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Squabble Over PTA At Kuhio

"New Look" Probe Shows Aim As Publicity--Not Laws

By STAFF WRITER

As Hawaii got her first look at the "New Look" Congressional Un-American Activities Committee in a series of hearings this week, two things were apparent. First, though Rep. Walter maintains a much calmer, un hysterical atmosphere at the hearings of friendly witnesses, the committee's quest is still for headlines and publicity rather than facts upon which to base legislation. Second, the focus of the committee's attention is upon the ILWU.

Rep. Walter was straightforward in his opening statement Monday morning prefacing the hearings. Ignoring any mention of legislation that may follow the hearings, he defined the duty of the committee as being that of "exposing Communism wherever found within its jurisdiction." When that is done, he said, "it (Communism) will promptly be eradicated by an informed public opinion."

City Desk Technique

The choice of witnesses further demonstrated the committee's consciousness of city desk desires. The first witness, Richard Kageyama, created a sensation by the fact that he, a Supervisor of the Honolulu government and a two-time taker of loyalty oaths, was now in the role of "confessing ex-Communist" at all.

That news was bigger than anything Kageyama said on the stand. The Supervisor only added a few names to those already called Communists by the pamphlet published by Ichiro Izuka more than two years ago.

Izuka himself, was the next witness, and he took up the better part of eight hours Monday and Tuesday repeating those names and telling the stories he told at the Reinecke hearing two years ago. As on his first appearance, Izuka gave testimony chiefly calculated to discredit the ILWU of which he was once an official.

In telling his reasons for leaving the Communist Party, Izuka read from a letter some of his thoughts at the time when, he says, he sought support for the candidacy of William Borthwick for Delegate to Congress in 1946, whereas, he says, the Communists wanted to support Farrington. From his letter, he read that he advised either support of Borthwick or neutrality, because Borthwick was Governor Stainback's man and with the aid of the governor, the ILWU might win the sugar strike of 1946.

Velde Is Red-Faced

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) found the story so disconcerting

(more on page 4)

Aqua Parade Loss To HGEA \$31,000

Final financial accounting of the Aqua Parade, sponsored by the Hawaii Government Employees Association, shows a total loss of \$31,945.44, which is \$20,000 more than what the organization said it had lost in an earlier incomplete report, an unimpeachable source told the RECORD.

The HGEA gave the \$10,000 figure to local dailies after the appearance of the RECORD's exclusive story which reported that the loss was \$26,000.

Shortly after the news release to the press, Charles R. Kendall, executive director of the organization, told the RECORD:

"I don't think it will go to \$30,000, though," as the figure was suggested to him.

"We had had luck," he said. "You've got to admit that."

According to reliable information the HGEA now hopes to get off with a \$9,252.76 loss. How this would be accomplished was not disclosed. However, it was indicated that E. K. Fernandez is not receptive to assuming part of the loss.

The Aqua Parade, promoted by the HGEA several months ago, was brought here by E. K. Fernandez. It failed to make money, according to Mr. Kendall, because the members did not get out to sell tickets and the weather was incredibly bad, with eight days of rain.

Negro, Nisei Win Membership In L. A. Bar Assn.

After a half-century of lily-white membership, the Los Angeles Bar Association gave in to pressure to admit a Negro and a Nisei lawyer to membership.

By a two-to-one vote the membership amended the organization by-laws.

The Negro lawyer, Loren Miller, carried the fight to open the bar association to all lawyers, with Daniel G. Marshall. The successful fight resulted in John Also becoming eligible for membership.

Capitalize On Communism

New formula for success today is: Follow the C. P. line; Get into a stew with the Party boys, And in a huff, resign! Then you can be a Prof. and Ed., Or play a Broadway lead. You've been a Communist; that's all

The background you will need. One time, the magic words were "pluck"

And "ingenuity"; Today, "I was a Communist" Spells "Open Sesame!"

—Wall Street Journal Nov. 3, 1949.

Navy Helps Widow Collect Debt From Consul Quitoriano

Because the widow of a former U. S. navy chief petty officer ran into difficulty in collecting a loan of \$1,000 from Philippines Consul Aurelio Quitoriano, naval authorities stepped into the picture, Mrs. Felicia Maano, the widow, informed the RECORD.

Mrs. Maano first went to Philippines Consul General Manuel Alzate to get his assistance. At that time, she said, Mr. Alzate asked her to wait awhile before going to the naval authorities for assistance. Action by the consulate took time, therefore she went to the 14th Naval Base with her problem.

When Consul Quitoriano was contacted by the navy, Mrs. Maano said, he became angry at her.

"But he paid me \$500, and is coming through later this month with the other \$500," she said.

Mr. Quitoriano borrowed the \$1,000 late last year when he made a trip to the Philippines during the inauguration of President Elpidio Quirino. Mrs. Maano said that although Mr. Quitoriano was not happy when she asked him to sign a receipt for the loan, she says that helped her in collecting the money.

Mrs. Woodhull Warned by D.P.I., Dr. Loper Says

Kuhio School, according to some parents, has no unit of the Parent-Teachers Association because the principal, Mrs. Deborah Woodhull, has steadfastly opposed its installation.

Dr. Harold Loper, superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, confirms the dissatisfied parents and says he has warned Mrs. Woodhull that she "would have to take the consequences" of her opposition, since the DPI's policy is to encourage the installation of the PTA in all schools.

Mrs. Woodhull says she'd rather not talk about it now, but that everything's settled and anyone who's still trying to bring up the subject is "being really vicious."

The parents who have wanted a PTA unit and still want one, say that they're afraid of being quoted for fear Mrs. Woodhull might get their children removed from the school, or at least make them uncomfortable if they remain.

Mrs. Woodhull says: "There was some friction that came from the Moiliili Center, but it's all settled now. We're highly organized and the parents are satisfied and the Parent-Teachers

(more on page 5)

Vets Resent V. Holt's Words; Enroll More Palama Demos

If there was any undue disturbance at the election of officers in the 28th of the 5th at the Palama Settlement, it was Mrs. Victoria Holt who made it, not the new members, an active precinct member told the RECORD.

"We didn't make noise and act like rowdies, the way she says, and we certainly didn't interrupt the prayer," he said. "It was in Hawaiian, but we knew it was a prayer and we were quiet until they finished."

Many Vets Present

There was legitimate controversy, says the member, when Mrs. Holt refused to acknowledge the right of more than 27 new members to vote in the precinct election, even though they showed her their cards. Among the group were more than 10 veterans of World War II, including Elton Sakamoto, assistant C-C prosecutor.

"One of those ladies called us 'Reds' and 'Communists,'" said one, "and I don't know why. We were just standing up for our rights. Is that how you get called a 'Red'?"

When Mrs. Holt nominated her-

self, the veterans questioned the legality of her act. When she refused to allow participation of people they felt were legitimate members, this spokesman said, another meeting was held by them in the same place, immediately after Mrs. Holt had gone.

Officers elected included; President, James Yamasaki; vice president, Thomas Evesu; secretary, Takashi Ono; treasurer, Nathan T. Yamamoto; county committeeman, Elton Sakamoto; county committeewoman, Severina Chang; delegates, Nathan T. Yamamoto, Elton Sakamoto and Sadao Hadani.

Oka Not Present

What part was played by Wilfred Oka, denounced by Mrs. Holt as being responsible for the whole thing?

"He wasn't anywhere around," said a veteran. "Those statements of Mrs. Holt's in the paper burned us up at first, but I guess they were pretty good after all. So many people got interested, they're all signing up as Democrats so they can come to the next meeting and see the excitement. I've signed up so many new members, I don't have any cards left."

Llanos' \$300,000 Pledge Big Letdown to Filipinos

Alejandro Llanos, flasher of a million dollars in bogus checks, who has clipped local Filipinos for untold thousands once had the former Philippines consul general, Modesto Farolan, "completely fooled," the RECORD was informed this week.

Llanos, according to a reliable source, promised Farolan \$300,000 in 1948 when the Filipino Memorial Foundation was raising money to buy the Schuman Building in downtown Honolulu for its headquarters. Tentative plans called for locating the consulate in the building.

West Coast Junkie

Shortly after the pledge Llanos left with a party of 18 for the West Coast, where, he informed key members of the Foundation, he had the money. The trip turned out to be merely a junkie, for there was no money in Mainland banks to be drawn out. Llanos and his party returned to Hawaii, as he and his key associates said there was some mixup and the money was in the islands.

Consul General Farolan threw

a party to "consumate the \$300,000 deal," not knowing Llanos' trip to the Mainland had been fruitless. Previously he had asked Llanos how he wanted the receipt for the \$300,000 to read. Llanos said the money should be placed in stock investment in the Filipino Memorial Foundation.

At the party Llanos was received as a public-spirited man and the receipt, the reliable source said, was all typed out, ready for the signature.

Llanos then informed Farolan that he did not have the money. Farolan was "deeply disappointed" not only at Llanos but at Anastacio Palafox, young University of Hawaii instructor, who worked closely with Llanos at that time.

How the purchase of the Schuman building fell through is known only to a small group of men, although there has been wide speculation in the Filipino community as to why the purchase never materialized. The Foundation later raised money to buy the present building at 2433 Nuuanu Ave.

## Battle For Constitutional Rights

White supremacists in the South who had violated the 14th Amendment all these years, faced a new challenge last week as oral argument began before the U. S. Supreme Court. The Southerners felt a strong pressure for democratic processes affecting 15 million Negroes, and resented this.

**WHEN KU KLUX KLAN** terrorism and lynching had failed to keep down Negroes, Southern racists had made small concessions as tactical moves for the moment. Such a move was the "separate but equal facilities" for Negroes which came up before the highest court for a constitutional test.

In all three cases, the briefs argued that under the 14th Amendment, segregated facilities cannot be legal because they are never equal. The cases, for which ruling is expected in May or June, involve:

● Elmer Henderson—who was denied dining car service on a Southern Railway train in 1942 while on official government business for the wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission. The company claimed it offered separate but equal dining facilities, but Henderson did not get service because the segregated system broke down on a crowded train. Since then the railroads claim they have improved their segregated services.

