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Andy Cummings' "Crime"

POLITICAL VIGNETTE

Apoliona Follows Master Plan To Be Mayor; Old Politicians Shake Heads

DR. APOLIONA

By STAFF WRITER

Dr. Sam K. Apoliona is a man with a mission. He hopes to be mayor of Honolulu some day, acquaintances say, and toward that end he is reported to have charted a course or "master plan" which he follows step by step toward what he hopes may be an eventual goal.

But despite Dr. Apoliona's ambitions, a number of old political heads express grave doubt that he will even be re-elected to a seat on the C-C board of supervisors, a position he now holds.

The old heads maintain Dr. Apoliona's activities as a supervisor have done his political future more harm than good. He has estranged too many people, accomplished too little, the old heads say, and he has won himself considerable coolness in the Republican Party.

Apoliona was elected to the board by a thumping vote two years ago,

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Warned He Must Cross Picketline, Union Man Balked

Don Beach-comber, a restaurateur who has in the past taken public stands against unions and their actions, is a member of the American Federation of Musicians, Local 677. He is listed as playing the drums.

But Andy Cummings, a bona-fide musician who has made his living by music for some years, is still under expulsion and a fine of $1,000 because he refused to cross a picketline before the Royal Hawaiian Hotel during the strike of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers last February.

When he sought to return to work, AFM President I. B. "Buddy" Peterson told the hotel management that other musicians might refuse to work with him, and as a result, Cummings lost his job.

Laws "Rescinded"

Prior to the "trial" of Cummings and A. A. Rutledge, AFM's International President Caesar Petrillo, "rescinded" the by-laws in a telephone conversation with Peterson and ordered the two thrown out, along with any others who agreed with them. Rutledge, then an

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Dangerous Precedent Set In Arrest of 125 at Ewa

Can people congregating in a public park be charged with being "offensive" and creating a "nuisance" without being charged with any specific act?

That is the question to be settled in Magistrate Millard White's Pearl City court next Wednesday, April 30, when 125 men go to trial. They were arrested at an Ewa ball park April 6 in what daily newspapers reported as a raid on cockfighting.

But the charge against them is not that they were promoting a cockfight or that they were present at gambling. Instead, they were charged under Section 11100, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, which makes it illegal to create a nuisance.

Yesterday, April 23, Judge White denied demurrers argued by Attorney Edward Nakamura of the law firm of Bouslog & Symonds, which represents 124 of the men, and Attorney Clinton Ashford who represents the other.

Constitutional Rights

The demurrers held that the 125 are not charged with any offense at all, or that they are improperly charged under Section 11100. Nakamura's demurrer also charged that such arrests under that section violate the constitutional rights of those arrested.

Magistrate White dismissed the

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Kauhane, Kronick Fail In Effort To Revive Right Wing Democrats

A few right-wing Democrats tried twice last week to rally their old central committee over the issue of Johnny Wilson's "malihini" letter to Dr. E. M. Kuwuhara of Hilo. Prominent in both efforts were Charles E. Kauhane, national committeeman, and Harry Kronick, who once said the right wing central committee should hold no more meetings.

Expressed object of the meetings was reported to be a demand of Mayor Wilson that he

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Hawaiian Pine Says Lanai Property Tax Too High; Crozier Says Not Enough

By EDDIE UJIMORI

MAUI—Of all the tax grievances on real property revaluation on grounds of inequality, the one that has picked up considerable interest, even before the appeal has been made, is the expected petition from the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

The big pine company, which owns the whole island of Lanai, is reported to be unhappy because the Territorial tax office assessed all the land and improvements on the island at $3,971,119.

Not Taxed Enough

"Sure Hawaiian Pine has a beef; it is not being taxed enough!" said a businessman here, expressing in his sarcasm, the feelings of many.

The dissatisfaction of the pine company is reported to have shocked some tax officials who have admitted publicly that in the present revaluation, the tax load has been taken from the

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Travelling League Won By Pla-Mor Wks. Early

"A hell of a lot of comment" in bowling circles followed last week's RECORD story on the behind-the-scenes struggle between Mrs. Adelaide Stagbar, Pla-Mor proprietor, and a number of her critics among local women bowlers.

A number of bowlers called the RECORD to express their feelings to the effect that it is

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Harry Kamoku Upheld In Federal Court

Harry L. Kamoku, one of the founders of the ILWU, who refused to answer certain questions before the Federal grand jury last week was upheld in his action by Judge J. Frank McLaughlin Tuesday.

As a layman, "this man had a reasonable apprehension" that his answers might be used against him at a future date, the Federal district judge ruled, and said that judicial precedent in similar cases has been set by the U. S. Supreme Court and lower courts.

Cites Fifth Amendemnt

The former Territorial ILWU longshore leader, who was one of the first organizers of the dock workers in Hilo, listened all day to arguments by attorneys and did not take the witness stand.

He was brought to Hawaii from his home in Monterey, Calif., on a subpoena and hauled before the grand jury where he was questioned by Rex McKitterick, special prosecutor sent here for the Smith Act case.

Mr. Kamoku was taken before the court to give his reasons for not answering questions before the grand jury or be held in contempt of court.

Defense Attorney Myer Symonds said that if Kamoku were required to prove in court that answering questions before the grand jury would result in self-incrimination, "injurious disclosures may result."

In that event, Mr. Symonds said, he would be forced to give up the very protection guaranteed him under the Fifth Amendment.

Thomas A. Mitchell, one of the government attorneys assigned to the Smith Act case, insisted before the court that questions asked

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Kamoku Has Stature

Harry Kamoku, who refused to crawl, who refused to become another Kawano or an Izuka, walked out of court Tuesday with the satisfaction of knowing that by his unwavering stand he had contributed to implementing the Fifth Amendment of the Bill of Rights in these times of witch hunt and reaction.

The former longshore leader stood firm again and resisted threats and probably bribes, and flew home to Monterey, Calif., after a week of harassment by the Federal grand jury and government prosecutors—knowing that he had added guts and strength, instead of helping to attack the militant union he had worked so hard to build.

While some former union leaders are besmirching their own records in order to win "respectability," Kamoku remains loyal to the trade union movement and grows in stature.

Schnack Says 'Socialism'; Liberty House Man Says 'Dead Duck' Otherwise

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

American Factors and the big landholders in the downtown area are out to keep the business center of Honolulu exactly where it is—even if it costs everyone 43 cents per square foot.

That was one of the conclusions of the observer at Tuesday's public hearing on an assessment of 43 cents per square foot against property owners to pay for the construction of the city's off-street parking lots.

The plan had its opponents, among them Judge Ferdinand Schnack, who labelled the plan "totalitarian socialism," and a representative of the Chang Clinic, who said the proposed condemnation of a part of that land, on Nuuanu St., would be remembered at the next election.

Fear "Dead Duck"

But the voice of American Factors Tuesday was the voice of Arthur Jones, manager of Liberty House, who warned that shoppers are staying away from the downtown area because they can't find places to park.

"Unless we do something quick," warned Jones, "I think we're going to find we have a dead duck in downtown Honolulu."

Jones told how the Liberty

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One Day To Prepare Defense, Got Five Years, "Legal Pushing Around"—Lewis

"When five years of a man's life are involved, it seems to me he ought to be allowed more than one day to prepare his defense in."

That is the complaint of Billy Lewis, 25, of 1719 Piikoi St., over his recent trial and conviction of procuring; in the court of Circuit Judge Carrick H. Buck. Mr. Lewis feels that Judge Buck's zeal to enforce the law against procurers and prostitutes was working overtime in his case and had the result of "railroading" him. At present he is sentenced to five years in prison and a $500 fine, though he is still free on $5,000 bond.

Indicted March 27, Lewis says his case was put on the calendar on 24-hour call. April 4 he was called, Lewis said, and pleaded that he had been unable to get a lawyer. Judge Buck told him she could recognize a stall when she saw one and put the case for trial the following Monday.

When Lewis came to court, he still didn't have a lawyer, and Judge Buck assigned him one, he says, who had never previously tried a case in circuit court. She gave the lawyer a single day to prepare his defense, Lewis says,

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Christian Century Hits U.S.' Germany Policy

The wide and favorable reaction to the Soviet proposal of a united Germany in Europe was either not reported, distorted or buried in the U. S. press which trumpeted President Truman's and Secretary of State Acheson's sustained rejection of all Soviet offers for negotiations of world problems in the interest of peace.

IN THE U. S. prominent political figures began speaking out, generally because they saw the progressive bankruptcy of Washington's diplomacy, which is geared not on peace but on war.

Democratic Senator Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.), in a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner at Denver last weekend, blasted the huge arms spending and the asking for $8 billions more for NATO. While he did not lash at the Democratic administration, but

—Daily News, Los Angeles
"I KNEW HIM WHEN"

at General Eisenhower, the Colorado senator warned that the course the U. S. is taking leads to ruin. He said:

"IF THE VOTERS of America do not put a stop to such disastrous foreign policies the United States will lose the cold war and the hot war against communism."

The world pressures for the U. S. to explore Soviet offers for negotiations on crucial issues while the U. S. militarists are exploding A-bombs in Nevada made former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas berate the State Department's "inclination to brush off" the Soviet offer for a United Germany.

The Russian suggestion for a united, armed, neutral Germany is the most "tangible policy to ease war fears yet proposed by the Soviet," Landon said in a talk before the Independence, Mo. (Truman's home town) Rotary Club, according to INS.

Said the 1936 GOP presidential candidate:

"If we do not take the opportunity of sitting down at a conference table—when the opening is made for us by the Soviet—we will continue to lose ground in the battle for the minds of men. If we continue to say 'No! No!' it leaves us open to the lie that the capitalistic free nations are not interested in peace."

LONG BEFORE such politicians as Landon began speaking out through pressures and for political expediency, the influential Christian Century, a Protestant publication, on April 2 gave a positive, hard-hitting account of what's happening about German unity.

The Christian Century made it clear that the U. S. press has become a tool of the Washington administration and sharply made these observations:

That information on the Russian note to the American, British and French governments proposing a united Germany has been "filtered to the American people only in dribbles and by indirection, largely tucked away in comments on the excitement produced in London, Paris and Germany."

