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HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. 5, No. 2

of Hawaii Library Att: Miss Janet Bell Honolulu 14 8/6/53

INGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Thursday, January 15, 1953

Crossley's Threats Aired

Mrs. Dillingham Defers Move To Empty Drain Off Ala Moana Beach

By EDWARD ROEBOUGH Largely projecting her own personality into the discussion, Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham influenced the delay of a proposed drainage line to draw flood water from much of Ala Moana Park adjacent to the end of Piikoi St. Her motion to defer the drainage project was carried without dissent at a meeting of the Parks Board Commission Monday, though Mrs. Charles E. Kauhane said it looked to her like a "stall" of a project that should be put through. Mrs. Dillingham's chief objection to the project was that it would empty into that section (more on page 7)

New Chief Clerk Failed Oral Exam First Time Around

G. Kenneth Griffin, appointed this week to be chief clerk of the first circuit court, failed his oral examination for the position the first time he took it, the RECORD learned. Failing along with him were three other candidates. All appealed and got new examinations, and Griffin was not the only one who passed. A spokesman of the Territorial civil service department explained that there were three parts of the examination given all candidates. The first is written, the second (more on page 5)

Would Stall Statehood, Resign GOP Chair Until House Unity Reached

The big story of the Republican caucus in the Young Hotel last weekend was never told by the daily press. It was the story of how Randolph Crossley, chairman of the



MR. CROSSLEY

Crozier's Long Fight Wins \$14,000 for 68 Workers

At least 68 workers are now receiving more than \$14,000 in disputed back pay from Walker-Moody Construction Co., Ltd. and sub-contractors, but the inspector on the Central Maui Memorial Hospital who discovered and pressed for correction of the wage-hour violations was fired last year by county officials for doing so. Willie Crozier, whose term as inspector lasted about two months, has not been paid fully by Maui County for services performed. He was fired as a result of a big blowup when he appeared personally before the Maui County board of supervisors because his letter to the board reporting the wage-hour violations brought no reply. Hamada Gave In Chairman Eddie Tam, in a huff, dismissed Crozier, saying that the (more on page 5)



MR. CROZIER

SMITH ACT TRIAL

Lautner's Own Evasions Open Door To Gladstein's Probing; Witness Cagey

Cross-examination of professional ex-Communist John Lautner by the defense this week drew attention of the judge, jury and the spectators to the ever-growing pile of prosecution-introduced Marxist documents on the clerk's desk in the Hawaii Smith Act trial, with Lautner displaying gagginess, vanity and bursts of temper to keep from giving responsive answers. The trial recessed Wednesday afternoon shortly after Lautner replied evasively to Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein's question that he remembers "practically all" the passages the prosecution read from Marxist books during the past month he has been on the witness stand. But he said he does not remember sections in the

same books and pamphlets Gladstein read from or referred to in examining him yesterday. Three times Wednesday afternoon, when he was pressed for an answer in a cornered position, he wiped his eyeglasses fogged by perspiration. A Different Witness The professional ex-Communist whom the prosecution calls an "expert on communism," who tried to appear relaxed and composed during government examination, volunteering all kinds of unsolicited answers and remarks, gripped the railing and frequently pounded it with his extended finger in fighting not to give a "yes" or "no" answer, (more on page 4)

Republican Party and supposedly Eisenhower's choice to be governor of Hawaii, cornered the caucusing Republicans and threatened to resign from the GOP chairmanship and to influence Eisenhower to delay statehood until the party is organized unless they united and reached a decision upon a single candidate to be speaker of the Territorial house of representatives. At that time, as now, electees to the house were split over two candidates, Hiram Fong, who served as speaker at the last session, and Percy Lydgate of Maui, who has the backing of many of the electees to be speaker in the coming session. Republicans who heard Cross- (more on page 7)

Osias Will Run for P. I. Presidency; Aligns Self With Labor In Conflicts



SENATOR OSIAS

Senator Camilio Osias of the Philippines Republic, will be a candidate for president of his country, "not at some future election, but at the next election," he told a representative of Ti Mang-yuna, Filipino edition of the RECORD. Osias, who has been a candidate before for the presidential nomination on the Nacionalista ticket, passed through Honolulu recently on his way back to the Philippines from Switzerland where he attended the Inter-Parliamentary Conference as chairman of the Philippines delegation. Emphasizing his own friendship for the cause of labor, Osias said: "I am proud to find that Filipinos in Hawaii have demonstrated that they love labor and believe in the dignity of labor." In politics, Osias said, "Some of (more on page 7)

Public Cemetery Is "Must" for Teves; Hints At Excessive Profits On Burials

By STAFF WRITER City Hall was treated Tuesday to the unusual situation of having a Republican (Nick Teves) take the floor to argue that the C-C government might reasonably enter into a business controlled by private interests. The immediate occasion for his remarks was the protest by a Democrat (Hung Wo Ching) that by any such move, the government would be entering improper competition with private enterprise. Ching submitted a protest to a finance committee report recommending an appraisal of Diamond Head Memorial Park as a step toward possible condemnation and purchase by the C-C government. The proposed institution of a public cemetery

is being considered by supervisors as a step toward making cheaper burial plots available to the people of Honolulu and Oahu. The issue received considerable airing during the last political campaign when a number of candidates, including Teves, announced they would support plans for a public cemetery. During the early part of the campaign, the city planning commission brought in a report recommending the purchase (if a cemetery was needed immediately) of Diamond Head Memorial Park at an estimated cost of \$480,000. All this action followed an expose by the RECORD April 17, 1952, of the scarcity of burial (more on page 4)

Would Settle Kona Inn Strike for Wages Paid Scabs, Union Indicates

The management at Kona Inn has made no move to comply with union requests for a listing of names, job titles and wages, including perquisites, A. A. Rutledge, business agent of Hotel, Restaurant Employees & Bartenders' Union, Local 5 (AFL) said this week. Refusal to provide such information, Rutledge said, constitutes a clear violation of Sec. 8-A (5) of the Labor-Management Relations Act. Pointing out that scabs now (more on page 3)

French Publishers Profit On Books Banned In U. S.; New Trade Since FDR

When Arthur Miller, author of "All My Sons" and "Focus," found that the last-named book had been banned at Brooklyn's DeWitt Clinton High School, he was shocked. Therefore, he was much surprised to find that the French firm which translates and publishes his works in France, was very much pleased. Explaining their pleasure after he understood it, Miller said: "You see, there is a new business in France since Roosevelt

died. It is the merchandising of books censored in America. "They sell better than any others. As soon as the news came, my publisher hurried to give out an order for little paper bands to be wrapped around each volume of 'Focus,' reading 'Prohibited in America.' "Not Really Asleep" "I understood for the first time one reason for their contempt of our culture. For if any man arose (more on page 4)

"Consult Your Conscience!" Bloch's Plea For Rosenbergs; Press Omits Urey Appeal

Three thousand persons from all over the country converged in Washington last week in an effort to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Many marched in front of the White House with signs appealing for presidential clemency. Many visited Justice, State and other departments and offices and others called on senators and representatives.

Numerous members of Congress pledged support for the Rosenberg clemency plea.

Stay of Execution

At this moment, news was flashed from New York that Judge Irving R. Kaufman—who had sentenced the couple as "atom spies"—had granted a stay until the President can act on a formal appeal for executive clemency.

The stay came six days after Emanuel Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, made a strong and impassioned appeal for the reduction of the death sentence before Judge Kaufman.

When Attorney Bloch made his appeal, telegrams and messages from throughout the world had reached Kaufman and the President. As Bloch was about to leave for the courtroom that very day, he received a cablegram signed by 15 members of Israel's parliament asking reprieve.

Something Not Right

In the courtroom, before Kaufman, the Rosenberg attorney told the judge: "There is something about this case that is not right."

He mentioned letters written to the judge by eminent scientists and humanitarians, including atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey. The judge brushed all this aside.

We've Got To Live . . .

What followed was graphically and with feeling reported by William A. Reuben in the National Guardian, January 8, thus:

Bloch's time and arguments had both run out. It was the moment when, with courtroom decorum, he should thank the judge and quietly sit down. But he hesitated, looking squarely at the judge, then cried out:

"God! Your Honor! You have a heart. Please—please think!

Consult your conscience! They have children whom they love as dearly as you love yours!"

Abruptly he stopped, seemed about to apologize for an unseemly outburst. But then, with time ticking toward death, he said with unabashed passion:

"We've got to survive. We've got to live with ourselves. We've got to get up and look at ourselves in our mirrors! Please! Please! I'll get on my knees to plead with you if . . ."

The shaken judge clasped his head:

"Oh, God! No! Please don't do that!"

Bloch's last words were delivered almost sobbing:

"What you do not only affects the Rosenbergs—it affects literally tens of millions of people . . . YOUR sentence may alter the course of history . . . You have terrible responsibility. Your Honor, I don't envy you that responsibility . . . Please, Your Honor, don't follow in the tradition of Judge Thayer."

