

HONOLULU RECORD

The Hawaii Needs

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Cops Have Rough Weekend

Akau Tells of \$1,700 for Democrat County Committee Treasurer Never Saw

John K. Akau, Jr., chairman of the Democratic County Committee, admitted this week that a group of Democrats with which he was affiliated raised about \$1,700 before the last Democratic Convention "to reactivate the county committee" and that none of the money was ever reported to the official treasurer of the committee, Ah Hung Ho.

Ten Democrats who thought the county committee should be "reactivated" pledged \$250 each, Mr. Akau said, though only four came through with the pledged amount. One of the ten acted as treasurer, Akau said, and the money was not turned over to Treasurer Ho because the whole thing was done outside of the county committee.

"I was the only one of the group," Akau said, "who was a

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MR. AKAU

Caught In Icebox At Sierra Cafe; Raid Is Dry Run

A complaint of policemen digging into a Kaimuki icebox, reports of indiscriminate shooting by police on Kalihi Road, and a full-dress raid by the vice squad on a Pauahi St. house that turned out to be empty all combined to make a weekend as unsatisfactory on its "crime prevention" side as the force has known for some time.

The icebox complaint came from Henry Teruya, though he has not made it formally, who says he caught two policemen, a sergeant and a patrolman, in the icebox of the Sierra Cafe, of which he is the manager.

While driving his waitresses home at closing time about 2:30 Sunday morning, Teruya says, he noticed a gang of boys hanging around. Because he thought they

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E. Heen Offers HHC Ranchers \$2,200 Per Month; Brother William Laughs

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

When Ernest Heen, Territorial welfare director, set out to explain the merits of an offer to homesteaders by his old friend, Herbert Campos, Monday night, members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission were treated to an unusual spectacle. It was a contest of oratorical maneuvers between the Heen brothers, both of whom are admittedly expert in the field.

Yet Senator William Heen, the other contestant, never said a word. He just laughed.

Senator Heen, present in a legal capacity as a representative of the Anna Ranch, was appearing in behalf of the "Anna Plan" which offers homesteaders on the newly opened ranch lands on Hawaii a proposition by which they finance themselves and raise cat-

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MR. E. HEEN

ILWU Workers Walk Out By Thousands In Protest of Harry Bridges' Conviction

ILWU members in sugar, pineapple and longshore industries stayed off their jobs on Monday in a one-day stop-work demonstration protesting the Ninth Circuit Court's upholding of the conviction of their leader, Harry Bridges.

In this latest of numerous government and employer attempts to convict and deport the ILWU leader, the government is charging that Bridges obtained U. S. citizenship without disclosing his alleged Communist Party affiliation. Previous attempts to deport Bridges on similar allegations, beginning in the thirties when he

came up from the ranks to lead West Coast longshoremen, have all failed.

Charge Frame-Up

The protest demonstrations of practically the entire 25,000 ILWU membership, which swept the sugar plantations, the waterfront and vast areas of pineapple plantations where regular workers (not seasonal) are organized into the union, were followed by stop-work demonstrations of West Coast longshoremen.

Shortly after the news of the appeals court decision reached Hawaii, the union's defense di-

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PLANTATION FORCE AND VIOLENCE

Bosses Praise Minami at Picnic, Slug Him After Dark; Unionists Ignored Provocation

Dined, wine and praised in the afternoon—slugged after dark. Such was the fate of Lawrence Minami, ILWU member and employee of Pioneer Mill at Lahaina, Maui, two days before he was to be promoted to a job as supervisor. As a result, Mr. Minami suffered a badly cut mouth and has decided not to take the supervisor's job.

As a further result, Harry Seebart, assistant manager at Pioneer Mill, and John McCarthy, a supervisor, have been fired and are on \$50 bail each, awaiting trial on charges emanating from the incident.

It began Saturday, Aug. 30, just

two days before Minami was to go to work in his new capacity as supervisor. Joseph Rodriguez, personnel director, invited Minami to attend a supervisors' picnic the afternoon of Sunday, the following day.

Polite At Picnic

At the picnic, Minami was introduced to the other supervisors as a new addition to their number and many polite expressions were tendered him.

When the picnic ended at 5 p. m., Seebart and others invited Minami to go with them for more drinks. Later, they went to the Pioneer Hotel bar and remained until 10:30 when the bar closed. After that, Minami, Seebart, John McCarthy and a Mrs. Bowman, wife of an HSPA soil technologist, started out in the car, with Mrs. Bowman driving.

Someone said to Minami: "We'll

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MAUI—Plantation bosses used to resort to force and violence by "blacksmoking" immigrant laborers and setting dogs after them, but a threat of force and violence by a top management executive who burst into a union office to challenge the workers to "have it out" with "our goddam fists" is a new one in Hawaii's labor-management relations.

Harry Seebart, ex-assistant manager of Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina, who wobbled on his feet while spewing out profanity which the workers who listened to him say was so filthy that he wouldn't use it 100 yards from his home and family—dared to take on six husky workers at one time, recently.

(Seebart was forced to resign. See story in next column.)

Picked On Wrestlers

Five of the workers are union (more on page 5)

POLITICAL VIGNETTE

Kageyama Runs for Board; Perjury Charge Never Reported By Grand Jury

By STAFF WRITER

Richard Kageyama, a portly little man with a slightly pompous manner, has been in constant attendance at the public hearings on the petition of the Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission to regain property on Lele St. which the mission claims it gave under duress to the C-C government.

Observers feel that Kageyama's attendance is related to his candidacy for the board of supervisors, but more than one among local politicians doubts that Kageyama's tactics in this connection are sound.

When the elders of the mis-

sion refer scornfully, as they often do in their testimony, to the "stoop pigeons," as "inu ka neko" or "dogs and cats" of the Japanese community, too many eyes are turned toward the ex-supervisor, though no one believes the elders are referring to him.

But the reference recalls the morning of May 10, 1950, when Kageyama, then a member of the board and a delegate to the constitutional convention, took the stand to swear (in contradiction to his oath upon taking office as a supervisor) that he had been a member of the Communist Party and to name a number of local people he said he had known as Communists.

Un-Americans Star

His testimony, which proved to

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Mr. Kageyama

MAUI NOTES:

Tam Threatens To Have Pombo Fired from Maui Tax Office Position

County Chairman Eddie Tam threatened to have Augustine Pombo fired from his tax collector's job in the Territorial tax office on Maui during heated argument at the Wailuku court-house Monday night at a Democratic candidates' meeting.

"If you don't keep your mouth shut, I'll see that you get fired from your job," Tam told Pombo as the latter criticized the county official. "You're a Republican; go back to your Republican friends!"

The incident took place prior to the meeting.

Tuesday, according to reliable

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McLaughlin Moves To Bar Gladstein At Late Date From Smith Act Trial

Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, who finally removed himself from the Hawaii Smith Act case after defendants charged him with prejudice, yesterday moved to bar Attorney Richard Gladstein from participating in the trial set for Sept. 29.

The order to show cause why Gladstein should not be barred from practicing in the Federal court here came less than three weeks before the trial and three

days after four defendants filed a motion of continuance of the case from Sept. 29 to Nov. 2 in order to give Gladstein time to prepare for the case.

Attorney Gladstein was entered as attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Fujimoto, Dr. John Reinecke and Dwight James Freeman on April 4, 1952. More than four months before Judge McLaughlin indicated the move to

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Mme. Sun Invites U. S. Peace Delegates

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and a leader of the People's Republic of China, last week broadcast from Peking that American delegates are welcome to the forthcoming "Asia and the Pacific Peace Conference" to be held in Peking Sept. 24.

DELEGATES to the peace conference, Mme. Sun said, would learn that "There is no threat to them or their way of life from us." New China, she emphasized, is "dedicated to the preservation and protection of world tranquility and cooperation."

The threat to the lives of people in the U. S. is in "their own midst," she explained, and pointed out that while U. S. corporations registered \$44.8 billion profit in 1951, "one-third of U. S. income was gobbed up by taxes and by the killing, maiming and destruction which their government has let loose in the Far East."

"WHO BENEFITS by the fighting in Korea, Vietnam and Malaya, by the unilateral treaties which keep other countries as colonies, by rearmament, by restriction of trade and cultural intercourse?" she asked.

"We think," she added, "we can prove to them (American delegates) that the threat is in their own midst, that their enemy and ours is one and the same."

The visitors would be invited to observe reconstruction going on in China. She said:

"In three short years, the Chinese people have elevated their nation to its rightful place as one of the leaders of the world."

As for the Pacific defense council, she remarked that it was a creation of U. S. officials "who talked peace but in fact, planned further aggression."

Lovett: Protests Tiresome Propaganda

The U. S. bombing 12 miles from the border of the Soviet Union, a U. S. general in the Far East said, was very significant. The Americans are there to protect their way of life, he said.

NEWS REPORTS said that U. S. airmen saw the mountainous terrain of the Soviet Union. In this military adventure, there was grave provocation for extending the Korean war into a world holocaust.

THE INTENSE bombing of Korean cities and countryside continued and the outcry throughout the world against this barbarism had the Pentagon worried to some extent. Two weeks ago, top U. S. military brass in Washington were worried by the ring in their ears as worldwide protest mounted.

The New York Times reported two weeks ago from Washington:

"Defense authorities here are concerned over the campaign because it is more difficult to refute than were the germ and gas warfare allegations. . . . In the case of napalm, which is used extensively and effectively in Korea, defense authorities can insist only that the weapon is used solely for military targets."

