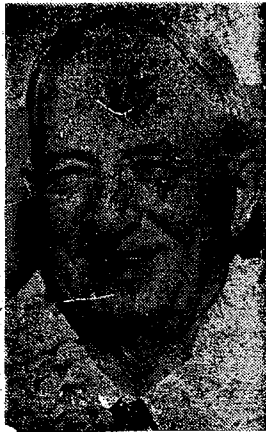
When Federal District Judge Delbert E. Metzger sold land and property as a realtor and worked as a grain dealer back in Kansas in 1895, when he was 20 years old, no one ever thought that one day he would become a nationally famous jurist.

People in Hawaii remember him for the legally sound and courageous stand he took in face of threats of the repressive military government during the last war.

Supported By Supreme Court

They remember him for his opinion during the 1949 longshore strike when he differed with his colleague, Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, and censured the dock seizure by the Territory as a means to end the strike by "the employment of strike-breakers."

The "Governor's (Stainback) interest was chiefly confined to (more on page 5)



JUDGE METZGER

Castor Bean Bonanza On Mainland; Pioneered On Homesteads By Wagner

Imagine wearing castor oil treated shoes that last 10 years, or walking on kitchen linoleum that outlasts you, or running your automobile for 17,000 miles on one change of oil and still find the oil as good as new.

That's in the cards as farmers in 10 states have started producing castor beans, and more are getting interested as the new crop is a bonanza, with the government guaranteeing against losses and eager buyers grabbing all that the planters can supply.

\$5,000 Rather Than \$840

And here in the Territory, Charles Wagner, who recently received 40 acres of Hawaiian homestead land on Molokai for experimental planting of castor beans, is saying he can guarantee the homesteaders \$5,000 a year rather

than the \$840 they now receive from the pineapple companies who use their land (RECORD March 27).

Mr. Wagner, well known here as an architect, said that he now has about 200 acres of castor bean plantings under his control. He has plants on Hawaii, Maui, Molokai and Kauai. On Hawaii, he has plants on the Saddle Road, to test their behavior at high altitude. On Kauai, Mr. Wagner told the RECORD, he has plants on the beach for experiment in salt air and low altitude.

An average plant takes from eight to nine months from seed to first harvest. The average life of a plant is five to ten years.

Castor oil, which youngsters re- (more on page 3)

Watanabe Has Civil Service Rules Four Months; Can't Say When He'll Finish

By STAFF WRITER

Four months have passed since the Territorial attorney general's office received the new civil service rules from Arthur Akina, personnel director of the Territorial Civil Service department, yet Michiro Watanabe, head of that office, who is processing the rules personally, will not make a prediction as to when he will have them finished and ready to present to Governor Oren E. Long.

The rules, agreed upon at last winter's Territorial conference

of civil service commissioners and personnel directors, will become official if and when Gov. Long signs them.

In view of the coming political campaign, the rules are of more than usual interest, since their status will determine the scope of political action open to government employees.

Maybe By July

Mr. Watanabe says he hopes he will have completed his work on the new rules in time for the next Territorial civil service conference (more on page 7)

Will Be 65, 66, Or (U. of Me. Says) 70 Next Sunday

Karl A. Sinclair, Honolulu city and county engineer, has a birthday next week, June 15, and it appears that simple event may touch off a surprising controversy.

Mr. Sinclair says he will be 66. The records of the University of Maine, where he graduated in 1904, give his date of birth as 1882. If the university is right and Mr. Sinclair wrong, the engineer will be confronted by mandatory retirement.

That is a prospect the gruff old official apparently finds not displeasing.

Hints Retirement

"I have been getting fed up," he says, "for the past three or four months. I'm getting tired of being called a crook every time I try to stop some chiseller from taking (more on page 7)

Hall, Atty. Bouslog To Speak At ILWU Public Defense Rally Here

The facts behind the current attacks against the ILWU and its leaders will be brought to the public here in Honolulu in a defense rally to be held Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Central Intermediate School.

Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, will be the principal speaker at the rally sponsored by the Hawaii ILWU Union Defense Committee. The committee includes Longshore Local 136, Sugar-Pineapple Local 142 and Miscellaneous Local 150.

The program includes speeches by ILWU Attorney Harriet Bouslog Sawyer, Donald Jones, small businessman and World War II veteran; Simeon BagaSol, veteran longshoreman, and Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the RECORD. Musical selections will be provided by the ILWU orchestra.

Police Eye Strippers

Police sources indicated this week that local burlesque entrepreneurs may expect closer official scrutiny in coming months and that the strip-tease especially may give grounds for police action.

Although one such case was made by the police some months ago and resulted in acquittal of the accused Beretania Follies, some legal minds hold that another case, involving possibly a different act or even a different house, might result in a reversal of that ruling.

The law, as put forth in Sections 7108 and 7112, R.L.H., gives a clear basis for prosecution of strip-tease artists, some lawyers say.

Currently operating in burlesque are the Beretania Follies and the New Century Club, 43 N. Hotel Street.

Kane's Shooting One In Long Series Of Harry Lundeberg's "Cannibalism"

"Sign SUP or die!"

That was a sign posted on the bulletin board of the SS Indian Bear last year by Harry Lundeberg's goons in their effort to raid the Marine Cooks & Stewards through their paper front, "Marine Cooks & Stewards—APL."

No one signed and no one died, but the goons did slug the chief steward of that ship. Last year, too, other SUP goons beat an MCS member named Frank Lee with chains on board the President McKinley.

Last year, a group of SUP goons, who won themselves the name of the "Filthy Five," beat up men on the Alaska Bear when they refused to sign Sailors Union of the Pacific cards and threatened the lives of others to such an extent that their conduct became the

(more on page 7)



MR. LUNDEBERG

\$1,800 Was Stambler's Commission For One Day Selling Houses for T. H.

When Auctioneer Louis L. Stambler finished selling 15 housing units on the condemned land along the proposed mauka arterial highway May 20, he earned \$1,804.75 for what was, in the minds of many people, a single day's work. That figure represents five per cent of the sale price the units brought, and Mr. Stambler received a five per cent commission.

Actually, Stambler's gain was something less than that figure and his time expended somewhat greater. Sources in the Territorial highway department, for whom Stambler was selling, estimate that he spent \$250 for

advertising and that he was occupied for the better part of two additional days in studying the houses—perhaps more.

But despite such qualifications, rival auctioneers feel Stambler, formerly prominent in right wing Democratic politics, got a good thing, though they do not hesitate to acknowledge that he is an able auctioneer.

Maybe \$4,000 In July

The enterprising auctioneer and surplus dealer has an even better thing in store July 1, reliable sources say, when he will sell another group of houses in the Old Waialea Road area. The commission (more on page 5)

Gov. Long Concerned Over Wayne Film; Mayor Gets Complaint; IMUA Paid Off

Concern over the possible effect of the John Wayne movie, "Big Jim McLain" for Hawaii and her people, was expressed last week by Governor Oren E. Long.

In a letter acknowledging receipt of a resolution against the movie passed by the Hawaiian Homesteaders Improvement Club, Gov. Long wrote:

"I agree with your organization that it would be most unfortunate if the picture in question should give a false interpretation of the people of Hawaii, or if it should get in the way of statehood, or be derogatory in any other way to the residents of this Territory.

"While I have been assured by the people connected with the production that the over-all effects of the picture will not be detrimental to Hawaii, I am, and will continue to be concerned (more on page 3)



GOV. LONG

Horsemeat Sausage: Miners Hit Ceiling

"The present gang of Truman OPSers—acting in haste but never repentant—for no sound reason at all have authorized the addition of horsemeat to sausage—which is an open invitation to crooks and parasites in the slaughtering and meat processing game to rob the cat and dog food supply and route it to the family table."

This blast came from the United Mine Workers in their *Journal* June 1.

THE EDITORIAL in the mine workers' publication complained that the OPS action repealed long-standing practices of the Agriculture Department in meat inspection. The public did not know, it said, that the OPS had the power to set aside the standards of pure food inspection.

Said the *Journal*: "Precooked meats at best are of questionable quality when labelled as mixtures of beef and pork—and that goes for the big majority of allegedly reputable processors as well as the thousands of fringe diluters and users of all the poorest grades of meat products."

SAID AN OPS spokesman to the Federated Press: "The recent ruling was made necessary because 'many processors have historically used horsemeat in sausage mixtures and the former OPS ban on the use of horsemeat worked a hardship on them.'"

Blasted the *Journal*: "... Another strand-out in the the Truman administration policy of the people be damned."

Cuba: Workers Hit Cut In Sugar Crop

Half a million sugar workers are beginning to mobilize against the threat of a possible restriction of the next sugar harvest. Vice Secretary-General Conrado Rodon of Sugar

Disturbing rumors that the down to only aid his union

will hold an emergency meeting to discuss a possible general strike. Starvation would result, he stressed, from restriction of sugar plantation operations.

Steel: For Bosses, Big Pay Increases

U. S. Steel President Benjamin Fairless, received a \$58,279 pay increase last year, a handsome reward for his shrewd and clever work in preventing the steelworkers from getting not even a penny increase during the year. This was far, far more than he needs to keep up with the rising cost of caviar and yachts, with enough left over to line his pockets and salt away plenty for posterity.

WITH FAIRLESS, were other Fat Cats who purred as the big stakes were divided. U. S. Steel's board chairman, Irving Olds (since retired), took a \$45,000 increase in 1951, raising his total take to \$219,116. Director Enders M. Voorhees took the same increase as Olds, making his year's pay \$219,516.

At Bethlehem Steel, the board of directors voted to slash Board Chairman Eugene Grace's pay by \$7,669, but this was a very thin slice, for Grace still drew \$456,652 for the year.

BUT \$7,669 is twice as much as the annual earnings of an average steelworker whose United Steelworkers Union is now out on strike, after the Supreme Court ruled that the President's seizure order of the steel industry was unconstitutional. Earlier, before the seizure, the Wage Stabilization Board recommended a wage increase and a slight increase in the price of steel. The industry balked and Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson, also balking, resigned.

President Truman this week asked Congress to pass a seizure law but legislative

Hi-lights of the News

pressure was on him to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law.

The steel strike was in full swing with nearly 650,000 basic workers out.

THE UNITED FRONT lobby of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other industrial interests pressured against the steel seizure legislation and, for anti-labor laws.

