

## Prison Teacher To Sue T. H.

### Burns Received Money, Broke Up Shinto But Didn't Make Informers, He Says



MR. BURNS

John A. Burns revealed in two sessions of the hearing on the Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission property that he had a paramount individual responsibility in the following wartime activities relating to Japanese aliens and Americans of Japanese ancestry:

- The formation of a "Police Contact Group" of AJA citizens for purposes of disseminating information through the Japanese community.
- The receiving of "donations" in the form of money from countless Japanese individuals and groups to be given various patriotic causes. Mr. Burns testified that these "donations" ran into extremely large sums, one from the Oahu Pig Raisers' Association alone being in the \$200,000 range.
- The dissolution of the Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission and other

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### Faced Death for Nothing; Stalled On Promise of Job

"You've been stabbed! You're dying by the minute, woman!"

Those words, in the agitated voice of Deputy Warden William P. Mottz were the first notification Mrs. Edith Kiakahi De Matta, volunteer prison teacher, had that she had been seriously wounded by her student, inmate Philomeno Alcisoba. Her next reaction was to put her hands to her abdomen, where she was suddenly conscious of wetness.

"I brought my hands up and they were purple with blood," she says. "My liver was lying outside and I picked it up and put it back in."

That was on an evening in early July, 1950, when the unbalanced inmate cut Mrs. De Matta almost in half with a sharpened scissors blade and came within a hair's breadth of ending her life.

#### Volunteered Two Years

Alcisoba's scissor blade, besides almost leaving Mrs. De Matta's 12 children motherless, did terminate her two years of volunteer service as a teacher at Oahu Prison.

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SUSAN MARSHALL, dancer in a downtown restaurant, wouldn't have got her child in a Waikiki nursery, the proprietress says, if the proprietress had "known what business she was in." Miss Marshall has complained to the Board of Health about the care her child received.

### JACL Hits Back At Wartime Stoolpigeon Charges In FBI Pickup of Japanese

Officials of the Japanese American Citizens League in Southern California late last month branded as a "destroy JACL" campaign the charges of a Los Angeles Japanese newspaper editor that JACL officials collaborated with Federal authorities to imprison innocent Issei day after day shortly after Pearl Harbor.

"Although the charges are false," the JACL statement said, "the campaign by Publisher-Editor Sei Fujii of the California Daily News (Kashu Mainichi) has utilized "every means to discredit the JACL."

#### Other Papers Silent

"Issei and Nisei relationships are becoming strained in this community since no Japanese vernacular newspaper has taken up the cudgels to defend the JACL or to oppose the intent of the Kashu Mainichi to split the Issei and

Nisei," the statement by the Pacific Southwest JACL regional office said.

Larry Tajiri, editor of the JACL's official newspaper, the Pacific Citizen, pointed to the seriousness of the situation brought about by Fujii because, he commented, while untrue, the question of informing "the FBI stirs the 'embers of bitterness' among the Japanese.

"Mr. Fujii's line of attack is cunning and calculated, designed to destroy the working cooperation of Issei and Nisei which has been responsible for the great gains made under the legislative program of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee," Tajiri wrote.

"Sei Fujii's charge is not a new one. It originally was made at the time of the mass evacuation

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### Hart, City Hall, Are Puzzled By Job Offer From Tucson, Arizona

Llewellyn "Sonny" Hart, head of the C-C division of refuse disposal, has received a feeler on whether or not he will accept a position as head of the public works department of Tucson.

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### Mother Cites Waikiki Nursery To Board Of Health; Boss Scorns Dancer's Child

By STAFF WRITER

"It's bad for working people if they can't leave their children some place and know they're going to be taken care of."

That's the reason Susan Marshall, dancer in a downtown restaurant, has filed a complaint against a Waikiki nursery with the Territorial Department of Health. Officials of the department say their investigation of the complaint is not yet complete.

Miss Marshall (the dancer's professional name) says she left her three-month-old son at the nursery for a week and at the end of that time removed him when she found him dirty and suffering from diarrhea so that she took him shortly thereafter to the Children's Hospital for treatment. After a week in the hospital Miss Marshall says, she took him out for a few days but was advised to return him

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### Maui Hospital Has New 'Warford Case'

"Another Warford Case" is the term Henry Epstein, United Public Workers of America regional director, gives what he just uncovered on Minoru Shigeoka, recently appointed business manager at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital. To get the job, Shigeoka swore in an affidavit that he had been office manager of the Hilo Memorial hospital for ten years, from March 1, 1942 till July 31, 1952.

