

HONOLULU

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RECORD

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Thursday, January 10, 1952

Turnkey Punished for Cruelty

MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted The First Violence In Concentration Camp

VIII.

Manzanar Relocation Center, California, in the summer of 1942, had a Caucasian director who formerly had managed an Indian reservation. The mere fact that high government authorities chose such a man to run a camp for 10,000 people of Japanese ancestry was enlightening. And his conduct and attitude at Manzanar showed how terrible his administration of Indians must have been.

There should be no Indian reservations in a democratic nation. The Indians had the land, and they were robbed and decimated. They should pursue life under conditions of freedom, but they are made paupers and wards of the government by profiteers who exercised strong influence in government.

In a less brutal manner, the 110,000 Koji Ariyoshi evacuees of Japanese ancestry were put behind barbed wire. Indian reservations stood as examples of impounding our people, and as precedent.

Today, the evacuees are trying to collect their property losses caused by their removal, but the Justice Department and the administration stall payment, force compromises on claims and make a farce of their limited promises.

Just as conditions of Indian reservations influenced treatment of evacuees to some extent, the collection of evacuee claims would make Indians consider the claims due them. Hawaiians in like manner think of the great robbery, when missionaries came with Bibles and took the land away. The descendants of missionaries live like fat cats, while numerous descendants of victimized Hawaiians live in abject poverty, in slums, and seek homestead land without avail—because the powerful land monopolists here want to utilize the homestead land themselves.

The director of Manzanar, who had managed an Indian reservation, had a very unsympathetic attitude

(more on page 4)



Koji Ariyoshi

Inmate With Bone Sticking Through Flesh Refused Aid

When Willie Henry broke his toe in Iwilei jail so badly the bone was sticking out through the flesh and skin, he waited almost six hours before being taken to the C-C Emergency Hospital. As a result of the injury, he will be permanently crippled to some degree.

For responsibility in the delay, Turnkey Herbert Gonsalves has been suspended for 10 days by Sheriff Duke P. Kahanamoku.

Dr. T. Alan Casey, who attended the case, says the wound was in bad condition and contaminated with dirt when he saw it.

"For very sure, he will have a stiff toe," said Dr. Casey, who is a bone specialist. "I performed the surgery and that was the best toe (more on page 7)



MR. KAHANAMOKU

HAC Checks Maui

A rumor that additions to the Rice-inspired \$87,000 expenditures on the Kahului airport were being carried out proved false recently after Peyton Harrison, Hawaii Aeronautics Commission director, made a flying weekend trip to see for himself.

Next Week—Read WHY HONOLULU HAS AN ANCIENT JAIL

Dancehall Girls Get 90 Pct. in Wage War

Dancehall hostesses never had it so good as they have today in Honolulu, but the owners are going broke.

That's the picture from the viewpoint of girls, employes and, of course, the owners themselves, as a wage war which has raged among owners for months hit a new high this week.

That mark is the 90 per cent of the take from tickets for the girls and it is offered by Sally's Danceland, 9 N. Beretania. The

management will have to get along on the other 10 per cent and no one is quicker than Sally Kim, the proprietress, to admit it can't be done.

"When you're in a war, you've got to fight," says Mrs. Kim. "You've got to take the loss to keep the business going."

Crystal Closes
Mrs. Johanna Sartain, who has operated the Crystal Dance Rooms at 121 N. Hotel St. for a number of years, decided differently. She closed up and went out of business as of last Saturday. Talk among dancehall people has it that two other halls are likely to close their doors at any time, one said

to be in debt by \$25,000 and the other by \$10,000.

Before the wage war began last year, the RECORD learned, a number of proprietors had agreed on a standard rate of 50 per cent for the girls and 50 for the house, though rates have been much higher in the past.

War Begins
Before long, the Royal Dancehall on Maunakea St. went to a 60 per cent offer and Sally's followed suit, in efforts to attract more and prettier hostesses. Then Sweet's, on Hotel St., went to a 70 per cent offer, and (more on page 7)

Arthur Murray Hires Haoles; Has No Racial Bar for Dance Clients

The Arthur Murray Dance Studio, 1923 Kalakaua Ave., is hiring teachers, male and female, but all "Caucasian," as the studio's advertisement in a daily newspaper proclaims this week.

But it is not averse to taking the money of non-Caucasians, said a spokesman for the studio, and "there are no bars of any kind in that direction."

Asked for reasons behind the all-haole teaching policy in a locale where haoles are a numerical minority, the lady in charge said (more on page 7)

ILWU Scores School Commissioners For Peddling IMUA-Brand Americanism

The Hawaii Executive Officers of the ILWU, under the signature of Secretary Yukio Abe, wrote the Commissioners of Public Instruction that they have "permitted a fraud to be perpetrated on the people of this community in distributing IMUA 'Spotlight' to students."

The letter to the DPI follows: "The officers of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union have carefully reviewed and analyzed the first annual edition of the IMUA 'Spotlight' which was distributed to all students in public schools with your approval.

"Attached hereto is a brief synopsis of our findings.

(Ed. Note: A resume of the analysis will be published next week.)

"A cursory reading of the synopsis makes it clear that you have permitted a fraud to be perpetrated on the people of this community. The 'Spotlight' edition does not depict the American Way of Life. It distorts and carefully omits many principles and sentiments that are basically American. It is a document of 'Americanism' as businessmen see it—not as all Americans see it and, understand it.

"And, unfortunately, the distribution of this issue of the 'Spotlight' (more on page 7)

WHY OLLIE MATSON DIDN'T PLAY—Page 6

Matson's Hotel Gets Temporary Zone; Kelley's Edgewater Denied 3 Times

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
When Roy Kelley's Edgewater Hotel tried to get a passenger loading zone, it was turned down by the C-C traffic safety commission three times.

But when the Matson Navigation Co.'s new Surftrider Hotel went after a passenger loading zone, it bypassed the commission and went directly to the supervisors and public works committee. Some supervisors were dubious, but they wound up granting the Surftrider a loading zone for a 60-day trial period on Kalakaua Ave., where traffic is much heavier than anywhere around the Edgewater.

Col. Charles R. Welch, secretary of the Traffic Safety Commission, told the commission Monday he had informed the supervisors of the denial to the Edgewater Hotel. But this reporter, who sat through Welch's appearance before the public works committee two weeks ago, heard no such information from Col. Welch or any other source at the meeting.

It was the consensus of opinion of reporters present that the public works committee was ignorant of the ban against hotel loading zones when it approved the loading zone for the Surftrider.

Action by the public works committee (more on page 7)

Official Graft, Peace Struggle Top News in 1951

Twelve months ago, when the vast stretches of 1950 faded into the distance of time, to be marked by passing events, the world focus was on Korea where MacArthur's home-by-Christmas "killer offensive" had resulted in a debacle. The military showman rode the high horse as supreme commander of allied troops and he advocated and tried to extend the Korean conflict into China.

President Truman fired him later, and this booting out of a five-star general whom



Gen. MacArthur



Pres. Truman

he called a warmonger—and who answered that Truman himself was a warmonger—was followed by other firings of high Democratic Party and government officials in Washington who fattened in the trough of corruption and graft.

Rackets, Legal and Illegal; FBI Looks Other Way

While taxes on the income of wage earners went up because of the administration's war preparation, building of military bases and empire abroad and buttressing reactionary and decadent regimes, big industrialists, with their influence men in key Washington posts, won billions of dollars in tax amortization on war plants.

This was a racket legally executed, but not so were the deals among Internal revenue collectors whose fingers itched for the dollar just as much as those of the big industrialists. The Internal revenue graft situation became exposed and try as did the Justice Department top-flight officials to keep the lid from being yanked off from the graft and corruption barrel, too much scum and filth and dirt collected in the barrel and the cover was forced off by the garbage—this was official Washington morality.

Attorney General Howard McGrath, at year's end still weathered the storm but generally, in the minds of the American people, his responsibility for the official corruption and graft was already fixed. The FBI under him and various courts and grand juries for one reason or another, failed to go after the tax robbers. The scandal of bad and crooked government stank as much or more than that of Teapot Dome during the Harding administration.

What's Behind War Hysteria and Red-Baiting

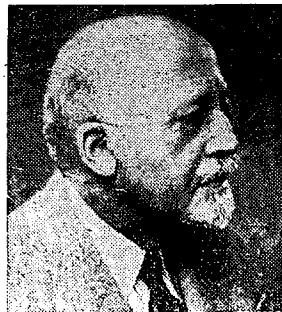
The war hysteria, red-baiting and Soviet-baiting attacks in 1951 served the purpose of taking the people's attention away from the unpopular "Operation Killer" and high taxes, and they were used in the attempt by the war profiteers and their puppets in Washington to justify the high cost of living and the killing far away in another land, of 3,000,000 civilians, principally by area and napalm bombings.

As 1951 came to its end, the scandalous Justice Department worked hard to shift the limelight from its filth-covered officials to political dissidents who fight for peace and against the war program and for civil liberties, and in a news release, reported the setting up of concentration camps for potentially dangerous elements. Tule Lake, which housed 18,000 people of Japanese ancestry during World War II, and other camps will be readied, McGrath's department said. Thus, the top officials and their underlings lined their pockets and industrialists carted away fat takes, and their

propaganda screamed that Communists, fellow travellers and sympathizers threatened the welfare of the American people.

