

Probe Big Vitamin Ads

Burial Plots Scarce, Expensive, But Hung Wo Ching Opposes C-C Cemetery

The cost of dying, which has already risen to a point where it became the subject of interest to a U. S. Senate subcommittee, got a kick upwards locally when the Diamond Head Memorial Park went under the management of the Nuuanu Memorial Park and Mortuary.

From a cost of \$210, the price of burial plots in Diamond Head, with extras included, went up to \$335 to \$355, depending on the size of the lots.

Hung Wo Ching, spokesman for both concerns, says the price increase was affected for two reasons: (1) Diamond Head had been operating at an average loss of \$6,000 yearly, which his firm had to assume, and (2) extras now required will be less trouble and expense to both clients and mortuary.

These include a concrete vault or box and a bronze marker, which total \$135.

The concrete vault, Mr. Ching explains, will prevent future sinking and crumbling, with eventually, expensive repairs. The bronze marker will not suffer nicks from lawnmowers as readily as granite or marble markers, Ching says, and in any case, will be easier to replace.

Burial at the Nuuanu Memorial Park Mortuary is listed at \$410 by an appraiser who recently made a study of local cemeteries, with the same extras included.

These prices, the highest discovered by the appraiser, are charged by the cemetery where the most burial sites are available—3,700. Nuuanu Memorial's size is listed as nearly seven acres, purchased in 1948 for a price close to \$190,000.

Space for burial is becoming increasingly scarce in Honolulu. The appraiser's study, together with figures available to the T. H. Department of Health show that of

(more on page 7)

Full-Page Spread In Dailies Claims 'Miracle' Qualities

Shortly after the advertising campaign with full-page ads in the local dailies was launched this week to promote the sale of "Thy-avals," the Territorial board of health began investigating the advertising.

An informed source said that plans call for spending \$43,000 in newspaper and radio advertising in the Territory to popularize the vitamin.

The drug, now being sold in drug stores, is being handled, according to the same source, on consignment basis by such firms as American Factors, Ltd., Hotel Import Co., and McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

With Sex Appeal

The illustrations in the advertisement show a man and a woman kissing, with a caption which says: "Fatigue can destroy a happy marriage—There's little chance of real happiness when either mate is constantly dull, listless and complains of always being tired. If vitamin-deficiency is robbing you

(more on page 7)

Women Bowlers Plan Revolt Against Stagbar Dominance

By STAFF WRITER

Revolt in the Oahu Women's Bowling Association appeared to be in preparation for the election of officers next month. The chief target of that revolt was named by dissatisfied members as Mrs. Adelaide Stagbar, presently treasurer, who has long been a dominant figure in women's bowling here.

Mrs. Stagbar, who operates the Pla-Mor Recreation Alleys, 1090 Richards St., says she believes the dissatisfaction emanates from one individual, or possibly two, whom she does not name. But the RECORD's investigation discloses that a considerably larger number have complaints concerning what they consider her high-handed influence on the operation of at least two bowling leagues, and on the association itself.

The investigation also discloses that a number of bowling figures who say they "don't approve her methods," nevertheless give Mrs. Stagbar credit for being the moving spirit behind building wom-

en's bowling to the position of interest it now occupies.

Most general complaints against Mrs. Stagbar are:

1. As a non-bowler, she improperly holds the office of treasurer, or any office in the association.

Mrs. Stagbar answers that she is a bowler, qualifying under the rules of the Women's International Bowling Congress which requires only that a member bowl three games a year.

2. As a non-player, the complaint goes, Mrs. Stagbar cannot legitimately act as captain of the Pla-Mor team. Members of other teams say she has been confronted with this complaint before and answered that Pla-Mor has two captains—one on the alleys and another for negotiations.

Mrs. Stagbar's answer is that her position as captain is just as legitimate as her position as a WIBC member and officer.

3. The Pla-Mor team, having proved its superiority by winning in a league requiring a 775 average

(more on page 5)

Sugar, Pine Industries Pay Less Real Property Tax; Utilities Are Exempted

Property revaluation for tax purposes throughout the Territory has shifted the tax burden to the small home owners and lessened the tax paid by sugar and pineapple industries, large ranches and land monopolies with undeveloped land, according to tax officials.

The maximum tax ceiling or money derived from real property tax on the various islands has not changed, but this year's assessment has merely readjusted the tax loads on property owners.

Pine, Sugar Pay Less

New business and residential developments have increased the valuation of land on which the improvements were made and these are taxed according to the new assessment. Each new home built

has thus reduced the tax load of the sugar and pine lands.

On Oahu, the revaluation has doubled and tripled assessment on residential property, but sugar and pineapple lands have been increased only 75 to 80 per cent. Since the tax rate this year is half of the increased total assessed value of land, the two major industries will pay about half of what they paid last year.

The maximum tax ceiling on Oahu is \$8,000,000. The net taxable value was \$263,785,000 last year to raise that amount and is more than \$500,000,000 this year. The rate per thousand dollars would be about half, and properties with proportionately increased val-

(more on page 7)

Fred Taniguchi Turns Fingerman for F.B.I.

A new impetus in the drive of the Federal Bureau of Investigation against men who have been active in labor unions became evident this week as union men and women indignantly related accounts of semi-forced interviews. In a number of cases, the "contact man" for the FBI was named as Fred Taniguchi, former longshore-

man and member of the ILWU who announced on the eve of recent Democratic precinct elections that he had been a Communist.

Taniguchi, now employed at least part-time as a bill collector for a local firm, visited a number of union people, they say, and used both persuasion and implied threat to induce them to testify "voluntarily" as the FBI might wish.

In Taniguchi's contact talks, he often used the name of Jack Kawano, saying "Kawano is with me," in an apparent effort to capitalize on the status the former longshoreman once enjoyed.

Own Reasons Vary

Queried as to his own reason

for making his "confession" Taniguchi has given varied reasons—seldom citing a desire to "fight Communism." More often, he blamed the union for not "backing him up" in the case where he was discharged as a longshoreman nearly two years ago by Castle & Cooke. Taniguchi was fired for alleged theft, though he maintained at the time that he was taking the rap for the actual thief, who he said had loaded company property on his truck.

On other occasions he blames individuals close to the labor movement for "knifing" him, and by some strange irony, names persons largely responsible for

(more on page 7)

Transit Strike Seen As Bargaining Agent Not Recognized By Co.

With the negotiations between the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. and 16 of its route inspectors in a stalemate, a union source said Tuesday that there might be a strike.

Arthur Rutledge, leader of the Teamsters' Union, Local 996 (AFL), said: "It looks as though we are a cinch for a strike."

The transit company refuses to recognize the Teamsters as bargaining agent for the inspectors and this attitude has bogged down negotiations, the union official said. Mr. Rutledge also heads the Transit Workers of Hawaii (Ind.) which is the bus operators' union.

The inspectors formed their union recently when Daniel T. Eddy, executive vice president of the bus company, called them into his office and told them to get ready to drive buses, since the drivers were going out on strike.

All the inspectors are veterans of the 1941 transit strike and they balked at the suggestion to seab, the RECORD was informed by union members.

Molokai Mutual Tel. Boss Said "Worst Offender" of Absentee Homesteaders

Begin construction in 30 days or surrender the homestead.

That was the action initiated by Chairman Sam Wilder King and approved by the Hawaiian Homes Commission after it heard the case of John Q. Adams of Kaunakakai, Molokai, who has held a Molokai homestead for several years.

Secretary Daniel Ainoa called Adams one of the "worst offenders" among the absentee homesteaders and told how, after Mrs. Adams had been awarded a homestead, he had unloaded pre-cut lumber for a house on the property and left it there. Later, Julian Yates, then HHC secretary, ordered the lumber stored in a warehouse to prevent it being damaged by rain and weather.

That was two years ago and nothing has happened since. Why has Mr. Adams been accorded such consideration?

Mutual's Man

"He's the superintendent of the Mutual Telephone Co. on Molokai," Commissioner Norman McGuire said.

Mr. McGuire put in the comment that, if drastic steps were to be taken against Adams, they should also be taken against a number of other persons who have left their homesteads unoccupied for lengthy periods.

For the time being, however, the commission appeared content to initiate action against the "worst offender," though Chairman King indicated that other absentee homesteaders could expect similar attention in the future.

"American" Is Merchant's Nationality Despite Cop's Query; Dan Liu Blamed

It was about 1:20 last Sunday morning when a merchant on Nuuanu St. turned his car from its parking place along the street curb to enter the alley behind his store. A policeman (foot patrolman) stopped him and gave him a ticket for having a defective light over his license plate.

There were questions—quite a number of them. The merchant patiently answered: the cop's queries about his occupation, his age, his cause for being out with the car.

"What's your nationality?" the patrolman asked.

"American."

The policeman gave him what is sometimes called a slow stare and said: "Gocky, eh!"

At that the merchant got hot. But with some restraint, he explained that he is an American citizen, born here, and that therefore, his nationality is America.

"Where did your father come from?" the policeman persisted.

"That doesn't have anything to do with it, and I don't have to answer such a question," said the merchant.

"Uncooperative, eh!" was the cop's remark.

What he wrote on the ticket was "Japanese" (sic) and what he wrote as cause for a ticket was "defective license."

He also wrote his name and badge number, of course, but the

(more on page 7)

A Japanese Woman Embarrasses Acheson

The term "Iron Curtain," first used by the Nazis and echoed by Churchill, has begun to boomerang against its present users.

A RECENT example presented a pretty interesting picture for the whole world to see. A Japanese woman member of parliament visiting Europe, went to Moscow, since she received an invitation to the International Economic Conference. She did not pay particular attention to nor sense the embarrassment and indignation she might cause in Washington, which had told Japan not to send any delegate.

The Japanese people, whose country is



MR. ACHESON

supposed to be moving toward sovereignty. (Truman signed the peace treaty this week) were worse off than U. S. citizens. While State Secretary Dean Acheson warned American and foreign businessmen, trade unionists and others to boycott the conference, some Americans went to the gathering.

THE JAPANESE woman was put in a hot spot by the Yoshida government and she began explaining that she thought it did not harm but helped international understanding to visit the Soviet Union. The more she talked, the more revealing it became that the Iron Curtain restriction is being enforced by Washington. It became known more widely that Ikko Oyama, elder statesman credited with introducing democratic concepts into Japan, had been refused a passport to attend the conference because of U. S. pressures. Oyama was only one of many denied travel permits to Russia.

