Ewa Family Horrified; Cop Roughs Up Father

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Old Man Seized in Vice Squad Cockfight Raid

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

When a vice squad officer with a "hoe handle" held horizontally in both hands shoved Ignacio Corpuz at about 5 p.m. Jan. 15, the impact knocked the 57-year-old, 130-pound Ewa plantation worker to the ground by his bathhouse located in the back yard of his residence. One rib was fractured.

At that moment, Caridad Corpuz, 16, attractive daughter of the sugar worker, looked out from the kitchen window because she heard an unfamiliar voice. She saw her father thrown to the ground by the impact of the hoe handle. She cried:

Mama! Mama! Somebody is licking papa . . ."

Caridad, crying, ran out to the back of the house to her father who was holding his head which had struck the ground.

"Leave my father alone! What did he do to you?" she screamed And Caridad, frightened by the sight of her father in painful agony, wept uncontrollably.

WIFE ASKS QUESTIONS

The vice squad officer kept a stony silence toward Caridad. He ordered Corpuz to get up.

Corpuz, lying on the ground in undershirt since he was getting ready for a bath when accosted by the vice squadman, held his head and complained that his left ribs were sore.

Mrs. Corpuz who was cooking when Caridad cried and ran to her father, rushed outside "be-

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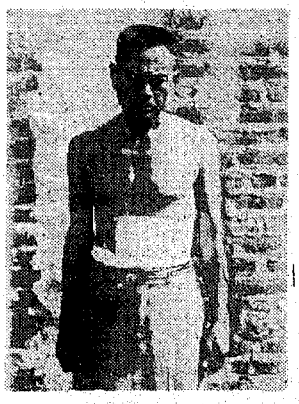

Ignacio Corpuz
Plaster Over Broken Rib

Caridad Corpuz
Wept for Father

Smith Act Victory Exposes Hawaii's McCarthyism Set-Up

The "Hawaii Seven" Smith Act case which dragged on for nearly seven years was brought to an end by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals this week as the convictions were reversed by a three-judge court.

The longest and hardest fought case in the Territory's history lasted seven and a half months from late 1952 to the summer of 1953 in the whipped up atmosphere of cold-war McCarthyism.

The case sharpened the dividing line in the community, between the ILWU and the Big Five employers and their allies. The ILWU quickly mobilized to support Jack W. Hall, its regional director, who was picked up in an early-morning arrest, along with six other defendants.

• The arrests came when sugar negotiations were in progress and on the day of the arrest, the ILWU sugar negotiating committee came to the Federal building to hold a conference with Hall, who was held in custody there.

• The arrests came when 750 ILWU pine workers were on strike on Lanai.

The two dailies, The Star-Bulletin and The Advertiser, historic exponents of the Big Five line, tried the defendants in their news and editorial columns.

The Smith Act prosecution here followed the national pattern.

FBI OFFERED DEAL

The local case was developed as an attack against the ILWU as the key target and this was substantiated when two FBI agents made overtures to Hall through another member of his union to sell out the union, especially its international officers. The offer included dropping the case against Hall.

The conversation of the agents with David Thompson, the union's education director, was tape-recorded by Robert McElrath, ILWU public relations director. This attempt to subvert the ILWU was publicly exposed.

Federal Judge Jon Wiig, trial judge, did not allow the FBI agents to be examined.

From the moment of the arrest the defense fought back. The law firm of Bouslog & Symonds handled the early phases of the case and was joined by Attorneys Richard Gladstein and A. L.

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Paul Kim Was Cop Involved at Ewa: Police Say Corpuz Was Escaper

Police officals, who investigated the allegations of Ignacio Corpuz regarding an incident in which he suffered injury in his yard at Ewa, gave the RECORD a report that differed widely from the statements of the plantation worker, and they identified the policeman involved as Officer Paul Kim.

Capt. Allyn Edmonston, commanding the vice squad, investigated the incident following inquiry by the RECORD, and reported as follows:

Police officers of the vice squad, acting on information, staged a raid at Ewa and found a cockfight in progress. In the raid, a number of men were arrested and were being held in custody of officers.

Corpuz, one of six men being held by Officer Kim, broke out of the group after his apprehension and ran away in spite of yells and commands from the officer for him to return.

When he did not return, Officer Kim turned the remaining five over to the custody of other officers and pursued. Corpuz ran into his own yard and, still pursued

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UPW Listed 14 Points Where Budget Could "Improve Service to Public"

Unless somebody at City Hall rounds up the answers to a lot of questions, the United Public Workers figure to take a lot of time at the public hearing on the budget trying to find ways and means for taking care of troubles suffered by their members.

On Dec. 3, Roger Kanealii, secretary treasurer of the Oahu Division, UPW, sent a letter to Mayor Blaisdell and the board of supervisors asking that funds be provided in 14 situations "to improve service to the public; to improve morale and working conditions of the employees."

Sufficient breakdown of Mayor Blaisdell's $33,172,270 budget has not been made to indicate how many of these situations have been provided for. They are listed in Kanealii's letter as follows:

1. Establishment of the 40-hour week for the City Hall custodians who are now on a parttime basis.

2. Additional help in the auditor's office so that a statement of deductions with pay checks may be issued to all employees every pay day.

3. One additional deputy coroner in order to effectuate the 40-hour week which exists on paper only.

4. Extra employees or extra funds to liquidate the excessive overtime that has been built up in the coroner's office and among Emergency Hospital drivers and attendants.

5. Additional lifeguards to police the new beaches turned over to the City and County.

6. A new station wagon to replace the relic which passes for an ambulance used by lifeguards in emergency cases.

7. Replacements for the older ambulances used at Emergency

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AmFac's Ramsay Boycotted in Price War by Dealers

Some small appliance distributors — caught in the price war waged by American Factors, Ltd., against GEM discount House — have begun to boycott GE appliances which Ramsey, AmFac's appliance department, handles as local agent.

One retailer said he stopped buying from Ramsay after the "raw deal" AmFac dished out during the Christmas shopping season. At that time, apparently in price competition with GEM, Liberty House broke regular retail price of GE appliances.

Liberty House is owned by AmFac, as is Ramsay.

"When Liberty House undersold us, it cut us small dealers. Ramsay gave us the suggested retail price and sold us appliances at a certain price. Then Liberty House went and undercut all prices. Ramsay is the wholesale distributor so Liberty House can do that."

Another dealer said that when

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NEW TOURIST ATTRACTION?

Peters, St. Sure Mum on Report They May Meet Under "Duelling Banyan"

By TINY TODD

The possibility of the first duel in Hawaii in 50 years was this week being investigated by this writer who, at this stage, can report only that the report cannot be positively confirmed.

But he is nevertheless keeping a close eye on various banyan trees as a good site for fighting duels under.

Prospective opponents in this present day affair of honor are Robert St. Sure, former C-C prosecutor, and John Peters who is prosecutor today.

Neither would make a statement to the press at midweek, but the writer learned that hot words were exchanged last week by telephone as the two differed on news accounts reporting the handling by different prosecutors of the case of a man charged with rape.

Just how hot these words were is not positively known, but it is believed that Robert St. Sure, who practices law with his brother, George, may have issued a challenge. But of course, the Code of Honor would not recognize any such casual challenge unless it were followed up with a more formal message delivered properly by a second. Such a challenge would, if accepted, give the challenged party the choice of weapons.

If, unknown to this reporter, Mr. Peters has actually received a challenge, it seems likely that he will choose pistols or revolvers as the weapons for combat. He comes

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In Our Dailies

A FEW CRACKPOTS, like IMUA's 200 per cent professional patriots, call the RECORD a subversive, anti-status quo weekly, but not so the dailies which make the RECORD required reading for executives and reporters. Marked copies are sent from desk to desk.

Just the other day, for example, the Star-Bull phoned and increased its subscriptions to the RECORD. Getting three RECORDS a week wasn't enough for the Merchant St. daily.

As everyone knows, the Star-Bull doesn't toss away its dollars. It knows that subscribing to the RECORD pays off handsomely in news leads on local developments. How much the Star-Bull follows up the RECORD's leads depends on its political purposes to "get" certain people.

When the RECORD printed in full the story of certain of Bill Vannatta's activities as city-county engineer, the Star-Bull waited an entire year before it used facts from the RECORD (without giving credit) to attack Vannatta when he opposed Blaisdell for the mayoralty.

The outcome of the RECORD's leadership with the critical news was the official report released last week on Vannatta's goings-on.

Last week, first with the news again, the RECORD reported how City Attorney Norman K. Chung was favoring his cronies, William Chee and Y. T. Lum, with fat appraisal fees. In this instance, the Star-Bull lost no time in picking up the RECORD's story. Two days later (Jan. 18) it ran a 2-column roundup on Chung—again without crediting the RECORD.

A week earlier the RECORD reported how Charles S. ("One Drink") Takafuji had himself a high time at Seaview Inn and afterward wrecked a city-county auto on his way home. In this case, the Star-Bull didn't pick up the RECORD's facts. Perhaps it considered "One Drink" as too mere a minion in the Blaisdell machine.

The RECORD right along has been on top of the mess at City Hall — as readers know. Indeed, city-county and territorial workers now know every Thursday — the day the RECORD hits the streets — as RECORD Day. The paper sells like hot cakes at the City Hall, Territorial and Federal building news stands.

Readers throughout the Territory, who enjoy the RECORD's unfailing leadership with the news, say that the Star-Bull's slogan — "Today's News Today" — should be qualified to read: "Sometimes, that is."

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INTELLECTUAL DISHONESTY was the keynote of the Advertiser's editorial (Jan. 15) headed "Intellectual Aristocracy" which tried to slap Russian education methods. It wound up by saying "the results of their work (with an assist from the Germans) have been seen in the skies over Hawaii."

This reference to the Sputniks overlooked the fact that two Germans — Dr. Wernher von Braun and Maj. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever — are key men in the U.S. missile and rocket programs, and that other European aliens were the keystone of the conception and development of the U.S. atomic and H-bombs.

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WHEN THE HAWAII Supermarket Assn. decided to shut its markets on Wednesdays and make Sunday the big shopping day of the week, the Advertiser went into ecstacies and said it was going to produce a "new Sunday Hostess and Homemaker Food Section" that would be something —meaning chockful of ads.

On the first Sunday (Jan. 12), the 'Tiser's new section ran to only 8 pages with 973 column inches of market-food ads.

Never one to be asleep at the switch, the Star-Bull met the revamped marketing situation by running 479 inches of market ads on Jan. 14, 1,492 inches on Jan. 15 and 583 inches on Jan. 18.

During the entire week (Jan. 12 through 18), the 'Tiser ran a grand total of 1,390 inches of market-food ads, but the kingpin Star-Bull ran a total of 2,642—or nearly twice the 'Tiser's total.

For market display ads, the Star-Bull charges $3.95 per column inch, so for that week it raked in more than $10,500 from its market advertisers.

