

## HONOLULU RECORD

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Thursday March 5, 1953

# Three Seek Prison Probe

## Strawberry Co. Among First To Face New T. H. Labor Recruiting Law

If and when Driscoll Strawberries, Inc., of California, sends its representatives to Hawaii to recruit labor as anticipated by reports, that company will be forced to comply with a Territorial law which was passed by the 1951 session of the legislature, but which has only recently been implemented.

This law, Act 106 of the 1951 session, provides that "emigrant agents" must be licensed by the Territory's director of labor and industrial relations.

To qualify for the license, such a labor recruiter must post a \$5,000 bond as a guarantee that he will observe the Territory's laws and that he is responsible for possible suits against him.

The director may further refuse to issue a license to any applicant he finds who has been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor (more on page 2)

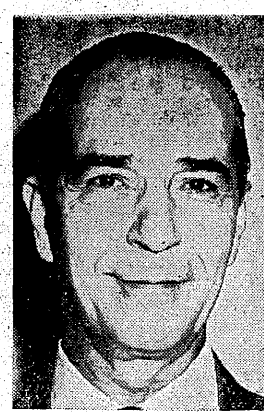
## Find "Appalling" Conditions While On Surprise Visit

Demands for a full-scale investigation of practices and procedures at Oahu Prison were predicted this week by three Democratic members of the House who paid the prison a surprise visit and, in the words of one, were "appalled" by some of the things they saw and heard.

The legislators were Rep. Akoni Pule of Hawaii, who suggested the visit, and Reps. Manuel S. Henriques and William E. Fernandez of Kauai.

Among the things they feel merit investigation, which they heard from guards and prisoners or saw for themselves, were the following:

- Smuggling of narcotics into the prison by means as yet unknown to prison authorities.
- The building of a house for the (more on page 4)

REP. W. E. FERNANDEZ  
Seeks AnswersREP. MANUEL HENRIQUES  
Will Tell CommitteeREP. AKONI PULE  
Pointed the Way

## SMITH ACT TRIAL

## Defense Attorneys Hit Prosecution's Attempt To Stretch Smith Act

The court record of the 70 days of the prosecution's case in the Hawaii Smith Act trial is barren of evidence that the seven defendants conspired to teach and advocate forbidden doctrines, defense attorneys contended Wednesday while arguing to strike numerous portions of testimonies given by government witnesses, and documents introduced into the case.

At the same time, defense attorneys strongly criticized the prosecution's attempt to stretch the Smith Act to further simplify conviction.

While the Smith Act decision of the Baltimore trial sets the most favorable precedent for the prosecution to point to in trying to bring conviction, Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein argued that the government attorneys here want to go far beyond that because they do not have a case.

In the Baltimore case, Judge Parker of the appeals court stated that while it was not necessary for the defendants to be connected with evidence introduced to show the Communist Party advocates forcible overthrow of (more on page 4)

## Kauhane Moves To Stop Eviction of Airport Families

The summary eviction of 60 families residing in "fire trap" homes near the Honolulu airport was halted this week, and perhaps a move of Rep. Charles E. Kauhane, chairman of the House committee on aeronautics, had something to do with it.

Preparing to introduce a resolution for the relief of the families, whose plight was publicized in the dailies, Rep. Kauhane was informed by Charles Brenham, in charge of housing in the area controlled by the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, that the families would not be evicted, and that another solution is being worked out.

The original commission action (more on page 2)

## Layoffs of White-Collar Workers, Drop In Real Estate Prices Point To Slump

Major layoffs among white-collar workers by a number of Hawaii's industries, coupled with a drop in the actual prices paid in real estate transactions, have served to accentuate the words of an important banking figure who told the RECORD recently the Territory can expect a recession of some degree in the immediate future.

"There's got to be a falling off," said the banker. "We've reached a peak and we've been there for awhile."

Though not publicized, white-collar worker layoffs have been carried out by C. Brewer and Hawaiian Pine, reliable sources state, as a result of "efficiency moves" which entail the installation of IBM machines.

A similar move is expected in the near future at the Honolulu

Paper Co., though it has not actually been put into effect. Layoffs at American Factors, (more on page 4)

## Kam School PTA Mum On Beating Of Kekona Youth

The case of Hugo Kekona, Kamehameha School junior who was hospitalized one month ago after being severely beaten by seven seniors, was scheduled for some mention at the last meeting of the Kamehameha chapter of the Parent-Teachers' Association, but did not come up.

Earlier, the case was discussed (from page 3)

## 92 Samoans Seek Jobs Here; Waiting Call To Active Duty By U.S. Marine Corps

Ninety-two young men of Samoa who left their island homes to join the U. S. Marines seven months ago are today jobless on the streets of Honolulu, waiting to fight but hard put to it to maintain themselves until they are called to active duty. No one knows whether their call might come next week or next month—or even next year.

Along with about 200 others who have found jobs, they left Samoa last summer on a U. S. Navy vessel at a fare of only \$30 apiece, with the intention of joining the U. S. Marine Corps when they reached Hawaii. They landed here last July, were enlisted in the U. S.

Marines Reserves, and were sent to San Diego for boot training.

The 200 who found jobs were rejected for one reason or another by the Marine Corps and did not make the trip to San Diego, but the 92, who passed all tests for fighting men, have been back here about two weeks.

## CIVIL SERVICE BOMBHELL EXPECTED TODAY

Something of a civil service bombshell is expected to be dropped today, Thursday, when Honolulu civil service commissioners appear before the House committee on civil service. If they follow a plan that has been proposed, com-

missioners may disclose a number of other cases in City Hall similar to that of K. C. Warford, who was fired after considerable publicity four years ago.

The fuse for this particular (more on page 4)

## Blacklisted Hollywood Experts, Miners Union Make Movie; Star Arrested

BAYARD, N. M. (FP)—A new kind of movie in which the president of a union local is starred and hundreds of working miners and their wives appear, is being made here.

With few exceptions, the cast of Salt of the Earth consists of members of Local 890, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Script, direction, and photography are by top experts of the motion picture industry employed by Independent Productions Corp.

**History Making**  
Mine-Mill public relations Director Morris Wright said: "This is the first time in the history of motion pictures—at least in

this country—that a full-length story movie has been made by a union."

The union had been planning to withhold publicity on the unusual film until it was near completion, but attacks in Congress and press misrepresentation of the project caused it to change its mind.

In Washington Feb. 24, Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.), apparently fronting for the Hollywood movie industry, attacked the film as "deliberately designed to inflame racial hatreds" and demanded that it be banned.

"On the contrary," Wright said here in reply, "our picture shows (more on page 3)

## Bishop Oxnham and The Un-Americans

As House members voted 315-2 to give \$300,000 to the headline-hunting un-American committee headed by ex-FBI man, Harold Velde (R., Ill.), last week, strong condemnation was launched against official witch-hunters by a top-ranking Methodist.

**BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM**, in a logical and eloquently scathing address at the inauguration of Dr. Hurst Robins Anderson as president of American University, denounced un-American committee members as power-hungry gossip-mongers who would shatter any American's reputation to gain their ends.

This broadside against thought control followed the all-out attack on the witch-hunters by Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of the owner of the Washington Post, and other blasts against Velde, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) and Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.).

**DR. A. POWELL DAVIES**, pastor of All Saints Unitarian Church, to which many members of Americans for Democratic Action and Roosevelt New Dealers belong, and the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, dean of the Washington (Episcopal) Cathedral, were among those who denounced the committee.

John B. Stone of Federated Press, who reported Bishop Oxnham's speech, commented that the offensive taken by these stalwarts marks a significant change in the fight against thought control in the U. S. The majority of the dailies that give top billing to the un-American stage play, ignored or buried the bishop's statements in the back pages.

Stone reported: "Oxnham went to the heart of the matter by taking up Velde's untruthful attack on Mrs. Meyer after she opened fire on the witch-hunters before a convention of (17,000) educators in Atlantic City. Velde issued a formal statement that Mrs. Meyer had written a piece in Soviet Russia's Today, praising the USSR. After it was proved the article was written by someone else and after the word 'libel' had been used by the Post, Velde retracted."

**VELDE WOULD** never have apologized to a person with less influence than Mrs. Meyer, the bishop said.

The Methodist leader said the un-American committee once reported that he had written an article on Premier Stalin when it was actually written by someone else. He protested to former Chairman John S. Wood (D., Ga.) and after a long delay, got an answer saying an error had been made but "the error was not an attempt to misrepresent you." When Bishop Oxnham pressed for a better explanation, Wood replied: "At no time have we ever vouched for the correctness of any newspaper item."

This came from the former head of the prowling witch-hunters who dish out press releases to smear and silence people, but dodge answering criticism.

Bishop Oxnham warned: "It is this to which American educational institutions

## Hi-lights of the News

will be subjected unless we bring this to the light and end it once and for all."

### Big Three Meeting: Congressmen Worried

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's declaration at a press conference that he is willing to meet Soviet Premier Josef Stalin to discuss world affairs anywhere but in the Soviet Union, had congressional leaders worried. They did not say they lacked confidence in Eisenhower or that they were opposed to airing American attitudes and policies in an effort to lessen tension among major powers.

(This week press service reports from Moscow said Premier Stalin is gravely ill. He was stricken with a brain hemorrhage March 2. An announcement by the Soviet government said that the central committee of the Communist Party and the council of ministers of the government take into account Stalin's temporary withdrawal from leading state and party activity. It further said that these leading organizations express confidence that the party and the whole Soviet people will "display the greatest unity and cohesion" and rally around them.)

**SENATOR H. Alexander Smith** (R., N. J.) said Eisenhower should be very cautious. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) said if Stalin wants peace he should stop "pulling the strings" in Korea. Sen. Wayne L. Morse (Ind., Ore.) said the President should make certain first, that the Soviet premier will be sincerely interested in peace talks.

From across the Atlantic Ocean, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who has sat in conference with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Stalin, told members of the House of Commons who questioned his attitude, that he is willing to join Eisenhower and Stalin in a meeting any time.