At the conference, attended by more than 400 delegates from many countries, Soviet and Chinese delegates made specific proposals. A Russian delegate said that the Soviet Union is ready to do seven and a half to ten billion dollars worth of business with the capitalist countries in the next two or three years.

With 40 per cent of the British textile industry idle and with heavy unemployment in textile industries of Western Europe, the Chinese offer to buy textile goods was encouraging.

BRITISH DELEGATES began cabling home for instructions when they saw the proposals were sound and workable. The Soviet trade offer would be on a cash or barter basis, whichever the countries desired, and the Soviet Union would accept local currency in payment and spend the proceeds in the country making the payment.

This would help solve the problems of countries facing dollar shortages and buying goods at high mark-up in the scarce market.

Lord John Lloyd-Orr and a group of British businessmen reached agreement with the Chinese delegates for an equal exchange of \$28 million worth of products.

British delegates reached similar agreements with the Soviet Union and are continuing trade negotiations with representa-

tives of Eastern European nations and Pakistan, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, Ceylon and Egypt.

The Soviet Union, China and Eastern European nations made it clear that they were ready to do up to \$19 billion in trade with western concerns in the next few years.

CHAIRMAN Vassili Kuznetsov of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions said Soviet foreign trade orders could provide jobs for 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 workers for three years and assure a livelihood to about 6,000,000 people. Soviet orders could provide 100,000 jobs in Italy and eliminate all unemployment among shipbuilding workers there; 100,000 jobs in France, 200,000 jobs in Britain, 100,000 in West Germany and 100,000 in Japan.

Wall Street Accepts Stalin's Words

Premier Josef Stalin's words pierced the Iron Curtain recently and sent stock market prices tumbling in Wall Street. Time magazine (April 14) said "Joe's Blow" was a "No" answer to a question from U. S. editors: "Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago?"

"AT WEEK'S end the average of all commodity futures was at its lowest since Aug. 15, 1950," Time said. Evidently, hard-headed and realistic businessmen believed Stalin more than Truman and the western propagandists.

The indication of a peace settlement in Korea also jarred Wall Street this week and the Advertiser reported on Tuesday on its financial page that:

"WALL STREET anticipation of an early Korean truce today outweighed two highly favorable market items long awaited by the financial district and stocks declined in all departments." This was a United Press item.

Far away in India, U. S. Ambassador Chester Bowles is being pretty frank about the whole situation. At a press conference in Bombay, Feb. 26, he told Indian newsmen why the U. S. was rearming. The Hindu, leading English newspaper in Madras, reported:

"Answering questions on the rearmament race in the world, the ambassador said his country was rearming to avoid an economic collapse. Rearmament was the only escape from the breakdown of American economy based on capitalism."

McGranery: Choice So Bad, "Unbelievable"

The firing of government clean-up man Newbold Morris by J. Howard McGrath, and the subsequent firing of the U. S. attorney general by President Truman, continued to be a circus in a nation lavishly spending billions for arms and a piddling amount for the people's welfare.

THE REMOVAL of McGrath, who also headed the FBI, which closed its eyes to stealing and subverting in high government places, pointed out more sharply why McGrath and J. Edgar Hoover's boys concentrated on thought-control and intimidation to silence the people.

The biggest joke was the statement of Truman's new appointee to fill the besmirched post of attorney general. James P. McGranery, a Philadelphia ward heeler, said he would put the FBI to cleaning up the government. In order to do this, thoughtful observers said, the FBI must be cleaned and fumigated first, for under McGrath, it was as responsible as the attorney general for letting corruption burst the seams of the government.

A WHITEWASH was expected of the government clean-up. Richard Dilworth,

News of the Week



MR. McGRANERY

Democratic district attorney of Philadelphia, commented thus on McGranery's appointment:

"It is so bad as to be almost unbelievable."

Indian Elections: "Thoughtful Choices"

In the first popular elections in India, Prime Minister Nehru, who heads the dominant Congress Party, travelled 18,056 miles by air force plane to campaign for his party's candidates in every state. The Congress Party ran candidates for most of the 3,373 seats in 22 state assemblies and three state electoral colleges, and 496 seats in the House of the People (lower house of the central government.)

ESTIMATES SAID the party would walk away with at least 70 per cent of the popular vote.

The Socialist Party was expected to run second, with Nehru's blessing. The Communist Party, which put up 700 candidates, of which 200 were last-minute contestants, was considered a dud.

Reported the N. Y. Herald Tribune from New Delhi: "Competent observers here feel the Communist Party will be lucky if it wins two seats of the 500 it is contesting."

The "competent observers" evidently took into consideration that the top Communist leaders were either in jail or underground, and the party has been declared illegal, or at best semi-legal, throughout India.

KUMAR GOSHAL, writer and expert on Indian affairs, living in the United States, wrote in the National Guardian that Nehru personally campaigned on the scene against Communist leader A. K. Gopalan, who won by an 87,029 majority. Another Communist, Ravi Narayan Reddy of Telengana, received more votes than all other individual candidates, including Nehru.

The election results showed that the Congress Party received 45 per cent—not 70—of the popular votes. The Communists came second and the Socialists trailed behind.

Communist candidates like K. A. Nambiar, railway workers' representative, trounced Congress Party's government official, Railway Minister K. Santanam. P. T. Punnoose and P. Bhaskaran Nair were among the Communists in jail or driven underground and who won by big majorities without campaigning.

WROTE New York Times' Robert Trumbull: The voters, largely illiterate, "made thoughtful choices at the polls."

Nehru's party failed to make the expected showing because it has lined up with landlords and oppressed the peasants; allowed not only British but U. S. monop-

olies to exploit India in violation of the Indian Industries Act; and let corruption and graft turn the administration into a feeding trough for profiteers and crooks.

THE COMMUNISTS, Mr. Goshal wrote, won despite overwhelming odds because they advocated peace, opposed foreign capital's domination of Indian economy and favored nationalization, and advocated and pushed the land-to-the-tiller policy which put land into the hands of four million peasants in Telengana where Nehru sent troops to stop the agrarian reform program.

The opposition to the U. S. Far Eastern policy and the strengthening economy and new independence of China under the new government led by the Chinese Communists strengthened the Indian Communist position.

And Trumbull of the Times wrote: "In immense contrast to the general run of Congress politicians and officials, the Communists elected to office are for the most part, men of outstanding ability, cleverness and popular appeal."

Pilots In Sit-Down Strike Against War

Last week Americans recalled the recent cry of the widow of an air force jet pilot who accused the air force of lying. She publicly said that her husband, who had been built up as an "ace," did not volunteer for Korean duty and "lost his life" in a "war without reason."

THE WIDOW, who is expecting her third child next month, lives in Lubbock, Texas.

In the same state, at Randolph Field, Texas, the lid blew off from a military censorship a few days ago when an air force officer was caught trying to telephone President Truman and to tip two newspaper columnists on a "hot story."

Air force information officers 'couldn't suppress all the story. It was revealed that six officers had defied the air force since April 1, refusing to fly their planes. While their story was the first to become public, their opposition to going back to war was by no means the first incident.

A UNITED PRESS story said that during one 30-day period, more than 100 men had asked to be grounded. The situation worried the military leaders to such an extent that recently more than a dozen balking officers were flown to Scott Field air force base in Illinois to be interviewed by top air force brass.

The dissension is among World War II veterans, mostly combat flyers. Until recently, the air force grounded immediately, as a policy, anyone not wanting to fly because of fear or because he just didn't want to fly. But the changed sentiment of veterans who felt it was an honor to go on dangerous missions during the last war, has caused the air force to bear down on its personnel.

THE BASIC reason for complaints and refusal to fly stemmed from the cause pointed out by Mrs. Doris Davis, the jet pilot's widow—a "war without reason."

While the April 11 UP story from Texas said six officers were involved, on April 13, a UP story from Sacramento said that relatives of 12 air force officers rallied to their defense. The officers face possible disciplinary action.

The father of one officer said his son "never got over" flying 35 combat missions in the last war and didn't want to take any more risks.

MRS. F. A. ZIMMERMAN, mother of another officer, said her son was "not a daredevil type—he just hated planes." He was a student, with his major interest in philosophy.

The father of an officer wounded during the last war said his son has a wife and child to think of.

This week one of the officers was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison. The trials of 12 others are pending.

IN THE DAILIES

"Japan Moves Back Into the Free World," said the headline of a Star-Bulletin editorial April 5. "No more graphic demonstration of this has occurred than Japan's announced plans to establish trans-Pacific air service within six months," the paper said.

Even if the writer used "Free World" in a geographical sense, he stretched and distorted the point. For the abused and outworn term "Free World" includes regimes of the fascist Franco, Peron, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek.

★ ★
IF THE WRITER used the term in a political sense, he ought to read issues of his own paper, the Star-Bulletin, of the past couple of weeks, to get a bearing. He will find Mamoru Shigemitsu, foreign minister during the last war, only recently cleared of war crime, advocating Japanese rearmament. Retired Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was ambassador to Washington and who played for time through pretended negotiations while Japanese warships were sneaking up on Pearl Harbor for the December 7 attack, is also advocating militarization.

★ ★
OF COURSE, rearmament means prestige and better livelihood for U. S. militarists and profits for big industrialists and financiers.

But even the Star-Bulletin has reported that there is popular resistance among the Japanese people against the unilateral peace treaty drafted and pushed by Wall Street's John Foster Dulles, and against the U. S.-Japan military pact.

★ ★
SECRETARY of the Navy Dan A. Kimball, a member of President Truman's cabinet, said one day prior to the Star-Bulletin "Free World" editorial that Japan might revise her constitution which prohibits militarization and outlaws war. The State Department said Kimball's utterances did not reflect U. S. policy but people in foreign countries who observe U. S. behavior closely are not fooled. Actually, Japan is being rearmed by the U. S. and this move is like stepping on the anti-war constitution. The 75,000 Japanese "police reserves" which MacArthur's headquarters heatedly denied would be a nucleus for a Japanese army has turned out to be exactly that.