The Advertiser rates are lower —$3.15 per inch on weekdays and $3.40 on Sundays. For the week's market ads, it took a grand total of $4,625.

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EVIDENTLY BECAUSE they were beaten to the punch by the RECORD's exposure of the real situation, the dailies sure softpedaled the suspension and demotion of Charles S. Takafuji, an assistant under Yoshio Kunimoto, city-county chief engineer, for his careless driving and crashing of a city-county automobile.

By their playing down of that "one-drink" episode, the dailies passed up a swell chance to publicize an aspect of the mess at City Hall which they shed editorial tears about. Their silence was another commentary on their lack of responsibility toward the public welfare.

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BOTH THE DAILIES made no comment about this White House development: President Eisenhower dashed off a pal-to-pal letter to Soviet premier Bulganin in which he replied to Moscow's idea of a summit meeting for peace.

In his letter, Ike asked Mr. B to give his letter widespread publicity in Russia, so he told the reporters at a White House press conference. The reporters replied that such a statement did not appear in the final draft of the letter they saw.

Perplexed, Ike turned to Jim Hagerty, his watchdog, who admitted that the statement had been "edited" from the final draft without the president's knowledge.

Which just goes to show how the John Foster Dulles-Sherman Adams palace guard run the White House operations — even to censoring a presidential letter to another head of state. Nothing like that brazen action happened under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

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"THE BOLSHEVIK Breakdown" was the subject of a talk which Riley Allen, the Star-Bull's anti-Russian pundit, gave to the Honolulu Rotary Club Sept. 1, 1921. Riley told them:

"American relief to suffering Russia will hasten rather than retard the elimination of Bolshevism as a domineering factor in Russian life. The Red regime is plainly passing."

That was 37 years ago. In the interim, the world's first republic of workers still stands and on the side it has shot up two Sputniks. Riley's reply to that is to whoop it up for the greatest arms race.

Takaichi Miyamoto, Montie Richards, In Cemetery Deal Move

Takaichi Miyamoto, a strong backer of the late Mayor John H. Wilson, and Herbert Montie Richards, who ran unsuccessfully against Wilson in 1946 and 1948, may go into the cemetery business as partners.

This possibility became evident when Geoffrey C. Davies, treasurer of T. H. Davies & Co., applied for rezoning of his 10-acre residence on Nuuanu Ave. on Jan. 10.

If the rezoning for cemetery use is approved, it is reliably reported that Miyamoto and Richards would buy the property. They have made a small down payment.

The board of health has examined the location and has approved the site as meeting health and sanitation features, according to B. J. McMorrow, sanitation director.

The area is adjacent to the Nuuanu Memorial Park and opposite the Oahu Cemetery.

Profits of Big Banks Booming

The profits of the nation's top banks in 1957 averaged out at a gain of 12.4 per cent over 1956.

The 14 top banks together have total deposits of $45,248,751,000. Only three of them showed a drop in deposits.

Biggest bank is San Francisco's Bank of America with deposits of $9,524,117,000 and net earnings in 1957 of $66,234,220.

Second is New York's Chase Manhattan with deposits of $6,884,520,209 and earnings of $55,474,064. A close third is the First National City Bank of New York with deposits of $6,817,000,000 and earnings of $58,914,000.

BOTH THE DAILIES whipped up gushy reports on the visit here of the Marquis Luca Ferrero and his Marchioness Clara. Ferrero is the Italian industrial big shot who produces Fiat autos and he did well for himself under Mussolini and during the Nazi heyday—but, of course, like his German counterparts, he welcomed the U.S. Army with open arms.

It was simply a coincidence that the RECORD, while Ferrero was here, published a story on the Renault auto factory in France which was seized by the French government because Renault had collaborated with the Nazis. Renault leads France in its treatment of workers who get a large share of profits which in the Fiat plant go to Ferrero.

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WIRES WERE CROSSED in the publicity ballyhoo surrounding the arrival here of Hawaiian Airlines' DC6-C from the Mainland. HAL handed out photos of the 4-engine plane to the dailies but the captions were contradictory. One claimed that HAL president Arthur D. Lewis was at the controls, while another said it was HAL's vice president Lionel D. Machado. Maybe, if the facts were known, a regular flight crew did the job.

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FOR THE ELEVENTH year in a row, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt topped the Gallup Poll for 1957 to find the public's "Most Admired Woman." In sixth place was Mamie Eisenhower. Despite the big build-up she's been getting from the Republican-controlled dailies and news magazines, Pat, wife of vice president Nixon, didn't appear on the list.

WHY THE DAILIES ARE SILENT

"Sacredness" of Sugar Profits at Ewa While Workers' Families Want

We went out to talk with workers and their families at Ewa sugar plantation for several reasons:

1. The HSPA — the highly organized citadel and mastermind of Hawaii's sugar capitalism — spends thousands of dollars annually for declaring in its press, radio and TV propaganda that "in Hawaii, sugar is everybody's business."

2. The Star-Bulletin, loudest trumpet of the HSPA line, said in an editorial Dec. 20, re the current HSPA-ILWU wage negotiations, that "the people of Hawaii are very much in the dark" about the situation.

3. On Jan. 18 the Star-Bulletin ran a story on the "Situation at Ewa" in which it reported union and family solidarity. It did not delve (as the RECORD did last week) into the reasons why the workers are asking a 25-cent an hour wage increase. Nor, of course, did it delve into the executive salaries and profits of the Ewa company.

The deepest the Star-Bulletin went was in quoting a worker who said: "We've got to get a raise. Try seeing if you can get by on what I make and raise a family of two kids." (The challenge was not accepted.)

So, for the above reasons, we went to Ewa which is the prosperous show place of the industry — from the HSPA's point of view.

COLD FACTS TELL STORY

The first worker we met was a grade 9 man named Fred. Out of the industry's total of 15,000 workers, there are relatively few grade 9 men.

Fred is a methodical man. He's kept a detailed record for years of his income and living expenses. He doesn't guess when he's asked a question. There are the cold facts in the record in his lap.

During 1957, Fred's gross pay was about $295 a month. After paying rent, taxes, insurance and other general expenses, he has less than $100 a month left for food, clothing and many other necessities.

Fred is married with three children. As they grow older, Fred's expenses increase. He cannot afford, for example, to let his boys play football at school because, as he said, "if they were injured we'd really be in the hole."

His children in this land of the world's highest standard of living, have to learn first and most of all to go without many fundamental things — something which HSPA executives' children don't learn.

WANT SQUARE DEAL

Fred summed up his situation by saying: "We must get the 25-cent raise. It won't square our debts. The cost of living is rising every month. Today the dollar is worth only 49 cents. We're trapped."

He said the workers have a genuine bread-and-butter grievance.

He said, "We are families asking for a square deal."

Fred was philosophic. He said: "If you think we're having a rough time, go down the street and talk with Frank. He's on grade 3 and has eight children."

Grade 3 — to which a large number of sugar workers belong—pays $1.24 an hour. Frank's gross monthly take for laboring in the fields is $196.40—or less than what he and his family would get on welfare.

NOT MUCH FOR FOOD

When you subtract rent, electricity, insurance, taxes, furniture, appliances, clothing, school lunches, etc. etc., from the $196.40 monthly income, there's not much left over for food and other bare necessities for Frank and his wife and their eight children. What HSPA executive — or HSPA wife — would accept such a situation?

We understood, as we listened to Frank's story, why the Star-Bulletin does not delve into the struggle-for-survival by sugar workers. We understood, then, why the Star-Bulletin maintains its anti-labor, anti-social conspiracy of silence so that the people of Hawaii are kept "very much in the dark," as its editorial said they are.

We understood, as we watched Frank's swarming family, the sheer smugness, dumbness and inhumanity of the Star-Bulletin when, in its Jan. 18 story on the Ewa workers, it said:

"Asked whether they are stockpiling basic food items in preparation for a strike, most housewives answered negatively."

MULTIPLY PROBLEMS BY . . .

How in the hell can the sugar workers' families stockpile food when, on every day of the year, for year after year, they can't afford to buy necessities they really need?

No, the Star-Bulletin didn't go into that. But, it will, as it has done right through the past, rave and rant and defend the "sacredness" of sugar profits before simple economic justice for families like Fred's and Frank's.

And when the problems of the Fred and Frank families are multiplied by the 15,000 sugar workers, there are the real reasons why the ILWU negotiators today are standing solidly — with rank and file backing — for a 25-cent wage increase.

As the HSPA says, the sugar industry "is everybody's business." Today, because it, too, is everybody's business, a committee is inquiring into the firing of Nesta Gallas and the operations of the city-county civil service commission.

Why doesn't the Star-Bulletin, which fears the impact of a sugar strike on the Territory's economy, demand that a committee shed some light on the situation by inquiring into today's sugar debacle and ripping the veil of secrecy from the industry's fat agency and directors' fees, its executive salaries, its profits — and compare them with the take-home pay of the rank and file?

Of course, the Star-Bulletin won't advocate such action! It is more logical to the Star-Bulletin that nothing be done about the real causes of the industry's socio-economic cancer that retards the Territory's economy. It is more logical, the Star-Bulletin thinks, that HSPA moguls rake in their millions while the families of the workers don't have enough pennies left over to pinch.

As we left Ewa, we drove past the manager's home — a mansion set back in trees and surrounded by lawns in which there is a private swimming pool. There were late-model limousines parked by the mansion. Lights were on in downstair rooms. It was the cocktail hour — another gushy item for the Star-Bulletin's social pages.

Back in Fred's home, he had offered us an orange drink. He apologized: "I'm sorry it's not beer."

We drove away from Ewa and as we did we thought of Abe Lincoln's words:

"Thank God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workmen may stop."—W.S.H.

Ike's Leadership at New Low as Words Belie Attitude of GOP Administration

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON — Business leaders and business forecasters have noted in the past that each time President Eisenhower gets sick, the stock market takes a quick and nasty dip, and that when he recovers, the market comes back to something like its original position.

But now the same leaders and forecasters see disaster in the making with Eisenhower in apparently good health — because of the manner in which the reins of leadership are slipping from his grasp. Dope sheet after confidential letter of the type businessmen pay for to find out what's REALLY happening in Washington puts the growing lack of confidence in Ike at the top of the list of important items at the beginning of 1958.

Eisenhower is lambasted — by spokesmen of the same forces that put him in the White House — for his lack of discipline in his own administration and for his efforts to restore the people's confidence through other spokesmen than himself.

Writing as though for the eye of the President, himself, (as they very well may be), some such dope sheets warn him that statements by Jim Hagerty and John Foster Dulles carry little or no weight with the people.

Faces Strong Opposition

Attempts to "explain away" the back-running position of the U.S. in the ballistic missiles race with the USSR, and the failure to save face at the NATO conference have added up with other elements, the dope sheets predict, to give Ike the strongest sort of opposition in the present Congress.