The House judiciary subcommittee June 4 considered half a dozen bills censuring Truman for his seizure and banning future seizures. The Smith bill, authorizing Federal receivership for unions, was still before the House armed services committee. The Morse bill, giving Congress the duty of intervening in labor disputes, was before the Senate labor committee, and the House labor committee continued its hearings designed to demolish the Wage Stabilization Board.

A-Bomb: Itching To Use It In Korea?

American Air Force officers captured by the North Koreans and Chinese volunteers were talking, some of having dropped germ bombs, and now Lt. John Quinn has revealed in a statement that was broadcast by Peking radio May 4, that he had attended a lecture on the A-bomb, besides getting a briefing on the germ bomb.

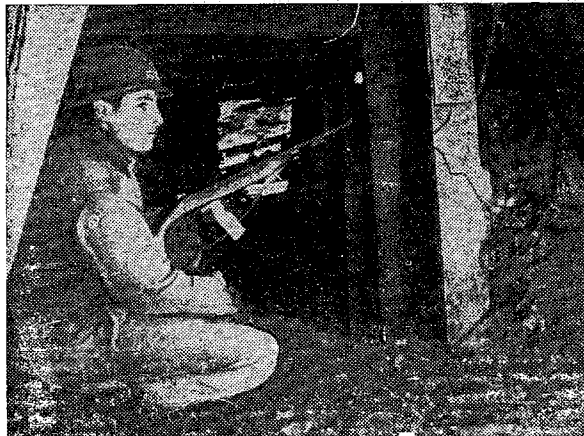
LT. QUINN'S statement said that he had attended an "important and secret" lecture Dec. 15 on atomic warfare with 25 other navigators and pilots. He named some of them. All of them were instructed in:

"... the different sizes of bombs, the different ways of their exploding, the different rays, especially gamma rays, and how to protect ourselves."

In mid-May, the Associated Press and the United Press reported that 10,000 U. S. troops were getting frontline training in atomic warfare.

FOR SOME TIME the Pentagon has been giving out information, apparently to prepare the people's minds on the use of A-bombs in Korea. Sometimes the information handed out said the new A-bombs would make the Hiroshima type seem like a teaser. At other times it said that the A-bombs were not that fearful, only more devastating than other bombs.

Robert S. Allen in mid-March, reported that the Pentagon was "seriously considering" the use of A-bombs in Korea, and said the feeling was that "the only way peace can be established in the Far East is to either destroy or cripple the war potential of Red China."



TROOPS TRAINED FOR ATOMIC WAR—Operation Mushroom is the name given to the training program in which American troops in Korea are being trained to fight possible atomic war. Here Pfc. Richard J. Ellis of Pittsburgh, guards tunnel leading to underground room. (Fed. Pix)

Depression: Few Will Argue About It

U. S. News and World Report, in a pitch to get subscriptions, asked people to read the magazine, to be prepared for tough times when they come.

"There are not many people left nowadays, who will argue that the U. S. is depression-proof. There's too much evidence to the contrary," the Report said. And it continued: "Once the armament program slows... when Government spending is cut back—there's bound to be a 'setback' which will effect each one of us. The chances for avoiding its effects are slim. But the chances are good of being ready for them, of preparing now for what will come..."

BIG INDUSTRY was applying its strength to pass anti-union laws to atomize the labor movement. The CIO and the AFL top leaders, who supported the war program and the anti-red hysteria and purges, who held the big bosses' hands when the Korean war seemed to brighten the economic pathway, now felt the strong rank-and-file pressure from below, for they have given poor leadership.

Stockpile: The Real Story Behind...

The simple fact behind the steel industry's lack of excitement over the strike is the near-record stockpile of steel which is expected to last from 30 to 60 days.

IN CLEVELAND the American Steel Warehouse Association reported that steel supplies have been climbing at about ten per cent a month for the past four or five months.

"That steel users aren't getting overly excited about the latest steel walkout is borne out by the steadiness in most steel prices in the open market in various cities," the *Wall Street Journal*, June 3, said. It reported that in St. Louis one warehouseman found no bidding up of prices and quoted him as saying a "two weeks strike wouldn't hurt anything."

THE STOCKPILING came from lack of buyers of goods on the consumer front and this was felt strongly way back where basic steel is produced. *Iron Age*, national industry weekly, reported that less than 20 per cent of the steel output is earmarked for government contract work.

Sales of consumer hard goods dropped, while steel production rolled along this year at the near-record annual rate of 105.5 million tons. Chief users of steel had more than they could use. In the first four months of this year, auto output ran about 31 per cent behind the similar 1951 period;

washing machine sales dipped 31 per cent, sales of irons dropped 51 per cent, refrigerator sales were down 43 per cent and home freezer sales dropped 45 per cent.

Koje: Barbaric POW Treatment

The truce was being torpedoed in Korea and there was a growing feeling that the tripping of the hammer was being done from this side. The *New York Times*, May 28, found in London:

"... **A WIDELY HELD** suspicion that the U. S. itself wants to forestall an armistice for the present and is using the POW issue as an excuse... The Korean war, never popular in this country, is growing even more unpopular and the American conduct of it is constantly more suspect."

In Washington, high officials have been saying that the prisoner repatriation is the only obstacle left in the truce negotiations and their admission showed that the popular feeling in London is correct.

THERE IS NO POW repatriation issue—that is, if Washington lived up to the covenant of the Geneva Convention, to which the U. S. is a signatory. The Geneva covenant on POW treatment outlaws any POW screening.

With all the talk of humanitarianism and freedom and the playing up of the fact that the U. S. subscribes to the Geneva covenant, the U. S. is violating it, prolonging the war in Korea and brutally slaying POWs.

THE HOAX of the voluntary repatriation was exposed last week in the *REC-ORD*, quoting from such a conservative magazine as *Time*.

To spread the onus of the brutal POW treatment, the U. S. commanders in Korea assigned a contingent of Canadian troops to Koje.

Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner welcomed the Canadians and instructed them thus: "If you get into a fight (with a POW), slash him, use the butt of your rifle, give him the knee in the groin."

THE CANADIAN government quickly sent a formal protest to the State Department for sending its troops to Koje as guards. In the British Parliament, former Premier Attlee and other Labour MPs severely criticized U. S. administration of the POW camps.

This week General Boatner sent in 750 Americans of the "Angels from Hell" combat team to attack 6,500 North Koreans in Compound 76. AP reported a "rip-snorting two and a half hour battle" that made a shambles of the camp. Thirty-one prisoners were reported killed and 139 wounded. A North Korean Colonel Lee Hak Koo, a leader of Compound 76, was treated in a manner Asians who have long despised white imperialism, will long remember. An AP account said:

"**RUGGED** paratroopers grabbed him (Lee) by the seat of the pants and walked him 'frog-legged'—on hands and knees—out of the compound."

The POWs have refused screening and the U. S. has refused to repatriate all prisoners. This was the root of the POW conflicts.

While all this was taking place, U. S. dailies were generally quiet about the International Red Cross report which raises a serious question about the allied screening process. It was so hot to handle that the text of the report was not made available in English. It covered the Feb. 18 clash on Koje when 69 POWs were killed and 142 wounded, when allied troops tried to re-screen POWs with the use of bayonets. The report indicated there was nothing voluntary in the process.

THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN, June 5, reported: "Newspapers whose reporters had been forcibly kept from contact with Koje POWs, tried in vain to get copies (of the Red Cross report). Finally the report—omitted from the (Red Cross) publication's English supplement, with Western government spokesmen continuing to deny all knowledge of it—appeared in the *Red Cross' Revue Internationale* published in Geneva."

Castor Bean Bonanza On Mainland; More On Gov. Long Pioneered On Homesteads By Wagner

(from page 1)

luctantly took by the spoonful, has become a "Cinderella oil" and the Pageant magazine for June has an article by Lester David which says that the oil is a wonderful chemical adaptable for an amazing variety of uses.

It is being used in jet planes because petroleum oils couldn't take all the heat generated by the high-powered engines and still do a lubricating job. Di-octyl sebacate, the synthetic lubricant from castor oil, can take heat and Arctic cold, because it won't break down under high temperatures nor solidify in a frigid climate.

Because castor oil is an excellent dispersing agent cosmetic manufacturers are using it in "kissproof" lipstick.

"It is one of the most remarkable toughening agents ever discovered," writes Mr. David.

I. M. Colbeth, president of the Baker Castor Oil Co., the largest and oldest processors of the oil, told Mr. David that many products can now be made from castor oil and its derivatives—the only hitch is not enough raw material.

Vast Peacetime Potential

The demand is great for this bonanza product and while the U. S. produces about 150,000,000 pounds of oil annually, this year the military requirements alone will hit 200,000,000 pounds.

Castor oil has a tremendous market in production for peace and a few items from those Mr. David mentions are:

- Paints which will dry almost at

once and will never fade, because the use of a modified form of castor oil makes it quick-drying, and blended with other oils, gives the paint a high degree of color retention.

- Motor oil which keeps an automobile lubricated for two years.
- Mr. Colbeth once ran his automobile for 17,000 miles after filling its crankcase with a compound of castor oil and mineral oil. After 17,000 miles, the oil "was as perfect as the day he put it into the vehicle."

Mr. Wagner says the Pageant article, which names many products, does not give half the number of uses for castor oil.

Homesteaders Take Interest

The current price of castor oil is 10 cents a pound, and this rate is guaranteed by the government. Formerly, castor beans were imported from Manchuria, Africa, India and Brazil. Today's emphasis is to grow what this country needs and the Agriculture Department has been asked to institute a program to cultivate 200,000 acres.

Farmer's in 10 states—Texas; California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky—are finding the new crop profitable.

On Molokai, as Wagner's project progresses, more homesteaders are taking an interest in castor bean production and the pine companies which use their land for a small sum are reported to be watching closely the new interest of the Hawaiians.

Struggles of ILWU Benefit Many—Hall; Smith Act Plot Against People—Bouslog

(from page 1)

about it until I have seen the picture."

The resolution had protested the fictional spy-saboteur plot of the movie as described in Wayne-Fellows publicity handouts, as a libel against local people who are portrayed in spy-saboteur roles. The resolution also compared the hysteria created by such movies with that created by movies made prior to World War II, using similarly false stories of spies and saboteurs among Japanese and AJA residents both here and on the Mainland.