But Epstein has affidavits from the offices of the Hawaii civil service commission showing Shigeoka came to the Hilo hospital as a clerk, was later promoted several times, and did not become office manager until January 1, 1946.

The information has been forwarded to the Maui civil service commission and to the 6th Democratic precinct club on Maui which had asked an investigation to find out why no one from Maui could qualify for the job.

### Land Use Key To Strengthening Islands Economy; Richards Nixes Homesteading

More than two years after the outbreak of the Korean war which gave a temporary lift to the critical and depressed economy of the Territory, local banks and trusts, big business and a few local government and private specialists last week indicated that they would do something to improve basic economic conditions in the islands.

The formation last week of the Hawaii Development Foundation, according to Bank of Hawaii President E. W. Carden, is the "next logical step" in making practical application of researches and studies carried on by the bank

and other institutions to improve local economic conditions.

#### "In the Final Analysis"

While there are possibilities of developing a few dozen props to bolster the economy of Hawaii, which now gets 46 per cent of its incoming dollars from Federal, military and other spending, "Land utilization is about all we have here in the final analysis," Mr. Carden said.

"Land is what we have in quantity," he said, "and those who say we don't have it are ill informed."

Atherton Richards, member of the board of directors of the

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### Dancing Goddess Has Last Gibes for Dr. Kondo In Farewell Appearance Here

With a few last gibes for Dr. Kikujiro Kondo, Mrs. Sayo Kitamura, the "dancing goddess" from Yamaguchi-ken, Japan, held her second and last public meeting last Saturday night during her four months' visit to the Territory. She will leave in October to go home, but she may come back. Numbers of converts have already sought her return, the middle-aged woman told an audience of about 550 in the McKinley High School auditorium.

As at her first meeting, shortly after her arrival here, no admission was charged and no collection was made, though publications of Mrs. Kitamura and her followers were hawked through the audience, the most

(more on page 7)



MRS. KITAMURA

## Japan: Surgery To Help Marriage

From Korea, where U. S. aircraft is dropping jellied gasoline on people and their homes, horrible stories of burned people—many dead, many with raw flesh, unable to sit or sleep, many with crusted skin that cracks and craves bleeding, all of these human beings from babies to the elders, disfigured terribly—have been coming out.

THE U. S. PRESS has practically ignored the cruelty and suffering, but has played up the heroism of airmen and the destruction to man and property by them in the far-away land.

A few hundred miles to the south, in Japan, a campaign is underway to raise \$55,000 in personal solicitation on the streets in Tokyo to help A-bomb-scarred girls at Hiroshima and Nagasaki undergo facial surgery so that their chances for marriage may be increased. This is a small amount, only enough to help a few, and it contrasts with \$3,500,000, which is the cost of a B-29. The fund drive is sponsored by a group of Japanese literary and movie women.

In Hiroshima alone there are 303,000 maimed and crippled survivors of the atomic explosion. The dead from the first atomic bombing numbered 120,000. At Nagasaki, 40,000 were killed by the second atomic bomb dropped on Japan.

Is the U. S. administration interested in outlawing the atomic bomb or is it bending its efforts toward increasing the explosive's effectiveness?

## Guinea Pigs But No Help In Healing

Seven years after the dropping of the first atomic bomb, the 300,000 survivors gathered this year at Hiroshima to mark the anniversary of the fearful day. Reuters, a British news agency, reported August 7, that the survivors:

"... LEVELLED protests against the U. S. for treating them as guinea pigs instead of trying to heal them. Civic leaders of Hiroshima and Nagasaki complained bitterly that the U. S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission here is giving thousands of dollars for casualty research but little or nothing for actual treatment. . . (Nippon Times) editor Kiyaki Murata charged that the Allied Occupation of Japan had pursued a policy to minimize information concerning the horrors of atomic bombing . . ."