Consequently, it is predicted that investigations will overshadow accomplishments in Congress during the first half of the present session. The Democrats will be doing their best to blast Ike's nominal leadership loose, and they will have help from plenty of Republicans.

The impending fall of Harold Stassen as Ike's adviser on disarmament is reported as a victory for the Secretary of State, and certainly it reflects the magnitude of the schism among Ike's supporters. But there are those who feel the victory may be merely a temporary one for Dulles, and that he may find himself on the outside looking in before so very long.

Such is the uncertainty with which even those near the present administration view the future.

Own Words Little Better

The President, himself, has done little to allay that uncertainty in his own public utterances. In his mesage to the Congress on the State of the Nation (and the world), Ike gave the country nothing much except generalities with vague declarations on building up both the defense potential and waging "total peace" against what he conceives to be "total cold war" by the Russians.

New, admittedly expensive plans are to be put into operation, he said, but despite asking for $4 billion above the 1957 budget, the President also says, "I believe that, in spite of these necessary increases, we should strive to finance the 1959 security effort out of expected revenues."

How?

By chopping some military costs and by cutting out services to the people. Here's how Ike said it:

"This purpose (above mentioned) will require the cooperation of Congress in making careful analysis of estimates presented, reducing expenditures on less essential military programs and installations, postponing some new civilian programs, transferring some to the states, and curtailing or eliminating others."

And he calls upon the American people to sacrifice toward that end.

Whether the Congress will agree with Ike in an election year seems highly doubtful.

In his appeal for sacrifice, the President says, "It is pointless to condemn Federal spending in general, and the next moment condemn just as strongly an effort to reduce the particular Federal grant that touches one's own interest."

Is This Sacrifice?

All that would impress the Congress and the people more if they didn't also read in the authoritative dope sheets that the Eisenhower administration seems bent on stimulating the flagging business world (thus far with little effect) by government spending and that administration department heads act as though the sky were now the limit in spending.

It's little wonder Ike went to the trouble in that address to defend his administration against the term, "give-away program," a term the GOP used formerly with great frequency against administrations of Truman and FDR.

Donation by Kress Union Recalls Dime Store Was Organized

Islanders were reminded that a union once represented employes of S. H. Kress dime store on Fort St., when the now defunct union's funds were turned over to Oahu's Christmas Seal Campaign.

Rachel Saiki, secretary for the United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America, Local 235, closed out the bank account and sent the balance to the Tuberculosis Assn.

"The union dissolved in 1944," Miss Saiki said. "The officers have scattered, and the money just stayed in the bank until now. I couldn't get in touch with everyone to ask consent to give $233.35 to the TB Association, but I'm sure any of the old members would agree."

She explained that a good portion of the sum represents 10 per cent of back pay for members, dating back to 1938, when the union was organized.

The union was formed during the period of sharp and open attack from employers, and when blacklisting of union members was a rampant practice. The struggle of Kress employes for union recognition and better conditions was carried on militantly and was carried to the NLRB, which made Kress recognize and deal with the union.

No Evidence of "Manoa Rapist's" Real Identity

By STAFF WRITER

The Star-Bulletin's Dan Katz to the contrary, those who know the case best say there is little more evidence that Susumu Isosaki actually is the "Manoa Rapist" than any average man you might meet in the street.

Writing in Wednesday's issue of the Star-Bull, Katz mentions "legal fumbling" of the case in a story headlined, "Manoa Rapist May Go Free Soon — Without Prosecution." Then he lists "facts."

In the "strongest" case against Isosaki, Katz says the identification was "shaky." The real fact is that the person attacked couldn't identify Isosaki at all—and instead picked a policeman out of an arranged lineup.

Another "fact" mentioned is that "women's panties," rubber gloves and a mask were found on Isosaki at the time of his arrest. That's a fact as far as it goes — but it's also a fact that the women's panties came from the place the suspect said they did, and they had nothing to do with any rape.

An unmentioned fact was that Isosaki's story checked out as far as anyone could check it.

Too "Polite"

Other unmentioned facts were that attorneys, both past and recent, who studied the case decided there were elements of the rape that would be hard to explain in court. While no one doubted the sincerity of the victim, who stated that the rapist threatened her life, an element of "politeness" was distracting.

The victim, according to reliable report, said she had got up out of bed to unlock the French doors to let her attacker leave—and that he returned to tuck her in bed solicitously before actually departing.

"If you can't win one where the guy beats up his woman," asked an interested attorney, "how can you expect to convict a polite so-and-so like that?"

He was referring to an acquittal in a rape case last week in which the suspect was accused of having beaten a victim.

Isosaki confessed to a number of burglaries, but he steadfastly maintained innocence of rape.

And neither Dan Katz nor anyone else had brought in any very strong proof to the contrary.

Small Banks Here Will Now Receive Federal Deposits

Two of Hawaii's small banks have been confirmed as depositories for Federal funds, the RECORD learned from bank officials this week, and another will probably be approved before long.

The two approved are the Central Pacific Bank and the American Security Bank, and the confirmation of the Liberty Bank is expected shortly. As yet no Federal money has actually been placed on deposit at the two confirmed banks, but such deposits will be made in the near future.

The confirmation culminates a campaign begun by bank officials some months ago, through the office of Delegate John A. Burns, when officials of the three banks made an appointment with the Secretary of the Treasury and visited Washington to present their case.

News of the success of their presentation was received by the Central Pacific Bank late in December, and by the American Security Bank Jan. 15.

The step by the Treasury Department represents a change from previous Federal policy, since in the past Federal funds have been deposited here only in the Bishop Bank and the Bank of Hawaii.

Kido's Part in Vannatta Picture

The part of Mitsuyuki Kido, generally eclipsed by that of the principal objective in the Vannatta investigation, was declared by C-C Attorney Norman Chung and Democrat Tom Gill, who investigated, to be in no sense a conflict of interests. Kido's role was casual, they found, and he was not in a position to make any money out of it.

They found nothing at all to condemn about Kido's role in and knowledge of the Hawaii Land Development Co. and its development (with builder William Blackfield through CalPac) of units 3 and 4 of the Piikoiloa subdivision.

But for the edification of its readers, the RECORD herewith presents some of the pertinent bits of the statement given by Kido, then a member of the C-C board of supervisors, as taken from the transcript of his interrogation by Detective George Gonsalves, who did much of the leg work of the investigation.

Gonsalves took Clerk Jean Sugai from the C-C attorney's office and they visited Kido at his office at 50 N. King St. where the questions and answers were recorded in shorthand and later transcribed. After introducting the subject, Gonsalves asked Kido what part Vannatta had in forming the Hawaii Land Development Co.

Asked by Vannatta

Kido answered, "Mr. Vannatta told me that the Kaneohe Ranch and the Kaneohe Development Company was interested in getting a group to develop some house lots in Kaneohe, and that he was going to get a few of his relatives to join in this venture. He asked me if I would be interested in getting a few of my friends into this deal. I asked him how much it would take and he said that the original capitalization was going to be very nominal, and if things worked out properly, there might be a fairly good profit. I said I would consult a few of my friends and let him know. Subsequently, I talked to my brother-in-law and my sister-in-law. I told them the most they would lose would be their investment, and the loss would be nominal and, therefore, if they were interested to consult whomever they wanted and let Mr. Vannatta know. They told me they were and so I relayed this message to Mr. Vannatta that the two would be interested. At that time the name was not chosen yet."

Kido goes on, answering Gonsalves' questions, to explain that his sister-in-law, Mrs. Peggy Sasaki and his brother-in-law, Katsuyuki Eguchi, bought shares in the company and became officers of the corporation which then acquired the right to develop two units of the Piikoiloa subdivision.

Then Kido said the company negotiated with CalPac, another organization of "investors," which hired William Blackfield to do the actual developing.

"Are you in any way connected with the Blackfield Engineering Company?" Gonsalves asked.

"Yes."

"What is your position?"

"My position is — we call it Blackfield Engineering Company. It's a Hawaiian corporation and I'm a director and the treasurer of that corporation."

But Kido said the Blackfield company did not participate as a company, but Blackfield was hired as an individual by CalPac

Read It in RECORD

Asked about the controversy over water for Piikoiloa and who should furnish a $100,000 reservoir, Kido said, "When the matter was brought up, I was not aware there was a controversy. Subsequent to the formation of the Hawaii Land Development Company and, ah—the revelation by the Honolulu Record, I realized that there was such a controversy . . ."

Then Kido tells how there had been a difference of opinion as to whether a reservoir should be required, and how Vannatta had decided to forego the requirement of a reservoir because a previous subdivider had got away without a reservoir in the first two units of Piikoikoa. Then Kido went on about his own position, speaking as follows:

". . . The only thing I want to say is there was no conflict of interest on my part. As you have investigated other matters in regard to land deals, you know the role Supervisors play. We have no jurisdiction over standards of subdivisions. These standards are determined by the City Planning Commission and by the Chief Engineer's office and, of course, I was not aware of the fact there was this controversy at the time I talked to my relatives in regard to going into this deal. In fact, I'm a real estate developer and promoter and investment counsellor and I have advised many friends and relatives, including these two, to go into many other real estate deals. At present, both here and on the Mainland. They have always been business deals with no political implication. I have found that anybody that goes into this game with intent to change city government, in the long run, will be the loser."

Nixon's McCarthyism Blamed for Missile, Scientific Delays

The Democratic Digest charges that Vice President Richard Milhous Nixon had helped to destroy the morale of the nation's scientists, thus retarding many scientific programs.

In an article, "Nixon and Pals vs. The Scientists," the publication of the Democratic National Committee says the nation today is paying for the "terrifying, unreasoning, anti-intellectual climate of fear and suspicion which was created and perfected by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, refined by Richard Nixon and expertly mass-produced by the Republican Party in the years 1952-54 to gain political victories."

The Digest says "a new Nixon" now is criticizing his fellow citizens for complaining about the failures in the missiles program. The article asks: "How much of this phony patriotism and political hypocrisy can the American people stomach?"

South Carolina has notified Allen University, a Negro college specializing in teacher training, that its education courses will not be accepted for teacher certification. This action followed enrollment of a Hungarian refugee student in the previously all-Negro school.

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TV & Radio

INDIFFERENT PROGRAMING of local radio stations was panned by listeners (Jan. 17) who phoned in their opinions for airing on Don Carter's "What's Your Opinion" show (KGU weekdays at 11:45 a.m.).

They squawked about the repetition of the same items on the news programs, the deluge of Mainland music by all the stations, the cackle of the disc jockeys, and the lack of drama, comedy and public opinion shows.

Adding it all up, there's a lot wrong, as Carter perforce admitted. What are the local management boys going to do about it?