● Herman M. Sweatt—who in 1946 sought admission to the University of Texas law school, the only state law school in Texas, but was excluded solely for his color. The state later set up a small jim crow law school to accommodate Negro applicants, but Sweatt declared from the start that under the Constitution, he would insist on his right to attend the regular state law school.

● G. W. McLaurin—who in 1948 sought admission to the University of Oklahoma graduate school, and has won the technical right to attend the school but was forced to listen to lectures from an anteroom separate from other students.

**LABOR AND LIBERAL** groups filed supporting briefs, and these proponents of civil rights for all Americans hope the court will issue a broad ruling tending to knock out

the whole concept of separate but equal facilities. But it was seen possible the highest bench may rule narrowly that the plaintiffs were not given the equal treatment due them and may declare they were denied their rights only to that extent.

## Haunted

For three days, Jeanette Brown, an RCA worker at Lancaster, Pa., kept quiet, afraid to open her mouth, afraid to be seen talking to co-workers.

"REMEMBER, you'll go back to your work place and you won't talk to anybody about this, because you are being watched," she had been told.

Frightened, Miss Brown had cried as the FBI man, a Mr. Cullen, said: "The only people who know about this are myself, Mr. Schick (company personnel director) and you." If she did otherwise, Cullen threatened, "so much would be going on in the next 24 hours that somebody would be going to the crazy house."

The feeling of being haunted constantly, however, nearly drove the woman worker insane and she went to her union (United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—unaffiliated) to report how the FBI man and the company personnel director attempted to force her into becoming a labor spy.

On March 10, Miss Brown had been called off the job by her foreman and led into a company office where she was confronted by an FBI agent who flashed his identification card. The agent asked her a series of personal questions about herself, other members of the union and meetings. She declined to answer.

**SAID THE FBI man:** "They are cracking down on unions now. We are after the guy who says 'strike, strike, strike.'"

Then he probed her political leanings, and asked if she had been told to vote for Henry A. Wallace, third party presidential candidate in 1948.

To this she had replied: No one had ever told her how to vote.

The grilling went on, with the woman

worker becoming more frightened and giving the agent no cooperation, so that he began threatening her to hush-hush the whole interview.

**AS SOON AS** the union learned about the incident it blasted the company which had been "caught in an attempt at revival of the labor spy racket, this time with a local representative of the FBI playing the role formerly played by the Pinkertons."

A union delegation forced an admission from the RCA management that it had cooperated with the FBI man, providing him with Miss Brown's personnel records. The company agreed to union demands that it would inform all its employees that they have the right to refuse to enter into FBI examination, and that they have the right to union or other representation at such grillings.

## Bipartisan Teamwork

John Foster Dulles, who blasted the administration's program as "statism" and called Truman's Fair Deal harsh names during his unsuccessful senatorial race in New York last year against Herbert Lehman, Democrat, was invited back into the bipartisan team as advisor to the State Department.

**THE APPOINTMENT** of Dulles was expected to quiet down the GOP attacks against Secretary of State Dean Acheson, whom certain Republicans want removed. Acheson got blamed for the situation in China and his staff became the target of "disloyalty" smears.

While the likes of Senator Joseph McCarthy ranted and raved, and smear victims like Owen Lattimore demanded that the charge of disloyalty be made without the cloak of Congressional immunity, bipartisan leaders tried to patch up differences in the team caused to a large extent by the tough going of the cold war. McCarthy, who had called Lattimore a Communist and a top Soviet spy in the U. S.,

dodged making the same charge in public where he could be sued by Lattimore.

**AS HE ACCEPTED** Truman's appointment, Dulles, who had previously been advisor to Secretary Marshall and who would have been secretary of state if Tom Dewey had been elected president, commented: "It is time to rally from a frustrating confusion that has its roots in the mistakes of the past rather than the circumstances of the present."

With the top GOP foreign policy strategist back in the fold, bipartisan teamwork in the cold war seemed in good shape and for the moment at least, Acheson was safe in his position.

## ADA Convention

While there was no doubt that the Americans for Democratic Action would work closely with the Democratic Party, the organization startled professional politicians in Washington last week as it adopted a plank at its convention saying "ADA reaffirms its political and organizational independence" and promising endorsement to candidates of any party who follow ADA principles.

**LAST YEAR** the ADA issued a statement which said "cooperation with the Fair Deal elements of the Democratic Party affords the best opportunity on the national level."

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), outgoing national chairman of the political group, strongly advocated alignment with Fair Deal Democrats.

Humphrey was replaced by former Attorney General Francis Biddle. Among board members elected with Biddle were labor leaders President Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers (CIO), CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) and President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL).

**THE CONVENTION** which maintained political independence at the same time attacked the third party idea—at various times proposed by many ADAers—as being harmful to liberal chances now.

## For Peace

Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, president of the UN general assembly, viewed the tense world situation and in his office high up in the Empire State Building, commented to a newspaperman that the differences between the U. S. and the Soviet Union are "not insoluble."

**HIS SUGGESTION:** "We must stop the armaments race, which is based on fear and suspicion. Once that is done, we can end the cold war and have a real peace."

He placed his hope in the UN, said it was just beginning and added: "Let the world give us a chance."

## Rhee Listens

The South Korean government was like a bad boy whipped back into line, but despite all the scolding she had created a mess that no one expected she could straighten out by herself.

**TO THE WORLD** the authorities argued that inflation was not threatening the nation. And this was repeated loudly as the officials kept one eye glued to ECA help from the U. S.

Last week, the State Department, in harsh language, told President Syngman Rhee's government to put its financial house in order. If this was not done, the harsh note warned, ECA assistance may be cut.

Michael J. McDermott, State Department spokesman, explained—in view of the harsh note—that, this was no ultimatum. A friendly nation, it was observed however, almost never gets such a blast from the government.

All the explaining by the South Korean government that conditions within its borders weren't as bad as pictured, were

swept aside. Washington bluntly said that because of the terrible situation, it will recall U. S. Ambassador John Muccio for consultation.

**PRESIDENT RHEE** had hoped conditions would improve with U. S. help, so he had postponed the elections to November. Last week, as the U. S. note told him to hold the elections in May as originally planned, he announced that he had changed his mind and said elections will be held in May.

## Wheat For China

As Sen. William Knowland (R., Calif.) proposed that wheat be sent to areas of China under the Peking government, people closely interested in the Far East examined the senator's statement. Only last year, as the member of Congress from California made a trip to the Orient, he was in favor of a strong U. S. position against the new government, and all-out support for Chiang Kai-shek's government on Formosa.

**SECRETARY OF STATE Acheson** said he had been consulting with Sen. Knowland on the shipment of wheat to famine-stricken areas of China and indicated that present relations between the U. S. and the Peking government for the moment, practically ruled out such shipment.

There were some who saw the Knowland proposal as a move to "dump" wheat on China. Only recently, newspaper correspondents from Japan, like Keyes Beech, reported that the Japanese were not hap-

py about the dumping of U. S. wheat on Japan.

There were various reports on the famine in China and Chiang's representatives in the U. S. painted the worst picture, saying that 50 million people were suffering from food shortage. Famine in China has been recurrent over the years and some of the worst ones took place under Chiang's regime, with the frightful condition aggravated by government graft and corruption.

**WHILE FAMINE** in China made headlines abroad, an interesting bit of news was reported from Peking, indicating that the food situation in the country ravaged by more than 20 years of war, was not as acute as the Kuomintang said it was.

Said the Kwangming Daily, organ of the China Democratic League: The Chinese People's Republic has in stock 4½ million tons of grain, enough to supply seven cities the size of Shanghai for a whole year.

**THE NEWSPAPER** pointed out that the grain is clear surplus after supplying the army and maintaining market supplies, and is stored along railway lines "and can be used to supply other areas at any time."

The report in sharp contradiction to Kuomintang statements, said: "There is really no food supply problem this year," explained over one million tons of grain will flow south of the Great Wall of Manchuria.

There was however, indication of transportation difficulties. Said the Kwangming Daily: "With the resumption of traffic on the Kiangsi-Cheking and Hankow-

Canton railways, grain surpluses in Kiangsi and Hunan can be transported to other places." The question was: How extensive was the damage done to the railways during the civil war, and how soon can they be repaired to give relief to areas suffering from grain shortage?

## Sultan Jailed

The chatter of machine guns broke the early morning quietude in Makassar, Indonesia, one day last week as East Indonesian state police and Indonesian soldiers of the former Dutch army took over strategic positions in a surprise coup that lasted for 45 minutes. For less than an hour the government garrison was overwhelmed and the harbor and radio station were in the hands of the forces that attempted to overthrow the newly organized United States of Indonesia.

**THE GOVERNMENT**, which was caught flat-footed at Makassar, Celebes, which is the capital city of the state of East Indonesia, had, only a few hours prior to the revolt, arrested Sultan Hamid for being the strategist of a revolt last January. The 37-year-old sultan is president of the state of West Borneo and a cabinet member of the central government.

Whether the sultan was behind the new revolt was not known, but the reasons behind the uprisings on Celebes and West Java were similar.

The January uprising, led by Capt. R. P. P. Westerling, opposed concentration of strong powers in the central government. In Celebes, the dissatisfied soldiers and state police were used also by powerful local interests to fight against a strong central government.

## World Summary

# Demos Disclaim Kageyama; Say Action Hurt Statehood

Shortly after the board of supervisors formally asked Supervisor Richard M. Kageyama to resign, the Territorial Democratic Central Committee late Tuesday passed a resolution which disclaimed him as a member of the party and sharply rebuked him for "playing a devious game and consciously endangering the cause of statehood."

These actions came a day after Kageyama testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee under oath that he was a Communist Party member for nine months in 1947 and a week after he took his seat as a delegate to the statehood convention, after swearing, also under oath, that he was not a Communist and has not been a member of the Communist Party for the five years preceding.

### Discredited Statehood

The resolution which said Kageyama had "relinquished" his Democratic Party membership when he signed a Communist Party card in 1947, also said that "the central committee views with regret the fact that a man publicly accepted as a Democrat has served to discredit the cause of statehood of which the Democratic party has been the foremost supporter."

Supervisor Ernest Heen and

Rep. Charles Kauhane tried to quash the resolution, saying that if Kageyama was not a Democratic action against him was not necessary.

Rep. Mitsuyuki Kido pointed out that Kageyama had run for office under the banner of the Democratic Party.