★ ★
IF ANYONE has any doubt about the direction in which the Ridgway-Yoshida administration in Tokyo is moving, he needs only to read the demands Japan is making on South Korea during the present negotiations on the peace treaty. It sounds as though Japan was the victor of the Pacific war.

And why is it that the Truman administration, which is on the inside track, is so silent about this insulting attitude of the Yoshida regime?

★ ★
THE SAME Star-Bulletin editorial on Japan's entrance into the "Free World" says that it is likely that Japan, "with its normal Asiatic market cut off by Communist advances, may turn to South America."

It seems that the editorial writers of the daily don't read the news columns carefully or don't care what appears there. The daily has time and again published stories with banner headlines about the U. S. embargo against the People's Republic of China, which prohibits Japan from trading with China. It has also published items that the Japanese people and officials seek the China trade. The cutting off of Asian markets resulted from U. S. pressure—no other.

The Battle Act, passed by Congress and signed by Truman, requires all the dependent nations waiting for U. S. handouts to refrain from trading with countries not in the Western bloc.

★ ★
A UP DISPATCH April 5 from London published in the Advertiser said that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, scolded those who talk of "American dollar imperialism." Eden, in a nationwide broadcast said:

"The Americans, as far as I know, are the only people who have ever taxed themselves for foreigners in peace-time."

★ ★
WHILE THE British people were complaining about U. S. rearmament drives which are not improving their living standards and bringing the fear of war to those who suffered untold misery and hardships only a few years ago, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, on April 2 told the Western Europe military leaders that the U. S. taxpayers may tire of aiding Europe. Eisenhower's statement was reported in the Advertiser, which gave the high points of a 12,000-word report made at the end of his first year as commander of the North Atlantic Pact nations.

He said U. S. taxpayers would get tired of pouring out money and resources for a Western Europe which refuses to arm itself. One can imagine how this sounded to the peasants and workers of Europe who have had the brutal taste of wars and now want peace. And Eisenhower would have cheered them immensely if he had told the truth, that the American taxpayers are already tired of paying for guns, not butter.

Homestead Contracts May Get HHC Scrutiny After Several Fiascos

Contractors who build for Hawaiian homesteaders can expect to find it more difficult in the future to get advance financing than it has been in the past. They can, that is, if the attitude of the commission at last Saturday's meeting was any indication of things to come.

One case, brought up near the end of the meeting by Commissioner Norman McGuire, was that of David Paleka, who is still waiting on Molokai for a home which David Luther contracted to build for him. Luther has already drawn \$2,000 on Paleka's signed voucher, against the \$3,000 loan allowed by the HHC, Secretary Daniel Ainoa said.

But still Luther can't build the house, Mr. Ainoa explained, because he was operating on a shoe-string and the shoe-string broke before he got very much done.

But Homesteader Suffers Commissioner McGuire said it was a shame to make the homesteader suffer, and Ainoa said it has been the custom of the HHC in the past to allow contractors a rather free hand, and to allow homesteaders to make their own deals without supervision, and to sign against their loans pretty much at will.

That situation is changing now, with his assistant, John C. Thompson (though Ainoa didn't name him), trying to exercise some supervision. Ainoa confined the discussion to financial supervision and did not take up supervision of materials which has caused some controversy (see last week's RECORD).

A similar case was discussed earlier in the meeting in which a contractor had sold some houses to homesteaders without actually paying for them himself. Contractors must be bonded, it was brought out, for any operation they undertake for the commission, but that does not keep them from going broke on some parallel operation.

Henceforth, it was indicated, the status of contractors will be scrutinized more carefully than it has been in the past. According to information received by the RECORD from other sources, however, there may be a number of other cases in which homesteaders have signed away their loans for homes or improvements they never got.

Surveying 30 representative oil companies, the Chase National Bank of New York estimated their 1951 net profits at \$2,080,000,000, compared with \$1,739,000,000 in 1950 and the previous alltime peak of \$1,929,000,000 in 1949.

Chuck Mau's Well-Oiled Machine

Chuck Mau had a well-oiled political machine at the 20th of the 5th during the April 3 precinct club election of officers and delegates to the Democratic convention.

His group went to the meeting with a mimeographed slate—an unusual preparation for a precinct meeting—and Mau and his 50-52 followers were strong enough to vote the slate into office.

The first hotly controversial issue came up when Rep. O. Vincent Esposito requested the precinct members to elect him as delegate although he had an ex-officio post at the coming convention. He explained that there was a danger that the Standpat Central Committee members would not be recognized at the convention. Charles Hite was also in the same position.

The precinct members voted overwhelmingly that Esposito and Hite be recognized with precinct backing as ex-officio delegates and that the convention credentials committee be so informed. This was an adroit maneuver on the part of Mau's group.

When Esposito said that this would not be sufficient guarantee for them to be recognized as delegates, Mau attacked Esposito as being selfish.

Esposito answered that he was willing to stand on his record as a hard-fighting Democrat, who put party interest above his own.

The first test of strength of the Mau machine came on the vote for president in which Gerald Hashimoto, incumbent, defeated Esposito by 52-29.

Esposito, although nominated, failed to be elected as delegate. Harriet Bouslog Sawyer was likewise defeated.

Chuck Mau, as the leader of his group, was then forced to show his colors on two issues. Mrs. Sawyer introduced and asked support of a resolution calling for the abolishment of capital punishment in the Territory. She said all but four states had done away with provisions making the death penalty mandatory. The resolution requested further that a copy be sent to Governor Long and that commutation to life sentences be given where the death penalty had been imposed but not carried out. This section would apply to James Majors, John Palakiko and Liberto Jaquiah.

The Mau machine was unwilling to take a stand on this issue and it tabled the resolution on capital punishment. This was in keeping with Mau's refusal to support the Palakiko and Majors petition campaign and the fund drive to make higher court appeal possible.

Having elected a full slate, Chuck Mau then called for a unit or block voting rule. Harriet Sawyer spoke strongly against this resolution, calling attention to the fact that this is a method used in the South for machine control by white supremacists.

Mau disclaimed approval of the method used in Georgia, but strenuously supported block voting.

Mau had his machine under control up to this point, but on the matter of proxies of delegates unable to attend the convention, his followers split from him. A motion was proposed that delegates not being able to attend the convention, designate as proxy persons next higher in order among defeated candidates for delegates.

"Dynamite" Takushi opposed this motion on the ground that the elected delegates have the right to choose whoever they wanted, rather than have the precinct club dictate to them.

This was too much for even Mau's supporters and the motion was adopted, making William Furtado and Esposito next in line to be delegates.



MR. MAU

One out of every six deaths in Hawaii last year was caused by cancer.

The Hawaii Cancer Society fights the disease with knowledge, medical services and statistical research.

Billions for War As Missouri River Rampages

Again the Missouri River is on the rampage, swelling the Mississippi, flooding cities, towns and the countryside in many states, costing hundreds of millions in devastation and making tens of thousands homeless.

Farmlands are inundated and news accounts say that the Missouri might cover 1,000,000 acres.

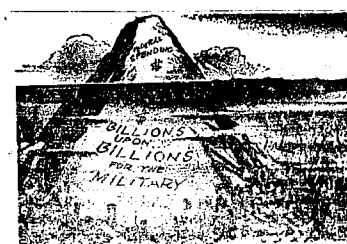
Governor William S. Beardsley of Iowa, flew over the flooded areas this week and wired President Truman to declare the western counties of his state as disaster areas. If the President did this, then the Iowa counties would receive Federal funds for rehabilitation after the flood waters recede, the governor told the people in a broadcast.

Governor Val Peterson of Nebraska, proclaimed a state of emergency "in Omaha and environs and along the flood course of the Missouri River in Nebraska."

IT WAS THE same story in many

middle western states. A UP story from Sioux City, Ia., April 12, said: "In each small town along the river, the story was the same—areas never before flooded were threatened or were already under water."

And the flood was the same old story, a disaster that could be prevented by government expenditure to bring security and



MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

prosperity to seven million people living in one-sixth of the United States.

LAST YEAR when the Missouri went on a rampage, it destroyed scores of lives and a billion dollars in property. Estimates of the current flood losses are not in but it is the worst flood ever to hit the middle west.

The Missouri River basin is just one of numerous river valleys in the U. S., but it and all others can be developed at \$5 billion annually. This amount would be a starter in controlling floods in the U. S., but soon it would be paying off in cheap public power, municipal water supplies, through irrigation and navigation. In its initial stages such a nationwide project, costing \$100 billion ultimately, would require Federal subsidy of \$5 billion a year to get it started, but this is just about what military "public works"—barracks, installations, etc.—is costing U. S. taxpayers today.

ALL CONGRESS has to do in develop-

ing the Missouri River basin is to appropriate the money, a fraction of the \$5 billion. The Flood Control Act of 1944 approved such a project for the Missouri Valley area, which stretches from Three Forks, Mont., to the Mississippi below St. Louis. The area—one-sixth of the U. S. with seven million people—takes in all of Nebraska, the great plains of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas and parts of Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.

The plan calls for the construction of more than 100 dams on projects which will irrigate more than 5 million acres of land, merely in the upper and middle parts of the basin.

THE ACT passed by Congress in 1944 will be pushed aside as long as war profiteers have their way with the government producing for destruction and cashing in unprecedented profits. And the Missouri will rampage year after year, until the people curb the war drive of the administration.

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

XXXII.

The Remoulder of Samurai Minds

The Japanese national who undoubtedly contributed most in the war against Japanese militarism is Sanzo Nosaka. Even before I met him in the late fall of 1944 in Yen-an, I had heard American officials say that the Japanese militarists would sacrifice a division merely to get him.

Time and again the Japanese military intelligence in China used spies in attempts to destroy this man, who then went under the name of Susumu Okano, but they never succeeded.

On the day I was supposed to meet him, I crossed a narrow footbridge over the Yen River from our side of the valley and headed toward the hill on the other side where the Chinese Communist-led 18th Group Army headquarters was located. Accompanying me was a State Department official who was interested in finding out from Nosaka the extent of anti-militarist resistance in Japan and in China.

Our first meeting with Nosaka took place in the 18th Army Group headquarters. It was late fall and the ground was frozen and in the cave the Chinese used charcoal braziers for heating purposes. We waited a while and on the hard ground we heard footsteps. Nosaka came in alone. He had a firm face with soft eyes, and as we shook hands, I felt an air of reserve about him, but definite warmth in him. He stood about five feet three inches and was of medium build.