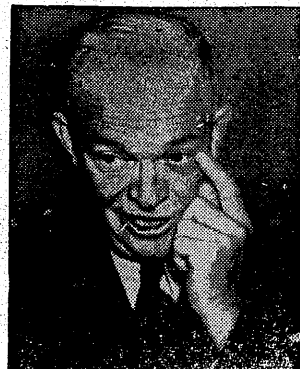
**MEANWHILE**, in the UN, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky charged the U. S. administration for prolonging the Korean war and "using Asian soldiers as cannon fodder." He called for a cease-fire immediately and the prisoner-of-war question, the only remaining item on the Korean armistice agenda, to be given to an 11-nation commission.

U. S. Chief UN Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., rose to deny Soviet charges, saying it is the Soviet Union, "not we, who have used Asians as cannon fodder." His reply was to Vishinsky's statement that

"The whole world is watching the implementation of a plan to build armies in Asia—in Japan, Formosa, Burma, Pakistan, Thailand and South Korea—a plan to use Asian soldiers as cannon-fodder. This is the fulfillment of the benighted principles of getting Asians to fight Asians . . . it is clear that there be no question of a peaceful program in such circumstances and conditions."

### China Blockade: Met By Strong Opposition

Gen. Omar Bradley, head of the joint chiefs of staff, thought out loud for the benefit of the whole nation, setting forth four points that suggested pulling out of



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Korea, keeping the Korean war going as it is, stepping it up or risking World War III, by extending it to China. He said these were his personal thoughts. Significantly, they were made public just prior to Gen. Van Fleet's arrival in Washington. The former 8th Army commander is meeting Eisenhower, Gen. George Marshall and others, reportedly to discuss the Far East situation.

**GEN. VAN FLEET** recently got slapped down by the Pentagon when he sounded off in Honolulu while passing through from Korea, that the Korean war should be stepped up and the U. S. should use atomic artillery. After the press statement, Washington issued a denial for Van Fleet, who was still in Honolulu and in a position to make his own denial. By the time Van Fleet arrived on the West Coast he was making strong denials for himself, that he had never said anything like that to Honolulu news reporters.

Van Fleet is not the only militarist who has backed down. Eisenhower and one of his chief advocates of the China blockade, Admiral Arthur Radford, a few weeks ago had official Washington echoing his blockade proposal, but people's opposition at

home and abroad expressed particularly by allies like Britain and France, changed the picture. The Eisenhower administration began denying that it was planning to blockade China now.

On the war in Korea, the Eisenhower administration kept stressing the need of letting Asians fight Asians.

### Taft-Hartley: New, "More Direct Attack"

NLRB Chairman Paul H. Herzog wants the government to set up an outside tribunal which will decide what unions workers can join. He recommended to the House labor committee that the Taft-Hartley Act should be amended to delete the non-Communist affidavit provision and "a new and more direct attack" be made on the question of government approval of unions.

**HERZOG SAID** experience has shown in the last year or two that the non-Communist affidavit doesn't work. "We believe," he said, "that a stronger and surer technique is what is needed to combat those few false leaders who would convert American trade unions into instruments of class war."

**THE NLRB** chairman complained that the agency has sent "300 dubious affidavits" to the Justice Department for prosecution, but so far, hardly any convictions have resulted. Recently, the board itself attempted to jump into these cases by requiring a number of unions to fill out questionnaires on pain of losing their representation status. This attempt, he said, "was recently held by a Federal court to be beyond our authority."

### Nixon: More Dirt Brought To Light

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who made a "confession" during the 1952 political campaign about getting \$18,000 in payoff, as so many expected, told only part of the scandalous story. This was exposed by the New York Post Feb. 26. Reporter Robert G. Spivack wrote that California businessman Dana C. Smith, filed reports with the clerk of the House of Representatives that besides the \$18,000, Nixon got another fund totaling \$25,000 and still another, of which no record was kept.

**ALTHOUGH** Nixon claimed in his TV broadcast that his fund contributions came exclusively from California and that none was over \$500, the Smith report listed a \$1,000 contribution from former ambassador to Russia William C. Bullitt of Conway, Mass., and a \$5,000 contribution from William J. Murphy, a New York City piping contractor.

A New York Post editorial said Nixon's "confession" was "neither complete nor candid." And it asked:

"Why have Smith and the Republican National Committee been engaged in such elaborate maneuvers to 'clean up' the fund with a minimum of public notice?"

## 92 SAMOAN MARINE RESERVES SEEK JOBS

(from page 1)

home is not an easy one. Almost daily they line up at the office of the Territorial employment service, but the lines already there are full of men with more skills and more experience.

### Trained Only for War

The young Samoans are generally men of superb physique, well trained by the Marine Corps in the new ways of war, but not trained at all for jobs in which vacancies occur in Hawaii.

"They will take any job," says an official of the employment service. "They will work with pick and shovel or as truck drivers' helpers, but those are just the jobs usually filled."

Because the young Samoans may be called into active service on short notice, employers are loath to hire them when their

stay on the job may be of short duration and when they are admittedly not permanent.

Some have found homes at the Samoan settlement at Laie while others try to support themselves in hotels in Honolulu.

Almost daily, the 92, or some of their group, line up outside the office of Leigh Stevens, director of the employment service, to see what he can do towards helping them. They have heard from their 200 predecessors that he has a special sympathy for their plight and that he managed to get jobs for many of that group.

Although they would be eligible for welfare, as Territorial residents, they have made no effort to apply, Stevens says, preferring to live on such money as they have saved from their wages as Marine "boots."

## Kauhane Moves To Stop Eviction of Airport Families

(from page 1)

followed the "fire trap" labelling by Territorial Fire Marshal Frank Sommerfield, and it called for eviction of the residents of the questioned houses in 60 days.

A member of the commission told the RECORD he thought the action of the fire marshal somewhat arbitrary, in view of the fact that the houses are well separated and all the two-story buildings have stairs at both ends. The fire marshal recommended, in addition, balconies at various points from which second-story escapes would be made easier, but the HAC felt such construction was too expensive.

## STRAWBERRY CO. FIRST TO FACE NEW T.H. LAW

(from page 1)

involving moral turpitude and not pardoned, or "is a person whose past conduct and moral character are such as to justify a reasonable belief that applicant will not deal honestly with workers recruited . . . or that the applicant intends to, or is employed by others with intent to, impose on or defraud workers to be recruited by such applicant."

Any applicant who feels wronged by the director's decision in such cases may have a review of the decision.

Each licensed "emigrant agent" must file reports with the director of his activities.

Minors may not be recruited without the approval of the director.

Any labor recruiter who fails to secure a license, or who violates

provisions of the new law may be charged with a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or a year in jail, or both.

### May Seek 350 for Strawberry Fields

Driscoll Strawberries, Inc., has indicated that it may attempt to recruit 350 workers here for labor in strawberry fields at Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Benito, all in California. Plans are reported not yet final.

The law, passed after recommendations by the advisory council of the Territorial employment service, represents a far step of government regulation of labor recruiting over that of a few years ago when labor recruiters carefully avoided the Territorial employment service and the department of labor in signing up several hundred workers to one-sided contracts for work on California farms.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Senate Bill 143, which would repeal a provision in the Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, if approved, would eliminate the one-pound specification for a loaf of bread. Without a substitute provision for a half-pound or two-pound loaf, bread could then be sold by volume. Should this happen, bakers would make the fluffiest bread possible, with plenty of fine air pockets in it.

Ice cream is a good example. It is sold by volume measurement and it's inflated before it is frozen. A customer buys a lot of air, along with the cream, water and sugar. Ice cream should be sold by weight—just like bread.

**SENATE BILL 209** at least indicates that mating season for dogs brings with it a serious problem. Senators Noboru Miyake and John Fernandez have introduced SB 209 which calls for a rigid law to prevent female dogs from running around during copulatory season.

This bill reminded an old-timer of the "Lady Dog Legislature" shortly after annexation, about 50 years ago. The Home Rule Party was then in control, he said. During that session, the party was best known for a bill providing for a higher tax on female dogs than on male dogs because the former breed pups. The "Lady Dog Legislature" was comedy, this oldtime politician explains.

**SENATE BILL 18** introduced by Sen. John Duarte, provides for the development of the Molokai water system. It earmarks \$2,500,000 for the project which would put to productive use approximately 80 million gallons of water pouring over the gulch every day and going to waste. The development of the Molokai water system has had legislative approval since 1943 and all that is necessary now is to sell bonds and commence the project.

**BILLS IN** both the House and Senate call for increasing exemption of property tax to help home-owners.

**THE CONTROVERSIAL** Dillingham pier bill has not been introduced thus far. Last session a bill providing for the floating of \$20 million in Territorial bonds to purchase the Dillingham piers was killed in the House.

A similar bill is expected any day, but veteran legislators say Sen. Dillingham prefers to have others besides himself to introduce it. If some legislator introduces it, they say, he will be watched closely.

**REP. ESTHER RICHARDSON'S** bill, providing \$375,000 for developing a water system in Kona, deserves every legislator's support. Kona lacks water, consequently businessmen and coffee farmers suffer.

**GOP MOVES** to purge Hiram Fong for daring to stand up against the "Diehard 12" Big Five party-liners in the House, has led Democrats to wonder if the Republicans will also try expelling Yasutaka Fukushima and Clarence Shimamura, who backed Fong's play. If so, it would be a great day for the Democrats in the 5th District come next election.

**PURGES OF** Republicans by the GOP wheels have not been notably successful. They once kicked Milton Beamer out, remember, and added to his popularity. One who probably wishes the action against Beamer had been effective is his colleague on the board of supervisors, Nick Teves. Beamer has little patience with Teves' brand of long-winded oratory and has shut him up already more times than anyone did in the last two years. Not that previous members of the board cared for the blarney, but none seemed to know how to stop it. Beamer does it with a word or two.

**MANUEL PASCHOAL** of Maui, who moans about missing his chairmanship on the House Committee on Public Health (which he held for 30 years), should have a bit longer memory. In 1938 when Hiram Fong first was elected to the House, he got the "treatment" from the GOP because he fought so hard for Paschoal's bid for the speakership against Roy Vitousek. When Paschoal lost, Fong's punishment was tougher than that Paschoal gets today. Fong didn't even get a committee appointment.