With that, the "single practitioner" was done. No lone man could ever have done more. The last reference was to Judge Webster Thayer who sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to death. In an unsteady voice Kaufman said:

Conspiracy of Silence

"The people who may regard me that way are people who don't want to know the facts."

Three days later Kaufman denied the application for reduction of sentence. Six days later he granted the stay.

From France, where the people remember the Dreyfus frameup, protests poured into the U. S. The conservative Le Monde, which published excerpts from Atomic Scientist Urey's appeal, made this observation:

"Not a single wire service except Reuters (British), which gave a reduced version, has brought to the conscience of the public this important declaration of the atomic scientist, Urey. Can it be that there is a conspiracy of silence?" (See RECORD January 9 for Dr. Urey's appeal.)

In Honolulu, the Star-Bulletin,

which did not carry stories of appeal by eminent humanitarians, clergymen and scientists, editorially shouted that only calls for clemency came from "Communist Red front outfits—with some echoes from . . . completely uninformed persons . . ." The Star-Bulletin was uninformed or it was keeping its readers uninformed by keeping vital news from them.



RETURNS FROM RIO—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is shown aboard SS Argentina as the vessel arrived in New York from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he attended a labor conference. Lewis called the Taft-Hartley Act "a pestilence and scourge," and said he favors outright repeal to amending the law. (Federated Pictures)

"White" Stores

"The white plantation stores are kept up by the plantation agencies so as to get some of the wage-money back."—Advertiser editorial, Dec. 25, 1906.

FROM THE GUARDIAN, JANUARY 8

ICELAND, TOO

In Lawyer Emanuel Bloch's apartment, after a visit of the Rosenberg children to their parents in Sing Sing death house last week (see picture below), nine-year-old Michael lay with his head in the lap of Mrs. Bloch, who sought to comfort them.

"You will see them again," she said. "We really believe it—because millions are angry about this all over the world, and the people who want to kill mommy and daddy must listen to them."

Michael had been studying the atlas. "Where are the people angry?" he asked. "What countries?"

"Oh, in France, England, Israel, India, Poland . . ." "But what about Iceland?" Michael asked. "Are they angry in Iceland?"

That same day the Guardian received this telegram:

Reykjavik.

NEWS ROSENBERGS GOING TO DIE PROFOUNDLY SHOCKS WORLD. WE WOULD LIKE TO JOIN OUR VOICES IN PROTEST. IF THIS "LEGAL" MURDER IS CARRIED THROUGH IT WILL FAN ANTI-AMERICANISM BURSTING INTO FLAMES IN EUROPE AND EVERYWHERE.

SIGURDUR GUDMUNDSSON
MAGNUS KJARTANSSON

One of "Trenton Six" Dies In Prison; Finally "One of Country's Heroes"

An innocent man, a victim of a murder frameup, was stopped in his freedom struggle after five years in New Jersey prisons while awaiting his third trial. Death took Collis English, a navy veteran.

English was one of six Negroes who were framed up and from whom the police forced "confessions" which the six repudiated in court.

Treatment Not Allowed

National Guardian, the New York progressive weekly, drew the attention of the whole world to the Trenton Six back in 1948. Others joined in the campaign to free the six. In the second trial, four were freed, in June, 1951.

English and Ralph Cooper returned to jail under life sentences and the struggle to free them continued. On Nov. 24, 1952, the New Jersey Supreme Court ordered a new trial for the remaining two. By then, a campaign had begun to ask Governor Driscoll to free them.

In prison, English suffered from a heart ailment which finally caused his death, but prison authorities would not allow him treatment he had requested.

Funeral Unsurpassed

English was 23 when the Trenton police rounded up the six and forced them to confess to a crime they never committed. Just out of the navy, English was little known then.

"Yet his funeral on January 7 surpassed in size and significance that of any other individual in Trenton's history," Guardian's William A. Reuben wrote, January 8.

"Dignitaries and leaders of the Negro community attended from all over the state. So did professional men, businessmen, some 15 clergymen, all of whom spoke at the service; and officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Few, if any, of these had participated in the original fight to free the Trenton Six," wrote Reuben, who,

through his stories, brought worldwide attention to the Trenton frameup.

Pledge By CRC Leader

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress which actively fought to free all six and is now calling on all people to free Cooper, spoke from the pulpit. He compared Collis English's death in prison with the execution of Willie McGee by Mississippi, of Paul Washington by Louisiana and of the Martinsville Seven by Virginia.

Patterson said, as he looked down into the open coffin:

"Collis English, we who brought you from the death house, pledge that those who murdered you will not go unpunished."

The Guardian said that from the row of clergymen behind Patterson came the anxious admonition: "Be careful! Be careful!"

In Death a Hero

From Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who had devoted the last five years of her life to free her brother, came these words:

"Oh, Lord! He was a good boy. He never hurt anyone . . . He never even had a girl . . ."

"Why did they murder him? Why, Lord, why why?"

Collis English was dressed in his navy dress uniform for burial and as his body was lowered, covered with the Stars and Stripes, a military guard of honor fired a volley from their rifles.

"In death," wrote Reuben, "at last, Collis English was one of his country's heroes."

HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday

by Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.

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



ROSENBERG CHILDREN VISIT PARENTS AT SING SING—Accompanied by defense Attorney Emanuel Bloch, Michael, 9 and Robert, 5, leave Sing Sing Prison, New York, after a visit with their parents, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Worldwide campaign is underway seeking clemency for the young couple, who face execution for allegedly transmitting atomic secrets to the USSR during World War II. At right, Michael tries to look cheerful as he puts an arm around his little brother. (Federated Pictures)

Three American Officer POWs Say Mail Home Stopped; Demand War's End

"You can tell the wisecracks in the U. S. that 'No' we haven't been duped; we've simply become a little wiser."

"Many of us, more and more of us, can compare ourselves with Hitler's butchers and honestly ask: 'What's the difference between us and them?' I refer to germ warfare."

"I believe our mail home is being stopped or restricted to a minimum by the U. S. authorities at Kaesong."

"I was flying a U. S. aircraft carrying U. S. germ bombs—if that's not the name of my country, I don't know what it is! Of course, the U. S. people didn't send me on that mission; the Air Force did!"

These are characteristic samples from three letters sent by three American officers presently held prisoners of war by the North Korean and Chinese Volunteer forces. All three ask the American people to work endlessly for peace. Recipients of the letters were members of the U. S. delegation to the Asian and Pacific Regions Peace Conference held in October. One of the chief reasons for sending letters to the delegation was that all three believe their letters home to their families are being held up by U. S. Army authorities.

O'Neal Flew Germ Bombs

One, Lieut. Floyd O'Neal, who says he flew a plane carrying germ bombs, says that although he has been a prisoner seven and a half

months, he does not know whether or not his folks have ever heard he is safe. And he is a second son reported "missing" in action in Korea.

Wrote another, Lieut. John Quinn: "As it is, my wife has only received one letter from me and that one was broadcast by Peking radio. A correspondent sent her a letter from Peking when she was due to have a baby on August third. She didn't get that. Why?"

"As for bloody Koje," writes Lieut. O'Neal, "chills run up and down my spine when I think of U. S. soldiers shooting down unarmed POWs who refuse to sign up for Rhee or Chiang Kai-shek."

As for their own conditions, Lieut. Paul R. Kniss writes, "You will never hear of a prisoner being beaten or mistreated at the hands of the Chinese Volunteers. Our food and recreational facilities are as good as conditions permit. The Chinese have truly gained American friends by this policy."

Lieut. O'Neal, who relates his experience testifying on the dropping of germ bombs, tells delegates: "O. K. Now you're in on the 'secret' of germ warfare. But there are still 149,000,000 U. S. citizens who don't know the truth about the crimes that are committed in their names."

O'Neal's letter takes on a tone of desperation later when he writes: "If you love your land as much as I do, you will not fail her in this hour of great need. Our nation is great, but right now our hands are rather soiled with innocent blood! So we must clean up this mess! Tell the people! You can; I can't right now."

The letters appear in the February issue of the China Monthly Review, an American-owned, American-edited magazine published in Shanghai since 1917.

Murder Victim Is WCL Case; Recall Songs of Wartime 'Bobby Breen'

Although he didn't meet his death in an industrial accident, dependents of Earl T. Fujita, slain last Friday in a holdup, will receive benefits accorded under the Territorial workmen's compensation law, officials said this week. The highest legal award that may be made in the event of death on the job is \$10,500.

As the two brothers, Joseph and Robert Josiah, employees of the Y. Higa Trucking Service, and reportedly self-confessed killers of Fujita, office manager of the firm, awaited arraignment Wednesday, those acquainted with them pondered their background, especially that of Robert.

"That boy (Robert) could really sing," said a theatrical promoter. "During the war they had to stop him from singing on the streets because he attracted so much attention and such big crowds of servicemen. The servicemen were forever giving him money, and he must have taken home twenty or thirty dollars a day."

The younger Josiah, sometimes compared with Bobby Breen, one-time well known child star of the movies, sang on occasion at special entertainments, the theater man said.