Koji Ariyoshi

Nosaka Had a Habit of Preparing in Detail

With our brief exchange of greetings over, he asked us if we had prepared a program for conducting our survey of his psychological warfare work and prisoner re-education. We handed him our schedule which indicated that I was limited to one month's assignment in Yen-an. He handed us his suggested outline, drawn up in much detail.

We were a little surprised by his thorough preparation for this meeting with us. In subsequent contacts with him we learned that this was a habit with him, and he always urged us to prepare for our discussions as thoroughly as we could so that our time would be spent more fruitfully.

Opposed Japanese Militarist Aggression

He was a soft-spoken man with an easy smile. He quickly impressed me as a strong, dedicated person. His fight against the Japanese militarists had involved deadly risks of underground work in and around Japan. He escaped from Japan in 1930 or 1931. Practically all his colleagues in the Communist Party leadership were in prison because of thought control and other repressive laws passed by the militarists and war financiers to silence the people in order to carry on aggression in Manchuria, China proper, Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The Japanese Communists were the most militant foes of "Rising Sun" militarism and just as it happened in Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, the Communists in Japan were the first to suffer repression.

As our ally we stood to benefit by our contact with him. A State Department expert on Japanese affairs once told me that Nosaka, more than anyone else, knew of occurrences in Japan and could interpret events and changing conditions in the enemy territory quite accurately.

The Underground Undertaking Required Careful Guidance

To orient himself, he had underground contacts with occupied territory in China, and through this source he acquired information about Japan. Furthermore, he had a so-called "publications buying chain" which gathered all kinds of Japanese periodicals and books issued in Japan. They were bought in occupied China by his agents from Japanese officials, businessmen and professionals.

Once or twice a month saddle-loads of publications were brought into Yen-an and delivered to Nosaka by the Chinese. This was a risky undertaking all the way through. Japanese publications, particularly on economics and technical subjects, were sent to a few high-ranking civilians and officials and to buy or to acquire this material from them regularly week after week or month after month, required a great deal of planning. The Japanese officials themselves would become suspect if they were caught passing on some of their literature.

Then the transportation of the material out of Japanese-occupied cities and across heavily guarded railway lines and through checkpoints, involved further risks.

Agents Brought Enemy Material To Americans Also

I remember twice the Japanese crushed the buying chain and Nosaka and the Chinese Communists had to organize an entirely new channel. I knew this because we Americans had requested Nosaka and the Chinese to collect an extra set of Japanese publications for us so that we could send them to the translating and intelligence centers in Washington. This they did for us, although it involved dangers. When the agents were captured by the Japanese, Nosaka explained to me that we had to wait a while until he organized new contacts and underground connections.

At one time we set up a microfilming center in Yen-an to

photograph all Japanese publications in Nosaka's cave library.

We visited his library on the first day we met him. In one section he had his card files kept in small cabinet boxes made from stiff cardboard. These boxes were kept in rows in square holes dug in the walls of the cave.

Nosaka read and marked the Japanese publications that were brought to him in Yen-an. His librarian cross-indexed the contents.

At Bedtime, a Review of the Day's Work

In this manner he followed events in Japan very closely and as my assignment in Yen-an was extended, I was to interview him frequently on various questions pertaining to Japan. The headquarters frequently wanted to know what Nosaka's interpretation was on certain happenings in Japan, or wanted him to give us background and new information on various subjects. I would contact him immediately and generally he made an extensive study in his library.

The interviews lasted from an hour to two hours and after that I returned to my cave to write my reports from the notes I had taken. Several times I received phone calls from him late at night on the day of an interview, or early the following morning. He would ask me to delete certain phrases he had used or to substitute a word or a clause for ones he had used. Once when he wanted to make several changes, I asked him to wait until I got a pencil and paper, and my notes. I did not think he had used a certain phrase. He told me over the field telephone the approximate page number of my notes on which I had written the phrase. I checked up and found that he was correct.

Once I asked him how he remembered these details.

"Every night before I fall asleep, I review everything I have done or said during the day," he explained. "This self-examination is very essential. It makes a person more responsible and develops him into a conscious and sincere worker."

The Prisoner Converts Were Well-Trained

There was a time when Nosaka was orienting a State Department official and me on a project he was then conducting in his anti-Japanese militarist psychological warfare. He gave his information to us in outline form, without benefit of notes. It was a typical outline, using "A," then "I," then "a," etc. He would pause and discuss the various points and continue from where he had stopped. After dictating for about six pages, he would give us the guide when we lost track of our letters and numbers because of digressing discussions: "Now, we are on small 'a' under '2' of big 'G.'"

All of us were bi-lingual, speaking and writing both English and Japanese, thus we did not have difficulty in communicating with Nosaka. When his converted prisoners of war who were teachers at the Japanese Peasants' and Workers' School joined in our discussions, we carried on conversation in Japanese only.

The prisoner converts were well-trained. They published their own news bulletins and issued anti-militarist leaflets which were used on the front lines.

Criticism of U. S. Leaflets From Japanese Standpoint

We Americans wanted their criticism of our leaflets produced in Chungking and on the Burma front, because we wanted to improve our propaganda material. I took samples to them and sat with Nosaka's staff around a table and took notes as they gave their evaluation of our leaflets.

The criticisms and suggestions were well taken by our psychological warfare units in Chungking and Burma. They in turn, sent out copies of the evaluations to psychological warfare units in Honolulu, Saipan, Washington, and later, in the Philippines. The suggestions prepared by the prisoner converts proved helpful and from all of these places I began receiving samples of leaflets dropped over Japanese lines and in Japan, asking that they be evaluated and criticized by the prisoner converts.

Hope for a Common Ground For Nations To Live Together

I was also asked to have Nosaka's propagandists listen to OWI broadcasts beamed to Japan and to get their reaction. In the same manner that they criticized and made suggestions to improve our leaflets, they listened to radio programs in a cave and then held long evaluation sessions.

On many occasions I asked the prisoner converts about their postwar outlook. They said they were returning to Japan to reconstruct the defeated nation along democratic lines. They said they hoped that the wartime cooperation of the major powers would continue and that we all would work together on a common ground and with a common purpose to make Japan a peaceful nation.

I do not know what these men are doing today, nor what they think of us. Nosaka returned to Japan in 1945 after the surrender, and news accounts said that on his arrival, the welcome given him along the railway on which he travelled was unprecedented. He was a hero in a defeated Japan, where people wanted peace. He was later elected to the parliament along with some others of his party who had spent more than 18 years in prison. But with the resurgence of militarism in Japan, where war criminals are being freed to remilitarize the nation, he has again been driven underground.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

Bassett Adds Voice To Blast of Newsmen On Guild Paper's NAM Ads

"What in God's name goes on here?"

That's the opening line of a letter W. K. Bassett, administrative assistant to Mayor Wilson, has written to the Guild Reporter, organ of the American Newspaper Guild, regarding full-page advertisements the union paper has been running. The advertisements, drawn up by the National Association of Manufacturers, purport to advise readers on how to "Fight Communism" by avoiding racial prejudice.

The March 16 issue of the Guild Reporter carries two such page advertisements, together with the names of a number of West Coast firms that have paid. Advertisements like these, run in previous issues, together with a serial entitled "Russia—Revolution To Reaction," have drawn the fire of most writers of letters-to-the-editor in the March 16 issue.

Do They Discriminate?

One writer, Steve Murdock of the People's Daily World Unit, evaluates the advertisements this way: "One wonders how many of the firms listed employ and upgrade Negroes without discrimination."

Another, Alex Georgiadis of the Oakland Unit writes: "Certainly the Guild Reporter should have no truck with such anti-union devices."

Max Sien of the Daily Compass writes, wondering where the author of "Russia—Revolution To Reaction" got his estimate that American newspapermen have won a 30 per cent increase in pay over 1940.

"Even the NAM doesn't lie that much," cracks Sien.

Publishers Next?

Mr. Bassett writes in part, as follows: "What in God's name goes on here? Do you realize what kind of fire you are jumping into from the frying pan? ... What have we newspapermen in common with the signatories of these NAM full pages in the Guild Reporter? When do you get the copy for a full page signed by the publishers of a score of newspapers the Guild has had to battle for decent pay and working conditions?"

Mr. Bassett signed as a member-at-large of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

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Mrs. Stagbar Answers Queries Put By Angry Women Bowlers

(from page 1)

age, where it gives handicaps, is unfairly competing in the Major-ette travelling league where handicaps are not required and where competition is not nearly so good.

One participant, elaborating on this complaint, said: "For Pla-Mor to compete in the traveling league just means the kids on the other teams are throwing their entry money away. They don't have a chance."

Mrs. Stagbar refused to answer that complaint, saying: "Nonsense! I won't say anything about that."

There are a number of other complaints less general, but voiced with considerable vehemence. Those who oppose Mrs. Stagbar point out that the association president, Jean Tybuec, is an employee at the Pla-Mor alleys; that Millie Akana, now secretary, was appointed by the president and not elected, and that Ethel Tribe, sergeant-at-arms, is a member of the Pla-Mor team. While they have no individual complaints against these officers, dissatisfied members point out that they are subject to pressure from Mrs. Stagbar.

Who Set Date, Place?

Mrs. Stagbar's critics say, for instance, that the date and place of the association's championship tournament was set without the knowledge of the general membership. Mrs. Stagbar denies this and says both decisions were made in meetings and are shown in the minutes.

Both Mrs. Stagbar and some of her critics say they have written to the Mainland for decisions on doubtful rulings, and both say they have letters to uphold their views on legality and illegality.

It is indicative of Mrs. Stagbar's influence, some association members say, that one meeting voted to play the tournament at the Pla-Mor alleys for the next eight years, though the move was reversed at a later meeting.

Though none deny that the Pla-Mor team constitutes the best aggregation of women bowlers in the city, the Honolulu Bowling Center played them a close match in the tournament April 5, losing

by only 30 pinfalls. It is evident that some circumstances surrounding the match have heightened the tension beyond personnel of the two teams.

Switch Caused Controversy

Mrs. Frances Klein, who won the all-events championship, became a highly controversial figure because she started the tournament with the HBC team and wound up with the Pla-Mor.