Many Complaints To Wilson

An answer was also received from Mayor John H. Wilson, who had earlier commented on the movie's plot by saying that if he were a Congressman and believed what he saw in the movie, he wouldn't vote for statehood.

Mayor Wilson wrote the club: "Your attitude in this matter is perfectly understood and I must inform you that I have heard many complaints. I think you are justified in your protest."

Both letters, as well as mere acknowledgments from the statehood commission and the C-C clerk, were addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Krusynski, secretary of the club.

IMUA Gets Cash

Last week, Actor John Wayne, prior to departing for Hollywood with his company, handed a \$200 check to a representative of IMUA, whose organ, "The Spotlight," has supported the filming of the movie.

The payoff was reported in local dailies, though releases did not indicate whether or not the \$200 was all IMUA received from the "Big Jim McLain" producers. This check, the releases stated, will be turned over to a fund-drive IMUA is starting, with a goal of \$38,000.

Gavien A. Bush, who served as chairman of the territorial Republican convention, was unanimously elected chairman of the Big Island Republican county committee this week, a post he has held since 1942.

The struggles and many-sided gains of the ILWU membership have also brought benefits of increased business to the small businessmen and higher income and living standards to plantation supervisors, Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, told an estimated West Maui crowd of 500 under Lahaina's famous banyan tree Saturday morning.

If the ILWU is weakened by the present attack on it through the Smith Act prosecution, the first result will be a cut in wages and a fall in living standards affecting many, Mr. Hall stressed at the rally supporting Hawaii victims of Smith and McCarran Acts persecution, sponsored by Units 31, 41 and 42 of Local 142, ILWU.

He emphasized the need for the ILWU, now bearing the brunt of the opposition locally to the Smith and McCarran Acts, to win allies in the struggle against them.

Mr. Hall was one of four speakers at the rally.

Court of Public Opinion

Attorney Harriet Bouslog Sawyer stressed the need of winning the battle of the Smith Act in the court of public opinion.

While explaining that there are difficulties in reaching the people, she pointed out that "progress has been made in Hawaii toward the defeat of the Smith Act, but not enough." She mentioned the growing opposition to the Smith Act on the Mainland among powerful and conservative groups, and locally, of the failure of plans to disrupt the ILWU through the arrest and speedy conviction of Jack Hall.

"The Smith Act," Mrs. Sawyer declared, "is the kingly in the plot against the people—the whole plot of war, of back-breaking taxes, of lower living standards, of anti-labor legislation, of deportation of aliens, of destruction of free speech and assembly. This plot will fail if the people of America and Hawaii show that their love of peace, democracy and freedom is greater than their fear of communism."

She emphasized that "If we win the battle of public opinion before the Smith Act trial, the twelve men on the jury will not vote to convict Jack Hall and the other six defendants."

Makes Point of Loper

Simeon Bagesol, prominent in the longshoremen's local since 1936 and now threatened with deporta-

tion under the McCarran Act, spoke in Hilo, and Dr. John E. Reinecke, one of the Smith Act victims, described the other defendants briefly.

"Different as they are in personality, they all have one quality in common, and that is courage," he said.

"You will find them standing erect, for if once you begin stooping, next you get down on your knees and then on all fours, and finally you end by crawling on your belly in the dust," he told the gathering.

As an example, he pointed to Dr. W. Harold Loper, superintendent of public instruction, who testified at the Reinecke hearing in 1949 that a teacher has the right to believe in Marxism and direct a Marx study group, if only he does not join the Communist Party. Then Dr. Loper deplored the fear planted among teachers by un-American activities committees. In 1952, having stooped lower in every crisis, he has reached the point of forbidding distribution on school premises an ILWU pamphlet containing only quotations from historic American leaders.

Bagesol Helped Maui ILWU

Mr. Bagesol, whose long history of labor activities goes back to the plantations of many years ago, described his "deportation" from Maui by a provost marshal, working hand in glove with plantation interests, when he and four other longshoremen tried to organize sugar workers in 1944. That "deportation" was quickly ended, since the provost marshal was removed. Mr. Bagesol and the other dockers returned to complete their job of organizing.

Mac Yamauchi, prominent figure in West Maui union and community affairs, was chairman of the rally. He presented a check for \$200 to Dr. Reinecke. The fund was raised for the Hawaii Committee for Smith Act defendants through the sale of sweetbread in the West Maui community.

As a token of personal aloha, each speaker was presented with a case of pineapple juice, a box of Kaanapali pineapples and a carton of Lahaina's Hayden mangoes.

Besides the speakers, among the guests were Mrs. Yoshiko Hall and Steve Sawyer.

The rally was followed by a hekkia dinner at Waianai Village, attended by about 200 people.

Why Does Glover Dodge Figure Review? Mayor Wilson Asks; Still Backing Fong

Mayor John H. Wilson, reiterating his support of Auditor Leonard K. Fong in the latter's fight to keep from paying Contractor James W. Glover nearly \$80,000 "excess costs" on a Bingham Tract sewer project, in a statement last weekend indicated something of the keen interest he has taken in the controversy from the beginning.

"Several meetings were held," wrote the mayor, "at which the three appointive officials and Mr. Fong, Mr. Glover or his representative, were present. I sat in on many of those meetings and I say frankly, that I was not convinced the controller was right and Mr. Fong was wrong."

"Because of this disagreement in the municipal family on officials, is it not fair, then, that Mr. Glover should prove the justice of his claim in the courts while at the same time, Mr. Fong be permitted to submit his evidence against the payment of the claim? To make payment without complete justification would, in my mind, set a dangerous precedent."

Opposes Own Appointees

"So far, Mr. Fong has been refused by the courts of the Territory a chance to submit his evidence. He is now appealing to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco to grant him a hearing. I am supporting his appeal. In so doing, I am not agreeing with three officials who are my appointees."

Mr. Wilson adds that the fact that Fong is an elected official and is "not of my political faith" makes it especially incumbent upon him to see that the wishes of the people be carried out.

Fong has not been allowed to present his evidence because of legal technicalities surrounding the type of suit brought by the contractor, the mayor explains.

"If the contractor is so sure of

the correctness of the amount, of his claim," Mayor Wilson concludes, "why is he not willing to permit the auditor to show the court where an error has been made?"

100 Hear Mrs. Fujimoto Tell of Fight Against Smith Act By Varied Groups

The Smith Act indictments are not directed against the seven local defendants as individuals but at what they stand for, Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto told about 100 guests at the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress party held last Saturday night at the Marine Cooks & Stewards hall.

Mrs. Fujimoto, who is one of the seven defendants in the Hawaii Smith Act case, said that the charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government are "false and ridiculous."

Fought for Betterment

The defendants have all contributed in the fight to extend democracy to a larger number of people in Hawaii, she said, and mentioned the trade union activities of Jack Hall, ILWU regional director in the Territory. Others she named were Koji Ariyoshi and Jack Kimoto of the Honolulu RECORD; Dr. John E. Reinecke, now a research worker and for 19 years a public school teacher in Hawaii until he and his wife, Mrs. Aiko Reinecke, became the first victims of the thought control hysteria in local government employment.

Mrs. Fujimoto named another defendant, James Freeman, as a long-time labor organizer among construction workers both here and on the Mainland, and Charles K. Fujimoto, formerly a research chemist at the University of Hawaii before he became chairman

of the Communist Party of Hawaii.

Today, one does not have to commit any crime to be arrested and threatened with a five-year jail sentence under the Smith Act, Mrs. Fujimoto explained. One becomes a target of government prosecution only by exercising his constitutional right of free speech, by criticizing the war program, by fighting for economic gains through militant trade unions and by advocating progressive changes to bring general betterment, she added.

Opposition to the Smith Act is growing, she said, and mentioned the CIO, AFL, independent unions like the ILWU and MC&S, prominent educators, clergymen, editors of daily newspapers, artists and writers, professionals and minority groups joining their voices against the Act.

Repeal of the Smith Act can be brought about by the protest of an increasing number of people, Mrs. Fujimoto said, and pointed to American history to show that reactionary and undemocratic laws have been repealed by such actions.

The gathering held to honor the Smith Act defendants enjoyed a program of dancing, refreshments and entertainment.

Attorney Meyer Symonds, a Smith Act case defense counsel, was a guest at the HCRC party.

Claude White, HCRC chairman, was master of ceremonies.

UNION DEFENSE RALLY

● Sponsored By Hawaii ILWU Locals

● At Central Intermediate School Auditorium

Emma St. — Between Kukui and Vineyard Sts.

● Friday, June 13, 1952

ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND CONCERT 7-7:30 p. m.

This Is a Public Meeting — You Are Invited!

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

Koreans In China Rushed Home

XL.

The situation in Korea today would not be the same if China had entered a period of peace and coalition government after the last war. Peace in China would have meant a great Asian country friendly to both the U. S. and the U. S. S. R., and the two powers co-existing in postwar reconstruction.

Such a condition would have encouraged the promotion of national unity in Korea, for within the extensive borders of China, Korean political groups fought for national independence against the Japanese and nurtured their forces for postwar activities in their native country.

The Korean Provisional Government group maintained its headquarters in wartime Chungking, receiving board and lodging from Chiang Kai-shek's government. This group was led by Kim Koo and its titular head was Syngman Rhee, who was lobbying in Washington that his group would be put in the saddle of the postwar Korean government.



Koji Ariyoshi

Provisional Government Was Show Window Staff

Kim Yak-san, a factional leader in the Provisional Government whom I came to know quite well in 1944, told me that, like the Chinese Nationalists, his Provisional Government force was not fighting the Japanese. Kaji Wataru, the anti-fascist Japanese writer, who was having supper with us in a small restaurant in Chungking, remarked that the Provisional Government looked good on paper, and like the Japanese POWs whom Kaji had once re-educated and used against the enemy, and who were now held in custody because Chiang was not fighting, the Koreans were showpieces for Chiang.

Kim said that the Provisional Government had no liaison with Japanese-occupied Korea and he did not know how the Korean people would receive it after the war. Kaji said that for Chiang, the supporting of the Provisional Government in Chungking provided him with a strong lever in Washington to get backing for his regime. Chiang's representatives would push the idea of a Nationalist China allied with Rhee's Korea, both banking on anti-communism to survive, working closely with the U. S.