"Nimitz and a lot of others heard him and they liked him," he said. "He had a way of singing 'Donkey Serenade' that got them all. It was almost like his trademark."

Later, the boy became involved in a series of troubles that cut short his vocal career with periods of detention in the Waialeale Boys School and later, in the Iwilei jail.

The two brothers were arrested late Friday, only five hours, according to their reported confession, after they had clubbed Fujita to death and stolen \$2,600 of a company payroll. Both have been charged by police with first degree murder.

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation To Get New Ideas from Florida

A report was prepared this week by William Douglas, head of the Territorial Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, listing advantages of the system of the workmen's compensation law as administered here, from Douglas' personal observations made during the past two weeks.

The report will be forwarded to the advisory committee of the bureau, consisting of three doctors and three attorneys, with a view toward further study and the possible adoption of some practices from the Florida system.

Douglas made his study after attending a conference of the International Association of Industrial Boards and Accident Commissions also held in Florida. He returned here from the Mainland last week.

He had high praise for the Florida operation of workmen's compensation, though he said he does not care to discuss details until the advisory committee has had an opportunity to study his report.

H. H. C. Members Spend Too Freely, Critics Maintain

An estimated \$100 every two weeks is spent by the Hawaiian Homes Commission merely for the purpose of bringing its members together for a meeting, the RECORD learned reliably, and indications are that this expenditure may be the subject of careful scrutiny before long. Some commissioners feel that, with the HHC having declared a moratorium on further loans because of its depleted funds, other members are spending a little too freely while on HHC expense accounts.

That problem is one that did not arise when all members of the commission came from Oahu. But two years ago, when it was decided desirable to have resident commissioners from the outside islands, the expense account problem arose.

Now, according to informed sources, there are commissioners who come to Honolulu, charge for all meals and taxis, for lodging—even when they stay in the homes of friends and get free rides. Recently, one commissioner is reported to have turned in an expense account for taxis dating back into October—at \$2 per taxi.

Staff Hit, Too

Staff members are also objects of some criticism by those who feel the HHC must watch its purse strings—a bit more carefully, especially one who visits an outside island, stays with another employee there, and charges the commission the full amount of a hotel lodging.

A lodge maintained by the HHC on Molokai has been the focal point of further attention of the economy-minded, and reports have it that staff members and commissioners have used it as a sort of guest house in the past—with charges for cleaning and washing paid by the commission.

If criticism for this sort of carelessness is to be avoided, some commissioners feel, some steps toward more rigid economic practices in the immediate future are indicated.

Because of wartime evacuation, Issel and Nisei population on the West Coast dropped 12½ per cent, according to 1950 census figures.



AS REPUBLICAN CONGRESS OPENED—Members of the 83rd Congress stand with hands raised (top) as new House Speaker Joseph W. Martin (Mass.) administers oath. At bottom, GOP officially takes over as outgoing Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas) hands gavel to Martin. (Federated Pictures)

U. S. Judge Supports Bridges' Position

SAN FRANCISCO (FP) — A Federal district judge, Dal M. Lemmon, who sits in both San Francisco and Sacramento, has challenged the ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals against Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

Lemmon's opinion, handed down December 5 in a case concerning four other persons charged with defrauding the government, was ignored by the press. Involved in the case before Lemmon was the same legal formula which the government used against the three leaders of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

In the Bridges case, the ILWU chief and his two associates were convicted on charges of defrauding the government in connection with his application for U. S. citizenship. The labor leaders' lawyers argued that the government was improperly using a law to prevent fraud.

Lemmon's opinion in effect, challenged the appeals court which had upheld the Bridges conviction.

He said that in the Bridges case "our appellate court did not evaluate the force of the word denominated in the Scharton case (applying to the meaning of the word "fraud"); that, in criticizing the conclusions of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia in the Marzani case . . . the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals did not consider the fact that Marzani had been twice affirmed . . . and finally, our court of appeals apparently overlooked the Beacon Brass case."

Disregards Higher Court

Lemmon concluded that "this court therefore, must, though reluctantly, disregard the holding in Bridges, and be guided by the Supreme Court's recent semaphores in Scharton, Marzani and Beacon Brass."

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt

Defense Committee called Lemmon's opinion "an almost unprecedented action in disregarding a higher court in his own decision" and said the Lemmon ruling "raises again the question of whether there is one law for Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt and another law for other defendants charged with similar alleged crimes."

PINE TALKS ON CALL

Negotiations between pineapple workers of the LWU and the pineapple companies have been recessed since before Christmas and are at present, subject to being reopened on call by either party.

In the meantime, union officials are presently touring the plantations on Oahu and the outside islands, in a series of appearances similar to those before sugar negotiations, hearing on-the-spot evidence from workers and describing the union's operation and conferring on the union's demands.



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Lautner Queried On Class Struggle

(from page 1)

or any responsive answer to Gladstein's questions.

At one point when Lautner said he learned in the Communist Party that any worker who bought stock in a company is not a worker but a capitalist, Gladstein asked him where, in all the documents introduced and in other Communist publications, can he find such a statement. Is there any such statement? the attorney asked, and Lautner fought to evade the question.

"Must Be Turned Around"

Finally Judge Wiig remarked to the witness that the "question is relatively simple, I think," and asked that he answer it. This was one of several admonitions.

Lautner told the judge that he "can't give a yes or no" answer, for it "couldn't be an honest answer." He said the answer must be "turned around."

Two days of cross-examination of Lautner by Gladstein covered the development of human societies, from the primitive communal period to that of slavery, feudalism and capitalism.

No Legal Question

Chief Government Prosecutor John C. Walsh jumped up to object time and again, stating that the questions were immaterial to the issues of the case and remote. He asked the court to have Gladstein give the period in history which the questions concerned, whether BC or AD.

This occurred many times when Gladstein asked questions that applied to history as a whole, such as whether or not class struggles in human societies were caused by conflicting interests.

Gladstein told the court that popping up to ask for time in history is no legal objection.

Judge Said Witness Understands

At one point, when Lautner was struggling to evade a question, Walsh rose to object, saying he, himself did not understand the question.

Gladstein said that it is only sufficient for the witness to understand his question, and Judge Jon Wiig said that Lautner understood it. Through his attempt to evade a direct answer, and by his vain disposition to give unresponsive, voluntary remarks or to formulate phrases in his own words, Lautner time and again opened the doors he tried to keep tightly closed to Gladstein's questions.

Two of Several Instances

One of the first such instances happened when Lautner refused to answer that Karl Marx had a recognized standing as an economist. Lautner first said he could not understand Gladstein's questions on that subject.

But shortly afterward he volunteered that he had read a certain biography of Marx. After this admission Lautner was forced to admit that Marx was a profound student of economy, philosophy, jurisprudence and a journalist.

"He was a well rounded out person and known as such," Lautner conceded.

The next such instance occurred when Gladstein asked Lautner whether Marx and Frederick Engels by their extensive studies, tried to find out what transformations and changes human societies went through. Their method of study and approach to the question, Lautner said, was the "German approach." Then he conceded that while he was a Communist Party member he was taught that their method was scientific.

A moment later he said that Marx and Engels said "all others were not scientific."

Deal With Social Change

This opened the door to further probing by Gladstein, who asked whether or not Marx and Engels,

in coming to their understanding of human societies and scientific socialism, went back to the works of other scientists and scholars.

Here Lautner explained with an authoritative air, that Marx and Engels went back to Francis Bacon, Friedrich Hegel, Charles Darwin and David Ricardo.

A great part of the cross-examination dealt with the change in human societies. Gladstein elicited from Lautner that he was taught in the Communist Party that there are certain general laws that govern the external world and the "outlook" based on these is called "dialectical materialism," a term which has come up many times in the trial. The application of this view to human society is "historical materialism," Lautner said.

Lautner also said that he was taught that by understanding the laws of social change, man could understand and control and eliminate such matters as wars, exploitation, starvation and crises.

As to dialectical and historical materialism, Lautner said, the Communists contend that everything is in process of change except "struggle." Later, to Gladstein's question, Lautner conceded that by "struggle," the Communists meant the constant conflict going on that is inherent in everything.

Words Prosecution Introduced

As Gladstein went back to primitive times to establish that human societies have changed, Walsh objected strongly.

Gladstein told the court that the words "struggle" and "class struggle" had been used by the prosecution time and again, to leave the impression that the Communist Party invented "class struggle." He said that the documents introduced by the prosecution themselves will show that this is not so, and this matter of the class struggle is an "observable fact."

When Lautner resisted giving an answer that he was taught that struggle between a new rising class of capitalist and feudal lords was the motivating force that brought advancement of human society at that time, or class struggle is the motivating force for change in any period of history, Gladstein read from the Communist Manifesto which said in the opening sentence:

"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle."

"Yelled" Speedup

Finally, the prosecution's "expert on communism" admitted that he was taught the "class struggle is always the main driving force" in the development of human society.

This struggle between exploiters and the exploited in the slave, feudal and capitalistic societies, caused the change of social systems, he said the Communist Party taught him.

