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Thursday, October 2, 1952

Welch Blamed For Pug's Blow

Five Men, One Woman Tried In Joint Confusion For Kalihi Theater Fracas

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Five days after the beginning of the trial of six persons in a near-riot at the Kalihi Theater August 17, it appeared matters may have got themselves into a legal snarl that would make the finding of justice more than ordinarily difficult for Magistrate Joseph Akau.

To begin with, two employees of the Kalihi Theater, George Lake and Arthur Nobriga, and George Ramsey were charged with assault and battery. Then they in turn, charged three of their accusers.

● Patrick Cain, admittedly the first man struck in the fight, was charged by George Lake with assault and battery.

● Mrs. Lillian Arnold, slender housewife who accuses Nobriga

of manhandling her, was charged by Nobriga, a burly construction



MRS. ARNOLD

(more on page 7)

McCARRAN-WALTER ACT:

Immigration Service To Use Law To Bar Filipinos, Non-Citizens From Alaska

SEATTLE, Sept. 28.—The McCarran-Walter Law will be used by the U. S. Immigration Service to bar all non-citizens from Alaska and citizens the agency feels are "subversive" will also be kept out of the Territory, an Immigration official announced here.

Thousands of Filipino and other non-citizen workers, who return to Alaska every summer during the salmon-canning season, would be deprived of their right to work in the industry. The law takes effect Dec. 24.

Most Telling Example

Ernesto Mangaogang, business agent of ILWU Cannery Workers Local 37, denounced the use of

the new immigration law against non-citizens and militant trade unionists who are constantly labelled "subversives" by the government agency.

"This is the most telling illustration yet of why you cannot separate the interests of the foreign-born from those of the trade unions," Mangaogang said, shortly after John P. Boyd, district immigration director in Seattle, made the announcement on making Alaska a forbidden area for non-citizens.

"The new McCarran Law was primarily aimed at the non-citizens. But one of its first appli-

(more on page 3)

Minami Contradicts Previous Shinto Witnesses; Evasive About Own Status

Kazuo Minami, one-time treasurer of the Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission, was the sole witness at this week's session of the hearings on the mission's appeal to regain property it "gave" to the C-C government during the war, and he contradicted nearly every witness who has testified thus far.

Daizo Kawamura had said that Minami, after a brief wartime internment at the U. S. Immigration Station, had come to him much perturbed and sought the dissolution of the mission and

the transfer of the property to the C-C government.

Shinsaki Kuba had said the same thing.

Another elder had testified that he accompanied Minami to the police station to talk with Jack Burns about the dissolution and transfer.

Burns had testified that he had asked Minami to help in the dissolution and that the treasurer had been "energetic" in doing so.

Contradicts Burns, Too

But Mr. Minami, sometimes

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E. Sartain Stops Fight; Is Guilty Of Trespassing

"Wherever there's discrimination, that's the highest plane there is."

That sentiment, expressed four years ago by a Negro veteran of World War II, then waging a single-handed fight against the jim crow policies of local bars, expressed the philosophy behind his fight. Last week his campaign of

four years ago Mr. Johnson came back to him, he believes, and as a result, he is charged with assault and battery, along with a prominent bar proprietor and an ex-prizefighter.

The veteran is Ben Johnson, Waikiki taxi driver. The proprietor is Johnny Welch, who operates a bar on Hotel St. that carries his name, and the Zebra Room on Kalakaua Ave. The ex-prizefighter is Freddie Im-

(more on page 7)

Oahu Judge's Wife In Senate Race, Hits Lawyers for Money

Mrs. Nancy Corbett, Democratic candidate for the senate on Oahu, has sent out mimeographed letters to attorneys, asking for contributions toward her campaign fund.

Her husband is Judge Gerald R. Corbett of the circuit court. The letter from the judge's wife says in part:

"... will you show your faith in me by sending me \$3 (or more!) so that I can show my faith in you?"

Loper Tells Why DPI Didn't Give Out Leilehua Story

Dr. Harold W. Loper says the reason no announcement was made by the Department of Public Instruction of the \$3,775 irregularity at Leilehua High School when he first heard of it was that no full investigation had been made.

"I suppose it was a matter of finding out where the responsibility lay before we took it to

(more on page 7)

Pace Tells Rally of FBI Pressure; Exposes Agents

LIHUE — Because Democratic county board candidate Michael Pace refused to speak from the same political rally platform with Ichiro Izuka, FBI and un-American Activities Committee informer, two FBI agents visited Pace at his home.

No intimidation will shake him and he will not condone Izuka's role as informer and anti-union instrument by sharing the platform with him, Pace said. Izuka is running for the house.

Blasts FBI

Pace pointed to two FBI agents who attended one of his independent rallies and ripped into them with strong denunciation. He exposed the FBI for its union-busting role. The Federal agents sat uneasily as the rally audience

applauded Pace for his forthright stand.

The questioning of Pace's loyalty by the FBI just because he refuses to speak at political rallies with Izuka has brought more sympathy for the board candidate, who is a strong union leader at Nawiliwili Transportation Co.

Pace is a veteran of World War II, with an impressive record. The "Boys of Company K, 27th Infantry Division" wrote to the Star-Bulletin Sept. 29, 1944, about Michael Pace. The letter was read at a rally and part of it said:

Saved 98 Men

"We are 11 wounded soldiers in the 147th General Hospital, from Company K, 27th Inf. Div. We

(more on page 7)

Campos Out To Beat Parker; Gets Wire, Posts Cheap, Makes "Selective" Offer

Herbert Campos, rancher who offers Waimea homesteaders a proposition to raise dairy cows, sees his chief competitor as the Parker Ranch. Both Parker and Anna Ranches on the Big Island have set up propositions, too, which they hope will induce the new homesteaders to raise cattle for them.

The homesteaders, who won their tracts at drawings of the Hawaiian Homes Commission last Kamehameha Day, are in the position of being courted, more or less, by Parker, Anna and Campos.

Recently, reliable information

has it, Campos has found a way to reduce the inequalities between his own offers and those of his much wealthier, more powerful rival, the Parker Ranch.

First, when he found he could not get kiawe posts for fencing on the Big Island, he made arrangements to ship them from Molokai. Now he is expected to be able to furnish them to homesteaders more cheaply than Parker, which cuts them from in the Puukoo vicinity.

Wire From Japan

Next, Campos is supposed to have made a purchase of wire

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POLITICAL VIGNETTE

Esposito's Shinto Appeal One of Many Fights Unpopular With Big Money

By STAFF WRITER

When O. Vincent Esposito opened his plea before the Honolulu board of supervisors some weeks ago to have the C-C government return to the Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission certain properties it "sold" the government during World War II, he had a large, keenly interested audience. The interest came from the fact that Mr. Esposito, in the manner of his father before him, was tackling a situation little publicized, but very close to the interests of a large segment of Hawaii's population.

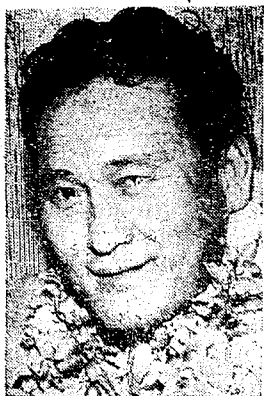
It was the matter of the mission property, of course, which young Esposito claims was obtained by duress, threats, intimidation and coercion, but for the audience it was a good deal more. It was the first effort of a group of Japanese or AJAs to seek some measure of redress for what now nearly everyone admits was a mass of injustices, large and small, induced by a war hysteria that had a long background of color prejudice as its basis.

For many in the audience, Mr.

(more on page 5)

Hawaiians Worked On Gold Claim

EVER PROGRESSIVE!



RE-ELECT Supervisor SAD SAM ICHINOSE

REPUBLICAN
Vote for the man who
has proved his merit
as a
Progressive Supervisor

From letters to the Elele Poa-kolu from Hawaiians residing in Siskiyou Co., California, we make a few extracts. Virginia Bar, where there are 16 men and 3 women, native Hawaiians, has been renamed by them Honohulu, and is now thus known. These men are working on a gold claim in which they have equal shares, and a San Francisco paper thus speaks of their prospects: "The Kanaka Company will be down to bedrock soon, and commenced operations last Thursday with their second derrick. Good pay is anticipated on reaching bedrock, and good prospects have been realized in working down. In a very short time we may expect to hear of big cleanups from the Kanaka claims every week."

—Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 21, 1932

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

its witch-hunts, thought control and now, book burning. And yet, as Abraham Lincoln said, you can't fool all the people all the time. The big question is, therefore, how much will the American people take before there is a wide spiritual awakening which will force the rulers of America, whether represented by Stevenson or Eisenhower, to let democracy arise and live?

Measured in 1939 dollars, the net spendable average weekly earnings of workers in U. S. manufacturing industries was \$23.80 at the beginning of 1952.

The average manufacturing worker paid \$816 last year in Federal, state and hidden taxes.

Small Owner Tells Why He's Cool To School Bond Issue

While many Democrats and some Republicans have come out favoring a "yes" vote on the school bond issue introduced by Supervisor James Trask, and while the measure has been greeted with some applause by working people, there is an opposition not from the Big Five.