BUT THERE WAS evidence aplenty that the napalm bomb (jellied gasoline) had burned thousands upon thousands of people, disfiguring, crippling and killing them. The New York Times' own correspondent had written in February 1951, 18 months ago:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead bodies because there is nobody left to do so. . . . The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife, strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalogue."

IN A HEARTLESS manner, Defense

WHICH WOULD YOU HAVE—WAR OR PEACE?



PROTEST AGAINST FLIGHT DUTY by Air Force reservists, draft dodging by potential recruits and a call for peace by U. S. POWs in North Korean camps prove American youths prefer the new Willys six-passenger sedan, advertised as smooth riding, economical (up to 35 miles on a gallon of gasoline) and enjoyment of living. In the background of this photo taken at the Willys plant in Toledo, Ohio, are military jeeps which Gen. George C. Marshall said are America's main contribution to modern warfare. Peace means more of the civilian sedans.

Secretary Robert A. Lovett, the Wall Street capitalist in a top government office, answered the criticism:

"Fire is a weapon like a bullet, a bomb or a shell. . . . I cannot take these complaints as anything more than a tiresome form of propaganda."

Different were the words of Britain's Archbishop of York who said last April: ". . . Christians should demand outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

DURING THE LAST WAR, the U. S. dropped 3,400,000 pounds of jellied gasoline on Japan. In Korea, the U. S. has shipped 17,000,000 pounds of jellied gasoline, five times more than the amount poured on Japan.

Korean War: Poor Stop-Gap

The Korean war, which was expected to bring about a period of boom and postpone the depression which was setting in at the time of the outbreak of the war, has not helped the people's economy, U. S. News and World Report said August 22.

Prices were going up and former Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall, who resigned last month, said the steel price boost alone will cost U. S. families \$100 a year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics three weeks ago made a report on a survey of earnings and expenditures of average U. S. families in 91 large, medium and small cities. The report boiled down to this:

THE AVERAGE urban family had an income after taxes in 1950 of \$4,300 and spent \$4,700—going into debt \$400.

The return to a peace economy and better times was urgent and as political campaigning opened, only the Progressive Party candidates for the presidency and vice presidency spoke for peace.

Censorship: What the Press Doesn't Print

The great majority of U. S. dailies gave shabby treatment, distorted or ignored the news reports from U. S. correspondents in Moscow a couple of weeks ago on the fifth Five-Year Plan and changes in the Communist Party statutes. Evident, however, was a great deal of speculation.

THE MOSCOW correspondent of the New York Times who about a year ago reported in great detail that the Soviet Union is building for peace, but whose dispatches were ignored by papers which generally play up reports adverse to the Soviet Union, this time wrote:

● The Five-Year Plan "calls for a rise of 70 per cent in general volume of industrial production; 40-45 per cent in grain production; 40 per cent in farmers' purchasing power; 100 per cent in housing construction to provide 190 million square yards of new living space; further lowering of retail prices."

● "Barring extremely untoward events, a comparison of the projected goals with the actual Soviet attainments gives no ground for supposing the new targets will not be fulfilled and overfulfilled."

The Wall Street Journal (August 22) commented:

● "Most officials think Russia is unlikely to interrupt her latest five-year goals to wage global war."

The dailies, rather than carry news of peace and efforts to achieve peace, gave banner heads to Eisenhower's tough talk which amounted to calling for a military showdown with the Soviet Union. And John Foster Dulles, the plotter of wars and subjugation and exploitation of colonial and semi-colonial areas, talked of overthrowing the Soviet government by fomenting revolt from within.

WHAT ACTUALLY is taking place in the Soviet Union occasionally found print, as in the New York Times stories, or the Wall Street Journal's admission. With newspapers complaining of censorship by

government agencies in Washington, the blue-penciling of reports from abroad is no surprise.

As U. S. experience shows, a country geared to a war economy must take more from the people in taxes and prices of goods are forced up and effective controls are needed to protect consumer buying power.

THE SOVIET UNION today spends 24 per cent of her budget on arms. In 1940 she spent 32 per cent of total national expenditures. In actual cash, the U. S. is spending 65 billions on arms in 1952. The Soviet Union spends 24 billions. In other words, every American is charged \$430 for arms in 1952 and every Soviet citizen, \$120.

IN CONTRAST to arms spending of 24 billions by the Soviet Union, her expenditure to expand business as a whole is 45 billions. Thirty-one billion is being spent for education and social services.

The April 1952 price reduction ranged from a 10 per cent cut in the price of milk; 15 per cent on eggs, butter and meat; 20 per cent on tea and canned goods and 30 per cent on sauces and cooking oil. Prices on all foods came down.

News Facts, published in Toronto, Canada, by Editor Dyson Carter, says that compared to 1948, "the same amount of Soviet money today will buy twice as much meat, one and one-half times more eggs, tea, jelly and canned goods, and twice as much butter, cheese and bacon."

THE KEY to raising Soviet production 70 per cent in five years, which the Times correspondent wrote would be "fulfilled and overfulfilled," was generally in her concentration on hydroelectric power development, irrigation of vast areas and emphasis on peace goods.

In May of this year, the Volga and Don rivers were connected by a canal, tremendously facilitating inland transportation. The Volga-Don Canal was a historic engineering achievement. It is 62 miles long, compared to 40 miles of Panama Canal. Water for the Volga-Don Canal is pumped up 285 feet and it flows down the Volga through one set of locks and to the Don through another set. One of the pumping stations alone, the Tsimlyanskaya, is 160,000 kilowatts, or one-sixth the power of Hoover Dam.

THE VOLGA-DON Canal is small, compared to the one being built in Kara Kum Desert. The main canal here will measure 650 miles and secondary canals branching from it will stretch 1,150 miles.

Within a few years, these projects in construction will provide water for 70 million acres of new farms. This compares to about 20 million acres of farmland which U. S. irrigation projects brought water to in the past 100 years.

THE ENERGY or motive power for industrial plants is important. Way back in history, the wheel facilitated production. Steam power brought industrial revolution and electrical power made industrial production spurt and advance by leaps and bounds. The phenomenal rise of pre-war Japan, which caught up with many western powers in industry and commerce, resulted largely from the use of electric power.

Thus far, the Grand Coulee (Columbia River, U. S.) is the world's biggest electrical power producer. The Kuibyshev plant (2,000,000 kilowatts), and the Stalingrad plant (1,700,000 kilowatts) are nearing completion. These two alone will produce more power than all four giant U. S. hydroelectric plants: Grand Coulee, Hoover, Bonneville and Wilson dams.

THE HARNESSING of rivers for hydroelectric power production develops inland transportation, makes deserts bloom and provides people with low-cost goods.

The billions for war preparation voted by the U. S. Congress this year in June again killed the St. Lawrence waterway development which has been under study for more than 30 years. Canada is now talking of going ahead independently to develop this navigation route, and in the U. S., led by Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the Great Lakes states are considering joining in the project.

Tani Against Fasi's Race for Hon. Mayor

Albert Tani, the Big Island Democrat most responsible for Frank Fasi's victory at the Democratic Territorial Convention last spring, was in the City Hall when Fasi filed for mayor Thursday night, though he was not a witness to the act or even in favor of it. To the contrary, he expressed opposition to the move in the strongest possible terms, when interviewed by the RECORD.

"If I see Fasi right now, or down at the Young Hotel later," he said, "he's going to get a surprise."

When he first heard of the proposal to run Fasi for mayor here, Mr. Tani said, he was shocked, and he further expressed incredulity that Mrs. Ingman should have lent herself to it. He was most surprised to find that Mrs. Ingman had signed Fasi's nomination papers.

Tani became the most important Democrat in the Territory for a time during last spring's convention when it was discovered he had enough proxies to throw the race for national committeeman either to Fasi or Mayor Wilson. When he gave his votes to Fasi, the result was termed a "right-wing victory" by the daily press.

Kukona Not for Fasi

Henry Kukona, Democrat county committeeman, denies that he had any conscious part in the power play to induce Mayor Wilson to influence retired Judge Delbert E. Metzger to withdraw from the delegate's race (see RECORD of last week).

When he rose in a pre-kick-off committee meeting to oppose the posting of Mayor Wilson's posters on the walls, Mr. Kukona says he was doing so because of a rule the executive committee had made that no candidates should have posters on the walls. Later the rule was rescinded and posters of all candidates were allowed.

When he visited the mayor's office earlier with Harry Kronick and Mrs. Mary Ingman, Kukona says, it was in connection with publicity pictures for the rally and he had no knowledge of the suggestion made to the mayor at that time.

And who does Kukona really support for mayor, now that all the candidates have filed?

"I won't answer that," Kukona said, "but I will say I'm not for Fasi."

Moniz Runs for House

John P. (Soapbox Johnny) Moniz, veteran campaigner for the house of representatives, is running this time as a Democrat from the 5th District. Though his candidacy was unsuccessful two years ago, that did not prevent Moniz from appearing before legislative committees to argue for free police escort for funerals and free ambulance service for accident victims.

Mr. Moniz's platform has five points, as follows:

1. A government-owned cemetery.
2. Reduction in automobile tax by 50 per cent.
3. Games of chance and skill to be allowed for churches, clubs and non-profit organizations.
4. Free permits for non-profit dances.
5. A reduction of the 2 per cent compensation tax which is charged on wages but not on dividends.