In the capitalist society, Lautner conceded, the class struggle takes place at the point of production where the employers who own the factories and raw materials and hire laborers try to realize greater profit by not paying workers the full value they produced.

At one point when he mentioned that machines are introduced to increase production, Gladstein asked if this was not known as "speedup." Lautner said that the Communists said so and yelled from the rooftops at Detroit when he was there as a Communist organizer.

Gladstein asked if the Communists had to teach the workers the term "speedup," Lautner evaded the question and said the "party always said so."

Actually a Speedup?

He was asked if there actually

was a "speedup" in the Ford plant about which he was discussing. This stumped Lautner.

He said "sometimes I didn't know what was going on in the plant" though he was busy writing leaflets about speedup.

Then he said he recruited some workers into the Communist Party. Gladstein asked if he turned their names over to the FBI, since he had previously said he did not withhold names. He said he had not because he had not been asked about them. There was laughter in the courtroom. Then Lautner added that if asked "I assure you" he would give the names.

The prosecution contends that the seven defendants used the Communist Party, which it alleges believes in force and violence to overthrow the U. S. government.

Economic Condition Basis

After taking Lautner through the questioning on class struggle and social change, Gladstein asked the witness if he was taught the economic system is the cornerstone of society. The witness conceded this.

With this as background, Gladstein asked if he was taught no form of society was replaced until conditions are present for the new society to come into existence. Lautner said he has no recollection of being taught this and that he doesn't remember "quotations."

Here Gladstein read from a book much used by the prosecution and referred to by Lautner in an attempt to show that the book, the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," sets out a pattern for all Communists to follow.

On Marxist-Leninist Theory

The passage read: "No social order ever disappears before all the productive forces for which there is room in it have been developed; and new higher relations of production never appear before the material conditions of their existence have matured in the womb of the old society itself."

Gladstein then asked if Lautner had not testified earlier that this book was "pushed" by the Communist Party.

Lautner replied, it is "a model for the American party to follow."

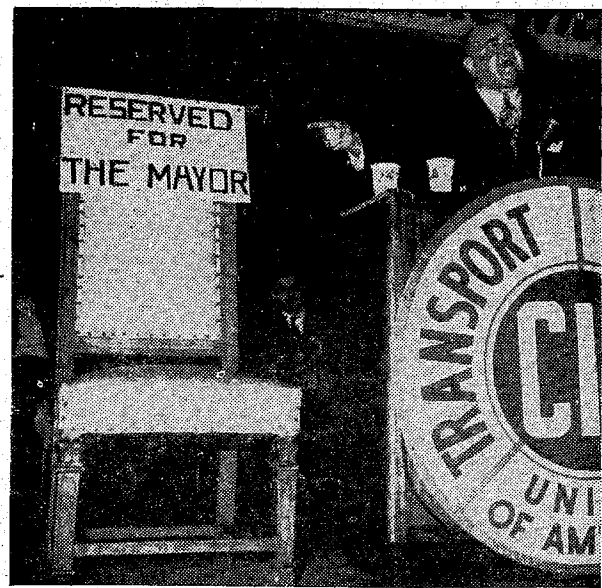
Gladstein again read from the same book a passage saying: "Mastering the Marxist-Leninist theory does not at all mean learning all its formulas and conclusions by heart and clinging to their very letter." That "it means being able to develop it and advance it without hesitating to replace—in accordance with the substance of the theory—such of its propositions and conclusions as have become antiquated by new ones corresponding to the new historical situation."

More On French Books

(from page 1)

in France to so much as suggest any kind of literary censorship, the protest that would arise would guarantee the end of his public life . . . I tried to explain that this did not mean my book had been censored in America, but only in a high school. But they ignored my explanation. Censorship in DeWitt Clinton or in Newark or in Oshkosh is censorship in America. They were right and I was ashamed—ashamed at my naivete, ashamed for my country. But in the same news dispatch lay the note that the action was being fought. And it made me thankful that the country was not wholly asleep while its very soul was being stolen from it."

Miller addressed his comments as thanks to the Teachers' Union of New York which initiated the fight against censorship in school libraries.



THE MISSING MAYOR—At New York rally of striking bus drivers, President Michael J. Quill of Transport Workers Union (CIO) assails Mayor Vincent E. Impellitteri for not coming to meeting. "We rented the biggest damn chair in town for the mayor but he hasn't got time to come to talk to us," Quill said. (Federated Pictures)

Public Cemetery Is "Must" for Teves; Hints At Excessive Profits On Burials

(from page 1)

plots and the high cost of dying in Honolulu.

Tuesday, action on the finance committee's recommendation was deferred one week at the request of Milton Beamer, recently elected to the board, who said he would like more time to study the proposal.

"Must" for Teves

But before the subject was dismissed, Teves got a number of statements in the record calculated to stir the supervisors' interest in the problem.

"As far as I'm concerned, this is a 'must,'" Teves said, and proceeded to comment on Ching's opposition to the entry of the government into the cemetery business.

"Who is the government?" he asked. "The government is the people and I see this thing as a responsibility of the government. Hundreds of Mainland cities offer cemeteries to the public."

Revealing some background of study of the problem, Teves later emphasized high cost items of burial locally, and he appeared to be referring to requirements at the Diamond Head burial ground.

Profits for Graveyard

"There is a bronze marker," he said, "that costs them around \$15 and they resell it for around \$85. Then there's a vault that costs \$50. You can use it or throw it away."

Teves strongly recommended that supervisors ask themselves why the costs of burial are so high, and it appeared that he might already have a number of the answers ready when the subject comes up for full discussion. In closing, he submitted a report on the proposed cost of burial at various sites the city planning commission has considered purchasing.

Ching's letter of opposition appeared to contain a number of inaccuracies and half-truths. Among them was the statement that there are 44 cemeteries on Oahu with "many thousands of grave plots available."

But, as the RECORD reported in April, 1952, figures of the T. H. department of health show that

of 23 in Honolulu, 16 are already filled, or closed to all except members of special church or society groups.

Contradicts Earlier Words

Stating: "We have not made any increase in charges at Diamond Head," Ching contradicts statements he, himself, gave the RECORD more than a year ago. Asked at the time why the cost of burial at Diamond Head had gone up after purchase of the cemetery by his firm, Ching gave two reasons:

(a) He said the cemetery previously operated at a loss of \$6,000 yearly and that his firm had to assume the loss.

(b) Ching admitted that new "extras" are required by his firm at the same cemetery, but justified them on the grounds that they will make for less trouble and expense both for the mortuary and the clients.

The extras required by the Diamond Head management and the object of complaint by some undertakers, are the bronze markers, \$85 each, and the vaults, \$50 each.

Before the acquisition of the cemetery by Ching's firm, burial plots at Diamond Head cost \$210 each. Afterward, with extras included, the cost ran from \$335 to \$350, depending on the size of the lot.

Likewise, as brought out by James Lloyd, who has long fought for a public cemetery and who submitted a communication Tuesday opposing the \$480,000 price for Diamond Head, it costs considerably more to buy plots there if they're wanted for immediate use.

Lloyd's letter to the board strongly condemning the \$480,000 figure, said: "They bought it for \$150,000."

Instead of this purchase, Lloyd advised the buying of Aiea Memorial Park, which he believes could be obtained at a much lower figure.

Headline in the Advertiser, January 6, 1907: MUNIFICENT GENEROSITY—J. F. Hackfeld Presents Employees Month's Extra Pay."

Maui Workers Get \$14,000 Out of Fight That Cost Willie Crozier His Job

(from page 1)

latter was using the board meeting as a sounding board. County Engineer Koichi Hamada, who had hired Crozier to succeed an inspector who had left the job after being on it some time, at first did not remove the inspector. But he soon gave in to pressure.

Last week, as 16 carpenters reported to the county building to receive their disputed back pay totalling \$5,145.90 from the Walker-Moody Co., Tam and Hamada were reported embarrassed and hypersensitive, not wanting publicity on the back pay.

The Maui News, January 10, ran an eight-column banner head saying: "Memorial Hospital Workers Receive Disputed Back Pay." The headline that followed said: "Crozier Protest Brings Order From U. S. Labor Board."

Tam Inquisitive

The News reported that "Hamada was quite surprised and asked the reporter what all the picture-taking was about and where we had gotten our information. He said that Walker-Moody felt they would rather pay the claims than protest, as the interest on the money tied up would amount to more than the claims. Hamada contended the U. S. Public Health Service did not know what they were talking about in the matter.

"County Chairman Eddie Tam also walked into the board room when the men were being paid and was inquisitive as to why the newspaper was so interested in the men getting checks."

After Crozier was fired in February 1952 for insisting before the board of supervisors that Federal as well as Territorial labor regulations had to be met on the hospital job because Federal funds were involved in the project, he carried the fight for restitution of wages due workers to government authorities in Honolulu. As a result, Emile L. R. Bilodeau, Terri-

torial director of the U. S. labor department, had the alleged violations investigated.