"It's like this," said one RECORD reader, owner of several small housing units, "if the property of the big boys was taxed in proportion, I wouldn't mind. I'd vote for the school bond issue if property was taxed equitably. Certainly I don't dispute the need for more and better school buildings. But the burden is going to fall again on small property owners—right where it's always been."

Whether or not that's a good argument, it's one Jimmy Trask and other Democrats and Republicans who have jumped aboard his measure would do well to consider carefully. It may influence the vote Nov. 4 when the citizens of Oahu will decide to spend or not to spend \$10,000,000 on their schools.

Raid Alleged Chinese Gamblers—Maui, 1897

Fourteen police under Deputy Sheriff Scott made a raid upon some Chinese gamblers Friday night (April 2) at Camp 5, Spreckelsville. They captured nine and placed them under guard in a room in one of the houses. Then the gong sounded, and a mob of Chinese (several hundred of them so it is reported) armed with hoes and sticks, made an attack upon the house for the purpose of rescuing their friends. Some of the police immediately jumped on their horses and with blacksnake whips, dispersed the excited crowd. Several of the attacking party bore marks of the whips on their faces. It is rumored that several shots were fired by the police but no one was injured.

—Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, April 13, 1897

Five Men, One Woman Tried In Joint Confusion For Kalihi Theater Fracas

(from page 1)

superintendent, with assault and battery against him.

● And Joseph Soares, brother of one of the boys involved in the fight, was charged by Lake of threatening and placed under a \$500 bond.

All Cases At Once

When the cases came to court, it was decided that they should be consolidated, with Attorney Arthur Trask acting as special prosecutor of the theater employees and Ramsey, and also as defense attorney for his clients. Martin Anderson, representing the theater employees and Ramsey, was also agreed upon as special prosecutor of the charges against Soares and Mrs. Arnold.

Though having no direct bearing on the immediate case, always in the background is the fact that Mrs. Arnold and Cain have filed damage suits totalling \$130,000 against the Consolidated Amusement Co. which operates the theater.

Tuesday, the confusion between defense and prosecution became such that, with Officer Sam Piscaro on the stand, attorneys were uncertain as to whether he was a defense or prosecution witness.

"He is now testifying as a defense witness," affirmed Attorney Anderson.

"We didn't call him," said Trask, "and we're the defense."

Removed for Clarity

After some wrangling between the attorneys as to who was plaintiff and who was defendant, Judge Akau acted. He said he would be able, in his own mind, to separate prosecution from defense testimony, but apparently the lawyers could not. He therefore ordered Piscaro to be dismissed at present and brought back later when he could clearly appear as a defense witness in the minds of all present.

The testimony of Mrs. Arnold and Cain followed that given in the RECORD's Aug. 28 story. Lake, who would not comment earlier, described events leading to the fight in about the same manner as Cain—a dispute over the seating arrangements, an argument over giving the usherettes a "bad time," after which Cain went to find his friend, Soares.

Lake described a telephone conversation between himself and Alfred Soares, also prior to the fight, in which he alleged Soares said: "You guys down there think you're too tough. We'll come down there and break your a—!"

"I told him to come on down," Lake said.

When he had hung up the telephone, Lake said, he warned Arthur Nobriga and went across the street to ask aid of George Ramsey, bouncer at the Kalihi Tavern.

Ramsey Struck First

When Soares, Cain and a younger brother of Soares showed up in front of the theater, Lake said, he and Nobriga went to meet them and Ramsey appeared. Lake said he saw Ramsey strike the first blow, hitting Cain, and then someone hit him and put him in a daze. When full consciousness returned, Lake said, he was striking out in front of himself, with Cain the only person before him.

Lake said he had not known Alfred Soares had returned from the hospital only a short time before, after undergoing an appendectomy.

Lake testified that after the fight, Joseph Soares, a brother of Alfred, told him: "We'll get you yet, Lake," and as a result of that he has been in fear since. Those words were the basis of the charge of threatening against Soares.

Bernard Camara, assistant ush-

er at the theater, said he saw Mrs. Arnold strike Arthur Nobriga from behind with a slipper while Nobriga was bending over a person he thought might have been James Medeiros.

Medeiros, who suffered a broken jaw in the fracas, says it was Lake who struck him. Mrs. Arnold and Cain testified that Nobriga was kicking Cain when Mrs. Arnold tried to intervene from behind.

Mrs. Arnold commented outside later that she doesn't own a pair of slippers.

But it would seem to be Judge Akau who's faced with the chief problem. Not only does he have to decide for himself who is telling the truth and who isn't, but he must also bear in mind which is prosecution testimony and which is testimony for the defense.

400 Whaleships In Lahaina Port Yearly

A census of Lahaina in January 1846 — when about 400 whaleships visited the port annually—showed that the place had:

Natives: 1,198 men, 1,185 women, 589 boys and 473 girls under 14.

Foreigners: 28 men, 6 women, 7 boys and 11 girls.

Dogs: 528 of all ages and both sexes.

Houses: 882 grass, 155 adobe, 59 stone or wood.

"About 500 native families in Lahaina," it was found, "eat at the table in the style of civilization and many prepare their food after the manner of Europeans."

"You can't stabilize feudalism and expect to survive. It can't be done with all the wealth in America. With all the atomic bombs of America, it can't be done."—U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Government studies show 50 major corporations have been getting about two-thirds of the dollar value of all arms contracts.

Corporate profits after taxes in 1951 were \$18.9 billion, compared with \$13.9 billion in the first post-war year of 1946.

Vote! Elect as your Delegate to the 33rd U. S. Congress a Democrat

Joseph P. Petrowski Sr.

(PETE)

LIBERAL INDEPENDENT

A war disabled veteran, retired insurance man who hasn't had his snout in the pig trough of the public payroll for decades, as others have. A change will do us all good and certain not to be any worse than it has been. Vote Oct. 4 and tell your friends to vote for Pete. You ornery independent voters know that when you vote, that it is in secret and cannot be identified. Do not allow the crowbar of thought control to protrude thru both ears.

Pete will tell you what the gagged press won't Friday evening: KHON and KTOH 7:45-8 p. m., KIPA 6:30-6:45 p. m., KMVI 5-5:15 p. m.

Don't let the political cannibals stopping you from voting independent. Vote!

KEEP



LAWRENCE GOTO

(REPUBLICAN)

City-County
TREASURER
His Honesty, Ability
and Integrity Tested
In Treasurer's Office
for 26 Years.

Elect M. "Matsy" TAKABUKI Democratic Candidate for SUPERVISOR

Veteran * Lawyer



Please Elect SAKAE AMANO (DEMOCRAT) SUPERVISOR

MEMBER BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS — 1952

Appointed by
Mayor John H. Wilson

Unionists, Through Political Action, Boot Out Injunction Judge By Votes

BLOOMFIELD, Mo. (FP)—Here is a story of successful political action by a group of organized workers who could not forget how a judge tried to break their union six years ago.

The story begins in the summer of 1946. In the circuit courtroom of Judge John Billings here were striking employees of the Dexter, Mo., Elder shirt factory and representatives of their union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

Judge Talks Tough

The workers had been forced out on strike because the company refused to recognize the union of their choice. The company hit back by seeking an anti-picketing injunction. It obtained one easily from Billings.

After issuing the injunction, Billings went to the door of his courtroom and then turned to face the strikers.

"I will enforce this injunction," he told them, "if I have to have jails built to hold every worker in that plant."

Later that day, ACW Regional Director Richard Brazier told the Elder strikers: "Some day, when our local is strong, we will teach Judge Billings that no public official can use his office to issue anti-labor injunctions."

Made overtures To Union

The Dexter local did grow stronger. By 1952, it represented over 400 workers at the Elder factory. Together with another local in Bloomfield and in Malden, the ACW represented over 800 cotton garment workers in Stoddard County, one of the two counties in the judge's judicial circuit.

Then on Aug. 5, 1952, Judge

Billings came up for re-election. As voting time neared, he realized he would need union support to get back in. Overtures were made to local ACW leaders. It was explained that the injunction Billings had issued six years ago was just an unfortunate episode and why not let bygones be bygones.

The ACW members, however, invited Arthur Goodman, the judge's opponent, to their union meetings. After hearing him speak, they voted overwhelmingly to endorse him. The locals decided, however, that a formal endorsement of Goodman was not enough.

Voted Down by Factory Workers

The garment workers began canvassing house-to-house, distributing sample ballots and reminding voters of Billings' anti-union record. When the returns were counted Aug. 6, it was obvious from the first that union political action had won the election for Goodman.

Recognition of this came in the local paper's account of the election. It reported: "Goodman's majority was piled up in Dexter and Bloomfield, where he got around 800 majority, carrying Dexter by 423 votes in all wards and Bloomfield by nearly 400 votes. Billings lost in all wards in both towns, Billings was fought hard by factory workers in both towns, and lost not only in the wards where factory workers voted, but in all wards in both towns."