Up to this moment (April 2) the Protestant weekly magazine said, "we have not seen the full text of the Russian note. Have you? It is difficult to escape the impression that the State Department is reluctant to let the public know what is going on." (Locally the dailies have fed information on this matter in filtered, homeopathic doses that lend to confusion more than anything else.—Ed.)

THE RUSSIAN proposal, as reported in the Christian Century is this:

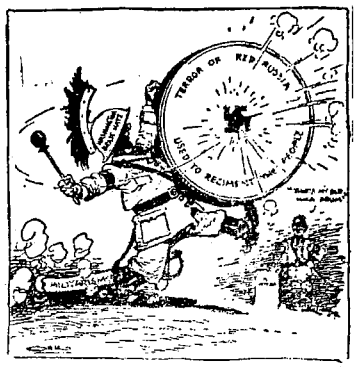
"A four-power conference to unite Germany and agree on a peace treaty with the government of this reunited nation. Restoration of full sovereignty to this united Germany, with no restrictions whatever on the development of the German economy. Withdrawal of all occupation forces. Restoration of civil rights to all officers and men of the German army, including Nazis, except those serving sentences for criminal acts. Rebuilding of a German army, navy and air force to the extent 'necessary for the country's defenses.' Freedom to produce equipment for these forces. And a neutral position for this united and rearmed German nation as between East and West."

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY said that "the contrast between this and the Allied proposals will be instantly apparent. These have accepted the idea of a divided Germany as something which would last as far into the future as could be foreseen. The 'sovereignty' they have offered Bonn would be strictly limited. The occupation would continue indefinitely . . ."

The tactic of Washington to pooh-pooh the whole proposal was exposed by the Protestant journal which added:

"Now that some little attention is beginning to be given this Russian move in this country, both the State Department and the press are trying to belittle its importance. It is just another propaganda trick. It is a booby trap for the naive. The Russians don't mean it; all they are after is to confuse the situation . . ."

THE MAGAZINE said that "we expect it (the proposal) to work in Germany. It will appeal to so many Germans for so



—Salt Lake Tribune
BEATING IT FOR ALL IT'S WORTH!

many different reasons—to almost all Germans, in fact, except the members of the Bonn government who know that they would certainly be displaced in a reunited Reich—that they are certain to contrast it with the Allied proposals, to the disparagement of the latter . . ."

For Washington the Christian Century had nothing but lament: It said that "during these fateful days the emphasis is almost wholly on money. How much to arm our allies? How much to arm ourselves? The administration is apparently content to have it so."

It said that we are "losing friends" and the key issue is not money.

"EVEN IN the countries which remain our allies, we have fewer real friends this year than last, and the prospect is that we will have still fewer next year than we have this."

In Washington Secretary Acheson was still giving statements to the press that the world tension would be alleviated if the Soviet Union dealt in good faith, and such behavior was just what the Christian Century had criticized April 2.

Petrillo Rescinded By-Laws On Case; Cummings Doubts He Heard Real Story

(from page 1)

AFM member, was and is business agent for the striking union and as such, had asked that the musicians respect the strikers' picketlines.

Ordinarly the by-laws require that three days elapse between the filing of charges and the trial, but because of Petrillo's order, the "trial" of Cummings and Rutledge took place the following day.

Citing some of these facts and others, Cummings has filed a protest with the National Labor Relations Board and local union figures await the result with considerable interest.

"I don't believe Petrillo would have ordered it," says Cummings, "if he had known the facts. That's an awfully stiff penalty just for refusing to cross a picketline."

Cummings believes animosity of Peterson against Rutledge was responsible for some distortion of the picture as Peterson presented it to Petrillo. He believes further, that Peterson thought there was a conspiracy between Rutledge and Cummings "to overthrow his union."

"I certainly did not have anything like that in mind," Cummings explains. "I don't know about Rutledge, but I do know there wasn't any conspiracy between us."

Peterson Doesn't Deny

President Peterson does not deny that he suspected some such conspiracy and that his suspicion may have flavored the severity of action against the popular entertainer.

Peterson further says that nearly every member of the board of directors, of whom Cummings was one, deplores the expulsion and the heavy fine and would like to "give Andy a break."

He will not comment, however, on the possibility that Petrillo's "honor your contract" order from the Mainland did not require the musicians to cross the AFL picketline against the Matson Hotels. Rutledge and Cummings have maintained that the contract does not require anyone to cross a picketline.

Peterson stresses a meeting held Feb. 16 at which the board of directors, including Cummings, voted unanimously to "honor the contract." He says that phrase was understood to mean "going to work," and he has some documentary evidence which tends to bear out that interpretation.

At the same time, Peterson says he and others realized the highly labor-conscious Cummings might refuse to cross the picketline that night, and they urged him to go to work.

Following the report that Cummings had refused to cross the line, another board of directors meeting was held and this time Cummings and Rutledge were suspended.

Petrillo telephoned from his Mainland headquarters a day later and after hearing the story from Peterson, ordered the local president to throw the two out. Only after some discussion, Peterson says, was he able to get Petrillo to agree to a "trial" hearing.

At the "trial," Cummings was questioned about whether or not he "honored the contract," and generally refused to answer on the grounds that such answers would prejudice his case. The trial board refused his request that he be allowed to present a defense.

"Rescinded" Article Cited

Charges against him were that he had disobeyed an order of the board of directors, that he had disobeyed an officer, and that he had shown contempt for the directors. To support one of the charges, Article 12, Section 11 of the by-laws Petrillo had "rescinded" was cited. That section requires that all controversies regarding strikes by other unions be referred to the international office.

Afterward, apparently dazed by the rapidity and severity of the action, Cummings said he didn't know Petrillo had such powers and added that he had thought the union was a democratic institution.

Peterson says he told Cummings the membership had faith in Petrillo and believed it was all right for him to "rescind" the by-laws in times of emergency.

"After all," says Peterson, "Petrillo is my boss."

One Day To Prepare Defense, Got Five Years, "Legal Pushing Around"—Lewis

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setting the next day as the trial date.

Says Girl Ired At Him

In the trial, which consumed the following three days, Lewis says there were only two witnesses against him—one whose name was given in court as "Jean Landon," who swore she had worked as a prostitute and given $11,000 of her earnings to Lewis, and another girl who swore she had seen the accuser give Lewis money.

"She was my girl friend and she got mad at me," says Lewis. "That's the answer. She wanted to get me in trouble."

It was a mere case of his word against the girl's, Lewis feels, and his lawyer was not able to convince the jury that his version of the story was true. Yet the lawyer pointed out to the jury that there must have been a "deal" between the police and "Jean Landon," for everyone knew that was not the girl's real name.

"If she would clearly admit she was perjuring herself about her name," says Lewis, "why should anyone believe her about the rest of her story?"

Although his lawyer noted an appeal, Lewis says, following the conviction, it was not done in written form. If he had not been able to contact another lawyer, David Marshall, to put his appeal in written form at the time of his sentence, Lewis says, he would not have been able to stay free to fight his appeal today.

"If Judge Buck had given me as much as three days to find a lawyer," Lewis says, "I could have raised the money and got one. I did talk to some, but on such short notice, they could not take my case because they had full calendars. I call it a pushing around, even though it was a legal pushing around."

Trend of industry away from big cities is shown in a confidential report, according to Business Week. Of 449 construction projects costing $3 billion, cities over 200,000 got 73 projects, nearby areas got another 123. More than half went to less congested areas.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of March 1951, about 36 million persons 20 years old and over were outside the labor force. Of these, 13 million had substantial paid work experience.

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Apoliona Follows Master Plan To Be Mayor; Old Politicians Shake Heads

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politicians say, because he put in a great deal of leg work and because he participated in as many civic and semi-civic activities as possible. Especially active in community athletics, Apoliona was the only member of the Japanese Makule softball league who was not of Japanese extraction.

"He made an impression on the voters because of his manner," said one old head. "When he shakes your hand and looks you in the eye, he seems awfully sincere."

Whatever the secret to the athletic dentist's success, it brought him the highest vote of any member of the board two years ago. But that was before he had served.

During the first months of the new board's functioning, it became apparent that a struggle had developed between Apoliona and Nick Teves for the leadership of the dominating four-man GOP faction. To observers, it appeared that both were attempting to establish leadership merely by the number of times they rose to speak and by the volume with which they delivered their utterances.

Teves Had More Volume

Apoliona failed to match Teves in either element, though he tried valiantly, and his speeches occasionally wandered so far afield that reporters and City Hall observers doubted that he understood exactly what was taking place. The leadership of Teves, who had more experience and more volume, was gradually established.

The energy of the dentist-supervisor began to bear fruit, though the quality of the fruit will probably not be known until next fall's elections. After the Advertiser had attacked Herbert Kum, chairman of the civil service commission, Apoliona took up the newspaper charges and, after a good many months of stalling, made them formal charges which he demanded be investigated.

Sold GOP On Probe

As a result, perhaps, of the sincerity of the doctor's manner, the GOP members went along with him and forced the investigation, though not until it had been broadened to include other elements of civil service beside the chairman.

The week prior to the first hearing of that "investigation" and the period that included the first two hearings were the times when Apoliona enjoyed the widest publicity. When the commission fired D. Ransom Sherretz as personnel director, petitions were signed in the Junior Chamber of Commerce and in other GOP strongholds, the GOP press rolled out big headlines, and the Party took up the fight. Its braintrusters came to the hearings to coach from the sidelines.

The stage was all set for the public execution of Mr. Kum as a scoundrel and Dr. Apoliona stood as the public-spirited leader of the lynching.

But it didn't turn out that way. As the hearings continued, nothing scandalous about Kum was brought out. To the contrary, a number of anticipated "friendly" witnesses praised Kum's administration. The dailies, apparently self-conscious over headlining the trivia of the early hearings, began relegating the later sessions to the back pages.

The GOP supervisors, instead of finding the issue they hoped for, found themselves unable to pay their lawyers and their stenographers. And it had all been initiated by Dr. Apoliona.