Story of Concrete Mix

Crozier complained that the contractor had not filed certified copies of the payroll as required by law and the firm and sub-contractors were violating wage-hour regulations. He specifically pointed out instances of workers not being paid according to scale as stipulated in the contract at that time. (This story was covered by the RECORD, Feb. 28 and March 13, 1952.)

At the time of his discharge, Crozier told the RECORD that he was looking into the specifications and tests made of the concrete used in the hospital building. The county engineer had followed an unusual procedure in making the tests, Crozier claimed at that time, for he shipped the concrete specimens taken from the mix to Walker-Moody—to have them tested.

While Crozier had gone on the job after the concrete had been poured, he made inquiries, as he found faulty concrete in walls caused by poor mix. Supervisor John Pulgo in early March asked Hamada in a board meeting, whether he had noticed cement already chipping from the new hospital.

No Willful Violations

Since his dismissal, Crozier pressed for further investigation into this matter. Some sources said at the time of his discharge that his looking into the building specifications actually caused his removal. It is not known how far this investigation started by Crozier was carried.

Dr. Leo Bernstein, Territorial director of hospitals and medical care, told the RECORD that there were no willful violations. Thus, the violators were required to make restitution but they are not being penalized.

According to Dr. Bernstein, a half-dozen cases are still pending

Japan Is New Hunting Ground For U. S. Farm Labor Recruiters

The plan of California and Arizona big farmers to import more than 10,000 single men from Japan and the Philippines for work at \$2 a day threatens jobs and wage standards of U. S. farm workers and Mexican nationals on western farms and is being vigorously protested by the AFL Agricultural Workers' Union.

News of this scheme of big western ranchers, whose bad treat-

ment of workers is well known broke in Japan and Los Angeles.

To Lower Wages

The Nippon Times in Tokyo reported that Ventura County Growers, Calif., alone seeks importation of 8,000 farm workers.

H. L. Mitchell, president of the Agricultural Workers' Union, asked the Justice and Labor Departments to cut short this move to exploit workers at starvation wages.

He said the average farm wage is approximately \$1 an hour in California. Skilled fruit pickers on a piece rate basis make from \$12 to \$15 a day, he added.

In answer to the claims by growers that they face a labor shortage, Mitchell replied that there is no farm labor shortage anywhere in the U. S., but rather "a shortage in wages and an abundance of poor working conditions."

Cheaper To Operate

"If workers will not accept wage cuts, the growers will tell them they can bring in Japanese at \$2 a day to take over the jobs," the union leader said.

In Los Angeles an executive of the Agricultural Producers bluntly stated after the union president's appeal to the Justice and Labor Departments, that the plan to hire Japanese and Filipino laborers "would be cheaper to operate."

Locally, some observers commented that this plan by the growers is put forward at the time Japanese farmers who have made a study of U. S. farms on a State Department-conducted visit, have completed their survey and returned to Japan. Shown the very best phases of U. S. agriculture and farming communities,

these farmers are expected to report favorably on U. S. farm labor conditions.

Blocked Ruthless Plan

Some months ago when big western farmers moved to import South Korean laborers at cheap wages, the agricultural union appealed to the State Department to stop this ruthless plan to take advantage of the almost defenseless people.

In the summer of 1951, 22 Filipino laborers from the Territory were recruited through the Territorial labor department in a similar plan, although wages guaranteed by the California employers were at the prevailing rate of 90 cents an hour.

L. R. Hamilton of Tulare County, Calif., did not keep his word. When the leaders of the group of island laborers demanded the fulfillment of the contract terms, he used FBI agents to intimidate them. FBI agents picked up six of the men and turned them over to U. S. immigration authorities who threatened to deport the six Filipinos to the Philippines because they were nationals.

Up To Authorities

Hamilton did not pay the laborers who had worked 19 days each, and the Territorial labor department fell down on the job of assisting them.

The Japanese and Filipino laborers whom the western ranchers intend to import would be under a three-year contract. Their return passage would be paid by the employers but laborers would pay for one way. They would be given board and lodging. The whole matter of importing labor from the Orient is now left in the hands of government authorities.

MORE ON CHIEF CLERK

(from page 1)

oral and the third an evaluation by examiners of the past experience of the applicants and suitability for the position.

"A candidate who fails in one part may not go on to the next," the spokesman said, "until that part has been passed."

Griffin, who finally got the appointment, won his appeal and passed the re-examination.

The oral examination is "not a practice test," the civil service spokesman said, and often the examining board changes its mind after appeals.

Applicants for the chief clerk's job numbered about 20.

The number of Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans in Hawaii increased from 157,950 in 1940 to 184,611 in 1950.

for review with the Federal labor Department. In all cases, Mr. Bilodeau's department investigated and reported to U. S. Public Health Service for action. Among the 68 receiving back pay, 26 were on the Walker-Moody payroll.

Wiig Permits Trial By Prejudice---Jack Hall

After Federal Judge Jon Wiig denied the defense motion for mistrial in the Hawaii Smith Aqt case January 7, and permitted prosecution witness John Lautner to recite his rehearsed and prejudicial testimony on advocacy of force and violence by the Communist Party, defendant Jack Hall issued a statement that a fair trial is impossible.

Hall's statement said:

"I am concerned that Judge Wiig's denial of the motion for mistrial today, and his continuing to admit, over defense objections, testimony that hasn't the remotest connection with me or my activities, just about makes a fair trial impossible and makes any realistic chance of acquittal an absurdity.

"Judge Wiig is permitting the prosecution to seek my conviction and that of my co-defendants, not on anything I or they have ever said or done, but on what paid informers imported from the Mainland, say members of the Communist Party on the Mainland, unknown to me, said or did.

"I had some hope for a fair trial at the outset when Judge Wiig, while impanelling the jury, said that neither the Communist Party nor the ILWU were on trial, but the defendants themselves.

"Now Judge Wiig says that the aims and objectives of the Communist Party are an issue in the case and we find that two months after the trial began, 95 per cent of the evidence has dealt with the Communist Party and not the defendants.

"Judge Wiig is permitting me and the other defendants to be tried by prejudice, by the testimony of informers paid their major support to give the testimony they give.

"While I am not a lawyer, it is my firm conviction that I am not getting a fair trial."

The ILWU executive issued a further statement the following day which said:

● That Judge Wiig announced in court he is following the rulings of Circuit Judge John J. Parker in the Baltimore Smith Act case. The rulings are now on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

● That Judge Parker has gone beyond even the rulings of Judge Medina in the trial of the nation's 12 top Communists because he permitted the prosecution to introduce as "evidence" against the defendants much more hearsay testimony and statements of third parties not in any way connected with the defendants.

The ILWU regional director stated that he had just read an article on Judge Parker in a recent issue of Nation magazine. Hall

said Parker is "one of the most notorious, anti-labor, race-baiting judges on the Federal bench."

"He is the same Judge Parker," Hall's statement continued, "whose ideas on conspiracy are so vicious that in 1927 he held that the entire United Mine Workers Union, its officers and members, were engaged in illegal conspiracy because they were trying to organize West Virginia coal miners.

"These unorganized miners had been compelled to sign a contract with their labor-hating employers which stated that as a condition of employment they would not join any union. This contract is called in labor parlance a 'Yellow Dog' contract and is an illegal contract.

"Judge Parker has also been guilty of some extremely crude race-baiting, which, though not illegal, is abhorrent to all decent Americans . . .

"While Federal district judges are probably clearly within their legal rights in relying on the rulings of a Judge Parker, they are not required to do so unless their court is within the circuit of that judge.

"There appears to be nothing which compels a district judge not in his circuit, to rely on the rulings of Judge Parker and in the exercise of sound judicial discretion, such a judge could rely on more unbiased authority."

Gadabout

D. RANSOM SHERRETZ is reported again in the category of job-hunter, his tenure at Central Union Church having run out with the church budget. Arthur Akina is said to be helping the former C-C civil service personnel director look for employment and the thought has been expressed that Sherretz may well wind up in the job vacated by Mrs. Nesta Gallas, that of examining expert for the Territorial civil service system. Another possibility is the vacancy at the head of the Territorial retirement system.

There is no suggestion that Sherretz return to the police department, where he once served as personnel officer. Wonder why?

★ ★

JOE MARTIN, new GOP speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, interviewed by Bob Conside Sunday night by radio, started off by enunciating policies that would encourage most Americans. The next minute, he was saying such policies couldn't really be carried out. The two most important steps to be taken are: 1. Ending of the "stalemate" war in Korea and (2) shifting our economy from a war economy to one of peace.

But he said nothing about how to end the war and he added that because of the worldwide "Communist conspiracy," armaments will have to be kept up for a long time. Which would seem to say the new administration is going to do just about what the old one did. Martin neatly sidestepped a question as to whether or not the ending of the present war economy might bring mass unemployment.

★ ★

HERBERT HOOVER, the GOP's "grand old man," and certainly as vigorous a disciple of anti-Communism as the GOP ever produced, seems to be largely ignored now that the Republicans have actually won an election. Only last year, Hoover said on a nationwide radio hookup: "There is in Europe today no such public alarm as has been fanned up in the United States. None of those nations has declared emergencies or taken measures comparable with ours. They do not propagandize war fears or war psychosis such as we get out of Washington. Not one European country conducts such exercises in protection from bombs as we have had in New York."