Filthy, Decomposed Food Shipments Seized

WASHINGTON (FP) — The Food & Drug Administration reported seizure of 98 shipments containing 446,744 pounds of "filthy and decomposed" foods in August, 58 per cent of which had been in good condition when shipped, but spoiled on the way. Twenty shipments of food were seized because of mislabeling and underweight and 13 drugs and devices were removed from circulation because of failure to live up to standards.

1,000 Union Leaders Invited To Conference To Repeal Smith Act

NEWARK, N. J. (FP)—An AFL and a CIO union official joined here in inviting 1,000 New Jersey union leaders to attend a conference Oct. 4 for repeal of the Smith Act.

The invitation was sent by President Albert Laderman of Local 1782, United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL) and Legislative Director Theodore Saife of District Council 6, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO). Purpose of the statewide meeting is to set up a New Jersey division of the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act.

Committee Secretary John D. Masso reported "an increasing amount of activity in the labor movement" against the Smith Act. Pointing to the recent arrest of District Vice President Karly Larsen of the International Woodworkers and International Representative William Sontner of United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, Masso said this latest use of the Smith Act "clearly illustrates the dangers we have been pointing to in the act, and it is very significant that trade unionists are moving to organize a campaign against these attacks."

"We intend to see to it that no candidate for Congress avoids taking a stand on the Smith Act and the new Smith bill, right in his own district, and then we'll all go to Washington this January to see that the new Congress carries out the promises made back home during the elections."

In the spring of 1952, the Labor Department had classified 35 cities and towns as having more than 6 per cent of their labor force out of work. In 1951 the rise in employment from January to April was around a million. In 1952 it was only 400,000.

Manufacturing corporations in 1951 made an average of \$12.50 in profits after taxes for every \$100 in net worth. At that rate, the corporations' net worth could be doubled in eight years.

Immigration Service To Use Law To Bar Filipinos, Non-Citizens From Alaska

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cations has as a primary objective the smashing of our union and other unions."

Many Others Affected

Non-citizens and militant trade unionists in the seafaring, building trades and machinists' unions who have worked in Alaska during the summer for years would all be affected.

Director Boyd said that he intends to carry out the provisions of the new immigration law. A public hearing on the application of this section of the McCarran-Walter Law is scheduled for Oct. 14 in San Francisco.

Port Agent Robert Ward of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union Seattle branch, blasted Boyd's announcement, saying: "This will, in effect, eliminate the necessity of continuing the Magnuson Screening Act."

Subverts Constitutional Right Ward further said that the immigration service may not try to keep you from getting on a ship, but just try to get back home.

"I have contacted a number of attorneys, conservative as well as liberal," Ward said. "They all express very grave concern about the serious threat this represents to the constitutional rights of the American people."

ILWU Regional Director Bill Gettings hit the proposal as "one more anti-labor move by the Immigration Service and Congress." The "screening" of Alaska travel

Armament is to become more and more a pump-priming project.

—U. S. News and World Report, March 21, 1952

will be conducted by strict control and surveillance of ships and planes traveling to and from Alaska via Seattle.

To File NLRB Charge Against Service Cold Storage, Rutledge Says

A. A. Rutledge intends to file notice with the National Labor Relations Board charging unfair labor practices by the Service Cold Storage Co., Ltd., in a few days, he told the RECORD.

Mr. Rutledge agent of the AFL Teamsters Union, says the basis for his charge will be the company's refusal to recognize the union.

The dispute began, following an NLRB election which resulted unfavorably for the union, and a subsequent petition in which a majority of the employees indicated a desire to be represented by the union.

The company charges the teamsters union with intimidation of employees to get them to sign the petition, and it stands on the result of the election. The union charges that the company confused the employees by the type of its pronouncements to them prior to the election, thus influencing the vote, unfavorable to the union by an 8-12 count.

Fifteen of the employees signed the later petition asking union recognition and representation.

Since then, both sides have carried their battle to the public by radio and newspaper. The company's publicity campaign, carried out by advertisements appearing frequently in the newspapers, is said to be done by the Employers Council.

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

UPWA Wailuku Unit 1 went on record Sept. 17 to support President Abraham Flaxer of the national union, morally and financially, in his defense against attacks by Congress. Flaxer had refused to turn over the union's membership list to the McCarran committee. Numerous unions have come to his defense.

★ ★

JOHN LEONG, Democratic county committee chairman, was promised sometime ago by Gov. Oren E. Long that the latter would consider names for appointments brought before him through party channels. Leong says that shortly after his discussion with Long, he read in the newspapers that the governor had re-appointed Frank Munoz to the police commission. Munoz had not been recommended by his precinct nor by the county committee.

A precinct officer said that the governor's behavior is killing the precincts, which are the backbone of the Democratic Party.

★ ★

LOCAL Democratic patronage has left Manuel P. Santos on the sidelines while non-Democrats are being assigned to jobs this Democrat of 35 years standing has been seeking. Santos seeks a position with the county as a janitor or night watchman. Some of his friends have been telling him that in Hawaii, an old-time and loyal Democrat gets left by the way-side as newer elements who take over the organization, reward their friends with government jobs.



RE-ELECT A GOOD GUY

Representative
**O. Vincent
ESPOSITO**

Democrat — 5th District

LOCAL BOY — VETERAN

ATTORNEY — LEGISLATOR

Served on Judiciary, Welfare, Veterans Committees of 1950-1952 Territorial Legislature.

Vote For
LAU AH CHEW

Fearless and Progressive
If elected, will work for the best interest for all the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

FOR YOUR
Representative
5th DISTRICT



Honolulu Is Your Business

ELECT

AH HUNG HO

DEMOCRAT

Supervisor

- Friend of Small Business
- Friend of Labor
- Honest
- Experienced

ELECT HO
FOR HONOLULU'S GOOD



Re-Elect...

**Noble K.
KAUHANE**

for your

SUPERVISOR
(DEMOCRAT)

Honest — Sincere
Experienced
Moho Lunakiai



—AD SPONSORED BY FRIENDS

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

LVI.

Chinese Are Sensitive To Foreign Intervention

Yesterday, October 1, 450 million people celebrated the third anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Here in the U. S., this news is played down or ignored by the press, but among the billion people of Asia, the occasion is historic.

They rejoiced when New China lifted the rusted anchor of Western imperialism and threw it on board the exploiter's ship in sending her away. New China demanded equality.

In an area where the white man's imperialism is most unpopular, New China's conduct evoked sympathy and support. The Asians knew that China has also been used as a base to exploit other areas of Southeast Asia. Now this operational base of imperialism is not only gone, but China is showing to Asians how they too, can develop their own countries as sovereign states.

Formerly a Land of Recurrent Famine, Now Supplies Famine-Struck India

China has set an example in agrarian Asia of turning the land over to the tillers. More than 300 million people have benefited from this agrarian reform policy in New China. They now produce more through cooperative efforts and by utilizing new techniques taught them by agricultural specialists. And China, which was known for recurrent famines, had enough grain last year to ship several hundred thousand tons to famine-stricken India.

Last week I read in a local newspaper that Chiang Kai-shek's government on Taiwan had alerted its "guerrillas" in China for an attack against the People's Republic. From Taiwan, Chiang's forces would attack the mainland, the report said.

Chiang cannot engage in military adventures without U. S. support. He was routed from China. The people repudiated his regime. He is now on Taiwan, which has eight million people. He is in a class with Farouk, the deposed king of Egypt. But unlike Egypt, the People's Republic of China is growing, with active participation of her people in building a healthier economy for themselves.

Kuomintang Admits Lower Land Rent Helps Taiwan

In reading the article from Taiwan, I was amused, by the paragraphs which said the peasants are working harder and producing more because land rent has been reduced from 50 to 60 per cent of the annual crop to 37.5 per cent. Chiang's government had refused to lower land rent when it had dominant control of China. The Yenian government reduced rent during the anti-Japanese war and New China has now redistributed the land to the peasants. Chiang is years behind the times, and he sounds stupid to boast of rent reduction on Taiwan when in China, "land to the tillers" has been realized.

In a way, the struggle of the peasants to own the land they till is like the struggle of workers in this country to organize unions for collective bargaining. One pertains to an agricultural society and the other to the industrial. One has landlords, the other has industrialists.

The Struggle for Pork Chop Like Struggle for Full Rice Bowl

Workers, as in Hawaii, quickly see anti-union activities. In the same way, peasants and their allies in Asia, notice unfriendly acts against them. One group calls his interest "pork chop"; the other, "a full rice bowl" and human dignity.

So any move by foreign industrialists and financiers and militarists to provoke war against China by using Chiang will be unpopular.

Illiterate Chinese Understand Better Than Well-Educated Americans

I still remember the words of Dr. Sydney Wei which I wrote down carefully in the early summer of 1946 when I was traveling in the Kiangsu-Anhwei border region. We conversed in English. Dr. Wei is a graduate of Oberlin College and took his doctorate in political science and education at the University of Chicago. He had once been a secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and like many followers of the great leader, he was opposed to the Chiang regime. He was vice chairman of the Kiangsu-Anhwei border region government.