Victory In the Struggle For World Peace

In this messy, decadent situation, peace movements, which were labelled by the war profiteers and the administration as "subversive," dangerous and of foreign instigation, became not subversive, not dangerous to the common people and as American as the very earth, in a court battle involving Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his colleagues from the Peace Information Center, New York. The eminent Negro leader, considered one of the 10 great men of this country, and his staff members were dragged to court, hand-



DR. DUBOIS

cuffed and insulted by the Justice Department because they had circulated the Stockholm and other peace petitions. They were charged with being "foreign agents," but a conservative jurist, Judge Matthew McGuire, threw the case out of court and did not even permit the jury to deliberate on it.

This was a great victory for the people in the U. S. and abroad, for the yearning for peace is universal, cherished by all except the warmongers and profiteers.

Judge Metzger Awakened Conscience of Nation

In a country stalked by fear, with loyalty purges and red-hunt investigations and thought control, the Justice Department went after peace advocates and those who consistently fight for civil rights, against the war program and for better living standards for the common people everywhere. In the same way that it had gone after 11 Communist leaders, it arrested more than 60 and held many under \$50,000 bail, which



JUDGE METZGER

the Justice Department fought to sustain with every trick it knew.

In Hawaii, when seven were arrested in a dramatized dawn raid, the Justice Department fought for \$75,000 bail for each, and the U. S. commissioner set it at \$50,000. At this moment, when the consciences of some jurists are paralyzed and courts are intimidated and even prejudiced, Judge Delbert E. Metzger awakened the conscience of

the whole nation by standing fearlessly and upholding the Constitution—particularly that part which prohibits excessive bail.

"Nothing Can Be More Gratifying . . ."

Judge Metzger was attacked and threatened with removal by frenzied members of Congress, who said he would not be reappointed. His term was then expiring.

He set a precedent. He brought sanity back in large measure. He gave other jurists courage. And other courts followed suit and reduced bail of Smith Act victims from \$50,000 to \$5,000 and \$10,000.

In responding to dozens of letters from all parts of the United States, he answered a writer:

"Nothing can be more gratifying and add more to peaceful, harmonious feeling than commendation for courage, coming from earnest, sober persons of thoughtful intelligence, during these days when fear, cultured fear, seems to pervade the whole world.

"I do not know how badly we are off in our relations with other nations and peoples, but I really cannot see where we are in any great danger from our citizens, though many of them may want changes in public, economic and social policies and affairs . . .

"To be sure, if anyone campaigns or conspires to overthrow our government by any sort of physical force or violence, that is the crime of sedition and should be charged and punished as such. However, any person so charged—and charging is easy—should be given a fair and impartial trial, not influenced by hysterical emotions which bereft reason and every sense of justice . . ."

Smith Act Exposed As California 15 Fight

In Los Angeles, 15 Smith Act victims appealed to the Supreme Court to have excessive bail reduced and finally a district court judge was forced to do so. Judge William Mathes, who had kept the 15 in jail for more than five months, in reducing bail threw out the government's case because it gave no legal grounds for the indictment. This sharpened the focus on the groundless charges and raised the question, knowing all this: Why had he kept the 15 behind bars?

The indictments are practically the same for the seven in Hawaii. Judge Mathes advised the government attorneys to bring in an "airtight" indictment and this was done, merely by adding to the old charge of conspiring to teach and overthrow the government by force and violence (this is the addition) "as speedily as circumstances would permit . . ."

This throwing out of the indictments, although followed by re-indictments, was a victory for peace and against hysteria. It further exposed the Smith Act for what it is.

For Which Harry Bridges Was Jailed

War in Korea continued but more and more people looked for settlement. The administration, which threw Harry Bridges in jail because he advocated peaceful settlement in Korea months ago, was now being forced by world public opinion to strive for peace. Keyes Beech, correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, in his year-end dispatch from Korea, wrote of the yearning for peace among lower rank U. S. army officers, as well as GIs.

Peace Treaty Makes Japan a War Base

The Japanese peace treaty, rammed down the throats of nations dependent on the U. S. by John Foster Dulles and his co-workers, faces tough sledding ahead. The Philippines, disgusted with corruption of the Quirino administration, voted for the

opposition party in the recent elections and the victorious Nacionalista Party, which is against the peace treaty, can keep the Phil-



MR. DULLES

ippines Congress from approving it. The treaty is unpopular with the Japanese people, for it makes Japan a semi-colony and a war base for the U. S. And it ignores the eight years of anti-Japanese resistance of the Chinese people.

Pineapple Workers Show Bosses Solidarity

In Hawaii, the big news was the Lanai strike, won through solidarity of the pineapple workers, who were supported by workers and friends here in the islands and on the Mainland. The pineapple company reportedly sacrificed somewhere in the vicinity of \$25,000,000 in its efforts to break the strike and weaken the ILWU. The weakening demand for pineapples emboldened the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. to gamble.

Victory of workers on Lanai won increases in wages for all pineapple workers throughout the Territory. And the taste of solidarity and determination of workers in the Lanai strike forced Big Five employers to settle the sugar negotiations peacefully, without causing the sugar workers to strike. The sugar workers were well prepared for a strike and the companies knew this, too.

Palakiko-Majors—Life or Death

The staying of the executions of James E. Majors and John Palakiko showed the strength of thousands of protesting voices, about 25,000 in all, opposing capital punishment. First, the governor stayed the execution, then the Territorial supreme court heard their habeas corpus appeal for one month and turned down their request for relief from the first degree murder conviction. Now, with a defense committee organized, funds are being raised to take the appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco.

"Genocide"—Shocking Story Of Negro Persecution

The story that shocked the world, although well known already, was the report on "Genocide," the Ku Klux Klan and legal lynching and persecution of Negroes in the United States. Reported to the UN in a systematic, compiled form that piled facts upon facts, the contents of the appeal for relief from segregation and genocide in the U. S. shocked and brought shudders to people abroad.

In the Middle East and Asia, the Cicero, Illinois, riot against a Negro veteran was big news. In Iran and Egypt, the people fought western imperialism, just as in Asian countries. People fought in 1951 against weakening and desperate imperialism, for decency, human respect and liberation from oppression.

Imperialism meant war, of beating the resisting colonial and semi-colonial people and their sympathizers in many imperialist lands into submission to profiteers; peace meant the march toward independence and a full and free life for all.

Maui Notes

An employe of one of the plantations on Maui failed to pass a physical for the job he held and was transferred to another. But when the new military draft regulations came into effect recently, making married men without children and within the age bracket eligible for the service, he was called by Local Draft Board 10, Wailuku, for his army physical and he was passed.

He appealed to the draft board for deferment because of his physical condition but within a few days the board turned down his appeal. So now he has taken his case to the special draft board in Washington, D. C., which is the highest board of appeal.

★ ★

CHAIRMAN Eddie Tam's efforts to have an "official family picture" taken here with Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman will long be remembered by some Democrats on Maui. Senator John Duarte, the only Democratic senator from Maui, was at the airport but he was not asked to pose with Mr. Chapman. Noticing this, Willis Crozier suggested to Chairman Tam that the senator be included in the group. But, answered Chairman Tam, this was an "official family" picture. Should Dan Ainoa of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, from Honolulu, get in an "official family" picture and not the Maui senator? asked Crozier. What kind of an "official family" picture is it, he further queried, and wanted to know if it were of Democrats or of Chairman Tam himself, with Mr. Chapman and his entourage?

★ ★

SUPPORTERS of Elmer Ching of Keanae, acting road overseer at Hana, are reported to be circulating petitions asking for his permanent appointment to his present position. While Ching contributes time and effort to the Democratic Party, the Democratic administration of Maui County is reported to be casting around for another man. Ching has a reputation for knowing his job and doing it well.

★ ★

POLICE OFFICERS stationed at Wailuku had a good time recently, and a pedestrian who watched the officers, told the

RECORD that he himself had just as good a time watching the law enforcers. When the traffic light was installed at Main and Market Sts., numerous drivers passed the red light and the policemen near the corner laughed at their ignorance.

This traffic light gets ignored. A pedestrian says that Captain of Detectives J. D. Seabury drove through a red light. When Police Lieut. Pauli Sequeira of the traffic division, was asked if police officers can do that, he answered, only on an emergency and the officer driving through a red light must turn on the siren.

★ ★

SOME MARKET ST. merchants in Wailuku who paid \$5 to \$10 to Virgil Hill to have decorative lights in front of their stores, never got serviced. One of them directed some harsh words at Hill before he recovered the \$10 he had paid the chairman of the Christmas season street lighting committee in Wailuku. Six other merchants who paid \$5 each are seeking to have their money refunded. One merchant who paid \$5 in 1950 and got no benefit of street lighting in front of his store said: "When Hill came to me this time, I said 'NO!'" Some merchants say Hill asked from \$20 to \$25 and feel that they did not get serviced because they paid the minimum \$5.

★ ★

SUGAR UNIT officers elected during the latter part of December 1951, to serve for the year 1952 are as follows:

Wailuku Unit 31—Chairman, Sam Suma; vice chairman, Richard Pang; secretary, Yutaka Niimi; treasurer, Tadaichi Morimoto.