I Meet Underground Agents From Korea

In China, in the territory under the Yenian administration, the Independence League functioned actively, and the Japanese on the war fronts. The League had its headquarters in Yenian. Like the Japanese POWs under Sanzo, the League carried on intensive anti-Japanese militarist warfare. Not being POWs, League members participated in guerrilla warfare.

The Korean Independence League was located about four miles from our U. S. Army Observer Section and once or twice a week, I went there on foot. I met Chinese and Korean generals and officers from Japanese-occupied Manchuria where the Koreans, with the support of Chinese Communists, had carried on guerrilla warfare since the early '30s against the Japanese.

In the cave headquarters of the Independence League I met underground agents from Korea who travelled about a couple of thousand miles on foot and by rail, into Yenian, eluding the Japanese intelligence network and police system. We learned about Korea from them, and about the Japanese. The efficiency of the underground was remarkable and they helped our war effort. Koreans from Manchuria and Korea told me of Kim Il Sung, and of college students in North Korea going into the mountains to join the guerrilla leaders in their independence struggle.

Peace Was Contingent On Social Change

There were these groups of Koreans in China. Peace and a coalition government in China certainly would have influenced the politics in postwar Korea. Peace would have meant peaceful political competition, and the bringing about of changes such as land and other reforms to give the peasants a better life. It would have meant liberal policies in government and of broad participation. Peace was contingent on social change for the general betterment.

In China, during the first half of 1945, the U. S. had an opportunity to play a constructive role in achieving such a peace. But we bungled and gave Chiang unqualified support, and before the Japanese defeat he was using American arms against Yenian territory not far from where I was stationed.

And when the war ended, Chiang, with U. S. support, rushed the Provisional Government into Korea. The political and military personnel of the Korean guerrilla forces in Manchuria returned to their homeland. From Yenian I saw the Korean Independence League members begin their march northeastward, a thousand five hundred miles or more to their homes from which the Japanese had exiled them because of their patriotic independence fight.

Koreans Formed a Coalition Government Which General Hodge Outlawed

The Koreans from the north and south formed a coalition People's Republic in Seoul and the Provisional Government elements were unable to sit in the saddle. Then, about a month after Japanese capitulation, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge arrived in Korea as military governor of South Korea, outlawed the existing People's Republic and prohibited any South Korean political group from participating in it. This made it possible for Rhee, who was brought back from Washington, to grab power.

American policy in China in 1945 concretely shaped postwar relationship of powers in the Far East. After Chiang Kai-shek refused to sign Hurley's Five Points which the ambassador thought would bring Chungking and Yenian together, Patrick J. Hurley sided with Chiang.

Change Takes Place In Our Observer Mission

Then one day, our observer section commander, Colonel David Barret, was removed. Hurley considered that he was too friendly with the Communists. With changing times since then, in the postwar cold war environment, Colonel Barret became the chief of the anti-Communist espionage ring in China. The Peking government caught some of his agents and exposed his activities about a year ago.

General Albert Wedemeyer sent Colonel DePass to Yenian early in 1945, and our new commander called us together as soon as he arrived and briefed us that we were not to have any dealings with the Yenian group. He read us an order from General Wedemeyer, restricting us from discussing hypothetical aid or employment of U. S. resources to assist any effort of any "unapproved political party," activity or persons.

The Order Could Not Be Followed To the Letter

The Yenian officials heard about this. Downed American pilots were being rescued by the Communist-led forces and Yenian's liaison officers told us that this order would not stop them from saving our pilots shot down behind enemy lines. The U. S. weather unit with Communist field observers, was providing weather information for U. S. bombing operations in North China and in Japan. Weather in Asia moves from inland to the coast and thus our air force had weather information days in advance.

When Wedemeyer's order was read to us, I thought that we were going to close our military mission in Yenian. I began winding up my work.

Colonel DePass carried out the spirit of General Wedemeyer's order to the letter. He spent almost all his time pheasant hunting. Since the war was still going on full blast, we collected intelligence on the Japanese, worked with the Communists on the rescue of the pilots and gathered weather information. We also had some of our observers out in guerrilla bases behind enemy lines.

Yenian Had a Good Laugh At DePass' Contraceptives

One day news reached Yenian that an American intelligence officer and his Chinese 18th Group Army interpreter had been killed in a Japanese attack at a guerrilla front. The American had gone to salvage intelligence material from a train the guerrillas had derailed.

In Yenian, the Communists proposed a joint funeral for the two who had died on a dangerous mission. Colonel DePass rejected this proposal. He told the Yenian officials to go ahead and hold their service and we would hold ours, separately.

Besides his hunting rifle, the colonel brought to Yenian a big supply of contraceptives. He told us that we were in an outpost without a U. S. medical officer and for this reason we ought not to take a chance. He said he had an ample supply of contraceptives and he was turning them over to an 18th Group Army liaison officer who was also a doctor. Don't fail to use the contraceptives, he warned, especially in isolated Yenian.

A liaison officer asked a GI: "Are you now going to import prostitutes into Yenian?"

The news got around that Colonel DePass had brought us contraceptives and in a place where there was no prostitution, the people had a good laugh.

The Commander's Wife Smothered Her Child To Death

The change in our policy after General Wedemeyer and Hurley replaced General Joseph Stilwell and Ambassador Clarence Gauss, respectively, caught some American observers with the guerrillas unawares. Captain Brooks Dolan had left Yenian for the Shansi-Chahar-Hopeh border region months before Hurley arrived in Yenian. His Chinese interpreter told me the following story about a year later:

Early one morning Dolan was resting in a peasant's hut with a guerrilla unit when the Japanese attacked. The guerrillas, who had extensive underground tunnels, in some areas connecting several villages, hid in a cave under the hut. The Japanese walked overhead. The Chinese commander's wife had a child with her and she hushed him when he began to cry. When the Japanese left and Dolan and the Chinese came out of the tunnel, which was a shallow one, the commander's wife held a dead child in her arms. She had smothered him to death rather than expose Dolan and his guards.

Dolan Was Jarred By the Change In Policy

Before Dolan left the area, he gave a stirring speech, and not knowing of Hurley's about-face or Wedemeyer's orders, he believed we were still striving for a coordinated attack against Japan. He told the Chinese soldiers and peasants behind enemy lines that there was no need to dig any more tunnels. He said the Americans were soon going to land on the coast of Shantung and we would fight with the guerrillas.

When Dolan returned to Yenian and saw the strained relationship between the U. S. observers and the Chinese, he was extremely depressed. He later committed suicide in Chungking. Some said he had personal problems and others said his experiences in North China, tied in with American policy, had a lot to do with his mental state.

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

When the county and territorial officials from Hawaii, Kauai, Oahu and Maui met this past week in the Third Annual Territorial Convention they were flown to Maui on Hawaii National Guard planes. Col. V. A. Siefertmann of the National Guard air staff, says that government officials travelling in official capacity to overall defense or disaster are eligible to travel free on NG planes.

★ ★

THE PAMPHLETS on Americanism distributed by the ILWU here among school students, were well received, according to reports.

A teacher at a high school commented: "I don't see anything wrong with the pamphlet and why the commissioners should refuse distribution through the school system. I think it's because it's being distributed by the ILWU and not by some other organization that is in favor of the Big Five."

A supervisor on one of the plantations made a similar remark to this writer.

★ ★

ONE OF THE best things that happened at the Democratic central committee meeting held in Honolulu recently was a decision to hold a meeting every four months on one of the outer islands. Maui should be the first island to have an outer-island meeting, since central committee members from Maui were represented at the Honolulu meeting 100 per cent, two in person and two by proxies.

★ ★

REP. KANEO "Kishi" Kishimoto (D), now living in Honolulu and in the real estate business, informed the RECORD that he will seek re-election again this coming election from the county of Maui.

"I was new during my first session in Honolulu but now I know what to do," Mr. Kishimoto said.

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Metzger "Gamest Little Guy," Stood Up For People, Fought Military Governor

(from page 1)
hiring labor," which the struck companies themselves could not hire, and "putting it to work for the account of the stevedoring companies," Judge Metzger said at that time.

And the soundness of his legal opinion was borne out recently when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled, on the President's seizure of the steel companies.

Judge Metzger, the senior Federal judge here, stressed the constitutional rights of people at that time when the employers whipped up "red hysteria" in order to crush the strike. And Judge McLaughlin, who differed with him, said in his opinion that:

McLaughlin Stresses Police Power
"Inherent in the police power (of the government) is the power to do the job needed to be done, successfully and without interference." And Judge McLaughlin, with whom the senior judge has sharply differed on a few occasions, said that "Private persons, organized or unorganized, no matter how well supported by the Constitution and laws of the United States under different private circumstances," are not permitted to "dare the government to perform its public functions nor to obstruct its performance."

And the Supreme Court ruled recently that this is not so in the sharply worded opinion written by Justice Black.

Gamest Little Guy
Judge Claude McColloch of the U. S. District Court of Oregon since 1937, in an article published in the American Bar Association Journal for May 1949, on "Judge Metzger and the Military" during Hawaii's

Circuit Judge Jon Wiig was nominated last week by the President to succeed Judge Metzger, and awaits Senate confirmation of the appointment.

military government said: "He is the gamest little guy I ever met."

The Journal editors had asked Judge Metzger to write an article on the courts and the military government but he could not be persuaded, and for that reason, Judge McColloch undertook to put together an account of the firm fight for constitutional rights in wartime Hawaii.

The Territory was treated like a conquered country then and Judge McColloch says that unless the Supreme Court decision checked the army's plan, people fear that some or all of the states would be put under military government if another war comes.

Judge Metzger's court never closed, and he takes pride in this. But the Hawaiian courts were closed by the governor, under pressure of the military.

Fined the General \$5,000
Justice Black of the Supreme Court ruled that the Organic Act does not authorize the governor or any other official under him the power to close the civil court.

The \$5,000 fine which Judge Metzger slapped on Military Governor Robert C. Richardson Jr., for not producing in habeas corpus proceedings two civilians who were detained, resulted in some "intoxicated zealots" in Richardson's command calling and threatening Judge Metzger by telephone at night. One, a Lt. Roger St. John, said the judge should be horse-whipped. All this harassment ended when the general posted an order for his command to desist from such activities.