Dr. Wei said to me: "The Chinese people are very sensitive to foreign intervention. From students to illiterate peasants, by everyone in China, intervention will be understood, no matter under what guise it comes. On this score, the illiterate Chinese understand better than well-educated Americans. Imperialists and their Chinese running-dogs have plagued China too, long."

Old Colleague of Dr. Sun Speaks Out

Dr. Wei was one of the last persons I spoke to in the liberated areas under the Yenian administration before I left China in July 1946. Speaker T'ien Feng of the People's Political Council of the same border region, was another.

"The spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen lives with people like us," Speaker T'ien Feng told me.



Koji Ariyoshi

The 72-year-old official had been a colleague of Dr. Sun. He said people like him and Mme. Sun Yat-sen belonged to the old and genuine Kuomintang. The Kuomintang of Chiang Kai-shek had perverted Dr. Sun's "Three People's Principles" and his "Three Great Policies." The former he described as democracy, national independence and improvement of people's livelihood. The "Three Policies" he said were cooperation with the Soviet Union, cooperation with the Communists to resist imperialism, and supporting the interests of the workers and peasants.

Chinese Liberals Have Wide Interests

As I listened to Speaker T'ien Feng, I realized that men like him, who called themselves liberals in China, read and studied Marxism just as they did the writings of Chinese scholars and philosophers. Students did likewise in Kuomintang territory where Chiang's gendarmes enforced thought control. They took up competing philosophies and sifted the contents in their minds.

T'ien Feng said that the people will decide what is best for them. Chiang, with all his soldiers, gendarmes, concentration camps, informers and courts, failed to hold down the people.

Americans Are Literate But Ignorant

I recalled what an Indian student told me months before in Calcutta as Speaker T'ien Feng related his thoughts to me, his face glowing in the flickering light.

"You Americans as a nation are highly literate, but your ignorance is surprising," the Indian had said.

He was right. We generally shy away from serious subjects. Our schools help to develop this tendency. And here was Speaker T'ien, his mind open and active. He had lived under the warlords Yuan Shih-kai and Chiang. They certainly had given him no liberal influence.

My tour of China was about over. The morning after my talk with Speaker T'ien I flew out of the liberated area for the last time. I looked down on the panorama which is the land of China's peasantry. Down there on both sides of the truce lines, peasants in uniform faced each other, with captured Japanese and American military equipment in their hands. On one side stood Yenian's troops with popular support. On the other side, the Kuomintang troops sat out the truce with American support.

Here Was a Solution To Tobacco Road

This land below us was a "Tobacco Road" but it was transforming through the struggles of the people. Here, the land problem was being solved.

Long ago in poor sharecropper areas of Georgia I visited, I wondered how the white and Negro farmers could lift their living standards. They were divided and pitted against each other by jim crowism.

In the rural areas of North China the peasants were organized. They were breaking away from the traditions of their ancestors who lived isolated, ignorant lives. The peasants among whom I moved in the liberated and guerrilla areas stirred and pressed for a change for the better. They became owners of their land, with government support. They had leadership in Mao Tse-tung and in the young city intellectuals and students who went to them, studied their age-old problems and helped them lick them.

Americans Stayed Off Streets of Shanghai

I arrived in Shanghai one week after a mass student anti-civil war demonstration. Fifty thousand students had sent off to Nanking a delegation of YWCA, bank, merchant, school and other representatives to petition General Marshall, Chiang Kai-shek and Chou En-lai to stop civil war. These businessmen and scholars, including my friend Mrs. Kitty Yen, who represented the YWCA, were beaten up by Kuomintang secret police and ruffians at Nanking. These delegates were not Communists but liberals and conservatives. The assault against Communists had, like in Germany and Japan, turned into attacks against all opposition.

When Sunday arrived there was talk of another demonstration. Since these demonstrations took on an anti-American slant, GIs were instructed not to go out on the streets. In their barracks and hotel rooms, the Americans waited all day for it to take place. There was no parade.

Rohrbough Tried To Save Yang Chao; Stages Week's Sit-Down Strike

I spent part of the day with my superior and discussed with him the Yang Chao case. Yang Chao, a Chinese liberal, had been an employee of the OWI office in Fukien. While carrying out his duties as news and information worker for the U. S. government, he became a suspect of the gendarmerie of a reactionary regional commander of Chiang Kai-shek. The gendarmes demanded that the Americans turn him over to them. Yang pleaded with his OWI superiors to give him protection, for he knew he would be killed by Chiang's police. The American in charge of the Fukien OWI office finally gave Yang to the secret police.

But not all Americans crawled before the Kuomintang gestapo. Edward Rohrbough, OWI news editor at Fukien and now of the RECORD staff, protested this arrest. When Yang was taken away, he headed for the Kuomintang prison to demand Yang's release. He was refused. For one week he carried out a sit-down strike in the prison compound. Months later, Yang died in another prison. All except one American had let him down at the moment he needed their support most urgently.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)



UNION LEADERS JAILED—International Representative William Sentner (above) of United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and District Vice President Karly Larsen of International Woodworkers (CIO) were among 18 arrested under Smith Act. UE convention assailed arrests and demanded Smith Act repeal. (Federated Pictures)

Labor of Natives Inadequately Paid

"With elements so abundant, and a population inadequate to the cultivation of the soil, one would naturally expect the labor of the natives to be well rewarded. This, unfortunately, is not the case. Except in this (Honolulu) and other villages, where foreigners create a demand for domestic service and other particular classes of labor connected with commerce and navigation, the daily wages of the natives do not average more than 12 and a half cents per diem; and this wretched pittance is not paid in cash, but in goods; given to the natives at a profit of perhaps 100 per cent."—Robert Crichton Wyllie, "Notes," printed in The Friend, July 1, 1844.

The FBI, which was exposed during the Coplon case for wire-tapping and tampering with mail, had a person listed under questionable "loyalty" for having written a master's thesis on the New Deal in New Zealand.

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Mrs. Yanaga Militant Unionist, Cut Cane At 14

At 50, Mrs. Masayo Yanaga is the champion cane cutter of the vast Olaa plantation which stretches from Mountain View to the lowlands of Kapoho.

For about 10 months of the year you will see her in the fields, cutting sugar cane with a rhythmic motion, her heavy cane knife slicing the stalks which she gathers and slings for the mechanical loader.

Admired and Respected

"I learned to work as a child because we were poor," she explained. "When I was 12 years old in 1914, I worked with the hoe hana crews on Saturdays and Sundays and made twenty-five cents a day."

At 14, she was cutting cane during weekends, earning 90 cents a day when the minimum for adults was 75 cents.

"But I had to stay in school until I was 15 because of the compulsory school law," she said. After that she became a worker to help her parents.

Men who work with her out in the fields are not envious of her because she earns more in piecework than they do. They have a deep admiration and respect for her.

Mother of Eight

While doing a man's job as a field worker, fish peddler and cane planter, she has raised eight children. The oldest is 29 and the youngest is in the seventh grade at the Olaa public school. Her husband, a one-time Hilo longshoreman, has been an invalid for many years. He was injured on the job 25 years ago when a pile of sugar sacks collapsed on him and snapped his shoulder cord.

From her youth, Mrs. Yanaga has had to struggle for a living. Because she conscientiously fights for the rights of workers, cane cutters in her crew have made her their union steward on the job.

Plantation bosses who patrol the fields with radio-equipped automobiles, avoid her when they know they have done something wrong in Mrs. Yanaga's eyes. She will catch any one of them and give him a tongue-lashing. Why give the bosses an inch when you know they want a yard. They've had their way too long, she says.

Company Gave In

"On the plantations, if you have no courage, you are the loser. And if the bosses find they can shove you around, they will begin to push others, too," she explained. "If it involves a principle, you must fight to establish your rights."

Once it took her 10 months of ceaseless demands to get the Olaa Sugar Co. to pay three women for two hours of work each. With two others, Mrs. Yanaga coiled cable in the field on June 22, 1951. Their luna gave them credit for time put in. The field boss expunged the six hours from the pay record, saying he had "not authorized the work."

She took the matter up with her union and herself carried on a fight for "justice." In the main office the matter of the six hours became a big issue and caused some rumblings. The timekeeper asked Mrs. Yanaga's luna to explain to her that he had no part in depriving the women of their pay.

"Tell Mrs. Yanaga not to hold this against me," the timekeeper had said.

In April of this year, the company paid the women about two dollars each.

Union a Great School

"I realized that if a big company like Olaa can be so stubborn about paying five or six



MRS. YANAGA

dollars, the workers must be wide awake. If this happens to hundreds of workers over a period of years, the company makes a nice profit at our expense," she said.

The union has been a great school for her, Mrs. Yanaga says. Poverty deprived her of a formal education but she has taken every advantage of the union's educational program.

Ordinarily she goes to bed at 6 p. m. because her work is exhausting. But in 1950 she attended the union's weekly steward meetings without missing a single one. The steward meetings ended about 10 p. m. In the morning she leaves for the fields at 5:30 and begins working at 6. Her day in the field ends at 2:30 in the afternoon, after she has put in an eight-hour day.