☆ ☆

SPEAKING OF Don Carter's opinion show on KGU, listeners phoning in really burned the air with their opinions of the mess at City Hall under Mayor Neal Blaisdell, with emphasis on the Yoshio Kunimoto setup and Charles Takafuji's "One Drink" crackup in a city-county auto. Sounded like these listeners get their facts straight from the RECORD!

☆ ☆

MAINLAND CRITICS unanimously have panned "Assignment: Southeast Asia," a 90-minute NBC-TV documentary with commentary by James A. Michener. It deals with seven nations, six of which have won independence from imperialistic overlords in the past 10 years.

The critics say Michener's commentary, delivered in a tired drawl, "didn't bring any new perspectives" and "blurred the issues in poetic generalities rather than sharpening them with specifics." One said: "As if recognizing that the film and Michener were wide of the mark, NBC correspondent James Robinson added an up-to-the-minute postscript . . . and ended by blasting the so-called U.S. state department 'experts' on the area."

Time magazine cracked that "the film gathered dust for a year. Viewers could see the results — and understand why nobody bothered to rush it to the TV screen."

☆ ☆

REFRESHING IS the word for Bob Cole's sportscast under Star-Bull sponsorship on KGMB at 8 o'clock week nights. Cole gives the news items straight and concisely unlike Gene Good and Joe Rose over at KGU.

☆ ☆ ☆

WORLD'S LARGEST single news medium now is "Douglas Edwards With the News," a CBS-TV network newscast which originates in New York. With its 33,975,360 viewers per week, it tops the leading newspapers and news magazines.

Life magazine, with a circulation of 5,851,168 and its estimated 5.2 readers per issue, reaches a weekly audience of over 30 million. The Daily Mirror of London reaches 12,400,000 readers per day via its circulation of 4,723,131, the world's largest. In the U.S., the N.Y. Daily News with a circulation of 2,083,927 has a readership of 5,480,000 daily.

In the newsweekly field, Time, with a circulation of 2,170,723, is read by an estimated 8 million weekly, and Newsweek, with a 1,119,125 circulation, has 4,476,500 readers.

The Edwards newscast count does not include his Canadian viewers.

☆ ☆

DURING 1957 the number of TV sets in homes on the Mainland increased by 3,500,000 to a grand total of 41,200,000 and the per-home viewing of night TV increased over 1956 by two per cent.

☆ ☆

RADIO ADVERTISING outlay for 1957 with Mainland stations reached an all-time high of $650 million, a 14 per cent gain over 1956.

There are more than 140 million radio sets, a breakdown showing 95 million sets in homes, 35 million in automobiles and over 10 million in public places.

More than 3,100 radio stations are on the air, plus 500 FM outlets. In addition, there are 148 AM and 30 FM stations under construction, with applications pending for 340 more AM and 37 more FM stations.

☆ ☆

DREW PEARSON, the Washington news commentator, appeared on Mike Wallace's ABC-TV interview show recently and said that Senator John F. Kennedy didn't write his Pulitzer Prize winning book, "Profiles in Courage." He said it was ghosted for the Senator.

Then the Senator's father, multi-millionaire Joseph P. Kennedy, demanded a transcript of the program and, after examining it, forced ABC to make the following apology on Wallace airtime:

"This company (ABC) has inquired into the charge made by Mr. Pearson and has satisfied itself that such a charge is unfounded and that the book in question was written by Sen. Kennedy."

☆ ☆

BURT LANCASTER, the movie star and producer, believes that if you can't lick them, join them. He says:

"Toll-TV (which is gaining ground on the Mainland) will become the natural outlet for pictures in the future. There's no way of stopping it. Show business isn't dead, its just changing."

Lancaster, who currently is producing "Separate Tables," the Broadway hit, with Deborah Kerr and David Niven starring, thinks that such new movies will outdraw Westerns, etc., on TV.

'58 N.Y. Film Festival

To remedy the slump of Japanese movies in the U.S. market during 1957, the Japanese movie industry is keeping the market more in mind in preparing for the Japan Film Week festival in New York this month.

The festival is being held at the Museum of Modern Art, Jan. 22 through Jan. 31.

Last year, according to Shigemasa Takarada, U.S. representative of the leading Shochiku Co., Japan sent only one actress to the festival. This year it is sending eight. There'll also be six men (directors, writers) but no male stars.

Takarada said that last year the films chosen for the festival were too arty. This year those selected will be more in step with U.S. tastes, as the titles suggest: "Untamed Woman," "The Temptress," "The Lord Takes a Bride," etc.

In 1957, the Japanese industry took only a little over $1 million from U.S. exhibitors, most of it from Japanese audiences on the West Coast and in Hawaii. The Japanese Motion Picture Assn. is mulling the idea of establishing a permanent office in New York.

Down Movie Lane

"TIME LIMIT" is timely. With deep eloquence it takes sure aim at the military Code of Conduct and how it deals with turncoats and the "victims of brainwashing."

It fires two questions at the audience: Should there be a time limit for human endurance under pressure and is it, in fact, a crime to be human?

"Time Limit," which is capably adapted from the 1956 Broadway play, was directed by Karl Malden who played the priest in "On the Waterfront." He creates a documentary approach as the camera closes in on Governor's Island, the New York U.S. Army post, where a G-3 colonel (Richard Widmark) is examining ex-prisoners of war as witnesses preparatory to the court-martial of a U.S. major (Richard Basehart) for alleged collaboration with the enemy in the Korean war.

The camera concentrates with "you were there"impact as Widmark tears into the witnesses as they tell their versions of Basehart's germ-warfare "confession" and propaganda broadcasts for the enemy. There are startling flashbacks into Korean prisoner-of-war camp scenes which are classic and perhaps beyond the comprehension of stateside stay-at-homes.

Widmark's unrelenting attitude is based on his own war experiences that a block of granite, under enough pressure, will crumble — and so will any man. His honesty compels Widmark to dig deep to discover the motive for Basehart's inexplicable actions.

The whole terrifying sham, futility and waste of war is telescoped into a brief sequence when Widmark goes to an apartment on Manhattan and seeks the help of Basehart's wife (June Lochart). She pours out to him the depth of her bewilderment and utter despair in melodramatic words and close-ups that the screen has rarely achieved before.

The military Code of Conduct condones no collaboration of any sort under any circumstances — regardless of the legal and moral problems of special situations. "Time Limit" picks up the threads of evidence and weaves them, step by step, into a pattern of good and evil as desperate and inextricable as life itself. It doesn't find a solution with a Hollywood happy ending.

In the last scene, on the eve of the court-martial, the accused major asks: "Do you think we can get the answers this way?"

The investigator replies: "Well, I can promise one thing. They'll know we asked the questions."— M.M.

☆ ☆

FLYING SAUCERS from an artificial satellite land in Tokyo in the new Japanese movie, "Uchujin Tokyo Ni Arawaru" (Unknown Satellite Over Tokyo) which is a science-fiction bid by Tokyo's Daiei studios to cash in on today's interest in outer space.

When the saucers land, out pop weird people with one eye in the center of their bodies. When they frighten people, they take the form of earthlings and try to save the earth from a collision with another planet.

Main plot has a scientist inventing a new bomb which can save the earth and of course unscrupulous racketeers of foreign powers try to steal it. The Daiei color is used to find effect during the near approach of the flaming planet which almost destroys the earth.

☆ ☆

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Princess of Monaco, nee movie star Grace Kelly, may go back into pictures with the blessing and backing of her husband prince. It would be in a movie made under Catholic auspices which the royal pair discussed with the Pope on a recent visit to the Vatican.

☆ ☆

UNDER LABOR LAWS in India, factories are obliged to spend good sums for labor welfare schemes. Because movies are almost the only medium of entertainment followed by the majority of the population, movies produced in India are being reduced to 16 m.m. size for exhibition to factory workers.

☆ ☆

BOWLING COMPANIES on the Mainland are finding new uses for movie theaters darkened by the sag in attendances. They are converting them into bowling alleys.

☆ ☆

"EMPEROR MEIJI and the Russo-Japanese War" was the biggest box office movie in Japan during 1957. Next in line were "Kumonosoju" (The Throne of Blood) and "Kome" (Rice).

☆ ☆

ELVIS PRESLEY'S draft call was deferred so that he could make a picture ("King Creole") for Paramount. But the dreamboat will have to pass up making two other movies which would have earned him $450,000.

They are a flat $200,000 commitment at 20th Century-Fox and another at Metro for $250,000 in cash plus 50 per cent of the profits to do a biopic of the late hillbilly howler Hank Williams.

Army service, of course, will cancel out Presley's schedule of personal appearances and recording activities for RCA Victor.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Cancer Cure" Gimmick Exposes How Phoney Colleges May be Started

WASHINGTON—Most Honolulans will remember that the late Hilario C. Moncado, "Master" of the Filipino Federation of America (which he founded) and "Five Star General" and "Commander X" of the same organization, claimed to have been educated at a number of institutions, including the "University of Mystery" supposed to be located in India, and the "American Military Institute" at Washington, D.C.

Well, you can look through the Washington phone book a long time without finding the "American Military Institute," but last November an incident occurred here which made it appear that's not too unusual with such institutions.

No one can find the Polycultural University of America, but there is evidence that something under that name exists—and has the backing of four Congressmen, two Republicans and two Democrats. There also is evidence that one or more of the Congressmen may have tried to get this "institution" included in a huge appropriation bil. Just who was going to feed at the public trough at the expense of the taxpayers is not altogether clear.

The thing broke big in Washington when the influential POST discovered the Post Office Dept. is investigating the selling of a "cancer cure" through the mails by the president of Polycultural, a gentleman named Anatol J. Shneiderov. But the letterhead of the "University" stationary he used carried the names of Representatives Usher L. Burdick (R. N.D.), Robert J. Corbett (R. Pa.), Cleveland Bailey (D. W.Va.) and John A. Blatnik (D. Minn.). All were listed as members of the board of regents.

Two of the Congressmen, Bailey and Corbett, were out of town and not available for comment to the Post's reporter. Blatnik said he is resigning "because of the pressure of congressional duties," and Burdick said he resigned about four years ago but his name had not been taken off the letterhead.

TO BEAT RUSSIANS?

The stated purpose of the school, according to Burdick, was to teach new arrivals to the U.S. about the American form of government. He said the institution "wanted to indoctrinate them before somebody else gave them the Russian slant."

At this writing, neither the Post, nor the Washington Star, which followed the story, has been able to establish where or whether or not Polycultural ever has had a building, campus, or whether it really exists in any other form than in the imagination of President Shneiderov.

It has been established, however, that Shneiderov has sent out a letter to various persons claiming to be in possession of a Russian paper on the treatment of cancer and offering to supply an English translation of it for $10.

The Post Office said its investigation is "based on public complaints . . about alleged misrepresentations and false allegations of a cancer cure."

It is known that the Better Business Bureau has interested itself in Shneiderov's project.