Although she had announced previously that she would join the Pla-Mor team, Mrs. Klein agreed to bowl with the HBC in team competition. In the match with Pla-Mor, the HBC girls were exuberant to find themselves leading, with Mrs. Klein, best woman bowler on Oahu, coming up.

But Mrs. Klein fell far below her usual average and Pla-Mor copped the match.

One of the HBC girls said this week: "We were behind Frances urging her on every minute. But right after the game, she put on a Pla-Mor shirt and we went to a restaurant and found her eating with the Pla-Mor team. And she went on the next day to make fine scores."

Mrs. Klein is getting a little tired and a little angry about the fuss over her low score in that game.

"I know they think I dumped it, but I didn't. I picked up single pins twice and I hardly ever do that, but that's just the way it was."

Mrs. Stagbar Asked It

About the shirt thing, she says: "Mrs. Stagbar asked me to put on the Pla-Mor shirt and we went to the restaurant and saw the HBC girls there. I went over to speak to them, but they wouldn't talk to me."

Some bowlers are quick to point out that even world champions have bowled lower scores than Mrs. Klein's when they had bad nights.

As for Mrs. Stagbar, some disinterested observers say her position as target for the critics is the result of her dual activity as manager of an alley and officer of the association.

"I have known her for a long time," said one, "and she's square."

Maybe she wants to win too much, but she's square."

Another said: "Maybe some of the girls don't like the way she runs things, but if she didn't, there might not be much women's bowling here. She did a lot to build it."

The girls "who don't like the way she runs things" admit the truth of some of those comments, but they say the place is reached now when a change in officers is the healthiest thing for women's bowling here.

Mrs. Stagbar, a vigorous woman, made a somewhat bitter comment on the criticism:

"In 1946," she said, "my husband and I went to the Congress (on the Mainland) at our own expense to fight against the discrimination against these local girls. They didn't mind me representing them then, did they?"

Until 1949, the American Bowling Congress barred non-white bowlers from its official tournaments.

Dock Talks To Be Extended 15 Days By Joint Consent

In a joint statement issued Tuesday, the ILWU longshoremen and the stevedoring companies agreed to extend time for off-the-record negotiations 15 days past the deadline, which was Tuesday midnight.

According to the terms of the existing contract, either party who wishes to reopen any part for further negotiations must file notice of his intention 60 days before expiration of the contract, June 15.

Had no such notice of intention been filed, it would have been impossible to reopen the contract.

Informally, in past months, longshoremen have indicated that they will seek wages equal to those paid on the West Coast, and some changes in fields covered by the contract. Additionally, it has been reported that

Maui Notes

Willie Crozier asked the Maui Democratic County Committee four questions at a meeting held April 10, in a letter he read to the body. Crozier is asking the status of a county committeewoman and observers say that the questions were pointed at Rep. Dee Dupont. The meeting was held at Iao School and was called to elect Maui County Democratic officers, but the election was postponed to April 25.

The four questions asked in Crozier's letter will be answered at the same meeting.

★ ★
THE LETTER to the Democratic County Committee said: "I would like to be informed, as a rank and file Democrat, as to some of the rules of the Democratic Party:

"1. Can a County Committee Woman be elected as chairman of the County Committee?

"2. Can a County Committee Woman hold office in the County Committee?

"3. If a County Committee Woman can hold office in the County Committee, can a County Committee Man and a County Committee Woman from the same precinct be elected to hold two offices in the County Committee?

"4. When a County Committee Man from any precinct is present at a County Committee meeting, has the County Committee Woman got a vote?

"I would appreciate having these questions answered by quoting the rules of the Democratic Party's rule book.

"Thanking you in advance, I am
Respectfully yours,
WILLIE CROZIER.

"P.S. Now I am thoroughly aware and in agreement that a woman can be elected as County Committee Man and have every right any man has, as provided by the rules. The case of Harriet Bouslog, when she was County Committee Man from the 10th of the 4th was ok, and legal.

"But my question is to find out

they would seek to limit slingshots to accord with safety practices already established in West Coast contracts.

Heretofore, local contracts have not covered the amount of slingshots and there have been a number of disputes in the Territory's ports over this matter.

what a County Committee Woman can and cannot do. I am questioning the position of County Committee Woman. I am not questioning the right of the female from holding any office that the precinct members choose to elect a woman to.

"My contention is that a County Committee Woman is only a substitute in the absence of the County Committee Man and her presence when the County Committee Man is active is a courtesy."

★ ★
ONE OF the most popular radio programs on Maui is the recorded broadcast of the proceedings of the board of supervisors. By now the voices and conduct of the board members are quite well known to the voters, but least heard of all is Supervisor J. Pia Cockett (R). He practically says nothing at the meetings, except for seconding motions and voting "Yes" or "No." This is Cockett's first term on the board and this probably explains his silence.

★ ★
EVERY board meeting is like a political campaign meeting and Cockett, by not sounding off, might garner the votes. That is, if he chooses to run again.

★ ★
MISS KAREN SHIROMA of Kahului, does not know she was on the board of directors of the now dissolved Maui Swine Growers' Association. Y. "Blackie" Goya says he was a member of the organization but he never did card and does not care to know what it is doing. There are other members who put up money when the co-op was first formed and who do not know that the organization does not exist any more because the officers did not submit annual reports to the Territorial treasurer for two years. The trustee appointed by the treasurer reported that the organization has no debts and no assets.

Victims of Genocide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At least nine Negroes were murdered in various parts of the United States during the month of March, "solely on the basis of race, in violation of the UN Convention on Genocide," the Civil Rights Congress report dated March 31.

The Corporations vs. Harry Bridges

By RICHARD SASULY
(Conclusion)

NEW YORK (FP)—No one has ever charged Harry Bridges with being a murderer, a thug, a forger or a thief. Throughout 18 years of endless investigation not a single crime could be pinned on him. Perhaps in this respect the government overreached itself. So much publicity was focused on the case for so many years that the ordinary kind of frameup—the kind that sent J. B. McNamara and Tom Mooney to jail and killed Sacco and Vanzetti—could not be used against him.

The case against Bridges, therefore, has been entirely political. In the first three cases the government held he was a Communist and on that account, allegedly a deportable alien. In the last case, after he had emerged as the only government-certified non-Communist in the country, he was found guilty of perjury in saying he was not a Communist.

Positively Expressed His Belief

It was the political nature of the case which led Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the U. S. Supreme Court to write in a concurring opinion when the high court threw out the third Bridges case in 1945:

"The record in this case will

Cleared By the Government As a Non-Communist, Bridges Was, However, Later Found Guilty of Perjury for Saying He Was Not a Communist. The Frameup Case Hangs In the Balance of An Appeals Court. The Stakes Are High for Labor.

stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Sel-dom, if ever, in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed him by the Constitution."

At no time in his prolonged defense did Bridges take the easy course of attacking what he was alleged to be. He stated positively what he did believe. He asserted his right to associate with anyone in the labor movement. And he said that as a matter of fact, he had never been a member of the Communist party. Considering the nature of the attacks against him from the start, his status as an alien and the damage to himself personally and to his union if the charges stuck, it would have been most remarkable if he had joined the Communist party.

"Aims Are Energetically Radical"

James Landis, then dean of the Harvard Law School, examined Bridges' beliefs intensively during the 1939 deportation hearing. Landis found Bridges to be a militant and aggressive union leader. He said the longshore leader stated his own beliefs "not only without reserve but vigorously as dogma and faiths of which the man was proud and which represented in his mind the aims of his existence." Landis said the man's "aims are energetically radical" but concluded there was no proof that his methods were "other than those that the framework of democratic and constitutional government permits."

To prove Bridges a Communist, the government, in its several proceedings, produced dozens of informers. Only one prosecution witness was an active union official, President Harry Lundeberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific

(AFL), a particularly bitter enemy of Bridges.

In connection with the 1941 case a four-man board of immigration appeal said: "We have rejected the evidence given by . . . Lundeberg as not worthy of belief."

Also in connection with the 1941 proceeding, CIO President Philip Murray, then an associate of Bridges but far apart from him in views, said: "On this occasion the same kind of wholly prejudicial evidence out of the mouths of biased witnesses, stoolpigeons and perjurers was offered."

One of the most tragic aspects of the Bridges case results from the government's relentless search for stoolpigeons. The West Coast in recent years has had at least its share of aliens who were left-wingers and who could be hounded with threats of deportation and the breaking up of their families and jobs. It is safe to say every

one of these aliens was offered immunity if only he would tell some story against Bridges. Some caved in. Many more simply took their blows in silence.

For Labor, Stakes Are High

How the mass production of witnesses was attempted is seen in the case of Earl King, an important West Coast maritime labor leader in the '30s. King, with two others, was framed and jailed for the murder of a ship engineer. The authorities offered him clemency if he would finger Bridges. King gave this story to Bridges' lawyers in a deposition and remarked, by the way, that it was not an easy thing for a man to preserve his honor and thereby close in his own face an opened prison door.

Examination of the machinations against Bridges led Justice Murphy to this final summary: "It is not surprising that the background and intensity of this effort to deport one individual should result in a singular lack of due process of law."

Once more the Bridges case hangs in the balance of an appeals court. For Bridges the stakes are a five-year jail term, loss of citizenship and deportation. For the labor movement, if past frameups provide any guide, the stakes are still higher.

Gadabout

WAYNE POWELL, who was arrested on Kauai this week in the midst of his radio program, for procuring, has been giving out certificates for "man-of-the-month" awards with much fanfare.

The first receiver of the award was Keith Tester, manager of Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.

The dailies, which generally go to great length in identifying a person charged with an alleged law violation, did not mention this function of Mr. Powell on Kauai.

SEVERAL AJA VETS were expressing surprise last weekend over talk they had just heard—that Dan Aoki will be a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the house of representatives from the 4th District. Surprising or not, the political pipelines say Aoki's candidacy is in the offing.

AT LEAST TWO Democrats who have been candidates in the past were seriously considering last week the advisability of staying entirely clear of the Democratic Convention and the knockdown-drag out fights that might occur there, and concentrating instead, on running for political office.