Mother and Son On Committee
"In 1951 I missed a few stewards' meetings because I had to cook and do the household chores. This year we have two meetings a month and I haven't missed any," she explained.

At general membership meetings of the union you will see Mrs. Yanaga discussing problems with the menfolk. Generally she is the only union sister present.

"Usually my son tells me what took place in our general membership meetings but sometimes I want to know the details and get satisfactory explanations by asking questions. So I find myself going to more and more meetings," she said.

Her son Matsuo, who works at the Olaa Sugar Co. garage, is active in the union. He is a member of the 20-man committee which meets with the company executives every month.

Mrs. Yanaga is also a member of the committee and both son and mother are making contributions to the militant union. Matsuo is married and lives next door to his parents' home.

Keeps Close Check

Like the other children, Matsuo helps his mother keep track of her piecework production record. She saves her daily reports which the company sends her and says that she has caught numerous mistakes.

"Since I was born here and

am able to read and write, I know how much I have produced in piecework. There are women who can't read and they are unfortunate," she said.

But even Mrs. Yanaga was surprised in May of 1951 when she was paid about \$550 which set an all-time record at Olaa for monthly cane cutting income. Together with a son who was then attending high school, she added the whole month's production total since she herself, couldn't believe she had produced so much.

Peddled Fish

Mrs. Yanaga has not cut cane every year since she started working full-time at 15.

At the age of 20 she married Nichiro Yanaga and left Olaa for Hilo. But about four years later Mr. Yanaga was injured on the job at a Hilo dock sugar warehouse.

"There was no social security then and no accident insurance. The Hilo Railroad paid the hospital bill," Mrs. Yanaga explained. "If we had only had unions like ours in those days," she added.

Returned To Cane Cutting

After his recovery the Yanagas peddled fish. During the day Mrs. Yanaga worked in the cane fields and in the evening she helped her husband to make the rounds of the Filipino camps since he does not understand English. Prior to World War II the Yanagas leased land at Olaa and raised sugar cane besides selling fish.

In 1941, Mrs. Yanaga again began working for wages as a cane cutter. When the union was organized toward the end of the war, she was one of the first to join it.

"I Am Happy"

Her whole life has been spent in and around Olaa. She has seen changes come to the plantation district. In telling about the death of her father at 82 last August, she said.

"I am happy he saw the good days on the plantation before he died."

Mrs. Yanaga is an unusual woman, some workers say, because she is active in the union. Her answer is: "What's unusual about it? More women must be drawn into union activities."

Esposito's Shinto Appeal One of Many Fights Unpopular With Big Money

(from page 1)

Esposito and the mission were spearheading a drive with which they were wholly in sympathy and of which many expect to be a part sooner or later. Some made no secret of the fact that they are watching the precedent of the Izumo Taisha Kyo closely to decide what action they will take to seek redress in similar cases. Some came from the outside islands for the hearings, so keen was their interest.

S-B Spoke For Big Money

The unpopularity of the appeal with Honolulu's Big Money was reflected by the Star-Bulletin, which threw up its hands in pseudo-amazement that the Japanese elders should seek the return of the mission property, and in the next breath, viewed with alarm the possibility that other such Japanese groups and individuals might try to get back property they lost during the war hysteria, under similar circumstances.

The leadership of the Espositos, father and son, in causes that are popular with the people and unpopular with the Big Money is nothing new. Nearly all Honoluluans remember the hectic period after the war when Dr. Joseph V. Esposito, as C-C prosecutor, brought indictments against a number of police officers, including Chief William A. Gabrielson. The fact that only one of the number was convicted did not convince many people that there was no more guilt.

Nor did many of those familiar with the police scene of the time feel that the action of then Governor Ingram Stainback in removing Dr. Esposito from office was motivated by any great desire on the part of the governor to see justice done. Many have interpreted the government's failure to prosecute the "Police Graft Cases" as merely an outstanding example of the manner in which the Big Money covers up its sins.

Defended Local Boys

At about the same time Dr. Esposito was pushing the cases against the police officers here, his son Vincent was chief defense attorney in Japan in the Santa Fe Cabaret murder, in which eight local boys were charged with first degree murder. Vincent, with an extensive war record already behind him, won the case and sent all eight boys back to Hawaii free.

In his first (and successful) campaign for the house of representatives from the Fifth District two years ago, young Esposito referred often to that case—a little too often in the mind of one constituent who recently advised a friend: "Tell him not to talk about that case of the eight local

boys any more. Everybody's heard enough about that now."

But then Esposito had not been in the house—now he has served a term and has considerably more to talk about, though the three minutes allotted speakers during the primary campaign has hardly given him a chance to touch them.

Bill for Thousands

For one thing, he could very well talk about the "wrongful death" bill he got passed through the house, and which took one of the strongest lobbies of the Big Money in insurance to kill it in the senate judiciary committee. If Esposito's bill had become law, those at fault in the case of any death due to negligence, would be liable to suit.

Among the first to be effected would be the Territory's thousands of plantation, dock and cannery workers who are at present handicapped by the limit of the Workmen's Compensation Law which makes \$10,000 the legal limit relatives can collect for the death of any worker in an industrial accident, regardless of the extent of liability or negligence of the employer.

Others would be relatives, not necessarily dependents, of the victims of automobile accidents in which negligence is established. At present, no one can sue but dependents.

Insurance Lobby Opposed

"It got through the house in a modified version—but still a good bill," says Esposito, "but the insurance lobbyists hit it in the senate judiciary committee and it never got out."

Another of Esposito's measures which he promises to introduce again if reelected, is a bill taking all tuition fees, extra charges, lunches, etc. out of the school system.

A number of bills to redistribute the tax burden were introduced by Esposito and killed by the GOP majority in the house.

Stood With Henriques

Most notably, the young legislator figured along with Rep. Manuel Henriques of Kaula as one of the solitary pair in the house which stood against the so-called "loyalty oath" for government employees so virulent in its original conception as to bring protests from a sizeable segment of professors from the University of Hawaii.

Later, after Henriques and Esposito had made their courageous stand, other Democrats tardily joined them but there were not enough Democrats to hold back the legislature from that step into a hysteria in many ways similar to the one which cost the Izumo Taisha Kyo its property on Lele St.

VOTE FOR
WILLIAM KAULUHINANU (Billy)

JARRETT

DEMOCRAT

Supervisor

CITY and COUNTY OF HONOLULU
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Gadabout

A CAMPAIGNER at an early rally tells of passing Mayor Wilson's cards and of offering them to John T. Jenkins and other IMUAites standing with him. Mr. Jenkins is reported as rejecting the Wilson cards with a wave of the hand explaining: "We are for Fasi."

That's hardly in accord with the often announced non-political character IMUA assumes for itself in its public statements. Of course, Mr. Jenkins didn't say he was speaking for IMUA, but if you think that makes any difference, you can try figuring out what it is.

★ ★

"BIG JIM McLAIR" rates a two paragraph review in Time magazine for Sept. 29, in which it is termed "wildly fanciful movie melodrama" and ends on this note: "Big Jim McLair has some pleasingly authentic Hawaiian background, but the action in the foreground is implausible and funnily filmed. Leathery John Wayne lopes through all the mayhem with the expression of a sad but friendly hound."

Since no one except possibly a Nazi could call Henry Luce's Time a "leftist" publication, the review would seem a pretty clear vindication of the many local people who condemned the movie's plot as soon as it was made known—and a slap in the face for those who backed the movie as a "good thing" and of course the gullibles who were sucked into the production itself at a considerable saving to the wealthy producers.

★ ★

SPEAKING of the Naziminded, George Sylvester Viereck (remember him?) just has a book out in the 25-cent edition of Gold Medal Books. Viereck was an admitted propagandist for Hitler in America and he did five years in various Federal jails after being found guilty on sedition charges. It's interesting and indicative of the times that, while many writers are refused publication because of their "controversial nature," Viereck breaks into print. One recalls that even I. F. Stone, anti-Communist liberal, had the devil's own time getting his "Hidden History of the Korean War" published.

Viereck's book deals with his conviction and his experiences in prison and the latter of which he writes with considerable clarity. One interesting sociological note is as follows:

"In the hierarchy of prison life, murderers occupy the highest rung of the ladder. Bank robbers come next in the social register. I ranked somewhere between the two in Joey's estimation. In jail, no one, not even the meanest thief, is an outcast. Only squealers—rats and stool pigeons—are 'untouchable.' They are ostracized, 'put on dry' by their fellows."

★ ★

RICHARD KAGEYAMA, out for supervisor, is reliably reported to have joined political forces with a Republican, Yasutaka Fukushima, running for reelection to the house from the Fifth District. Fukushima will be remembered as one of the names of those present at Kageyama's dinner at which he announced his candidacy formally. He is also remembered as the lawyer who assisted Kageyama in the "confession" that marked a decided turning point in Kageyama's political career, when he testified before the subcommittee on un-American activities.