But now Joe Martin, speaking for the GOP, says the armaments have to be kept up because of the "Communist conspiracy." A hysteria is more convenient when you're in office, it appears.

★ ★

ERNEST T. WEIR, president of National Steel, as much of an anti-Communist as Hoover, said the year before, after spending weeks

in Paris and London, that he did not find "a single person who believed Russia would precipitate a war now or for some years to come, if ever."

In the face of statements of this sort, it would appear a duty of the Republicans to do what they can to end the Korean war and war hysteria. But are they willing to save American lives at the risk of causing a recession or a depression? Time will tell.

★ ★

DR. SAM APOLLONA says it's all wrong to attribute the backing of Karl Sinclair for reappointment on a contract basis (unsuccessful) to him and Nick Teves. He says it was the project of Milton Beamer. He says further, he has no deal with Teves on that or anything else.

It begins to sound more and more as if Teves may be almost alone, "clean" of any strong alliances with anyone on the board. Which probably means he'll have to shop around. He has one commodity to offer that won't be taken lightly by some of the supervisors. That's his certainty that anything he does will get the fervent support of Riley Allen and the Star-Bull.

★ ★

STRANGE coincidence department: Officer Boyd Andrade, who participated in the much-discussed arrest of Sad Sam Ichinose two weeks ago for "falsifying a hotel register," is the same Boyd Andrade of whom Ichinose, when supervisor, suggested an investigation. A former boxer, Henry Lee, had charged Andrade with brutality in making an arrest of him. That case was subsequently dismissed, as was a similar charge Andrade placed against Lee.

Sgt. Roger Marcotte's part in the Ichinose case would make an interesting footnote to a thesis on police behavior.

★ ★

ARTHUR TRASK appeared before the C-C parks board commission Monday in behalf of his client, Tam See, to warn that the commission, in seeking the long-disputed property for a "parks road," may be authorizing a road for a private subdivision—an unprecedented action. The commission took the matter under advisement.

There is some doubt now in the minds of city planners as to whether the proposed road is still "parks" as once proclaimed by the supreme court, or now "public," because the board of supervisors went into the Star Market's proposed subdivision on a one-third, two-thirds basis.

Trask and his client are still fighting against a \$1 appraisal of the property condemned for a road, after that verdict was directed by Judge Ronald Jamieson.

Onomea Co. Refused Japanese Contractors Written Agreement

Four hundred Japanese cane contractors at Onomea Sugar Co. in January 1953, had their plea for written contracts rejected by the plantation. The company wanted to avoid the precedent of a written contract.

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing
J. K. Wong Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168



MORSE GETS SEAT—Carrying a folding chair, Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) grins as he arrives 10 minutes before new Senate convened in Washington. Morse, who bolted the GOP during the election campaign, said he didn't want to take any chances on getting a seat. He was gestured to his old place on the Republican side. (Fed. Pix)

ILWU Convention Postponed 1 Week

Originally scheduled to begin next week, January 21, the annual Territorial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has been postponed one week, union officials said this week.

The delay, they said, is because some units have not yet chosen delegates and one division has not yet met on an organizational issue due to be discussed.

The convention, which will last four days beginning January 28, will see a review of union defense work, officials said, as well as discussion of the pineapple mobilization in preparation for resumption of negotiations between the union and the pineapple companies, presently recessed.

Hindus Sought Work On Sugar Plantations

A delegation of two Hindus from California was sent to Honolulu in March 1953 to see if work could be secured on the sugar plantations for 100 of their countrymen on the Coast. The planters, however, refused to pay transportation from California. At that time, some Hindus were already working at Kohala. Hindus occasionally stopped off vessels from the Orient to California and worked for several months in Hawaii before going on to the Coast.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

with loss of citizenship unless obtained by clear fraud.

"No non-citizen who has lived legally in the United States for five years or more should be subjected to deportation for any reason whatsoever.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service should be separated from the Department of Justice and established as an independent agency of the government."

If Congress could be prevailed upon to pass a law with provisions of this sort, we might regain some of the prestige we have been losing throughout the world since the death of Roosevelt.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

One of the most interesting developments in the middleweight scramble for the title vacated by the retirement of Ray Robinson is a so-called return match between Norman Hayes of Boston and Carl (Bobo) Olson of Hawaii on February 7 in Boston. Hayes, who recently took a drubbing from Olson, number one contender, is from Boston and as a hometown boy, is expected to be able to draw cash customers for this unusual "rematch." On February 6, Rocky Castellani of the U. S., and Pierre Langlois of France meet in New York, the winner to fight Ernie Durando with the winner slated to meet the winner of the Hayes-Olson setoff. The top man after all these assorted elimination bouts will then meet the winner of the Randy Turpin-Othares Humez fight and this winner will probably be called the middleweight champion of the world.

While all this is going on the International Boxing Club is having a grand time raking in the moola on a middleweight title muddle that is beamed toward getting the title fight into a successful commercial enterprise. The promoters are all happy at this turn of events. When the smoke clears away, we see Carl Olson and Randy Turpin meeting for the title.

LOCALLY, pro fights start after a layoff, with a pair of main events featuring Charles Ishimine and Larry Cantiberos at 132 pounds, and the rejuvenated Willie Caesar and Bobby Acosta at 135 pounds. This twin bill is promised to the fans by Promoter Ralph Yempuku for January 20 at the Civic. Dr. Richard You, who is in the boxing game with the enthusiasm of a baby with a new toy, has worked on the routine of Willie Caesar, his protege, so that Caesar is now down to a sveite, lightweight.

THE RHUBARBS that occurred at the last Hula Bowl game because of the disagreement of the fans and the players on rulings made by the officials were not the fault of the officials but of the leeways and allowances agreed on by both teams. The fans should have remembered that this game was an exhibition affair and that allowances were made for free substitutions and a relaxation of the rules generally. This sort of thing would not have happened in the Interscholastic League where strict adherence to the rules is insisted on by coaches and officials of the league.

ONE OF OUR local brewing companies has beamed its advertising toward the working men with their "new" brew. Instead of advertising featuring men who matter and women who care, in their lush surroundings, truck drivers, riggers and the like are pictured making their endorsements of this local brew. This local brewing company had a bit of labor trouble at one of its subsidiaries (Pork Center) and working men throughout the Territory laid off their brew until the plikiia was settled. Because of the all-out advertising campaign of its rival firm and the boycott by working men, sales dropped during this period of four months. This local brewing company employs the working men angle with growing success. Interesting enough, their advertising says that rice and other materials not generally used in making American beers, are now used as ingredients in this new brew. We suggest that the company be prepared to answer for their use of rice, during rice shortages.

BASKETBALL will be getting a big play at the University, what with the local UIC in operation, and the showing of West Coast college teams on local courts. Such schools as Stanford, University of Washington, Southern Cal, Santa Clara; St. Mary's and Oregon State will show against the U. of H. five as well as the Universals, and this should bring out the cash customers in droves. Basketball at the University may supersede football as the major sports attraction.

MAYOR JOHN WILSON is the recipient of a letter from Rene Adore, one-time local pro wrestler, who wants to settle down in Hawaii, requesting that His Honor please kokua in getting him a job on some government project. His Honor gets numerous and odd requests, most of them sincere, and he and his office staff try to answer all of them as if they were the most important in the world.

THE ELKS, who put on their annual Hula Bowl football game for their milk fund, started off this year with optimism and a better job of planning but the big expenses of transportation, hotels, stadium and incidentals ate up most of their total take, which they had hoped would yield a bigger profit than last year in the light of the need of a great number of children who need the milk the fund helps provide. Expenses always eat up a great portion of the gross proceeds in any kind of charity affair and considering the amount of manpower going into a project of this kind, the returns are usually very small.

THE SWIMMING SEASON opens with the Rainbow Indoor Meet tonight (Thursday) and Saturday night at the U. of H. pool. Bill Woolsey, a member of the winning U. S. 800-meter relay team at the Olympics, may be seen on both nights. He looms as Hawaii's next swimming great.

YOSHITO SAGAWA, swimming coordinator at the Nuuanu Y., finally opened the gates at the popular center for boys' and men's activities by having a wahine swim program going. Co-educational activities in socials, adult education, conferences and meetings have been going on for years but this is the first time swimming has taken on a co-educational slant. Badminton at the Y has also been a co-educational activity but this swimming for wahines will eventually make the Nuuanu Y one of the centers for an all-out co-educational community organization.

THE OAHU RURAL AJA LEAGUE opened last Sunday with Waipahu making their annual bid for the crown. Waipahu High's baseball team will benefit from the boost of the community interest in baseball because the youngsters will become baseball conscious. Waipahu is expected to win the Rural League crown again while Waipahu High is favored for the Rural High School title.

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A MAN MUST STAND UP

XI.

What I Saw of Plantation Life Helped Make Me a Marxist Student

During my four years in Honokaa, I had time to reflect on what was going on in the world and on how Hawaii is run. It was during this period that I came to be what I then fondly supposed to be a Marxist.