ARTHUR MILLER'S Pulitzer Prize winning play, "Death of a Salesman," is available now in paper-backed, 25-cent editions. One of the best lines is spoken by a minor character who says: "A salesman is riding on a shoeshine and a prayer and when people stop smiling back, it's an earthquake." There is much in the play that reflects the terrible insecurity of those who are forced by middle class ambitions into occupations they neither care for nor are adapted to. It's every bit as strong a play as Miller's "All My Sons."

JOHN C. THOMPSON, assistant to Daniel Ainoa, secretary of the Hawaii Homes Commission, was not present at last Saturday's meeting. Talk around the office was that one of the commissioners, after reading the RECORD's story of how he vetoed plans for a ship-lap home two Waimanalo homesteaders showed him, advised him to stay away.

DISENCHANTED with Frank Fasi, one politico who formerly plumped for him, tells us Dave Benz is one of the Fasi advisers. Benz, Democrats remember, made some show of getting out of politics several months ago. Maybe the break wasn't so complete after all.

FAST's strongly voiced objection to Mayor Wilson's letter to Hilo about "malihini appointees" served in some quarters only to bring up

the old puzzle—Why were Sapienza and Brown appointed circuit court judges? Neither had any particular local following. One had practiced law without conspicuous success; the other had not practiced in a long time. Both had been in the Territory comparatively short periods. Yet one had been in the Territorial attorney general's office and the other had been T. H. treasurer. Politicos can still find only the answer they found the first time—both were warmly regarded by Stainback.

AMONG THOSE present at the Hawaii Homes Commission meeting last Saturday were some who expected Chairman Sam Wilder King to bring before the meeting the applications for ranching homesteads by persons on the Big Island encouraged to apply by Mrs. Annie Fiske with what has been reported as the promise of her financial assistance. Mr. King didn't mention them, and it was assumed that he is awaiting more information before presenting them.

CAN A MAN include in his appraisal (for sale purposes) the expense of moving from the place he's selling? Dr. Arthur K. Chu argued that he should be able to throw in that kind of cost to his wife's Molokai homestead, in trading for another homestead location. The HHC wouldn't go all the way with his thinking, but told him it was his business, if he could get an eligible buyer for his place at the price he was asking. The commission was inclined to view his request with favor since he's the only dentist on Molokai and he claims his present location works a hardship on his practice.

HERBERT CAMPOS' Big Island land problem (see RECORD of two weeks ago) came before the HHC's meeting Saturday for some discussion, but there was little clarification of how Campos got the land. Commissioner McGuire had some direct questions for Dan Ainoa, but the answers were not so direct. Mr. Ainoa, recalling the period of acquisition, said Harry Field and Harriet Magoon had pressed for some consideration for Campos and someone asked the Parker Ranch people if they could do anything for Campos. Chairman King said someone had called from the law firm of Smith, Wild, Beebe & Cades, and expressed an interest in the case, but indicated Campos has not retained the firm, as formerly reported.

Mrs. Magoon, who was not present, flatly contradicted Ainoa's words when contacted later. Instead of trying to help Campos get on the disputed land, Mrs. Magoon said she opposed the attempt and advised Campos against moving on the land.

Was it an accident that Chinese Nationalists in the U. S. cornered the world soybean market a few weeks before the outbreak of the Korean war, making a \$30,000,000 profit? The price American consumers pay for soybeans rose from \$2.31 to \$3.45 per bushel.

Theo. H. Davies' top boss is visiting here. His residence is England.

Little Hufana Tells of Old Fights In Hilo; Is Plantation Worker

By SABURO FUJISAKI
Little Hufana.

That name is well known to fistic fans of the Hilo Volcano Arena and Honolulu Houston Arena era.

Little Hufana, who is remembered for the slashing battles he used to dish out with K. O. Kuratsu, is now residing in Kana-kakai, Molokai. He is an employee of Libby's pineapple plantation.

Despite all the battles he has participated in, Hufana looks none the worse and has not put on too much weight since he hung 'em up.

He had his last fight against Yasu Yasutake in 1941. He decided to call it quits after that bout, when he suffered a nasty cut over his eye.

Fight Ended In Riot

Little Hufana was a topnotch main eventer for George Bennett, who used to promote regular smokers at the old Volcano Arena in Hilo during the late '20s and early '30s. Hufana remembers one smoker he participated in when irate fans who disagreed with the decision handed down, knocked over chairs to demonstrate their disapproval. The Hilo fire department had to be summoned. Hufana recalls, to quell the riot by turning on the fire hydrant hose.

The veteran bantam pro, who was Territorial champion at one time, is especially well known to Pepeecko residents on the Big Island. He used to have a large following of backers at every one of his fights from the Hamakua Coast plantation communities. Hufana used to live in Pepeecko and did his training there.

There was another Hufana who was a headliner during the Volcano Arena days. He was Lightning Hufana—a "calabash" cousin of Little Hufana.

Old-Time Greats

Little Hufana recalled many names of pro fighters who were favorites of fans during his prime. Among these were: Alejandro Pazmore, who fought the great Piston Horiguchi of Japan in the Volcano Arena before a packed house; Joe Ledesma, Kid Muro, Freddie Imperial, Cyclone Mallico, Johnny Yasui, Freddie (Mexicali Rose) Gomez, Kohala Lion, Battling Bollo, Anson Rego, Frankie Baron, Conrad Sanico, Battling Bollo, Ozeki of Olas, and many more.

"The fans got their money's worth in those days," recalled Hufana. He figures the quality of present day fighters cannot be compared with that of those in his heyday.

He said the best fights he used to put on were those against K. O. Kuratsu. The two were big favorites in those days.

EWA CO.'S ROADS

Plantation roads in Ewa have improved notably, with roads being paved in the camps. There is less dust now in many areas.

All this presents a striking contrast for people in Waipahu who live in Oahu Sugar Co. camps, who constantly complain that the dusty roads make their homes dirty.

The top officials of the Honolulu Advertiser, who recently issued a booklet for Mainland readers which said Orientals in Hawaii prefer dilapidated houses rather than modern ones, should go to Waipahu to get an earful of complaints.

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Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The annual report of the Board of Public Parks and Recreation makes excellent reading for those interested in keeping up with the tremendous growth of the department since the days of Art Powlison, former director of the city's recreational setup. With the addition of new parks and playgrounds as well as gyms and play areas, the department has been faced with the task of providing for supervision, upkeep, and maintenance of these facilities. More important than the improving of the landscape and the maintenance of these facilities is the factor of proper supervision and leadership of the thousands of children as well as adults who use the parks and playgrounds provided by the city.

The personnel in this particular division is rather short and needs the services of trained men and women. The department has been trying to raise the professional standards of its personnel but it still falls short of the standards of many leading cities whose personnel and salary standards make for greater attraction for those trained in the fields of athletics and recreation. New York City and Los Angeles are examples of the interest of the people and their demands for highest standards for personnel instead of the minimum. More important than the landscape is the need for trained workers. A sandlot with a good teacher can do more for the children than the best facilities without the human factor of proper instruction and supervision.

WE SEE BY THE PAPERS that Bob Christenberry, new boss of the New York Boxing Commission, has been granted greater powers under the measures of a new bill passed by the state legislature in Albany and approved by Governor Tom Dewey. The bill gives the commission the power to rid the game of criminal elements and behind-the-scenes control by gamblers with their dummy fronts; to adopt and enforce new safety measures and equipment to reduce ring injuries and deaths, and to give boxing fans a better break. We like the last section dealing with the public and we hope the New York commission leads the way for the rest of the country in giving the fans a better break. Here in Hawaii the commissioners will do well to study some of the measures adopted by the New Yorkers.

FOR THOSE who haven't seen Ford Konno or Richard Cleveland swim, the opportunity to do so may be had at the Hawaiian AAU Indoor Championships at the University of Hawaii pool Friday and Saturday nights of this week, starting at 7:30. Incidentally, a kid by the name of Ronald Honda, who has been improving with every meet, swims in the 220-yard freestyle, junior event, on Friday night. Experts claim that Honda is doing better at his age, which is 15, than Ford Konno could do at the same age. This doesn't mean that he is going to be, necessarily, as good as Ford, but his 2:19.6 for the 220-yard crawl is excellent time by any standards.

WE DON'T KNOW for sure whether the University of Hawaii pool has a name or not, but during our days there on the campus, it was just "da tank," depending on the way Pump Searle, our swimming coach felt like calling it. However, it may be well that the swimming tank be named much like the Nuuanu YMCA pool was named for "Daddy" Westervelt, who contributed so much to the Nuuanu Y.

KEN OTAGAKI, former team captain of the UH wrestling team, and bantam champ, is studying for a Ph.D. in animal husbandry at the University of California.

A MOVIE currently playing in the neighborhood theaters called "The Desert Fox" is favored with an excellent cast, among them Sir Cedric Hardwicke and James Mason. We don't know about the historical phases of the Rommel story nor too much of the inner politics of the swastika brigade, but the script writers did a fairly interesting job of a story that may be based on fact or fancy. A character actor plays a man by the name of A. Hitler. He appeared a bit self-conscious, but we don't blame him. He plays a lousy character.

TELEVISION will soon appear in Hawaii. Those firms with accessibility to film libraries such as old Japanese films, may find that there is a veritable gold mine in them. Count on Consolidated Amusement, through KGBM to use films a lot in their TV program.

THE WINNING of the flyweight crown by Roy Kuboyama at the NCAA Championships may give impetus to a number of the so-called minor sports that need support from the UH Board of Athletic Control. Wrestling should be given assistance to regain the prominence it enjoyed on the campus. Weight classifications give the little guys just as good a chance as the next guy.

THE HIGH SCHOOL circuit is playing an excellent brand of baseball. The players are really hustling and each game sees a new star developing. A good staff of coaches in the schools is producing a bunch of players who are being watched with longing eyes by the Hawaii League moguls. Addition of new players in the Senior League may perk up the public interest.

FROM THE GRAPEVINE, via the Lurline, we gather that Carl (Bobo) Olson, who was matched with Woody Harper for a San Francisco fight which was postponed because of an injury suffered by Olson out side the ring, may continue from now on with a string of wins. The reason for this, says our source, is that Bobo is now "in" with those who pull the strings. Sid Flaherty has a considerable sphere of influence and this, plus the better than average ability of Olson, should make for a string of wins and more money in the pockets of those who are tied up with Flaherty and Olson.