★ ★

SAKAE AMANO caught the brunt of the wrath of a couple

of supervisors Tuesday when he voted to accept a \$1.00 appraisal for the disputed Tsum Shi property. One appraisal puts the value at \$14,000, another at \$1, the discrepancy being based on the discovery of an easement not known of before. Arthur Trask, representing the owners of the condemned property, seeks \$26,000. When Amano voted for the lower appraisal, the balance became 4-3 for the lower appraisal. Those left on the minority end were hot, but Amano stuck to his guns.

★ ★

SOME MONTHS ago, the RECORD exposed the manner in which the "honey wagons" of Lilevelyn "Sonny" Hart's division of refuse disposal were dumping their contents, fresh from the cesspools, in the open fields instead of in places prepared for them. The Territorial Department of Health, apprised of the circumstance, moved quickly to see that proper places were provided for the disposal of such matter. But last week, there was concrete evidence that at least one truck dumped the contents of Punahoa cesspools at Laie instead of taking it to the designated place at Kaneohe. If the schedules are too tight, or if there is too much work for the staff, Mr. Hart ought to hire some more men. There's no need endangering the health of the people at Laie any more than anywhere else.

★ ★

SUPERVISOR Nick Teves was cut short Monday in his move to adjourn the current session of the Shinto temple hearings when Supervisor Sam Apoliona insisted on asking witness Kazuo Minami a couple of questions that were on his mind. Teves at first protested that Apoliona's question was irrelevant and brought a few smiles from those present. Mr. Teves has a high priority for the sessions in irrelevant questions himself. He had a little more excuse for the irrelevancy Monday than usual. He didn't get to the meeting until 10 minutes before four o'clock, though it began shortly after two.

★ ★

BENSON-SMITH had a big cleanup in its Fort and King Sts. store following the RECORD expose of the high rat content of the place some months ago. The cleanup followed closely on the heels of the RECORD story and was inspired by the close scrutiny of the Territorial Department of Health officials. It is reliably reported that, from the time the cleanup began, there was one month that elapsed before the department inspectors gave the store a certificate of approval.

Advertiser On Chinese Domestic Help In 1885

"The following, from the police reports in the Daily Press, is an instance of how refractory Chinese servants are dealt with in Hong-kong: 'Wong Asai, boatman, was charged with leaving the service of his employer, Mr. A. Millar, plumber, etc., without giving notice. . . . The defendant was convicted and fined \$5, in default of payment of which, he was sent to prison for a fortnight.'

"A similar law providing for the punishment of Chinese cooks and other domestic servants in this city, who come and go at their pleasure, would have a salutary effect upon our altogether too independent class of Chinamen."

—Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, March 22, 1884

WISCONSIN EDITOR HITS FRIGHTENING OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

NEW YORK (PP)—Editor William Evjue of the Madison, Wis., Capital Times, foe of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), Sept. 25 described communism as "the perfect scare-word with which the entrenched order can club the American people into submission and conformity."

Evjue said his home state, in giving McCarthy a landslide vote in the recent GOP primary there, surrendered to "fear, hysteria and demagoguery after holding fast to sanity and reason for so many years."

Fear Always Weapon

"The use of fear as a weapon in subduing the aspirations of the American people for a better life is not new," he said. "Fear has always been a leading weapon in the arsenal of the entrenched economic order. It has always been present in the struggle between those who have too much and those who have too little."

The Wisconsin editor spoke at a luncheon here where journalism awards of the Sidney Hillman Foundation were announced. The foundation, set up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) in honor of its late president, gave \$500 awards to:

Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis Tribune reporter, for a series on race relations in the south; Arthur D. Morse for his article in McCall magazine, Who Is Trying to Ruin Our Schools?; and Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer, for his book, The Loyalty of Free Men.

Evjue said McCarthy and like-minded congressmen, who "continually vote on the side of powerful interests," have "seized communism as an issue with which to divert the attention of the people from their service of self and privilege." But actually, he said, they are "poor reeds to lean on" in fighting communism.

People Want Change

"If all there is to this problem of communism is to expose and put in jail Communists who have wormed themselves into places in government," he said, "how is the growth of communism in Italy, under the shadow of the Vatican, to be explained? It is to be explained in the hunger, poverty and denial of land among millions of peasants."

"Why aren't we realistic? Why aren't we willing to accept what we know is a fact—that a social revolution has been sweeping the world during the past 30 years, a revolution brought on because millions of people in all parts of the world are no longer willing to accept hunger, poverty, landlordism, colonialism, epidemics and disease as the way of life that has been ordained for them."

Evjue added that communism could be successful in the U. S. "when millions of people are hungry and out of jobs, when millions of farms and homes are being lost through mortgage foreclosures and when business is paralyzed because people do not have money with which to buy the necessities of life."

According to the Commerce Department, average earnings in industry in 1951 were \$3,024. As of December 1950, the Heller Committee family budget called for at least \$4,276 for the year.

The first recorded strike of women took place at Dover, New Hampshire in 1828.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AND THE STADIUM CORPORATION

One of the unique relationships that has existed in the Territory is that of the University of Hawaii and the Honolulu Stadium. It is unique in the sense that a public organization, part and parcel of the Territorial setup, has been partners with a minority group of stockholders, in the Stadium Corporation, a private business with the direct purpose of making money in the entertainment field. Many of the activities in the Stadium, such as the interscholastic leagues and the university games may not directly have the dollar sign written all over them. However, there have been numerous other events which cannot quite be classed as being related directly or indirectly with university activities. Sometimes there have been those who wondered whether the minority stockholders were "wagging the dog" or whether the active board of directors was running the Stadium purely as a money-making venture.

And yet, viewed from the basis of a business venture, the Stadium cannot be classed as a good proposition. The reports emanating from the business office of the Stadium and the reports of the past several years from the university regents show the Stadium to be such a poor business deal that only a mere trickle of dollars goes into the scholarship fund for which purpose the gift Stadium stock to the university was originally intended. The most recent report of the corporation on the matter of profits for the university make any corner grocery store look like a big-time operator. The public relations job for the Stadium has been far from satisfactory. There has hardly been a report to the public on its operations. The last financial report was something to see, as written up in one of our local dailies. The amount of profit going to the university, compared to the value placed on the Stadium and its improvements, was a small figure. The fact that it is the only field in the Territory capable of taking care of large crowds, along with having a semi-monopoly on interscholastic and university athletic activities, makes the financial report all the harder to understand.

During the past week the board of regents had a meeting, after which they recommended that the university and the ASUH dispose of their stocks to some private firm or organization because it was a poor business proposition. Whether the regents as a group will go along on this premise will not be argued, because the regents have been unanimous in most of their decisions. It is a well-known fact that there have never been any dissensions or disagreements on any policy matter. Such a unanimity in so many matters leads us to believe that the people appointed by the governor are pretty unanimous in their thinking in the first place.

Now comes the recommendation by the regents, through Dean Bachman, their secretary, that the Stadium stocks be disposed of. This recommendation has been presented to the ASUH through its president, Richard Tsui, at a meeting of the ASUH last Tuesday on the Manoa campus. Tsui was quoted in Ka Leo as saying: "I will have to transfer the investigation of the proposal to some student senators, since I am a Stadium director." It is a foregone conclusion that the ASUH will follow the recommendation made by the regents.

On the surface, the gifts by public-minded citizens who turned over their stocks to the university to help in the athletic program, and also to help maintain and keep solvent the scholarship fund, was a godsend. And yet, through all the years the ownership of the majority of stock in the Stadium Corporation by the university has meant the slowing of the actual fruition of a modern athletic plant at the Manoa institution. It has meant keeping one foot in the air and the other on the ground. The ownership of the stocks has actually kept the building program for an athletic plant at the University of Hawaii at a standstill.

We don't know how much the university will realize in the culmination of the proposed deals. But we do believe that the sooner the University of Hawaii starts work on its athletic plant, the better it will be for the Territory as well as for the students. The recommendation of the regents to get out after all these years of a "foot in the bucket" position regarding the Stadium, may be the best thing in the world for all concerned!

★ ★ ★

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The Boxing Commission okayed the main bout between Mike Immes and Aladino Gusman for the next Yempuku-Ichinose promotion at the Civic. This was considered by our local dailies as one of the most important transactions at the TBC meeting on Monday of this week. It might be the wiser policy of the promoters and the TBC to be careful of giving such billings a "main event" status. It would be healthier if such bouts were classed as semi-finals, and the main events given to the preliminary boys, instead of fooling the public by making such billings. We can't ever see how the Peter Rosado-Aladino Gusman fiasco got top billing.

THE SENIOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE, recently reorganized, has not been blessed with patronage from the public. Small attendance still plagues the league, which at one time, was the league to which most high school players as well as barefoot stars, graduated to. When "juice" hit the senior circuit and resulted in an ugly scandal, the paying public looked on with suspicion, until mere handfuls of fans patronized the games. Today, the league officials are hard at work rebuilding its attractions to prewar popularity.

NOW THAT YOSHIO SHIRAI has polished off the challenge of Roy Higa, interest of the promoters is turning to the proposed return bout between Dado Marino and Shirai. However, public interest in this match is very low here in Hawaii and if this continues, the fight will probably be held in Japan. Another hitch in this plan is whether or not Dado is interested. Inside sources say he is ready to retire into some kind of business.