### Kam School PTA Mum On Month-Old Beating

(from page 1)

behind the closed doors of an executive meeting of the PTA, but no mention or further action developed at the general membership meeting, though many present expected it.

In the meantime, the boy's father, Joseph H. Kekona, presently employed at the legislature, said parents of the seven seniors have been contacting him to ask that he intercede for their sons, all of whom have been expelled from Kam School. Kekona says he believes the visits are inspired by those responsible for Kam School policy.

#### Boy Taken Home

The injured boy, who was diagnosed as suffering from a concussion of the brain, has been removed from Queen's Hospital to his home where he is slowly recuperating.

The beating occurred the night of Feb. 8 following intense rivalry between junior and senior classes which culminated in a fight the night before over a song contest.

Two of the seniors, adults, pleaded guilty later to charges of assault and battery, while the other five were charged as juvenile delinquents.

### A "POET" ON "AGITATORS"

When unionism was first carried to the plantations in the late 1930s, plantation officials and the HSPA missed no bets in fighting it. Since a majority of the laborers were Filipinos, every prominent Filipino visitor was induced, if possible, to speak a word against the unions.

Here is a statement made in May 1938 by Leon C. Pichay, called "the champion poet of the Ilocanos":

"They (the plantation labor-



**POLICE VICTIM**—Salvatore Pace, displaying taped ribs, may be called as witness in hearing on New York police brutality. The 22-year-old father was beaten up in a police car after being picked up as a disorderly conduct suspect. He was released and immediately went to a hospital for treatment. (Federated Pictures)

### Henriques Gets Early Action On Bill To End Federal Tax On Travel

After a hot debate over precedence, the House Tuesday passed its first bill on aeronautics through the second reading, that being Concurrent Resolution No. 10, offered by Rep. Manuel S. Henriques, requesting the U. S. Congress to repeal Federal taxes on transportation to and from the Territory to the Mainland and between different islands of the Territory.

The Republicans, having introduced a bill somewhat similar on Feb. 28, two days after Henriques offered his, protested bitterly that the House committee on aeronautics had incorporated some features of that bill into the earlier bill offered by Henriques, then put the resultant package on the floor in the name of the Kauai Democrat.

"We are Americans first," said Henriques, speaking for his measure, "and Democrats and Republicans second. If a thing is good for the people, we should not pay attention to where it came from."

He went on to remind Republicans that they had taken the body of nine bills he had offered in 1951, to submit them under the names of committee chairmen.

The resolution points out the dependence of the people of Hawaii on Mainland traffic, both by air and by sea, and emphasizes that this dependence is far different from that of one state on another. It also says these taxes of 15 per cent on personnel travel and three per cent on property, "put Hawaii in a very unfavorable position in its competition for tourist business with Europe, South America, the Caribbean area and other places, inasmuch as transportation to and from those areas is not subject to these taxes."

ers) are well paid, well taken care of, and their employers are considerate and just.

"Generally, too, they are contented and working steadily. The talk of unrest among the plantation laborers is the incendiary talk of agitators serving their own selfish ends.

"Whenever I had the opportunity, I have urged the Filipino plantation laborers not to listen to these agitators but to cooperate with their employers and stay with their jobs."

## EDITORIAL COMMENT:

### WHERE WERE THE DEMOCRATS?

Two moves initiated by Supervisors Milton Beamer and Nick Teves aimed at severely restricting the flow of information from C-C offices to the public have been passed 6-0 by the board. One, preventing department heads from releasing information without getting the approval of the supervisors, cuts clearly into matters that are administrative and the domain of Mayor Wilson.

The other, making correspondence from the public to the C-C government semi-secret, would certainly thwart the wishes of most of the public if it became final.

It is not surprising that Republicans should take such a step. The GOP trend has always been for less information to the people and less participation by the people in their government. It is not surprising that Milton Beamer should initiate such a move, for he has tried to gag the press on public relations before. And Nick Teves has always shown a strong tendency to assert a power in administrative matters not relegated to him by the organization of American government.

But the surprise of Tuesday's meeting came in the silence of Supervisors Mitsuyuki Kido and Matsuo Takabuki and their meek assenting vote. On principle, they should have opposed any move to limit information to the public. As supporters of the mayor, they should have protected his powers when threatened by ambitious GOP usurpers.

Fortunately for the public, though confined to a hospital bed for the moment, Mayor Wilson has already shown more courage and more strength. Though he has never enjoyed a favorable press in either of the Big Five dailies, Mayor Wilson declares that department heads will continue in the performance of their duties as before.

But where were Kido and Takabuki?

### Blacklisted Hollywood Experts, Miners Union Make Movie; Star Arrested

(from page 1)

Mexican-Americans and Anglo people working together—in the most friendly cooperation."

### Movie Actress Held By Federal Police

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service arrested top Mexican screen actress Rosaura Revueltas Feb. 26, shortly after the attack on the union film by Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.) of the House un-American committee.

Miss Revueltas has a visa entitling her to work in the U. S. for one year.

The move by Federal authorities was quickly denounced by Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers as an attempt to block the production of *Salt of the Earth*.

The film is the story of a typical miner and his family, told through the eyes of the miner's wife, Esperanza Quintero. It is a love story, though not the usual Hollywood boy-meets-girl version of romance. Instead, it tells how the love and understanding between the miner and his wife develop until, at the end of the movie, they are real partners, sharing their troubles and joys on the basis of mutual respect and dignity.

#### Union's Struggle Told

The story also tells of the union's struggle for safety in the mines, the advance of the Mexican-American people toward equality and the acceptance of women by the men as partners in personal and union struggle. It dramatizes the 14-month strike of the zinc miners here which ended last year.

The part of the husband is played by Juan Chacon, recently elected president of Local 890. The wife is played by Rosaura Revueltas, who won the Mexican equivalent of the Academy Award in 1950. Only other professional actor in a leading part is Will Geer, who plays the sheriff.

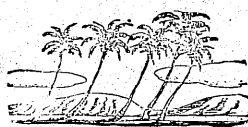
Michael Wilson, winner of last year's Academy Award for the screen play, *A Place in the Sun*, wrote the script. Director is Herbert Biberman, former Hollywood director and one of the Hollywood 10 who went to prison for contempt of the House un-American Activities committee. A number of other movie experts blacklisted by Hollywood are working on the production.

**Hollywood's Loss, "Our Gain"**  
Answering the attacks on the movie, Chacon, whose skill as an actor has astounded the professional movie people on the set, commented here: "The union has just about as much right to make a film as RKO or MGM or any of the industrial corporations that have made movies. If Hollywood tries to blacklist some of its finest workers, that's Hollywood's loss. These people are helping us to tell our own story. That's our gain. We are confident that our movie will serve the best interests of our union, our community and our nation."

Paul Jarrico, producer of the film, said: "We hope this picture will be investigated—by 50 million Americans, at their movie theaters. That's how it should be judged."

*Salt of the Earth* will be ready for its world premiere here at Bayard or Silver City in June or July.

The Navy is the biggest single employer of U. S. agencies in Hawaii with 14,000 out of 24,000 on its payroll.



MEET ME AT THE ...

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## Defense Attorneys Hit Prosecution's Attempt To Stretch Smith Act

(from page 1)

the government, he ruled that the prosecution must show the defendants' connection with the party "in such a way that knowledge by them of such purposes could properly be inferred."

The prosecution in the local trial, in opposing the defendants' motion to strike testimony, states in a memorandum of law that it is only necessary to show that the defendants have had a "general knowledge" of the teaching and advocacy of the party.

This "general knowledge" of the Communist Party by a defendant can be interpreted to mean criticism and denunciation of the party by a congressman which a particular defendant read in newspapers. Thus, Gladstein argued, it would be a "more forceful comparison" if the prosecution brought such newspapers into the court to prove that a defendant is guilty because he acquired such "general knowledge" but continued to remain in the organization.

### Alleged Elevator Conversation

All four defense attorneys completed their arguments Wednesday. The prosecution will present its arguments against the defense motion to strike testimony at 10 a. m. Friday.

An example of the defendants' "general knowledge" of the nature and character of the Communist Party was stated by the prosecution in its memorandum to which defense attorneys referred during their argument.

This constitutes the testimony of Mrs. Daisy Van Dorn, who said she told Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, a defendant, in an elevator in San Francisco that a Communist Party official told her that she had received military training in the Soviet Union. The prosecution's contention is that Mrs. Fujimoto had this alleged knowledge but still remained in the Communist Party.

Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin moved to strike this testimony by Mrs. Van Dorn, who was an undercover agent of the FBI while working as elevator operator and janitress in the San Francisco Communist Party headquarters.

### Charge Entrapment

Wirin denounced Mrs. Van Dorn as an informer "par excellence" who was able to maneuver on both sides of the street for money—receiving money to pick up paper in the offices by the Communist Party and being paid by the FBI for turning over such paper to the agency.

Mrs. Fujimoto, Wirin argued, didn't say anything about the Communist official getting the alleged military training in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Van Dorn

alleged that she conveyed this information to Mrs. Fujimoto.

Information secured by entrapment "violates the purity of the temple of justice," Wirin argued. Technically, he said, Mrs. Van Dorn's conduct was not entrapment but "testimony as it came in was in the nature of entrapment." He strongly emphasized that the government witness, who was caught with perjured testimony in this case, is not only an informer, but an "agent provocateur."

### No Evidence

Gladstein's argument was concerned chiefly with books, pamphlets and documents introduced by the government. He moved to strike numerous government exhibits, arguing that they were not connected with the defendants.

He argued that there is no evidence that any defendant recommended or taught books in evidence in advocating overthrow of the government. He said none of the books are forbidden by law and argued that mere possession of a book simply cannot be sufficient evidence of violation of the Smith Act. He said that if mere possession of books was a crime, it would be worse than book burning.

The defense attorney said the prosecution read from books as a substitute in trying to show the defendants' intent and advocacy with the hope that the jury would convict them by inferring connection between the defendants and the books.

### Admission By Prosecution

Two books—"Why Communism?" by Olgin and "Manual of Organization" by J. Peters—from which the prosecution read out of context inflammatory material, Gladstein argued, had been withdrawn from circulation and use within the Communist Party during the latter part of the '30s. He referred to the testimony of witness John Lautner, who said so.