In colonial times workers "sold" themselves for seven years in return for passage fare to America.



OLAA 8-MILE CAMP peace float with 10,000 vanda orchids sewed in individually, won first prize in Hilo's Labor Day parade.

ILWU Workers Walk Out By Thousands In Protest of Harry Bridges' Conviction

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rector, Saburo Fujisaki, said Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt are victims of a "frame-up." Robertson and Schmidt were witnesses for Bridges when the latter became naturalized.

Messages of support for their leaders came from ILWU officials on all islands, and Fujisaki expressed a prevalent sentiment of their statements when he said: "We're in business to stay and we'll be here a long time after the frame-up artists finally wind up on the rubbish pile of history."

Stick By Leadership

From Hawaii, George Martin, Local 142 division director, said: "This union will stick by its leadership all the way in." He credited Bridges with being "mainly responsible for the degree of democracy now enjoyed by working people in Hawaii."

Fred Low Jr., veteran longshore leader on Hawaii, together with Martin, said that the U. S. Supreme Court will reverse the conviction if it "contains the same ideals and principles of the Roosevelt administration."

From the island of Maui 14 union leaders linked the circuit court decision to the CIO-Truman alliance. They said: "We have refused to jump when the CIO and its political leaders crack the whip; we have refused to be part of the labor tail attached to the Truman kite. Because of this, and because certain employers want to destroy us, Harry Bridges and other leaders of this union are now feeling the lash of reaction."

Among those protesting the court decision from Maui are Mamoru Yamasaki, Charles Nouchi and Yoshio Kawamura of longshore; Thomas Yagi, August Pimental, Augustine Baptiste, Kamco Ichimura, Amador del Castillo, Shigeto Moriyama, Lawrence Minami, Zenichi Arakawa, Mamoru Kigawa, Eddie Ujimori and Masao Ono of sugar.

Seven union leaders from the island of Kauai pledged to continue the fight for their leaders. "This isn't the end of the ILWU," said Mitsuo Shimizu, T. C. Mani-pon, Robert Kunimura, Frank Silva, Dominador Agayan and Primitivo Queja.

They represent workers in sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous industries.

"We have every reason to believe," they said, "that the twenty-five thousand members of the ILWU in Hawaii will continue to give all-out support to their leaders." They charged that "hysteria" rather than "justice" prevailed in the court of appeals.

In Honolulu, all officers of the

ILWU in Hawaii sent a radiogram of continued support to Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt: "It is not the first time that a low blow has been struck against our union by reactionary forces. Although these forces intend to continue to persecute you, the ILWU members in Hawaii shall not be moved, and will continue to stand behind you with full support until justice is won."

Signing the message of support were Joseph Kealialo, Antonio Rania, Newton Miyagi, Constantine Samson, Yukio Abe and Ernest Arena. All are administrative officers of the union.

Will Continue "Good Fight"

Also protesting the decision in Honolulu are the officers and members of the sugar, pineapple and miscellaneous units of the ILWU.

Calixto Damaso, business agent of the Honolulu longshore union, and Filemon Lavarias, chairman of the Waiialua plantation unit of the union, said the decision is difficult to believe in view of the graft and corruption that is going unpunished these days. They added: "We will continue the good fight."



MR. BRIDGES

OLAA NEWS BRIEFS

Mrs. Masayo Yanaga feels it is an honor to be called a "trouble-maker" by George Mair, harvesting superintendent of Olaa Sugar Co., but this does not stop her from wanting to give him a good dressing down for making such a remark behind her back. For quite some time she has been trying to catch him for a verbal blast but he drives past her in the field as she gives him a sharp look, avoiding her eyes.

THE 50-YEAR-OLD Hawaiian-born worker is one of the most active rank-and-file union members in Olaa and is the spokesman for "cut-cane" workers. Olaa still harvests cane with crews cutting cane with knives, and is unlike other plantations that harvest by machines.

MRS. YANAGA is champion cane cutter, earning the most under a piecework system. Because every minute counts in piecework, she has not "wasted time" to tell Mair during working hours what she thinks of his remark. On company time or after working hours when she meets him, she says she will get him to explain why he said she is a "trouble-maker."

As a top producer among Olaa's 600-700 cane cutters, he has no complaints against her, she feels, but as a strong union steward on the job, fighting for workers' rights and better conditions, she believes he has a grievance against her.

(Watch for a story on Mrs. Yanaga in a forthcoming issue.)

OLAA SUGAR CO. ought to reward its employees for living in old camphouses which are a disgrace to the Big Five and an eyesore in this tourists' bureau "Alohaland." Only the patience and efforts of workers and their families who try their very best to make the interiors as attractive and liveable as possible, have kept the houses from falling apart. Residents of various camps, at Olaa proper, Pahoa or Mt. View say that if these old houses were left vacant for even a short time the buildings would begin falling apart. Only because the worker-

live in them, the houses have value.

THE WORKERS have paid and repaid for the old houses through deduction of rent from their hard-earned pay.

TEN THOUSAND vanda orchids were sewed individually on to the peace dove which won first prize in Hilo's Labor Day parade. The construction of the skeleton framework which was covered with cloth, took many days. Then from Saturday afternoon to two o'clock Monday morning men, women and children in Olaa and Hilo picked vandas and sewed them on the cloth covering. One crew was specially assigned to cook for the workers. Olaa's eight-and-a-half-mile residents worked hard to bring the message of peace to the parade.

OLAA'S nine-mile residents entered a war float to show how much more peace is desirable to destruction, suffering and waste. A tape-recorded sound of booming guns, exploding shells and other war-front noises came from the float as it advanced in the parade. Fire-crackers, whistles and a few other gadgets were used by nine-mile residents to produce the sound effects.

THE HILO Tribune Herald's reaction to the float depicting the arrest of Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, amused the workers. The paper called the story which the float told, an ILWU version of the arrest of Hall, but the mere fact that the Big Five paper makes a "sour" comment indicated to many how sharply this float irked the employers.

"The truth hurts," said an Olaa union member who pointed to the FBI's unsuccessful attempt to bribe Jack Hall to turn against the union, offering to drop the Smith Act indictment against him if he would sell out the organization he leads.

This float, entered by Olaa's nine-and-a-half-mile residents showed two FBI agents knocking on a door of Hall's home where he was sleeping early in the morning. Behind the agents stood Big Five fat cats in expensive suits, chewing cigars and pushing the thought-control police from the back. This float won second prize.

THE THIRD PRIZE was won by a float showing cane-loader operation. This was a float of Onomea workers.

UNION DEMOCRACY was the theme of another float entered by the Olaa sugar workers' union. Alberto Agpalza's voice was heard coming over a loud-speaker, by marchers and spectators as he chaired a union meeting on the float, taking up such subjects as union defense, fighting for better conditions, how to keep the members well informed, etc. Among the 20 on the float who took the floor for discussion was Alejo Tejada. Both Agpalza and Tejada are union leaders at Pahoa.

Fifty-nine per cent of all Negro families receive less than \$2,000 a year, compared to 27 per cent of white families.

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My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

LIII.

People's Yearning for Better Life Brings Progress

I spent the past weekend in the Puna district where I had lived a couple of my most important formative years. I visited Pahoa where I met old friends and made new ones. I was happy to see the people more prosperous and independent. It hurt me, however, to see workers and their families living in the same old plantation houses, unattractive and dilapidated on the outside. What a contrast it is to see and feel the warm and home-like atmosphere inside these shacks to which the workers return after a hard day's labor.

And what a contrast these houses are to the mansion in which Manager Frank Burns lives. I was told Burns remarked that he doesn't care to live in his "stable" which is too big and too troublesome to clean. The manager's "stable" is a huge building, standing high, with a new coat of paint, within a spacious, neatly kept lawn. Manager Burns would rather have, the talk goes, a more compact, modern-type house. His house is a carry-over from the old days when the plantation bosses felt like kings among slaves.

Manager Burns, of course, would not put up his family in houses the like of which you find in Camps 2 or 6 at Pahoa, or at eight-and-a-half-mile or nine-and-a-half-mile at Olaa.



Koji Ariyoshi

Union Brings New Outlook On Life

The change in the outlook and attitude of people, for example, at Pahoa, gave me encouragement and happiness. I met old friends like Estanislao Galopon and Antonio Agmata, whom I knew 20 years ago. I was then a store clerk in Pahoa, and I noticed they bought egg plant, beans, onions and baogoon during the off season. They had no choice but to buy the cheapest food that would fill their stomachs. Then, when cutting season came around, they bought eggs and meat, but sparingly.

Today, the workers are freer to the extent that they have more money to spend for food, household needs, clothing or entertainment. And you hear them talk of their "union."

Workers Battered Down Artificial Wall Of Suspicion and Disunity

Daniel Gallardo of Camp 2, Pahoa, is still a most friendly and thoughtful person, and he has grown tremendously in stature through his participation in the union. I remember delivering kerosene, rice and food packages to his room in the barracks-like camp house. He used to ask me how much I made on the WPA project where I worked part-time about 30 hours a week. When I said I made more than twice his pay, he used to shake his head. He worked harder than I did and was exhausted at the end of the day. But the idea of a "union" to elevate living standards never entered our discussions two decades ago.

Twenty years ago the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association was saying that laborers imported from the Orient were no different from jute-bags brought from India in which to sack sugar. Common workers were regarded as lowly creatures then.