Beef With Welch Goes Back To Ben Johnson's Anti-Discrimination Picket

(from page 1)

perial, who formerly worked as doorman for Welch.

Also involved in a minor way was Eddie Sartain, proprietor of the Brown Derby, who pleaded guilty to a charge of trespassing placed against him by Johnson.

He was eating breakfast in a Walkiki restaurant about 3:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 25, Johnson says, when Welch, Imperial and Sartain entered.

Says Welch Called Signals

Although he pretended not to be listening, Johnson says he heard Welch say, apparently to Imperial: "See that black son of a b——. He thinks he's smart. Go pick a fight and lay a Sunday on him."

Imperial, a short man of battered appearance, approached his table, Johnson says, and asked: "You make fight with my boss?" "What are you talking about?" Johnson says he asked. "Who is your boss?"

Imperial's answer was a punch to Johnson's right eye which immediately popped out in a large "mouse." Before any more blows could be struck, Johnson says, Sartain seized Imperial from behind and wrestled him out the door, saying to him: "This man isn't bothering anybody. You got the wrong guy."

Johnson called the police at a telephone booth in the restaurant and "asked them to meet me at my place of business as I did not want to be the center of a drunken attraction in a public place."

Outside, he got another taxi driver to take him to his cab stand on Kalakaua Ave. and noticed that the three were following him in another car, he says. When the car turned in at his stand, Johnson says, he telephoned the police again. When he had

finished, he found the three men out in front berating the taxi driver who had brought him to his stand, Johnson says.

Cop Took Troublemakers

The officer who arrived, Johnson says, "took my story and also took charge of the troublemakers. However, he did not make an arrest at that time, in my presence."

Later, Johnson went to the police station and swore out warrants for the three. The next morning, Sartain pleaded guilty to trespassing and was given a suspended sentence.

Imperial and Welch pleaded not guilty and a date for trial was set for mid-October.

Counter-Charge

The next day, Johnson found himself charged by Imperial with assault and battery and threatening. Imperial alleged that Johnson had threatened to shoot him, and Johnson was placed under a \$2,000 bond.

"I have never owned a gun since being in the islands," Johnson says.

Imperial, queried by the RECORD, denied that he had struck Johnson, but said instead, that Johnson seized him by the arm and there was "tussling back and forth."

Sartain, on the other hand, said there was a punch by Imperial and his account of the affair generally agreed with Johnson's with one exception. Sartain says he didn't hear the words Johnson attributes to Welch, though he admits he wasn't paying much attention to the conversation.

"I don't know how I got mixed up in it, anyhow," Sartain says. "I was just along and I only tried to keep anyone from getting hurt."

Welch, he says, won't even talk to him about why animosity exists between him and Johnson.

The taxi driver believes Welch's animosity emanates from the on-man picket campaign Johnson carried on four years ago against bars which refused service to Negroes. Welch's Hotel St. place was one which Johnson picketed regularly, and which still discriminates against Negroes, even servicemen (see RECORD last week).

"Jim Crow Must Go"

At that time, Johnson carried a sign which proclaimed: "Democracy vs. Jim Crow. We fought for Democracy. Jim Crow Must Go."

Encouraged to join various organizations in Honolulu at that time attempting to eliminate discrimination, Johnson always refused saying: "I find that organizations hold me back."

Spoke To NAACP

He did, however, accept invitations to speak on his experiences at meetings of the various organizations and it was at such a meeting of the now defunct Honolulu chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he made the classic remark which heads this article.

It was in rebuttal to a speaker, since become a featured writer for IMUA, who belittled any campaign to eliminate discrimination in bars, saying the "higher planes," such as schools, were places to fight discrimination.

As far as he was concerned, Johnson answered, "Wherever there's discrimination, that's the highest plane there is."

Seven Bars Kicked Jim Crow Out

He notes with interest that, though Welch still practices discrimination, seven of the nine places he picketed now admit and serve Negroes.

K. Minami Contradicts All Former Witnesses In Shinto Temple Case

(from page 1)

called the largest pig-raiser on Oahu, denied all these things and only after the most vigorous questioning, even admitted that he had ever been a member of the mission at all. He denied that he had ever even spoken with Jack Burns, wartime police captain, about dissolving the mission. He also denied any pressure by him on other officials to influence dissolution.

His answers led Attorney O. Vincent Esposito, representing the mission, to ask: "Mr. Burns sat in that very chair under oath and said he did talk to you about dissolution. Now which of you is lying?"

Minami parried this and similar questions without answering them directly, repeating only that his statements were true.

Evasive About Dissolution

His answers became successively evasive when he was asked several times in various forms who inspired the dissolution of the mission. Minami's answers were always to the effect that "they," or "the officers" considered further maintenance of the mission "dangerous" and thought it ought to be dissolved. Never did he admit any personal responsibility in the dissolution.

Repeated questions by Esposito as to when Minami became a member of the Shinto church for some time brought answers a judge might have called non-responsive.

"I am not a Shinto believer," Minami said once, through the interpreter, "but people who go to the church go there to pray."

Again, to the same question, he said: "As a Japanese, it is customary for a Japanese, when close to the temple, sometimes to go in and pray. Other times, he does not. My religion is Buddhism."

In that case, Esposito asked, how did he get to be treasurer of the Izumo Taisha Kyo?

"I am not a Shinto believer," Minami said through the interpreter, "but I was assigned a position and I couldn't say no, so I accepted a position."

Can't Recall

A little later, he said: "I do not recall if I was a Shinto member."

Supervisor Nick Teves at this point insisted on a yes or no answer as to whether or not Minami was actually a member of the mission and the reluctant answer came in the affirmative.

He did not pay monthly or yearly dues, Minami testified, but gave donations sometimes.

Some sessions ago, Sgt. Earl Kubo of the police department, testified that during the war, before the dissolution of the mission, Minami had often complained that the mission was costing him too much money. Kubo hazarded the guess that Minami might have favored dissolution because he was tired of making contributions.

Cross-examination was not concluded when the board adjourned, and Minami is scheduled to take the stand again when the hearings are resumed next Monday afternoon.

Higher living costs are forcing Americans to eat less. Per capita consumption of meat dropped by three pounds in 1951 as compared to 1950; consumption of milk dropped by 19 pounds, fats and oils by two pounds, vegetables by five pounds.

On the average the purchasing power of over 26 million workers dropped by at least \$1 a week during 1951.



JAPANESE PROTEST PASSPORT DENIAL—Foreign Vice Minister Shinichi Shibusawa (center) is center of angry crowd in Tokyo protesting refusal of Foreign Office to issue them passports. The group had been elected as delegates to peace conference in Peking, China. (Federated Pictures)

Campos Out To Beat Parker; Gets Wire, Posts Cheap, Makes "Selective" Offer

(from page 1)

from Japan and to have it on the way to Hawaii—more cheaply than Parker or anybody else can get it here or from the Mainland.

Third, he is reported watching the way the homesteaders select their lots carefully, then to be signing up those who are located favorably with relation to the water supply. Because both Parker and Anna offer fairly large loans to homesteaders for setting up water systems, Campos has had to counter this aspect of their offers by making his to homesteaders who will have less need for expensive improvements. His proposition does not include a large lump sum in the beginning.

Essentially, the Campos plan is this: He furnishes a homesteader with calves, then pays \$14 per month per calf, for the care and feeding of the animals for the first six months, then \$7 per month per calf for the next 28 months. At the end of that time, he takes the grown cows back and uses them for dairy purposes and according to his calculations, the homesteader has made a neat profit.

No Parker Blocks

Campos' selective system of making his offer has met with some success, it is reported, and a number of homesteaders have already agreed to adopt his plan. Since they are checkerboarded among the ranch homesteads chosen by Parker Ranch cowboys who were also winners, it is reported, there is now little danger that Parker might sign up homesteaders in the blocks that would have the effect of turning back large tracts virtually to the use of the second largest ranch under the American flag.

Although Campos' plan is aimed primarily at raising dairy cows, he is also making plans for a certain amount of beef handling, according to reliable report, and expects to butcher steers and sell the meat on the Honolulu market—again in competition with Parker and Anna.

Was Storm Center Himself

Until recently, the center of a stormy controversy himself, with the Hawaiian Homes Commission because of a 100-acre tract at Kamuela which he occupies without legal authority, Campos would appear to have some solution to his own problem in sight.

The commission voted at its last meeting to reconsider an earlier decision to evict Campos, and appeared favorably inclined to granting him a special right to use the community pasture at Waimea until he might be able to recoup something like the \$26,000 he says he invested on the 100 acres. A period of 21 years was mentioned.

Earlier meetings of the commission on the subject have brought out a high degree of responsibility of the commission itself for his occupancy of the land, and some new commissioners, especially Reuben Ohai of Kauai, have indicated they feel the commission has a strong moral responsibility for Campos being on the land at all.