Pioneer Mill Unit 32—Chairman, Lawrence T. Minami; vice chairman, Gabriel Camara; secretary, William Seabury, Sr.; treasurer, William Nishihara.

HC&S Unit 30-A (Pala)—Chairman, Francisco Arreolo; vice chairman, George Kukahiko; secretary, Antone Callido; treasurer, Roberto Labasan.

HC&S Unit 30-B (Puunene)—Chairman, Toribio Tuzon; vice chairman, Pepito Ragasa; secretary, Masao Ono; treasurer, Shigetō Murayama.

McGrath, Sweating Under Exposure, Works Hard On Concentration Camps

WASHINGTON (FP)—Attorney General J. Howard McGrath may not be as alert as Congress might wish in watching for extra-governmental activities on his own staff, as revealed in the temporarily recessed investigation of tax scandals.

But it was revealed Jan. 3 that he is not letting any grass grow under his feet when it comes to preparing for enforcement of the most drastic parts of the McCarran police act, which President Truman in a veto message, branded as contrary to the best interests of the U. S.

The Justice Department, which McGrath heads, admitted it is reconditioning old concentration camps for the housing of persons who might be suspected of subversive activities in time of national emergency.

Director James V. Bennett of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, who is under McGrath, said only that his staff is at work on the project and that he was not authorized to say anything more.

Elsewhere, it was learned however, that workmen already are on the job or will be soon, at three major sites: the former military airport at Wickenburg, Ariz., and World War II prisoner-of-war camps at Florence, Ariz., and El Reno, Okla. The camps would house some 3,000 persons.

Nisei, Parents, Formerly Detained

It was also learned that surveys of other government properties, including the Tule Lake, Calif., camp where 18,000 West Coast Japanese were held during the war, are underway. Spokesmen said the camps are being readied by prison labor.

The section of the McCarran Act under which McGrath is acting authorizes the attorney general to round up and hold persons deemed likely to commit espionage or sabotage in case of an invasion of the U. S. or its possessions, a declaration of war by Congress or an insurrection in the U. S. to aid a foreign enemy.

FREE PRESS DEPARTMENT

John H. Crider, editor (until recently) of the Boston Herald, wrote a review severely critical of Sen. Robert A. Taft's new book. The Herald publisher refused to run it and Crider resigned. Later, as protests mounted, the review was published.

Interesting thing about the business, comments the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, is that "no newspaper in Boston . . . printed the news of Crider's resignation. By what possible reasoning did the Boston newspapers themselves fail to print it?"

Nasty question.



Bennett, head of the U. S. Point Four program for aiding underdeveloped countries, was among 21 persons killed when an airliner crashed in flames near Teheran, Iran. Bennett was on a U. S. mission to Iran, from where British interests have been kicked out and U. S. interests are trying to get in. (Federated Pictures)

Fed. Judge Condemned For Refusal To Dismiss Smith Act Indictments

NEW YORK—The refusal of Federal Judge Edward Conger of New York City, to dismiss Smith Act indictments of 17 New York defendants has been sharply condemned by the Civil Rights Congress.

"The New York indictments are identical with and just as defective and unconstitutional as the California indictments recently thrown out by a California Federal judge," according to Aubrey Grossman, CRC spokesman.

"It is evident that the graft-ridden Justice Department," the CRC declared, "intends to rush this Smith Act case to trial in order to divert attention from the mounting evidence of wholesale government corruption."

The CRC continued: "Judge Conger's decision fails to follow, and expressly rejects the recent decision in California dismissing the Smith Act indictment there on the ground that it failed to allege specific intent to violate the Smith Act or clear and present danger of any harmful results from the spreading of ideas charged in the indictments." He (Judge Conger) also sees nothing wrong in a method of grand jury selection which almost completely excludes Negroes and manual workers from the jury in favor of corporation executives and Social Register names.

Condemned also by the CRC was Judge Conger's refusal to even grant a hearing to the defendants to show that the government has been engaging in the illegal tapping of telephones, placing of dictaphones and opening of mail. "It should be crystal-clear," said the CRC statement, "that wire-tapping, dictaphoning and mail-opening is by no means confined to Communists or suspected Communists. And such actions have always been the earmarks of a police state."

The CRC statement concludes with a request to all Americans who oppose the Smith Act to make it a dead letter by demanding of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that he see to it that all existing indictments under the Smith Act are dismissed.

New Year Greetings From Kauai

Mrs. Mitsue Takamatsu
Mrs. Misa Shimizu
Mamoru Nishioka

\$20,000 GOAL SET

Campaign To Help Volcanic, Typhoon Victims In the Philippines Launched

With the goal set at \$20,000, the campaign to help victims of the Mt. Hibok-Hibok eruptions and the typhoons which lashed the central Philippines recently, got off to a big start Monday night at a kick-off dinner given by the Filipino community at Kewalo Inn. More than \$250 was raised among leaders present to launch the drive.

The relief campaign to raise funds and collect food, medicine and clothing for the disaster victims is under the auspices of the Philippine Consulate General in Honolulu.

Officers Chosen

General chairman of the drive is Jose V. E. Labrador. Other officers are: Justo dela Cruz and Mrs. Teofila C. Batoon, assistant general chairmen; Mrs. Asuncion A. Racela, general secretary; F. S. Lamdagan, general treasurer, and the Rev. E. C. Yadao, general publicity chairman.

Joint chairmen of the island of Oahu are Frank Farinas and Serafin Labrador. Chairman of the Honolulu district is Mrs. Inez Cayaban, and of the Rural Oahu district, Frank Rania.

Quirino's Appeal Heard

A recorded appeal from President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines was heard by those present at the kick-off dinner, which was presided over by Acting Consul General Juan C. Dionisio, and later, by the general chairman, Jose V. E. Labrador.

Wilson Writes Boy In Iron Lung for March Of Dimes Drive In Calif.

Mayor John H. Wilson, who has had his own experiences with illness, stopped in the midst of his duties Tuesday this week to dictate a letter to 11-year-old Dickie Holmes, of Buena Park, Calif., who has been in an iron lung because of infantile paralysis for more than two years.

The mayor's letter in part, was as follows:

"It is a rare privilege for me, as mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, to send you my love and my prayer that you will soon be well again.

"We are just beginning again to rededicate ourselves to the cause of preventing that from which you are suffering.

"Honolulu is proud of its March of Dimes record and I believe that you there in Buena Park will be the inspiration for a tremendous response from your people in their March of Dimes drive.

"You, 11 years old, must find some solace in this inspiring movement to curb and to cure this terribly frightening plague."

Mayor Wilson wrote the letter at the request of Edward Faulkner, chairman of Buena Park's March of Dimes campaign, who was at the Moana Hotel recently. It was arranged for Mayor Wilson to hand the letter to Mr. Faulkner's daughter, Pamela, who will deliver it to Dickie Holmes on her return to Buena Park.

President Quirino said that thousands of victims of volcanic eruptions and the two typhoons which came in succession, are destitute and homeless, and that more than a hundred million pesos in property damage resulted. He appealed to the Filipinos abroad and their friends to help their countrymen in the stricken areas.

The relief drive is expected to end on February 15. Relief workers will meet every week, beginning Monday, January 14, at 7 p. m., at the Philippine Consulate General, 2433 Nuuanu Avenue.

Donations may be sent to the consulate by those who wish to give and who are not approached by the volunteer workers.

Truman Asked To Act In Florida Murder; McGrath Ignores Plea

NEW YORK (FP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked President Truman to "invoke all the powers of the Federal government" to bring to justice those responsible for the Christmas Day murder of Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP leader.

The direct appeal to Truman came a week after NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, sent a wire to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath demanding speedy action and asking him to meet with a delegation. An NAACP spokesman told Federated Press January 3 that the organization had still not received any acknowledgment of the wire from McGrath.

The appeal to Truman was signed by NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn and board chairman Louis T. Wright. It said that "the wanton, cowardly murder of Harry T. Moore has shocked and horrified America." Moore was killed by a bomb planted under the floor of his bedroom. The explosion also seriously wounded his wife, who died a few days ago.

Over 600 Negro and white persons attended the funeral services January 1 for Moore in a little wooden church at Mims, Fla., the citrus community where the Negro leader lived. Several hundred men stood guard outside the church during the services.

Among those who attended the funeral were state and local NAACP leaders and a delegation of 16 men and women from the North, including clergymen and representatives of the National Negro Labor Council, Civil Rights Congress, International Fur and Leather Workers Union and United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

In terms of real wages, weekly earnings in durable goods industries were more than \$1.40 higher in June than in January 1951, but real weekly earnings in non-durable goods industries dropped by \$1.20 between January and June.

Dr. Edward J. Miyahara CHIROPRACTOR

announces the opening of his office at 1533 South King Street

Office Hours:
9 a. m. - 4:30 p. m.

Office Phone: 978165
Res. Phone: 93087

Evenings and Sundays By Appointment

My Thoughts:**For Which I Stand Indicted**

(from page 1)

toward us. Thus, as I wrote last week, the bungling of the camp administration, its bullying to make us accept policies even after they were found to be unpopular and wrong, all intensified the bitterness and anger among various evacuees. A small group of pro-Japanese militarist elements took advantage of this situation and tried to silence and paralyze through intimidation, outspoken fighters for civil rights and improvements in camp.