In retaliation, the general issued General Order 31, had it served on Judges Metzger and

McLaughlin, forbidding them from entertaining any more habeas corpus petitions. Also, the order instructed the wiping off from the records the proceedings of the two detainees. Penalty for disobedience was confinement with or without hard labor, for a period of five years or a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both.

As many months passed and the situation changed Judge Metzger reduced the fine to \$100 but refused to expunge the contempt judgment against the military governor and remit the fine, under pressure from the Justice Department. Richardson in the meantime, had rescinded Order 31. President Roosevelt, much later, remitted the fine.

Who Is Metzger?
Who is this man Judge Metzger, who has become nationally known as a sound and courageous jurist? He was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, on March 4, 1875. He has worked in the printing and newspaper trade, theatrical promotions, and has done accounting, engineering and practiced law. He received his law education at the Indiana Law School.

He saw Hawaii as a young man of 24, after varied experiences on the Mainland. He had volunteered in the Spanish-American War and came here as an engineer and became separated from the service.

For two years, at the opening of the century, he drilled artesian wells for the Oahu Railway and Land Co.

"I met him for the first time then," says Mayor John H. Wilson. "He was drilling wells and also was the engineer in the railway's roundhouse."

In years to come the two were among the few in the liberal force within the Democratic Party.

Became Senator
From Oahu Railway Mr. Metzger went to the Hilo Railroad and worked there for four years. He worked on the Hilo harbor breakwater for four years. Then in 1912, he served in the Territorial senate for four years. Following that, he became district magistrate in Hilo.

Probably his first big clash with Hawaii's big industry came when he became Territorial treasurer in June 1918 and served until November 1922. At that time the treasurer had much more power. During his term, the property tax was increased about \$40 million and the tax burden was shifted to the big property holders.

In his 1920 report he says: "The problem is not one of getting greater aggregate values, but in getting assessments more equalized and uniform."

In 1923 he went into law practice in Hilo and in 1924 he averted by persuasion the shooting of Filipino strikers by National Guard members who were whipped up to stop a parade of strikers from Hilo to Olaa.

In 1934 he became circuit court judge in Hilo and in 1939, he was appointed a U. S. District Court judge.

Congress Couldn't Intimidate Him
This judge who fined General Richardson \$5,000 and refused to let him make a written return rather than produce the two detainees in his court—even after Attorney General Eklide called him personally from Washington to do so—about ten years later from the same bench evoked the wrath of certain members of Congress when he cut down the bail of seven Smith Act defen-

dants from \$75,000 to \$5,000 in a habeas corpus appeal.

In late August 1951, when the hysteria was whipped up nationally in a war program against Communists and suspected Communists, Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney called Judge Metzger's action "outrageous" and demanded his immediate removal. Judge Metzger's six-year term was expiring in September and the position he took was patently unpopular, for throughout the country bail for Smith Act defendants was being refused by the courts or kept at an average of \$50,000 each.

His court would not be intimidated by members of Congress, Judge Metzger said, and contended that high bail is actually no bail at all.

The stand he took with firmness and courage shook the consciences of jurists throughout the nation and judges began reducing the high bail of Smith Act defendants.

Months before, in the case of the Hawaii 39, he had ruled that those cited for contempt of the House un-American Committee had the right to refuse to answer incriminating questions, under the Fifth Amendment. Some said then that this cost him his re-appointment.

Then early this year, Judge Metzger differed sharply with Judge McLaughlin on the legality of the grand jury and jury list, which the Smith Act defendants held to be invalid because it did not represent a cross section of the people of Hawaii. Judge Metzger, after studying the jury list, as the senior judge ordered the selection of a new jury list. He admitted the shortcomings of the old list and he and Judge McLaughlin clashed at that time. Since then, the jury list has been made more representative and the days of predominantly white jurors and employer-class representation on the juries is disappearing.

The struggle for democracy and constitutional rights has confirmed and devoted participants. Judge Metzger is one of them.



SHELL KEEP UP FIGHT—Mrs. Rosalee McGee, widow of Willie McGee, who was executed on a rape frameup charge in Mississippi last year, told memorial meeting in New York: "I have dedicated my life to the fight for civil rights for my people and for all people." (Federated Pix)

Dailies' Dope On Pork Center Strike All Wet

From the midnight picket line before C. Q. Yee Hop's Honolulu Pork Center on Middle St., come protests of distorted and false reporting of their strike in the dailies. The words in the dailies' stories are those of the bosses, say the striking workers, members of ILWU Local 150, and they are not true.

The dailies reported that some of the strikers had gone back to work. Not true, say the workers. The original 11 are still on strike and can be counted on the picket line.

Pigs To Alea
Pig raisers are bringing their pigs in to be slaughtered, the dailies reported. Not true, say the workers, except, for raisers who have stalls in the pork center lot and can't withhold their pigs without suspending operations. Others have expressed sympathy with the strikers who have, in turn, offered to slaughter their pigs free of charge at Alea or some other location.

The pigs being slaughtered by Yee Hops scabs, say the workers, come from 1,000 the management had already on the grounds.

Wednesday marked the eighth day of the strike for higher wages and a vacation agreement. Union representatives have been meeting with management in efforts to negotiate settlement.

These negotiations have been going on ever since the pork center was organized in January. The union asks only a 16 cent per hour raise on the \$1 per hour minimum—and a vacation.

The company has argued that since the men work nights and spend their days at home, they don't need a vacation at all!

On Fong's Windshield

When C-C Auditor Leonard Fong, came out of court one day last week during his series of legal battles, he found a penciled note under his windshield wiper. It ran as follows:

"Leonard Fong:
Never in our lives have voted Republican but after reading about your courageous stand, you can count on our 3 votes and not only that, we'll be out there pitching for you.
"Sincerely,
"3 working gals.
"P. S. We'll be doing whatever we can from now to November. So far as we know, you have never let the people down."

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)
ments withdraw their military forces and installations from all foreign territories where their presence is not authorized by agreement of all the major powers.
"6. That our government, together with the other major powers, undertake sincere and serious efforts toward reaching a general agreement so that the world of lasting peace which we seek may become a glorious reality."

\$1,800 Was Stambler's Commission For One Day Selling Houses for T. H.

(from page 1)
sion for that auction may run as much as \$4,000, it is estimated, though Stambler will undoubtedly spend more on advertising.

But why, some interested parties have asked, should Stambler be employed as auctioneer at all? Why is the work not performed as the Territorial land commission does it, by holding the auction itself?

Robert M. Belt, head of the Territorial department of public works, says Stambler was given the job purely as a business maneuver — to insure a greater income from the houses for the Territory.

"We felt we would get a higher price if we got a professional auctioneer who knew his business," says Mr. Belt, "than if we had one of our own people conduct the sale. We feel the results justify the action."

A total of \$36,095 was realized from the sale of the houses which are being moved from their original sites between University Ave. and Isenberg Street to make way for the construction of the mauka arterial. Observers have said there were five very good houses, a few shacks and a few of doubtful val-

ue among the 15 sold.
Land Commission Can't
Contrasting the highway department's action with that of the land commission, Belt explains that the laws governing sale of land by the commission do not permit the use of professional auctioneers.

Why was Stambler chosen of the city's several auctioneers?
"He did a good job selling Fernhurst for the HRT," says Belt, "and made us think he might do a good job for us."

Is the commission of five per cent too high for the work involved? The highway department doesn't think so. Another auctioneer says: "I think the department might have got itself a little better deal than that."

Wilson Still Out \$400
Mr. Stambler, the subject of a story in the RECORD two weeks ago because of a condemned boiler he sold the Wilsonite Brick Co., has still done nothing to settle a claim of \$400 Mayor Wilson's company makes against him on that score.

Although he had promised by telephone to get in touch with Wilsonite's bookkeeper over the weekend, the RECORD learned, Auctioneer Stambler didn't show up.

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Gadabout

CHIEF DAN LIU'S new "weapon," the "flying squad" chosen, directed and supervised by the chief himself, according to police publicity, are assigned to places considered "tough nuts to crack." Police releases boasted of the "flying squad's" raid on 127 N. Pauahi St., reported in last week's RECORD as the most vandalistic in recent years, with officers breaking large panels of glass and even reaching up to shatter a picture on the wall of Eisenhower, Roosevelt, MacArthur and other American leaders of World War II. No mention was made in the police release of the breakage of tables, unlocked doors and other furnishings; nor of the fact that electric fans, blankets, and moving pictures about the Life of Christ, the Three Stooges and World War II were seized as "evidence."

And for all of its touted efficiency, the "flying squad" must do considerable talking on its own. Already members of a Kaili St. social club are preparing for the coming weekend's raid.

★ ★
A SEDAN bearing license number 4B-583 pulled up on Pauahi St. in front of a fire plug at 3:03 Monday afternoon and the sole occupant got out and went about his business. Fifteen minutes later, the car hadn't moved, nor had it received a ticket, though a policeman on a motorcycle passed. Probably the reason was that he recognized the number as being that of the occupant, a police sergeant.

★ ★
PROSPECTIVE homesteaders who had hoped to have their names to be drawn this week, at preference issues for cowboys and also they. Irman S. W. King that 80-100 head of cattle is enough to graze on a 300-acre tract.

"That's the way the Parker ranch does it," says one, "but that's ranching from 1840. Now you can feed cattle and raise more than that. Maybe the cowboys don't think so because they're used to Parker Ranch methods."

★ ★
BARBARA DELA CRUZ, taxi dance hall hostess, wonders if the method of testing for sobriety at the C-C emergency hospital might not confuse even a teetotaler. Arrested early Monday morning in her car, Miss Dela Cruz was ordered to pull the automobile into a parking stall, which she did without difficulty. But she was pronounced drunk after being given the test, and a little later the same morning heard a judge fine her \$100 and take away her license.

★ ★
JOHN C. THOMPSON of the Hawaiian Homes Commission staff, is reported to have his eye on a supervisory job at Waimea, Hawaii, after the ranch lots are drawn. For some time, too, he has indicated that he's something less than pleased with his present job, duties, etc.

★ ★
OFFICER Gerry Freeman on the mid-town beat at night, has won the respect of people who circulate in that area, for the good judgment he has used in handling obstreperous drunks who are the chief headache (and source of income) for many of the businesses which operate after dark. Freeman has a reputation for giving everyone a good chance to quiet down and take care of himself. But belligerents who mistake Freeman's kindness for fear have surprises in store. The best re-

ports are that he can take care of himself very, very well without resorting to the weapons police regulations put at his disposal.