The return address given on the letters Shneiderov sent out is reported to be that of the Emerson Institute in Washington, but reporters asking Emerson officials questions said they had no knowledge of Polycultural University, but that Shneiderov had been given permission by them to receive mail at that address.

A secretary from Rep. Burdick's office, however, said she had once visited the address and found people recently arrived in this country listening to lectures about America.

ANYONE CAN DO IT

The publicity given Polycultural University recalls a situation that has existed in the District of Columbia for a long time, and apparently still exists—the situation being that for a nominal fee, once $25, anyone can start a college or university and run it as he pleases, without having to meet any standard of qualifications at all.

More than 20 years ago an outraged resident of the district attempted to force a change in that situation by ridicule. He started something called the "University of the U.S.," by paying the fee required, and gave all his friends degrees which were entirely legal.

He got a lot of publicity with his gimmick, but apparently nothing changed.

As for Polycultural, the Star unearthed the news that it had been included in one bill that would have appropriated $25,000,000 to various bona-fide institutions, but later the name was knocked out.

So, even though one can't find Moncado's "American Military Institute" in the Washington telephone directory, that doesn't mean for a minute there may not be one. When you come to think of it, it's a wonder the "Master" never got a degree from "Polycultural."

Gadabout

GOV. BILL QUINN'S effort to "correct" veteran Republican, O. P. Soares on a statehood question at Roosevelt High School recently provided a chuckle that is still making the rounds in political circles. Members of the Statehood Commission and Gov. Quinn were appearing before an audience at Roosevelt and answering questions, panel-style, when a woman asked a question that has been asked before, but not so publicly or directly. She said she had been told by a friend, a member of the Air Force, that men representing the big interests in Hawaii don't want statehood. Chairman L. P. Thurston assigned the question to Soares for an answer, and Soares answered that he generally agrees that it is true the big businessmen don't want statehood.

He elaborated that it had often been said Hawaii would never get statehood until after the death of a certain tycoon, a man known as a statehood foe.

After that, the Singing Governor, who has represented some of the biggest interests, reached for the mike and said he wanted to qualify the answer. Some of the big businessmen don't want statehood, he said, but most of them do.

Soares was back with his own qualification — saying that numerically perhaps more businessmen want statehood than don't. But figuring on size of interest, he said, those who represent the really big interests don't want it.

☆ ☆

IT ISN'T the first time, Quinn and Soares have crossed swords a bit. Not so long ago at Central Union Church, Quinn, who was once a student at a seminary, indicated he thought there might be two standards of morality — one such as they taught at the seminary, and another in government. Soares took issue with the concept of a doublestandard of morality, too, and was apparently displeased that the name of a recently resigned official had been mentioned by Quinn.

☆ ☆

MRS. HARRIET MAGOON, secretary of the late Mayor Wilson and now a member of the Statehood Commission, is receiving plaudits even yet for the fine speech she made for statehood at the Roosevelt High session.

☆ ☆

BLACK SHIRTS, such as were popular before the rise and fall of Italian fascism, are being sold again on Bethel St., and so are dark blue and red shirts, as well. The trade name they carry is "Ivy League," a string of institutions where such shirts are seldom, if ever, seen.

☆ ☆

FRIDAY'S VICE RAID, which brought Orestus Caveness and others into the toils of the law, recalled to a man-about-town the time when he got pulled in by a sweeping raid along with an old pal of Caveness', a man who was later convicted on a narcotics charge. The raid, one in which former Officer Roger Marcotte participated, was so sweeping that it filled the police jail and the overflow had to be taken to the C-C jail at Iwilei. When it came the turn of the "character" to list his name, residence, etc., he gave his occupation as "salesman — self-employed — selling tranquilizing tablets." Our man-about-town says Marcotte raged aloud when he saw the facetious entry. Yet later events indicated he was telling something close to the truth —if you call heroin tranquilizing. Billie Holliday certainly doesn't, and her new book, "Lady Sings the Blues," indicates she ought to know.

☆ ☆

A PARKS MAINTENANCE MAN wonders how the C-C parks board can afford to acquire more land to build new parks when it can't maintain those it has now. He claims from 40 to 50 parks are now without adequate maintenance and watchmen just because there isn't enough money for them. Vandalism at some parks is terrific, he claims, and what gripes him is — the parks where tourists go get far better maintenance than those used by Hawaii's own people. It sounds like a situation that bears looking into.

☆ ☆

FROM SEVERAL GOP SOURCES comes the talk that the Democrats are striving hard to find a candidate to run for mayor to take advantage of the stumbling of the Blaisdell administration — and that they're so hard put to it they're trying to "draft" Delegate Jack Burns back to run for the post. The rumor continues that Burns might be amenable to the idea because he's finding the going in Washington too expensive.

There are a couple of things wrong with the story — the first being that his own financial status or lack of it has never deterred Jack Burns from making what he thought was the right move. Certainly it didn't deter him from running against Betty Farrington the first time, when he had to resign from his job and when he was discouraged by many friends who thought he hadn't a chance.

Our guess is that the rumor is purely wishful thinking on the part of somebody in the GOP, because it includes the idea that Oren Long would run in place of Burns for the Washington post — and one can hardly imagine a Democratic candidate the Republicans would welcome more.

☆ ☆

A COP CAN'T have an interest in a liquor establishment, so how come a prosecutor can? Anyhow, the Monte Carlo restaurant and bar on Hotel St. changes hands next week, with Harry Funaki and Ernest Yamane being among the new owners. Funaki is a restaurant man, of course, but Yamane is an assistant public prosecutor, and we hear he has an interest in the Kyo-ya Restaurant in Waikiki already. No one has ever raised the question of "conflict of interest" on prosecutors, we know, at least in reference to bars, but why should it apply to policemen who apprehend law breakers any more than to attorneys who prosecute them?

☆ ☆

PERHAPS CHIANG Kai-shek, who is withering on the vine on Formosa at U.S. taxpayers' expense with the remnants of his Nationalist regime, is hitting the opium pipe and getting delusions of grandeur.

He's urging that the U.S. should call a "summit" meeting of her allies (how many are left?) throughout Southeast Asia to counter what he calls "communist aggression." And as if that weren't a big enough laugh, Chiang has staked a claim for Okinawa, if and when the U.S. occupation forces leave it.

Any day Chiang should be getting an editorial blast from Riley Allen of the Star-Bull who, like a tape-recording, clamors that the Okinawans are the rightful owners of the isle, which Japan says is so much Merchant St. hogwash. Before we know it, Chiang and Riley may have U.S. in one of those brush fire wars the pundits talk about.

☆ ☆

WITH CONGRESS in the mood for massive spending on an arms race, the armed services have lost no time in lobbying for pay raises —something which civil service and postal workers couldn't get in the last session because President Eisenhower said it was "inflationary."

Right in there for their biggest share of the gravy are the four-star generals and admirals. They want $423.60 a month pay hike New second lieutenants will get only a 70 cents a month raise.

☆ ☆

WAIKIKI TAVERNS which complain that business these days is dull should do what some on the Mainland are doing — offer five-cent beer and 15 cent cocktails to rope in the thirsty. The nickel beer and low-price highballs are only for the first round. Seconds and those that follow are upped to regular prices.

☆ ☆

PAN AMERICAN Airways evidently doesn't believe in truth in advertising. It's taking costly display ads in newspapers and magazines claiming that "Pan Am's Polar Route" is "Fastest to London and Paris" from West Coast cities. Why does the company call it the "polar" route? The route crosses eastern Canada and the north Atlantic and goes nowhere near the north pole.

☆ ☆

THE REPORT that Russia has bored a submarine tunnel that connects Sakhalin Island with the mainland of Siberia hasn't drawn any comment from local wiseacres. It's surprising that IMUA's professional patriots haven't seen it as a sinister first step toward a real underground approach on the security of these heavenly isles.

☆ ☆

THE RECORD, in this column last week, pointed out how "singing governor" Quinn's Neighbor Islands Development Council had no delegates of Oriental ancestry among its delegates and asked, therefore, if the council would be really representative of the islands.

Following the RECORD's lead, as it often does, the Advertiser Jan. 19 printed an editorial, "Virtue and Governor Quinn," in which it stated:

"But one vital factor cannot be left to chance. The vast majority of the people in a community must be for and a part of any effort to promote the economic development of their area."

☆ ☆

COMPLACENCY, U. S.-style, abounds in Hawaii. That's shown by the four-alarm call for volunteers made Jan. 14 by Arlo E. Martin, chief warden for civil defense on Oahu. He said that Oahu has only 300 volunteers for warden service, whereas 5,000 are "critically needed." Even Hawaii's singing governor admitted that the situation reflects "a deplorable lack of public awareness"—a slap in the face at his leadership. Why doesn't Quinn quit singing so much and tackle all the real problems that confront the territory? Songs don't buy pork chops.

☆ ☆

THE EISENHOWER Big Business administration appears to be falling on its face. Industrial and mining production skidded again in December for the third straight month. Steel ingot production, the industrial key, was below the 1947-49 average. Unemployment is rising in almost every state, while the cost of living goes up and up. It all adds up to the harsh fact that the dollar today, in relation to the 1939 dollar, is worth only 49 cents.

On the other hand, banking and oil profits are at all-time highs. The Wall St. moguls who run the White House make sure of that.

☆ ☆

HAWAII LEADS the Mainland in a respect that the Statehood Commission won't boast about. Police Chief Dan Liu has announced that major crimes in 1957 on Oahu increased by 29 per cent over 1956. At the same time, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says that on the Mainland major crimes showed only an increase of 7.5 per cent in the same period.

Worst aspect of the Oahu crime is that 65 per cent of it was committed by juveniles, which caused an expert to note that "we'll never have a generation of young people who are better than the generation teaching them by precept and example."

☆ ☆

SENATE MAJORITY leader Lyndon B. Johnson, whose Senate power is bankrolled by the gigantic Texas oil and natural gas interests, is being given extraordinary front page publicity by the press these days. The band-wagon boomers of the big industrial and oil interests want to make sure that Johnson goes to town with legislation for a super-arms race. Hence the flattery of him in the daily press and newsmagazines. He warmed their hearts when he called (Dec. 10) for the scrapping of the 40-hour week to meet the "crisis."

Through A Woman's Eyes

TEMPEST IN A TEST TUBE

By AMY CLARKE

Well, as if there aren't enough troubles in the world, Britons are in a dither over the "sin" of artificial insemination.

This process, of receiving the semen of a male in the laboratory and injecting it into the female, has been in use for some years now. It has enabled many couples to have children who otherwise could not, because of the husband's sterility.

Many single, self-supporting women who want a full life have made use of artificial insemination so that they may have a child of their own.

The male donor is almost always anonymous and is not even seen by the woman. There is nothing in the least improper or indecorous about it.

But now there is a great furor in England over this simple act. A lot of highly emotional oratory is being thrown about, and the question may even come up in Parliament in the form of revising the divorce laws so that artificial insemination without the consent of the husband would be adultery.