In going through the list of books in evidence, Gladstein indicated numerous titles which had only been identified. No testimony was given on them.

The prosecution, Gladstein said, now relies on the second portion of the charge in the indictment—that of conspiring to organize an association to advocate and teach forcible overthrow of the government. He referred to the government memorandum which says that "this case has been presented by the government chiefly in reliance upon the second phase of the charge." The first phase charges the defendants with conspiring to teach and advocate forbidden doctrines.

The prosecution does not have any evidence on conspiracy to teach and advocate, he said, and contended that mere membership and holding office in the Communist Party is not illegal. Because it does not have even what Judge Parker set forth, it tries to set an easier standard by using the term "general knowledge."

### Hit Prosecution's Method

Myer C. Symonds, attorney for Defendant Jack Hall, argued that there is no evidence that Hall has taught or read books in evidence. He called the court's attention to the manner in which the prosecution used witness Ichiro Izuka in trying to tie Hall to volumes in the Little Lenin Library. Books were shown Izuka, who said Hall brought them to Kauai. Izuka changed his testimony under cross-examination and finally said he did not know what books Hall supplied.

Attorney Harriet Bouslog Sawyer moved to strike out specific portions of testimony of witnesses relating to all defendants.

## Layoffs of White-Collar Workers, Realty Price Drop May Mean Slump

(from page 1)

reported at the closing of its grocery department, are reliably reported to be about twice the size of the figure stated by the company. That figure was 90, but about that many more are reported from official sources to have been laid off in other departments.

The American Brewing Co., makers of Royal beer, is another firm which has recently laid off a number of employees.

Although large layoffs have occurred at Libby, McNeill & Libby, these are interpreted as the usual discharge of seasonal workers, and not indicative of any general economic picture.

### Building Said Better

The construction industry, which has appeared ready for cutbacks for some months, is now reported by observers in the field as possibly "stabilized" for the immediate future by new Navy contracts and by Bishop Estate projects for the building of veterans' homes.

"There should be work for small contractors for a period of three years," an authoritative source said.

White-collar workers at Big Five firms are now experiencing, authoritative sources say, what plantation, mill and cannery workers have fought against this long time—the "speedup" which has mass layoffs as its eventual aim, as a part of programs by the industries to cut down operating expenses.

The issue for plantation workers is clearly spotlighted at the moment by the controversy between the ILWU and the Waialua Agricultural Co., where the union charges the company with installing such "efficiency practices" unilaterally, and with ignoring provisions of the contract.

### Real Estate Going Down

Another side of the local economic picture is that presented by real estate agents who admit privately, that the prices now being paid in transactions are farther below the "asking prices" than six months ago. Present indications are that such prices will go down instead of up, economic observers believe.

"After all," said the banker, "the prices they've been getting for real estate are completely out of reason. They've got to come down."

## More On Civil Service

(from page 1)

bomb was lighted, reliable information has it, during the time when Richard E. Graves, Mainland civil service expert, was gathering material for the report he made on civil service later. It was discovered that other employees in the higher brackets of some departments have misrepresented their qualifications in a manner similar to that used by Warford.

One such case is reported to exist in the O-C department of public works, another in the bureau of plans, which is, itself a part of the department of public works.

### Graves Sought Correction

When Graves discovered the situation, he is reported to have told civil service officials not to take action against anyone, but to give all a chance to correct any errors there may be in their qualifications as filed. But none of those believed guilty has done so, and it is now reported the civil service commissioners have lost patience.

Warford, who held a high position in the bureau of plans, had stated that he was a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and that he held an engineer's certificate from Florida. Both statements proved to be false, upon

## Legislators Hit Conditions Seen At Oahu Prison; To Seek Investigation

(from page 1)

prison auditor out of materials belonging to the Territory.

② A "kangaroo court" for maintaining prison discipline, which passes sentences the legislators believe are illegal.

③ A charge of \$1 levied against a prisoner for hospital treatment.

④ Failure of prison authorities to provide mattresses for inmates in the disciplinary unit, so they are forced to sleep on steel bedsprings with nothing between but a blanket.

⑤ Failure of prison authorities to segregate prisoners suffering from skin diseases that appear to be contagious.

The interest of the legislators was at marked contrast with that shown by Rep. Yasutaka Fuku-

Wednesday afternoon the three inquiring legislators, Henriques, Pule and Fernandez, were out on another surprise visit calculated to enable them to see an institution without fanfare and without previous arranging. This time it was Waimano Home for the Feeble Minded.

"We've heard reports," said one of them, "and we decided to see for ourselves. Maybe we'll have something to say after we get back."

shima, chairman of the House committee on public institutions during the last session of the legislature. Fukushima, with material handed him which included affidavits from inmates who made strong charges against the prison authorities, made no attempt to interview even those inmates on the official visit of his committee in 1951, nor did he ever bring the material to the attention of his colleagues.

### Heard of "Shape Up"

Although Rep. Pule and the others had intended their visit to be wholly unannounced, so as to observe conditions as they generally are in the prison, they feel they did not wholly succeed.

"They had shaped up for us ahead of time," Rep. Fernandez said. "We found that out from the inmates. Or maybe they had shaped up because they knew someone would be coming down during the session."

Deputy Warden William E. Mottz, upon greeting the three legislators, pointed out that only one of them, Rep. Henriques, is a member of the committee on public institutions.

"We told him the other two were interested in the prison anyway," said Rep. Henriques, "and we were all going to visit."

### Told Guards "Get Lost"

To insure that inmates would feel free to say what they thought, Rep. Fernandez said, "We told the guards to get lost. We didn't need them. We wanted to talk to the inmates."

Before much time had elapsed, the legislators found themselves steered to the disciplinary unit. There they found inmates sleeping on bedsprings padded only by single blankets.

"They had two blankets," said Rep. Henriques, "one for underneath and one to put over the top."

### Part of Punishment

Rep. Fernandez reported finding one inmate sleeping on the concrete floor in preference to the bedsprings. When the trio asked Deputy Warden Mottz why the men were not provided with mattresses, Fernandez said, Mottz

investigation, and charges of perjury were placed against him.

The grand jury, however, "no billed" him and he left the Territory.

said that was part of the punishment they were to undergo.

As for the use of narcotics by inmates, the legislators said, Mottz said those implicated are being disciplined, but that the authorities do not know how the narcotics were brought into the prison.

One inmate, released only a few days ago, the legislators discovered, had been charged \$31 for hospital treatment in an episode that occurred more than a year ago when nearly 40 inmates were seriously affected by drinking the cleaning fluid for a "Ditto" reproducing machine. Out of the number hospitalized, some died.

### Penalized for Not Drinking

But this man, hospitalized under the impression that he was one who had drunk the fluid, was later discovered by doctors not to have taken any. Hence, it was held that he was hospitalized "under false pretenses," and the bill was charged against him—a penalty in effect, for not drinking the fluid.

All legislators expressed themselves as concerned over the disciplinary court maintained by Warden Joe Harper and Deputy Warden Mottz, which includes guards and other prison personnel. They expressed the belief that the institution is nothing more than a "kangaroo court" which may be guilty of illegality in prolonging sentences of inmates for infractions of rules set up by the prison.

### Hit Dirt In Food

Rep. Henriques said he was shocked to find, in the disciplinary unit, that for two meals a day the inmates' food is shoved through the same hole in the cell doors through which dirt and refuse from the cells is swept. Inmates complain that their food often contains dirt because of that practice, and they further complain that prison rations have recently been reduced, Rep. Henriques said. All three legislators condemned the fact that inmates have nothing in the way of a locker to hold their personal possessions other than a box the size of a shoeshine boy's kit.

"That box is their home," said Rep. Pule. "They live from that box and they can't even lock it well enough to insure it won't be broken open."

Rep. Henriques said he expects a better explanation than he has thus far received as to why the prison should have built a house for the prison auditor.

"They told me that was the practice," Henriques said, "but I think it's probably an improper use of public money. At any rate, I intend to find out."

It was indicated that the legislators' visit and their findings, not all of which they have yet released, will be brought before the House this week and that an investigation will be asked.

## Wages In the Slums

A survey of the slum area between Liliha St., King St., Vineyard St. and Pua Lane, submitted in April 1938, showed that only 5.8 per cent of the 289 families living there were earning more than \$1,000 a year. A majority had an income of less than \$600 a year.

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## OIL CO. GIMMICKS

The oil companies in raising the price of motor fuel are quickly putting into operation a credit card system.

Ray Coll, Jr., of the Advertiser writes (Feb. 25): "To ease the pain, the credit card is a psychological healer. It also gives one a sense of importance and security to know that he is being trusted by one of the big oil companies to pay his bill at the end of the month."

In other words, boost the sale of gas and oil by making the motorist reach into his pocket once a month for the hard cash rather than several times a month in order to boost or maintain present sales.

# Thompson Blasts Ainoa, Others

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Indicating that he is being made a "fall guy" for the muddled matters of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, John C. Thompson, ex-assistant executive secretary, has blasted Executive Secretary Daniel Ainoa and other members of



MR. THOMPSON  
Blasts Former Associates

the HHC staff as being more responsible than he for discrepancies for which the commission fired Thompson a month ago.

He further charges that such discrepancies will continue to occur unless procedure or staff, or both are changed.

Thompson's charges are contained in a 63-page report which he prepared when the commission refused to grant him an appeal hearing after he had been asked to resign. Although it rejected his request, the commission voted to invite him to file in writing, answers to the charges made against him, for which he was fired, and commissioners indicated that if his report brought forth new material or introduced evidence that would seem to warrant a hearing, they would grant one.

Some commissioners said at that meeting that they would be willing to allow Thompson a hearing on the ground that it might clarify the confusion which exists in a number of HHC situations.