"In Tokyo today people were paying premium prices for hitherto unpublished pictures of bombed-out Hiroshima . . . previously banned . . . by Allied occupation censors on the grounds that they create anti-occupation sentiment."

## Writing Nonsense About Hirohito

U. S. news agencies like UP were playing up the eating habits of Emperor Hirohito, saying that he is fond of the "simplest food on the Japanese menu—pumpkins and sweet potatoes." The UP item of Sept. 8, Tokyo dateline, said this is "interesting" because thousands of Japanese would not look at pumpkins and potatoes because they had to eat so much of them during wartime.

THE ARTICLE did not say that tens of thousands are still forced to eat them because of poverty, and Hirohito, who generally feasts, eats them like a U. S. millionaire eating hot dogs for a change.

But even Hirohito's pumpkins are

# Hi-lights of the News



HER GOAL: 150 YEARS OF LIFE—Russian woman biologist Olga Lepe-shinskaya, who says she has discovered secret for prolonging life span to 150 years, is pictured in her Moscow laboratory. (Federated Pictures)

cooked differently. The UP story, which tried to show the war criminal of the Pacific war with having a plebian taste, also said Hirohito had two or three food tasters before the war, but today this task is done by one of his four imperial physicians. Hirohito's pumpkins and potatoes are well-seasoned.

THE EMPEROR stomachs two Western style meals a day, and only one Japanese meal, according to UP. "For breakfast he invariably has oatmeal, toast, tea and fruits in season. This is at 8 a. m. He lunches between noon and 1:30 p. m. His lunch is usually foreign style and includes leafsteaks or chicken or some other meat. Dinner is usually Japanese."

## Deposed King Fled With People's Money

In a small steel safe in a cotton mill in Kafr El Dawar, Egypt, authorities two weeks ago found \$2,870,000 of former King Farouk's stock certificates of shares bought in foreign firms. Farouk has also \$57,400,000 deposited in Swiss banks in his own and in other names.

THE KING fled Egypt on his yacht not so long ago. This investing in foreign banks and firms, and shipping money out of the country, were practices also of Chiang Kai-shek and his top Nationalist leaders of China, including his in-laws, T. V. Soong and Dr. H. H. Kung. They showed they had no confidence in their country's economy, or felt their fortunes squeezed from the people might be taken away some day.

## Try To Shift Focus From Tax Scandals

More scandals forced Attorney General James P. McGranery to shift top officials of the Justice Department.

AND FOLLOWING the pattern set by the department to shift the focus elsewhere whenever graft and corruption in the Truman administration becomes too

glaring, McGranery announced last week that his department was speeding up prosecution of so-called subversives.

On the Mainland the Justice Department brought indictments against 18 more individuals under the Smith Act and the FBI had its turn at making "dramatic" arrests.

The attorney general said the internal security division, not the investigation of graft and corruption, will be expanded. To its staff he immediately added Roy M. Cohn, a young attorney who assisted in the New York prosecution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, only Americans ever to be sentenced to death in an espionage conviction.

THE EXPANDED internal security division will speed up "evaluation" of material gathered by the FBI, whose despicable status is exposed in the present row in the Los Angeles Japanese American community where the recalling of stories of alleged "FBI informants" and informing of 10 years ago quickly stirred up bitterness and anger that split the community.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover recently announced that membership in the Communist Party has shrunk to 24,000, but the anti-red activities of the FBI still represent a major portion of its budget.

## T-H Act: For GOPs A "Bill of Rights"

The funny men in the Republican Party have come out with a miniature comic book now being distributed in cities and towns, declaring that the hated Taft-Hartley Act is a "bill of rights" for labor.

IN MANY communities with a high percentage of workers, the product of the Republican National Committee is expected to put the GOP in a bad situation. The comic portrayal of the man who works for a living uses the old motheaten argument "for Taft-Hartley" and portrays labor leaders as ruthless exploiters of mankind who declare: "To hell with the public welfare!"

Halfway through the comic book, the Republican funny men drop the comic strip

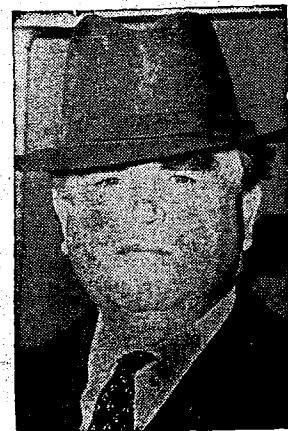
and spill bosses' doubletalk and lies. It says the T-H Act "spells freedom for the individual workers" and was just the thing the whole starved country was waiting for until the Republicans came along and passed it.