Today, the workers have won dignity, respect and decency and their social outlook has changed. The conduct and attitude of employers have helped to bring about this change. Older Filipinos, Japanese and Portuguese and the younger elements are closely knit and they have battered down the artificial dividing wall of suspicion and disunity put up by the employers. And you hear workers speak of a "Filipino brother" and not "bayau" which was used in former times. The union has eliminated to a large extent the poison of prejudice and hate instilled by the employers.

How strong are people united to improve their living standards and to win independence and human decency!

Yearning for a Better Life Motivates Change

I thought of all these things as I returned from my trip to Puna. And since I am writing about my China experience in my column, I thought of the struggles of the Chinese people and of the two years I spent in their country. In both places, in China as well as in Puna, changes have taken place during the past 20 years, although the scope varies. In China, under the new government, the farmers won title to the land they cultivate and they live much better now than under Chang Kai-shek. Here in Hawaii, the paternalistic and semi-feudal setup of the old plantation system has undergone social changes since the workers organized themselves into the ILWU.

The yearning for a better life is in everyone and the privileged few who live off the sweat and toil of the great majority of workers use pressures, bribes, force and violence and deceit to keep down the people and maintain the status quo.

As big employers try hard to keep changes from taking place in their economic relationship with workers, so do they attempt to keep the status quo of colonialism and semi-colonialism

abroad. China of the past was a profitable exploiting ground for the British, the U. S. and Japanese industrialists and big businessmen and the leaders of these governments kept military garrisons there to discourage movements for people's nationalism and independence.

Statement On Paper Without Follow-Through

After the last war the U. S. tried to control China through the puppet Chiang Kai-shek, who is corrupt and weak and manageable. The people opposed this stratagem and in an anti-civil war coalition led by the Yen-an government, defeated a U. S. plan to seat Chiang in the saddle through political and military support.

When Chiang showed every element of weakness, Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley, who supported him wholeheartedly, resigned. Then, on December 15, 1945, President Truman made a policy statement that said:

"The United States is cognizant that the present Nationalist Government of China is a one-party government and believes that peace, unity and democratic reform in China will be furthered if the basis of the government is broadened to include other political elements in the country . . . United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife . . . And as China moves toward peace and unity along the lines described above, the United States would be prepared to assist the National Government in every reasonable way . . ."

Students Beaten by Chiang's Gendarmes

The day this statement was made, the President sent General George C. Marshall to China to mediate between Yen-an and Chungking. And when he arrived in Shanghai, several thousand students marched toward the airport to welcome him and to ask him to help bring peace rather than civil war in China. The students were side-tracked, beaten and their leaders were jailed by Chiang's gendarmes. The gendarmes quickly gathered another group to welcome General Marshall, but without the anti-civil war and peace slogans. On that day, I went around Shanghai to gather the story of the beating up.

The demand for peace was popular. The President's statement of non-support to Chiang until peace, unity and democratic reform took place in China, meant practically nothing, for the U. S. kept supplying and training Chiang's army, navy and air force. Peace-loving Chinese were all concerned. The Marshall mission was bound to fail.

Just before I was separated from the army in China, I made a trip to Chungking to report my observations to General Marshall. He was not a Hurley—bombastic and egotistical—but quiet, always formulating his short, precise questions with care. He drew you out and listened.

Once as a Chinese waiter came to the table, the general motioned to me with his hand to stop talking. As the waiter walked away, he motioned for me to continue. One of the waiters there was the chief waiter at the U. S. enlisted men's mess hall during the war, and I had always suspected him as a Tai Li agent. He stood around the dining room tables, apparently picking up information.

Beginning of the Cold War

When I flew back to Shanghai, I arrived there right after the GI we-want-to-go-home demonstration which greeted Secretary of War Patterson. A usually well-informed Chinese mentioned to me that after Secretary Patterson's departure, General Wedemeyer made a most significant statement to his staff. According to this Chinese source, the general had said that President Truman and Secretary of States Byrnes were very much concerned with the spread of communism in the world and that U. S. troops were in China to keep it from spreading there. If our troops did not remain in China, we would be paying lip service to the UN. Furthermore, the success of Marshall's mission depended on the presence of American forces in China.

I checked up with American officers and discovered the Chinese had the correct information. I believed the Kuomintang already had this juicy intelligence. If they believed it they would not take Marshall's mediation seriously. They would depend on U. S. support, for Chiang and his clique believed that the U. S. needed an alliance with the Kuomintang in carrying out a "get tough with Russia" policy. And in a war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, which Chiang evidently wanted, he felt he could crush the Yen-an-led opposition. At least the Kuomintang leaders expected the U. S. to help them to defeat Yen-an.

The Military Brass Hats Gnashed Their Teeth

The GIs wanted no part in a civil war, and they had demonstrated. A few days later, on January 13 and 14, tens of thousands of students carrying placards passed in front of the U. S. Army headquarters, shouting: "Stop civil war!" "We want peace!" and "Lonely GIs, go home!"

I watched one parade from the G-2 office. A colonel told us that instructions had gone out that U. S. ships in the harbor would sound their sirens in case of "trouble." The sirens were to be the signal for U. S. servicemen to rush to the headquarters building. On January 15 another 100,000, this time workers, marched the same route, shouting the same slogans. This demonstration made the U. S. military brass hats gnash their teeth in helplessness and seething anger.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI
(To Be Continued)

Lots of Sex In Book On Kalakaua; Facts Mixed With Fiction

LAST KING OF PARADISE, by Eugene Burns. Pellegrini & Cudahy 1952; \$4.00.

Most readers, and particularly those who have followed the RECORD's "Force and Violence" series about the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, will find this book interesting. It moves along at a brisk pace, and it has a lot of sex in it.

What it does not do, is to give a rounded and true picture of the life of David Kalakaua, last king of this Paradise of the Pacific. In some places, it is a fictionalized biography, but in others it comes closer to being a work of fiction based on biography. Pretty clearly, Mr. Burns has drawn on family tradition along with written sources, and where both are lacking, he has used his imagination to fill in what should or might have happened.

A good example of the author's poetic license in handling historical facts is the way he condenses the last two years of Kalakaua's life, following the failure of Robert Wilcox's 1889 uprising, into a few weeks. Maybe this makes the story more dramatic, but it surely doesn't help one understand what happened in Hawaiian history, and why.

The private life of Kalakaua is described at great length, to the neglect of his public career.

From this book we get some of the contradictions in Kalakaua's character—this man who was would-be military scientist and personal coward, believer in personal autocracy and master of machine politics, dabbler in Hawaiian sorcery and 33rd degree Mason, filled with undigested scraps of haole knowledge, yet something of an expert in Hawaiian lore; bitter hater of haole domination and brother-in-law of two haoles; characterized by Kamehameha V as "a damn fool" yet impressing such men as Robert Louis Stevenson with his dignity.

And yet, somehow, Kalakaua doesn't quite come to life in this book. In some places Mr. Burns idealizes him too much, in others he doesn't do him full justice.

One thing does emerge from the picture which is lacking in previous accounts of Kalakaua and his times: the tragedy of a man reared in the traditions of native Hawaiian autocracy but expected to act as obedient figurehead for a little colony of American capitalists.

J. R.

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MORE ON SEEBART

(from page 1)

officers and one is a rank and filer. Four of them have wrestled in tournaments, two having been big-time wrestlers in the Territory. One was champion in his class until he quit a few years ago.

"Anyone of us could have blown him down," one of them said. "We kept a cool head and watched the frustrated guy. Of course we watched each other so no one would lose patience and pop him one."

First, Seebart picked on Kameo Ichimura, union business agent in West Maui, and shook his fist and waved his finger in Ichimura's face from a few yards away, and called him every name imaginable while swearing up and down that he would take Ichimura apart. Ichimura, who is well known as a former wrestler, listened and Seebart was so "high spirited" and emotional that he would not listen to any of the workers.

Mack Yamauchi, a union official and a former champion wrestler, stood between Ichimura and Seebart, but closer to Seebart.

"The way Seebart was swearing at Ichimura burned up the boys. We thought someone might reach over and tap him on the back to pipe down," said Yamauchi. "No one would have done that but we were all careful."

Susumu Sodekani and Isao Agawa, union officials, said that when Yamauchi asked Seebart what he was excited about, he pointed to Ichimura and again cut loose with his tongue.

"Anytime, anytime . . . I'll take you up anytime, you goddam x x x . . ." Seebart shouted at Ichimura, and his tongue sometimes didn't respond so well, since he was so "high spirited."

But as Yamauchi intervened, Seebart yelled he'd take him on, too. Then his eyes swept the union hall, saw the other four, and he waved his arm and clenched fist and said: "All you goddam b- - -," etc., etc.

Then he said: "Come on outside," and wanted to fight six at one time. Lawrence Minami, said. And he smiled while describing how Seebart departed, frustrated but feeling a little better after yelling in the union office and exposing how weak he actually was before the unionists.

At a stopwork meeting June 28, Ichimura told the membership that at about eight o'clock one evening only recently, he had called the Seebart home with regard to a union-management conference. Ichimura apologized for calling at that hour to the person who answered the telephone.

When Seebart came to the telephone he surprised Ichimura by blowing off steam.

Meet With Committee

"I'll meet you anytime, anytime!" Seebart is supposed to have said.

"It is not I alone, but about the

(from page 1)
take you to the hospital."