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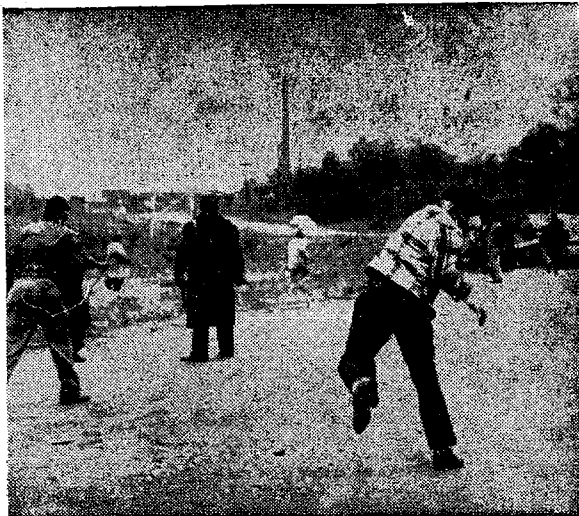
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REPULSE STRIKEBREAKERS AT PAPER PLANT—Alert pickets rout strikebreakers who attempted to move 200 tons of finished products from the strikebound plant of Whippany Paper Co. in Whippany, N. J. In an all-day battle with scabs, 12 persons were injured, most of them members of United Paperworkers (CIO). (Federated Pictures)

"American" Is Merchant's Nationality Despite Cop's Query; Dan Liu Blamed

(from page 1)

merchant doesn't want them published.

Department's Fault

"There's no need," he told the RECORD, "of putting heat on one man for what is really the fault of Dan Liu and the department. Why do they have that entry for 'racial extraction' on the ticket? Does it make any difference what a man's color is when he runs through a stoplight?"

The merchant blames Chief Liu and the police commission because, he recalls, Attorney Harriet

Bouslog filed a protest against that "racial extraction" entry on traffic tickets a long time ago, but Liu defended the entry and the commission voted to keep "Racial Extraction" on the ticket.

"I don't care what excuse they give," said the merchant, "that's a way of keeping racial discrimination, too. That's the way it will be used, anyhow."

Delay in treatment of cancer can mean death. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment often mean a cure.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT VITAMINS

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

The importance of vitamins for good health is well known. Any family with adequate income can buy enough so-called "protective" food to provide plenty of vitamins as well as proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals.

Protective foods are milk, eggs, butter (or fortified oleomargarine), fruits (canned or fresh), vegetables, meat, fish, fowl, bread and cereals. The bread and cereals should be whole grain (whole wheat or whole rye) or fortified white bread.

About three to four ounces of canned orange or grapefruit juice a day will give all the vitamin C anyone needs.

Adults get vitamin D from sunshine in the summer and store it up in the tissues for the winter months, but children up to age 15 need a vitamin D preparation during all seasons.

Doctors usually prescribe a concentrated vitamin D such as Percomorph Oil or Halibut Oil. Usually three or four drops are enough to prevent rickets, a common disease resulting from vitamin D deficiency. Mothers should never give more than the dose prescribed by a doctor, since serious poisoning from too much vitamin D or vitamin A can occur.

Vitamin A is present in fish liver oils such as Percomorph and Halibut Oil so that children get both D and A when they take one of the oils. Adults do not need extra doses of vitamin A. They can get all they need from yellow and green vegetables, from milk and from butter or fortified oleomargarine.

MILK FOR "B"

You can get all the B vitamins you need from two glasses of milk a day, either whole, skimmed or buttermilk, plus several portions of meat, fish or fowl a week.

Vitamins E, K and P are present in so many different common foodstuffs that you never have to worry about getting enough of them.

For most families, therefore, the problem of choice of vitamins is the problem of knowledge of the essentials of a balanced diet and methods of storage and cooking of foods.

BALANCED DIET

Nutrition experts are agreed that there is no substitute for such knowledge; that no vitamin preparation, no matter how powerful, can take the place of a balanced diet, and that extra doses of vitamins beyond those you get from good food will not raise resistance to colds or other infectious diseases, or improve complexions, cure constipation, restore youth, prolong life, or do any of the miracles claimed for vitamins by vitamin makers and radio hucksters.

MORE ON FBI

(from page 1)

getting him the collector's job he holds.

When those approached indicate an unwillingness to be stoolpigeons against their union brothers and sisters, Taniguchi has warned them they'd better "clear themselves," implying dire consequences.

Out To Get Hall

Those who have acceded to Taniguchi's pressure to be interviewed by the FBI report that the pattern of questions is largely the same as it has been for the past year. After the routine questions about "meetings," locale, etc., the agents ask: "Was Jack Hall there?"

Jack Hall, regional director of the ILWU, is one of seven persons presently indicted under the Smith Act.

Full-Page Spread In Dailies Claims 'Miracle' Qualities

(from page 1)

of the capacity to live a happy married life—do as thousands of married couples do—supplement your daily diet with THYAVALS.

Another illustration shows a young woman in bathing suit leap-frogging over a man squatting on the sand. The caption reads: "The first essential to happy living is exuberant vitality."

Another shows a man in the act of bowling and the caption reads in part: "Don't let middle age slowdown get you!"

Territorial representative for Thyavals, which is put out by the American Vitamin Associates, is Kenneth Lum, who was not available for comment when the RECORD was told.

Probe Started

The board of health is investigating the promotion under the Pure Food and Drug Act under the section of false and misleading advertising.

The advertisement appearing in the dailies boasts that Thyavals are "so highly concentrated, that they help relieve weakness, nervous tension, sleepless nights and that feeling of mature old age, when due to Vitamin B-Complex deficiency in the diet."

The ad promises full purchase price refund if the user does not "look better—feel better in three days."

While the advertisement says B-12 is a new vitamin, a Honolulu druggist introduced the Rameton tablets which contained B-12 in crystalline form more than two years ago. There is nothing new about the advertised drug. Informal sources said, saying that the same ingredients, with variations in formula have been sold here.

As for the money-back guarantee, a druggist asked: "How many would ask to have their money returned? Does the guarantee mean much under such a situation?"

Solicitation By Bank Of Tokyo In Hawaii Violates Lottery Law

Recent solicitation of "Olympic fixed time deposits" in Hawaii by the Bank of Tokyo appears to involve a clear violation of the Federal lottery laws, the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission's regional office in San Francisco informed the Honolulu Better Business Bureau this week.

Both "overseas" and Olympic fixed time deposits sought in the Territory and on the Mainland by the Japanese bank "clearly involves the sale of securities," the SEC said.

The Territorial bank examiner has taken action to prevent further solicitation of fixed time deposits by the Tokyo bank within the Territory.

Burial Plots Scarce, Expensive, But Hung Wo Ching Opposes C-C Cemetery

(from page 1)

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

Of those which still have space, most have only a few hundred lots, and the scarcity has led undertakers to consider the desirability of a municipal cemetery.

City Cemetery Needed?

At present there is no such institution, and indigent dead, buried by the city and county government, are interred on a contract basis by various undertakers. Usually Puna Cemetery on School St. and Ocean View Cemetery on

Waiialae Road receive the bodies because their lots, at \$100 each, are the least expensive obtainable.

Mr. Ching strenuously objects to a municipal cemetery, charging that such activity is competition with private enterprise and that the government could not do such work cheaper.

"If you're going to do that," he says, "why not go into material and all the other things that have to do with it? What about the undertakers?"

But no one denied that a municipal cemetery would be a step toward decreasing the high cost of dying for the person of average or lower than average income.

Sugar, Pine Industries Pay Less Real Property Tax; Utilities Are Exempted

(from page 1)

uation will assume greater burden.

Tax On Dream City Land

On Maui, the tax ceiling is \$1,000,000, and there, too, new home owners like those at the Dream City who bought plantation land, by the sugar industry.

Hawaii has a tax ceiling of \$1,200,000 and Kauai has a ceiling of \$500,000.

When questioned by the RECORD, Deputy Tax Commissioner on Property Samuel M. Fuller said that the productive value of land is considered but cost of production in sugar and pineapple has gone up. When it was mentioned that the sugar industry is now earning higher income, he said that sugar prices fluctuate and this makes difficult the pegging of land value on its earning power.

On Oahu, only about 42 per cent of the real property is being taxed

would cut down the taxes paid and 48 per cent is exempted. Included in the exempted property are lands owned by the Federal government, Territory and county, schools, churches, hospitals and other eleemosynary organizations.

Real property of public utilities which are privately owned, like the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd., Hawaiian Electric Co., Mutual Telephone Co., part of Oahu Railway Co. and the like are also exempted from real property tax.

Kensinger - Rosentein Wedding Wednesday

Julius Rosentein, well known retired sculptor, and Mrs. Adele Kensinger were married Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock by Judge Clifton H. Tracy at the Rosentein residence, 1658 Piikoi St. The wedding was attended by a small gathering of family friends.

Both are kamaainas and have many friends among old-timers in union and progressive circles.

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2 Million Pounds of Sugar Condemned As Unfit for Food by FDA

More than two million pounds of rodent-defiled sugar were condemned as unfit for human consumption by Federal Food and Drug Administration inspectors on January 24 this year, according to a recent FDA release.

This largest seizure of unfit food of the year by FDA agents removed sugar stored on a Baltimore pier since its importation in May. The story did not give the original source of the sugar.

No Barrier To Rats

The tops of the stacks of the 100-pound bags were covered with heavy paper and canvas to protect the sugar from pigeons but there was no barrier to rats who tunneled through the sacks. The sugar was being loaded for shipment to a candy factory when FDA inspectors reported its condition.

Unfit food seized in 85 Federal court actions in January totaled 2,801,968 pounds, according to FDA. In 46 other food cases the seizures were made to protect consumers' pocketbooks. Shortweight and deceptive labeling were alleged.

Cudahy, Hunt Foods Fined

Thirteen drug shipments were seized because they failed to meet the labeled quality or bore misleading curative claims. A veterinary drug was contaminated with filth and packaged in an unlabeled container.

Among those fined for distributing unfit foods was Hunt Foods of New Jersey, Inc. The Cudahy Packing Co. and Theodore Heuck, Omaha, Nebr., were both fined for misbranded and substandard foods.

Cancer can usually be cured if it is treated in its early stages.