## Lewis: Calls for Labor Unity

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers Union leader, this week called for a labor unity conference and proposed that the nation's laborers have one union.

HIS STATEMENT brought quick response from unionists. From the West Coast, Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards sent a wire to Lewis immediately, saying: "The time is now. Let us know if there is anything we can do further to support your plea on which the rank and file of all unions want action."

In New York at the 71st AFL convention Sept. 15, President William Green in his keynote address, read to the dele-



MR. LEWIS

gates excerpts from the UMW Labor Day statement without telling them in advance the source. The mineworkers' statement said the labor movement is not "an effective challenger" to reaction because it "split asunder." While labor leaders "babble and prate and prattle," the UMW statement said, "the men and women of the ranks of labor cry out for unity."

After reading the statement to the delegates, many of whom were under the impression Green was voicing his own views, Green demanded: "Who do you think wrote that?" A few delegates in the front of the hall guessed correctly.

"THE GREAT DISRUPTER, John L. Lewis, wrote that," Green said. He agreed that "unity is essential" and recalled how "we appealed to the author of that statement for unity. Now it seems that experience has taught him a valuable lesson."

President Green pledged a continuing fight to repeal the "unAmerican" Taft-Hartley Act and some delegates recalled that only a few years ago Green sort of went along with the Taft-Hartley Act in the atmosphere of hysteria, and Lewis, who at the convention in San Francisco, pulled his union out of the AFL, had called AFL leaders "asses" for their weak-kneed position of knuckling under to anti-labor laws.

# U. S. Steel Magnate Threatens Strike Curbs; Talks of Law To Break Unions

CHICAGO (FP)—The 1952 steel strike is over, but it echoed Sept. 10 in a speech delivered here by President Benjamin F. Fairless of the U. S. Steel Corporation. Fairless threatened new steps to curb national strikes.

Speaking before a convention of civil engineers after accepting the John Fritz medal award, Fairless praised the "disciplined mind" of the engineer and said industry faced its "most important item of unfinished business" in the field of labor relations.

**By Government Action**  
The steel industry takes pride in having increased its capacity by about two and a half million tons each year since the end of World War II, but during the same period strikes have lost about seven million tons a year, Fairless said.

He demanded a "better way to settle our labor disputes." While he spoke against government interference and particularly against government ownership, he indicated several times that he sought new forms of government action.

The head of the greatest steel corporation in the country said

he opposed a suggestion he had heard, "that the right to strike be abolished completely in periods of national emergency." He said he also opposed suggestions for compulsory government arbitration because that would lead to nationalization.

**To Hit Labor Monopoly**  
Implying dissatisfaction with the restrictions already on the books in the Taft-Hartley law, Fairless said:

"I believe that the government must fix the rules under which the collective bargaining process is to operate—rules that are fair to both sides and that are enforced firmly and without favor. I also believe that some future Congress must face up to the question of labor monopoly just as past Congresses have clamped down on industrial monopoly."

Fairless said this fall, in an effort to improve labor relations immediately, he and President Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers (CIO) have agreed "on a series of trips to the various plants of U. S. Steel. We plan to sit down at the dinner table with the representatives of the union and of the plant management, and talk things over."

## MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Patronage in the Democratic Party on Maui is practically a laughing matter and the party officials would do just as well by not going through the motions of recommending candidates for appointive offices to Governor Oren E. Long. Democratic officials here are just about fed up with past and present practices of the governor listening to one or two individuals and ignoring the wishes of the majority of Maui Democrats in making his selections.

★ ★  
**GOV. LONG** would not have been appointed governor if he were not a registered Democrat. But the Democratic Party here, at least on Maui, means practically nothing to him, judging from his attitude.

His latest insult to Maui Democrats came in the form of the re-appointment of Frank Munoz to the police commission. When Maui Democrats made their recommendations for appointive offices in June of this year, the Democratic precincts proposed names for Territorial commissions to the party's central committee. The latter body in turn sent the names to the Territorial central committee after passing on them.