Recalling it now, he thinks it had a particular meaning. At the time, the disillusioned worker says, he thought it was a reference to the hospitalization of another supervisor's father-in-law which had been a topic of conversation earlier in the evening.

Then It Got Rough

But when the car stopped a short distance from the dispensary of the company hospital, Minami says, Seebart got out of the front seat, opened the rear door and dragged him out. McCarthy had been sitting in the rear with Minami, but at this juncture he got out and came around the car.

Seebart began working over Minami.

Brushing Seebart aside, Minami alleges, McCarthy hit him a terrific blow with his fist, knocking the worker backward so that he landed in a hibiscus hedge.

The men got back in the car and it sped off, and Minami got up to enter the dispensary where he received treatment and called the police. Minami asked the arrest of the two men, but the officer demurred on the ground that "it happened unseen by an officer of the law."

The next day, warrants were sworn out and the two men posted \$50 bail each.

Business Agent On Case

About midnight Minami arrived at the home of his union business agent, Kameo Ichimura, who says he was still bleeding from the mouth, his shirt was badly torn, and he was in a very confused state of mind. The union agent took Minami to tell the story to other union brothers and Ichimura called the new company manager, Karl H. Berg, to inform him of the incident and to warn him that the union might take drastic action to see that justice was done Minami.

A special union meeting was held to inform the membership of what happened.

"What happened to Minami," said Ichimura, "is the company's payoff for a militant union man, even though he had been promoted."

Minami was union unit chairman before the offer of a promotion and the beat-up by the big bosses.

union committee meeting with you," Ichimura reminded him.

Shortly after Seebart hung up, he appeared at the union hall, barefooted and staggering a bit.

"He actually was barefooted," Ichimura said, and he added that Kenji Nishihara, union unit treasurer, and another rank and filer present, had a wonderful time recalling how Seebart had looked.

Seebart, Ichimura reported, was angry at him because he (Ichimura) had caught him lying and that Seebart was made to take the rap for the plantation.

Akau Tells of \$1,700 Demo Co. Committee Treasurer Didn't Get

(from page 1)

functionary of the county committee, and I wouldn't accept the responsibility of treasurer."

For Right Wing Only?

Standpat Democrats have made the charge that the money was raised by the "right-wing-moderate coalition" as funds to combat them at the convention and they estimate the amount at a much larger figure. Two "moderates" told the RECORD they had been approached by members of the group who solicited funds.

"But it was not in the name of the Democratic Party," said one. "It was only to help their guys get in."

Both "moderates" denied contributing to the fund and Mr. Akau confirmed their denials.

Akau Names Expenses

Akau said the funds were used to pay a fulltime secretary, who was also a committeewoman, and to cover the expense of compiling a set of records for the committee.

Jack Burns, county committee chairman at that time, said he had approved of the hiring of the secretary at that time after ascertaining from Akau that the committee would not be let in for any extra expense and that the secretary would answer questions of any Democrat who might call at the office in the Empire building.

Standpats' \$500 Account

The question rose following discussions of Democratic finances, as reported in a by-lined story by Gardiner Jones in Sunday's Advertiser in which Mr. Burns was reported to have said "left wing" functionaries had failed to account for \$500 in funds at their disposal.

Mr. Burns denied using the term "left wing" and said he had made the statement in answer to the question of a committee at the weekend meeting of the central committee on Maui.

Gorman Noland, former secretary of the central committee, said an accounting for the \$500 had been prepared for presentation at the convention, but that in the heat of the convention it was forgotten. He said such an accounting is available and may be had by the proper authorities any time they ask.

Chairman Burns said he had also been unable to answer questions on Maui as to what became of funds raised at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner.

\$700 To Washington

Mayor John H. Wilson said this week that to his personal knowledge, \$700 was sent off to the Democratic National Committee at Washington and he pointed out that the amount was in excess of what had been sent in previous years. Finances for the dinner this year were handled by two treasurers, Takaichi Miyamoto, representing the standpat faction and Walter Liu representing the right wing.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

has succeeded, for the first time in the history of the Union of South Africa, in uniting African, Colored and Asian who in the past, had feuded with each other. The African National Congress and the South Indian Congress now work and plan together jointly.

Malan's white supremacy government has reason to be worried. For if this passive resistance campaign sweeps the entire continent as it has South Africa, the end of what colored peoples call "white imperialism" will be that much closer.



MR. GLADSTEIN

LOPER AGREED WITH GLADSTEIN ON DANGER OF STRIKING FEAR IN TEACHERS

The following excerpts were taken from the transcript of the Reinecke hearing before the public school commissioners. Dr. and Mrs. Reinecke were removed from teaching positions they had occupied for years although there was no official charge or implication that they had propagandized students in their teaching.

The Reinecke hearing was the first step in thought control within the Territory after the war. Today the DPI discourages students from reading quotations from the statements or writings of Thomas Jefferson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thoreau, Lincoln and others. In view of this, what Dr. W. Harold Loper, who recently resigned as superintendent of public instruction, said at the Reinecke hearing is interesting. Dr. Loper is now a candidate for delegate to Congress.

Answers by Dr. Loper, Questions by Richard Gladstein August 9, 1948

Q.—Suppose I engaged in a discussion with you, and lo and behold, you were persuaded also of the correctness of the views of Karl Marx.

A. (Interrupting)—You would have the right as a teacher to discuss and attempt to persuade others that your analysis was correct.

Q.—Yes. And if I succeeded in persuading you to Marx's views, at that point you would still agree that I have not done anything to disqualify myself from the right to teach school in the Territory? Is that correct?

A.—That's right.

(Ed. Note: See editorial)

Q.—For example, Doctor, in our country today, as you know, there are many investigating committees which call themselves Committees of Un-American Activities, who are holding hearings in various states and also there's a national committee. We all know about that, don't we?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And we know that the inevitable effect has been, because of the manner in which these committees have conducted themselves, of striking fear in hearts of people and tending to silence them because those committees have taken as standards, or criterion, things that have always been accepted merely as liberal ideas. Isn't that so?

A.—That's right. And that is why we're concerned here in Hawaii.

Q.—In other words, it would be fair to say, would it not, that there is now prevalent among teachers generally a feeling that to hold, or express a view that is not in conformity with those Congressmen who seem to be conducting the destinies of our country through the media of the Un-American Committees, represents a danger to their jobs; isn't that so?

A.—That is so.

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While proposals for the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking railway in Szechuan province were made as early as 1905, the railway was constructed and opened for traffic in August 1951. This was only two years after Chiang Kai-shek's forces fled Szechuan.

The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was founded in 1869 by a Philadelphia garment cutter named Uriah Stephens and six of his co-workers. Its stated purpose was a "complete emancipation of wealth producers from the thralldom and loss of wage slavery."

Gadabout

FRANK FASI'S changeability about running for public office and his indecision about which office to run for inspired a City Hall Democrat to wonder if he's trying to match the pre-convention manner of Adlai Stevenson—a man who made no bones about not really wanting to run. But no one can recall any comments from Stevenson about his opponents at the Democratic National Convention which in any way paralleled Fasi's extravagance of praise for Johnny Wilson at a dinner in the mayor's honor two weeks ago. That was part of what people were talking about when they kept telling Fasi it was "political suicide." Duplicitous among politicians is not unusual, but hardly in such a wholesale quantity and in such a brazen manner.

★ ★ ★
THE PHONY "DRAFT" movement carried out by Joe Farrington's stooges and publicized on the Star-Bull's front page for the two weeks before the deadline date for filing brought unfavorable comment even from Republicans. It was too transparently a phony. It's just that kind of "campaign" that convinces thinking voters a candidate actually holds them in contempt.

★ ★ ★
DAIZO KAWAMURA has certainly upset certain elements of the Japanese community and the AJAs with a comment he made almost two weeks ago to the effect that if he were cross-examined much more about wartime affairs of Shinto followers here, "I will be forced to reveal the names of all the Japanese stool-pigeons."

Attorney Shigemaru Marumoto referred to the phrase several times when he was giving a defense of the "Morale Committee" last Thursday night, saying once: "I wish he had named them." It's not entirely certain at this point that Marumoto won't get his wish—though not necessarily from Kawamura.

Dr. Ernest Murai was observed

bustling busily about the room, conferring with supervisors and acting C-C Attorney Frank McKinley.

★ ★ ★
THOSE ATTENDING the hearings on the Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission in its effort to regain property it "gave" to the C-C government during the war have attempted a little informal analysis of the attitude of the supervisors toward the petition as evinced by their comments, questions and records. The board would vote, one guesses, as follows if the question of returning the property were put before them now: Amano, "aye;" Apollonia, "aye;" Ichinose, "aye;" Teves, "no;" Trask, "no;" Kauhane, "no;" and Asing uncertain.

But there's another possibility being discussed outside the hearings—that the board may pass the buck to Territorial Treasurer Sakae Takahashi, though the legal formula for such an action is not entirely clear to this department.

★ ★ ★
WHEN A BETHEL ST. businessman found he had been roped into soliciting funds for the campaign of Dr. Harold Loper by Kronick & Co., and when he discovered the nature of the scrap he was in and the side he'd got on, he changed his mind. He's Metzger-minded now. Dr. J. N. Kondo is another on Bethel St. who says his support to Metzger is already pledged. The list grows and grows. The Hilo delegation for Judge Metzger at the Democratic kickoff rally may later recall its action as the starting of a snowball.