The former longshoreman who was a member of the camp council, denounced the secret meetings of pro-militarist elements who eulogized the emperor and gave rousing "banzai!" to Japanese victories in the Pacific. He was told by the pro-militarist elements who packed a camp council meeting, to retract his statement and apologize to them. He refused, and during all this time, the director and his top assistants aided the pro-militarists by their silence.

Violence At Night, One Beaten

A few nights after the camp council meeting where the former longshoreman stood his ground under pressure, about 18 pro-militarist and bitter anti-American elements broke into the longshoreman's barracks room with sticks and clubs. The presence of his wife and the frightened screams of their son evidently prevented these men from beating him up.

On the same night another Nisei who had been educated in Japan, was beaten up by a gang of hoodlums closely tied up with the handful of pro-militarist leaders. This Nisei was outspoken against Japanese military aggression.

When I returned to my apartment late that night, I found a note on my straw-filled mattress from the former longshoreman. I was surprised by these incidents and rushed to his barracks. His wife was still quite shaken up and she objected to his going out, but we wanted to go to the hospital to see the Nisei who had been attacked.

Tough Sledding for Civil Rights In Militaristic Atmosphere

During this period of terrorism led by the small pro-Japanese militarist elements, it was said in camp that it was unsafe for many who fought for the restoration of civil rights and principles for which the Manzanar Citizens Federation stood, to venture out at night.

Today, on a national scale, the struggle for civil rights is tough sledding and many are labelled under the Smith and McCarran Acts as "subversive" for actively fighting for civil liberties and peace. And at such a time as this, the experiences at Manzanar come sharply back to mind. A military atmosphere does not foster democratic processes.

The big business-controlled administration is driving hard on the road to militarism, woe Dixiecrats and has dumped the civil rights promise made by Mr. Truman in the last presidential campaign.

When we were in Manzanar Japanese militarism was a great threat and a dangerous evil to the whole world. Under Roosevelt's leadership, our country played a great part in its defeat.

When Fascists Like Franco Are Wooed

But today, in these changing times when a despicable counter-revolutionary and fascist like Francisco Franco is wooed as an ally of the Washington administration, Wall Street's John Foster Dulles, whose duPont firm did business with the Nazi I. G. Farben outfit to our country's disadvantage during the last war, wears the State Department's striped pants and dictates policy. He twists the arms of unwilling Asian and Pacific nations to accept the Dulles-drafted Japanese peace treaty which makes Japan virtually a colony and a military buffer of the U. S. Dulles was burned in effigy in the Philippines and the Australian and New Zealand people are fearful of a militarized Japan.

At such a time as this, should one bow to pressure and ride the bandwagon for Japanese militarism? To do so would mean the reputation of all that we stood for during the last war, and for which we fought at Manzanar and later, in the army.

Sit Quietly, the Administration Said

I served on the judicial committee of Manzanar in the summer of 1942. This was a trial court and three of us evacuees and two Caucasian administrators, including the assistant camp director, were judges. We frequently exchanged opinions on camp affairs and one day a Caucasian official who had attended our Manzanar Citizens Federation meetings, said we should sit out the war quietly and not fight for civil rights. This official said that any such struggle would divide the residents because of the pro-militarist elements.

I told this official we were not living in an Indian reservation

and I advocate full constitutional rights for Indians; that we were not living in fascist Spain under Franco or in militarist Japan. And for the camp administration not to support our fight was tantamount to bowing before the West Coast racists. We had lively discussions at almost every meeting, before or after the court session.

The Horrible Steel Cage In Manzanar Prison

The assistant camp director and I often clashed in disagreement. I was opposed to bringing into Manzanar a steel cage, used in old mining camp jails to look up law violators. This small cage, with barely room enough for a man to stretch himself in, was brought into a padlocked barracks which was already a prison in itself. A prisoner put in there became a show thing, and thus it deprived human beings of decency.

A young man was once brought into court for taking a piece of lumber, which was weatherbeaten and lying on the ground for weeks. He wanted to make a table and stools, for our barracks were empty, except for cots. Everything was government property anyway and we could take away nothing. When time for our release came, we would not want to take away with us any of the makeshift facilities. By a split vote, the young man was found guilty.

Certainly the locking up of people in a cage in this modern time left deep scars in those who were thus abused.

What the Camp Administration Did Not Do

If we had forums and educational programs on democratic processes, training people to fight for constitutional rights and making them a reality for all, Manzanar would have developed the evacuees to struggle militantly for democratic rights and freedom. But the director from the Indian reservation and his assistant, thought in terms of a steel cage to lock up people, in a padlocked barracks room which was, in turn, behind barbed wire and sentry watchtowers.

One day a member of the Caucasian administrative staff who tried to make life more bearable for evacuees, asked me to his apartment. There I met a solicitor from the national office of the War Relocation Authority which had jurisdiction over Manzanar.

The solicitor asked me: "Would you people live in peace if we improved your food, insulated your barracks with beaver board to keep out dust, and made conditions better all around?"

We Look To Freedom Outside the Barbed Wire

"We had peace when we first arrived here," I said. "We fought the wind and dust and cold together. But with the coming of stability we look to the future. Some of us struggle for civil rights. The great majority of us want to leave camp and resettle on the outside."

I was extremely disappointed in this official who practically told us to sit tight and wait for the war to end.

About this time, the Federation called a meeting to discuss agricultural furlough work. I drafted a petition, asking the President to utilize us for farm work outside. About 800 Nisei and most of the Issei signed it. We circulated copies of this petition widely and sent it to officials in Washington as well as to governors of Western and Mountain states. The response was surprisingly favorable, for manpower was short on the farms.

The Authorities Wanted Those They Could Control

We began organizing and orienting evacuees who wanted to leave for the sugar beet harvest, and before long the camp administration set up a labor council to help evacuee farm furlough workers. We objected because the council members chosen by the administration were inexperienced and unable to help evacuees who would go out to inland state farm areas. True enough, when fall came, evacuees who were recruited for Montana from Manzanar were exploited, intimidated and treated inhumanly. I was in Idaho then, where we were well organized. They wrote us for suggestions and help.

Some wrote that they were living in chicken coops and it is cold in Montana. I wrote to Larry Tajiri of the Pacific Citizen, suggesting that the Japanese American Citizens League investigate conditions in Montana and parts of Idaho from where I heard complaints. He wrote back that the JACL was considering such a project and one evening Tajiri and his colleagues came to our camp in Idaho. They asked me to accompany two of them who were going to Montana but I could not leave our area where we had several hundred evacuee farm workers.

I still have the shocking reports the JACL investigators brought back from Montana. It is encouraging to read them now, for the struggle of the Nisei, Issei and their supporters has made tremendous headway.

KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

Sherretz Ignored 100% Disability

K. C. Warford wrote on his C-C application form that he suffered a "healed coronary condition," and he further wrote that he was a "100 per cent disability," Mayor John H. Wilson revealed last week.

"He was honest in that part," says the mayor. "Why didn't Sherretz report it?"

Dr. Thomas Mossman has testified that Warford told him nothing of such an ailment when he examined the "administrative engineer" later.

Warford also wrote a number of deliberate falsifications, which were exposed by Chairman Herbert Kum of the civil service commission, and by Robert Miller, then acting commissioner, and which resulted in his discharge.

Though the case is more than two years old, it served to focus attention on civil service and to expose many other questionable practices and situations in which D. Ransom Sherretz, civil service personnel director, was involved.

Paupers In Jail Can Appeal Fines

A law little known to those who need its protection most is Section 10873, RLH, which provides that a pauper who has served 30 days in jail cannot be held longer for the non-payment of a fine, if he makes an appeal in writing to the prosecutor.

His appeal should state that he has served 30 days and that he is a pauper (possessing less than \$20), and cannot pay his fine.

Otherwise, a prisoner who has no money may be kept in jail to "serve out his fine" at the rate of \$2 per day.

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Unanswered Questions...

Why Thousands Seek Majors-Palakiko Appeal

The Supreme Court of Hawaii said it did not believe the testimony of Palakiko and Majors that their "confessions" were secured from them against their wills and they had lost the right to raise the question because they had failed to put on testimony at their criminal trial.

The Supreme Court's decision leaves certain questions unanswered:

How Did Palakiko Get the Bruise Above His Right Eye?

It was shown at his original trial by the police officer who recaptured him that he had no mark above his right eye when he was taken to the police station on March 12, 1948.

It was shown by the guard of Oahu Prison that he had no bruise above his right eye when he was taken from Oahu Prison by Vernal Stevens on March 20, 1948, at approximately 5 p. m.

It was shown that a definite mark or bruise appears above his right eye in photographs taken of Palakiko with police officers at the police station after he "confessed."

At the criminal trial, all police officers who testified denied that there was any mark above Palakiko's right eye on the evening of March 20, 1948.

If it was an "old scar," as the court concluded, it was certainly there on the evening of March 20, 1948, and the police at the first trial had no motive for denying its existence.

Police witnesses at the habeas corpus proceeding had to explain away a mark they had sworn under oath did not exist at the criminal trial. When their testimony was finished, the picture remained to contradict their bad memories.