In considering this problem, one surprising fact immediately comes to mind: the woman who has a baby out of wedlock (but by a man in the normal way) is not blamed nearly so much as the woman who obtains a child by artificial insemination.

What is the root of this attitude? Is it the subconscious fear of men that the time may come when the male may no longer be indispensable to the propagation of the race?

This is not so fantastic as it seems. Some animal species consist of females only. Others, such as the silkworm moth, can be caused to breed without males. It has even been claimed that virgin rabbits have been made to produce young.

Such a thing is un-Christian, pagan, say the church leaders. On the contrary: the producing of life under laboratory conditions is one of the greatest miracles of all, and ought only to increase the faith of the truly religious.

"Human beings are not cattle, to be bred by test tube," said one Catholic social worker. "A child who never knows its father and never has its father's care faces hideous tragedy."

The writer has completely missed the point. The fact is that only a woman who wants a child very much will seek out this unconventional way of obtaining one.

These babies are not "bred" for scientific experiments; they are deliberately sought for by women who probably make fine mothers because they went to some trouble to achieve motherhood.

What kind of "loving fatherly care" did the little 4-year-old American girl receive last month when her father and mother beat her to death?

The issue is this: every woman has a right to bear children and a right not to bear them, and one right is as important as the other.

Since the World War II, the proportion of females to males is far out of balance in every country that participated in the fighting. Many girls now in their 20's and 30's will never marry, simply because there are not enough men to go around.

Many of these would make much better mothers than the wives who flounder into motherhood through carelessness or ignorance.

Is a woman to be doomed to childlessness because no man has given her his name?

I can readily understand how a self-respecting unmarried woman would prefer the impersonal impregnation at the doctor's to the more traditional casual affair with a man.

Artificial insemination is not going to replace human love. It will probably never account for more than a very small proportion of births.

But it has a definite place among the discoveries that have brought happiness into the world. It should not be legislated into illegality.

These "test tube" babies are not frauds, as the Archbishop of Canterbury implied. They are as real human beings as any others.

In the name of compassion and rationality, let's give them and their mothers the privacy we all want for ourselves.

Cockfight Raid

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cause my daughter cry too much."

With tears in her eyes Mrs. Corpuz demanded of the police officer:

"What my husband trouble you? You leave my husband alone!"

The vice squadman ignored her and again ordered Corpuz to get up. His presence was awesome as he stood over Corpuz. The two woman wept, scolding the officer as though he were a bum. The vice squadman, in customary raiding attire, was not in uniform. The women never realized that he was a police officer.

BY THE NECK

Apparently realizing that he was not getting cooperation from Corpuz who was holding his ribs with both hands, the vice squadman bent over and with his strong, vice-like fingers, grabbed Corpuz by the back of his neck and lifted him to his feet.

"Like a man lifting a cat by the neck," said one of Corpuz' sons later.

"Come on! come on!" the vice squadman is reported to have said impatiently to Corpuz.

Corpuz said he wanted a pair of slippers because his feet are too tender to walk on the gravel road of Middle Village. The officer led Corpuz to the front of the house, still holding the worker by the back of his neck. Caridad ran after them and gave the slippers to her father.

Alfred, 24, oldest of the Corpuz' seven children, had gone to the store when the evening violence was visited on the plantation family. He rushed to the center of Middle Village, about 300 feet from his home, where four vice squadmen with hoe handles had rounded up 18 men, his father included, for allegedly participating in cockfighting.

Alfred who is a government worker asked the vice squad officer who had arrested his father, what was the reason for beating him. The officer said Corpuz ran away and jumped over a fence.

ANOTHER STORY

The 18 men were taken to the police station in Honolulu. They were booked and held there till 10 p.m., without supper. All of them had returned from work shortly before the arrest. It is reported that a game cock with a gaff was seized by the officers.

According to reports, it was tied to a peg in the opening at the center of the village and the men who were rounded up were mostly sitting on benches, where they usually gather to talk, sing or play cards. The benches are about 60 feet from the spot where the cock was standing.

There was no cock fighting, Middle Village residents claim, as there was only one cock present.

Alfred, after talking to the vice squadman, went home where Caridad and his mother told him what had happened.

"They told me something entirely different," Alfred says.

Mrs. Corpuz, who says her chest is sore and she has not felt well since the day Corpuz was attacked, says Corpuz does not gamble. He does not go to cockfights.

When Corpuz had returned home from work that day, she explained, she asked him to go to the community bathhouse for some charcoal. She was preparing barbecue for supper. Corpuz returned shortly. She asked him if he had brought any charcoal. He told her the supply was out. He then went to bathe in a shack in the back of the house.

Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Corpuz saw a stranger pass by her kitchen door, which opens into a passageway that leads from the front gate to the back of the house. This man was in "civilian clothes."

WANTED NO PART

Corpuz himself says that when he was returning from the community bathhouse, which is about 100 feet from his house, a man beckoned him from down the road that led to the center of the village. Corpuz minded his business and went home. If this were another raid, he wanted no part of it, he said, because he doesn't gamble, nor take part in cockfights. Police raid plantation villages when there is no cockfighting.

He went home and was surprised when, as he was about to enter his bathhouse, the officer was behind him.

"Come, come," Corpuz says the officer told him.

"What's the matter you want to take me away?" Corpuz asked.

"Come! come!" the officer repeated.

"All right, you wait. I take my clothes," Corpuz said and was about to pick up his shirt when the vice squadman shoved him with the hoe handle.

"Lucky I did not fall down on the concrete," Corpuz said this week when interviewed by the bathhouse where he had been knocked down.

Mrs. Corpuz pointed to sharp rocks lined along the wooden walkway to the bathhouse. "If he fall down there, I don't know what happen to papa."

X-RAYED AT HOSPITAL

The residents of Middle Village interviewed by the RECORD say Corpuz has no police record that they know of, and that he does not gamble or participate in cockfights. Those who were arrested the same day say Corpuz suffered all the time he was held by the police.

Next morning Corpuz went to Ewa plantation hospital where X-ray films showed he has a fractured rib.

Since the injury, Corpuz has been unable to work. He is a grade 3 harvesting ground crew member. He earns $1.24 an hour. He arrived in Ewa in 1927 and has worked for Ewa plantation ever since.

Because his friends felt so strongly against the violent treatment he received, through the ILWU unit at Ewa they arranged legal representation for him. Attorney James A. King of Bouslog & Symonds, Corpuz' legal counsel, said he is first bringing this matter to the attention of Police Chief Dan Liu.

Family Comments

Alfred Corpuz, whose father was a victim of police brutality, told the RECORD:

"In school we were taught that the police protects you. Well, maybe it's because we are Filipinos. They think nothing of us. They take us cheap, like nobody."

Caridad, junior at Waipahu High School, said: "I never thought he was a policeman. He was in civilian clothes. I never knew these things about police. They are supposed to help keep order, not lick, beat up innocent people. I never thought they act like that!"

Benjamin, 18, senior at Waipahu High School, said he was fixing his bicycle when all this happened. "I never learned about this kind of police behavior. We learn police are good. I didn't know when that guy was beating my father because I was fixing my bike way over there."

Mrs. Corpuz said, "Why he come inside my house? This my house. He come far inside and lick papa by washhouse, inside my yard. I think that man policeman. No good man. Oh, my inside still sore. When I see papa knock down I cry, cry and talk, but that policeman, he no look . . ."

Prelim Fighter Gets Main Event Price for Kayo by Gusman

Big winner for the night at Bill Pacheco's second smoker, held at Schofield last Saturday, was a preliminary fighter who lasted less than one round and who may not be seen again soon in local rings.

He was Marvin Rose, a soldier, managed by Herbert Minn, and he drew down $150 for lasting two minutes and 33 seconds against Aladino Gusman, Big Island battler starting a comeback. Rose was required as a substitute after Pat Lee proved unavailable, and his manager capitalized on the advantageous position to demand a top price.

The $150 represented as much as Timmie Jefferson got above expenses, for battering out a five round TKO over Pat Alburo in the main event. The same amount is reportedly the amount Alburo had drawn in advances before the show, hence he received no cash after the show to salve his injuries — the most important of which being a 25-stitch gash that nearly severed his left ear lobe.

But talk in fight circles has it that Rose may not be allowed to fight in local professional rings again because his army superiors were displeased at the poor showing he made.

As for Gusman, the lightweight who showed much promise a few years ago, and who will shortly fight a main event at Hilo, he was tested too briefly for watchers to form much opinion of degree of fighting efficiency.

Alburo Called Green

In the main event, spectators reported Jefferson as outclassing Alburo, a boy who looked green against the Los Angeles importation. Likewise, it was felt that his condition seemed less than excellent. The men are welterweights.

Best fight of the night according to spectators was the battle in which Frank Mehio, 119, knocked out Walter Kinoshita, 122, in the fourth round. It was a slambang battle all the way and, though Kinoshita was floored four times before the finish, the ringwise felt he might have fought Mehio on even terms had he been in better condition.

A rematch is indicated.

The show, the first recent effort to stage professional boxing at Schofield, was a financial failure, and spectators claim it deserved a better fate. But there seemed some difference of opinion as to the degree of failure. Promoter Pacheco admitted to a loss of about $800, but others estimated that he must have lost more, possibly as much as $1,400.

In any event, Pacheco seemed not at all discouraged and gave no indication that he intends to retire from boxing promotions at least for the present.

AmFac's Ramsay

§ from page 1 §

he saw a Liberty House ad staring at him on the breakfast table, giving prices which he could not meet, "that was the end."

He said he's not even selling GE TVs.

"When Liberty House cut prices, AmFac was glad because they could move appliances. But now they are in a predicament because we dealers are burnt up."

He added, "You can say that they bit the hand that fed them. They turned around and cut our throats after giving us one retail price. We missed on our sales. We got the Big Five treatment. It's a good thing the workers have their unions. When plantation workers and cannery and other workers get more, we prosper. The Big Five big shots don't give us trade."

Peters, St. Sure Mum on Report They May Meet Under "Duelling Banyan"

§ from page 1 §

originally from California, once a land of gunfighters.

Maybe Bowie Knives?

But if, on the other hand, the challenge should actually have been received by St. Sure, then the possibilities are wider. The St. Sure boys were educated in Alabama, in the heart of the old dueling south, and their choice of weapons might range from pistols, shotguns, or rifles to Bowie knives, cutlasses, or rapiers. All these weapons were popular in the south at one time, and the education of every Southern gentleman included ample instruction in their use.

Both the St. Sure boys are reported to have taken extensive courses in the use of these weapons at the University of Alabama, where it is understood no student can graduate unless he has received a grade of 80 or better in the duelling course.

Thus it is to be expected that Mr. St. Sure will follow the code of Col. Alexander McClung, the "Black Knight of the South," a famous duellist of Mississippi and Alabama who often let his opponent take the first shot, then hunted him down like a rabbit, smoking his pipe calmly at the same time.