In February 1952, the Pure Food and Drug Administration seized and removed from market channels 3,981,766 pounds of decomposed or filthy foods, and 32 shipments of products alleged to be falsely labeled as to composition or quality of contents.

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More On Pace

(from page 1)

want to express our thoughts to the newspapers of a Private. His name is Michael Pace . . .

Then the letter went on to say that on the third day after the landing on Saipan, Pace "saved about 98 men in our Co. K." He shot down a Japanese Zero which came in over Co. K. with its motor turned off. Pace also stopped a whole counter attack with one of his light machine guns.

"He also got the Purple Heart with two clusters the other day. While he is stricken in bed he is also waiting to have the Silver Star pinned next to his Purple Heart," the letter ended.

MORE ON LOPER

(from page 1)

the newspapers," Dr. Loper said.

The report came to Dr. Loper's office only a few days before he resigned to run for the Democratic nomination for U. S. delegate. It was made public last week through the office of Joseph Dickson, Territorial auditor.

Dr. Loper said his office immediately asked advice of the attorney general.

Indictment To Be Asked

Clayton Chamberlain, who succeeded Dr. Loper as head of the DPI, told the RECORD the matter is now in the hands of the G-C prosecutor, where it was taken following advice of the attorney general. The prosecutor's office will shortly present evidence to the grand jury with a view toward seeking an indictment against a former member of the Lilehua faculty, since removed to the Mainland.

POLITICAL SHADOW BOXING

Numerous politicians seem to feel that it is folly to discuss important issues at political rallies. In private, some have admitted that the less antagonism they arouse the better.

This thinking defeats the good in political rallies where candidates are supposed to offer their personal programs and qualifications so that the people can make their choice. This hoomalimali technique is nothing but hypocrisy.

Every thinking person in the Territory knows that the islands are riding on a precarious economy. But do we hear the best ideas of politicians to cope with the unbalanced situation of our export-import? No.

Take Delegate Joseph Farrington as an example. Last month, when he announced his candidacy for re-election, he said that the Korean war saved the Territory from a depression.

This is no permanent solution. Does Farrington have any ideas? What about the full utilization of land which President Carden of the Bank of Hawaii says is plentiful? How much has Farrington done to help the small farmers in Hawaii by bringing Federal benefits, the like of which farmers on the Mainland enjoy?

One issue which is popular among the candidates on Oahu is the \$10 million school bond. During the election, it is a good play to switch the voters' attention to the children. But when the chips are down, most of the politicians who have held legislative posts in recent years have backed down even on the 30 students to one teacher ratio in classrooms.

The school bond is a popular issue today, but what if a politician were also to speak up for peace so that the \$230,000 spent on a medium-sized military tank could be used to build a medium-sized elementary school? Peace is a popular issue. It means less taxes and a better life for all.

MISS MIHO'S OBSERVATION

Miss Fumiye Miho, who is well-known here for her YWCA and Christian church activities, writes from England that her friend, who travels in Europe constantly, finds a definite air of anti-Americanism on the Continent.

In her observations published in the Hawaii Hochi, Sept. 10, she writes, in part:

"And do you know the main reason? It will be shocking to most of you in America. The average European and Englishman feels that America is so anxious to start a war with Russia that she wants to use as many bases in England and Europe as possible—all because she does not want the American continent touched by war ravages!

"Many Britishers feel that America is in the stage where Britain was about 30 years ago. The British assumed world leadership then and were hated. Today, according to my informants, it is the Americans who are 'dirty' and not the 'dirty British' any more. And they wish America would 'grow up.' And they wish America would admit China into the United Nations and stop trying to make the UN a 'United States UN.'"



Looking Backward

Galicians Here Fought for 8-Hour Day Adopted By Trades Unions In Europe

The Independent, Nov. 16, 1898:

Thirty of the Galician contract laborers who deserted from the Oahu Plantation and were ordered to return to work by the District Magistrate, were taken to the depot of the railroad yesterday afternoon, in charge of police officers, who were instructed to deliver them at the plantation. The men positively refused to board the train, and the police headquarters was notified. The Acting Marshal with his deputy and a force of officers appeared at the depot, and in spite of the resistance of the men succeeded in placing them in a second-class car of the train. In the scuffle one of the men was evidently hurt and continued to groan and cry out.

When the men were finally on board the train, the Marshal, through an interpreter, told them that the police were simply carrying out the order of the Court, and that after they were delivered at the plantation, the police for the present, had nothing further to do with them. A force of police went along with the men and landed them safely at their destination. This morning, twenty-four of them declined to go to work and were arrested. They were brought to town and charged with refusing to work, and will have a hearing tomorrow morning.

The forcible deportation of the men yesterday caused great indignation among the "free" men who were present at the railroad depot. Several strangers present asked in surprise, whether we were living in the United States or in Siberia, and whether Americans here could tolerate for a moment a mode of action which reminded them of the days of slavery in the South.

★ ★ ★

The Independent, Nov. 17, 1898:

The Galician laborers sent to Oahu Plantation yesterday by the police, returned to town this morning. They were 17 in number and were locked up together with the 24 men arrested the day before; all were charged with refusing to work.

The 22 minors, whose contracts were cancelled and who signified their willingness to go to work as "free" men, notified Manager Ahrens this morning that they would not work except under the 8 hours principle adopted by the labor organizations of Europe. Ahrens immediately discharged the men, and it will be interesting to watch what the authorities will do in regard to these youngsters, who have been stranded in Hawaii through the blunders of a Hawaiian Consul and of the agents of the sugar barons who induced the poor Slavs to immigrate to Hawaii.

★ ★ ★

The Independent, Nov. 18, 1898:

... It is a crying shame to witness the spectacle offered to people of Honolulu this morning when over forty Galicians were marched through the town in prison garb and in regular chain gang.

And the "honest" men of Hawaii who, to gain annexation, called to their kin across the Sea that they were imbibed (sic) with all the noblest of true American ideas, stand by quietly and see "white" laborers treated worse than the slaves in the days gone by and classed with criminals of the lowest order simply because they decline to work under a contract existing through a law wholly foreign to American ideas and the Constitution of the United States.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

BOOK BURNING IS LOGICAL

As I read that the "China Monthly Review" was being burned on orders of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department in Washington, I thought of the statement of Vice President Sravapalli Radhakrishnan of India as reported in the New York World Telegram in August:

"If Hitler were alive today he would regard the current tendency of western nations to seek salvation of the world through destruction of Russia as a supreme triumph of his philosophy."

Such a statement as this from one of the top officials of a nation we are trying desperately to woo should exert a sobering influence in Washington. But it does not. Our leaders dash merrily on, ignoring the attitudes of peoples who find uncomfortable similarities between the fascism of a decade and a half ago and what we insist today is democracy.



MR. DAVIS

Book burning is one of these parallels. While we have not made public bonfires of the writings which the government opposes, we have taken the initial step when postal authorities arbitrarily order the destruction of magazines as "political propaganda."

Now it is a magazine published abroad. Next it will be publications produced in America that will be dictatorially seized and done away with. Then will follow raids on libraries and the big bonfire. Already some organizations have been able to get the removal of certain periodicals they didn't like.

It Was That Way In Germany

This is, of course, a part of thought control. It follows logically that a nation which jails the proponents of political ideas not held by the rulers of that country, would of necessity try to keep from the public printed matter intended to show the practical application of similar ideas.

All this is further evidence that Washington has decided the American people are no longer capable of making their own decisions. Instead of allowing the people to hear both sides of a controversial issue and judge for themselves, our national leaders have said, in effect:

"We and we alone know what's good for you. Read what we tell you to read, think what we tell you to think. We know what's best."

It was that way in Germany under Hitler. Over there we called it fascism. Here in America we term it democracy. A dozen years ago we ridiculed the Nazis for their holy crusade against Russia. Today the western nations, as the vice president of India pointed out, are following in their footsteps.

The General Is Crude, The Governor, Suave

Today we are in the midst of a national political campaign. Yet neither major party promises any relief from our official hate-Russia policy. The dispute is not over whether to hate Russia or try to get along with her. Instead, the argument is over the best method of crushing the Soviets.

As the campaign unfolds, the Siamese Twins aspects of Democratic and Republican standard-bearers have become so marked that elements of the Mainland press are having a hard time finding any real difference between Ike and Stevenson. As the New York Herald-Tribune phrased it, the only difference is that one carries a rapier instead of a sword. To put it even more baldly, the general is crude where the governor is suave.

I knew little about Stevenson when he was nominated, but after reading reports of his utterances, I trust him no more on civil rights than I do Eisenhower; I do not believe that either would wipe out Taft-Hartley. With either Ike or Adlai in the White House, I look for a continuation of the brink-of-war economy, with billions spent annually to bolster the dying empires of Western Europe, tremendous taxes and a staggering cost of living.

In 1940 We Had Roosevelt and Wilkie

There is something morally wrong with a nation when its candidates for the highest offices in the land are revealed as getting and disbursing private subsidies. We have fallen far from 1940 when we had Roosevelt and Wilkie competing for the presidency.

Neither Ike nor Adlai has shown any disposition to guide us away from reaction's road, with (more on page 2)