★ ★ ★
INDICATIONS of another snowball were seen at the Pearl City Democratic rally where Mitsuyuki Kido, one of the stalwarts among the "moderates," came out with strong support for Mayor Wilson. Informed sources say Kido has determined to make the backing of Wilson a strong part of his political campaign for a seat on the board of supervisors.

Tam further complained and reminded Woolaway that he had "done many favors for the Republicans." Woolaway explained that as C-C chairman, it was his responsibility to have someone in his party to oppose Tam. The latter had some harsh words for Woolaway, the GOP'er told Asue.

★ ★ ★
THE TERRITORIAL Democratic central committee meeting and the kickoff luau held September 6 went over in a big way. The idea of holding central committee meetings on the outside islands now has more supporters.

Manuel Molina and Sen. John Duarte were co-chairmen of the affair. The volunteer workers helped them in making the luau a success.

★ ★ ★
FRANK FASI, candidate for mayor of Honolulu, came under considerable discussion among the guests at the luau. His public statements saying he would support Johnny Wilson, then turning around to file his own nomination papers, was talked of as a "double-cross and a double-talk" by visitors from Honolulu.

★ ★ ★
JOHN LEONG was elected Democratic campaign manager by candidates running for office at their meeting Sept. 8. The rules candidates are to abide by came under discussion and disagree-

Sugar Negotiations In Off-Record Sessions; Full Committee Called

Contract negotiations between the ILWU and 26 sugar companies resumed after 18 days of recess this week under a situation in which the union has been free to call a strike since Sept. 1 and the industry free to lockout the 19,000 sugar workers.

Union demands are for a "substantial wage increase," improvements in the "hours and overtime" section of the current agreement and changes in the "work opportunity" section.

"Reluctantly Agreed"
The industry has offered a seven-cent increase and has indicated it will go a few cents higher. This proposal is worth "at the most only two cents an hour," according to union spokesmen, and industry's demands to change hours and overtime would result in "great loss in take-home pay."

Half an hour prior to the scheduled negotiation meeting yesterday, an employer spokesman called for a postponement of the session. The union representatives rejected this but met with industry negotiators in an informal off-the-record talk proposed by them.

A union spokesman said that the union representatives "reluctantly agreed" to the off-the-record session of a sub-committee of the sub-committee. Usually, he said, off-the-record talks lead to confusion and the developments in the negotiations cannot be brought to the public. Union representatives gave it a try with hopes that it might turn productive, the spokesman added.

The sub-committee of the sub-committee which met informally yesterday was comprised of four members from each side.

The full sub-committee of the union is to meet with the industry today in an informal, off-the-record session.

Meantime, the union is calling the full negotiating committee from all the islands to come in to Honolulu Friday.

The union's negotiating committee recently asked the membership for authority to call a strike if it is unable to reach an agreement with the industry at the bargaining table. Balloting was conducted on the various plantations and 93.5 per cent of those voting gave the negotiators power to call a strike. The count stood: 13,241 out of 14,160 votes cast favoring this action.

U. S. Debt \$272 Billion

The total U. S. debt is expected to rise to around \$272 billion by the end of 1952. Of the total debt, \$84 billion is held by commercial banks and Federal reserve banks, nearly \$27 billion by insurance companies and mutual savings banks, \$31 billion by other corporations and associations, \$66 billion by individuals, mainly in the upper-income groups. They will receive the bulk of the \$6.3 billion in interest budgeted for the 1953 fiscal period.

The first nationwide labor federation in the U. S. was formed in 1866. Called the National Labor Union, its president was William Sylvius and its major goal was winning the eight-hour day.

ments resulted on several points. Willie Crozier, for example, asked Chairman Leong to define "personality" as used in the rules, and Leong said: "You got me there."

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



ATHLETICS, POLITICS, AND HONORABLE SAD SAM ICHINOSE

Republican Supervisor Samuel Ichinose, who dabbles in athletics, professional and amateur type boxing, hasn't been one to turn his back on a good publicity angle. He has been able to make good copy on many occasions because of the understanding that his name has to be kept before the public eye. While practically everybody got censured through reprimands, suspensions and fines following the Bob Takeshita-Rudy Cruz fiasco, including his own fighter, Ripper Takeshita, Sad Sam Ichinose, who was supposed to have received bad publicity, got off the hook as having had nothing to do with the fiasco. In an unprecedented move, the Territorial Boxing Commission took it out on Takeshita and completely exonerated Sad Sam. The supervisor was even able to make good publicity capital out of an unhealthy situation.

Recently, in an effort to make like Grover Whalen, Sad Sam took it upon himself to initiate a welcome for Mrs. Jackie Pung, Hawaii's weightlifter on the U. S. team, and the Olympic swimmers. Learning fast, the honorable supervisor wanted the city and county to put up money from the mayor's entertainment fund for "refreshments" for the public and the athletes present for the welcome. The very democratic Mayor Wilson vetoed the idea on the ground that the entertainment fund could not provide enough money to provide refreshments for the thousands of people who would be there to help welcome the athletes. He also felt that by limiting it to an invitational affair there would be hundreds who would feel slighted because they were left out. "If some Democrat had initiated the plans the money would be there," commented the honorable supervisor. "I am not getting the proper cooperation from the mayor."

As it turned out, the welcoming ceremonies and the presentation of scrolls went off without a hitch. The athletes, officials and the public felt a common bond of kinship in helping to put Hawaii on the map. There were no rumblings because there were no "refreshments." Happy athletes returning home, proud parents beaming over the achievements of their sons and daughters, friends and neighbors tickled pink to have helped in their achievements, all gave the lie to the angling of Supervisor Sad Sam Ichinose that "refreshments" were necessary for this welcome. Even Sad Sam got in the spirit of things. Completely forgotten were the "refreshments" by all the people there, who felt the common bond of achievement for Hawaii. Johnny Wilson had once more hurdled charges brought by his political opponents, and Sad Sam, along with the public, got along very well without the "refreshments."

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The Rural Red Sox, who twice defeated the Ft. Meyer (Virginia) Colonials, National Baseball Congress champions, played a tough schedule of nine games in ten days. And they were playing the Colonials, a team of topnotch ball players, many of them the property of major league baseball clubs. There was talk that the champion Red Sox be sent to the NBC championships next year, after their terrific showing. We kooka the idea.

FOOTBALL FANS won't have too long to wait, for the season opens with the University taking on the Town team Friday (tomorrow) night and McKinley High playing Waipahu at the Stadium the following night (Saturday). The annual intersectional game for the Disabled American Veterans will have the rural populace all out in support of their team, champion of the country circuit last year.

AUSTRALIA'S FRANK SEDGMAN, the world's number one tennis player, went through Gardner Mulloy in the finals of the U. S. Men's Singles Championship, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in a lopsided victory. While he looked bad in the finals against the champion, the 38-year-old Mulloy should be given a lot of credit for reaching the finals, beating players much younger. Before the tourney he was seeded sixth and the amazing tennis he played to reach the finals had the younger set on the U. S. can team green-eyed with envy at the unbelievable endurance and strategy of "Pappy" Mulloy.

RAPIDLY GAINING FAVOR in gym work is the trampoline, a stretched canvas on a frame, held all around by strong springs which give it a good bounce. A rather tricky piece for the neophyte, it has been popular in Europe for years and is now making headway in American college and gym circles. Last Saturday, a trampoline meet was held at the Punahou gym, with boys and girls of all ages, from tiny tots to seniors participating. Go and see the next exhibition. You'll get a bang out of it.

RECENTLY THE Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry appointed a group of public-minded citizens throughout the Territory to serve as voluntary game wardens. These deputy game wardens hold honorary appointments and serve without pay. With the rising complaints by fishing enthusiasts of the diminishing supply of fish in local waters, these wardens will cooperate with fulltime workers to help educate the public in conservation methods. While fish and game laws are necessarily strict, education in conservation is the only solution to the diminishing supply of fish for fishing sportsmen. Early Hawaiians practiced conservation methods because it was good sense.

THE NATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION, after years of delay, finally decided that Joey Maxim must meet Archie Moore, number one contender for the light-heavy crown. Moore has been the logical contender for so many years that he has often been called the "uncrowned champion." Moore will probably get a run-around in spite of the fact that the NBA has issued an ultimatum that the title match must be made within a period of thirty days.

Maui Notes

(from page 1)

information, Tam called Frank Alameda, assessor and collector of taxes for the Territory on Maui, to fire Pombo.

Tam is county chairman and Pombo is under the jurisdiction of the Territorial civil service.

Torkel Westley, Territorial tax commissioner, said in Honolulu that some sort of an argument took place between Tam and Pombo two years ago during the election campaign, but he has not heard anything about this one.

Observers say that Pombo gave Tam a severe tongue-lashing after Tam told him: "I know you're ignorant."

Willie Crozier said the tongue-lashing was "one of the best" he's heard given the county chairman lately.

★ ★ ★
ARTHUR WOOLAWAY, GOP chairman, had a wonderful time telling Manuel Asue, Democratic candidate for county chairman, about the conversation he had with Eddie Tam prior to the deadline for filing nomination papers. Tam had given wind of the report that the Republicans were running a man against him and he picked up a telephone and told Woolaway:

"Why do you have to have a candidate for this office opposing me?"

Kageyama Runs for Board; Perjury Charge Never Reported By Grand Jury

(from page 1)

be the most sensational stunt of the Congressional sub-committee on un-American Activities hearings locally, set off a number of reactions, some of which have never reached their conclusions to this day.