The only explanation offered for this bruise was given by Palakiko. He got it, he says, when Vernal Stevens hit him so hard that he spun around and hit the corner of a map hanging in Captain Kennedy's office.

What Happened To Palakiko's White Shirt?

The testimony is undisputed that when Palakiko arrived at the Honolulu police station on March 20, he was wearing a white shirt.

Captain Straus and other police officers so testified. Guard Gonzales testified Palakiko was wearing a clean white shirt when he left Oahu Prison with Detective Vernal Stevens and two other officers at 5 p. m. of March 20, 1948.

After Palakiko "confessed" his picture was taken by Police Photographer Cunningham at the police station at 7:30 on the evening of March 20, 1948. The white shirt was missing.

No explanation was offered for its disappearance except Palakiko's explanation that he took it off to wipe the blood from his eye and it was taken away from him before his picture was taken.

Why Do Officers Place Stevens With Palakiko Behind Closed Doors?

At the criminal trial, Vernal Stevens testified that he never questioned Palakiko; that he was with him only two or three minutes in Captain Kennedy's office with the door open, while Officers King and Schneider were out of the room.

At the habeas corpus proceedings, Capt. Straus and Capt. Kennedy testified that Vernal Stevens was alone with Palakiko, to their knowledge, with the door closed, about 10 minutes; that they were absent for about 25 or 30

Fund Drive Reaches Half of Goal; Time Running Short, Immediate Contributions Asked

The fate of John Palakiko and James Edward Majors hangs in the balance. Half the money to buy the transcript for their appeal to the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco has been raised. Contributions have come from persons in all walks of life in amounts ranging from two cents to \$50. Most of the \$1,100 collected has been in nickels, dimes and quarters from several thousand persons.

minutes just before that time and returned about 10 minutes before Vernal Stevens opened the door between the detectives' office and Capt. Kennedy's office and said Palakiko wanted to talk to Capt. Straus.

Testimony was offered, but refused by the court, showing Vernal Stevens told an acquaintance, Mrs. Frances Hughes, that he struck Palakiko to get his confession.

Testimony was offered showing that while a member of the Honolulu police force, Vernal Stevens was investigated five or six times for the use of force. Testimony was offered showing he had manhandled Ernest Keen, Jr., and was about to beat him up until he found out who he was.

This is the man who Palakiko says beat him. By the testimony of other police officers, he had the opportunity.

Why Did Kennedy Credit Palakiko's Confession To Stevens?

Vernal Stevens testified at the criminal trial that he never "questioned" Palakiko.

After Palakiko "confessed" on March 20, 1948, Capt. Kennedy, then head of the Detective Division and in charge of the Wilder case, held a press conference and announced the solution of the Wilder case by Palakiko's "confession."

Capt. Kennedy told reporters that Palakiko had given a confession to Capt. Straus and Detective Vernal Stevens, and that Palakiko did not know Mrs. Wilder was dead.

Why did the captain of detectives, on March 20, 1948, on the evening of the confession was obtained, give credit to an officer who testified he "never questioned Palakiko" unless that credit was earned by some means other than "questioning"?

Why Did Police Hide 5-Day Questioning of Palakiko?

The records of the Honolulu police station and of Oahu Prison conclusively show that Palakiko was held for investigation by the Honolulu police from March 12, 1948 to March 17, 1948. During this time he was questioned about where he had been during his escape and specifically, after March 16, about whether he had been in Nuuanu. This he denied. He was again questioned at Oahu Prison about the Wilder case on March 19, and for an hour before he says he was beaten on March 20, 1948.

Captain Straus testified under oath at the criminal trial that Palakiko was in solitary confinement at Oahu Prison between March 12 and March 20, 1948. But he admitted at the recent habeas corpus proceedings that he knew Palakiko had been questioned by police and had the re-

ports of his prior questioning before him on the evening of March 20.

Another \$1,150 must be raised by January 15, 1952, to make it possible to take the appeal.

For the first time in the three-and-a-half-year-old case, Palakiko and Majors testified for themselves before the Supreme Court. They had been the star witnesses for the Territory against themselves in their criminal trial, for without their "confessions," they could not have been convicted of first degree murder, nor on the rec-

ords in their criminal trial of any offense.

Palakiko testified that he gave his "confession" of March 20, 1948, only after he was punched in the stomach three times by Detective Jack King and beaten by Detective Vernal Stevens.

Majors testified that his three "confessions" were given when he was ill, under the influence of drugs and as a result of threats, promises and fear of being beaten by police officers.

ers had the right to beat people up to make them confess. He told Capt. Straus that he was afraid he would be beaten up. Capt. Straus admitted that he did nothing to reassure Majors on this score.

What Is Effective Legal Counsel In a First Degree Murder Case?

Palakiko testified that he saw Attorney Kobayashi once at Oahu Prison on or about April, 8 1948.

Majors testified that he saw Attorney Kobayashi on two occasions at Oahu Prison after his return there, on approximately April 8 and 9, 1948.

On June 3, 1948, Majors and Palakiko testified under oath before the court that they had no funds with which to hire counsel, and the court thereupon appointed Attorneys George and Bert Kobayashi for James Majors and Attorney T. S. Goo for John Palakiko.

Four days later, their criminal trial started.

By undisputed evidence, this case was tried out of order on the criminal calendar at a time when four other first and second degree murder charges, committed before the offense of Palakiko and Majors, and ninety-eight other felony cases were pending. Can it be said that persons charged with first degree murder have the effective assistance of counsel under these circumstances?

Can There Be a Fair Trial In An Atmosphere of Hysteria?

Acting Public Prosecutor Desha testified that Palakiko and Majors did not, because of the atmosphere in the community, have a fair trial. He also testified that when a member of a prominent kamaaina family was involved, there was more public pressure than in the ordinary criminal case.

Exhibits put in evidence show there were no less than 50 newspaper articles before the trial describing Palakiko and Majors as the slayers of Mrs. Wilder and the perpetrators of one of the foulest crimes in Hawaii's history.

Could Palakiko and Majors, under these circumstances, have had the full benefit of the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial with fair and impartial grand jurors and trial jurors?

Time Running Short—Funds Needed Immediately

These are some of the questions to be carried to the Court of Appeals in Palakiko's and Majors' case. Undoubtedly, these are the questions in the minds of people who have contributed to Majors' and Palakiko's defense fund.

\$1,150 more is needed immediately, if Palakiko and Majors are to be able to appeal. Contributions may be sent to Richard Goetz, Treasurer, Palakiko and Majors Defense Committee, 1507 Kaplani Boulevard, Honolulu.

The only evidence of rape in the whole record is the repudiated, unsigned confession of James Ma-

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Gadabout

OFFICER Boyd Andrade, after calling a young woman a "n—r lover" at the scene of an arrest not long ago, got some comebacks that silenced him effectively and demonstrated pretty clearly that racism is a two-edged weapon with no more advantage to the dope who uses it than to the object against whom it is aimed.

★ ★
ANOTHER REPORT from another Mainland dancehall hostess imported to Kauai (the last week's RECORD) has that girl telling of 60 who sought to sign contracts in Los Angeles, but only five were eligible to make the trip. To sign, all girls had to have certificates of clearance from the Los Angeles police and 55 couldn't get them. Of the five who did, only one is still in the islands, the others having made money to return as fast as they could.

★ ★
A NUMBER of HGEA members were pleased Monday when Treasurer Alfred Au gave Charles Kendall, executive director, a chance to defer his much-publicized legal action to remove civil service Chairman Herbert Kum. After issuing statements charging Kum with malfeasance, etc., Kendall eventually settled on a citizen's suit charging that Kum had been a notary public and a commissioner at the same time in violation of the law. The complaint suit was to be signed by Roderick Gudgeff, who works for the HGEA.

But Treasurer Au stated that he couldn't pay the legal fees for the suit because Gudgeff isn't even an HGEA member. So the whole thing is deferred again and HGEA members were freely expressing their pleasure Tuesday, for they think Kendall and President Ted Nobriza are using the organization in a personal fight.

★ ★
NOB IS THE FIGHT very likely of success, for Kendall and the others very well know that Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, Jr. signed Kum's commission as a notary, fully cognizant of his position on the civil service commission, and that he has since made it clear that there is no conflict. Perhaps the HGEA would like to try dragging Ackerman into court.

JAMES A. W. DUNCAN, employee of the traffic safety commission, gave with a strange remark at the HGEA directors' meeting when Treasurer Au said he would refuse to pay the legal fees. He asked Au if he were obligated to Herbert Kum. In view of the soundness of Au's position, it would have seemed entirely suitable for Au to ask in reply, if Duncan were indebted to D. Ransom Sherretz, civil service personnel director, whose discharge Kum's enemies have used as a springboard for all-out action against the chairman.

★ ★
CHIEF DAN LIU'S opposition on the police force seems to have broadened, or perhaps joined together for some common cause. At the hearing on police classifications Monday night, the coalition appeared to include captains and some higher, though a number of them had been at odds with each other before. With that kind of setup and with the force still including the officers who were saved from trial by the action of the then Gov. Stainback, when he fired C-C Prosecutor Joseph Esposito during the police graft cases, Dan Liu has what anyone could recognize as one of the toughest jobs anywhere.