On my honeymoon trip to the Mainland in 1932, I had my first, last and only meeting with a Communist leader. William Z. Foster, in the course of his presidential campaign, spoke at a rally in my home town in Kansas. After the rally, I was invited to meet him at the home of one of my acquaintances, a Republican lawyer. (Who used to say during political campaigns: "If you idiots had any sense you would vote Communist. But since you haven't vote Republican!") Mr. Foster looked tired. A few weeks afterward he had a heart attack that left him a semi-invalid for several years.

The only thing I got out of this casual meeting was an impression that Mr. Foster was a plain, sincere man. What really had an effect on me was picking up a copy of New Masses, a weekly journal that presented the Communist point of view much as the New Republic and Nation present the liberal view. For the next three years I read all three magazines, and slowly the New Masses' view, reinforced by the logic of events, won out.

Betrayal of Democracy Had Strong Impact On Me

Many things helped form my outlook. First, in 1931, I saw how the Western powers in the League of Nations did not lift a finger to prevent Japan from smothering Manchuria. As I had just returned from a year in China, this example of imperialism greatly angered me. Next came the rise of Hitler and his Nazis. I could see how France and especially Great Britain allowed Hitler to come to power because of their fear of a leftwing revolution, and how shamefully the German Social Democratic Party and trade unions collapsed before him.

Later, after I left Honokaa, the same pattern was repeated when France, Great Britain and the United States abandoned republican Spain to the fascists. That betrayal, which was more a betrayal of our own democracy than it was of Spain, stirred me deeply.

And of course, there was the Great Depression and the failure of the Roosevelt administration to do more than soften its impact; while the Soviet Union, in the face of a hostile capitalistic world, went ahead to build a socialist order in which everyone was sure of useful employment.

Class Lines Sharply Drawn On Plantations

What I saw of plantation life also helped make me a Marxist sympathizer. Under W. P. Naquin, a Creole from Louisiana, Honokaa was probably the most backwardly run plantation in Hawaii. Some of the other plantations on the "Scotch Coast" were not far behind it.

Mr. Naquin didn't believe in education for his workers. When an employe named Yamada sent his eldest son away to high school, the manager endured it, but when the second son followed, Naquin called in Yamada and told him: "Your sons will never come back to work here. You had better take them and move to town."

Plantation class lines were sharply drawn. We teachers lived in a little social cist in, but not of, the community. On the one hand, the haole bosses had nothing to do with us; and on the other hand, we had little to do with the Japanese and Portuguese workers. The Filipinos were a foreign people to us; nor did they mix much with the other working people. Sometimes they were not allowed to buy tickets to public dances on the ground that the girls wouldn't dance with them anyway.

I Saw the Power of the Sugar Companies

Plantation pressure went openly against Democratic candidates. I well remember how in 1934, a car with a Democratic banner was chased out of Pauuhau by the plantation policeman. Churches, too, felt plantation pressure. Soon after I came to Honokaa, a Protestant minister was transferred because he expressed sympathy for a Filipino strike. The Rev. N. C. Dizon tells me that when he visited Haina selling religious literature, the manager called him in and quizzed him closely.

Physically, Honokaa plantation camps were a disgrace. I once asked our maid how her camp could be improved. "Burn it down," she replied. In Haina Mill camp, the open sewer that carried waste water from the mill had a sickening sweet stink worse than the honest smell of human dung in Chinese ditches.

—JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)



Dr. Reinecke

Would Stall Statehood, Resign GOP Chair Until House Unity Reached

(from page 1)

ley's impassioned effort to pressure them, surmised that he was extremely anxious to be able to carry news to Eisenhower and members of the U. S. Senate that he has succeeded in unifying the Republican party here.

Instead of feeling compelled into a decision by the talk, most Republicans who heard it were reported to have been somewhat antagonized, and said they felt the remarks on statehood, even if delivered behind closed doors, to be in bad taste as well as poor tactics.

Crossley's threatening message was supposed to have been delivered both to the Lydgate group, caucusing on the fourth floor of the hotel, and to the Fong group, meeting on the seventh.

Two Played Hokey

Other maneuvers to bring unity to the house Republicans included a two-man withdrawal, carried out by Jack King and Yasutaka Fukushima, one from each faction, to the lobby of the hotel. Each was thought to be hoping for approaches from the rival group of which he was originally a member.

Still other maneuvers included the non-voting attendance at the Lydgate caucus by at least one member of the Fong faction, without discernible result. Both factions were reported attempting to line up possible Democratic support for the opening meeting of the coming session, though the Fong group was conceded the inside track in this contest.

Crossley's threats are not to be confused with the lengthy quotations attributed to him by the dailies over the weekend, in which he is reported to have asserted his own favored position as candidate for governor, and pledged support to statehood, saying: "As chairman of the party, I would hate to take the responsibility for statehood without being able to deliver."

Although Crossley represented himself at the caucus as being certain of appointment to the governorship, there were many reports around town that at least one investigator here is checking in behalf of national GOP interests on unfavorable reports sent to Washington by the Republican chairman's local opposition.

The caucus of Republicans in Honolulu last week was said by some party stalwarts to have been the result of earlier threats—by Hawaii's Sen. William (Doc) Hill, to begin making his own deals with the Democrats.

Company Unions Not New In Hawaii

Company unionism is nothing new in Hawaii. After a branch of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, was organized in Honolulu in the early 1900s, stevedoring companies gave their blessing to the Hui Kokua ame Manawalea o na Poola. This hui, in English the Longshoremen's Mutual Benefit Association, was organized on February 28, 1907, and a year later celebrated its first anniversary with a luau for 1,200 people. It had distributed \$1,500 in benefits during the year.

During the pogroms against Jews under the tsarist government, a certain H. P. Wood suggested importing Russian Jews to Hawaii as plantation laborers.

Mrs. Dillingham Defers Ala Moana Drain; Would Empty Among Bathers

(from page 1)

of the beach at Ala Moana Park "that is used for swimming by thousands."

After a parks board staff member explained that generally, only leaves and small debris would be emptied among the bathers, Mrs. Dillingham rejoined: "Yes, but would anyone want to swim under those conditions?"

As Bad As Kuhio?

To this reporter, one of the "thousands," Mrs. Dillingham's argument seemed highly cogent, but staff members argued vigorously that the proposed 8 by 5 foot drainage line would work no greater hardship on Ala Moana bathers than similar inconvenience already being inflicted on bathers at Kuhio Beach by a drainage line there and by the period of Kona weather which sweeps debris from Kewalo Basin up on to the beach.

Chairman Jack Creedon, who sided with Mrs. Dillingham in the discussion, pointed out that the drainage line at Kuhio extended farther. It was suggested that the proposed line at Ala Moana might be extended through the bathing area out to the reef beyond, which forms the outer edge of the yacht channel.

But, a staff member quickly pointed out, that would interfere with the use of the channel by yachts.

"Every 20 years we change our minds," Mrs. Dillingham put in airily. "Maybe 10 years from now we'll have another solution."

Cites Filth of Open Ditch

The chief problem to be solved is the open ditch running parallel to Ala Moana Boulevard which, Theodore Nobriga said, is constantly filled with muck and filth and diverts considerable space that could otherwise be used for additional playing fields. The ditch is so filthy, Nobriga stated, that those playing nearby generally abandon balls that fall in it rather than attempt to recover them.

Unswayed by the arguments of the opposition, Mrs. Dillingham introduced a motion to defer and departed for another engagement. In her absence, it was carried with no dissenting votes.

"The real solution," said one who has followed parks board developments, after the meeting, "is to make the yachts go outside the reef and run the drain out there, too. But the drain is needed now. It ought to be put in now and then the yachts made to go outside, and then the line ought to be extended."

But this reporter could not refrain from wondering, along with Mrs. Dillingham, whether the bathers at Ala Moana would approve of such haste or not.

Sanitary Beaches of Oahu

Reference to the Territorial department of health, to follow up the parks board meeting, disclosed that the Ala Moana beach is already one of Oahu's most polluted beaches, being rated in the "C" category on the end nearest the Ala Wai Canal and "B" at the ewa end.

Noting that all of Oahu's beaches offer the bather far cleaner water than most Mainland spots for swimming, Robert Lam, Territorial sanitary engineer, attributes the relatively high "coliform count" to the Ala Wai Canal.

The "coliform count" indicates the number of animal intestinal organisms found per cubic centimeter of water, and the figure rated almost prohibitive is 1,000. The count at Kewalo Basin is the only one on Oahu over the limit, the figure there being 3,260, and that high count is

attributed largely to the presence of fishing boats, yachts, etc. Swimming at Kewalo, therefore, is not recommended by the department.

The Ala Moana Beach count near the Ala Wai Canal is 949, but only 433 a few hundred yards ewa of that spot, indicating much dilution.