## Blasts Ainoa

Thompson, in his report, has done his best to give the commission such material. Among charges which seem calculated to draw the close attention of the commissioners are the following:

- That the executive officer (Ainoa) is responsible for "a very poorly administered program," which, in its relation to Thompson's job, concerns chiefly, his "failure to give authority commensurate with the responsibility placed."
- That the chief accountant (Aluli Lyons) and the bookkeeping machine operator (William Kuamoo) "padded their accounts" and were negligent in other duties.
- That HHC accounts have been in such bad shape that for some time about \$40,000 worth of invoices were being sent again and again to the HHC by firms which had sold materials to or through the HHC—though the bills had been paid long ago. Thompson says the firms involved are American Factors, Lewers & Cooke, City Mill, Dan's Lumber Yard and others.
- That discrepancies in the building of seven homes on Molokai for homesteaders by Quiocho Nicholas, contractor, were largely the result of lack of cooperation of the Molokai HHC staff and the failure of mem-

bers of the Molokai staff to carry out instructions.

(It was following the RECORD expose of the discrepancies on one of these homes, that of Mrs. Lucille Poaha, that commissioners sought an investigation by the Territorial attorney general's investigator, as they had told the RECORD, that the discrepancy developed because Thompson failed to utilize their services.)

- That since Victor Houston resigned the chairmanship of the commission, morale in the head office of the HHC has been lowered by laxity of work procedures and rules resulting from favoritism shown on the part of the executive officer toward various employees. Houston used to visit the offices daily, Thompson says, and "it was not too difficult to get the employees in line and to follow policies recommended by the undersigned."

Houston was succeeded by Samuel Wilder King, who was succeeded by Lyman H. Bigelow, present chairman of the commission.

- That Ainoa's secretary (Mrs. Aluli Lyons) is responsible for retarding office work by her "dictatorial" attitude.

Thompson writes of the secretary that: "She was responsible with holding up office work when the secretary and the undersigned were absent from the office on business; she insulted clients and had arguments with members of the staff even when the executive officer was in his office, without reprimand from the executive officer. She took off any time, perhaps however, with the approval of the executive officer since she did not request the same of the undersigned."

## Made "Fall Guy"?

Describing the incidents which lead him to feel he is chosen as a "fall guy," Thompson says Ainoa told him, at the time of the commission's request for his (Thompson's) resignation, that he had not seen a more industrious worker and that he was going to miss Thompson's services. On the same day, Thompson writes further: "When an executive officer tells you, as he did on January 26, 1953, that he should have gotten rid of his secretary long ago and dismissed his machine operator for inefficiency, you begin to wonder what is wrong with an executive. Again, on Feb. 9, 1953, when you are asked to telephone the executive officer at his home and in doing so, you are asked not to meet him at his office, because he doesn't want to have his secretary see you conferring with him, you begin to wonder."

Thompson further writes of a meeting with Ainoa in the lobby of the Young Hotel at which Ainoa said he was worried that Thompson might not receive accrued vacation pay (\$1,499), but that next day Ainoa issued a press statement directly in conflict with his words.

Concerning the operator of the accounting machine, William Kuamoo, Thompson takes many occasions to lambast him for failing to keep his accounts up to date, the longest passage being nearly two single-spaced typed sheets.

## "Absent On Political Work"

Thompson attributes that failure to Kuamoo's "attitude and his continuous absence from work and his tendency to spend long hours on the telephone and in office visits with people not necessarily on commission business."

Apparently answering a charge that he, Thompson, is to be blamed for any shortcomings of Kuamoo, Thompson writes that he is "surprised" by such a complaint, "when

the machine operator is allowed by the executive officer (Ainoa) to absent himself from the office during working hours doing political work and personal business and spending long hours on the telephone and visiting with friends in the office."

Following this vein further in another part of his report, Thompson later says Ainoa "reported that he had been asked to employ the present machine operator by higher-ups."

Thompson goes on: "The undersigned is not prejudiced against the present machine operator but he does insist that the individual should have been made to divorce himself from politics and outside personal business during working hours, more especially since he was unable to carry on his work efficiently. The records will show that he was absent from work the day just prior to and after both the primary and general elections."

The filing clerk is hit, though with comparative gentleness, by Thompson because "it takes hours and days for the filing clerk to locate needed correspondence and material." But he excuses her deficiencies to a degree "inasmuch as she has been overloaded with work not her own by demands from the executive officer's secretary, whose work of compiling minutes and agendas was left to the last day prior to the meeting instead of having this work done immediately after the commission meeting."

## Contracts New Step

The many complaints of homesteaders, like that of Mrs. Lucille Poaha, who find themselves charged with materials of which they know nothing, arise partly from a situation that has existed for many years in the commission projects, Thompson maintains. Before his own advent to office, Thompson says, most houses were built for homesteaders without any contracts at all, but merely by verbal agreements. Often irresponsible contractors were involved, and often homesteaders were disappointed.

His own activity has been, Thompson claims, toward reducing the number of those disappointments and failures, though he admits that in some instances, his judgment may not have been the best, but he expresses the doubt that anyone else, faced with his problems, would have done any better.

Specifically, he charges the Molokai staff with failing to carry out instructions with regard to the seven contracts begun by Quiocho Nicholas and that the failure resulted in a general mixup. In consequence, Mrs. Elizabeth Kahalewai, one of the homesteaders, was charged with an overdraft of \$729.82 at Honolulu, though the contractor had already received his money from her.

Because of excess materials on hand, already paid for, Nicholas expected to build Mrs. Poaha's home from these, for which he would be paid cash. But instead, owing the HHC for Mrs. Kahalewai's overdraft, the contractor was forced into a labyrinth of bookkeeping from which issued confusion.

## Takes Blame for Cement

One piece of the confusion is clarified by Thompson. That is the charge that Nicholas took 50 bags of cement, purchased by Thompson for HHC use, and used it for his own purposes. Thompson admits, in this case, he should have informed the Molokai staff of the shipment so they could be on the lookout for it, though he disclaims any knowledge of

whether Nicholas acted in error, or by intent.

When he visited Molokai, inspected the Poaha home when it was still unfinished, and asked Project Manager Duvauchelle to put the HHC carpenter on the job to finish it, Duvauchelle refused, Thompson writes, saying that such use of staff members was improper. Thompson cites instances in which others have used the HHC carpenter, as a refutation of Duvauchelle's stand.

In the end, Thompson says, Mrs. Poaha got a better home than her original investment would have entitled her to.

He further calls the attorney general's report on the case "one-sided and biased" because no attempt was made by Investigator Everett Ah Fook, to interview him.

## Involves Molokai Staff

The contract between Nicholas and Mrs. Poaha was supervised by the Molokai office, Thompson writes, adding: "If the Molokai staff felt that the contractor was not reliable, why did they allow him to draw up a contract with Mrs. Poaha?"

Answering an accusation that he "has not sufficient accounting experience for his job," Thompson tells how he followed up a report of a temporary employee in 1951 to discover that the Kekaha Sugar Company of Kauai had rented 16,000 acres of HHC land ever since 1938 but that the land office had retained the money. The share of the HHC of those rentals for the next biennium will be an estimated \$101,700, Thompson writes.

One of the most serious allegations made by Thompson against his former HHC colleagues is that the head accountant (Lyons) and the machine operator (Kuamoo) "padded their accounts and records" during the months when certain discrepancies occurred. If these discrep-

ancies had been immediately called to the attention of the undersigned, necessary adjustments would have been immediately made in the deposits and records of the commission. . . . The failure of the head accountant in locating this error is inexcusable."

## Hits Lyons

Another charge made by Thompson against Lyons is that the accountant was "negligent and derelict" for not determining the actual fixed assets of the HHC, the result being a difference of \$1,440,355.55 between the balances of financial statements and the accounts balances in the general ledger.

Pointing out progress he believes he has achieved at beginning to bring some kind of order out of the chaotic condition of affairs at the HHC, Thompson cites numerous recommendations and reports he has made previously to superiors, many of which have been ignored. He also states he has compiled a total of 230 days of compensatory time working extra, on weekends, at helping various other employees when their workloads were too heavy.

He further points out that the HHC has requested three new employees in its 1953-55 budget message, ratings CAF-12, CAF-8 and CAF-6, to do the work he has carried on largely by himself.

## Report Hard To Ignore

Whether Thompson's lengthy, detailed report gets him his job back or not is doubtful, in view of the adamant position taken by commissioners. But it would seem unlikely that they could entirely ignore such strong accusations, backed as they are with figures, against employees who remain on the job. It seems possible at least, that the former assistant executive secretary might be called in as a witness to back up his accusations against other HHC staff members.

## Thompson Had As Much Authority As Anyone, Failed At Job, Ainoa Says

"I gave him as much authority as I felt was vested in myself."

That is the answer of Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, to the charges made by his former assistant, John C. Thompson, who was recently fired, that he (Thompson) was not given "authority commensurate with the responsibility" his job carried.

Referring to Thompson's severe criticism of other HHC staff members, Ainoa says: "If he felt that way, why didn't he say some of them should be fired? He never recommended firing any of them."

Although he has not seen a copy of Thompson's 63-page report answering charges made against him, which resulted in his dismissal, Ainoa reviewed briefly the situation which led to Thompson's discharge.

## "Couldn't Do Job"

"He was brought in here to clean up the mess we've had in accounting and receipts and he couldn't do the job," Ainoa said.

Despite Thompson's listing of jobs on which he says he did accounting work, Ainoa expressed his opinion that his former assistant did not have sufficient background in accounting to clear up the muddled situation that has existed in HHC accounts for many years.

Regarding Thompson's controversies with Chief Accountant

Aluli Lyons and William Kuamoo, operator of the bookkeeping machine, Ainoa said: "When he got into an argument with those boys, it wasn't hard to see quite often that they were right and he was wrong."

Thompson's allegation that Ainoa feared to meet him in the office for fear his secretary, Mrs. Aluli Lyons, would overhear, is not true, Ainoa said. The fact is, the executive said, he left a call for Thompson to call him at home, only because he had left the office, and he later offered to meet Thompson outside the office because he thought it would be easier and more convenient for Thompson.

"He was not my choice for the job in the first place," Ainoa told the RECORD, agreeing with a part of Thompson's report which makes that statement. Ainoa said one of his reasons for objecting to Thompson before he was hired was that "he's a man who thinks he's always right and everyone else is wrong."

Answering Thompson's accusation that Gene Duvauchelle of the Molokai staff refused an order to employ an HHC carpenter on Mrs. Poaha's house, Ainoa said Duvauchelle's refusal was proper. When staff workers are employed on homesteaders' work, he said, the HHC must be paid for their work.