★ ★
SUPERVISOR Jimmy Trask sailed into Supervisor Sam Apolonia with plenty of vigor at Thursday's board meeting when Apolonia stalled again on producing his "evidence" against Herbert Kum. After three months, blasted Trask, it was just ridiculous for Apolonia to come in and claim he still isn't ready to point out the things he thinks should be investigated. Mayor Wilson added that he'd waited for three days in his office, when Apolonia first mentioned the matter, but the supervisor never came in. Apolonia now says he's putting his material into "proper language."

★ ★
ONE WHO HAS inquired says Ingram Stainback had nine death warrants to sign during the time he was governor. He signed the first, our informant says, and commuted the other eight to life imprisonment.

McCarthy Sued By Convicted U. S. Spy

WASHINGTON (FP)—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), champion smear charge maker of the upper house, was a defendant Jan. 3 in a \$100,000 damage suit charging slander and breach of contract brought by Charles E. Davis.

Davis, who was convicted of political espionage in Switzerland and expelled from that country, claimed McCarthy hired him to dig up information on Americans abroad, including John Carter Vincent, a career diplomat under prolonged attack by McCarthy.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



Why No Official "Clearance" for Amateurs for Hula Bowl Game?

A few days before the scheduled Hula Bowl game at the Honolulu Stadium was to be played, California newspapers started an inquiry regarding the status of college players like Ollie Matson of the University of San Francisco. Matson was prominently mentioned as he is an outstanding prospect in track and there is an excellent possibility that he is capable of making the United States track team slated for the Olympic Games. If this was so, then the question came up as to whether or not the Elks' Honolulu Hula Bowl game, a charity affair in which college players, amateurs, semi-pro and out-and-out professionals, all playing ball on the same gridiron at the same time, would jeopardize the amateur standings of the simon-pure athletes who want to maintain their status as amateurs. The AAU has been pretty rigid on this matter as it involved the playing in a game with pros.

Last Saturday, the day before the game, we contacted the chairman of the local AAU Registration Committee, Denny Sakauye, and brought his attention to some questions in our mind regarding the status of Ollie Matson and also to the press reports emanating from the San Francisco area. According to Sakauye, this matter was brought to the attention of the committee last year when Mackey Yanagisawa, one of the promoters of this affair, asked for a ruling by the registration committee. The committee felt that this was a charity affair and that as long as the amateur players like Matson received expenses for their stay here and about \$100 in spending money then they were still amateurs.

However, came game time and Matson did not play because there was still doubt in his mind and there was no definite word from the National AAU or the California AAU regarding his future status should he play. National press services from the Bay Area contacted the local newspapers because the matter was not officially cleared, although the local registration committee had given its blessings and insured the future simon-pure status of the amateur participants. But up until yesterday (Wednesday) there was still no definite official word or communication from the AAU.

We contacted Jack Bothelho, a member of the committee, on Tuesday of this week in an effort to find out what was being done to clarify the matter. To our surprise, we found that on Tuesday, Jan. 8 (that same day) a letter was finally written to Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the National AAU, for a clarification of the matter. This letter was written by Ted Nobriza, prexy of the local AAU, and in our opinion was rather a belated inquiry, as an answer could not possibly be received here in time to allow Matson to play if it had the National AAU okay.

Tuesday afternoon we went out to the Stadium to see Matson. He was seated on a bench watching his teammates go through their paces. We asked him how he felt about the matter and why it was that there wasn't a clarification before he left for Hawaii. He replied that he had seen a communication from Dan Ferris relative to the Milk Fund game written to some other person to the effect that the game was okay. With this in mind he had left, hoping to play for this worthwhile cause, until the press stories from the West Coast indicated that all was not officially well.

Matson believes that this issue is not being raised by the University of San Francisco but he also believes that the press service stories indicate it is important enough to cloud his amateur status later on if and when he goes out for the Olympic tryouts.

We asked Matson how it is that the other college stars were not too much concerned about their status by playing in this mixed pro-amateur game. His reply was that most of the other players were seniors and that many of them were going to turn pro or go into business, but he felt that his goal is to make the Olympic team, and this in spite of the fact that he had already made innumerable All-American teams throughout the country.

In the meantime, Ollie Matson, one of the greatest offensive and defensive backs in the nation, sits on the sidelines. We hope the Hawaii AAU and the National AAU can thrash out this matter favorably in time for him to play tomorrow night.

WHY DIDN'T JOHNNY BRIGHT PLAY MORE

The Shrine's East-West Game for crippled children is an annual affair on the West Coast for which many grid stars play so that this wonderful work may be continued. The last game had two Negro stars, Ollie Matson of the University of San Francisco, and Johnny Bright of Drake University, the first time in the history of the game where Negro stars made the West's team. These two players set two offensive records in their respective conferences so they could not be slighted in the selection of All-Americans.

Matson, All-American fullback and one of the nation's top ground gainers, was used only six times as a ball carrier during the last East-West game which the East won, 15-14. He was used almost exclusively as a blocker on pass plays and on defense. Bright, who twice led the country in total offense, got in for only three plays and this became the subject of the most frequent question asked by fans and sportswriters after the game: "Why didn't Johnny Bright play more?"

The only excuse offered by Jess Neely of Rice Institute in Texas, who headed the West's coaching staff, was that Bright's alternate, Frank Gifford of USC, was having a good day and he didn't want to make a change.

The statistics do not bear this out. Gifford gained 46 yards in 11 tries for a 4.18 average, while Bright, in only three carries, gained 21 yards for a 7-yard average. The usually conservative sportswriters who were present at the game raised the question as to why these two players were not used more effectively. They pointed to the statistics of the two backs, Gifford and Bright, to nail Jess Neely's statement as a feeble excuse.

Philippines News Notes

A Manila periodical recently editorialized that the proposed Philippines budget includes provisions for maintaining labor commissioners in Guam, Hawaii and on the West Coast. A prominent member of the local Filipino community read the editorial with laughter. He said that to get a full appreciation of the item, it is necessary to look at the recent Quirino Liberal Party defeat. The three places named above are proposed as dumping grounds for defeated candidates whose presence in the Philippines wouldn't help the party.

★ ★
THE HISTORY of the Philippines labor officials here who have sided with the employers pretty consistently, was recalled by another. The austerity program of the Quirino government which reduced foreign service staff members, said this man, would become a farce. Already, there are labor consul. in foreign service posts abroad, and the consulate general in Honolulu has jurisdiction over the Marianas.

★ ★
"IN PROTECTING laborers there is no substitute for bona fide and militant trade unions," commented a unionist. "Look at the Filipino laborers brought here in 1946 by the sugar planters. Does the Philippines government have to protect and fight for their wages and working conditions?"

★ ★
OTHERS COMMENT that the influx of labor commissioners, especially here in Hawaii, would disturb labor-management relations.

★ ★
LONGSHOREMEN in Manila receive 8½ pesos (\$4.25) a day. By the time they pay kickbacks and payoffs to foremen and racketeers, almost always the same persons, and to the racketeering union bosses, their take-home pay is down to 3½ pesos.

This is something like stevedoring on the East Coast under King Joe Ryan. Longshoremen on the West Coast and Hawaii have good reason to be proud of their union and their militancy to protect their union from outside attacks, including the graft-ridden administration can easily be understood in this light.

★ ★
MANILA RUMORS say that Consul General Manuel Alzate is being considered for a post in India and according to grapevine, that is a post for Philippines diplomatic exiles.

Steel Strike Postponed

ATLANTIC CITY (FP) — The United Steelworkers (CIO) special convention Jan. 4 voted to postpone nationwide strike action for 45 days, but made it clear that anything may happen after that if the steel industry doesn't come through with a settlement by Feb. 18.

OPPOSED TO SPECIAL SESSION \$400,000 Raid On Public Treasury

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

I wish all my friends in the Territory of Hawaii a Happy New Year and a Prosperous one.

I am unalterably opposed to a Special Session of the Legislature and another raid on the Public Treasury of about \$400,000. It amounts to nothing short of political brigandage.

Jesse James was an amateur compared to this high-handed attempt of the Republican members of the 26th Session of the Legislature to rectify their idiotic bungling fiasco at the expense of the taxpayers.

The Republicans are lying in a bed of thorns instead of the bed of roses that they thought they were lying in when they enacted the appropriation bill whereby they passed the buck to the Democratic governor to juggle \$8,000,000 betwixt and between the various Territorial governmental departments.

That act stands out in the history of Hawaii as one of the worst and most vicious pieces of political chicanery, skulduggery and conspiracy conceived by the brain of the peanut and the in-the-money politicians to harass, heckle and embarrass the Democratic governor's administration.

Why should the taxpayers be burdened with a \$400,000 expenditure to save the faces of the Republican politicians. Let the Republicans go to the Bar of Public Opinion (during the next campaign) and tell the voters why they did what they did.

Instead of spending that money for a special session, let it be spent on such worthwhile projects as: Waimea Flood Control, Iao Valley Control (which is overflowing today), the Kona water system and many others that are badly needed right now.