★ ★
THERE ARE policemen, on the other hand, who have a reputation for walking around or away from trouble—even when the public interest would seem to demand interference. And when some of the rough boys in these parts are arrested, they get handled with kid gloves in comparison to what happens to the average citizen of average physical capabilities. As for the kid gloves, it's our opinion that everyone ought to be handled with them as long as that's possible.

★ ★
BOB TAKEISHITA denies that he's working for either Dr. Kinsey, George Gallup, or Chief Dan Liu. He also says it's by no means certain that he's hung up his gloves for good and plans for a Japan trip have been broached to him by more than one promoter. Apart from all that, there is information to the effect that Bob may still be considering a job with the police force.

★ ★
GARNER ANTHONY'S knife, incidentally, cuts pretty deep in local legal circles, and he has been accused since much earlier in the Fong-Glover case of swinging his weight in extra-curricular ways. After the habeas corpus writ was granted, freeing Fong to fight for his appeal, Anthony called up Katsuro Miho, with whom he had exchanged sharp words in the courtroom, to inform Miho their friendship was at an end.

★ ★
JOSEPH "PETE" Petrowski, candidate for the Democratic nomination for delegate to Congress, says that in case there's any doubt as to how he'll conduct his campaign, he intends to visit the outer islands at least once each before the primary, though the length of his visits hasn't been determined yet. But most of the work is to be done on Oahu, he says, where more enemies of organized labor and liberal thinking exist than anywhere else in the Territory.

★ ★
FRANK MCKINLEY, acting C-C attorney, missed getting fired last week when Attorney General Michiro Watanabe came to his rescue in the Fong-Glover matter. Despite the expressed wishes of Mayor Wilson and the need of Auditor Leonard Fong for an attorney to help him perfect his appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on the Glover claim, McKinley instructed Nathaniel Feizer of the attorney's office, to withdraw as Fong's representative. The idea was that, since the C-C attorney's office once ruled that the auditor should pay the claim, it was inconsistent for the same office now to assist the auditor in his fight to keep from paying it. McKinley had been accused before of needlessly giving aid to Glover's attorney, Garner Anthony, and he was on a hot spot Thursday. But Watanabe got him off it by supporting his position in a representation to Mayor Wilson.

★ ★
THE WALKOUT group at the 1950 Democratic convention numbered 85, who had an additional 43 proxies. The Standpats, both present and in proxies, totaled 356, or 75 per cent. The Moderates who splintered off from the Standpats after the 1950 convention, corralled the majority of the proxies at the 1952 convention. And the Moderates and the Walkout rightists were bedfellows.

EDITOR'S MAIL

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

There has been much confusion and misplaced blame as a result of recent waterfront disputes.

The issue is not so complex that it cannot be understood by the reading public.

The National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards has represented the stewards department members aboard West Coast ships since 1901, and has had contracts with the present shipowners' association since 1935.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, has contracts for deck department members aboard the same ships. Harry Lundeberg, head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, would also like to take over the stewards department members. For this purpose, he has set up an organization called the Marine Cooks & Stewards, A. F. of L.

Such jurisdictional disputes have been settled in other industries by the government-controlled National Labor Relations Board holding an election, wherein the workers in the factories or plants vote for the union of their choice.

The National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards has repeatedly requested that this be done in the case of the stewards.

Harry Lundeberg is opposed to such an election because he knows that the men working the ships in the stewards department overwhelmingly favor the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards. The reasons are many, including a good contract and working conditions, the fact that over half the real MCS members are Negroes and other non-Caucasians, and that Lundeberg has never allowed a Negro to sail out of his deck department union. His claim, therefore, that his stewards department union would not discriminate, is unconvincing to these men.

The NLRB, thus far, has played along with Lundeberg in not calling an election. The MCS (Ind.) has proposed in court that the courts select an impartial arbitrator to settle all hiring disputes and thus end jurisdictional tleups on the waterfront until an NLRB election is completed.

For it is through these waterfront disputes that Lundeberg is trying to force his men onto jobs that have been held for years by members of the MCS (Ind.).

This has now resulted in Lundeberg calling a strike, ostensibly for wages and conditions, but actually for a contract with the shipowners, that he can terminate on 15 days' notice whenever he wants to demand stewards department or longshore work for his organization.

The shipowners want a stable contract and so do the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, and every other responsible union on the waterfront.

The public can help resolve this dispute by writing to the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., demanding that it carry out its function and call an immediate NLRB election to determine by secret ballot, not by waterfront warfare, the union which actually represents stewards department members on West Coast ships. Such action is in the interest of the public in Hawaii as well as the Pacific Coast.

WALLACE HO, Port Agent National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, Honolulu Branch.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Carl (Bobo) Olson, whose last outing with Jimmy Beau at Madison Square Garden in New York was a huge success, has been paired with Robert Villeman for another IBC production, this time at the Cow Palace in San Francisco on June 28. Olson's match with Walter Cartier, whom he disposed of in short order, was held in a smaller arena outside of Manhattan proper, as a prelude to the Jimmy Beau fight.

The New York promoters use their "stars" and their productions much like the Broadway impresarios on Broadway use the "hinterland" as testing ground. From reports of the success of Bobo Olson at the present time, we should like to point out that prior to his association with Sid Flaherty, his real and "legal" manager, Olson's fights didn't much resemble 4th of July fireworks.

Robert Villeman, while given little chance of ever winning the middleweight title, is a good draw in and around New York and will be an excellent foil for the rapidly rising Olson. A good gate is assured, with Bobo the darling of the promoters at the present time. Chalk up another for Olson!

ROBERT TAKEISHITA, who has been rumored as thinking of making a comeback, is considerably heavier today than the welterweight he used to be. Known as the "Ripper," his bouts with Philip Kim were thrillers, as well as curtains for him. There is considerable speculation about his comeback, but if the need for the dollar is there, Bob, who at one time was well heeled, will be back to pad his bankroll. One thing about the "Ripper," he doesn't fight for peanuts and it will be a feather in the cap of any promoter who gets him to fight on a percentage basis.

IWAO MIYAKE and his Olympic fund-raising committee, is working day and night to send deserving athletes to the respective tryouts. The committee hasn't reached its goal as yet and it will be going around the community soliciting funds. Kokuia; this is Olympics year.

IT IS INTERESTING to note that press reports of the \$17,000, more or less, that Dado Marino was supposed to have received from his fight with Yoshio Shirai, is on deposit in a local bank. However, we hear that the \$17,000 will be considerably less after a final accounting is made. After this and that and this, the amount will be closer to \$7,000.

WE SAT THROUGH the Walcott-Charles fight movie over at a mid-town theatre last Sunday afternoon. The ads said that the fight was a 15-round thriller. However, actually only five rounds were shown, perhaps with the idea that the rest of the fight wasn't such a much. In fact, we were badly disappointed with the tame sequences exhibited. This was the first time we had to pinch ourselves to keep Morpheus off. The companion Western kept us awake.

There is another fight movie playing in one of our local Japanese theatres—the Marino-Shirai fight. Our operative who saw the movie, said that it also was a very tame affair. However, it will be interesting to compare the movie technique of the Nippon and American cameramen.

THINGS WE DIDN'T KNOW DEPARTMENT: That Willard Honey Kalima was a wrestling impresario on the outside islands, as reported in our local press. We believe that he is on the wrong end of the fame. He should be in the ring! Such color, such suavity, such bulk, some gall!

THE CORNIEST PICTURE making the circuit of the neighborhood theatres right now is that popcorn classic called, "Come Fill My Cup," the title taken from an old English drinking song. James Cagney, one of our top favorites, plays a newspaperman who gets in trouble because of alcohol jitters. He gets out of it because of a revelation called "brush of angel feathers." How Cagney ever got hooked in on this picture is beyond us, as he certainly can demand a better vehicle. We put a caution sign on this one with a positive stop sign if your budget needs restrictive measures.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS are the dates of the Hawaiian AAU Outdoor Swim Championships. Besides Ford Konno and Richard Cleveland, who are nationally known swimmers, the lad to watch will be Bill Woolsey, who has been progressing very nicely in the past several months. This meet will test his caliber as a prospect for the Olympics team and the times he makes will show whether or not he is of championship class.

PHILIP KIM is being "given" Ernie Greer in a Hollywood match this Saturday. Greer was konked by Kim last year and this only goes to show that Kim is now being given a buildup for important money fights later on.

PRO WRESTLERS of Japanese ancestry such as Bob Shibuya, Charley Shiranuhi, Taro Ito, and "Muscles" Sakata, have found the pro game more lucrative on the Mainland U. S. A. In larger Japanese communities such as Seattle, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, they fit in as "heroes," whereas in other towns they double as "villains." Wrestling ability plays a secondary role compared to the more important role of acting. The circuit makes it possible for the rasslers to make two to four dates weekly at sundry "hippopotamus hippodromes." Take home pay is better under those conditions than in Honolulu.

WAIFS IN ISTANBUL

Turkey, which receives U. S. military aid, last year cut its budget allotment for child care under pressure of the rearmament program.

The newspaper, *Yeni Sabah* reported late last year that "Crowds

of homeless children, barefoot, clad in rags, gaunt and sunken-eyed, fill the streets, huddle under bridges, in entrances of houses and in the arcades of mosques... They eat whatever they can find, taking even the scraps which the stray dogs refuse. They steal in order to eat. They even sell their bodies to degraded types."

Kane's Shooting One In Long Series Of Harry Lundeberg's "Cannibalism"

(from page 1)

subject of a Coast Guard hearing. As in many cases where SUP men are tried by the Coast Guard, the "Filthy Five" escaped any real punishment.

Kane One of Long Series

Such incidents of violence in the background of the Sailors Union of the Pacific have been so commonplace that the shooting of George Kane, Honolulu MCS member, in San Francisco last week, appears as only one more such incident in a long series.

That such violence has seldom been attempted by Lundeberg in Hawaii is generally attributed to the vigilance with which ILWU longshoremen have constantly regarded the SUP and the firm statements local stevedores have made regarding such violence. When Lundeberg sent goons to Honolulu during the '49 longshore strike, they remained virtually inactive before longshoremen and were eventually shipped back to the West Coast.