The lowest count on Oahu, and the cleanest water is to be found at Brown's Beach, where the count is only 1.5, though Kalamalama is close with only 1.6. Waikiki beaches are not so clean as those in rural Oahu, though Gray's Beach, Kuhio Beach and that at the Waikiki Tavern all fall well under the 50 count, the limit for class "A" beaches.

Beaches at the Outrigger Club and the Elks' Club, however, come in the "B" class, from 50 to 500, but the jump from one to the other is quick. The Outrigger Club has a count of 694, whereas the Elks' Club jumps to 385. Another high count is that at Wai-lae Park, of 465.

But these all seem ridiculously low when, as Sanitary Engineer Lam says: "In New York State, they've raised the limit to 2,500 coliform count; I guess because their pools are all so high."

More On Osias

(from page 1)

my friends on the opposite side believe in capital and labor. I believe in labor and capital. Some of them put capital first and labor last. I put labor first and capital second."

"As a seasoned politician," he said, "I believe there should be harmony between capital and labor and no conflict per se. But when there come times of conflict, I am on the side of labor because property rights must come secondary to human rights."

Must Feed Selves

Senator Osias said because the future of the Philippines demands self-sufficiency, he has been studying rice and rice culture, for "we are a rice-eating people."

Although the Philippines do not at present produce enough rice to feed their own population, Osias believes methods and volume of production can be stepped up to a point where his country will be able to sell a surplus to its Asian neighbors.

Because Filipinos are also a "fish-eating people," Sen. Osias and Mrs. Osias have made some study of fish hatcheries and canneries during their journey.

Sen. and Mrs. Osias will spend some time in Tokyo before their eventual return to Manila.

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HVB — BIG BUSINESS OUTFIT
 Again the local propaganda arm of Matson, the big airlines, travel agencies and hotels—which is none other than the Hawaii Visitors Bureau—wants the taxpayers of Hawaii to subsidize its advertising.

A couple of years ago these money-making outfits forced a bill through the legislature and got from the taxpayers \$250,000.

This happened when public schools and the university suffered from terribly inadequate appropriations. The university upped tuition fees.

The Matson Co., which owns the big Waikiki hotels, and the airlines, constantly plead hard times, but they are doing all right. Matson ships and the airlines are subsidized by the Federal government—by the taxpayers. In their effort to reap bigger and bigger profits, they use their dollars to get more dollars.

Despite all the propaganda to soft-soap the public, any thinking person knows that the tourist business doesn't spread the dollar but the take is highly concentrated in the hands of a few firms. It is unlike a creative, productive industry which Hawaii needs. This does not mean that we ought not to have tourist industry. It means that those who fatten their coffers from the bill should foot their expenses.

This year the Visitors Bureau is out to raise, not \$250,000 among businessmen, but \$275,000-\$300,000, which it wants the legislature to match, as it did a couple of years ago.

Before these aggressive and prosperous outfits receiving government subsidy get local taxpayers' money, the schools, agricultural experiment station at the university, the university itself, welfare, the unemployed, small farmers, small businessmen, should receive kokua.

FOR MAJORS AND PALAKIKO

Governor Oren E. Long should be commended for commuting to life the death sentence of Liberato G. Joaquin, who was convicted for the murder of Sally Anderson, a taxi dancer.

Strong recommendation by Judge Carrick Buck, who imposed the mandatory death sentence for first degree murder, caused the governor to take this action.

The governor should be reminded that there are two others who face death, two youths who were saved from execution twice through public protests and legal appeals resulting from the protests. The case of James Majors and John Palakiko is now on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Majors and Palakiko would undoubtedly have won commutation of their sentences to life imprisonment had Mrs. Wilder been a Sally Anderson, rather than a member of a kamaaina white family.

The spontaneous public campaign of people from all walks of life to save the two Hawaiian youths is something the islands have not experienced in a long, long time. At the least, the thousands of petitioners opposed capital punishment. In this, all agreed.

The people have spoken. It's up to Governor Long to act, not only for humanity and decency, but in the interest of justice.



Looking Backward

AN EXCITING MOMENT

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth had an exciting experience yesterday at Ewa Plantation. Having information that a Chinese camp-boss had opium in his possession, he procured a search warrant and a warrant for the arrest of the "boss" and proceeded to Ewa with two police officers and his informers.

He arrived in the camp after 1 p. m. and placed the "boss" under arrest. A hue and cry was raised and the whole gang of Chinese to the number of 500, turned out and, armed with cane knives and hoes, made for the house where the officers were searching and where a quantity of opium had been found.

Mr. Chillingworth kept a stiff upper lip and told the camp-boss that if an attack was made by the mob on him and his officers, he would fill him full of lead. The "boss," who was known to Chillingworth from Wailuku, knew what was good for him and addressed the crowd in their own language, and after considerable conversation, affairs looked more peaceful.

Manager Lowrie arrived at this moment and through his influence the officers were permitted to proceed with their work and to leave the premises without hindrance. The prisoner was allowed his liberty after furnishing a bond of \$100 and tomorrow he will have a hearing in the district court.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth was rather glad to be able to return to town with a whole skin. "I didn't mind the hoes," said the young officer, "but I draw the line at cane knives, when I have a new coat on."
 —The Independent, Aug. 8, 1898

PROPRIETOR WAS INFERIOR

"Last week I went into a barber shop in Watsonville. There I was refused service because I am a Japanese American," wrote James M. Yoshida in the Letters-to-the-Editor column of the Watsonville Register-Pajaronian, Calif. The letter appeared in the Thanksgiving issue last November.

"It is beside the point," the Nisei wrote, "but possibly it is well to state, nevertheless, that I have the Purple Heart for action in Italy, where I lost an eye. I say this not because I think it makes me any better than anyone else, but because it shows I have served my country."

The veteran, who is one of the millions facing discrimination in this country because of color, continued:

"I do not recognize the right of the proprietor of this shop to refuse me service (because of ancestry). Had I been disorderly, I should certainly recognize his right to preserve order in his shop and to protect its reputation. But this was not the case . . .

"Racial bigotry implies that the persons indulging themselves in it consider themselves superior in some way to those they insult. With all respect to the proprietor of this particular shop, I contend that this is not so. Except as a barber, he is superior to me in no way. And the bigotry his actions exemplify indicates that he is inferior to me in every way.

"I should like to know how other people feel about this."

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW NEEDED

It is at least encouraging to know that a special commission appointed by President Truman has found the Walters-McCarran omnibus immigration act objectionable. I hope that the new Congress will replace it with legislation which is more fitting for a democracy.

Instead of the legal fascism of the present act, we should have an immigration law which takes into account the opinion given by the late Supreme Court Justice Murphy:

"Once an alien lawfully enters and resides in this country, he becomes invested with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people within our borders. Such rights include those protected by the First and Fifth Amendments and by our due process clause of the 14th Amendment. None of these provisions acknowledges any distinction between citizens and resident aliens. They extend their inalienable privileges to 'all persons' and guard against encroachment on these rights by Federal or state authority."



MR. DAVIS

The Walters-McCarran statute clearly violates this concept of democracy as expressed by Justice Murphy. For what it does is place some 3,000,000 non-citizens and 11,000,000 naturalized citizens in danger of being kicked out of this country for past or present political views that are at the moment unpopular; if the 26,000,000 children and relatives who comprise their families hold non-conformist views, then the 14,000,000 aliens and naturalized citizens face the danger of deportation. In other words, this law is a club over the heads of 40,000,000 people to make them follow blindly the dictates of Washington.

Attacked from All Walks of Life

Opposition to this police state measure has come from all walks of life. Many of America's most distinguished leaders appeared before Truman's special commission as it held hearings in 11 different cities, and with few exceptions they roundly condemned the statute.

For instance, in Boston, Catholic Archbishop Cushing called the law "un-American and un-Christian." Attorney Max Swire in Chicago, speaking for 23 Jewish organizations, said it "relegates the naturalized citizen to a secondary position, where exercise of freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution would jeopardize precious citizenship." Said Dr. Forest C. Weir, executive director of the Church Federation of Los Angeles: "It is highly important that immigration laws correspond to democratic American traditions instead of capitulating to temporary hysterias."

The list of those castigating this unjust law is much too long to be printed here. But it has been attacked by the CIO, AFL and independent unions, Negro groups, etc.

White Supremacy Written Into National Law

Here in Honolulu, much has been made of the fact that the law permits the naturalization of Orientals and others previously denied citizenship. For that reason, say its supporters, it is a good thing. But the truth is that only a handful of those previously excluded may now become citizens, and White Supremacy actually is written into the national law of the land. Under a just measure, there should be no quota system based on race or geography.

I am in complete agreement with the kind of immigration law containing the ideas set forth by the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in the National Guardian of December 11:

"Immigration into the U. S. should be without discrimination as to the country of birth, color or racial background, religious or political belief.

"Non-citizens should enjoy the full benefits of the Bill of Rights, including freedom of thought, speech and association.

With Citizenship Opened To Many

"Any non-citizen who has lived in the U. S. for two years, provided entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become a citizen by appearing in open court and taking an oath of allegiance.

"No naturalized citizens should be threatened
 (more on page 6)