If the voters and the taxpayers of the Territory of Hawaii agree with me, let them say so. Make yourselves heard. If you disagree with me please speak up, voters, and say why you, the taxpayers, want the Republicans to spend your money so that they can undo their fiasco and save their political faces. Speak up voters—now, not later. It is your Territory, your money, your welfare.

Wailuku, Maui
December 31, 1951

JOHN G. DUARTE
Senator, 2nd District

Matson's Hotel Gets Temporary Zone; Kelley's Edgewater Denied 3 Times

(from page 1)
mittee came two weeks ago, but when the traffic safety commission met Monday of this week, some members were irate about the favored position into which Matson's Surfriider had managed to maneuver itself.

Willard Kalima moved to rescind the Surfriider's loading zone privilege immediately. That motion failed of passage, but another by George Houghtailing to rescind at the end of the 60-day period, was passed.

If the supervisors fail to go along with that action, the commissioners indicated, they will throw out their policy opposing loading zones for hotels and allow one to every applicant.

But in that event, the loser would be the individual automobile driver who is already in Waikiki, commissioners pointed out. Even bus riders will be inconvenienced, for some bus stops must be moved if loading zones are passed out freely.

Supervisor Sam Ichinose gave some indication of understanding

this problem at the original public works meeting when the Surfriider made its application, for he successfully argued that the size of the loading zone should be reduced from 75 feet to 60 feet.

Hotel Ignored Advice
The whole fault is essentially the fault of the Surfriider's builders, Col. Welch said at the original meeting. If they had heeded the requests of the traffic safety commission, Col. Welch said, they would have provided a semi-circular, off-street drive-in to the hotel entrance, thus avoiding any necessity for a loading zone for passengers.

The Surfriider's representative said that such a drive-in had not been considered necessary because the hotel management planned to have guests disembark with their luggage before the Moana, where they would be registered. He said the hotel requests the loading zone for guests who are in residence and who wish to embark and disembark in vehicles directly before the hotel entrance.

But when Roy Kelley painted himself a loading zone at the Edgewater, the traffic safety commissioners did not give him any 60 days of grace. They ordered him to paint over his unofficial loading zones in such a manner as to obliterate them.

Works Prisoners At Own Residence Without Pay—Duke

(from page 1)
nies there is any such penalty for those who don't want to spend part of their weekends keeping up the Royal Cirice establishment.

Fred B. Kramer, in charge of the jail, and Moses Branco, his assistant, sometimes hire men after they have finished their terms, Mr. Kramer told the RECORD, but neither of them put prisoners to work at private jobs. "Sometimes they are broke" Kramer said, "and I let them work at my place to earn a few dollars. We none of us like to see a fellow down and out."

Sheriff In Violation
Sheriff Kahanamoku's use of prisoners would seem to be specifically forbidden by Sec. 3911 R.L.H., which says prisoners in county jails may not be employed on any projects other than public works, except for charitable institutions which "may have the use and employment of such prisoners as the sheriff of the city and county or the chief of police of the other counties shall deem it advisable to allow."

Now, if Duke's place on Royal Cirice is a charitable institution, he's in the clear.

Illegal Hiring Was Inadvertent, Sherretz Told C-C Commission

Teruko Imai, occupational therapist with the C-C department of health, through no fault of her own, has been illegally employed for about six months, the RECORD learned, in one of the many instances which have led Commissioners Kum and Murakami to feel that D. Ransom Sherretz's work is unsatisfactory.

Sherretz approved the hiring of the therapist without ever consulting the commission at all. His explanation is that he approved the contract "inadvertently," because he confused the position with that of physiotherapist which the health department also sought to fill.

May Be Hired Over
Miss Imai's contract is to be terminated and the health department will have a period of grace in which it will decide how to proceed about hiring her legally.

Inmate With Bone Sticking Through Flesh Refused Aid

(from page 1)
I could give him under the circumstances."

Five-Hour Delay
The doctor defined the injury as a compound fracture with dislocation, and he pointed out that better results might have been obtained had he been able to treat the break the first hour of the injury instead of the sixth.

"The facts are all on the hospital chart," said Dr. Casey. Some facts supplied by Henry for the RECORD are the following:

- That Turnkey Gonsalves refused to send him to the hospital when he first asked for treatment shortly after his accident, about 6 p. m., Dec. 17.
- That Gonsalves again refused when a guard brought Henry back, suffering extreme pain, a short time later, called him a "God damned n - - - r" and threatened to move him to another cell.
- That Chief Turnkey Fred B. Kramer made a special effort to pacify him later, after Henry had threatened to make an official complaint. Kramer invited him in to special meals, Henry says, and the former prisoner interprets the gestures as efforts to avoid further notice of the episode.

Not until after Gonsalves had gone off duty, Henry says, did the turnkey who followed him, Lawrence Borengassen, see to it that he was transported to the Emergency Hospital. It was about 11:45, Henry says, when treatment of his injury finally began. "Borengassen was just the opposite of Gonsalves," Mr. Henry says. "He gave me every consideration he could."

Disagree On Accident
Henry says he broke his toe when he struck it on a step, and this is the only point of general disagreement between his account and that of the sheriff's office. Duke Kahanamoku says the report filed by Mr. Kramer shows that the injury occurred while Henry was scuffling with another prisoner.

Kramer's report also quotes Gonsalves as saying that when he looked at the injury he thought the bone sticking out was pus, and therefore the injury not so serious. Both Henry and the sheriff's office are puzzled as to how Gonsalves might have thought pus could come from a fresh injury.

"We don't stand for that sort of thing," Kahanamoku told the RECORD, "and the man has been punished."

He said the 10-day suspension is considered severe and that a five-day suspension is more usual.

His sentiments were echoed by Deputy Sheriff Lang Akana.

ILWU Scores School Commissioners For Peddling IMUA-Brand Americanism

(from page 1)
light lends dignity to IMUA, an organization whose blatant "Americanism" covers many totalitarian viewpoints.

"We believe that in fairness to the bulk of working people of this Territory, and especially those who are in ILWU families, that the other side of the story on

there'll ever be agreement because of the vastly different backgrounds of the various owners and explains: "Some are extremely well-educated lawyers and others haven't finished the fifth grade? How can they get together?"

Author of "High Treason" Urges Judge To Withdraw from Steve Nelson Trial

NEW YORK—Albert E. Kahn, journalist and author, made public Dec. 20 a letter he had sent to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, presiding magistrate at the Pittsburgh sedition trial of Steve Nelson, urging that the judge disqualify himself in the case on the grounds of evidence of bias.

The internationally known author stated in his letter that he had obtained information indicating that Judge Montgomery was vice chairman of an organization which "had for some time been especially interested in effecting the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Nelson." The name of this organization, said Mr. Kahn, is Americans Battling Communism.

Mr. Kahn stated in his letter that when he recently interviewed Mr. Harry Alan Sherman, chairman of the Americans Battling Communism, he was told by Mr. Sherman that the organization was "exerting all possible influence to bring about the conviction of Mr. Nelson." The letter also stated that according to Mr. Sherman, his organization had been maintaining paid spies in the Pennsylvania district Communist Party, of which Mr. Nelson is chairman.

Referring to the fact that Judge Montgomery is vice chairman of the Americans Battling Communism, Mr. Kahn wrote the judge that his "relationship to the case cannot be considered of an impartial nature." Mr. Kahn added: "I suggest that in the interests of justice, you disqualify yourself as trial judge and withdraw from the case."

Arthur Murray Hires Haole; Has No Racial Bar for Dance Clients

(from page 1)
she couldn't discuss policy over the telephone, but she added: "We run our business the way we think best, and we think we have that right."

Always All-Haole
The lady in charge said teachers at the Arthur Murray Studio here have always been all haole. Another young lady who formerly moved in the same social circles as a number of Arthur Murray teachers, said she might get a job there if she cared to apply. She is AJA-haole.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)
versed, just as was the infamous Dredd Scott decision of a century ago. But no thoughtful person can deny that at the moment, the clock has been turned backward in the struggle for equality and against white supremacy.

Americanism should be given the students.

"The ILWU is prepared to compile and edit a document giving the other side for distribution to high school students in the same fashion as the 'Spotlight' was distributed. The document would be prepared entirely at our own expense and proofs would be submitted to the Commissioners for approval prior to publication.

"We ask that you, in fairness and in intellectual honesty, approve this project.

"Very truly yours,
Hawaii Executive Officers,
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.
YUKIO ABE, Secretary."

Mr. Kahn is author of the books "High Treason," "The Great Conspiracy" and other such works.

Excerpts from his letter follow: "... On March 21 of this year, while in Pittsburgh, collecting material for a new book, I interviewed a Mr. Harry Alan Sherman, who identified himself as the chairman of an organization called Americans Battling Communism. During the interview, Mr. Sherman informed me that his organization had for some time been especially interested in effecting the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Nelson. Mr. Sherman added that his organization had been maintaining paid spies in the Pennsylvania district of the Communist Party, of which Mr. Nelson was chairman, and that one of these spies had been an individual named Matt Cvetic, who testified as a prosecution witness against Mr. Nelson at his initial trial. Mr. Sherman also said that he himself had been acting as a special adviser to the prosecution; that he had personally coached some of the prosecution witnesses, and that his organization, Americans Battling Communism, was exerting all possible influence to bring about a conviction of Mr. Nelson.