ON SHOCKING JAPANESE DEMANDS

Ostensibly to combat communism and to preserve and extend "freedom," President Truman plunged this nation and many others into the Korean war without congressional and constitutional authority, and called the result a "police action."

In the attempt to give the intervention a respectable aura and to shift the burden of responsibility for the war, he and those around him and behind him, made it a UN undertaking. People might have forgotten but the fact is, the UN was dragged in by the heels after Truman and MacArthur had made the decision.

Now after 22 months of fighting in Korea, during which time millions of persons have been maimed and destroyed, Japan has come forth with demands that South Korea give Japan all her former imperialistic holdings and pay for damages and destruction to property during the present war.

This demand, coming from a supposedly vanquished aggressor, is insulting and astonishing, more so to those who have believed the propaganda that Generals MacArthur and Ridgway democratized Japan.

But more shocking is this—the Truman administration has not said a word. Undoubtedly the dependencies of the U. S., like Great Britain, France and others, who were dragged into the Korean war would want some explanation, since the U. S. is running the show. If the leaders of these dependencies, who have become virtual puppets of the Truman administration and Wall Street, are not interested, the people certainly are.

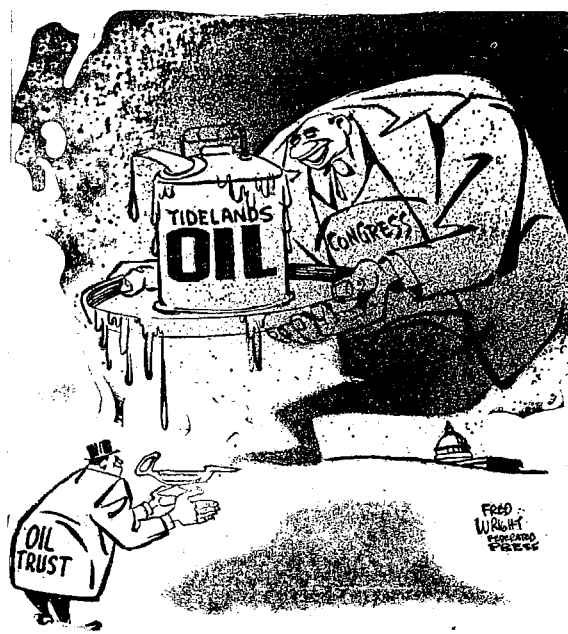
For the various nations, particularly the non-white ones, were asked to put up more and more soldiers in order not to make the Korean war seem a "white man's war." And they were dragged unwillingly to the brink of a third world war. The spectacle of U. S. arm-twisting to make the Western Bloc nations vote China as an "aggressor" in the UN is history.

But after all this, after all the slaughtering and sacrifices, killing needlessly and heedlessly by saturation and jellied-gasoline bombing, threatening to extend the war into China, haggling over prisoner exchange—Japan which cannot move without Washington's approval, ups and asks for South Korea. She cannot get North Korea, that much is evident. And the Korean people, who want national unity, despite Syngman Rhee's opposition and machinations, do not want to give any part of their nation to a foreign power.

You Chan Yang, Korean ambassador to the U. S., told Keyes Beech of the Chicago Daily News that "if we grant the Japanese demands, we might as well give them back Korea."

The demands, it must be remembered, come up while the South Koreans are negotiating a peace treaty with Japan. In the few years since Japanese surrender, Japan has been turned again into an aggressive nation. The Japanese people have been opposing this step, and under MacArthur, the occupation suppressed all protests.

Today, along U. S. thought-control patterns, along lines of repression of speech, assembly and thought employed by the Japanese militarists during the '20s and up to surrender, the Japanese government is attempting to adopt anti-subversive laws to stifle opposition again. Last week,



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XIII. TURN TRAITOR, PLEASE!

Toward four o'clock in the afternoon of January 14, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani, from her Palace balcony, was announcing to an angry crowd of disappointed Hawaiians her defeat in her attempt to replace illegally the Bayonet Constitution forced upon her brother six years before.

At the same hour, in William O. Smith's crowded law office, Lorrin A. Thurston and his fellow conspirators were taking the first steps toward dethroning the Queen and wiping out constitutional government.

Malihini Lawyer Appoints Committee of 13

The first action of the annexationists, when John F. Colburn ran to them with news that the cabinet "have been having a hell of a time up at the Palace," was to stiffen the backbones of the ministers by pledging support if they would resist the Queen's demands. Nearly a hundred business men signed such a pledge. But the inner circle were already openly rejoicing: "The Queen's move is a fine thing—a splendid opportunity to get rid of the whole rotten Government and get annexation!"

As it became apparent Liliuokalani had lost her fight, Thurston went straight ahead on the first step of his long cherished plans. He called for the appointment—not the election—of a Citizens' Committee of Safety, and then called Henry E. Cooper, a malihini American lawyer, to the chair. Cooper immediately appointed a committee of 13, including himself.

All were members of the semi-secret Annexation Club. Seven of the 13 had not even bothered to become Hawaiian citizens. Only five were born in Hawaii; of the others, two were Germans, one a Scotchman, and five Americans. The German consul used a front.

They were mostly storekeepers and lawyers, with the owner of a tinsmith's shop thrown in to represent the "mechanics." Only three or four could be described as big shots in the business world—W. C. Wilder, the steamship man; Henry Waterhouse, the merchant, and William R. Castle, attorney and director of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

H. F. Glade, vice president of H. Hackfeld & Co. (now American Factors), was appointed to the Committee, but thought it wouldn't look right for him, the German consul, to serve, so one of his clerks was put in his place. Most of the 13 owned sugar stocks, but this wasn't a planters' revolution—the sugar barons merely accepted the revolution after it was made by the sort of people who today join IMUA.

Immediately the committee was appointed, the room was cleared of all others. "I move," said Thurston, "that it is the sense of this meeting that the solution of the present situation is annexation to the United States." No one disagreed.

Judges Conspired In the Annexation Movement

The committee was to some extent, a "front." That evening Thurston went on to step No. 2: He called to his home a little group "to consider means of bringing about the contemplated action, and particularly to ascertain the military force at our disposal." Besides Castle and Smith of the committee, there were Judge Sanford B. Dole of the Supreme Court, Judge A. S. Hartwell, C. L. Carter and F. W. Wundenberg.

One detail wasn't entered in the minutes: "Fred Wundenberg was appointed to ascertain the number of rifles and the amount of ammunition available." He found only 60 rifles, but the conspirators didn't let this detail hold them back.

Next morning before daybreak, Thurston rode to John Colburn's house, awakened him, and took him to the home of Attorney General A. P. Peterson. To these cabinet members, sworn to uphold the constitution, Thurston coolly proposed that they take the lead in declaring the monarchy pau, and calling for annexation to the United States.

(To be continued)

2,000,000 Japanese workers protested in a strike. Said to be directed against Communists, Japanese labor leaders say that such a law would lead to attack against the rights of labor.

President Truman signed the Japanese peace treaty this week which is tantamount to placing a stamp of approval on the Japanese government. And his silence on the present Japanese conduct towards South Korea certainly is a mockery of all the death and destruction in Korea.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

TWO-FACED WASHINGTON

Independence for the exploited colonial peoples of Africa—and, by inference, those of Asia and the Pacific—is against the best interests of the United States.

Yes, you read correctly. You read the position taken by our own Department of State in a day when the colored peoples of the world are determined to throw off forever the yoke of foreign imperialism, and when this same Department of State is trying to make America synonymous with freedom and democracy.

The mask was removed and the real face of our foreign policy is exposed in the brief filed recently by the Federal government detailing why Paul Robeson's passport should not be restored.

You will recall that some 18 months ago, the noted singer-actor's passport was revoked. Not only is he barred from travelling abroad, but recently he was not allowed to cross the borderline into Canada to address a convention of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union. He is being held in virtual house arrest within the exact boundaries of the United States.

It is obvious that Washington fears Paul Robeson. You see, he is not for sale. He has the unshaken belief that no nation has the right to exploit another, that color should not be the measure of individual worth. People everywhere have acclaimed him as one of the greatest artists in the world. He is called friend by millions of the oppressed.

Paul Robeson Simply Is Not for Sale

Had Robeson thought only of feathering his own nest, he would have clammed up when the going got increasingly tougher under the Truman administration. But he has refused to grab personal security at the expense of remaining silent on jim crow and terrorism against Negroes at home and the shooting down of Africans and Asians with American-made bullets. Paul Robeson simply is not for sale.

As head of the Council On African Affairs, he has been especially active and vocal in behalf of these black people in their fight against what they call "white imperialism." He is doing all in his power to help them win independence.

But from whom do they want independence? What nations boast of empire in Africa, from which they reap millions of dollars annually at the expense of the native peoples held in subjugation? These are the countries of Western Europe, which the American daily press has the audacity to describe as the "free nations of the world." Our policy is to back them to the hilt, giving them the dollars and guns necessary to maintain the status quo of imperialism.

Fighter for Independence Called "Political Meddler"

The State Department virtually said as much in a footnote in its brief on Robeson's passport which sets forth:

"In view of applicant's frank admission that he has been extremely active politically in behalf of the independence of the colonial peoples of Africa . . . the diplomatic embarrassment that could arise from such a political meddler, travelling under the protection of an American passport, is easily imaginable."

In other words, no American is going abroad to help other peoples do what we did back in 1776, if the State Department can prevent it. Today we side with the King Georges of the world and to hell with the modern equivalents of the 13 Colonies.

I would have much more respect for the policy-makers in Washington if they would drop once and for all their false face, which has the bright look of democracy and exposed only the ugly but truthful countenance of white supremacy and imperialism.

Urge for Liberation Cannot Be Crushed

Our State Department ought to come right out and say:

"Our national wealth in its entirety is back of the status quo. We will block any attempt of colonial peoples anywhere to become independent except by consent of the nation that holds them in bondage—and even then, if we find that such a move threatens our control over what we consider a vital area, we shall oppose the granting of such independence."

That's our real policy toward those seeking liberation from European domination. That guides our actions not only in Africa but in Asia and the Pacific. It is aimed against the yellow, brown and black peoples of the globe; it slams against whites who will not support it.

And yet all that this can do at best, is to put off for a short while the coming day of freedom. The urge for independence, to control one's destiny, is too strong to be destroyed even by our powerful dividend diplomats in Washington.



MR. DAVIS