★ ★  
**LAST WEEK** the governor re-appointed Munoz, whose name was not proposed to him through the patronage channel. The governor ignored completely names which were brought before him in accordance with accepted organizational procedure.

★ ★  
**MAUI DEMOCRATIC** central committee members are going to protest the governor's action through John A. Burns, Territorial central committee chairman. This independent action of the governor is reported to have shaken the confidence of rank and file Democrats in the precincts in the party's leaders and brought disgust rather than encouragement in so far as party politics is concerned. With election a few weeks away, the governor is generally said to have pulled a bad boner—one too many.

★ ★  
**WHEN** Governor Long visited Maui Sept. 6, he had a guest with him from the Interior Department. Willie Crozier asked the governor if he were going to the Democratic central committee meeting. Long said "no." Crozier, according to a witness, gave the governor a piece of his mind and told Mr. Silverman from the Interior Department that he was getting a dose of Hawaiian hospitality, a custom where important people of Hawaii always grab VIPs from Washington and keep them away from the rank and file citizens of the Territory. Mr. Silverman said to Crozier: "I am beginning to believe you are correct."

★ ★  
**FRANK ALAMEDA**, Territorial tax assessor and collector for Maui, won't fire August Pombo even if County Chairman Eddie Tam begged him to do so on his knees. Pombo a civil service employe, who some say should not sound off politically, chopped Tam down with a tongue lashing over political matters last week.

Alameda told Crozier: "I have nothing to do with my employes after working hours."

★ ★  
**REPUBLICANS** are sour over the candidacies of the Kage brothers. Reliable report says that GOP candidates have told Supervisor Francis Kage, who is running for re-election, that it looks like the Kage brothers are trying to monopolize the GOP county

## IT'S AN OLD ANTI-LABOR LINE

Maritime unions set up offices in Honolulu and began organizing on the waterfront in August, 1935. On September 14, the Industrial Association of Hawaii was formed, "dedicated to the eradication of communism and radicalism in the Territory."

"This association," stated its first press release, "will provide common ground upon which all interested merchants and citizens may cooperate with Federal, Territorial and city and county officials in defending our commonwealth against any and all radical or communistic movements in violation of our laws and subversive to good government or that may lead to oppression of our peaceful community."

Editor Riley Allen of the Star-Bulletin, however, went to the real purpose of the I. A. H. in an editorial the following day:

"Honolulu's determination to keep this an 'open port' is evidenced by the formulation of the Industrial Association of Hawaii... Its purpose is to maintain freedom of trade and travel between Hawaii and other Pacific ports." In other words, to keep Honolulu longshoremen from forming a union.

The I. A. H. went in for industrial spying and sent its records off to Manila to keep them from being subpoenaed by an NLRB trial examiner in April, 1937. Even without the records, enough of its activity was brought to light to discredit the Association, which died a rapid death.

Its president at the time, ex-Governor Lawrence M. Judd, now president of the anti-labor IMUA, told the NLRB examiner that he observed the Wagner Act just as he did the Desha bathing suit law. (The Desha law was one of the Territory's big jokes at that time.)

Other incorporators of the I. A. H. besides Judd were James Tice Phillips, Frank C. Atherton, Lester McCoy, George P. Rea, William H. McNerny, G. W. Schuman, Ralph E. Woolley, Harold G. Dillingham, Stanley C. Kennedy, John K. Clarke, George H. Brown and Alva E. Steadman.



MR. JUDD  
From IAH to IMUA

# Campos Tells HHC 100-Acre Grant Had O. K. of Ainoa, Field and Parker Ranch

Herbert Campos got the nearest thing he has ever had to a hearing before the Hawaiian Homes Commission September 8, to explain why he occupied, fenced and improved 100 acres of Waimea, Hawaii, ranch land without legal authority. It consisted of a few pointed questions directed mostly to Daniel Ainoa, HHC executive secretary, and the questions were answered in the affirmative.

But the questions and answers did not alter the commission's last action, taken some months ago, ordering Campos to evacuate the tract, though some commissioners were obviously swayed by Campos' appeal.

"Dan Ainoa knows he sent me out there. Isn't that right, Dan?" Campos began.