"It has now been called to my attention that you are the vice chairman of Mr. Sherman's organization, Americans Battling Communism.

"In the light of the extreme partisan interest this organization has taken in the Nelson case, as indicated by the facts I have mentioned above, it is most evident that your relationship to the case cannot be considered to be of an impartial nature and that it would be improper for you to remain as the presiding magistrate.

"Therefore, I respectfully suggest that, in the interests of justice, you disqualify yourself as trial judge and withdraw from the case.

"Since I believe this to be a matter of public interest, I am taking the liberty of releasing this letter to the press.

"Very truly yours,
ALBERT E. KAHN."

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Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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DRY RUN FOR FISHERMEN

Last October Mayor Wilson said he would not be drawn into a "fishing trip" to investigate Herbert Kum, chairman of the civil service commission. Asked why he didn't take action, he told representatives of the Honolulu Advertiser, of the Hawaiian Government Employees Association and of the GOP contingent on the board of supervisors to bring in facts, backed up by signed affidavits, and he would investigate them.

Three months ago the attack against Mr. Kum began, still no one has brought forth any affidavits. GOP Supervisor Sam Apoliona, who was loudest in his demands for an investigation months ago, this week told the mayor and the board he is still "not prepared" to present his material—that he is now putting it in "proper language."

Charles Kendall of the HGEA made loud talk of malfeasance and misfeasance and improper conduct, and his highly publicized action congealed into a suit which has been twice deferred—most recently this week by an HGEA officer who refused to countenance an action he could not justify to his membership.

That suit had nothing to do with Kendall's original charges, but with the fact that Kum has been a notary public while serving on the civil service commission. His notaryship, which the attorney general approved, has nothing to do with the questions at hand.

The plain truth is that the fishing trip has not even brought up a manini. Yet both dailies continue regular editorials "advising" Kum to resign, "advising" Mayor Wilson to withdraw his support from his appointee, hinting always that there is something mighty suspicious somewhere.

When a public official does not go hand in hand with the Big Five, when he refuses to dance to the tunes they play, he is to be scooped out of hot water and baked on the rocks by such glare as the powers can focus. Kum has integrity and the strong support of the mayor. At the same time he is an able official and he knows how to swim in the hot waters controlled by the GOP.

The Star-Bulletin has nothing more substantial than the offer of Thomas G. S. Walker to resign if Kum will. The Advertiser, which refused to give Kum reasonable space to answer earlier accusations, is reduced to writing of mysterious figures behind "opaque curtains."

Why?

Why should the dailies seek to destroy public confidence in an official, in a position almost without pay, because he courageously carries out the duties of his office as he sees them? Is it because he fires bunglers? Is it because he has sought by scientific methods to bring some order out of the chaos of civil service?

Or is it because the present controversy over the firing of Personnel Director D. Ransom Sherretz, has made him seem, to the editors of the dailies, the most obvious target through which to attack Johnny Wilson?

If the editorials on civil service are the opening guns in the dailies' anti-Wilson



Letters From Our Readers

Why the HGEA At U. of Hawaii?

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

I'm afraid that your informant about the University faculty and the HGEA didn't give you the whole picture.

After the trouncing the University and its faculty took in the last legislature—stemming, most of us feel, from our public stand on the loyalty bills—it became obvious to all that we needed some one to speak for us—or lobby for us, call it what you will—in the legislature. Theoretically, our spokesmen could come from various sources: We could speak for ourselves, and that would probably be best, except that we are forbidden by University rules to speak to the legislature on any matters concerning the University except by permission. . . . Or we could have the administration speak for us—except that the president has stated that he was not interested in salaries unless he was assured (which he never was) that they would not interfere with his building program. Or we could have a strong alumni group speak for us—but it seems that the alumni of the U. of H. are not interested. Or we could affiliate with some organization which would speak for us.

It was this last alternative that we were forced to take. Under the auspices of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors—the same organization, incidentally, that sponsored the protests against the loyalty bills and, this fall, was among those who fought for the changes in the questionnaire itself—representatives of the HEA and the HGEA were invited to tell us what their organizations had to offer. There followed after this presentation a period of spasmodic and general discussion as to which was the best organization to join. After a month or so the consensus seemed to favor the HGEA for the following reasons:

1. As we frankly wanted a lobbying organization, the HGEA, with its larger organization and more politically wise lobbyists, seemed more effective.
2. In the HEA we would have been lumped with the school teachers on their lower salary scale, while the HGEA serves no one uniform group like school teachers, and we felt that we would be regarded as a separate entity.
3. Of the \$12 annual dues to the HEA, \$5 goes to the national organization and helps support the NEA Journal (which to us in Universities is of no importance), while all of the \$12 dues to the HGEA stays home.
4. While all of us are supporting the HEA's fight for better schools, for higher pay for teachers, it must be admitted that some do not feel any great sympathy for professional "educationists" as represented by many in our own Teachers' College, and some faculty members stated that they would not care to associate with them in their organization.

For these reasons the HGEA was invited to send its organizer to the campus to enroll members. The drive, before vacation, was doing quite well and I believe that the majority of the full-time faculty members on permanent or semi-permanent tenure will join. Whether the move was wise or practical remains to be seen.

AN HGEA MEMBER,
U. of H. Chapter

campaign, they had better set their sights again. The case against Kum is falling apart even before it sees light, while the case against Sherretz, the darling of the C-C department heads, grows stronger by the hour. Almost weekly, evidence from civil service procedure is brought to light to bear out the contention of Kum and Wilson that Sherretz should have been fired long ago.

If the GOP fishermen on the board can bring up nothing stronger against the Wilson administration than their "charges" against Kum, they had better cast their nets again. Their fishing trip has turned into a dry run.

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS
III.—FIGHTING RACISM

By abandoning the "clear and present danger" formula originally devised by Justices Brandeis and Holmes, the U. S. Supreme Court opens the way for the white supremacists to revive the old techniques used to prevent minority groups from fighting for full equality.

That is the conclusion put forth by Negro Attorneys Earl B. Dickerson and Richard Westbrooks of Chicago in their memorandum filed amici curiae before the nation's highest tribunal in support of a petition for rehearing the cases of the convicted 11 top Communist leaders.

In Section II of their brief, subtitled "Clear and Present Danger," the noted lawyers concisely review the history of this concept, and in the light of its reversal by the present Supreme Court, declare:



MR. DAVIS

"What speech or writing is or is not actionable in the future will depend not upon the clarity and immediacy of the danger to the public welfare, but rather upon whether the judiciary believes that what is said or written represents a sane, sober, safe and orthodox view . . .

"The abandonment of the 'clear and present danger' principles creates special concern for those familiar with the techniques which have historically been employed to retard and to crush the struggle for the achievement of Negro rights.

Fight for Liberties Denounced As "Sinister Conspiracies"

"From the very beginning, the movement for the liberation of the Negro people was falsely attacked as a movement committed to force and violence. Every attempt to better the lot of the Negro people was attacked and slandered as an effort to incite insurrection. The abandonment of long-established constitutional tests will inevitably invite the revival of these techniques of repression and subjugation.

"Deeply disquieting also is the revival in the decision of the conspiracy concept as a means of justifying the abandonment of the traditional constitutional protections. Long ago Negroes, like trade unionists, recognized that only through group action could effective inroads be made upon prejudice and discrimination. Historically, these collective efforts were attacked and slandered as 'conspiracies.' Even today, efforts of the Negro people through unincorporated associations or groups banded together by consciousness of common interests to achieve democratic liberties are denounced and attacked as 'sinister conspiracies.'

Pointing out that the majority opinion "also repudiates the whole history of the Sixth Amendment with its guarantees of a jury trial of the basic issues in all criminal sedition cases" and, briefly reviewing the long struggle of the English-speaking peoples to win this right, the memorandum concludes:

15,000,000 Americans Adversely Affected

"Here again the adverse decision of this Court on this issue has peculiar significance for the members of a persecuted minority, whose history has been one of continuous struggle for the right to have the guilt or innocence of one of their members in the ordinary criminal case assessed by a democratically selected jury of their peers.

"For this court to hold now, as it does in the present decision, that a Negro accused of seditious utterances against a state or the Federal government is not entitled to a jury but is relegated to the opinion of a single judge whose views on social, economic or political issues is bound to be conditioned by his own background, is in effect to relegate the whole movement of the Negro people toward full equality in American life to a status which differs only in theory from that suffered by Negroes prior to the Civil War."

The direct quotes in this and the two previous columns show the thinking of two of the foremost Negro barristers in America. It gets down to bedrock and spells out directly how 15,000,000 Americans are adversely affected by a court decision supposedly aimed at the 11 top leaders of a small minority political group numbering under 40,000 persons, according to FBI estimates.

Majority Decision Will Be Reversed

Many of us will not accept the false words that the high court decision hits only the Communists. Quite a few of us have believed from the start that the laws and actions supposedly aimed at Communists were merely a disguise under which any of us who objected to the status quo could be silenced or jailed. That obviously would mean any of us who objected to the status quo of white supremacy or to the status quo of stratospheric profits for the giant corporations and low wages for laboring people.

Eventually, the majority decision will be reversed.
(more on page 7)