Neither of the St. Sure boys smoke, however, though this seems a minor detail.

A technicality which might provide a block to the duel is the fact that duelling is specifically illegal in Hawaii, though very few duels were ever fought here. Mr. Peters is a public official, of course, and might refuse a challenge on the ground that he cannot reasonably be expected to violate a law he is supposed to help enforce.

Weak Excuse

In that case, he would run the risk of being publicly denounced by Mr. St. Sure as being a "poltroon," or some such, and of using a weak excuse not befitting a gentleman under the code of honor. Whether or not this prospect would worry Mr. Peters remains doubtful.

So far as this writer could ascertain at the Archives of Hawaii, the only real duel ever fought in Hawaii came in 1843, when Gov. Kekuanaoa informed U.S. Consul Hooper that two Americans had gotten off a ship and fought with pistols at Kapalama, one being wounded in the head and the other in the foot. The **Commercial Advertiser** on Oct. 8, 1859, carried an impassioned editorial against duelling, but the target was duelling in California — the state that produced Mr. Peters.

Town's Attraction?

It is expected that the duel, if it actually develops, will be a matter of some interest to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, and that an effort may be made to hold it at Kapiolani Park, where the tourists can take pictures. And if this episode should start a wave of duels, there may well be something like the "Duelling Banyan," after the famous "Duelling Oaks" of New Orleans, though duels would have to be staged in the afternoon, possibly every Thursday, instead of at dawn as according to the duello, with coffee for two.

But then, everything's different in Hawaii.

Police Say:

§ from page 1 §

by the officer, ran on around the house to his rear yard. Kim still pursued him but the man stopped dead in the rear yard and there was a collision of bodies after which Corpuz dropped to the ground.

Kim had been carrying a "riot stick," such as the vice squad customarily uses, and the stick struck Corpuz in the stomach at the time of collision. At that time, Corpuz also grabbed the stick.

Officer Kim asked Corpuz after the collision if he were hurt and he replied that he was all right, and the officer had no knowledge that he suffered any injury of importance.

Shortly thereafter, another officer of the vice squad arrived on the scene and helped Officer Kim take Corpuz into custody.

"It was a case of apprehending an escaper," Capt. Edmonston said.

UPW's 14 Points

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Hospital. These have also broken down in emergency.

8. Replacement of uniforms which are torn in line of duty such as happens occasionally at the jail and at Maluhia Hospital.

9. Replacement of worn out safety shoes which the City requires employes to wear.

10. Additional trucks and men for the Refuse Division at Kaneohe and Waianae. These areas are still being serviced by only one refuse crew in each area.

11. The refuse trucks used by the Parks Department are in bad shape. Replacements with heavy duty motors are in order.

12. The pickup truck assigned to the carpenter shop in the Parks Department is ready to expire. A new station wagon would be in order.

13. The carpenters in the Parks Department shop are not provided hand tools. The City and County should furnish these.

14. The same shop is shorthanded and should be allowed two more carpenters and four more trades helpers.

Why ILWU Fought Smith Act Prosecution

Antonia Rania, president of Local 142, ILWU, said the reversal of the Smith Act convictions of the "Hawaii Seven" was big news and of national importance.

"Two FBI agents tried to make me testify in the Smith Act trial," he said. "We fight for what is right, for big principles. That's the ILWU."

He said that as an official of the union and as an individual, "I am very much delighted by the decision."

He added, "If we didn't fight the Smith Act prosecution directed against the working people, we'd have been next in line as the target. We'd probably be in jail," he said. "We held the line with good support from friends."

Hirohito Aids Pub

Business is booming at a Nagoya hotel which advertises that "Emperor Hirohito Slept Here."

The suite where Hirohito spent one night on a visit last year costs visitors 7,000 yen, $19.44) a day. The manager says more reservations than he can handle keep pouring in.

Farmers Must Report

During the month of January 1958, all farmers in the Territory of Hawaii will be required to report the cash wages paid in 1957 to each of their farmworkers covered by the Social Security law, announced Harold S. Burr, district manager of the Honolulu Social Security office.

SMITH ACT

§ from page 1 §

Wirin when the trial got underway.

JUDGE METZGER REMOVED

On the morning of the arrest the Justice Department, which played up the arrest for all it was worth, asked for $75,000-$100,000 bail for each of the seven defendants. U.S. Commissioner Steiner set bail at $75,000.

Later in the morning, Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger reduced the bail to $5,000, declaring that even this was "extremely high" for his court. In the hysteria prevailing nationally, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney announced that the reduction of bail was outrageous and Judge Metzger would be removed immediately and replaced.

Judge Metzger stood his legal ground and was replaced by Jon Wiig, who sat in the trial.

Even before the trial started, the defense counsel challenged the makeup of the jury as not being representative, as being dominated by Big Five boss-haoles. The discriminatory jury selection which had existed for decades was improved.

BOUSLOG ATTACKED

One of the defense attorneys, Harriet Bouslog, was suspended by the Territorial Supreme Court for one year after the trial had ended. This suspension is on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court. The action against Attorney Bouslog was started during the trial when she made a speech at Honokaa, Hawaii, on the subject of Smith Act trials. She was also attacked by the prosecution attorneys when she interviewed one of the jurors after the verdict had been brought in.

This juror started to pray for forgiveness after the verdict, saying the case was a "frameup." His family members asked Attorney Bouslog to visit him.

The juror who kept repeating that the trial was a frameup was subsequently committed to the Territorial Hospital.

When sentencing the defendants, Judge Wiig said that the conspiracy for which the seven were convicted was "an extremely dangerous one." He added, ". . . the offense in this case I consider to be most serious."

Defendants Hall, Jack Denichi Kimoto, Charles K. Fujimoto, Dwight J. Freeman, John E. Reinecke and Koji Ariyoshi were given five years and fined $5,000. Mrs. Charles Fujimoto was given a three-year sentence and a $2,000 fine.

WIIG SOUNDED OFF

Six defendants spent a week in jail while $15,000 bail was being raised for each. For travel outside of Oahu, an additional $10,000 was required. But Judge Wiig, who permitted travel in the earlier period, reversed his stand later.

Once when Hall sought permission to travel to an ILWU convention on the West Coast, Judge Wiig turned down the request and blasted the Ninth Circuit Court for delaying the decision on the "Hawaii Seven" appeal. The California court was then waiting for the Supreme Court ruling on the Los Angeles Smith Act case. Its points of appeal were similar to those of the Hawaii case. Judge Wiig declared that Hall would be meeting with ILWU President Harry Bridges and other officers of the union who had been labelled "Communist" and turned thumbs down. He indicated that Hall was convicted on charges of conspiring to advocate and teach the overthrow of government and he could not permit Hall to carry on his activities with his ILWU colleagues on the West Coast.

The Ninth Circuit Court's decision this week ended the "Hawaii Seven" case. The reversal of the conviction in Judge Wiig's court amounts to an acquittal.

Soviet Aid Offer On Malaria Made Before Ike's Speech

In his state of the union speech to Congress, President Eisenhower asked Russia to join hands in a "science for peace" campaign to eliminate "forever" such killers as malaria and cancer.

However, before the World Health Organization of the United Nations in May, 1957, Russian delegates described the fight against malaria being waged in the U.S.S.R. and offered the assistance of physicians and technicians to other nations.

The Russian delegates, according to the New York Times, told the health congress that there were 4 million cases of malaria in Russia after World War II. He described how, since that time, the use of modern drugs, drainage and mosquito control had reduced the incidence to 0.5 per cent of the inhabitants in malarial regions and "it was hoped that by 1960 total eradication could be achieved."

Soviet physicians and specialists, the delegates promised, would be made available to visit underdeveloped countries, and facilities would be made available for the training of students from such nations in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's proposal for a summit conference for disarmament and world peace has not been accepted by the President.

Gains in Hawaii's Business Noted by Dun & Bradstreet

There were 4,267 businesses listed during the past year in Hawaii, which is an increase of 179 over 1956, according to the latest reference book of Dun & Bradstreet.

The list does not include all professional and service businesses such as barber and beauty shops, real estate and stock brokers.

Honolulu city and county businesses rose from 3,150 to 3,302 in the 1956-57 period. Honolulu city gained from 2,738 to 2,864.

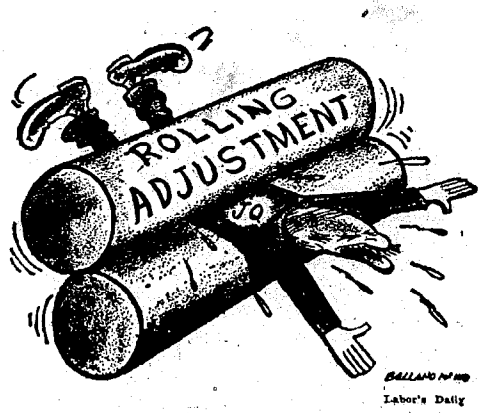
Other gains on Oahu were Haleiwa from 22 to 26 businesses; Kaneohe from 20 to 36; Kailua 76 to 80; and Wahiawa from 104 to 112.

In Hawaii county, which showed an increase from 431 to 451 businesses. Hilo rose from 273 to 286 and Kailua-Kona from 9 to 14.

In Kauai county, where businesses increased from 213 to 224, Hanapepe rose from 24 to 26; Kapaa from 42 to 44; and Lihue from 64 to 71.

Maui county lost four businesses, dropping from a total of 294 to 290 in the period. Kahului lost one, Paia lost nine, but Wailuku gained from 130 to 135.

AH, THE LANGUAGE OF ECONOMICS!



Labor's Daily

Statements of Hawaii Seven

The Hawaii Seven, contacted by the RECORD after news of the reversal of the Smith Act conviction against them, gave the following statements:

JACK W. HALL: "This period has certainly been a time when we as a union found out who our friends are. I found out as an individual, too. From the beginning, I have had confidence that our union program and my part in it would be vindicated."

JACK D. KIMOTO: "The acquittal of the Hawaii Seven means a resounding defeat for reactionary elements who used the Smith Act as a vehicle in their conspiracy to smash militant trade unionism and progressive political movement in Hawaii. The vehicle, itself, is on the way to the ash heap of History. I congratulate everyone who did his share to defeat this abominable conspiracy."

CHARLES K. FUJIMOTO: "I am happy that the courts have finally handed down a decision in our favor. It is a victory not only for the Seven, but for all Americans in the preservation of their civil liberties."

EILEEN FUJIMOTO: "I want to thank all the ILWU members, our attorneys and friends, and all those who had the intellectual integrity and courage to support us in our fight for those basic civil rights guaranteed all Americans."

DR. JOHN REINECKE: "My strongest impressions after more than six years of the Smith Act case, and 10 years as one of the targets of local witchhunting, are of the kindliness of the average person, but also of a very general lack of civic courage."