Heen objected to a phrase in the resolution that mentioned "plea for clemency" for Kageyama. Noland said this part was inserted after Congressman Francis E. Walter, chairman of the present Un-American Activities Committee hearing, said the Central Committee should not take punitive action against Kageyama "for rendering a great service to the country."

Kageyama barely missed being labelled a "renegade" which word was struck out by suggestion of Rep. Earl Neilson.

Gorman Noland and Dr. Ernest Mural said that the Congressional hearing on un-American activities was timed with the statehood convention and that Kageyama, in running for delegate to the convention when he knew he would be testifying as an ex-Communist, had damaged the cause for statehood.

The resolution passed by the Democratic Central Committee, said in part:

"It is not an act of courage for a Democrat to betray his party, his colleagues and his electorate. Such action can only earn distrust and condemnation."

"It appears inconceivable to the central committee that Mr. Kageyama did not fully understand the disastrous effects upon the cause of statehood any disclosure that a Communist or ex-Communist was a delegate to the constitutional convention."

The resolution went on to say that Kageyama had committed perjury twice and that the committee "recalls with regret that the governor of Hawaii last year stated he knew of the existence of a Communist in the city hall, yet he would not name the individual so that the administration of the city could take appropriate action."

### Aided Statehood Foes

Noland indicated that Kageyama was advised to run for the constitutional convention by officials in high places, and ran in "cooperation with anti-statehood forces."

Kauhane tried to amend the resolution so that all Democrats mentioned by Kageyama as Communists would be taken up by the committee in the same manner. Several members of the committee objected, on the grounds that mere mentioning did not constitute Communist Party membership. This motion was offered to Kauhane in written form by Deputy Attorney General Maurice Sapientza who was an observer at the meeting.

# Unemployment Still Critical In 43 Areas

WASHINGTON (FP)—Although there have been some minor improvements in the job picture, 43 industrial areas still have 12 per cent or more of their workers on the streets looking for work, the Labor Department bureau of employment security announced April 6.

Based on figures gathered at the end of February, the national picture showed two places, Altoona, Pa. and Fall River, Mass., improved enough between January and February to be removed from the list of critical, or E areas. But Portsmouth and Marietta, O., were added to the E area list, to

# Ackerman's Move To Endorse Gov. At 1st of 5th Fails

The attempt to get precinct club endorsements of Governor Stainback for his reappointment in the next few months was pushed in the 1st precinct of the 5th district by no less than Attorney General Walter Ackerman, Jr., David Trask, Jr., told the RECORD.

During the election of officers last week at the precinct club, Mr. Ackerman introduced a resolution endorsing Governor Stainback "for governor and as a Democrat."

David Trask, Jr., moved to table the endorsement and this found no second. Rep. James Trask moved to leave the matter to the end of the meeting.

### To Hold Special Meeting

"The attorney general asked my brother Arthur (recently elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention) to second the motion," Trask, Jr., said, "when the motion came up again."

Mr. Ackerman, according to Mr. Trask, asked that the second part of the resolution be endorsed "since he must have realized we wouldn't endorse the governor."

The precinct club finally moved to hold a special meeting on April 27 to discuss the resolution.

Mr. Trask said that there may be others interested in the governorship and he felt it is proper to "go along with the majority at the Democratic Party convention and not go there instructed to support one man."

"Interesting," he continued, "Mr. Ackerman began attending Democratic Party meetings only very recently after living in the district all these years. He attended one meeting, then called a meeting at his house, a sort of caucus, and we did not attend."

By "we," he said he meant the Trasks.

"At last week's meeting, the attorney general told the precinct he had joined the party 10 years ago. We had no record. We took his word," Mr. Trask said.

# Will Fight Case, Say 12 Arrested Easter Morning

"You would think," says Alfred John Dias, "they'd lay off private homes on Easter morning."

But "they," meaning the vice squad, didn't, and Dias with 11 others, was charged with being present at a gambling game at 2165 Tantalus Drive. Dias says there was an encounter between Angelo Vicari, the host, and Sgt. Joe Jones when the police, led by Jones, entered.

"No one went up there to play cards," says Dias. "It was just a party and everyone was celebrating Easter."

Regardless of that, he says, Jones entered with two other officers and when Vicari expressed doubt that he was a policeman, blows were exchanged.

"They took away tables and chairs," Dias says, "but if they got any cards, I didn't see them. They didn't get any money, either. I don't see how they can say there was gambling without the money."

Vicari, Dias and the others have decided to fight the case, especially in view of a decision by Judge Carrick Buck, given more than a year ago, that the "present-at-gambling" law is unconstitutional.

keep the total the same as a month before.

The federal government's program to route government contracts to the places where jobs are in bad shape has been generally recognized by labor spokesmen here as insufficient to make much of an inroad on the unemployment problem.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

# Tokunaga's Contempt Citation

On March 30, Judge Clifton P. Tracy in Police Court heard Wesley H. Rickard, assistant general manager of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. refuse to testify even that he works for the OR&L on the grounds that an answer to such a question might tend to incriminate him. Judge Tracy did nothing except allow Mr. Rickard to be dismissed as a witness.

On April 12, Ralph Tokunaga, a member of the ILWU, refused on the same grounds to answer questions pertaining to the Communist Party. The members of the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee, before whom Tokunaga appeared, voted unanimously to recommend that Tokunaga be cited for contempt of the Congress of the United States.

In both cases, one principle involved was the same—that contained in the fifth amendment to the Constitution which guarantees that no one can be required to testify against himself.

The other elements, however, were vastly different. In the OR&L case, Mr. Rickard's company stood, if it lost, to pay a fine of perhaps \$25 for hauling beer illegally in a taxicab.

Ralph Tokunaga, standing on the same constitutional grounds in a matter that involved his own personal freedom, drew the most severe action the Committee could take.

But what was he to answer? Suppose he answered "yes" to the Committee's inevitable question of Communist Party membership. Then he stood in danger of conviction under the Smith Act which makes association with any ideas labeled "subversive" by the Committee or the attorney general a crime.

Suppose he answered "no."

Harold Christoffel, former president of the Allis-Chalmers local of the United Auto Workers Union, answered "no" to the House Labor Committee and he was later convicted of perjury on the basis of that answer. Such a conviction, like that of Bridges, is an indication of the political terror in our country today—so great that government employes are smeared and fired on the flimsiest of evidence.

It is true that the current Un-American Activities Committee does not conduct itself in the bullying, brow-beating manner of Parnell Thomas—or at least, it has not yet done so. But its action against Tokunaga indicates that it may be every bit as vindictive against individuals as any committee since Martin Dies.

But as Tokunaga awaits the action of the U.S. Attorney to whom the Committee made its recommendation, Mr. Rickard of the OR&L continues about his tasks in behalf of a company reputedly a part of a financial empire larger than any one of the Big Five. Tokunaga, as we said, is a member of the ILWU.

Ralph Tokunaga, it seems, doesn't have as strong Constitutional rights as Wesley Rickard.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### Automobile Repairs

Police Testing Station No. 37  
**J. K. Wong Garage**  
 55 N. KUKUI STREET  
 GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING  
 Phone 57168

### Liquor Stores

**Corner Liquor Store**  
 Complete lines of popular  
 Beer—Wines—Liquors  
 WILFRED M. OKA  
 Manager  
 1042 Bethel St. Tel. 54815

**A \$1.75 AD THIS SIZE WILL**

- Win New Customers
- Remind Old Customers

### REAL ESTATE

For Your Value in Real Estate consult  
**LEWIS K. YOGI—Broker**  
 Bus. Phone 87511  
 Res. Phone 824183

### Termite Treating

**Allied Termite and Contracting Co.**  
 Free Estimate, Guaranteed Workmanship, Reasonable Price.  
 PHONE 98523

### FLOWER SHOP

Remember with flowers...  
**KODANI FLORIST**  
 307 Keawe St.  
 Phone 4658  
 Hilo, Hawaii

# Party Elections Show Demo Trend Against Stainback

A strong trend against the re-appointment of Governor Stainback was seen in Democratic Party elections throughout the islands, local party spokesmen say, and they express little doubt that the convention, to be held the 30th of this month, will go on record against the governor.

Although some Central Committees known to be pro-Stainback were elected on Hawaii, one local official said: "There are only two delegates to the convention from the whole island we think might vote for the governor."

Maui, where Stainback went on Democratic election day, had reported an anti-Stainback majority to headquarters here. Kauai, was reported as going almost as far in repudiating the governor of Hawaii. Some have said the anti-Stainback representation from Kauai may be as high as 90 per cent.

In Honolulu's 5th district, the anti-Stainback group was reported at close to 75 per cent, and something close to 60 per cent in the 4th district, where Stainback appears to have his strongest backers.

The trend against the governor was accentuated by his own precinct members in the 21st of the 4th, who passed a resolution, introduced by Joseph Petrowski, Sr., condemning Stainback and asking that he not be reappointed. Three other similar resolutions were passed by other clubs in Honolulu.

In the 37th of the 4th, long known as a Stainback stronghold, Attorney Edward Berman, called a Stainback man, failed by a vote to beat Edward Brenner, county committeeman, who has often expressed anti-Stainback views.

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## Gadabout

**BILL TAYLOR**, the guide at the Royal Mausoleum, who tells tourists Hawaii shouldn't have statehood because that would be like "turning it over to the Japanese," owes his job to the Dillinghams, who got it for him as a reward for his faithful years of service with OR&L. That's according to his own account. Wonder what he'll tell the five congressmen when they visit the mausoleum?

A CLOSE observer of both politics and the dailies, opined last week that both the "Tiser and the S-B are all too ready to write Johnny Wilson off as, if not too old, then too ill to run again. What they don't understand is, says the observer, Wilson's only saving his energy at the moment for a campaign that will carry him into office again if he needs to make it.

**THE PRO-WILSON**, anti-Stainback faction, which has held the balance of power often in the 10th of the 4th, lost in the precinct election, as ex-President W. K. Bassett said, "right down the line," but before it was all over they got in one swing which exposed the Richard K. Kimball faction as being anything but "pro-Truman" as it claimed. When someone introduced a resolution not only backing Truman's Fair Deal program, but itemizing its parts—FEPC, repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and national health insurance—the Kimballites began to wince. Then one got up and protested that SHE wasn't going on record as favoring national health insurance. Kinjle Kimball leaped into the breach with an "amendment" which wound up as a new resolution, endorsing the national administration, but not looking too closely to see what it stands for.