One was a self-purge of the Democratic Party instituted by Democrats who thought they saw a chance to seize more power for themselves inside the party. This move met with initial failure when old-timers at the Territorial convention of 1950 stood pat on a decision not to purge any Democrats, and it resulted in a walkout of the purge-desiring minority, led by Harold Rice of Maui, Frank Fasi, Harry Kronick, Edward Berman, John Akau and their followers. Kageyama was, himself, in the vanguard of the walkout movement.

Another move was that of the Territorial grand jury to investigate the evidence on whether or not Kageyama should be indicted for perjury. On its face, the evidence seemed to indicate that such was the case; taking office as a supervisor before his "confessing" testimony, Kageyama had sworn that he had not been a Communist for the past five years.

These things were a matter of public record yet, after examining witnesses at some length, the grand jury ceased seeking evidence without making any indictment or, indeed, without making any report.

This light treatment of what seemed to be an open-and-shut case of perjury compared with that received by another walkout Democrat, Edward Berman, local attorney, who volunteered testimony at the same un-American hearing, that he had never been a Communist, only to have Jack Kawano contradict that with later testimony that Berman had recruited him (Kawano) to be a Communist. So far as is known, no official step was ever taken against either Berman or Kawano, the supposition being that the government did not care to prosecute.

Bridges Hounded On Less

Both cases, or all three, are at

More On Gladstein

(from page 1)

disbar him from the case. The fact that Judge McLaughlin waited all this time for his action threatens the four defendants from having counsel of their choice.

The show cause order says that Atty. Gladstein has been adjudged in contempt of the U. S. district court for the Southern District of New York, that his conviction has been affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court and that he is now serving a prison sentence.

The order says that Gladstein is to answer why he should not be disbarred from practicing in the Federal court here within 20 days following his release from the Texarkana prison on or about Sept. 23.

Attorney Gladstein was charged with contempt of court during the trial of the 11 top U. S. Communists. His conviction for putting up a vigorous defense, along with that of four other attorneys, was severely and widely criticized by leading jurists and civil rights groups in the nation.

Carpenters who went on strike for a 10-hour day in 1925 were told by their Boston employers that their demand was dangerous to "the morals and well-being of society."

great contrast with the Department of Justice attitude toward Harry Bridges, whose conviction on far less direct, far more questionable testimony, was recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals—the same Bridges of whom a Supreme Court justice once said earlier Justice Department prosecution was an example of "man's inhumanity to man."

But Kageyama, though he resigned from the constitutional convention, stayed on the board of supervisors against all protests. One petition started against him by a right-wing body was never presented. A threat by Supervisor Milton Beamer not to sit with him was never carried out, and though his pay was held up for some time, he finally received it.

At the same time, Kageyama's backing was not long in letting itself be known. John Akau came to the first two sessions of the board after Kageyama's "confession" to place leis around his neck and the rumor went the rounds that the leis originated with then Gov. Ingram Stainback, who was also said to have had a strong hand in the walkout of Democratic dissidents. Supervisor Ernest Heen, another member of the walkout faction with whom Kageyama had become close, welcomed him with a show of affection.

If the pudgy supervisor had any constructive legislation in mind it was either obliterated by his new friends or by the threat of the perjury charges. Before his "confession," Kageyama had been known as a supervisor who fought for the little people.

He had campaigned vigorously for wider and improved housing for veterans of World War II. He had blocked AA zone rating for an Aina Haina district which had practiced racial discrimination. He had encouraged union labor by joining the United Public Workers of America and by becoming the first C-C employee (as supervisor) to ask for a check-off of dues from his pay check. But when he had done these things, according to his story, he had been under the "Communist influence."

After he became the "confessor" and the darling of Stainback, Akau and Rep. Francis Walters of the un-American committee, he made no more such moves. It surprised no one that he stayed out of the 1950 race for the board.

Called "Mistake" Since

For many months now, however, it has been apparent to those about City Hall that Kageyama has been planning to run again. But it is doubtful that his candidacy is wholly approved by those who advised him during his period of "confession" and who consoled him during the period when it appeared the charge of perjury might be pushed against him. More than one of these have since labelled his testimony a "mistake" and it has been said they are somewhat more chary of publicly allying themselves with him than when John Akau was hanging Stainback's leis around his neck.

Whatever the case, Kageyama has faithfully attended the hearings on the Shinto mission, despite the elders' blasting at the "stoopidgions" who contributed to the anti-Japanese hysteria of World War II. And when the elders mention the word "innu," there are eyes which unconsciously turn toward Kageyama—a man who contributed to a more recent, more widespread hysteria, and who hopes to be elected to office in spite of it.



UNION LEADER MURDERED—John Acropolis, 44, president of both the Westchester, N. Y. Federation of Labor and Local 456, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFI), was found shot to death in his Yonkers apartment. Police believe hired gunman did the job. (Federated Pix)

Caught In Icebox At Sierra Cafe; Raid Is Dry Run

(from page 1)

looked suspicious, he called the police and asked that someone be sent to disperse them. His call came at about 3 a. m., he thinks.

Cops In Icebox

A little later, slipping to the back entrance from his home on 10th Ave., he found the two policemen standing before the icebox, peering inside at the food through the door, which was open.

He turned and went home unobserved, he says, to put in a second call to police headquarters to ask that someone come and disperse the police from his icebox. Then he went back again and confronted the officers, who were still there.

"You're not going to find any troublemakers in the icebox," he says he told the police in the argument that followed.

After some discussion, he says, the officers "talked nice" and he decided not to make any further complaint, though he told them he realized he should make formal complaint to their superior. Teruya says he doesn't know that the officers took anything from the icebox.

Police Version Differs

Captain Eugene Kennedy, in charge of the patrol division, reports a somewhat different version. He says the officers on the beat happened to notice the cafe door was open and they entered to make sure that no thievery was taking place. He says they admitted opening the icebox during the course of their check, but did not take anything and that they reported Teruya as being somewhat embarrassed over having complained.

"He said he was going to file a formal complaint," said Capt. Kennedy of Teruya, "but he's never come down."

Police Fire In Kalihi

At about the same time Teruya was apprehending the police before his icebox, residents of a section of Kalihi Road say members of the vice squad, among whom they identify Officer Roger Marcotte, created a nuisance by firing three shots. The officers did not make any arrests, they say, but ticketed all autos parked in the vicinity and left.

Futile Gambling Raid

Twelve hours later at 3 p. m. sharp, about 18 men led by Capt. Edward Shaner disembarked from three cars and, armed with axes, sledgehammers, and clippers for

E. Heen Offers HHC Ranchers \$2,200 Per Month; Brother William Laughs

(from page 1)

de for the Anna Ranch at the same time.

The Parker Ranch offers a slightly different plan and there has been much competition between the ranches to get their respective plans approved by the HHC so they can begin to approach homesteaders.

New Plan By Campos

But Monday night was the first time any one had heard of the "Herbert Campos Plan," by which Mr. Campos hopes to induce homesteaders to raise dairy cows for him, instead of raising beef for Anna or Parker.

So Ernest Heen, doing a favor for his friend, Mr. Campos, was telling the commission how Campos proposes to give the ranchers calves free of charge, and to pay them \$14 per month per calf for the first six months, and \$7 per month thereafter, until a total of 29 months has been reached. On the 300-acre ranch tracts, Heen said, Campos estimated that capacity would be from 280 to 300 calves, allowing for those suckling.

Then he began to get into bigger figures. Under a capacity situation, Heen said, a rancher might expect to receive 40 young calves every four months and graduate 40 milk cows back into the Campos herds at the same time.

"We estimate the rancher's monthly income at \$2,200," he said.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Senator Heen, breaking silence a few feet away. "Of course that's gross," Ernest Heen added quickly.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Senator Heen again in the merry manner of

cutting locks, charged up the stairs at 127 N. Pauahi St. in the approved manner of the recent "flying squad."

Officer Roger Marcotte, one of the "raiders," paused to hand a warrant to Reginald Mun, owner of the building, which charged him with gambling offenses and which was signed by James Y. K. Chang and Judge Kenneth Young. Mun was squatted near the entrance to the building and he remained where he was.

The vice squad men found no need to break doors, since they were all open. They also found no need to make any arrests since only two men were present in the building. One was playing solitaire while the other was ensconced on the toilet.

After a short search, the raiders descended and Officer Marcotte asked for the warrant back.

Earlier Charge Dismissed

To cap the climax, Judge Akau Monday and Tuesday regarded the many items of "evidence" seized by Officer Marcotte's "flying squad" in a smashing raid May 31 at the same address and dismissed all gambling charges against Mr. Mun and others. It was at this raid that the policemen smashed furniture and glass valued at several hundred dollars.

Judge Akau's dismissal followed a motion by defense attorney Norman Chung who argued that the prosecution had made no prima facie evidence of gambling. Judge Akau reserved judgment for another day upon whether or not two charges of a "barricaded place" would also be dismissed on Mr. Chung's motion.

Mr. Chung had pointed to the ply-wood doors smashed by the raiders and brought in as prosecution evidence of "barricade" to argue that if Mun's building was "barricaded," so is nearly every other house in the city.

one who has just seen the gimmick in a carnival man's pitch. "Ha, ha!" laughed the Parker Ranch lawyer, getting into the spirit of the thing.

"Ha, ha!" laughed some of the commissioners, though it would be hard to say whether they were laughing at the optimism of the proposal, or the duel between the Heen brothers.