KOJI ARIYOSHI: "The reversal of the Smith Act conviction shows once again that laws are not always right, that government, or that part of government that enforces the laws, is not always right. The Bill of Rights which protects all Americans finally passed after a long struggle by democratic-minded Americans. The Smith Act must be repealed."

DWIGHT JAMES FREEMAN: "I'm happy about the reversal of course, but it seems an awful shame that so much time and money and energy should have been required to fight charges that should never have been made and a case that should never have been in court."

STAR-BULLETIN PHOTO OF TRIAL HIGHLIGHT

ON THE DAY the Smith Act sentence was pronounced, the Star-Bulletin published the above picture with the following caption: "WAITING FOR SENTENCING—The seven convicted defendants in the Smith Act trial are shown gathered around Attorney Richard Gladstein, in dark suit, as they waited for Federal Judge Jon Wiig to pronounce sentence. They are, from left to right, Dwight James Freeman, John E. Reinecke, Koji Ariyoshi, Jack D. Kimoto, Charles K. Fujimoto, Mr. Fujimoto's wife Eileen and Jack W. Hall." The day was July 3, 1953. On the Fourth of July, Independence Day, six of the seven defendants who were unable to post $15,000 bond each, were clapped in jail.

U.S. Backer Bankrupt

For the second time since World War II, a pro-American daily in Okinawa has gone bankrupt. The folding of the Okinawa Shimbun has a deep and broad meaning for U.S. taxpayers.

The bankruptcy means that the cold war, Dulles' brink-of-war foreign policy, went "bankrupt" in Okinawa, begging for buyers who turned their backs on it.

The people of Okinawa who know what war means, who want land which the U.S. armed forces have confiscated, who want peace and decent treatment — have boycotted the mouthpiece of U.S. militarism.

On an island where the farming people have been reduced to a position of dependency on U.S. military spending, where valuable farmland is used for at least three sizable U. S. golf courses, where young women whose families need income are depraved and reduced to the level of selling their chastity and exchanging pride and decency for U.S. dollars, all that glitters—all that the Star-Bulletin boasts about U.S. generosity and leadership—is a thin imaginary veneer of sugar-coated deception.

Colonialism, Americans like to say, is dying. It is dying because people everywhere in this century of action for a better way of life, fight for progress, decency, happiness and security. It is not dying because of efforts being made by Washington. Britain and France are being squeezed out from the economically backward parts of the world by Dulles and his big business partners.

Okinawa today is a classic example of Victorian colonialism — but streamlined for 1958, U. S. style.

The U.S. military high commissioner revised Okinawan laws to impress handpicked Okinawan officials on the people. The people voted Senaga for mayor of Naha and the pro-U.S. press and elements yelled that Senaga was a Communist. Senaga, who had been popularly elected, was ousted with the influence and guidance of the U.S. high commissioner. Then only recently, in another election to fill the position vacated by Senaga, the Okinawans elected a candidate supported by Senaga and dumped a candidate handpicked and promoted by the U.S. high commissioner. Washington got slapped in the face.

The policy now followed by the national administration is not a popular, people's program. Its main drive is profits for big business that controls the government through its representatives in key government positions, through lobbying and payoffs—in such forms as lush jobs in private industry for public officials after their retirement.

The Republican Party, nor the Democratic Party, has given effective leadership. Their leaders are now panicked by the USSR's progress, by the recession setting in rapidly. And their only answer to problems is gearing for war, is greater and greater war spending—which means in the end mankind's destruction.

What this country needs is a resurgence of popular demands for full employment through peace, security, progress and the bringing to flower of democratic rights here and abroad. We need new leadership, new and fresh ideas. The working people, particularly the unions, must provide these—when other organizations have failed.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

BACK THE ATTACK!

Next week for the second consecutive year, President Eisenhower's "Back the Attack!" program against traffic accidents will be kicked off on Oahu. Service organizations, C-C officials and public spirited citizens will give the campaign support as they did last year. Certainly it is to be hoped those in charge of the campaign will seek the widest participation possible and that petty individual ambitions of small people will not be allowed to limit the program's effectiveness as they have in the past.

Traffic safety is a life and death matter for every individual. Last year's "Attack" failed to keep the death toll on Oahu's highways from doubling. Last year there were 60 deaths from traffic accidents, the year before, 31.

The victims of traffic tragedies come from all age groups, all income groups, all strata of our society. They range from the wealthy who send their children to Punahou to the indigent, from toddlers to the aged and infirm.

In many ways, traffic accidents may be regarded as a disease that has cost Oahu's people more in life and property than many a malady that receives more attention. A study by the C-C Traffic Safety Commission shows that in the last 10 years 390 persons have lost their lives on the highways and in the streets, that 24,000 suffered injuries, and that property damage may be conservatively estimated at a million dollars per year.

More important, this disease is one for which no magic vaccine has yet been discovered. Automobiles are improved yearly in efficiency, comfort and appearance. Little or no attention is given to improving the drivers — the source of this disease.

It has been a mission of the RECORD for years to impress upon its readers the dangers of this disease — to encourage the education of drivers in careful, sober driving practice. Back when the dailies were giving scant heed to this growing problem, the RECORD was interviewing policemen, coroners, hospital attendants who had seen these tragedies at close range and who relayed the horror and pathos to the RECORD's readers. Long before Sanford Zalburg wrote his excellent, prize-winning series of articles on phases of this problem, the RECORD was doing its best to awaken the community to this danger to everyone's life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and it will continue to do so.

We do not expect any prizes or any recognition at all from the people who pass out such accolades in this community. They are for the most part petty people whose praise carries little merit or meaning—people unable to see beyond their own predilections.

But we devoutly hope for one reward — that the traffic toll of our people's lives and property be reduced to the barest minimum. We hope that each of our readers will remember and take to heart the slogan traffic safety people have used in the past and undoubtedly will use again:

The life you save may be your own!

Sugar Talks Resumed; No Progress Indicated

Sugar negotiations between the ILWU and the HSPA were resumed this week in two meetings between negotiating teams at Agee Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday. No substantial progress was reported.

The union, following its announced policy of not wanting to bargain through media of public information, had no comment. An HSPA release described ILWU President Harry Bridges as reiterating a previous union stand of "no contract, no work."

The implication is that, if the deadline of Jan. 31 is passed without terms being met, a strike will be called.

The same release quoted the union's secretary treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, as taking issue with a speech made recently by Boyd McNaughton, HSPA president, in which McNaughton said the ILWU had decided months ago there will be a sugar strike.

Goldblatt said such a statement was "incorrect," and he was bringing the matter up to clear the air.

The union has demanded a 25 cent across-the-board increase in wages and the upgrading of some jobs. The HSPA has rejected the demand, and called the demands "impossible" and "fantastic."

No indication has been given that the HSPA has made an alternate proposal.

A MOTHER'S

(continued from right)

said, because she's too old to visit an unaccustomed place for more than a day or two.

DATE IN PAHALA

She visited the RECORD. A group of our relatives was talking with her when she suddenly called me aside. She asked me, "Do you think you may go to jail? It's no disgrace but it will bring hardship to your family."

I replied, "I don't think so. The political climate is getting better."

"Well," she said, "if the bad officials from the top to bottom were pushed out, the common people will be happy This country will get better. The bad officials criticize the ILWU but I know that without the union, the sugar workers would still be suffering. Why, in our days . . ."

"Tell me all about your days when I visit you in Pahala," I said.

She smiled, "At least you're not thinking you'll go to jail."

A Mother's Memories

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Shortly after I learned that the Smith Act conviction which has stood in our way since 1953 was overturned Monday by the Ninth Circuit Court, I called Pahala, Kau, to inform mother that the case had been ended.

She is 83 and I know she has been waiting for this decision. I called her immediately because I wanted to be the first to inform her.

SPOKE FROM EXPERIENCE

When seven of us were arrested on August 30, 1951, mother did not know about it. For a long time my relatives and friends kept the news from her.

Months later when finally she was told that her son had been charged under the Smith Act for conspiring to advocate and teach the overthrow of government by force and violence at some future date, she surprised those who had brought the news to her.

She said it hadn't been necessary to keep the information from her. She had expected some sort of retaliation because I was with the team challenging the status quo, I was not with the big interests.

She was speaking from experience. She has been a worker all her life. She has observed workers and friends of workers attacked by big business, using the cloak of government they controlled.

Back in the 1890s when she worked for $7.50 a month under the sugar planters' slave labor contract, and father worked for $10, she saw men who were treated worse than mules suffer untold miseries. On Maui she ran a bathhouse, where in the evening tired men came to bathe in steaming water and nurse their bodies. Many had been whipped. Human dignity for the workers was trampled upon daily by the "missionary" elements that ran the plantations.

SLAVE CONTRACT SCRAPPED

Mother used to tell us that in those days the workers' tongues were tied. If they could not bear the driving and abuse in the fields, they drank soy sauce to work up a fever to stay home. But the lunas came on horses and drove the sick into the fields, cracking whips over their heads.

The United States, she thought, has a good constitution, for when the U.S. annexed Hawaii, the indentured laborers on sugar plantations were set free.

No longer were the workers bound by a slave contract. They struck. They demanded better pay, treatment and working conditions.

BIG FIVE HATED MAKINO

When we were children mother told us about Fred Makino, the publisher of the Hawaii Hochi, who championed the cause of the common people. Father worked with Makino when the latter fought for free education, when after the first World War a move was made to outlaw the Japanese schools. The case, opposed by big interests here, was fought up to the Supreme Court and won by Makino's group.

Makino was jailed during the 1909 sugar strike. He was not a sugar worker but a druggist who supported and gave leadership to the strikers. At that time the sugar workers had not yet nurtured and developed leaders from their ranks. There was no trade union movement on the plantations.

"The sugar bosses hated Makino. But a man must take sides—and be a man," mother used to tell us.

My arrest did not shock mother because she had observed other political persecution.

A GOOD TEACHER

I remember in the 1920's when a new teacher came to our Japanese school. He was a soft-spoken man with deep humility. I still remember him as I saw him for the first time years ago. I had gone to the Napoopoo Japanese School after a full day at the public school. I bowed as I approached the entrance of the building. I saw our new principal who bowed as we passed by him.

We heard rumors about him — that he had been released from jail only recently. I asked mother about this. It was then that she told me about the struggle between workers and plantation employers. This principal had supported the sugar workers during the 1920 Japanese sugar strike. The sugar planters used the government they controlled to fight the strikers, and to jail their leaders.

"We are fortunate to have the new principal," mother said. "You must study hard to be like him."

I have not seen mother for some time. Federal Judge Jon Wiig who earlier permitted travel, thought us so dangerous or untrustworthy, even with a $25,000 bond, that he didn't allow us to travel to other islands in the last few years.

Mother dropped by to see me several months ago. She stayed overnight. She couldn't stay long, she

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