"I THOUGHT," said a young woman of the 18th of the 4th, "there was something wrong with Kageyama. I thought he was sick. He looked sick, and he didn't say a word most of the evening."

**THE REACTION** to Supervisor Richard Kageyama's startling confession Monday was indicative of human thinking about such matters. At the first recess, in the middle of Kageyama's testimony, one member of the governor's un-American Activities Committee was heard to say to another: "I want to hear him justify his taking of the loyalty oath."

**WHEN GRANDIOSE** plans for Waikiki are next mentioned, it would be well to look into them carefully. For instance, there is a project afoot, backed by Kinjle Kimball's Waikiki Improvement Association, to encourage local people to use other beaches besides those at Waikiki, so as to leave those free for tourists who won't be here long and ought to get such convenience as is possible. That sounds fair if you put it that way. But in private, Kimball has put it that Orientals should be lured away because they play ball and generally make themselves unpopular with the tourists—one supposes, by being Oriental. There's a world of difference between the two ideas.

**FAT CATS** on Kahala Drive, those who lease residential land from the Bishop Estate, are squawking as loudly as the evicted pig-raisers, according to report, and on almost the same basis. As the leases expire, it seems, the rentals are going up something terrific, and it's said the residents are being forced to buy their own expensive homes back—under the clause that says improvements revert to the land-owners. One, at least, has refused to go for the scheme and is giving up, at the loss of the price of the large home he built. Some of the places are being sold fee simple, it is said, but only on long-term rates which al-

low the land-owners to evict the residents and give their money back if they should prove "undesirable." That all goes with the subdivision of the Bishop Estate and the removal of the pig-raisers—all calculated to raise land values. When the pig-farmers find out what happened to the fat cats, they'll probably laugh so loud you can hear them from Koko Head to Kahala.

**ON THE LURLINE**, the MC&S crew just voted through a plan to give work to members on the beach. It's called the "three-in-one" plan. According to it, each crew member will take a rest after three trips and let a man on the beach work one trip. By staggering the share-the-work plan, the union men thus expect to give work to 250 of their jobless union brothers per month.

The vote was unanimous, and in another unanimous vote, the crew passed a resolution condemning the Mundi-Nixon Bill.

**COMPLETE AGREEMENT** was in evidence in the 38th of the 4th when two meetings were held to elect officers of the Democratic precinct club and both elected the same persons. It happened when the club president, David Ho, asked permission to hold his meeting a night earlier because he had to go on duty at his fire station job the night of April 6. He was re-elected at that meeting and he was elected again the next night, in absentia, when the club members, feeling the first meeting might not be legal, got together and did it all over again. Constantine Samson, ILWU union official, was elected county committeeman, too, and all the other officers were confirmed by the second meeting—if they needed it.

**THE "YOUNG BOYS"** who, according to Mrs. Fanny Naone's newspaper comment, came into the 20th of the 4th and began electing each other to office, now don't know whether to be flattered or angry.

"None of us is under thirty," said one who decided to be indignant.

**BEHIND THE** suspension of Capt. Alfred Harper, say some sources, lies the story of a feud between the captain and Chief Dan Liu—though the suspension, itself, was lenient as a penalty. Harper's support among the police is said to be almost as great as that of Liu—also his support on the police commission.

**MEN WHO SHOULD** be witnesses in the Melemai case (in which Officer William Melemai is charged with assault and battery against Ray Maruko) are not going to testify, at least as fully as they might, they have said, because they fear reprisals. The city-county prosecutor's office, which has pushed the Melemai case energetically, may have something to say about that.

## Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 3)

then it was John Rankin of Mississippi and now John Wood of Georgia. In between, it was J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, but was that any improvement?

We should have a committee with a program for investigating all forms of un-American activities (and when that happens I will be happy to cooperate in every way I know) or else it should be abolished. Anything else is a travesty on democracy.

Three hundred fifty thousand Japanese live in Brazil, mostly in Sao Paulo. The majority are engaged in coffee and cotton growing.

Lama Hawaii, according to Thurun's annual, was the first newspaper published in the Pacific area.

## 'New Look' Probe Shows Publicity As Main Interest

(from page 1)

that next day, he spent some time trying to get Izuoka to say the Communists never backed any other Republican, and that they did not approve of the Republican Party platform and principles. When he did not succeed in either attempt, the Democrats among the Congressmen chuckled, Chairman Walter chided Velde gently, and the young Congressman retired in red-faced confusion.

There was more of Izuoka's testimony that had the Congressmen eyeing him carefully. He spoke of working as a longshoreman for 48-hour hitches without sleep and at poor pay, and he told how the sugar companies had eventually made it clear that he would never get a job with them because of his militant union activity.

A stab by ambitious young Rep. Velde about Harry Bridges brought out the statement that the only time Izuoka ever met Bridges, the ILWU president was telling a local in an informal union meeting to call off a strike because it was called on wrong issues.

Names were what the committee wanted—"cumulative evidence," as Rep. Walter put it, shortly after his arrival Sunday, so Tavener pressed Izuoka for them and they came forth without difficulty. "Don't go into detail," Tavener told Izuoka once. "What we want principally is names."

The fact that the names had nearly all been mentioned the day before and the fact that they were printed in Izuoka's pamphlet, published more than two years ago, made no difference. They were all broadcast again out to the armory's front entrance. That was a part of achieving the "informed public opinion."

But there was an occasional difference. When Izuoka seemed about to suggest that Attorney Edward Berman had been a Communist, Tavener asked sternly: "Was he recruited into the party according to your own personal knowledge?" "No," answered Izuoka.

"Enemies of Our Country"

During a closing statement, Izuoka blamed the employers for remaining silent when the ILWU called his pamphlet "lies" and accused him of being the tool of the Big Five. He said the employers are glad to do business with Communists because "when the party line is right," they can do business, and "when the party line is left," they can raise the "Red" scare as an excuse for suppressing the workers. Such employers, Izuoka said, "are the enemies of our country."

It was just before this statement that Rep. Morgan Moulder (D., Mo.) was moved to reflect aloud that, according to Izuoka's estimate, there might be 117 Communists among 30,000 members of the ILWU, and fewer in Hawaii in proportion to the population than in many Mainland localities.

William K. Kamaka, his brother, Joseph Kamaka, and Emil Muller were further witnesses as the committee's drive for more names continued. Since the three are former ILWU members, also former Maldonado scabs, most of the names they mentioned were ILWU names.

Of the three, William Kamaka, called first, was most entertaining and least coherent.

Speaking between long pauses, Kamaka actually once made this statement: "At the meeting he attended, not knowing it was a Communist Party meeting, I knew it was a Communist meeting."

Tavener and the Congressmen frequently mistook Kamaka's pauses for complete statements, which was not much wonder, and Rep. Walter finally recessed the

## Labor Roundup

## LABOR PEACE BROKEN

The much vaunted labor peace front of 1950—predicted in glowing words by employers the first of the year—was pierced this week on the islands of Hawaii and Maui—and because of their "bad faith" actions, according to union sources.

Seven hundred workers at Kohala Sugar Co., a favorite of the "broom brigades" during the longshore strike, refused to work when the company cut out the 15-minute breakfast period after the commencement of operations in the early morning hours.

Over 600 workers at Hakalau Plantation remained away from their jobs in protest to the layoff of 15 employees.

On Maui, over a dozen workers in the lumber yard at Maui Dry Goods struck the company following unsuccessful negotiations for a 10-cent increase in wage rates.

The union claims that the two Big Island plantations broke faith with assurances given during negotiations that there would be no cutbacks and that the contract would be interpreted in good faith.

Kohala workers for years have been following the practice of taking 15 minutes for breakfast after having worked for a few hours in the early morning hours.

Fifteen workers at Hakalau were laid off in a supposed financial cutback and the overwhelming majority of their fellow employees refused to work in protest to company action.

Both companies have alleged violation of the contract by the ILWU local, and have indicated they will not negotiate until the workers return to their jobs.

At the time of this writing, employees at both plantations had not yet returned to work.

## STAINBACK IN DAIRY NEGOTIATIONS

In an attempt to find a solution to the Dairyworkers-Dairymen's Association dispute, Governor Stainback was to have met with union and company representatives yesterday at 2 o'clock.

Meanwhile, a stalemate continues to exist in current negotiations for a contract.

At present, the union appears to favor the appointment of a fact-finding board, having side-stepped the arbitration issue when it and the company failed to get together on who should be the arbitrator—local or Mainland man. The latter is favored by the union.

The union is seeking a wage increase and a shorter work week.

## WITCH HUNT IN PARADISE

Sidney Roger, well-known San Francisco radio commentator now handling the Un-American hearings for the ILWU over its nightly radio program, last night reiterated his Monday night charge that the ILWU is a major target of the hearings.

Citing the fact that committee questions were pointedly designed to bring out any name connected with the ILWU, Roger commented that the witch hunt has come to Paradise.

Roger, who has come to the islands on a vacation, likened some of the "friendly" witnesses and their testimony to what he had seen and heard in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt trial in San Francisco.

## ILWU Women's Aux. Expresses Confidence In Union Leadership

Expressing "full confidence in and support to the ILWU officers and members and our Auxiliary members who are smeared and attacked by this infamous committee," the ILWU Women's Auxiliary, Local 20, of Honolulu, went on record condemning the present hearings being conducted by the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee in Hawaii.

The resolution, passed at a meeting April 11, declares: "Whereas the Committee's investigations are for the purpose of smearing and destroying the ILWU."

The Committee, says the resolution, "is also harming the cause of statehood by conducting its hearings at the present time," and it further says "the Committee violates the democratic rights guaranteed all individuals under the Constitution of the United States."

The resolution while Kamaka had a phrase still incomplete.

After two days of "friendly witnesses," the hearings had produced nothing more suggestive of the "Red Pearl Harbor" and the "Red gangsters" of Rep. Walter's opening statement than an incident told by Izuoka in which he and two others he called Communists went out to Koko Head to dig up and burn some books. And that story was old to everyone, except the Congressmen.