It is decidedly doubtful if the hearings increased the enthusiasm of those who voted for Dr. Apoliona before, since it became pretty widely believed, after the initial heat of the headlines was gone, that the hubbub about Sherretz' firing came not so much as a result of any injustice to him as because he had been fired by the votes of two Orientals, Commissioners Murakami and Kum.

Heard first a month ago, that view was again being expressed by disinterested parties this week.

This week also, Dr. Apoliona, undaunted by unsatisfactory results, mentioned to a policeman the possibility that he might run for mayor.

"Shoo!" the officer commented later with emphasis. "He'll be lucky if he gets elected at all. He'd better run for dogcatcher!"

NLRB Approves Pine Workers' Request On Union Designation

ILWU Local 142 was recognized last week by the National Labor Relations Board as sole bargaining representative in Hawaii's pineapple industry. The sugar and pineapple workers consolidated their unions long before the NLRB ruling. The pineapple workers formerly belonged to Local 152 and the sugar workers to 142.

Arnold L. Wills, NLRB officer in Honolulu, announced last week that the board in Washington had approved, on April 15 the union's request to have the names changed from Local 152 to 142 in contract agreements between the pineapple workers and seven companies.

Between 1949 and 1951, U. S. production per worker advanced over 11 per cent.

Kamoku, Hall, Bagasol Are Honored At Pahala Dinner; At Puuiki Sunday

ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall and Simeon Bagasol, veteran Honolulu longshoreman, and their families, were honored at a testimonial dinner, held at the Pahala restaurant last Saturday evening. The affair was attended by over 150 persons.

The dinner, which was the sixth in a series of testimonial gatherings being held throughout the Territory for Mr. Hall and Mr. Bagasol, was sponsored by the Union Defense Committees of ILWU Local 142 sugar units at Naalehu and Pahala.

Kamoku Honored Guest

Mr. Hall stands indicted as one of the seven defendants in the Hawaii Smith Act trial, while Mr. Bagasol's deportation case under the anti-alien McCarran Act is now before the Immigration Department Appeals Board, in Washington, D. C.

A special honored guest at the sumptuous Japanese-style dinner was Harry Kamoku, veteran labor leader who served as president of ILWU Longshore Local 136 in 1950. Kamoku, who now resides in Monterey, Calif., was subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury last week, in connection with the Hawaii Smith Act trial. He was cited for contempt of court when he refused to answer questions put to him, on grounds of self-incrimination, but was freed of the charge by Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin Tuesday.

All three honored guests—Hall, Bagasol and Kamoku—were loudly applauded when introduced to the assemblage. All three spoke briefly. Bagasol spoke in Ilocano. They were presented orchid leis by Mrs. Martha Lucas, president of the Naalehu ILWU Women's Auxiliary. Both Mrs. Yoshiko Hall and Mrs. Bagasol also were given orchid leis.

Kau Defense Committee Introduced

William Silva served as master of ceremonies. Other speakers were George Martin, Local 142 Hawaii division director and Saburo Fujisaki, Territorial ILWU Defense director. Introduced were the following Defense Committee heads of the Kau district: George Beck, Jr., of Naalehu, and Fred Baruz and Ichiro Sakamoto of Pahala.

Among the invited guests present were the Rev. Newton Gottschall, who offered the invocation; the Rev. Serapio G. Afaila, Dr. Y. (Bud) Yoshida, who served as a member of the board of supervisors from West Hawaii and Tommy Toguchi, Naalehu restaurant owner and unsuccessful Republican candidate for the house of representatives from West Hawaii in the 1950 elections.

An all-ILWU union musical group composed of Hans Brown, Johnny Pestana Jr., Sam Lupenui and Mack Kailiaua, provided lively Hawaiian music for the occasion.

Similar Defense testimonial dinners or picnics have already been held on Maui, Oahu (city section), Kauai, Molokai and at Honokaa for the Hamakua Coast-Kohala group.

The next gathering will be the gigantic all-day picnic to be held at Puuiki Beach on Sunday, May 25. This will be under the sponsorship of the Oahu Rural Section Defense Committee. It was originally scheduled to be held on May 18.

Mayor Out To Save Money On Refuse; Says S-B In Error

"If they'd read what I wrote," says Mayor Wilson, "they'd know what I want is an amendment to the law."

"They" in this case refers to Douglas Boswell of the Star-Bulletin, Urban Allen, who's reported to have asked about the matter in the first place, and Llewellyn "Sonny" Hart, head of the division of refuse disposal.

Mayor Wilson says he did not, as the Star-Bulletin reported last Friday, seek a law already on the books, to enable property owners to burn their own refuse. What he sought was an amendment which would REQUIRE them to burn it whenever feasible.

"I was trying to save the city some money," the mayor told the RECORD. "Now we have to haul refuse 14 miles from Koko Head to the incinerator. Those people should burn it in incinerators of their own—subject to the inspection and regulations of the fire department."

The basis of the Star-Bulletin story was reported as being a visit of Urban Allen of the S-B staff to Hart's office where he was told that the mayor sought a law already on the books.

It was interpreted as indicative of something or other, perhaps his Republican affiliations, that the name of Mr. Hart, head of the division, appeared nowhere in the story, which placed full responsibility for what seemed an unusual oversight, on Mayor Wilson.

Homesteaders Pay "Overdrafts" To Get Repairs for Houses Contractors Sold

It couldn't happen nowadays, says Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, but a number of homesteaders are presently paying off "overdrafts," or funds they got from the HHC in addition to their loans, and some of them never got what they paid for.

Three at Kalawahine are Mrs. Helen Kanahele, Mrs. Elizabeth Stender and Mrs. Agnes Santos. Still another is J. Holoua, who got his home at the same time the women got theirs.

What's worse is that the homesteaders don't believe they authorized the overdrafts.

Mrs. Kanahele says: "I understood the extra work was to come from the amount of the loan. The house was supposed to cost only $2,500 on the ground."

Mrs. Kanahele, Mrs. Stender and Holoua made their arrangements with a contractor named Jimmy Hisano to buy houses formerly belonging to a Kalihi hospital. But when the houses were moved to the homesteads, more work needed to be done.

Stick Went Through Wall

"I punched a wall with a stick and it went right through," says Mrs. Kanahele. "The termites had eaten so much of the lower part."

So she engaged a carpenter, George Saito, to do the necessary repair work and the cost came to $550. The others found more work had to be done, and they also hired carpenters to do it.

Such situations arose, Mr. Ainoa said, because vouchers were signed over to contractors by the HHC in those days without anyone checking to see whether or not the job had actually been completed.

"Now, we never make the final payment," he said, "unless someone from the commission has had a chance to see that the work is finished. After the contractor has his money, there isn't much that can be done, especially since most of them are operating on a shoestring."

Strictly speaking, it is illegal to increase the amount of a homestead loan above the $3,000 limit unless $2,500 has already been repaid—hence the "overdraft" arrangement.

Where Were Inspectors?

Those homes were erected early in 1949, before the present HHC administration took office.

But the termite-ridden nature of the houses leads to another question—why didn't the C-C buildings department enforce the law against Contractor Hisano for transporting termite-ridden houses? Homesteaders feel C-C building inspectors, had they been on the job, might have discovered the condition of the houses before they were moved.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

and lose the moral leadership of the world or renounce its prejudiced traditions and lead this world to light and peace.

"There can be no peace and there can be no international stability unless human brotherhood prevails among the nations of the earth. Even atom bombs cannot guarantee survival unless the nations are right at heart. The Republicans are called upon to make a wretched choice between a reactionary Robert Taft and a disguised Dixiecrat in Eisenhower.

"The times are calling for a great man and no such is in sight."

Harold Rice May Lose Kula Land Leasehold If Estate Heiress Bids

By Special Correspondence

MAUI—Strong likelihood that Harold Rice may not be able to get his lease renewed on the Campbell Estate land at Kula is reported to be the factor behind the rancher's move to get additional pasture land.

Mrs. Alice Kamokila Campbell, an heiress of the estate, is expected to bid on the particular land herself.

Mr. Rice, according to informed sources, is now trying to influence Walter Cameron, director of Kula Sanitarium, to discontinue the institution's dairy and to purchase milk from Rice's Haleakala Dairy which is rapidly becoming the milk monopoly on Maui. Kula has 300 acres of pasture now used for dairy business.

Stewarts' Drawn Into Campaign To Push Vitamin Pills

After the full-page newspaper advertisements featuring Thyavals, the vitamin pills that are supposed to produce results in three days—or money back, appeared in local dailies, Stewarts' Pharmacies came out with advertisements of their product.

"For the FIRST TIME IN HONOLULU a high potency vitamin Tablet with Minerals At a Price Within the Reach of All," the advertisement said. Dollar for dollar, it explained, it can't be beat by similar products offered in Honolulu.

Kenneth Lum, local representative for the American Vitamin Associates which distributes Thyavals, in explaining the money-back guarantee, said that the retailer would refund the full amount to his customer without asking any question, except for name and address. The retailer in turn will be refunded the amount he paid the customer.

He said that how one feels "is a relative thing," but Thyavals claims to produce results in three days, giving pep and energy to users in three days.

While the Thyavals ad had illustrations of a man kissing a woman (if vitamin deficiency is robbing you of a happy married life use Thyavals) and another of a young woman in a bathing suit leap-frogging over a man (the first essential to happy living is exuberant vitality), the Stewarts' ads showed a woman around whose nakedness a veil is being blown.

Francis Appliance & Repair Shop
Repair All Makes of REFRIGERATORS and WASHING MACHINES
Ph.: Bus. 56873, Res. 522055
550 SOUTH ST., Honolulu

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing
J. K. Wong Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168

Remember With Flowers!
KODANI FLORIST
307 Keawe Street
Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

XXXIII.

Millions Oriented To POW Program

During the past months letters from American POWs in North Koren camps have appeared in local and Mainland newspapers. Here in the islands the English-Japanese dailies —the Hawaii **Hochi** and the Hawaii **Times**—have published several letters in their Japanese sections, but the two English dailies have generally ignored the letters.

If the letters were critical of the treatment the POWs were receiving in North Korean camps, the letters would undoubtedly have made front-page headlines. Only recently, fabricated stories of the mass murder of Americans by the North Korean and Chinese troops, released by an American colonel, made banner heads. This particular story brought unnecessary sorrow and bitterness to numerous American families that have lost their sons, fathers and other relatives or who have men fighting in Korea.