Both the MCS and the ILWU have often labelled Lundeberg a "labor faker" because he has so often refused to cooperate with other unions in the fight for better wages and working conditions and because they have often found him in situations that looked like nothing but deals with the bosses.

Significantly, Lundeberg and his SUP have usually had the favor of the labor-hating Hearst press on the West Coast, though in the current strike, even the Hearst papers have turned on him for his tie-up of Pacific shipping.

Destroyed SUP Ballots

The MCS traces Lundeberg's "labor-faking" history back to 1936-38, during the period of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, which Lundeberg sabotaged by withdrawing. Later, he was charged with destroying the SUP ballots that would have taken the sailors into the then militant CIO. When the National Maritime Union was organizing on the East Coast, Lundeberg sent his goons

Will Be 65, 66, Or (U. of Me. Says) 70 Next Sunday

(from page 1)

the city for a ride. This may be as good a reason to quit as any."

A check with local records shows other discrepancies. In 1938, Sinclair registered with the C-C clerk for voting purposes as being 50 years of age. That would make his coming birthday his 65th.

The Board of Registrations for Professional Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors lists Sinclair as having graduated from the University of Maine in 1907, receiving a degree in civil engineering. The University of Maine says he graduated in 1904.

The Board of Registration and the Territorial retirement system, however, both list his age as Mr. Sinclair gives it—66.

"I guess I'll have to get a birth certificate," the engineer says, "or maybe the family Bible."

The C-C engineer was born in Beverly, Mass., and came to the Territory in 1938, records show.

A big fight on rent control is expected next Tuesday at the Honolulu City Hall where a landlords' lobby has declared it will fight against the introduction of any bill that will prolong rent control for another year. Rent control has previously been upheld by a 4-3 vote of the supervisors.

with ball bats to picket the NMO ship, Sea Thrush. He quit those tactics against the NMO of that period only when warned that Lundeberg ships on the East Coast would get the same treatment.

In 1942, Lundeberg testified against Harry Bridges in one of his oblique blows at the ILWU.

In 1946, when seven other maritime unions banded together in the Committee for Maritime Unity to win great gains from the shipping companies, Lundeberg counselled his rank and file: "There is too much against us. We must wait for the proper time to tackle the operators."

The "proper time" was after members of the CMU had made agreements—Lundeberg made an effort to look militant by asking for \$5 a month extra.

Racism Rampant

In 1947, Lundeberg put into words the vicious racism that has kept the SUP comparatively weak and Lundeberg personally strong, when he told the Washington Post: "Why, these Commies will let anyone in. But my men don't want them. You theorists talk a lot about mixing with Negroes, but do you eat and sleep with them?"

In 1949, Lundeberg sent his men out to sea on the Canadian Seamen's Union after that union had won for some Canadian seamen the first eight-hour day in the history of Dominion shipping. Lundeberg's scabbing helped wreck the first really strong union Canadian seamen ever had.

A year later, when scores of his own rank-and-filers protested the Canadian raid, Lundeberg expelled them, along with John Mahoney, who had been expelled for rising in a union meeting to ask reasons for the scabbing.

Raided At \$100 Cut

In 1951, after the NMO had failed in its attempt to raid the MCS, Lundeberg put his own raiding campaign in high gear and managed to sign a back-door contract with Permanente Cement which got stewards for \$100 less than the MCS contract called for.

Today, with the connivance of the National Labor Relations Board, Lundeberg ties up West Coast shipping with a "strike" which the MCS calls nothing more than an effort to cover up the fiasco of last month when he created a ruckus on the Lur-line by trying to force a gun-toting "seaman" aboard in violation of the MCS agreement with Matson.

Lundeberg, who makes great pitches on "Americanism," refers to Chinese in his newspaper as "Chinks" and to Koreans as "gooks." Although he represents himself as a militant trade unionist, the MCS points out that he is only militant in circumstances such as the present, when other unions have signed for solid gains and are prepared to work out long contracts.

Lundeberg is striking now for a clause that will allow the SUP to strike with only a 60-day notice. The ILWU, on the other hand, has signed a contract for two years, to cover the West Coast docks.

Lundeberg is really a "trade union cannibal," the militant West Coast union says.

The men who sail the ships arriving in Honolulu during the past week say that again, as in the case of the SUP raid against Canadian seamen, Lundeberg's own rank and file expresses strong disapproval of the action—while at sea. Ashore, many of the SUP rank and file fear to lift their voices. They know they might get what George Kane got in San Francisco's Tahitian Hut last week.

Choice for Civil Service Director By July 15 Is Seen

William J. Gaskell, public relations director of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., has "regretfully declined" to serve as chairman and member of the special committee appointed for the purpose of testing applicants for the position of personnel director of the C-C civil service department.

John Murphy, public relations director of Castle & Cooke, has been asked to fill the position and the work of preparing examinations for the applicants is to begin this week, a civil service spokesman said.

Other members of the special committee include J. Donnell McInnis, head of the department of wages and claims, 14th Naval District, and Joseph McGettigan, executive of the Bonding Insurance Co.

"Competitive" has been defined by the commission as any examination or procedure that involves ranking, and the inference is that the examination may be a matter of checking qualifications of the applicants.

In its work, the special committee is to be guided by the rules that govern the civil service commission and to be in effect, "another commission."

The special committee will select an eligibility list of five from which the commission will choose the personnel director. It is expected that a director may be chosen by July 15.

GEN. STRATEMEYER GETS HEART ATTACK

Rep. W. J. B. Dorn (D., S.C.) told Congress recently after returning from a world tour, that Far East Air Chief Stratemeier was eager about bombing China before Chinese entry into the Korean war.

Rep. Leroy Anderson (R., Calif.) said that Stratemeier's frustration over not being able to bomb China caused him to retire with a heart attack.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

haole delegation rejoiced that he came from a Southern state where the white people knew how to handle "the lower races."

"As a southerner," wrote Lorrin Thurston to President Dole, "he is thoroughly familiar with the difficulties attendant upon government with an ignorant majority in the electorate..."

Thurston Dead Set Against Plebiscite

Not missing any bets, however, Thurston also sought to line up as many native Hawaiians as possible to tell Mr. Blount that they wanted to be annexed. Of course, the only real proof that the natives wanted annexation would have been by a popular vote. Paul Neumann told Thurston that he understood the Democratic administration would agree to annexation if the Hawaiian people voted for it, and that he would guarantee Liliuokalani would use her influence for a favorable vote if she were permitted to keep the crown lands (a mere 1,500 square miles worth \$20,000,000, she claimed later). Oh no, Thurston replied; we simply can't have a plebiscite on annexation!

Thurston wrote to such prominent part-Hawaiians as John Colburn and Attorney Antone Rosa urging them to back annexation. They turned the letters over to Mr. Blount. J. A. Cummins was another part-Hawaiian for whose support Thurston hoped: Mr. Cummins became honorary president of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, which claimed to have one-half the voters lined up against annexation. Thurston suggested that other prominent natives go before Mr. Blount—with their expenses paid if necessary—to explain that annexation wasn't just a haole idea.

So an Annexation Club was organized in a hurry, with J. W. Kalua as president. It claimed 5,500 members—but only 1,022 of them were natives. Mr. Kalua frankly said that even these few didn't want annexation unless they got back the full vote which they had enjoyed before the Bayonet Constitution was forced on them.

Sam Parker explained why even a few hundred Hawaiians signed the annexation petitions: "If I was for annexation, every one of the people in my employ would sign it. All laborers would do exactly as the overseers wanted... But supposing they had to do it in secret ballot? They would say: We want restoration."

(To Be Continued)

Watanabe Has Civil Service Rules Four Months; Can't Say When He'll Finish

(from page 1)

in July, but he will not predict that this will be achieved.

Why have they been delayed so long?

He just hasn't got around to finishing them, Watanabe told the RECORD.

In the meantime, the attorney general said, there will be "no relaxation" of the rules formed in 1940 to cover political activity.

But it was pointed out to him that those rules have proved highly ineffective as a standard for determining proper and improper political action for civil service employees.

A case cited was that of T. G. S. Walker, C-C civil service commissioner, who served on a committee of the Republican Territorial convention two years ago. Following that participation, a protest was filed by Willie Crozier with the C-C commission. But when the commission forwarded the protest to Attorney General W. D. Ackerman, Jr., it received an opinion that Mr. Walker had violated no rule.

The opinion so flabbergasted the Territorial Civil Service Commission at that time that work on revising the rules, then in progress, was halted and not effectively resumed until after the next legislative session.

Since the Walker case, civil service commissions have generally preferred to ignore protests of political activity, stating that there are no effective rules and will be none until action on the new rules is completed.

Consequently, complaints against Edward P. Toner, C-C health department administrator, and others, have received only passing attention.

Interest in the new civil service rules was heightened by action at the recent Democratic Territorial convention which passed unanimously a resolution demanding that government employees be allowed to participate freely in political campaigns.

Despite such interest, it appeared this week there was some uncertainty in some quarters of Iolani Palace as to where the rules are at present and what their status is. C-C civil service officials have generally referred to the rules

as awaiting the governor's signature.

But Harry Stroup, Mr. Long's secretary, said the rules have never been presented at the governor's office and he doesn't know where they are. Mr. Akina revealed that they were across the hall from Gov. Long's office, in the office of the attorney general, and that they have been there since January of this year.

The proposed rule on political activity, one of those awaiting Watanabe's processing, would forbid civil service employees from participating in political activity above the level of the precinct club. The following activities are specifically forbidden by the rule:

1. The soliciting or handing in any way, of political or campaign funds.
2. Participation as a candidate, or the signing of a candidate's nomination papers.
3. Soliciting votes, displaying campaign banners or posters, or distribution of campaign literature.

According to the wording of the rule, any civil service employee who shall have been found by a civil service commission to have broken the rule "shall conclusively be presumed to have abandoned and vacated his position."

Formation of new civil service rules by at least one county commission, that of Honolulu, began in 1949 and the C-C commission held 49 unpaid meetings in 1949-50 on the subject of rules. Recently the Honolulu commission has again begun to study rules and revisions, and it is understood that, if Iolani Palace continues to delay approval of the rules past July 15, the Honolulu commission may, with the approval of Mayor Wilson, put its own rules into effect in the absence of any others.