## Venezuelans Oppose Control Of Country By U. S. Oil Interests

**MEXICO CITY (ALN)**—The Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) has called on "the democratic and anti-imperialist forces in Venezuela to unite with the workers, to defend national interests threatened by the oil companies."

In an open letter released here, the CTAL warned that the Venezuelan dictatorship, installed with the backing of U. S. oil interests, is being pressured for more concessions.

The oil companies are seeking government consent to freeze wages, fire workers and to reduce production, at least temporarily. In addition, they are asking for tax concessions.

The CTAL pointed out: "It was by means of the powerful, united action by the people and the government that Mexico was able to expropriate the oil companies and hand over to the people one of its most important sources of wealth. . . . Today, Mexican oil is serving national economic interests, and despite imperialist pressure, the industry flourishes."

Federal, state and local benefits to old people in 1950 will total \$2,735,000,000. This includes old age insurance, old age assistance, railroad retirement and civil service retirement plans.

WASHINGTON PATTERN

By ALDEN TODD Federated Press

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CAN FIRE YOU

A bill now pending in Congress would give the attorney general power to fire almost any industrial worker in the country.

That may sound lurid, but it is not lurid enough. The strange fact is that the attorney general is already exercising the power, without a law.

The bill was introduced by Chairman John Wood of the House un-American activities committee. It is part of the messy package of fascist proposals wrapped together under the general name of the Mundt-Nixon bills.

Wood Bill Hit By Labor Spokesman

CIO lawyer Thomas Harris testified recently against Mundt-Nixon and also specifically against the Wood bill. Like all other labor spokesmen before him, Harris was against the bills. He was sharp and convincing.

Harris pointed out that the Wood bill would make it a crime for anyone to hold a government job if he belonged to any organization named by the attorney general as subversive. Furthermore, Harris showed, the bill would spread its effects throughout industry. No one belonging to a so-called communist front or subversive organization could work in a plant on a national security contract job.

Able as Harris' presentation was, it left something out. While the Wood bill was still only in the talk stage, two industrial workers were in another part of the city trying to defend their jobs from the attorney general's action.

The two workers appeared before the Industrial Employment Review Board in the Pentagon building, citadel of the big brass. Here is how they came to be there:

Attorney General's List Used

During the war, the army safeguarded military information under regulation No. 380-5. This meant that suspicious characters could be kicked off the job, if they were working on secret material. The regulation was enforced. It happens, though, that even under the pressure of war, few suspects were turned up.

In 1947, President Truman issued his loyalty order. Under this order, people could be fired from government jobs on the basis of something vaguely called disloyalty. To pin down the idea of disloyalty somewhat, the attorney general listed nearly a hundred organizations, membership in which was subversive.

The military borrowed the attorney general's list. They added it to AR 380-5. Now, an industrial worker can be fired if he is caught by the list and if his plant has a so-called security job.

In December 1949, the Industrial Employment Review Board was created by Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. The board is headed by J. Tenney Mason, industrialist who spent 17 years as a duPont official before branching out into other chemical firms. Mason's board comes under the Munitions Board. The Munitions Board, in turn, has a shadowy authority over all U. S. industry for purposes of war mobilization.

Covers Broad Range of Industry

Mason's board hears appeals from people fired from industry as security risks. In its four months of operation it has already heard "dozens of appeals," a spokesman told me. Its cases have covered a broad range of industry, but with special emphasis on "the electrical and aeronautical fields."

All this has been achieved without benefit of special laws. All that was required was a wartime army regulation, plus Truman's loyalty order.

It may be pointed out that an army spokesman can still talk of only "dozens of cases." That seems to give a sort of statistical protection to the millions of industrial workers. But the noose must be put in place before a hangman springs the trap. For the last three years the noose has been tightening.

Who is to say what organizations some future attorney general will call subversive. There is nothing to check him.

Similarly, not all plants have so-called security contracts. And it is still possible to shift a skilled machinist from a sensitive job to, say, floor-sweeping. But tens of thousands of plants are under the surveillance of the Munitions Board. War contracts act as a backstop for most major industry today. The power to fire workers assumed by the attorney general and the Secretary of Defense to be "undesirable" can be applied throughout industry. Even without passage of the Wood bill, employers have been given a powerful weapon to use against union men.

Funny Republicans

Republicans think that John T. Flynn's book, "The Road Ahead," is the best reading they have run across since the 1928 election returns.

Senator Owen Brewster, the Maine Republican who is head of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee, likes the book as well as he likes Maine potatoes. He put into the "Congressional Record" a long condensation (at considerable expense to the taxpayers) of the Flynn book, which he praised highly.

Recently, Mr. Flynn debated the contents of his book over the radio with Senator Paul Douglas, the Illinois Democrat who has high professional standing as an economist. The following dialogue ensued:

Senator Douglas: "Senator Brewster, Senator Dworshak, and Senator Margaret Smith, all fine people who are certainly not socialists . . . they and the other

To Probe Migrants' Plight In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (FP)—Gov. Earl Warren (R.) has named a committee to study the condition of migrant farm workers in California and to find a solution for their between-season plight.

Among the suggestions offered are inclusion of agricultural workers in the state unemployment insurance program, stricter laws against illegal entry of Mexican nationals and distribution of federal food surpluses to unemployed workers in the San Joaquin valley.

potato Senators voted to maintain the potato subsidy. That is written so that everyone can read."

Mr. Flynn: "The Democrats did it, and they can always get a few FUNNY REPUBLICANS to go along with everything they do." —From Capital Comment, Newsletter of the Democratic National Committee.

Farmers Say They Could Have Paid \$300,000 If Given Chance

By STAFF WRITER

Doors stand half-open and shreds of torn paper flap in about half of the 27 houses in Akiaki Place, along Waiatale Road. The houses themselves, could be removed to Tobacco Road, Georgia, and neither Erskine Caldwell, Jeeter Lester nor Representative John Wood of the un-American Activities Committee would be able to tell the difference. But these houses, now vacant, were the homes of farmers, mostly Americans of Japanese ancestry, who produced vital portions of Honolulu's food supply and who were forced off the land by the decision of their landlord, the Bishop Estate, to sell their land to the Star of the Sea Church, presently situated a little way down the road.

The farmers had trouble relocating and their neighbors who remain—in unavoidable opposition to their expiration notices—have not yet found places for new homes, or places where they can raise chickens.

"It is a mean thing for a church to do, no?" says a woman who has raised chickens on her leased land

for nearly 20 years. "It is a mean trick, but we can do nothing. We Japanese must always move. That is what I think."

Lost Out In "Big Deal"

Some few of those remaining feel they were done out of a chance to buy their land by a secretive "big deal" sort of manipulation between the Bishop Estate and the Star of the Sea Church in which they were not consulted at all. Some say they were given to understand that, if the land was ever to be sold, they'd be given the first chance to buy. Then, without any such chance, or without any warning, they were told the Star of the Sea had bought a 14-acre strip and all who lived there would have to move off as soon as possible.

"We don't know what's going to happen now," says Kani Akamine, member of a family of five. "The Bishop Estate has turned the whole thing over to the church and we don't know how that's going to be."

One Farmer Quits

He does know, however, that the church intends to build on the property and there'll be a time

when he'll be unable to pay any more month-to-month rent. His family can find a place, he thinks, because he "works out" now and doesn't depend on the soil for his living. But it's a different story for his neighbor, Seiji Akamine, who has raised chickens. Seiji has given up and will not try to raise chickens any more, and to advertise the fact, he has posted a sign: "Evicted, Chickens for Sale."

"It's hard for the farmers," says Kani. "Did you hear of the pig-raisers who moved out to Koko Head? They're not getting enough water there."

The pig-farmers are from across Waiatale Road, in the Kahala part of the Bishop Estate land, and they, too, were forced out by the Bishop Estate's decision to subdivide into a new residential district.

Mrs. Iyako Matsuoka, who has lived in the area and raised chickens for 16 years, will suffer less than the others, for the boundary line of the 14-acre tract cuts through the middle of her house. She will only move her house a few feet and keep on raising chickens.

"That church," she says, "why couldn't it move to the mountain?"

She points to the towering slope behind.

"It's a shame for so many people to have to move," she says, "and the church could move to the mountain and people would still go. They might even like it better."

A view of the lofty eminence of the mountain impels the reporter to agree that the location, indeed, seems to have many of the characteristics which have spiritual meanings for religious organizations.

Mrs. Matsuoka has heard that the price the church paid for the 14 acres was \$300,000 and she, like the others, wonders why the present tenants were not given a chance to buy.

"Divide the \$300,000 by twenty-seven," says Mrs. Matsuoka. "How much is that?"

Told that it would be approximately \$11,111, she said: "Why we could have paid that. I think, if we were given time, all of us could have paid that. It would be better than paying rent every month, anyway."

But Mrs. Matsuoka and the others have never had the chance, so she says, "I guess they won't want houses like this around close. It's not so good to have a church too close, either. You can't sing or make noise when a church is near. I don't see why they didn't take the mountain there."

And again, Mrs. Matsuoka waves a hand toward the grandeur of the summit behind the humble shacks.

ILWU Asks Congressional Probe Of Bridges Frameup

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (FP)—A full-scale congressional probe of the government agencies responsible for the "frameup" of Harry Bridges and two other leaders of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) was demanded at a coastwide ILWU caucus here.

The demand was part of a unanimously adopted resolution pledging "full and unqualified financial and moral support to our international officers until victory is won." Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt were convicted in federal court

of conspiracy and perjury relating to Bridges' denial of Communist party membership. Delegates from 32 ILWU locals attended the conference. At the same time, San Francisco Local 10, led by opponents of the Bridges administration, also voted full support to the three convicted men.

Repeating the charge that the trial was a frameup, the resolution declared: "We maintain that the verdict, based upon the testimony of paid informers and self-admitted perjurers, is a gross miscarriage of justice. We further believe that the jury did not vote truly on the basis of testimony presented, but was influenced by the wave of hysteria that is sweeping the country and was afraid to vote against a government case."

"We recognize that this was not a trial of individuals but an attack against our union and the progressive labor movement with the intent to weaken and if possible, destroy us."