Koji Ariyoshi

But the story boomeranged as a manufactured piece. The overplayed stunt did not click. The Washington administration, seeing the adverse results, disclaimed responsibility and General Ridgway, who, according to Time magazine had almost an identical report ready for submission at the nation's capital, had to slap the colonel's wrist.

Since then American POWs, who have been informed about the reports on bad treatment they are supposed to be receiving, have written home to relatives that they are being treated well, much better than they had expected. Many had expected to be slaughtered upon capture, because they had been told just that by their superiors.

Reminded of Riots and Shooting In Relocation Camps

Letters like these bring relief to families of GIs, and as family members of a soldier in Korea said to me recently, they are happy their son is not in a POW camp like those run by the allied forces in South Korea where rioting and shootings have been taking place. One of them said that all this seems to be in a pattern with the poor management of Mainland relocation centers for Nisei and their parents, particularly during the early part of the last war.

During the last war I had an especially keen interest in POW treatment, not only because I was assigned to psychological warfare, but because I spent some time in the Manzanar Relocation Center and had volunteered for the army from behind barbed wire. I observed American treatment of Japanese POWs on the Burma front, then the Chinese Nationalist treatment of POWs and finally the Chinese Communist handling of their war prisoners.

We Visit the School for Japanese POWs

In Yenan, I had an intense schedule of work in the fall of 1944, for I planned to remain in the Communist-led areas of China for only a month in observing the prisoner of war re-education and the psychological warfare the POW converts conducted.

A few days after I arrived in Yenan, Sanzo Nosaka, who directed the prisoner re-education project, took me and a State Department official to the headquarters of the Japanese Workers and Peasants School. As we walked halfway up the hill with an ancient pagoda perched on its top, a group of Japanese dressed in faded blue, home-spun uniforms, puttees and rope sandals like those of the 18th Group Army, met us.

These men were cadres—re-educated prisoners of war who were now teachers and officials of the school and the Japanese People's Emancipation League, an anti-Japanese militarist organization. Only one was not a POW. He was Jun Sawada, a veteran Communist from Japan, who had smuggled himself into North China in 1943 after his release from prison.

Policy Was To Call POWs Students

We came to a patio which was a deep terrace cut into the hillside. On the face of the cliff, which was cut perpendicularly, were dozens of caves tunnelled into the hillside. Pieces of paper with drawings and writings were tacked up on the loess wall with tiny wooden pegs. There was an article criticizing lazy students who did not take study and production for self-efficiency seriously. I read several news commentaries on the Pacific and European wars. There was a long editorial exposing the emperor myth. All had been written by students. None of the POWs was referred to as a prisoner; all were students. This was the policy of the Chinese Communists.

A group of students came out of a cave and saluted Nosaka. These were new students who had recently fallen captive and been sent to the rear for re-education.

Consider "You Have Died, Then You Have Nothing To Lose"

Nosaka spoke informally and softly to the new students, and I took notes. He said:

"You are undergoing a very difficult period of re-adjustment. When you were captured some of you must have considered suicide because of disgrace. Let me tell you that it is not a shame to fall into an antagonist's hands. Rather it is a great loss if you do not live to serve in rebuilding a new Japan. Consider that all of you have died once; then you have nothing to lose. You must inject new spirit and thinking into yourselves. If you do this, it will be in your power to realize the impossible. We do not coerce you. You are free to think for yourselves. But I ask you to cast away your prejudices against us and objectively examine and study what we have to say and offer. You may agree or disagree. That is up to you."

Former Jiu-Jitsu Instructor Taught Simplified Marxism

The school was divided into three sections—A for beginners, B for intermediate and C for advanced students. The full course nominally took one year but actually, students never stopped studying.

We attended a lecture held in a mud-walled, thatched auditorium. The students who marched into classrooms carried crudely-made, low wooden stools. The lecturer was a husky, bull-necked former corporal in the Japanese army. A graduate of Tokyo's Kokushikan Semmon Gakko, which centered its education around the "Code of Bushido," he had once taught jiu-jitsu at the Osaka police department. He was teaching Marxism at Yenan in simple terms so that the most backward student could understand. His course on "political common sense" included lectures on wage, price and commodities, the role of labor, nature of feudalism and capitalism and so on.

The majority of these students, some in their late thirties and early forties, were peasants and workers. I noticed that some could hardly read or write well enough to carry on their studies. I was surprised to see them sitting there in an ill-lighted hall, each with a piece of writing board on his lap, painfully scribbling in his notebook.

Former Laborers and Farmers Learned Fastest

I returned to the school almost every day to talk to students, study their attitudes and see how much of this new teaching they absorbed. The students took for granted that one day they would return to Japan. This was a big morale point and motivated their efforts.

At night I observed other study groups, where students discussed the subject matter of the day's lectures. New students generally repeated by rote. The more advanced students showed greater independent thinking.

One night I heard fifteen students discuss economic exploitation in Japan in terms of their own experiences. They strove to show how as farmers, laborers and tradesmen they had been squeezed by landlords and capitalists. Because of their past experiences, I found that laborers and farmers grasped their lessons much faster than intellectuals.

First Approach—Preferential POW Treatment

It soon became evident that there was a lot more to this project that changed the Japanese soldiers who had been imbued with the teachings of "bushido." I talked to the Chinese Communist psychological warfare specialists and to Americans of our observer section who returned from guerrilla bases far behind Japanese lines. All of them gave me the same story on Chinese prisoner treatment, and later, as my stay in North China was extended, I was able to verify these earlier accounts given me.

"We cannot succeed with prisoner re-education without the basic policy and support of the Chinese Communists," Nosaka told me. "Their policy and our policy is preferential treatment of prisoners."

He said that from the moment of capture or surrender the prisoners were given good treatment. This initial approach is necessary in the case of all prisoners, even those who were set free and allowed to go back to their units.

The Angry Peasants Preferred To See Dead Japanese

In the initial period, out of 2,407 prisoners, the Communist troops kept only 322. The POWs were returned after a short anti-war doctrination because the Chinese had no facilities at that time to re-educate all the captives.

There was a serious problem of the vengeance and bitterness of the Chinese peasants who suffered from the Japanese "three-all policy" of killing, looting and burning. Villages were systematically destroyed. Chinese civilians beat or tortured to death any stray Japanese they caught. The Communist soldiers escorted the captives to rear area headquarters where Japanese-speaking personnel handled the POWs. Even the local guerrillas preferred to see a dead Japanese to a live one.

Millions In Scattered Villages Won Over By Education

The peasants took the brunt of Japanese brutality and bestiality and had only hate for the enemy. Without their support, however, it was realized the prisoner re-education project would fail.

Nosaka told me that it was difficult to keep the peasants' spirit of resistance and at the same time teach them to be kind to captives.

A mass campaign to orient millions of peasants was launched in North China and political workers from the army and guerrilla area governments were then assigned the task of convincing the peasants that their main enemies were the "Japanese fascist militarists" who had deceived their people. Once captured, the soldiers can be re-educated to fight the common enemy.

I met two old-timers among the 322 POWs who had been kept for re-education. In 1938 they had been selected to go from village to village with Chinese co-workers to explain to the peasants that disarmed Japanese soldiers were potential friends and allies of the Chinese people. This was in 1938. By 1944, the peasants were leading stray captives to headquarters. They treated them well.

As I saw it, the education of millions of scattered Chinese peasants who were bitter because of Japanese raping, killing, looting and burning was a tremendous and extremely difficult undertaking.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

On Good Friday the police had a field day in writing tickets outside St. Joseph's Church at Makawao. While the people were worshiping about 3 p. m., the police were tagging cars parked at an angle to the curb near the church.

When the church-goers saw what had happened, they became indignant because cars had been parked in similar positions for years without getting tickets. No prior police warning was given and no signs had been put up.

Sgt. Emil W. Balthazar wrote to the Maui **News** that the police department might be embarrassed if it turned out that a portion of the street used for parking belongs to the church. Interested parties are investigating.

★ ★

FRANCISCO ARREOLA, Paia unit chairman of ILWU Local 142, had to threaten the nurse on duty at the Puunene Hospital three times that he would report her to the assistant manager of HC&S Co. before she admitted a sick man into the hospital. But the go-around with the nurse took one hour and five minutes, from 3:45 a. m. to 4:50 a. m.

Mr. Arreola says he told the nurse that Mariano Salvador, a worker at Paia, could not move his arms and that he was sick. The nurse answered that Mr. Salvador could not be admitted into the plantation hospital. It was then that the union unit chairman threatened to report the matter to Frank Churchill, the assistant manager. The nurse said she would give Mr. Salvador medicine but that he must go home. Then Mr. Arreola mentioned the name of Frank Churchill again, and then again, and finally Salvador was able to receive hospital attention.

★ ★

FIVE WORKERS at the HC&S Co. received back pay totalling $361 for additional compensation due them. They have completed their apprenticeship course. The workers have been demanding upgrading for a long time (See RECORD March 13).

The five received upgrading to Grade V, which was due them through agreement made a few years ago. They are Eddie Ujimori, tractor shop steward; Tsuneichi Honda, tractor shop; Kamekichi Arakawa, tractor shop; Masoa Murayama, machine shop, and Teruo Ozai, machine shop.

The back pay given workers ranged from $67 to $81.

★ ★

AT THE PUUNENE PTA meeting April 17, when the delegates to the Hilo Territorial convention made their reports, a member asked why there is no mention of the IMUA resolution. This particular resolution, according to the press, was a point of controversy, the member said.

President Taro Miyahira then informed the membership that the resolution proposing the use of IMUA speakers at PTA meetings was a "very hot issue" and was not agreed upon, therefore it is being taken up by each PTA unit. The units will report back to the Hawaii Congress PTA.

★ ★

THE ALUMINUM awnings of the nurses' home at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital have been blown loose for the second time by the strong wind that sweeps up the side of the hill on which the hospital is built. The wind also blows salt spray and air which is rusting all the metal that is exposed and throws a terrific amount of sand at and around the hospital.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the nation's biggest moneymaker in 1951, ousting General Motors Corp. from first place.