## Gadabout

**BIG MONEY** doesn't always buy everything or everyone. There's a story going around among the men-about-town which illustrates that platitude. A local boy who went to the Mainland (Chicago, to be exact) and made good in his own line, came back the other day, an old man now carrying quite a bundle. Meeting old friends, he asked for one who had once helped him when he was short of ready cash, to move his family to the Mainland. When he located the former benefactor, he found the latter living a sort of hand-to-mouth existence and with something of a gesture, handed him a thousand-dollar bill. But the one who stayed here and lived marginally, waved the gift away. He didn't want it, he said, and didn't need it. Finally he was persuaded to take a couple of hundred bucks, after considerable argument—but more as a favor to the Chicago big-timer than anything else.

The big-timer made a mistake, though, in joining a number of associates in his own line for a bit of pastime in a game more popular here and dropped about \$100,000. The big-timer, whose initials are J. L., wired home for some more and dropped another \$75,000 before he quit, so the story goes. No one knows whether those losses made a real dent in him or not. He's travelling between Japan and Chicago where he operates his own line—a string of gambling houses.

★ ★

A **SUBPOENA** went out from Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin's court Monday for a doctor required as a witness to testify to the physical condition of the defendant in a narcotics case. Judge McLaughlin apparently isn't having any more of what happened in a case a couple of weeks ago (see **RECORD** two issues back) when Dr. J. R. Jacobson refused to testify unless he got a fee.

★ ★

**BELIEVE IT OR NOT**, a prisoner recently maneuvered himself into position and locked a guard in a cell at Oahu Prison. What's more, according to reliable report, he got away with it.

Joe Hall, who's been in charge of maintenance at the prison, is reported to be moved shortly to Kulani Prison on Hawaii. The reason may be that the heads at the prison are expecting some close scrutiny from the legislature—especially after the visit of Reps. Pule, Henriques and Fernandez last week. (See story on the front page, this issue.)

Wonder what would happen if Rep. Fernandez, who told Deputy Warden Mottz to get mattresses for the prisoners who were doing without, were to pay another surprise visit? Would mattresses be there or not?

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**DREW PEARSON**, as predicted by "Frauds" magazine a month ago, announced Sunday night that he'll be off the air soon. Though he did not say so in so many words, he implied strongly that he's being forced off the radio because he stepped on too many toes. His bitterest enemy is, of course, Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin. Red-baiting witch-hunter of the IMUA type so flagrantly fascist in practice that he has shocked even right-wingers like Time and Life. McCarthy has consistently tried to answer Pearson's exposes of his unusual finances by Red-baiting the broadcaster. Pearson is a fervent anti-Communist, as any reader or listener of his knows. But he's going off the air just the same after four more broadcasts.

Does any one else wish to chime in now that fascism can't happen here? Or that the anti-Communist campaigns of "patriots" like Joe McCarthy only hurt Communists? Despite his difficulty in getting sponsors these days, Pearson probably enjoys the respect of more radio listeners than any newscaster in the country. Is it the American people who want Pearson off the air? Or is it a group of "super-patriots" who fear to have their financial deals exposed?

The effort to purge Pearson proves you can't start on a wholesale sweep against Communists without dislodging most others who speak out against graft, corruption and exploitation. And if you go far enough, you've got concentration camps and gas chambers with a lot of people dying in them who have little knowledge of or interest in Communism.

★ ★

**LIL ABNER** was out of the Advertiser's Sunday comic section for the second time in a three-week period. Does that mean Al Capp, who pokes fun at witch-hunters and Big Business sometimes, is getting the same treatment as Drew Pearson—at least by the local Big Five organ?

★ ★

**OFFICER JOE DOWSON**, the "Painting Cop," with his two pictures on exhibition, was an unusual feature of the City Hall art show Monday. Dowson, who's stationed at Wahiawa, showed the "Banana Plantation" and "Kunia Homestead," both of which received favorable comment, neither of which was for sale. A third, which was rejected for exhibition by those arranging the show, is one Dowson thought better than the two that were chosen.

★ ★

**NEW EMPHASIS** on the martial phase of the governor's job is seen in Gov. King's appointment of Col. Jack E. Conley of Hilo—"Foxhole" Conley to the vets of the 100th—to be fulltime military aide. Perhaps that "fulltime" is in keeping with the trend of the national administration toward a more belligerent international attitude. Gov. Long's military aide, Peyton Harrison, was little more than a functionary at the governor's receptions, and that was just about the limit of his activity under Long's predecessor, Gov. Stainback.

Only 12 per cent of the population was living in rented housing under Federal rent control at the end of 1952.

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## Jeff's Comeback Try In 1910 Had Bait of \$101,000

Coming out of Burbank, Calif., where the late "Big Jim" Jeffries had been a solid citizen for some years, it is not hard to understand why the news dispatch announcing his death, printed in the Wednesday ayem sheet, cut his ring record short at 1905, and listed him as having retired undefeated.

But it leaves the impression the big fellow's pugilistic activities ended then. The added facts are that Big Jim came out of retirement on July 4, 1910, at Reno, Nev., to take a memorable shellacking and loss of the heavy-weight championship to the then unbeatable Jack Johnson, for the until then undreamed of purse of \$101,000.

Much argument arose after the bout as to whether or not it was a championship fight, since Jeffries on retirement about five years before, had "given" the crown to a couple of palookas of that day—Marvin Hart, who never was any good, and Jack Root, who was never quite big enough—to be fought for between them.

But it was the consensus of boxing authorities of that day that championships had to be fought for in the squared circle and could not be "inherited" or given away, therefore Lil' Arthur was the new champion. Besides, Tommy Burns, a rugged character from the copper mines of eastern Canada, had soundly trounced Hart, and Johnson, after chasing Burns halfway around the world, finally caught up with him in Melbourne, Australia and beat him so bad for 15 rounds that the police had to stop what was supposed to be a 45-round bout.

It was after the result of this bout was flashed to America that the propaganda began to circulate that Jeffries was still champ, and Johnson would have to whip him to get a clear title to the crown. So, persuaded principally by the Corbett brothers, James J. and Jack, who firmly believed that Jeff could whip Johnson, the big fellow consented to become the first of a long list of "white hopes," and went to Reno to be toyed with by Johnson for 14 rounds before he decided to call it a day.

The Johnson-Jeffries fight was really the beginning of the reign of the late Tex Rickard as the leading fights promoter in this country. The \$101,000 purse, all in gold (yes, you could get a gold dollar in those days) was all stacked up in the window of the Reno bank and attracted as much attention as a strip tease artist doing her stuff at Bishop and King Sts. at high noon.

And speaking of gold coins, how many remember the days when the sign of prosperity in a house "madam" was a necklace which started with two gold dollars at the clasp in back of her neck and then ran the gamut of two and a half, fives, tens and twenties until it was climaxed with three or four octagonal fifties resting on her always ample bosom?

They were bound with gold wire around each coin, which allowed the necklace to be reduced in value as necessity demanded, and then get back its original appearance when times got good again. Oh me, oh my! —C. B.

Iron and steel farm tools will, within the next three years, replace the present primitive implements among minority people of Southwest China. A large sum of money has been allocated for this purpose by the government. Nearly 20 million people of various minority nationalities are involved in this projected far-reaching change.

## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



### GANGING UP ON MICHIGAN STATE

Michigan State, last year's number one football team in the country, is getting the props knocked out from under it, what with members of the Big Ten getting their digs in on the alleged unethical conduct of Michigan State officials in getting top football stars to their campus. It has even been predicted that Michigan State may be kicked out of the conference and the conference revert to what was formerly the Big Nine, after the University of Chicago dropped out. Michigan State's troubles started when it decided to build up athletics like the other big-time colleges and made no bones about really going after big prep school stars. Under Coach Biggie Munn and a cooperative administration and alumni, the school started off with a gigantic athletic plant and started a scouting and recruiting system second to none, which resulted in last year's top team.

While the school is being severely criticized from many sources, especially by other institutions whose football fortunes haven't been too good of late, Michigan State has only been doing what other colleges have been doing for a long, long time. Probably what grips the others is that Michigan State has been doing the job of building their athletics so efficiently and so thoroughly. And as long as football is big business, Michigan State is only doing what is expected of anybody in the competitive business of football on the big time. The problem of big time football sometimes will even engulf the more routine business of colleges, which oftentimes has been referred to as the business of "education."

While these and other criticisms of Michigan State have been going on, some crack public relations man from the school comes up with the revelation that practically every member of the football teams of the last three years had been approached by other schools with "interesting inducements" to sign with them. Such propositions as tuition and board scholarships, financial aid, snap courses and schedules, part-time jobs and other inducements have been offered the players, much like those offered at Michigan State. The public relations man angle is that the skirts of the other schools aren't at all clean, and while Michigan State isn't quite lily-white, it still isn't so tattle-tale gray that the others need feel any shame on finding themselves on the same clothesline. They should look to their own record of inducements offered. However, while all these make a lot of sense, the other members of the Big Ten will most likely gang up on Michigan State and we may yet see this school operating as an independent, with other colleges putting them on their schedules only because of the Spartans' terrific "draw" at the gate.

### THE AMATEUR BOXFIGHTERS

The amateurs put on smokers Monday and Tuesday nights of this week over at the Civic and the fans turned out in goodly number to make them a financial success. On Monday night, the headliners were Dan Horiuchi and Wally Wong, welters. Wong, a comparative newcomer at the game, put up a good fight and looked no worse than an even bet going into the third and final round. But Horiuchi got the nod from the officials on the basis of two or three hard blows he delivered in the third. Horiuchi, a favorite with the fans, looked pretty bad in this fight, although he got the verdict. In a rematch, Nick Lopez won on a kayo from Gene Hosaka in the third. Lopez had too much savvy and was too rough and tough for young Hosaka, who made a fight of it, but in the long pull, experience and ruggedness paid off. George Ganeke, who is fighting as a bantam this year, took a second-round TKO win over lefty Joe Quichocho.