Addressing a mass meeting of Local 13 later, where he installed new officers, Bridges declared: "We learned from this trial that labor cannot get any kind of a break in the courts today. Labor is judged guilty per se in this kind of hysteria." But, he added, "every battle we have ever gone into in the beginning looked tough and hopeless, but in the end we have won."

Squabble Over PTA

(from page 1)

Congress is satisfied and Dr. Loper is satisfied.

Told of Dr. Loper's statement, she said: "He doesn't know what he's talking about."

Mrs. Woodhull says the whole thing was settled by a secret ballot, "and I didn't coerce or persuade and the vote was 500 to something."

Parents Contradict Principal

She doesn't remember what the "something" was, but parents say it would have been more if Mrs. Woodhull hadn't made a pre-vote announcement that she would consider a vote for the PTA as a vote against her, personally. The manner of the ballot, too, left some doubt in the minds of the parents as to the secrecy of it.

The parents say they went to Robert M. Faulkner, the district superintendent, and to Mr. Loper, and didn't get any help.

Dr. Loper says: "Well, I didn't force her to have the PTA, but I talked to her about it and told her how the parents felt. She told me if I forced her to have it, she would, but I didn't do that."

The parents feel that Mrs. Woodhull's reason for opposing the PTA is that it might be an organization she couldn't control absolutely, and they say she is inclined to dictatorial thinking in matters of administration.

Because they felt strongly about the PTA, the parents say they talked with a PTA official who told them he'd help them try to get a unit of the organization, but if they lost to Mrs. Woodhull's converts in a vote, their children might suffer.

Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee

announces a

MASS RALLY

at

AALA PARK

SATURDAY, APRIL 15

7:30 P. M.

TO DISCUSS THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

# SHOW BUSINESS

By STANLEY STEPHENS

## Big Business Goes Into the Movies

Whatever connection there had been between Hollywood and heavy industrial interests had up to now been indirect—such as the fact that studio-financing banks like Bank of America or Chase National also had "big business" investments. Now, in a move probably without precedent outside the radio field (where business sponsorship of "free enterprise" programs like Cavalcade of America is undisguised), General Motors is reported going into the picture business.

The motor corporation, Hollywood advices state, is financing to the tune of about a quarter of a million dollars a full-length feature titled *Headline*, starring Jeffrey Lynn, Marjorie Reynolds, Donald Crisp (by a curious paradox, in real life both an actors' union head and a bank director) and Alan Hale, Jr. It tells, no less, of a crusading editor's campaign against a "corrupt" corporation and his conversion to understanding the role of the company and the virtues of free enterprise. Our report does not say whether General Motors' funds are used, in the plot, to make him see the light.

Remember the title: *Headline*. This is a little piece of propaganda that every unionist in the country should be wary of.

## More Race Relations Pictures Are Due

1949 had four notable, if not all entirely laudable, films on Negro-white relations. It looks like 1950 will see an equal number. Eagle-Lion's *Story of Jackie Robinson* is completed and due for a May 16 premiere in New York. 20th Century-Fox' *No Way Out*, the story of a Negro interne in a metropolitan hospital, has been finished for some time but held back to allow the same company's *Pinky* to complete its career. It should be along any time now.

Now, Universal-International announces the acquisition of *Lights Out*, a novel by Bayard Kendrick, for filming. It tells of a prejudiced white who is blinded in the war and befriended by another vet who, unbeknownst to him, is a Negro. And Jean Wallace has taken off to South America to play the feminine lead in Richard Wright's *Native Son*, which French Director Pierre Chenal is making down there, presumably with Wright himself playing Bigger Thomas. All worth watching for.

## Comebacks, Remakes and Sundry Items

E. A. Dupont, one of the great names of silent films (he directed *Variety* with Emil Jannings), away from the screen for years and years, will return as a director on the United Artists production, *The Dungeon*. Players are Emlyn Williams, Mercedes McCambridge, John Ireland, James Barton and Lloyd Gough. . . . Warners have acquired Maxwell Anderson's *Winterset*, the story of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, made by RKO in 1935. They plan to remake it with Humphrey Bogart. Metro is planning a remake (with Ethel Barrymore) of Edward Chodorov's 1935 gangster comedy, *Kind Lady*. The same studio is also scheduling a

musical version of *Huckleberry Finn*, twice filmed before.

Frank Lovejoy, unforgettable Sgt. Mingo of *Home of the Brave*, has signed a long-term starring contract with Warners, but will first appear in Robert Stillman's *The Sound of Fury*, co-starring with Kathleen Ryan, a British import (*Odd Man Out* and *Give Us This Day*). . . . David Selznick is said to have acquired screen rights to John Hersey's *The Wall* for \$100,000 plus a percentage of the profits. . . . Director Jules Dassin has bought George Tabori's *Companions of the Left Hand*, an Italian anti-fascist underground story, and hopes to make it in Italy with Lee J. Cobb in the lead.

## THE CURRENT FILMS

**THE DAUGHTER OF ROSE O'GRADY:** A saga of oldtime vaudeville, with June Haver, Gordon MacRae, James Barton, music, technician and Hollywood's sure-fire story, with hardly a different twist. Only if you relish this kind of stuff.

**CARGO TO CAPE TOWN:** A sea-faring melodrama which Columbia should be ashamed to present, with Broderick Crawford and John Ireland, after the work they both did in *All the King's Men*. Ellen Drew, too. Uh-uh!

## Previously Noted

**BEST BETS:** *Cinderella*, *Third Man*, *Fallen Idol*, *Heiress*, *Bicycle Thief* (It).

**ALSO ACCEPTABLE:** *Francis*, *Hasty Heart*, *Never Fear*, *Man On The Eiffel Tower*.

**AT YOUR OWN RISK:** *Yellow Cab Man*, *Side Street*, *Woman of Distinction*, *Outriders*, *Stromboli*.

**SKIP:** *Clochemerle* (Fr.), *Whirlpool*, *Captain China*, *Conspiracy In Teheran*, *Malaya*.

## U. of Cal. Regents Face More Revolt On Loyalty Oath

LOS ANGELES (FP)—Double trouble faced University of California Regents here as they pressed their insistence that school professors and other employees sign a loyalty oath before April 30 or get out.

1. A growing number of top teachers, including several department heads, said they'd resign before signing the "repugnant" oath.

2. The university reportedly hit nothing but snags in trying to hire replacements because leading men at other schools do not want to teach where such oaths are required.

These statements came from a representative group of eight professors headed by Dr. Paul Dodd at an off-campus press conference in suburban Westwood Village, site of the university's Los Angeles branch.

"Respected and loyal faculty members are making known their intention to leave," Dodd said, "and the filling of vacant positions is bogging down because first-class scholars are expressing their disinclination to come here under the special oath."

Dodd, who declined to disclose the identity of either those who planned to resign or their requested replacements, had repeatedly maintained the regents' requirement was "a special oath—an oath within an oath" because all school employees already have signed a traditional pledge to uphold the constitution.

A few days earlier the board of regents had rejected a compromise proposal by the professors under which they would sign statements that no communists be employed by the school, but would not take an oath that they, themselves, were not communists.

Fifty Nisei ran in the city-county elections held in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in November, last year. Thirty-five of them were elected.

## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



## THE KIM-TAKESHITA FIGHT

In one of the most ballyhooed fights of the year, Philip Kim came through one of the toughest first rounds in local boxing history to kayo Bob (The Ripper) Takeshita in 30 seconds of the fifth stanza, Tuesday night at Civic. When Kim went down the first time and then for two more times, quite a number of the cash customers on the long end of 8 to 5 and 9 to 5 bets, were ready to go home. But, although wobbly on his pins, Kim managed to weather the storm to the end of the round. From then on out, it was his fight.

This was Leo Leavitt's first promotion since his suspension was lifted. By shrewd publicity and a terrific build-up, he managed to smoke out a crowd of over ten thousand fans, who dropped \$20,000 at the gate.

There is already talk of a rematch, with the story that Takeshita could have gotten up when he was floored in the fifth. This looks like another good publicity angle, the same one used when Takeshita took the count on his knees when he got knocked out by New York Terry Young. The Terry Young-Philip Kim brawl should be the follow-through at this phase of the game; we can see Leo drooling at the mouth over the next match for Kim.

In the six-round semifinal, Ray Carvalho decided Bobby Acosta, due to a nine-count knockdown suffered by Acosta from a right thrown by Carvalho. We figured Acosta the winner. Ray, as we explained in a previous column about him, missed the boat again when, after throwing a hard right, he had Acosta reeling around the ring. Strictly a counter-puncher, he missed the golden opportunity when he let Acosta recover. We do not know whether or not it is too late, but unless Carvalho learns to put on the finisher, he will always be a preliminary boy.

Bobby Sanders, whom we understand is laying claim to the bantamweight title of Hawaii, decided Gus Rosa in a four-round prelim. Rosa looked hog-fat and was slow and sluggish. This looks like the end for Rosa.

Jerry Mendoza knocked out colorful Willie Jackson in the second round. At one time we figured Jackson to be a pretty good boy, but the knockout defeat he suffered from aging Johnny Dies, and his recent bouts, indicate one thing, that he is strictly just a fighter in the mediocre class. We predict a dismal fight future for him.

James Matsuda pounded out a decision over Willie Gonzalez in the opener.

## WHAT'S HOLDING UP WAIPAHU PARK?

For a long time now, these people in the rural areas, especially in the 5th district, have not been given the consideration and attention by the legislators due them. One of the sore needs at Waipahu has been and is, a public park for the community. Playground and recreational facilities, while given to the plantation workers by the plantation in a spirit of benevolence, have not worked out, due to the fact that workers at Waipahu plantation want a public playground and park. The reason for this is that in the past, activities were tied up directly with the plantation management and the workers balked at that idea. From what we understand, the Brown estate has been willing to sell a portion of an area near Waipahu town for a public park. The wheels of progress spin very slowly and so it is six years since the original impetus for a park was started.

The Parks and Recreation Commission, whose real chairman is Mrs. Walter Dillingham, we feel, is not really pushing this program. A fountain pool in Kapiolani Park received more attention from Mrs. Dillingham than a public park in Waipahu, to be used by thousands of people. We say this, that first things come first and Waipahu park should have a definite priority over a fountain at Kapiolani Park. Our criticism of the Parks and Recreation Commission is that the basic needs of any community should be taken care of first and the frills come afterwards. We consider Waipahu park a basic necessity and the fountain at Kapiolani park a frill.

## SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

McKinley High School, which won the Territorial Interscholastic swimming championship last week, should thank the Hilo High School swimming team for stealing valuable points that ordinarily would go to Punahou. This is in no way meant to detract credit from the all-around team strength of McKinley. But as long as Hilo took away valuable points in the freestyle, backstroke and breaststroke events from Punahou, McKinley was a cinch to win, as they had sure point winners in the other events. We were not able to attend the meet and so we cannot say whether Jimmy Byrne, who won the Yale meet diving event, did or did not enter the Interscholastic championships. Jimmy looks like a comer in the diving feature, as he has the grace and poise necessary for point-winning in that specialty.

A man by the name of Perkins, we understand, gave a talk to the local athletic fraternity on polo. We understand him to say that he wants the racial groups to take an interest in polo and that he eventually hopes to see racial teams playing in local polo competition. We understand, also, that it takes a lot of moola and hay to maintain a string of polo ponies, and much as we'd like to see the day when our local boys could afford even horseback riding, we figure that Mr. Perkins is, theoretically, just dreaming. Polo is an expensive proposition and only the horsey set can afford it. Me and my friends, we like a good game of pool.

The football picture at Farrington High School is not quite clear, as the head man of football has not yet been appointed. There is a wealth of talent at Farrington to head up this department but the grapevine says that the Farrington faculty will not have the inside track on the football job, and that it is rumored that an outsider from one of the Big Five schools will be appointed.

The University of Hawaii Board of Athletic Control is selecting football opponents for the coming season. The disastrous defeats suffered by the local university from teams imported from the Mainland have made the athletic board select teams in their class. This means that smaller colleges will be invited for the football games this year.



**LATEST BASEBALL STYLE**—The Hollywood Stars baseball team is now wearing uniforms of shorts and T-shirts. Here pitcher Pinky Woods, left, displays his dimpled knees to Mrs. Chet Kehn and her husband, whose bare legs are also showing. Club officials say the scanties are here to stay.

## U. S. Chamber Takes Credit for Writing The Mundt-Nixon Bill

WASHINGTON (FP)—The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, central organization of big business, March 21 took credit for the writing of the Mundt-Nixon bill, so-called subversive control measure.

C of C economist Emerson P. Schmidt was chosen by the House un-American Activities committee to open hearings on the bill. Schmidt told the committee the C of C proposed a model for the bill in March 1947.

### Threat To Civil Liberties

The bill, generally, considered by labor and liberal groups to be the most serious threat to civil liberties pending in Congress, would outlaw communism and extend penalties to members of any organization which could be branded as a so-called communist front.

Schmidt proposed that the bill be strengthened by inclusion of a ban against fascists. He justified the proposal by saying that "while few people are today concerned about this phase of the matter, it would help prevent your committee and the government of the U. S. being labelled 'fascist' by communists and their dupes."

The C of C economist extended his attack beyond communism. He told the committee that welfare legislation leads to socialism and that socialism leads to communism.

### Attacks Fair Deal

Democratic members of the committee evidently sensed in Schmidt's remarks the possibility of an attack on the Truman Fair Deal. After Schmidt named the Agricultural Department both as a source of government interference in business and as a center of radicals, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) challenged him to state names.

Schmidt said he could not, adding that proof of red charges is difficult. Walter said: "Yes, proof is difficult and accusations are made very easily."

The extent of administration opposition to the bill was left in doubt by a letter sent to the committee by Peyton Ford, assistant to the attorney general. He advised caution, since constitutional questions raised by the

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN



"He was telling some constituents about his voting record."

bill might be settled in connection with the appeal of 11 Communist leaders from conviction under the Smith Act. He said: "The decision in that case will be a most important one and action which may prove to be premature in the light of its outcome should be carefully weighed."

The bill was denounced by Jerry J. O'Connell, former congressman from Montana and chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. O'Connell said: "This measure proposes to create a new America in the image of the House Committee on un-American Activities. It would establish a standard of Americanism in our nation based on the political philosophy of Rankin Dies, the racial views of Rankin and Bilbo, the moral code of J. Parnell Thomas."

## Chinese, Haoles Show Interest In Navy Guam Bank

A group of businessmen in Honolulu, including a Chinese and haoles, are interested in the Bank of Guam which the U. S. navy is trying to sell.

The local businessmen who are looking into the sale, are reported to be making a study of weather conditions and such on the American possession, which has been hit periodically by typhoons.

Total resources of the Bank of Guam on Feb. 28, 1950, was \$19,380,295.27. The bank has invested its deposits in securities of the U. S. government, or is holding them in cash.

John T. Koehler, assistant secretary of the navy, in advertising the sale, stated that his department will accept applications from banks operating under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, for the establishment of a branch bank at Agaña, Guam, to succeed the present banking operation of the Bank of Guam, on or before July 1, 1950.

The population of Guam as of December 1949, was 86,000, composed of 26,000 citizens of the island and 60,000 transitory non-citizens.

## Rich Poured \$1,000,000 Into Hate Groups In 1949

NEW YORK (FP)—Over \$1 million was poured into organized anti-Jewish and other hate groups in 1949, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith disclosed April 10 in its annual survey.

Greatest progress against discrimination during the year, the report said, was achieved in higher education and sports, in the south where the Ku Klux Klan was "fragmentized" and in a number of northern states where laws establishing fair employment, housing and educational practices were enacted.

### Rich Support Hatemongers

"Throughout the year," said New York state supreme court justice Meier Steinbrink, league chairman, "there was a healthy unrest to be noted throughout the country. Leaders in all walks of life and the public at large were disquieted by the dangers inherent in the deeply-rooted prejudices which were denying to the nation the full human resources of its people.

"Despite the progress we are able to report, the country faces a stumbling block in the continued activities of a handful of hatemongers. Sad to say, they were able to enlist the support of some prominent Americans who either did not understand the nature of their activities or did not care."

The tense international situation and the cold war have helped promote fears and racial tensions that on several occasions last year flared into violence, the report pointed out. It cited riots in Peekskill, New York and Chicago as indications of an "unwholesome approach" by Americans to the menace of communism.

### Started As Anti-Communist

"The Peekskill disturbances began as anti-Communist protests and spilled over into anti-Negro and anti-Semitic demonstrations," it said. "Whatever the sequence of group or class hatred, the end result was an extension on American soil—at this late date—of the Hitler propaganda falsely equating Jews with Communists, a scape-goating of the Negro minority and a serious invasion of civil liberties."

The ADL national study was written by its civil rights director, Arnold Forster, and was published April 10 as a book by Doubleday & Co. under the title, A Measure of Freedom. It reviews the major areas of progress in wiping out anti-Semitism and other religious and racial discrimination, reports fully on the activities of the lead-

ing anti-Semites and provides a national civil rights audit.

Most of the million dollars that went to organized hate activities last year, the ADL report said, went to outfits operated by these propagandists.

Merwin K. Hart of the National Economic Council. His group received at least \$140,000 last year, including many sizable donations from big corporations and prominent industrialists such as Irene and Lamont duPont.

Gerald L. K. Smith. His Christian Nationalist Crusade was enriched by more than \$150,000.

Gerald Winrod, fundamentalist preacher and publisher of anti-Jewish periodicals. About \$100,000 was received at his Wichita, Kans., headquarters.

Upton Close, radio commentator, whose transcribed broadcasts are beamed from Mexico's border stations, received \$50,000.

Joseph P. Kamp, now appealing a contempt citation for his refusal to disclose officers of and contributors to his Constitutional Educational League, picked up \$50,000 during the year.

Allen Zoll, former fund raiser for Hart and Kamp and promoter of the discredited National Council for American Education, got \$40,000.

Rev. Wesley Swift, "Anglo-Saxon" theologian of Los Angeles, received \$40,000.

The survey noted a complete default by Congress on civil rights legislation pledged by both major political parties during the last Presidential campaign. Legislative campaigns on the state level, however, were more successful and the number of states with FEPC laws increased from four to eight, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island being the new additions.

## 8 Pct. Own Stock

Every so often we read about how it's really the millions and millions of Americans who own corporations—not just a handful of people.

A study just completed by the University of Michigan for the Federal Reserve System knocks that notion right into the realm of fantasy—where it's always been anyhow.

Only 8 per cent of all families own some kind of stock, the study says. Only half of that per cent has as much as \$1,000 in stock. The significant fact is that well over half of the corporation stock is in the hands of less than one per cent of families, who hold \$25,000 or more.

## LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

families, the additional privacy secured by those who reached the place being the envy of the rest.

"Their very first impulse was to create something that could be called a home. Gunny sacks were picked up on the wharf and these were improvised into mops with which the dirt was swept aside. . . . One man took off his shirt and used it for the same purpose. They cleared away the manure, dirt and dust among which they had chosen to reside for a space of ten feet or so, in doing which they raised a choking cloud of dust and destroyed the 'house' of their neighbor."

At night the mosquitoes settled down to feed upon the Russian babies, who wore only abbreviated shirts, and left them looking like the victims of a bad attack of measles.

### Fought for Demands

As most of the immigrants were penniless, or nearly so, hunger immediately became a problem. Charitable persons took food to the waterfront and fed the women and children, but the men were left to shift for themselves. Instead of shifting, they settled down to play whist and checkers; "grown men, with foot-long beards, playfully swiped each other over the head and played tag among the family groups."

But work they would not, unless their terms were met in advance:

- Wages of \$45 a month.
- Free houses, furnished with running water and ovens.
- A garden plot for each family.
- No deductions from monthly wages because of days lost through rain.

Compensation for any accidents to laborers.

- No Sunday work.
- A nine-hour day.
- No overcharging at the plantation stores.

"Preposterous," the Advertiser called the demands.

"You can have jobs at exactly the same wages and conditions as everybody else," said the HSPA.

"They think, now so much attention has been paid to them, that Hawaii has to have them. If they were left alone a little while and allowed to starve a little, their heads would shrink back to normal," said a Russian-speaking resident.

But the Russians were to have still more attention. On March 4, another diphtheria case appeared, and the 400 immigrants were moved back to Quarantine Island, to be joined three days later by 249 newcomers.