Concentration Camp--Nazi Style

PATTERN SET BY IMPOUNDING OF NISEI AND THEIR PARENTS

ROBERT SLOAN

Federated Press Exclusive

TULE LAKE, Calif. (FP)—A hot, dusty, sagebrush-covered site eight miles south of here is to be the location of one of America's first Nazi-style concentration camps for estimated tens of thousands of people.

Under a blanket of secrecy, Federal Bureau of Prisons officials are readying the Tule Lake project and at least five others in Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Florida as compounds to house political prisoners and unionists under the terms of the McCarran Act.

Pierces Curtain of Silence

Rehabilitation of the drab barracks and other buildings which make up Federal Prison Camp No. 38 is a scab operation from start to finish. No free union labor will be employed at Tule Lake Camp, according to C. F. Hiser, administrative manager at McNeil Island Federal penitentiary, which will furnish the work force.

Federated Press learned on the spot from Charles F. Craig, Bureau of Prisons representative temporarily in charge, how it is planned that convict labor in the next few months will rehabilitate some 44 buildings into a concentration camp.

FP's exclusive story pierces a curtain of silence erected and maintained by the anti-labor dailies around the scheme to build McCarran Act camps.

Federal Prison Camp No. 38, or Tule Lake (pronounced Too-lee-Lake) camp, as it is known to the outside world, lies along State Highway 139 at Newell, about 10 miles south of the Oregon border. During World War II it was used as a detention center for 20,000 Japanese. At that time, tar-papered barracks, mess halls, washrooms and other installations stretched over an area of about one square mile.

Of the buildings used by the Japanese, only two huge mess halls remain. The bulk of the construction hurriedly erected at that time has now been sold, given to homesteaders or demolished. What is intact is the military area which during World War II housed the army guards and War Relocation Authority personnel who supervised the internment camp. It is this military area, including 30 typical army-style barracks buildings, that the McNeil Island men will prepare for occupancy.

High Fence, Watch Towers

Craig said present plans call for a camp suitable for about 1,000 so-called subversives. But there remains in existence a huge sewage disposal plant and other installations used by the Japanese. The camp could be swiftly expanded by the rapid throwing up of barracks, just as was done in concentrating the Nisei and their parents.

A network of heavily-timbered 80-foot guard towers affords commanding views of all parts of the camp and surrounding terrain. Reminiscent of the towers at Nazi concentration camps, the structures roughly mark the boundaries of the former Japanese prison site. Another tower stands atop a rocky promontory known as the Peninsula, directly across the highway from the camp. A low wire fence surrounding the prison camp is to be replaced, Bureau of Prisons officials say, by a "higher, stronger" barrier.

The dusty streets of the camp site are of red, crushed, powdered rock. Sagebrush and sparse yellow-brown grass are the only vegetation.

The 5,000 men, women and children of the Tule Lake area, among whom this camp is to be established, view the prospect with strong misgivings shot through with confusion. Even locally, few know the true import of Federal Prison Camp No. 38.

In nearby Klamath Falls, Ore., union opposition to the project is thus far confined to protests against the use of convict labor. Secretary C. D. Long of the Building Trades Council says there has been a fight waged for jobs on some of the hundreds of unemployed construction workers in the area.

More outspoken opposition came from AFL printer Bob Sloan, who has been walking the picketline for 22 months before the scab-published Klamath Falls Herald and News. "They'll have us in there for picketing," Sloan commented bitterly.

INSIDE CONCENTRATION CAMP BARRACKS—Here is what Justice Department plans as home for some thousands of political prisoners who can be held in concentration camps under the McCarran Act. Barren interior of barracks building is typical of installations at Tule Lake, Calif. Federal Prison Camp No. 38.

THE LOYALTY OATH— *Weapon of the Witch Hunt?*

Many Nisei readers of "Scene," we think, have little respect for "loyalty oaths"—the kind you're forced to take. Why? Well, not so long ago, thousands of Niseis languished behind barbed wire fences. Officious government agents came in with long questionnaires. Shoving these forms in front of the Niseis, the government men said: "Sign this loyalty oath—if you want to get out of here."

Remember? Who can forget? Here was a sight—110,000 people, mostly native-born American citizens, all of them dispossessed and detained, without due process of law. And to regain their freedom, they were told to sign a loyalty oath! Disavow your allegiance to a foreign potentate! But suppose you never had any? Well, sign anyway!

The oath, they were carefully told, would separate the sheep from the goats. National security demanded that the goats be kept behind the barbed wire enclosures. Signing the questionnaire would make you a sheep.

So most Niseis signed. It is true they signed while laughing with ill-concealed restraint at the transparent absurdity of the whole proceeding. But nobody who has ever been through it forgets the indignity of the experience.

That's probably why we take a special interest in the case history of the failure of the "loyalty oath" at the University of California (Scene, December 1949).

In a very real way, the Nisei evacuees of 1942 and the University of California faculty of 1949 have a common bond. Both are victims of public fear, timidity and hysteria. Both have suffered the consequence of responsible public officials bowing in abject surrender to witch-hunting bigots. Both were the targets of the shotgun aim of a small-time Southern California politician named Jack Tenney.

In December 1949, Scene reported that "all America looks to California for a clue to what other state universities may be doing tomorrow" about the loyalty oath.

The answer is now in. The loyalty oath at the University of California was a smashing failure. It damaged a great educational institution. It has ended—just as did mass evacuation—in a complete reversal of the original action.

The loyalty oath for the Niseis in wartime was put forth as a genuine red-white-and-blue cloak of American patriotism. The loyalty oath fo. the University of California faculty masqueraded in the cloak of anti-Communist respectability.

The Niseis resented it as much as did the U. of C. faculty. But they were, of course, less vocal.

What did the loyalty oath cost the University of California? Dan Fowler in **Look** magazine, sums it up:

"The University lost directly—by firing, protest resignations or refusal of appointments—more than 100 scholars, including some widely described as 'among the most illustrious minds of our generation.'

"The University was forced to drop 55 courses from its curriculum for lack of instructors. Entire departments were crippled.

"The University lost an enormous amount of professional prestige. Some 1,200 members of the faculties of 40 other colleges and universities condemned the action. Twenty-three illustrious, learned societies condemned the loyalty oath and recommended that their members refuse appointments at California."

Those are measurable quantities. But they do not include the intangibles that defy measurement. They do not account for the damage to morale—the shattering of trust—the destruction of the normal faith and confidence that human beings have in one another when their minds are not infected by suspicion, fear and hysteria.

Why did the loyalty oath—as it was applied to the Niseis in 1942 and again to the University of California faculty in 1949—prove such a dismal failure? We think it was because fundamentally it is wrong to demand that a person swear that he is **not** something. The instant you do, you create the suspicion that he **is**. The loyalty oath—as we know it today in these two instances—has become a weapon of the witch hunt.

—From Scene, March 1952, Pictorial Nisei Magazine Published Monthly in Chicago.

Truman Vetoed Act But Backs Up

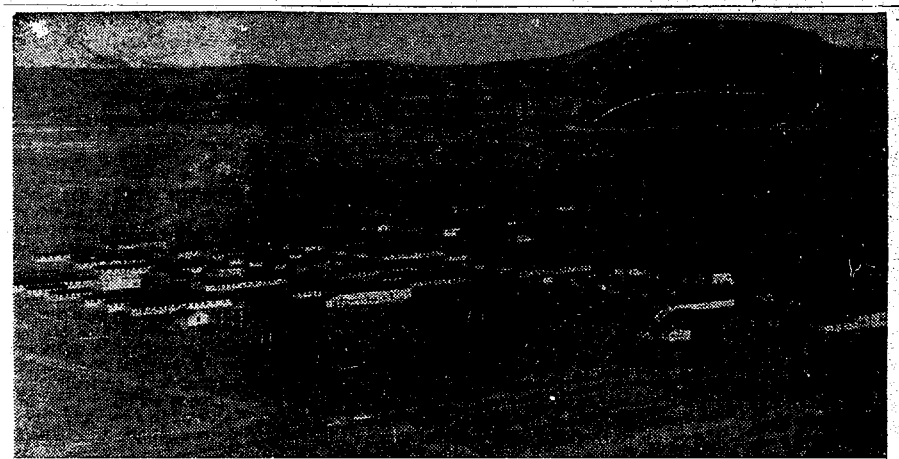
Provisions for "detention" of political prisoners were incorporated in Title II of the McCarran internal security act of 1950.

Title II was to become operative in the event of an invasion of U. S. soil, an insurrection or a declaration of war by Congress. Should any of these three eventualities occur, the McCarran Act's "emergency detention" sections would authorize President Truman to proclaim an "internal security emergency."

Upon such declaration the President would have full authority to "apprehend and by order detain . . . each person as to whom there was reasonable ground to believe that such person will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage."

This sweeping and loose language was one of the many reasons all of labor bitterly opposed enactment of the law. It was also mentioned by Truman in his veto message. The President said Title II "raised serious constitutional questions."

Yet the Truman administration is now moving to set up the camps whose possibility Truman decried. Under orders from ex-Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, an appropriation of $775,000 was sought and obtained from Congress by Federal Director of Prisons James V. Bennett, whose Bureau of Prisons is a Justice Department agency.



CONCENTRATION CAMP BARRACKS—This is pano rama view of Federal Prison Camp No. 38, near Tule Lake, Calif., one of six concentration camps being re adied under McCarran Act by the Justice Department. Note 80-foot guard tower in foreground.

Gadabout

LAWRENCE GOTO'S first opponent for the office of C-C treasurer in the next election will be Richard B. Goeas, if a number of Democrats have their way. There's said to be only one drawback to Goeas' entering the race—that Goto was a contributor to his last campaign against Auditor Leonard Fong.

★ ★

JIMMY TRASK confounded lawyers Nils Tavares and Sam P. King in the last session of the civil service "probe" a few weeks back. They had been busy drawing from witnesses testimony to the effect that Chairman Herbert Kum of the civil service commission had urged them to seek higher classifications, and they had seemed pretty successful. Then Supervisor Trask rose to ask one witness if the law doesn't provide that commissioners may initiate reclassifications. The witness answered in the affirmative and the two hired GOP lawyers were silent. If they knew that law, it was one they were carefully avoiding. Best guess is that they didn't know it.