In another good match, the classy Manny Anchando of the Navy had his hands full in disposing of Danny Santiago of the Kaimuki Eagles. Santiago fought a cagey battle and Anchando won by the slimmest margin. A sparkling performer was Paulino Cavan, who won his first match of the evening by beating Ernest Fujiwara and then coming back to tackle Bob Tokuyo in the latter part of the evening and winning again. Cavan fought in the teen-age group. Clarence Gabriel, who took the measure of Harry Felez in a teen-age flyweight bout, looked good in winning, while another good prospect was Nick Akana, who won handily over Lorenzo Ridella. The one that stank was the match between Ernie DeJesus and Ralph Nagasako. Nagasako was no opponent for DeJesus.

Tuesday night's amateurs had better pairings, with Martin Cambra of Kaimuki and Ray Mangan of the Marines as headliners. Cambra kayoed Mangan in the third round. This was a rough, tough fight. In the semiwindup, Michinori Okuda disposed of Heiji Shimabukuro in the first round.

In other fine bouts, Cecil Seals of the Navy knocked Charles Prince of the Marines in the second round; Thomas Fujiwara of Hawaii Youth TKOed Ted Decker of the Army Air Force in the second; Bobby Kishimoto of the Veterans took a unanimous verdict over Al Palpalatoc of Hawaii Youth, and Ray Carson of Kaimuki and Robert Maichel of the Marines, a pair of heavies, put on a slam-bang affair which had the fans roaring in approval. Stan Harrington, the outstanding fighter in the amateurs today, was supposed to fight Stanley Brown of the Olympics, but Brown didn't show up and as a result, lost by default. It is just as well, because Brown is a fragile fighter and Harrington would probably have hurt him.

The finals of OABA go on next Monday night at the Civic. A full house is expected.

### SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

We've watched a few televised fights in the past several weeks. The advantage of televised fights over regular broadcasts is that the viewer can make up his own mind as to how the fight is going instead of taking the word of some sports broadcaster who just has to make every fight the finest, bestest ever!

**THE YMBA** is sponsoring Yasuyuki Sokabe, a judo expert, in a series of classes over at the YMBA gym. From what we gather, Sokabe is the real stuff and is a topnotch instructor.



## A MAN MUST STAND UP

XVIII.

### Big 5 Expected 100% Loyalty from Teachers

There was another interest besides unions and the Progressive League to keep me busy during my months of unemployment. Earl L. McTaggart, then executive secretary of the Hawaii Education Association, asked me to fill the vacant post of chairman of the social-economic plans committee. Since labor unions were a new and interesting phenomenon in Hawaii, the committee members voted to make a study of them.

The outcome of this project was described in an article published by the Kauai Herald. (See Looking Backward, Page 8—Ed.). There are two details which I omitted from the Kauai Herald article: the late Roy Vitousek threatened (politely, of course) that appropriations for the DPI might be cut if the report on labor was not suppressed; and an agent of G-2 came around to the HEA office to read the report. He advised that it be destroyed.



The experiences described in that article gave me some idea of how supersensitive the "Big Five" were to the faintest breath of criticism, especially from the teaching profession which is expected to be 100 per cent loyal to their outlook upon social and economic questions. I also got some idea of the moral cowardice which is almost an occupational disease of many teachers. The HEA executive board members on Maui, who had suppressed the report upon pressure from John T. Moir of Lahaina, did not have the courage to stand up and criticize the report or defend their action when I told the convention about the pressure—without mentioning names.

### Capellas Argued FDR Might Suppress Unions

At the following convention, in the spring of 1941, Principal Stanley M. Miyamoto introduced a resolution putting the HEA on record as approving the free associations which a democracy allows: churches, chambers of commerce, trade unions, professional organizations and the like. The press about that time was full of attacks on unions because of strikes in the coal and defense industries.

Eugene Capellas, Sr. (the future senator) argued that since President Roosevelt might soon suppress unions, the HEA should pass no resolution including them in its approval. The delegates, who were presumably among the most active-minded teachers in the department, voted down the resolution by a substantial majority.

So, when I heard Prof. K. C. Leebrick, after the war, praise the teachers of Japan for their rapid and thorough switch from the ideals of Mikadoism to the ideals of democracy—on orders from the American military—I was not much impressed. There is a little lizard called the chameleon that is able to change its color in a matter of seconds.

### Miles Carey Hired Me Over a Commissioner's Objection

More than a year before the fight over the report on labor relations, I was back in the DPI. In February 1939, thanks to Dr. Miles Cary, I got a temporary appointment, at the minimum salary, substituting for a teacher on maternity leave from McKinley High School. This appointment was over the objection of one of the commissioner's who had heard I was a Communist and thought that my taking part in the Kress negotiations practically proved the truth of the rumor.

A few months later I was offered a permanent appointment—but it was on the junior high school level. At that time a job in a senior high school carried more pay as well as more prestige. Not only was my vanity hurt (for my Ph.D. was still almost brand new!) but I so heartily disliked teaching the intermediate grades that I was almost ready to turn down the job and wait for a senior high school opening. I was advised that there was such strong opposition to my getting into the DPI at all, that I had better accept while the chance was offered.

### Difficulties of Learning My Job As a Teacher

So, in the fall of 1939, I began the first of five years at Kalaheua Intermediate—by good luck, under the same principal, Paul B. Sanborne, under whom I had taught at Honokaa. I wryly reflected that if I had suppressed my ambition and stayed in Honokaa I would now be teaching in the new senior high school there.

The first year at Kalaheua was purgatory. Being naturally impatient and more interested in ideas than in people, it took years before I disciplined myself into a reasonably good teacher. But, during my last year at Kalaheua, I was assigned a class of ninth graders, most of whom could hardly read. When I found that their esprit de corps was better than that of any other class, and that I really enjoyed teaching them, I knew I was learning my job.

Still, I think I would have become a good teacher a lot faster if the DPI had assigned me to senior high school from the start.

—JOHN E. REINECKE

(To be continued)

## PRINTING

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**BREAK UP PEACE MEETING**—Former Army Col. Olimpio Ferraz de Carvalho is forcibly carried from peace conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by police. He was leader of meeting, attended by 500 delegates and held in defiance of police ban. (Federated Pictures)

## ★ ★ EDITOR'S MAIL ★ ★

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

In last week's issue of the RECORD Mr. Frank Davis spoke of overproduction as being the cause of many of this nation's troubles.

In 1931 the factories of the United States turned out only a small fraction of the goods which are today being made available to the purchasing public and these goods were very difficult to sell. Should we say that the factories of 1931, in view of the volume of goods being turned out today, were overproducing? Or in view of what is today being done, should we say there was underconsumption?

When times get tough and goods are hard to move the cry of over-

production goes out and everyone gives up until inventories are cleared. If the statement was underconsumption, then ways and means would be found to correct the situation and business would improve.

In other words, one may take the optimistic or the defeatist attitude in these situations. If the purchasers have money and the goods are priced right and the demand is there then business rolls along. Let one of these factors be wrong and business has trouble.

Let Mr. Davis write another column, from the underconsumption angle.

Feb. 27, 1953 E. A. BRENNER

## LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

lenged by Dr. Reinecke. In this connection it is interesting to see that the U. S. government survey by Dr. James H. Shoemaker, Labor in the Territory of Hawaii, 1939, is even more outspoken in its criticism of the anti-union activities of Hawaii employers than is the HEA study.

Knowing that an attempt would be made by the outside Island delegation to suppress the report, Dr. Reinecke came to the convention armed with a lengthy statement in which he exposed the nature of the attacks upon the committee's report. "If the HEA withdraws this report from circulation," he declared, "it will show that it is afraid of anonymous criticism by businessmen who dare not challenge any of the facts in the report."

The report, together with the section on the Inter-Island strike, was accepted without a dissenting vote.

### Midkiff Backs Out, Succumbs To Pressure

In order to disarm criticism, a provision was made that a committee representing industry, labor and impartial scholarship be asked to go over the report for inaccuracies. Such a committee was with some difficulty set up, but after several months reported it did not have time to check so many details. Even on this committee, some members were opposed to issuing of the report by the teachers' association.

The report, with a brief supplement, is at last available to the public; however, without any section on personnel policies.

After several months' silence, Dr. Midkiff informed the committee shortly before the convention that he would be unable to furnish the section on personnel policies, because of opposition to the appearance of the report on the part of businessmen.

John Hamilton, executive secretary of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, was then asked to supply material for this section. This Mr. Hamilton promised to do, evidently under the impression that the report would be killed at the convention. When it was not, he stalled along for several months, in spite of repeated promises, and has never furnished the material promised.

"Nothing the HEA has ever done," a teacher in touch with the business community says, "has ever got under the skins of the businessmen like that report." Not that the material is in any way extreme—but teachers should not take an interest in labor problems, except to repeat the old handouts about "malihini agitators" and "unreasonable demands."

Apparently teachers think differently.

## Sawyers Win Delay On Sewer Project While Committee Investigates

Stephen Sawyer and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Bouslog Sawyer, carried their fight against a project of the C-C sewers division into the public works committee February 20 and got the promise of the committee to investigate the whole matter further.

The project they protest is one to put a sewer line through their property, together with manholes, although adjacent property owners are served with cesspools rather than sewers. The Sawyer property is sewered.

In their most recent letter to the mayor and the board, the Sawyers write: "Mr. Wallace (engineer of the sewers division) in conversations with us, admitted it is not necessary to run the sewer across our property. In fact, the only reason he gave us was that the people to be sewered objected to having it run across their property."

### Political Influence Hit

The Sawyers claim they are being "victimized because other people have more political influence with Mr. Wallace and the sewers division than we have," and somewhat later on in their letter, refer to the two objecting owners as follows:

"Two property owners are benefited by having the sewer line run over our property. They are Ernest Gray of Hawaiian Dredging (to whom we believe Mr. Wallace is related) and Mr. Nalele. Both of these property owners are included in the improvement district and presently have cesspools."

In answer to another argument of the sewers division—that the line through the Sawyers' property would save six palm trees—the Sawyers answer: "It is rather difficult for us to see the difference between the removal of six palm trees and a line of plum trees and a beautiful, large pink shower tree on our property."

The Sawyers add that they have heard from workers on sewer jobs that "in many instances they have run lines under palm trees."