(To Be Continued)

## Classified Directory

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THE HEARING WAS TIMED

Various supporters of statehood for Hawaii have started asking: Why did Supervisor Richard Kageyama run for delegate to the state constitutional convention when he knew last November that he would be testifying before the House un-American Activities Committee that he had been a member of the Communist Party in 1947?

They also questioned why he took the oath at the opening session of the historic convention last week, swearing that he is not a Communist and has not been one during the preceding five years, when he knew he would appear as a "surprise star witness" before the House un-American Activities Committee hearing this week—to testify, again under oath, that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

There are some who say Mr. Kageyama, by his action, has served the cause of Hawaiian statehood. Others, however, condemn his conduct, saying he should not have run in the delegate race once he promised the investigators that he would be a witness.

In doing what he did, some members of the Democratic Central Committee, in a meeting this week, said Kageyama ran in cooperation with anti-statehood forces.

Gorman Noland, a member of the Central Committee, pointed to the sequence of events leading to the present Congressional hearing, explaining that Kageyama was "advised to run" by people in high places.

Dr. Ernest Murai, another member of the Central Committee, said he felt sorry for Kageyama for "being used," and emphasized that the hearing was "timed" with the constitutional convention.

Dr. Murai recalled the statement made by Governor Ingram Stainback last year that there are Communists in the City Hall. Mayor John Wilson at that time demanded that the governor identify the individuals. The governor said no more. Subsequently, however, Kageyama ran for delegate and this, Dr. Murai said, "damaged the fight for statehood."

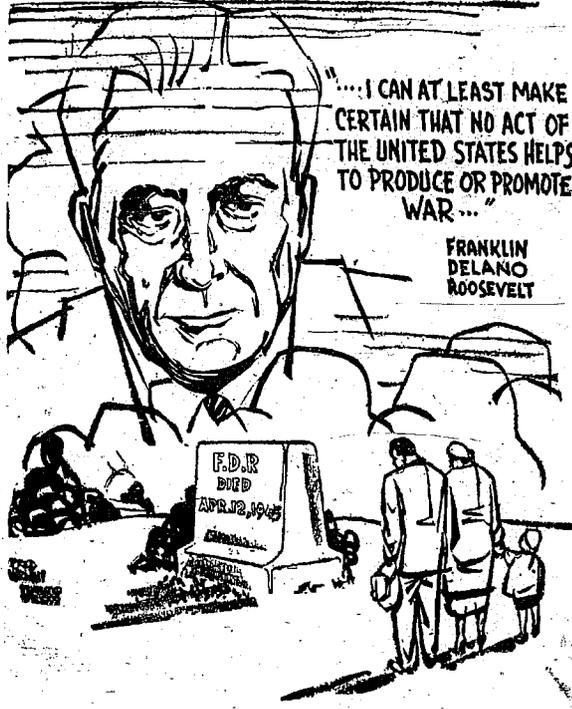
It is now said in the editorial comments of the press, that the un-American Committee hearings will help the cause of statehood. Events up to now indicate otherwise. A young politician has been put in a position to perjure himself, and by doing so, has provided sensational material for the press and radio, particularly on the Mainland. And having perjured, there are people who ask: When can one believe Kageyama?

The chairman of the present un-American Committee hearings, Representative Walter, has said that the activity of his committee here is not motivated to injure the campaign for statehood or the labor movement.

The holding of the hearing one week after the convening of the constitutional convention and the Kageyama episode are two factors that show otherwise.

As for the labor movement, the ILWU is the target. In the hearing, whenever an ILWU member's name is mentioned, it is significantly given emphasis, frequently by a request that it be repeated. And already one daily, utilizing the hearings, is attempting to split the rank and file of the ILWU from the leadership.

The un-American Committee hearing which was planned during the last waterfront strike strictly over the wage issue,



Frankly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

JOHN WOOD OF GEORGIA

I am sorry, in a way, that Chairman John Wood did not accompany the un-American Activities Committee to the Hawaiian hearings. I had wanted to get a close-up view of this staunch advocate of white supremacy who is trying to force his conception of Americanism upon our nation and Territory.

For three and a half years, from 1931 to 1934, I lived in Georgia, the home state of John Wood. I edited a newspaper in Atlanta. I had a chance to see for myself the things that had been told to me about Dixie race hate. I left Georgia with the determination never to voluntarily return to that cesspool of white supremacy as long as I lived.

My paper carried stories of lynchings, murders by hair-trigger cops, executions in the state prison of kids 14 years old, assaults and beatings—solely because of the color of the victims' skins. I was in Georgia when a national YWCA official bled to death on a highway following an auto accident because a white ambulance wouldn't carry her to a hospital, forcing her to wait until a Negro ambulance could be brought from 60 miles away. I resolved that I would never rest until I had done everything to the limit of my ability to end discrimination based on skin color.

Since 1934, the world has gone through the blood and sweat and tears of World War II. As a nation, we fought to wipe out the belief of inferior and superior peoples, which was the root of fascist ideology. But after V-J Day, when the boys came back home, they found these beliefs were still dominating the activities of the people in John Wood's state.

In the summer of 1946, two Negro couples were lynched near Monroe, Ga., the most infamous atrocity of its kind during the past decade in America, but to date not one person has been arrested. In 1948 a Negro farmer named Isaiah Nixon was shot and killed for daring to vote in the Democratic primary election at Alston, Ga. His mother, wife and six children were forced to flee to save themselves.

At the present time, Rosa Lee Ingram, mother of 14 children, is serving a life sentence in a Georgia prison, along with two of her sons, for the self-defense slaying of a white sharecropper. They were sentenced to death but were spared only because of the fight put up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And only a few months ago, Samuel Roper resigned as head of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to succeed the late Imperial Wizard Samuel Green as head of the Association of Georgia Klans.

These are only a few of the bigger outrages, of the major examples of un-American activities directed primarily, at 15,000,000 Negro Americans and, through them, at all other non-white minorities and Jews. Although it may vary in intensity, discrimination against Negroes sets the pattern for discrimination against Orientals and Spanish-speaking Americans.

Not to utter this day have I heard Chairman John Wood utter one word of criticism against the atrocities which have long made his state of Georgia a prime example of un-Americanism. One is forced to conclude that murder and terror based on skin color are quite all right with John Wood and that you become un-American only when you fight against racism and for equality for all.

Like many other Negroes, I hoped, when the committee was formed back in 1938, that it would investigate mob violence, denial of the ballot, restrictive residential agreements and the ghetto, job discrimination and the many other evils which my people consider the acme of un-Americanism.

But we were soon disillusioned. The first mention of Negroes by the new committee was when Chairman Martin Dies of Texas branded two of the best-known and beloved Negro leaders as "Communists." They were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA official, friend of Eleanor Roosevelt, who is considered the nation's foremost Negro woman, and Dean William Pickens, then NAACP field secretary, who is today a key official in the bond sales division of the U. S. Treasury Department. They were given the Red label by Dies because they refused to accept anything less than first-class citizenship and full equality for all.

This pattern, set by Dies, has not changed. The result has been that Negroes generally are against the committee. They have stated they have no intention of cooperating until the committee decides to launch a full scale investigation into the Klan and similar organizations and the common, daily practices of jim crow and discrimination.

But so long as a white supremacist dominates and heads the committee, there seems little chance of this happening. First it was Dies of Texas,

(more on page 4)

Looking Backward

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS --- 1910

(FOURTH OF A SERIES)

The Russian immigration of February, 1910, had got off to a bad start, what with the smashing of the immigrants' baggage, the arrogance of HSPA Secretary Royal D. Mead, and the unfavorable reports from the October arrivals. Now the tagi-comedy of errors continued, each day bringing the Russian situation into a more hopeless muddle.

On the 17th the Russians landed. On Feb. 21, diphtheria was reported among them, and they were hastily moved from the immigration sheds to Quarantine Island. Three days later they were near rioting.

Smoothing-Over Had Limitations

Scouring the city for interpreters, the authorities found one in the person of a vaudeville actress, an Englishwoman known on the stage as "Little Eva Alva." Little Eva's personality worked wonders with the "simple Russians"—at least for a couple of days. After that, an ex-cavalryman named Thomas was engaged as interpreter. According to the Advertiser—which reported on the Russians at great length—"Thomas has become their Moses. They will stir no place without him . . . A dozen times he has stepped in on his own responsibility and checked recalcitrants and prevented serious trouble when the authorities did not suspect that any existed."

But it soon developed that there are limits to the smoothing-over that an interpreter can do.

First, the Russians wanted to know why they had been so unceremoniously hustled to Quarantine Island. That was explained.

Then they wanted to know why they couldn't go bathing in the Russian style, which is mixed and nude. They learned that the Pacific Ocean was not off-limits, but that Americans had a queer prejudice in favor of putting on clothes to bathe.

But more important questions: What about plantation conditions, what about prices, why didn't a dollar buy two rubles' worth?—these were never answered to their satisfaction either by the actress or by the cavalryman—or by anyone else.

A diphtheria epidemic did not materialize. On March 2, reinforced by 100 new arrivals, the Russians were moved from Quarantine Island to Bishop Wharf. Hardly had they set foot there, than they were again ordered to move. Again "they trembled on the verge of a riot."

Rush for "Choicest Apartments"

"To them, this was but one more piece of oppression which they consider they are laboring under, and rendered suspicious by the traditions of their past life and the experiences of the new, they refused point-blank to move."

Finally, after explanations of the "better facilities" at the Channel Wharf, they were persuaded to move. Some of the men carried "incredible loads," enough for two Hawaiian stevedores.

Arrived at their new home, they rushed for the "choicest apartments." The four corners of the place were, of course, the apartments de luxe. Second choice was around the two pillars that support the roof. An iron crane lying along one side shelters eight

(more on page 7)

has come at the time of the Bridges trial and the coming Democratic convention. There will no doubt be a move, by certain forces, led by the governor's faction, to weaken political participation by ILWU members in the Democratic convention.

The rank-and-filers of the ILWU have become more used to this sort of attack and the sharper the attack, the more militant they become through the lessons they learn from such fights to preserve their union, which has given them dignity and brought racial harmony among workers of various ancestries.