★ ★

"LEFT-WING influences in organized labor and in government must at all costs be checked." Who says so? It's right from the horse's mouth, a quotation from President Dwight C. Steele's preface to the annual report of the Hawaii Employers Council. It's the beginning of a paragraph about "our way of life," in the usual appeal the Big Boys make, without any reference to the most obvious fact about America's democracy—that it grew through the efforts of such left-wingers as Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, FDR and Abraham Lincoln who said something like "He who does not love labor does not love America." How far the Republican Party has deteriorated from the day of Lincoln, who fought slavery, to Taft, who makes deals with the Dixiecrats to deprive Negroes of their rights guaranteed under the Constitution!

But one expects Dwight Steele and the HEC to fear and hate the left-wing. If it hadn't been for left-wingers, the lunas on the plantations would still be using whips.

★ ★

REGULAR customers at the Chun Hoon market on School St. and Nuuanu Ave., who have wondered why some employes have quit the concern over a period of time, say they have learned that cash registers are the source of trouble. The management has had detectives investigating the alleged shortage of money and employes have been questioned. Five employes quit, reportedly because their feelings were hurt, and one of them is a brother-in-law of the manager.

★ ★

THE HAWAII Employers Council in lists of members as of December 31, 1951, includes two which it felt impelled to cross out later, and whose names appear on publications in that manner. They are the Hilo Electric Light Co. and the Canec Division of the Flintkote Co. The Commercial Club, the Outrigger Canoe Club, The Tropics and Mello-Gold, Ltd., are all still members.

★ ★

THE FBI is an "investigative" body, it always says, which could never exceed its police powers because it doesn't have them. But its local boss, C. E. Weeks, doing the usual snow job before the assembled police commissioners of the Territory last weekend at Hana, Maui, used the phrase: "Those of us who are trying so hard to do a good job of law enforcement . ." Now enforcement is something different, or at least, a considerable advancement over investigation. And it certainly implies police powers.

It was interesting to note that even the Advertiser last week editorially viewed the FBI as having police powers enough, pointing out that Mr. Hoover's organization shot up John Dillinger and other bandits under what powers it has now.

Despite its high-pressure publicity program, the FBI has never answered two of the most pertinent questions put to it: 1. Why did it take little or no action against the Ku Klux Klan until recently when some white persons were victimized; 2. Why was no Negro, until 1951 at least, ever a genuine, fulltime, FBI agent?

★ ★

"PAL" as initials has a couple of meanings. It can mean Police Athletic League and then again, it can mean Philippine Air Lines. Tuesday afternoon it might have seemed to have some relationship to both for about a dozen men who were arrested on Pier 31 for alleged gambling. The cops used a Philippine Air Lines panel truck to assist their approach and then hauled the arrested men away in the same vehicle. Whether or not the Philippine Air Lines had any direct interest in the case is not known. It seems a strange sort of collaboration, though.

★ ★

THE HILO AIRPORT doesn't miss much being in the same undetermined status as that at Kahului, Maui, which has been taken over by the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission without any title. The Territory had the land at Hilo, but leased it to the U. S. Army. The upshot was that when the HAC wanted land, it had to get a permit of entry for the planes and it had to re-lease a small tract upon which to place its operations building.

★ ★

IT'S A SHAME, says a policeman who knows, but people who come to do business at various government buildings find it almost impossible to get parking space. Off-street parking provided for such purpose is more often than not taken up by government employes who work in the buildings. The situation is worst at the Judiciary Building, next worst at the Territorial Building, next at the City Hall.

"There are hundreds of people who come and complain because they can't find space," said the officer. "I don't see why they don't get together and get their complaints in the newspaper. Then maybe they'd get some action."

★ ★

NICK TEVES apparently feels extremely secure in his position as supervisor, a City Hall observer commented, after hearing him adopt a brow-beating manner with a couple of people who came forward to give their views on off-street parking Tuesday. When one complained about half his 3,000 square feet of property being condemned, Teves implied they might reconsider and take it all. Another got a verbal brushoff because he was only kicking about the 43-cent assessment. "Bullying the voters," commented the observer, "will get a politician nowhere."

WATCH REPAIRING
Guaranteed
Bob's Jewelry
PHONE 3434
Hilo and Olaa, Hawaii
(Behind Hilo Drug)

STRIKING STYLE—Margaret Allers, Bell Telephone repairwoman, walks picketline in Los Angeles, sporting jaunty spring bonnet decorated in new style. Margaret is a member of Communications Workers (CIO), recently on strike against the Bell System. (Fed. Pix)

Unionists Call Parley For Smith Act Repeal

NEW YORK (FP)—Three hundred AFL, CIO and independent local union officers have called a conference here May 24 to push repeal of the Smith Act. The conference was announced by John D. Masso, leader of the Smith Act repeal group and business agent of Glass Bevelers Local 528, Brotherhood of Painters (AFL).

On behalf of the Provisional Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act, which represents over a half-million workers in 22 states, Masso sent a letter to Rep. Adolph J. Sabath *congratulating him for introducing* a bill to repeal the measure.

"The entire labor movement owes you a debt of gratitude," Masso said. "The Smith Act is being used to silence the voice of organized labor and bring the unions into silent and submissive acceptance of employer-dictated conditions. Never before has labor been confronted with such a campaign of intimidation aimed at destroying labor's right to free collective bargaining and the betterment of the wages, hours and working conditions of the workers."

Pres. Truman "Sorry" Connally Is Retiring

WASHINGTON (FP)—Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), outstanding enemy of organized labor and chairman of the foreign relations committee, will not run again for the Senate. He is 74, has been a member of Congress since 1917, and, possesses one of the longest anti-labor voting records ever tabulated.

President Truman issued a statement saying his relations with Connally had always been pleasant and he was sorry the senator was retiring. He has made many contributions to our government, Truman said, among them the bipartisan foreign policy.

Sen. Connally recently spearheaded opposition to Hawaiian statehood.

Canada is the source of supply for 90 per cent of this country's imports of nickel.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

THE PHILIP KIM-JAMES PERRY FIGHT

After being floored in the first round of a scheduled ten-rounder, Philip Kim took over the fight from then on and won on a TKO recorded for the books as having occurred in the fifth round, when Dr. Barney Iwanaga, TBC physician, ordered the fight stopped because of Perry's badly battered eyes. Before that, Kim, goaded to fury by the knockdown, dumped Perry in the second and fourth rounds for automatic eight counts.

While the fight lasted it was a thriller, with Jimmy Perry a willing match for the slugfest, but in the final summation, Kim was in a better frame of mind and had a bit more experience. It was interesting to note that between the first and second round interval when Eisho Toyama, manager of Kim, worked on his charge, he showed complete confidence in his fighter. While giving instructions between rounds, Toyama was actually laughing, showing Kim that from the next round on, he was to take charge. This psychological frame of mind of both Toyama and Kim worked out and from then on Kim was in complete charge.

A crowd of about 2,750 took in the fight and paid approximately $4,175 at the cash box. The Kim-Perry main event promoted last Tuesday night at the Civic, was the first pro fight of the year.

We had doped the preliminaries to be better than the actual results because on paper, they looked like good matches. Roy Higa took the semi-final from Ernest Sylva, a pro with several years of experience as an amateur. Higa was the better of the two in the in-fighting, while Sylva did a fairly commendable job on the outside. Higa was credited with a fifth round KO when a barrage of rights and lefts sent Sylva to slumberland.

Dickie Wong, ex-Kohala fighter, took an easy four-rounder from Dalfus Brown in a preliminary scrap which we had expected to be better. Wong floored Brown three times in the second round for eight counts each time. Brown as an amateur, suffered a number of losses because of his "complex" of being overshadowed by name fighters. Looks like he is suffering from the same thing now that he is fighting as a pro. We believe that Brown didn't feel up to the occasion, because of his lackadaisical attempt. If he had elected to open up from the start he would have made a better showing. As it was, he fought as if his heart wasn't in it and as a result, he didn't throw enough leather to slow Dickie Wong. Mental workouts are needed by Brown rather than gym workouts.

In the opening preliminary Billy Christiano, formerly of the Nuuanu Y amateur team, making his debut as a pro, knocked out Rocky Kansas, a local lad, in the first round. Our local Rocky Kansas is in no way a reasonable facsimile of the once-famous Rocky Kansas of ring lore. Our Rocky Kansas is the proverbial stepping-stone on the way up for any fighter who's taking to the ring road.

In the second prelim, Bobby Acusta took an easy TKO over Frank Asuncion when the latter couldn't answer the bell for the fourth canto. The difference between the two was that Acusta fights regularly while Asuncion hasn't fought in months. An improperly conditioned Asuncion suffered a leg injury and from then on he was an easy victim. We had hoped that Asuncion would show better but we may have been mistaken about him because in his last three times out, he has been anything but impressive.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Tommy Kaulukukui, former UH grid mentor, was named Director of Physical Education for the Department of Public Instruction. As was explained by the press, his job will have very little to do with the coaching departments of the high schools, but will be to coordinate and standardize the physical education departments in all public schools. As we understand it, his job will be to help raise the professional standards of PE teachers and to supervise an over-all program.

THE APPOINTMENT of Kaulukukui to the important job of Director of Physical Education is a recognition on the part of the DPI that professional standards need to be raised and that the physical education as such, is lagging behind in many states. New York and California standards are much higher at the present time. We also hope that professional standards for the very important Recreation Department be also given the once-over. The disinterest of the public on professional standards and a misconception of the recreational program of the city and county recreation department may mean slower progress. There should be a better balance between facilities, equipment and trained manpower.

JOHN GILMORE YOUNG, formerly of the Boys' Department of the Nuuanu YMCA, who has been teaching for the past several years at Doshisha University in Kyoto, is visiting the islands in the hope of raising money for a student dormitory. Young organized the Friendly Indian and Pioneer Y programs in the Territory and there are literally thousands of men who are graduates of his Y program. His idea was to organize clubs in neighborhoods and schools, basing his Christian program on an all-around awareness of what was going on in the community. His success more than anything else, could be laid to his corps of volunteer leaders. His leaders went through training sessions and seminars. For many of is old friends: Johnny may be contacted at Masa Katagiri's place. He would like to meet with the old-timers.