The Sawyers also claim the city can construct the sewer more cheaply by running it directly through the property of those whom the line is to serve.

## Hawaiian Justice, 1938

Felipe Alvaro, charged with sexual relations with a 12-year-old girl, was released on bail from Hawaii County Jail in March 1938, after having been held for eight months without trial.

Martin Pence, Hilo attorney, used this flagrant disregard of justice in the 1938 campaign to defeat the incumbent county attorney, W. H. Beers.

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### WATCH THE LEGISLATORS

Bills introduced in both houses of the legislature call for free textbooks, school fee exemptions, reduction of tuition at the university and other aids to education. Others call for improvement of school buildings, for a 30-1 student-teacher ratio.

As though performing a ritual, various legislators drop these bills into the legislative hoppers. Some consider their promises to parents and voters fulfilled merely by this gesture. After that, they primarily become servants of special interest groups, with their ears wide open for suggestions from that quarter.

A negligible few try their best to carry out their pledges to the voters—not to the privileged who seek further privileges, but to the thousands on welfare and the other tens of thousands in the lower income groups. If they could have a people's lobby with them, their colleagues wouldn't dare be so obviously captives of vested interests. And the people would not be sold down the river time and again in legislative sessions.

But the rich have the time and money to lobby. They hire lobbyists and many legislators do not have to be worked on, for they have full-time jobs with big employers.

Thus bills on free education and a 30-1 ratio are shoved aside. This is merely one example of general welfare measures that get such treatment, while measures that bring income to the wealthy get popular support from many legislators.

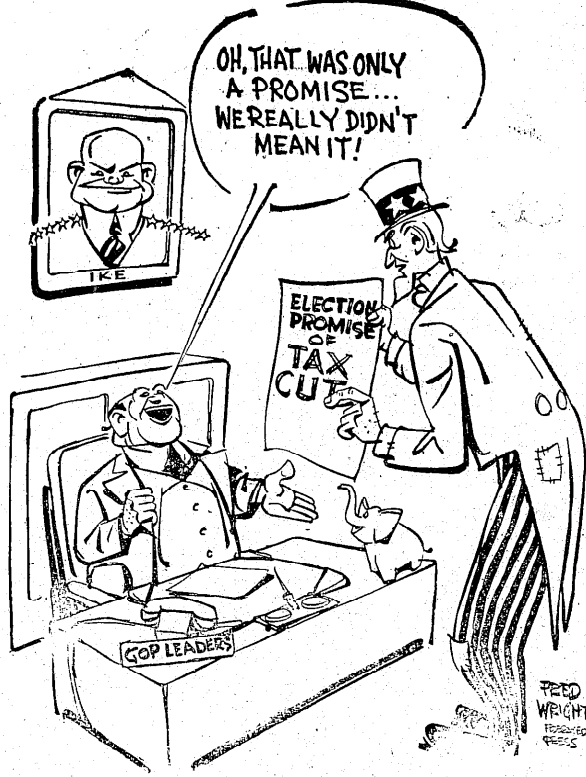
The tourist hotel question is a pretty good example. The tourist industry has a powerful propaganda arm and it is now moving to get tax exemption for new hotels. Already the industry is taking \$500,000 of taxpayers' money through legislative grant, to publicize its business. And this industry is controlled by a few powerful outfits that rake off the thick cream of a highly profitable enterprise.

Before the legislators give tax exemptions to tourist hotels, private individuals who build homes on long-term mortgages should be given tax relief. There are numerous veterans among them. New home-steads should be opened under the provisions of the Organic Act's Sections M and N, and small farming industries given tax exemption.

During the last session of the legislature, Rep. William "Buster" McGuire, who works for United Airlines, and his tourist industry group, tried their best to have the aviation gasoline tax cut drastically. If they had succeeded, the people here would have been out a million and two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

The people of the Territory are in no position to subsidize capitalists who are willingly taking risks to build hotels. The people are in a position to deserve return for their tax dollars in the form of better educational and recreational facilities, more adequate welfare aid, more unemployment relief and better provision for the care of the old and disabled and the like.

They need more legislators to take up these problems with equal seriousness and interest as that with which they tackle matters for big business, like subsidy for the tourist industry.



## Looking Backward

### A REPORT THAT WASN'T KILLED

By N. K. JUI

(Reprinted from the *Kauai Herald*, Feb. 21, 1941. N. K. Jui was the pen name used by Dr. John E. Reinecke in writing for that paper, which was edited in fact though not in name, by Jack W. Hall.)

Available for a nominal sum at the offices of the Hawaii Education Association, Schuman Building, Honolulu, is—at last—the report on labor unions in Hawaii, which businessmen and plantation managers tried to kill.

#### Certain Businessmen and Politicians Become Keenly Interested

The story of the maneuvers to have this report discarded throws an interesting light on the childish susceptibility to criticism of some of our "leading citizens."

This report was prepared in 1938-39 by a committee headed by Dr. John Reinecke, Honolulu schoolmaster. It contains a book list on labor problems, a "History of Organized Labor in Hawaii" up to 1938 condensed from a thesis by Richard Alan Liebes, a section on "Labor Unions" in Hawaii (supplement up till 1940 mid-summer) and a detailed history of the Inter-Island strike of 1938.

The first three sections of the report were accepted in routine fashion by the HEA convention in March 1939. During the following summer the committee completed the section on the Inter-Island strike and asked Dr. Frank Midkiff of Atherton Trust, Ltd., to prepare a section dealing with personnel policies of local firms.

Shortly after this, interest in the report became acute among certain businessmen and politicians of Honolulu. Although the report was available in mimeographed form for eight cents, photostat copies were circulated as if it were an important secret document.

#### Bitter Attack By "Sixteenth Senator"

The section on "Labor Unions," written by Dr. Reinecke, was attacked, but heaviest brickbats were directed at the condensation of Liebes' thesis. This thesis, by the way, was bitterly attacked by the "Sixteenth Senator," HSPA spokesman Arthur G. Smith, when he was a member of the University Board of Regents. Mr. Smith tried to have the thesis kept from the University shelves, it is alleged; and it is now circulated with a supplement by Smith pasted in the back of the book. This supplement is supposed to point out the inaccuracies and bias of Mr. Liebes, but is itself inaccurate, and just as "unbiased" as might be expected of the "Sixteenth Senator."

Pressure was exerted by ex-Representative Roy Vitousek and others to have the report withdrawn from circulation. None of the critics of the report would, however, expose themselves by putting their objectives in writing or by meeting with members of the committee.

Finding little response among HEA officials in Honolulu, the center of attack was moved to Maui, home of a majority of the HEA executive committee. J. T. Moir of Pioneer Mill is said to have been instrumental in alarming teachers of the plantation-dominated island over the dangers of the report. The executive committee ordered the report withdrawn from circulation pending the decision of the convention to be held three months later. Copies being used in high school classes were called in.

#### Government Report By Shoemaker More Outspoken

Pro-labor bias was alleged by the executive committee against the report, but no particulars were given when the committee was challenged.

## Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

### LIBERALS FIGHT BACK

"We must learn to work with those a little to the left or a little to the right of ourselves. The apostles of Hitler were only 38 per cent of the Germans but the liberals were divided into 28 groups."

So spoke a woman delegate to the recent two-day conference of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York. There were 1,200 men and women, ranging from Communists to anti-Communists, who met and joined forces to defend the Bill of Rights and traditional American freedoms.

This was, I believe, one of the most significant meetings yet held in these dreary days of reaction. For if the liberals and progressives and radicals; the Communists, non-Communists and anti-Communists can soft-pedal ideological differences and join forces for specific programs, then we will have the strength to burst the bonds of mental slavery being forged about us by the thought police.

Our weakness has been in our division. It has been too easy to sidetrack individuals or groups from the fight for basic rights by raising the cry: "There's a Communist in the house!" If German liberals had not allowed themselves to be divided into "28 groups" instead of working together, the world would not have faced the catastrophe of Hitler.

#### A Fight for Rights of All Americans

This was understood by the 1,200 who attended the New York conference. It was further understood that civil rights are indivisible, that fighting for the rights of Communists is the primary step in fighting for the rights of all Americans.

One of those who dwelt at length on this fundamental truth was Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, retired president of Amherst College, who blasted the Smith Act and the U. S. Supreme Court, which he said "more than any other agency or person in our society must be held responsible for the destruction of those constitutional principles which that court is commissioned to interpret and to defend."

Condemning the growing wave of congressional witch-hunts, the noted educator declared:

#### Judge Attacks Professional Anti-Communist

"A legislative committee which asks the question, 'Are you a Republican?' or 'Are you a Communist?', accompanying the question with the threat of harm or disrepute if the answer is this rather than that, stands in contempt of the sovereign people to whom it owes submission."

Another of those who spoke was Sen. Langer of North Dakota, the independent Republican who succeeded McCarran of Nevada as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Langer promised that his committee would no longer engage in witch-hunts and that he had appointed a five-man subcommittee "to protect the interests of the people."

Judge Hubert Delaney, noted Negro judge of New York, attacked the "professional anti-Communist" who would not support a civil liberties fight because Communists are involved. Judge Delaney also joined with Prof. Thomas Emerson of Yale and Leonard B. Boudin, constitutional lawyer, in urging witnesses before committees or courts to use the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

#### "If the Death of Freedom Comes . . ."

Liberals were warned again that "your turn is next" after the Communists are liquidated, by such speakers as Carey McWilliams, editor of *The Nation*; I. F. Stone, noted journalist, and Dr. Lawrence J. Roosevelt, well known psychiatrist.

Resistance to the campus witch-hunt now being staged by the un-Americans was voiced by Dr. Dirk Bodde of the University of Pennsylvania, who condemned the "double standard of political morality" that says freedom is "for everybody but the Communists."

"If the death of freedom comes," he went on, "it will not come from external aggression but from the totalitarian McCarthys and McCarrans within."

Naturally, the conference was Red-baited even though many of those present are known for their opposition to communism. But the speakers and delegates know by now that "Communist" is a scare word used by the high priests of reaction to intimidate even the mildest liberal who dares dissent from the ideas approved by the thought police.

If those who attended this conference can return home and get the same kind of wide cooperation around specific issues, all of us will benefit.



MR. DAVIS