Retire In Five Years?

Under a fire of laughter that shortly grew into a brief barrage, however, Ernest Heen kept his composure very well, and when the laughter slackened off a bit, added valiantly: "A man should be able to retire in a few years. In five years, he might make \$75,000."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the chorus again, led by the senator from Oahu.

When the laughter slackened off a bit, Commissioners Furtado and McGuire had some pertinent questions. Where were the homesteaders to get money for their initial fencing and buildings? What were they to do for nursing cows for the calves in the early stages?

Mr. E. Heen didn't have any very thorough answers ready, and he admitted that the plan hadn't taken full shape yet. Then he sat down, but only to rise again as he thought of an additional feature.

"And if the calves die," he said, "we'll replace them free of charge."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the irrepressible senator.

But the next day, a prospective rancher present at the meeting was putting the Campos figures together carefully. To him, the offer compared favorably with the Parker and Anna plans—at least in some features.

Taft-Hartley In 1349

Taft-Hartley did not become law until 1947, but through the centuries employers have been using legal machinery to prevent workers from improving their conditions. As early as 1349 a group of bakers' servants were indicted in London, England. They were charged with conspiring among themselves "that they would not work for their masters except at double or treble the wages formerly given."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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JAY'S TAXI Union Cab. Nuuanu & Vineyard. Phone 55517.

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DPI'S THOUGHT CONTROL

The Honolulu Advertiser has reservations with regard to teaching "communism" in the public schools.

It said editorially that: "clear thinking members of this community, who are as far from being Communists as is Dr. Loper, have expressed doubts about such a program at this time."

The hasty decision of the school commissioners to engage in this propaganda undoubtedly was influenced by the fact that the Smith Act trial is scheduled to begin on September 29.

A radio program over a Territorial network to aid teachers in conducting the course on "communism" will begin September 30.

The Advertiser is concerned lest students "with the ready willingness of eager minds to debate" might find "Communism's goals can be defended. Everyone contributes to the extent of his ability and draws back to the extent of his needs"—what's wrong with that, a student may ask," says the daily.

The high school course on "communism" and the university-sponsored lectures which would give an easy credit to teachers, actually insult the intelligence of human minds, particularly the ability of people to read, gather all information available on a subject, and to formulate conclusions.

It is an attempt by certain individuals with special interests, who are afraid of free speech, free thought and free press to lead students, as the Advertiser puts it, "beyond the facts in search of a 'proper' opinion or attitude. This may seem safe enough at first glance, with something as clear-cut as our relation to Communism." But the anti-Communist Advertiser is not so sure—not so sure.

The special interest groups that actually control the educational setup and who pull the strings and apply pressure for their puppets to do their bidding must find it difficult to control people's minds, as long as they have eyes to read, ears to listen, minds to think and mouths to speak. And as long as the constitutional rights of free speech and free press, though severely restricted in these times of witch-hunts and fear, prevail, the selfish interests must resort to tactics that amount to leading people by their noses.

The Advertiser, in its concern that the students' minds might become unmanageable, once new vistas of knowledge are opened to them, wants to shield the youths even from the DPI's version of communism, which is intended to poison their minds against communism.

The Advertiser crowd might well have recalled the case of the Kaimuki student who entered an oratorical contest in November 1948. She gave a talk titled: "A Few Things You Should Know About Communism In America," and she called the U. S. Communist Party a democratic American party. Her speech caused a turmoil and near "heart attack" among DPI officials and school commissioners who held a five-hour session just because a high school junior gave a speech on communism after gathering information both pro and con on the subject.

The student said she thought giving one side all the time was monotonous and she did not intend to give a pro-Communist speech.

Her teacher tried to keep her from



Looking Backward

Brutal Handling of Puerto Ricans
At Ookala Plantation

THE HAWAIIAN STAR, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901

HILO, March 16—Sixteen Puerto Ricans employed at Ookala plantation struck work there last Saturday and came to Hilo.

The Hawaii Herald says:

"For weeks past, the lunas have complained that it was impossible for them to get the men to work during wet weather, and the women declined to go into the fields, claiming they were cigar and cigarette makers rather than gardeners.

Bodies Marked by Whipping

"When these people arrived at the plantation they were given a certain amount of credit at the store so they could procure necessary clothing and blankets. Instead of purchasing these articles they laid in a supply of knives, tobacco and other luxuries. The amount of credit at the store was not, it is said, deducted from their first month's pay. In spite of the willingness of the manager to make the work as easy as possible for the Puerto Ricans, sixteen adults struck work on Saturday and came into Hilo.

"They state that they had been working at Ookala for three months and had not received good treatment from the lunas. They say, also, that they have never received any pay and do not know what they are to get a month. Some of the men bear marks which they say were made with a whip.

"J. G. Serrao has taken them in charge and will give them employment at his place at Pihonua."

Force and Violence of Barbaric Luna

The Hilo Tribune says:

"Florentino Souza was called upon by Sheriff Andrews the other evening to act as interpreter for a Puerto Rican who had hooped it all the way from Ookala. He said that on the preceding morning it being somewhat damp out of doors he and his companions were not desirous of labor and had concluded to spend the day in rest and meditation. Nevertheless entered upon their seclusion a fierce and untamed luna who with many strange oaths laid about him and routed them out to toil and discomfort; as for himself he was with all haste donning his raincoat, being glad of the opportunity to get out in the fresh morning air when the barbarian, that is to say, the luna, fell upon him with blows and kicks; here he showed various marks of violence.

"A day or two afterward Mr. Souza came across a number of Puerto Ricans in Hilo who said they had been whipped and otherwise mal-treated and had left the plantation for good."

making the speech. This teacher and other teachers at Kaimuki were scared, the student said.

That was back in 1948. Today, witch-hunt and thought control persecution are more intense and the teachers might be afraid to talk of popular books like Lincoln Steffens' autobiography or former Time magazine correspondent Richard Lauterbach's "These Are the Russians."

When the DPI can be pressured not to distribute quotations on democratic thoughts from leading Americans, just because the ILWU published them, one can well imagine the distortions prevalent in its teachings.

But why should vested interests control and mold the minds of youth? Do all parents want commissioners who operate for the silk-stocking crowd, to strap and lead the minds of their children?

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

SOUTH AFRICA AND HAWAII

Premier Daniel Malan's white supremacy South African government is getting worried. The Campaign for Defiance of Unjust Laws, mentioned in this column a couple of weeks ago, is getting such widespread support that the government has started handing out severe jail terms and sentencing some offenders to be beaten with canes in an effort to curb the mounting passive resistance.

By mid-August, more than 2,000 non-whites had been arrested, including four of the most prominent leaders of the African National Congress and the South Indian Congress. These four were sentenced to six months compulsory labor under what is called the "Suppression of Communism Act" in the Johannesburg Magistrate court.

The non-whites are, of course, trying to break down the racist laws that have caused the present government policies to be called "Mala-nazism." The government, as is always the case in such instances, is making an effort to "wipe out communism." As it was phrased from the bench by the magistrate who sentenced the four African and Indian leaders:

"It is common knowledge that one of the aims of communism is to break down race barriers and strive for equal rights for all sections of the people, and to do so without any discrimination of race, color or creed. This would endanger the survival of Europeans, and therefore legislation must be pursued with the object of suppressing communism."

Compare South Africa With Hawaii

So that RECORD readers may better understand the situation, let us compare South Africa with Hawaii.

At one time South Africa was peopled solely by native Africans, just as Hawaii was peopled by native Hawaiians. Then the white man came. Unlike in Hawaii, the white man used guns to take over South Africa, and has continued to use force and violence to maintain control.

Whites are currently 24 per cent of the entire South African population. But they own 87 per cent of the land, and you may be sure it is the best earth, including rich diamond mines. The remaining 76 per cent of the population are restricted to just 13 per cent of the land, which includes soil too poor or rocky for farming.

This numerical majority of 76 per cent includes native black Africans, persons of mixed African-European parentage called "Colored" and Asians, the latter primarily from India.

Segregated, Taxed Heavily
And Barred From Land

To understand how the white supremacy laws operate, let us assume that all the non-whites in Hawaii found that they were not only barred from 87 per cent of the land, but were assessed such high taxes that they were forced into the dirtiest and most dangerous work at virtual starvation wages to get enough to even half live on.

This would mean they would have to leave rural areas for the industrial centers. But here they would find themselves restricted like animals, to certain compounds. They would have to be inside these areas at a given hour each evening, or else produce a pass signed by a "responsible" white person allowing them to be outside. Penalties for non-observance would be long jail terms at hard labor.

When they travelled, it would be by separate conveyances after waiting in dirty little separate waiting rooms. Many public places they would not be allowed to enter. At the stores which did condescend to serve them, they would have to wait until all the whites were first taken care of.

No Unions, Skilled Jobs,
Strikes for Non-Whites

Workers would not be allowed to form unions, nor would they be permitted any kind of skilled jobs. Strikes would be banned. So would any meeting of six or more persons called to protest injustices. No non-white would be allowed to hold office, and only a small percentage would be allowed to vote, and then only for a designated white person who would "represent" them.

These are but a few of the restrictions which non-whites in Hawaii would face if we had the kind of government which rules South Africa. Is it any wonder that the non-whites of Africa are going gladly to jail in their Ghandi-like efforts to wipe out this racism?

The Campaign for Defiance of Unjust Laws
(more on page 5)



MR. DAVIS