ONE OF THE NOTEWORTHY performances last week in the Intermediate Relays held at McKinley High field, was that of a kid by the name of James Kishiba of Kalakaua Intermediate who broad-jumped 18 ft. 11½ in., just half inch short of 19 ft. which in our opinion is pretty good.

Harry Kamoku Upheld for Refusing To Answer Questions Before Grand Jury

(from page 1)

Mr. Kamoku before the grand jury were "innocent" ones.

Basis for $64 Question

Mr. Symonds said that the "innocent" questions lead to other questions, and they are intended to bring answers that would form links to a chain of events, or to lay the foundation for other questions.

The judge asked Mr. Mitchell, if questions on Mr. Kamoku's going to school and matters of that sort weren't asked to "lay the foundation for the sixty-four-dollar question Why not keep the door closed?" he asked.

At another point, the judge asked: "Why not keep the door open?" when Mr. Symonds said that the government attorney had said Mr. Kamoku had answered one or two questions about the approximate time he attended school.

The defense attorney said that it is not he but the government attorney who is saying that Mr. Kamoku had answered some "innocent" questions, so he should have answered others until he came to the sixty-four-dollar one and then claimed his right to refuse to answer.

Refused Legal Counsel

From what the government attorney says, argued Mr. Symonds, Mr. Kamoku probably had said too much, even in merely answering about when he attended school.

The defense attorney said that Mr. Kamoku was denied a request to consult with Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who was outside the grand jury chamber.

The government in court tried to argue that in Mr. Kamoku's case, nothing had been said about the Communist Party and that it was Mr. Symonds who had brought up this issue.

Judge McLaughlin pointed out that in the defense return to the order to show cause why Mr. Kamoku should not answer, the word "party" is followed by the word "Communist" in a bracket. Mr. McKitterick had used the word "party" in the questioning before the grand jury and Mr. Kamoku's attorneys had inserted the explantory word.

Government Attorney Mitchell said that the brackets merely show an "assumption" on Mr. Symonds' part, to which Judge McLaughlin asked if it is necessary to be so technical in 1952, and that it could not be the Republican Party.

On "Izukas and Kawanos"

Throughout the argument Mr. Symonds contended that the show cause order against Mr. Kamoku must be viewed against the background of the present Smith Act indictments, the testimonies of the "Izukas and the Kawanos" and the unAmerican Committee reports.

Mr. Mitchell said that if the questions were on the Communist Party and if a person answered, it would mean "being in on a secret" and therefore makes the individual subject to indictment under the Smith Act.

But with Mr. Kamoku it was different, he said, because nothing was mentioned about the Communist Party during the grand jury hearing.

The Government Admits

The court asked Mr. Mitchell if Mr. Kamoku had not been identified with the Communist Party at various times.

"That is the background on which Kamoku was called before the grand jury," the government attorney admitted.

When pinned down specifically as to whether Mr. Kamoku had not been called in connection with the Smith Act, the government attorney tried to dodge this by saying that the grand jury had been called to investigate crime.

The court then asked if this did not include the Smith Act, and Mr. Mitchell admitted that it did.

The term "reasonable possibility" was tossed around a bit since government Attorney McKitterick had told Mr Kamoku before the grand jury questioning started that the witness need not answer if he felt there was a "reasonable possibility" that the question might incriminate him.

Humorous Side

The court hearing was not without humor. While Mr. Mitchell said that if the questions pertained to the Communist Party a witness could claim the right not to answer, Acting Attorney Howard K. Hoddick sat beside him—the same attorney who last year argued before Judge Delbert E. Metzger that the Hawaii 39 were guilty of contempt of Congress for not answering questions pertaining to the Communist Party before the unAmerican Committee.

At another time, Mr. Mitchell insisted that the questions asked Mr. Kamoku were "innocent" and people in the courtroom indicated by their expressions that they wondered why the former longshore leader was hauled into court if the questions were so "innocent."

At one point, Mr. Mitchell said the "underworld" is a secret organization, but apparently noticing his foul ball, he added that probably a Mafia or Costello was "secret."

Kauhane, Kronick Fail In Effort To Revive Right Wing Democrats

(from page 1)

give them a copy of the letter, which has received much publicity through the two Republican dailies. A number of right-wingers, however, were reported as entirely out of sympathy with such an objective and the first effort failed of a caucus. The second, scheduled for Monday evening, was called off in the afternoon when it became apparent there would not be a caucus.

Mayor Wilson, elaborating on the controversy between himself and Ingram Stainback over malihini appointees, put it this way:

"When we appointed men, we followed the advice of the county committees. If they didn't recommend anyone, we'd appoint a malihini sometimes. But Stainback didn't consult anyone, or at least not with any of the party organizations. He'd appoint anybody at all, as he felt like."

Dangerous Precedent Set In Arrests At Ewa

(from page 1)

demurrers, holding in effect, that there is sufficient evidence to warrant holding a trial.

Attorneys see the issues of this case as having a strong bearing on police and prosecution action in the future. If a large group of people who have congregated in a place known as public, and if they can be arrested, charged and convicted without any charge more definite than "disturbing the peace, happiness, comfort and pleasure of persons residing in the neighborhood," it will be quite a wide departure from previous concepts of the law.

Such a precedent, attorneys point out, might be used to restrict the freedom of assembly of labor, religious or political groups, should an administration choose to make use of it.

ILWU Auxiliary Ready To Make Price Survey On West Coast and Here

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The ILWU Federated Auxiliaries Executive Board meeting held April 19-20, at 150 Golden Gate Ave., this city, was represented by the ports of Seattle, Bellingham, Vancouver, Longview, Coos Bay, San Pedro and San Francisco.

Renewed support was given to Bridges, Schmidt and Robertson Defense and messages were sent to the families of the defense lawyers, Vincent Hallinan and James McInnis. The board opposed the screening program, discussed the health and welfare program and the family group plan to be studied by all auxiliaries.

Plans were made for a price survey along the Pacific Coast and the Territory of Hawaii. State organization meetings were scheduled.

Resolutions passed called for repeal of the Smith Act, opposition to building of concentration camps, stopping acts of violence against minority groups and that those guilty be brought to justice, and protesting the manufacture and sale of blue and grey Civil War caps.

Support was given to J. Fougerouse, victim of the McCarran Act, and letters were sent to the U. S. Attorney General and the governor of Oklahoma in the Jean Field case, asking that the children be returned to her.

Speakers appearing before the executive board were: Dave Jenkins, secretary of the Bridges, Robertson, Schmidt Defense Committee, who gave up-to-date information on the case, and Mrs. Goldie Krantz, secretary of the PMA-ILWU health and welfare plan, who explained the plan and its benefits.

Hal Kramer, executive secretary of Repeal the Smith Act, gave a brief outline of the law and its effect on unions. J. R. Robertson, vice president and director of organizations of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, spoke to the board.

Schnack Says 'Socialism'; Liberty House Man Says 'Dead Duck' Otherwise

(from page 1)

House has spent a million dollars in renovating its establishment in an effort to attract trade, and he decried a policy of thinking in terms of "dead men's estates."

"Dead Men" Approve

A spokesman for the Bishop Trust Co. commented that his firm represents some of the "dead men" referred to by Jones, but added that it tries to follow "living policies." One of these was to favor off-street parking and the 43-cent assessment.

A spokesman for the retail board of the Chamber of Commerce said he had conducted a survey of the downtown area which found most merchants in favor of the proposal—at the 43-cent rate.

The words of these three, especially Jones, recalled a story in the RECORD of a year ago concerning the heat downtown property owners put on American Factors to get the renovation of the Liberty House. Talk in financial circles at the time was to the effect that property owners in the Merchant St., King St. and Hotel St. area had heard rumors that the Liberty House was moving to Beretania St. and it wanted an expression of faith.

Those of less faith in the plan or of less enthusiasm for the assessment included Chang Chun, who spoke for the Chinese YMCA and 15 other property owners, and the parking lots who felt thoroughly victimized over the fact that they are being taxed heavily to pay for a government enterprise which is designed to kill their business.

Meters Help Parking Lots

Parking meters are enough, said one, observing that since the meters have been put in, his parking lot has been jam-packed. Giving testimony that differed from that of Jones, one of the parking lot men said he had counted a dozen vacant parking spaces on King St. on his way to City Hall.

"It's because of that hour limit," he said. "They're coming in and jamming my parking lot instead of using the meters."

Travelling League Won By Pla-Mor Wks. Early

(from page 1)

a healthy thing for bowling that the gripes be aired, especially before next month's election of officers in the Oahu Women's Bowling Association.

Mrs. Stagbar called to express strong disapproval of the story and she cancelled an appointment she had made with a RECORD reporter to go further into the local bowling picture.

Hit Travelling League

Those who approved felt, however, that the RECORD's story put too little emphasis on the disparity between the Pla-Mor team and others in the travelling league.

"The Pla-Mor is admittedly the best team in these Hawaiian Islands," said one interested reader, "and in the travelling league, it's bowling against girls who are just fair bowlers."

Proof of that truth, bowlers say, lies in the fact that Pla-Mor clinched the championship of the travelling league three weeks before the schedule was finished.

It also exists, they repeat, in the fact that the Pla-Mor team competes in the 775 League and is forced to give handicaps to all other teams, many of whom are above the average of the travelling league.

Admitting that Mrs. Stagbar has done a great deal to build women's bowling here, one bowler is inclined to draw the line between amateur and professional building and interest.

"You've got to remember," said the bowler, "that's her business. When she builds up bowling, she's building her own bank account."

Hawaiian Pine Says Lanai Property Tax Too High; Crozier Says Not Enough

(from page 1)

big land holders and placed on the small home owners.

Hawaiian Pineapple Co. owns about 90,000 acres on Lanai, with improvements. Of the total area, 16,000 acres are A-1 pineapple land, 47,000 acres are pasture land and 26,000 acres are classified as waste land.