Civil service authorities are frankly puzzled as to why Attorney General Watanabe should have delayed action on the rules for so long a period and, they point out, there should be very little of a legal nature to be done.

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RATE HIKE ON ELECTRICITY

The Hawaiian Electric Co. Ltd. is preparing to ask for a general rate increase at a time when the Bank of Hawaii says we face economic uncertainties and economists throughout the country stress the fact that the nation faces a recession or a depression, whatever term one wants to use.

Hawaiian Electric says that it has increased efficiency and reduced costs, and at the same time it has more business since consumption of electricity has gone up.

But the privately-owned utility also says that there are clear indications "that it cannot continue to meet its responsibilities as a public utility and still derive a return sufficient to maintain the health and growth of the business without a revision of rates."

Is the Hawaiian Electric Co. having a tough time? Should the people who are having difficulty in making ends meet because of rising prices be forced to pay higher rates?

According to the public utilities report to the senate during the last legislature, the privately owned utility had one president, six vice presidents with all sorts of titles tagged on them and assistants galore at high salaries to do their actual work. The list included salaries, bonuses and all other perquisites of those earning more than \$500 per month as of Feb. 28, 1949 and Feb. 28, 1951.

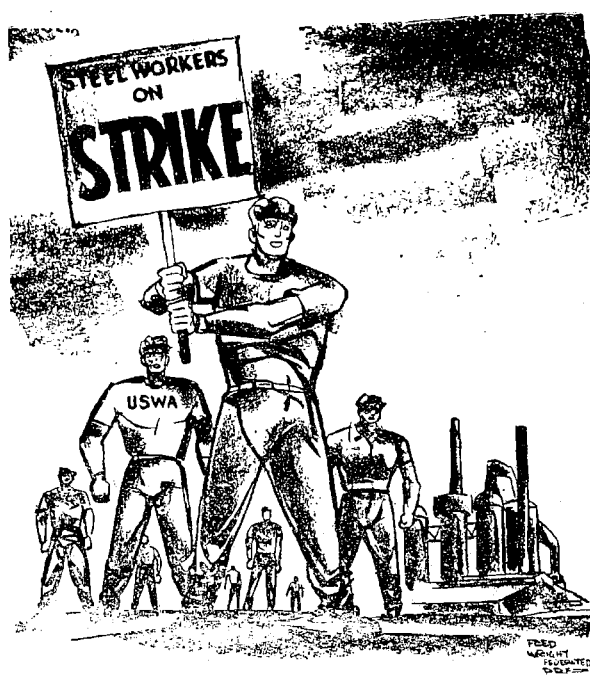
In 1949 the president received \$2,933.33 a month but two years later he was getting \$3,350, having taken a \$417 increase per month or \$5,000 a year during the interim. The vice president and executive engineer received \$2,083.33 a month in 1949 and \$2,500 in 1951. The vice president and secretary received \$1,400 in 1949 and \$1,500 in 1951, per month. The vice president and treasurer received \$1,150 per month in 1949 and \$1,333.33 in 1951. The vice president and manager of industrial relations, the vice president and manager of the commercial department and the vice president and manager of the promotional department all received in monthly pay, \$1,150 in 1949 and \$1,250 in 1951.

In going through the report, one gets the impression that even among executives, those who actually seem to be doing the work did not get rewarded. Thus, the manager of the engineering department and the manager of the distribution department received \$1,000 a month in 1949 and 1951, and the manager of the production department received \$1,100 in 1949 and in 1951.

What do they all receive now? That's not public information, says a spokesman for the public utilities commission. It was pointed out to him that the privately-owned utilities enjoy tax exemption and the public is entitled to know the income schedule of utility companies. J. Harold Hughes, chairman of the utility commission, said that the income schedule would be brought up at a future hearing.

As reported on page two of this issue, the steel companies which plead hard times and refuse to give workers pay increases, gave executives \$45,000 to \$58,000 pay increases in 1951.

In the case of Hawaiian Electric, the rate increase is said to be necessary in order to make an expenditure of \$22,500,000. This is investment, which is generally retired over a period of many years. Why should the public be taxed for profits?



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XXI. THE DEMOCRATS JAM THINGS UP

Never say that life in the tropics slows people down. On January 17, 1893, the Provisional Government of Hawaii was established. On January 18 instructions and credentials were issued to five annexation commissioners. On January 19 the commissioners left for the States. (The Queen's representatives were not allowed to sail.) On January 28 they were in San Francisco, giving their story to the press. On February 3 they were in Washington, D. C. On February 14, an annexation treaty was signed. On February 15 it was before the U. S. Senate.

The treaty provided that Hawaii would be annexed as "an integral part of the United States," with its existing laws and government for the time-being. Japanese could still be brought in under contract, but importation of Chinese labor would be prohibited. Liliuokalani would be paid an annual pension of \$20,000, one-fifth of what she had been getting as Queen, and Princess Kaiulani would be paid off with \$150,000.

Ran Up the American Flag Just In Case . . .

United States Minister Stevens gave the commissioners a splendid character: They were gentlemen "of the highest respectability," representing most of "the property holders and commercial interests in the islands." (Their names: W. R. Castle, C. L. Carter, W. C. Wilder, J. Marsden, and of course, L. A. Thurston.) Opponents of annexation, on the other hand, were "the lower class of natives, led by unscrupulous foreigners, of little property."

Stevens also started a rumor that Great Britain was after the islands and the United States had better move fast. On February 1 he ran up the American flag "for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the time being," just in case Great Britain should stick her nose into Hawaiian affairs. Then, there were 40,000 Chinese and Japanese who might be stirred to disorder.

Nation's Press Debated Issue of Annexation

Actually, neither Great Britain nor any other power cared whether the American flag floated over Honolulu or not. Hawaii had been in fact, an American protectorate for 50 years, and annexation wouldn't make any difference to them.

Now, unfortunately for Hawaii's annexationists, there was another date to consider: March 4. The Democrats had won the national election and the Hawaiian delegation had to deal with a "lame duck" administration. President Harrison pushed the Hawaiian treaty as hard as he could, but the Democrats already felt their power and wouldn't be rushed. It takes a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify a treaty. The Hawaiian delegation began to cultivate the Democrats as well as the Republicans.

Meanwhile Paul Neumann, Liliuokalani's attorney, had arrived in Washington and was telling Democratic senators a very different story from the official version of Stevens, Thurston and the U. S. State Department. And all over the country the press was debating the issue. One important newspaper said Harrison wanted to "give a sort of sunset glow to his dying administration" through a "Snap-Annexation."

"Selfish and Dishonorable Scheme" of Adventurers

Five days after President Harrison went out of office. President Grover Cleveland withdrew the treaty from the Senate for re-examination. Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham recommended withdrawal of the treaty because "it would lower our national standard to endorse a selfish and dishonorable scheme of a lot of adventurers . . . I should oppose taking the Islands by force and fraud . . . I think there is such a thing as international morality . . ."

To investigate the Hawaiian revolution, Cleveland appointed James H. Blount of Georgia, for 18 years a respected member of the House of Representatives and recently chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Blount was sent to Hawaii as the President's direct representative, outranking Minister Stevens.

The Hawaiian commissioners were hopeful that the Democratic administration, in spite of its unfavorable start, would decide to annex their country. A lot would depend upon Blount's report. The

(more on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

FREEDOM FOR ASIANS AND OTHERS

"In your recent State of the Union message, Mr. President, you declared: 'The peoples of Asia want to be free to follow their own way of life.' We agree wholeheartedly, and we would add that the peoples of Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and other lands want the same.

"However, the quoted sentence in its context actually meant that the people of Asia must be 'free' to remain within the Western sphere of influence. It seems to us truly extraordinary that in both your State of the Union and Budget messages to Congress you could deal with the subject of hunger and need of the Asian and other peoples without once even mentioning the root of their miserable condition — namely, their long suffering subjection to Western economic and colonial overlords."



MR. DAVIS

That is the plain talk contained in the petition to the President and our UN delegation signed by key Negro leaders, from every walk of life and political persuasion all over America. Of course, it will not be popular among those who shape national policy, but I ask that you judge for yourself the merits of the stand taken by these leading Negroes.

"In the above-mentioned Messages to Congress you placed great emphasis, Mr. President, upon the aid programs which the U. S. can provide for economically backward peoples," the document continues. "But, as is well known, these same peoples have a deep suspicion of this aid; long before Point Four was conceived, they had a popular saying that their overlords were willing to do most anything for them except get off their backs.

Impossible To Bribe Or Coerce Whole Peoples

"These peoples realize that in order to use economic or other assistance for its own benefit, a nation must first of all be free to determine its own economic and social goals. As an African leader has recently said: 'Self-government and independence must be the initial capital to be invested in the non-self-governing territories.'

"We submit, Sir, that though it may be possible for the Western powers to find and bribe puppet spokesmen among oppressed nations, it is impossible either to bribe or coerce whole peoples whose national consciousness and will to freedom have become articulate. This is the inescapable meaning of national revolts today sweeping Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

"If America's name is not to be hated throughout the world wherever people struggle for liberty, our government must completely revise its foreign policy and give concrete evidence, through its conduct in the United Nations and in all areas of international economic, political and military relations, of its genuine and unequivocal support of the principal of national self-determination.

Peace Only In World of Free Peoples

"The policy now being pursued, the policy of bribery and coercion to make the American or Western way of life prevail, can lead only to national and international disaster. This policy if continued, we believe, will surely lead only to more Koreas. Peace cannot be won with either guns or dollars. The only conceivable world of lasting peace is a world of free peoples living together in mutual cooperation, equality and respect.

"We petition you to work to build such a world. We urge:

"1. That our government go on record condemning, as a flagrant violation of human rights and serious threat to world peace, the racist program of the Union of South Africa.

"2. That our government seek the fullest and speediest implementation of the Charter provisions and recommendations of the UN relating to the advancement of the welfare and freedom of colonial peoples.

"3. That our government strive for the creation and adoption of a UN Covenant of Human Rights which will provide truly effective protection of the economic, social, civil and political rights of all peoples in all countries.

"4. That our government lend its full support to fulfillment of the demands for national self-determination voiced by subject peoples in Africa and all other areas of the world, and that it withhold assistance of any kind from any government engaged in suppressing such demands.

"5. That our government and all other govern-

(more on page 7)