Factor of Productivity

Willie Crozier, who has consistently criticized the inequality of taxation of the big and the small property owners, says that even if Hawaiian Pine were taxed only on the 16,000 acres of cultivated land, it would get by too easily on the present assessment.

"Let us forget the company's improvements, disregard the 26,000 acres of waste land and disregard the 47,000 acres of pasture land," he said. "And we take the 16,000 acres that are growing pineapples and divide that into the total assessed value of $3,971,119. We find the answer is $248.20 per acre."

According to Crozier, instead of Hawaiian Pine appealing the assessment as being too high, it should be assessed 10 times more per acre or $2,482. Can anyone buy an acre for $248 or even $500? he asked.

The reason sugar and pineapple lands are assessed far below their value is the result of the fact that the big land owners run the government, he remarked.

"If one is to value the property on the requirements of Section 5146 Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, he will find that one of the factors to be considered in taxation is productivity," he said.

Low Tax for Big Owners

One acre of land produces 30 tons of pineapples, he explained. One ton of pineapples produces about 30 cases of processed pineapples. Each case sells for better than $2. Thus, 30 tons multiplied by 30 cases and this in turn multiplied by $2 gives $1,800, an acre's production every eighteen months.

At the estimated rate of about $15 tax on every thousand dollars of assessed valuation, Hawaiian Pine would pay—even if the assessed valuation were $2,482—only $38.50 per acre per year on land that produces more than $900 in a 12-month period, Crozier said. But, he added, the tax actually would be less than one-tenth that amount for the pine land for he had intentionally left out the pasture and waste land and improvements, all of which included, bring the total assessment to $3,971,119.

If all the improvements and land were owned by small property owners, Crozier said, the tax would be many times higher. This is the safest observation he could make, he added, because history and facts speak for themselves and everyone who is familiar with the islands agrees with him.

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REMEMBERING JEFFERSON

Democrats throughout this nation are this month paying tribute to Thomas Jefferson in the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinners. Many of the party's leaders are giving speeches which sound hollow and do not even echo the democratic expressions of Jefferson.

Among the "founding fathers" of this nation Jefferson played the greatest role in shaping the nation's democratic tradition. This gentleman of wealth who had faith in the common man when such belief was unpopular and was shared only by a few men in leading positions, led the people's democratic movement against the Federalists in power.

The Democratic societies made headway and in the effort to crush the popular movement, the Federalists plotted the first "Red hunt" in American history.

Jefferson was a man of principle and he had proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that: "All men are created equal, they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. To secure these rights, Governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter it."

Later Jefferson explained that this "was intended to be an expression of the American mind."

Thus, when the Federalists launched the attack on Democratic societies modeled after the Sons of Liberty of the Revolutionary era, Jefferson stood pat and spoke favorably of the French revolution, a movement to free the people from the oppression of the monarchy.

The Democratic societies were attacked as being financed by "Paris gold" and as being part of a vast international secret organization known as the Illuminati. This was similar to the attacks against Communists, and militant progressives who fight for peace and civil rights today.

Jefferson faced the attacks with the firmness of flint and John Adams once informed him: "Your steady defense of democratic principles and your invariable favorable opinion of the French Revolution, laid the foundation of your unbounded popularity."

Jefferson and his supporters weathered the storm of hysteria, of witch hunt, persecution and imprisonment. The Federalists charged the Democratic movements were against order, religion and the American way of life. They passed the Alien Act (like the McCarran Act of today) and then the Sedition Act (like today's Smith Act).

"A little more patience," Jefferson said then, while striving to form the party that would overthrow the rule of the reactionary men of wealth. "We shall see the reign of the witches . . . pass over and the people recovering their true right, restoring the government to its true principles."

He became President. The Alien and Sedition Acts were ruled unconstitutional.

That is the earliest tradition of the Democratic Party. It is being besmirched and trampled upon by a Truman, Bill Boyle or a McGrath, and on the local level by a Kauhane, Chuck Mau or a Kawano.

Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XIV. AMERICAN TROOPS TO OVERTHROW QUEEN

Don't talk about annexation to cabinet ministers Parker and Cornwell, added Thurston, as Parker is a treacherous liar, and Cornwell simply does what Parker tells him to do. Then, according to Colburn, "he went on to say that he could inform us that Mr. Stevens, the American minister, had given this committee the assurance that if we two signed a request to him to land the troops of the **Boston**, he would immediately comply with the request and have them landed to assist in carrying out this work."

Colburn and Peterson said they would have to take the matter under advisement.

As soon as Thurston left, they sent for the other two ministers, Cornwell and Parker, and told them what Thurston had proposed. The best thing the cabinet could think of was to call in six of the most responsible and conservative businessmen to consult with them.

Each one asked the cabinet if the Queen had given up altogether the idea of proclaiming a new constitution. "Yes," answered the ministers. In that case, said the six, the Queen and cabinet should issue a proclamation assuring the community that the matter was at an end. The cabinet asked them to dictate the proclamation, and they did so. It was signed by the Queen, countersigned by the ministers and issued the following morning, Monday the 16th. After saying that Her Majesty's position Saturday was taken under stress of her native subjects, it promised:

"Authority is given for the assurance that any changes desired in the fundamental law of the land will be sought only by methods provided in the constitution itself."

One of the six businessmen to whom the cabinet turned for help was banker S. M. (Sam) Damon. He was considered a man of the highest character, with more conscience for the welfare of the poor man than was usual in those days. It was said: "When the natives get into any financial trouble, Damon is the man they go to to get them out."

"Upright Missionary" Played Two-Faced Politics

The ministers, in reply to someone's question, said that the Queen's Government was ready and able to suppress any revolt. "Mr. S. M. Damon spoke up," according to Colburn, "and said the troops of the **Boston** are going to be landed." Colburn thought nothing of the remark at the moment, but when Mr. Sam Damon emerged as a member of the Provisional Government's Advisory Council two days later, he realized that even an "upright missionary" knew how to play two-faced politics.

That evening, when Parker and Peterson called upon U. S. Minister Stevens and asked him what stand he would take in case of armed uprising against the Hawaiian Government, Stevens replied "that in case the Government called upon him for assistance he did not see how he could assist them as long as C. B. Wilson (father of Mayor John H. Wilson) remained Marshal of the Kingdom," terming Mr. Wilson a scoundrel. ("Pure fiction," said Stevens later.)

From Peterson's home, Thurston had gone to carry out step No. 3 of the conspiracy. The Committee of Safety, meeting at William R. Castle's home, decided to call a mass meeting at the Rifles' Armory, Punchbowl and Beretania Streets. The meeting was set for two o'clock the next day, Monday.

Then Thurston and William O. Smith called upon American Minister Stevens. According to the official version, Stevens told them that United States forces, if landed, "would not take sides with either party, but would protect Americans." There were five American citizens, be it noted, on the revolutionary committee.

(To Be Continued)

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

AN OPINION OF TAFT AND IKE

With a large part of the population thinking that either Taft or Eisenhower will be our next President, it pays to get an evaluation of these men from as many sources as possible.

You know my reactions to both. However, I'd like for you to see how they shape up according to other Negroes who, by conditioning, are forced to be especially alert to racism and reaction.

I am therefore, turning this space over to a syndicated column appearing recently in the Mainland Negro press called "Between the Lines," written by Dean Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Richmond, also one of the nation's outstanding religious leaders.

MR. DAVIS

Entitled "The Republicans' Wretched Choice," here it is:

"The Bob Taft campaign is fast becoming a flat-tire affair. What promised once to be a runaway may conceivably become in reality a crawl-away. The dismal showing of Taft must be disconcerting to his admirers and gratifying to such of his non-admirers as the writer of this column.

"Our fondness for Mr. Taft is phenomenal for its non-existence. The name Taft is anathema to this column whose writer remembers the futile and abortive attempt of President William Howard Taft to break the Solid South by throwing sops to the anti-Negro elements of the south. The father failed ingloriously and cast serious doubts upon the integrity of his son, Robert P., who now aspires to the presidency.

"One-term Presidents are ordinarily weak men. The man who gets to the presidency and cannot repeat himself lacks something and lacks it badly.

Taft Lacks Social Breadth And Social Vision

"The current Taft is a reactionary. He contrived with others, to break labor's back and to curtail the advantages it has won through sweat and tears and blood. That labor's power has been at times abused cannot be denied, but this is no reason for destroying labor. What residue of power is not at times abused? The great danger in opening the White House to Taft is this self-same reactionism that characterized Hoover's presidency and threatened to consign this nation to the throes of a terrible revolution.

"One of this country's greatest fortunes was the defeat of Hoover and placing in the White House a Franklin Delano Roosevelt who had social vision. Although Roosevelt has been gathered to his fathers, his social vision remains.

"Taft would make this country the poorest of all poor Presidents in that he lacks social breadth and social vision. His elevation to the presidency would be a major calamity. One of the heartening things about the current political situation is the predisposition of the country to reject Robert Taft, which is easily one of the healthiest signs in the body politic of the nation.

Gen. Eisenhower Does Not Ring True

"As a candidate for the presidency Taft is impossible. That the country senses this stubborn fact is fortunate. The choice of Taft for President would be a wretched choice for this nation.

"We seriously doubt that Gen. Eisenhower will be a greater presidential asset. He lacks moral courage and is running with the Dixiecrats. The very fact that Eisenhower is so strong in Dixie makes dubious his bid for the presidency. He does not ring true.

"On general principles we know that if the Dixiecrats favor a candidate that candidate is at heart anti-Negro. And by this process of deduction we know that Eisenhower is not the man for the presidency. It were better, like little Harry Truman, to campaign on high grounds, even though he loses, than to campaign on questionable grounds and win.

"The old line Negro Republicans of whom there are not a few, must face the fact that supporting Eisenhower is supporting a segregationist. We must not condemn particular men for segregation, but we must condemn them for not taking the democratic Christian stand on the issue.

Times Call for a Great Man

"This column does not condemn any candidate for his prejudices for all men have them; but we bitterly condemn prejudiced men as moral leaders of our great nation.

"The question of racism must be settled and real soon, if moral chaos is not to be the fate of this country and world. Even moneyed America cannot much longer postpone the inevitable decision, whether to cling to its prejudiced traditions

(more on page 3)