"That's right," Ainoa answered.

"Also, Harry Field approved of it and Mrs. Harriet Magoon knew about it."

Commissioner Norman McGuire had been out to Waimea, Campos said, and told him to go ahead with his work. McGuire put in that he hadn't known the circumstances of occupancy then.

**Ohai Opens Question**

The matter was opened when Reuben Ohai, new commissioner from Kauai, asked an explanation of Campos' situation and Chairman S. W. King explained briefly that Campos had occupied by nothing more official than "word of mouth" authority. Campos appeared to be attempting to prove that he had thought that he had verbal authority from most commissioners.

"You can't just throw a man off," Campos said at one point. "They knew my plans. They sent me out there. I wouldn't leave my home and go out there bag and baggage and spend \$26,000 in a year unless I had authority."

Campos said he thought any official hearing of his case should include Victor Houston, HHC chairman at that time, and Harry Field, then a commissioner.

"I asked for a hearing before," said Campos.

"I never heard anything about a hearing," Mr. McGuire stated. Chairman King, explaining the

commission's side for Mr. Ohai, said that when the HHC discovered Campos "illegally" occupying the land, it endeavored to give him and his wife justice by entering the name of Mrs. Campos (who is Hawaiian) in the Waimea drawings for ranch homesteads on Kamehameha Day. King said it is his opinion that the Camposes forfeited any legal authority their occupancy may have given them by entering the drawings, in which they were subsequently unsuccessful.

If and when any homesteader chooses the tract Campos now occupies, King said, Campos will have no alternative but to get off.

Going into the background of his possession again, Campos explained that a regular homestead application had been filed, saying: "Dan told me afterward to file a regular application. Parker Ranch had told Dan I could move up there."

No one disputed that statement, though King pointed out that after the Parker Ranch lease expired, the land reverted first to the Territorial land office rather than to the commission.

Campos then told how he and a representative of the land office and Ainoa had all conferred together upon what would be a fair rent. They had agreed upon a figure of \$69 per month, Campos said, adding: "I never paid my rent because nobody ever sent me a bill."

Commissioner Ohai, who brought up the whole business, ended it with: "I feel sorry for Mr. Campos. I feel sorry for Mr. Ainoa, too."

During the session, no one asked Campos when he intends to carry out the commission's earlier order to evacuate, though King said he had claimed earlier the same day that the 100 acres are "overstocked" at present. Campos said he intends to take his case to the legislature.

About 6 per cent of non-white workers were unemployed in the first quarter of 1952, twice the percentage of jobseekers among whites.

## Still No Director For Civil Service Chosen By Comm.

More than 90 days after its appointment on June 19, the special committee to examine applicants for the position of C-C civil service personnel, director still had not, this week, produced an eligibility list, though it had reduced the original list of applicants from 27 to 13.

Still left to complete by the 13 was an oral part of the examination and a final evaluation of the applicants by the committee. Two personnel technicians were paid \$150 each to make the examination given, though some reports have it that a suitable examination could have been purchased from the Mainland at a total cost of \$100.

This week, the civil service commission proposed to indicate its dissatisfaction with the special committee's delay by asking for a progress report on the examination. Informally, commissioners expressed the belief that the delay may already have illegalized any eligibility list the committee forms.

One of the first labor trials occurred in Philadelphia in 1805, when eight shoe workers were convicted and fined \$8 apiece on charges of forming "a combination and conspiracy to raise wages."

## Settlement In Sugar Negotiations Must Be For All Cos., Hall Says

There'll be no settlement for any plantation unless there's settlement for all, Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, told sugar company negotiators at yesterday afternoon's session.

"We want no more Olaas," Hall said referring to the 1948 lock-out of the workers by the company.

With both the company and the union making concessions, a number of elements of disagreement had been eliminated by bargaining. Eleven cents increase had been agreed upon as the general wage scale. But for four plantations which claim distress, the talks had reached a temporary standstill.

Industry spokesman Howard C. Babbitt made an offer in behalf of the four plantations which, a union spokesman said, would bring the wage level five cents below the current wage scale for the industry instead of 2½ cents below as it is now in the existing contract—if the price of sugar in New York remained the same.

As the RECORD went to press, the union had flatly rejected the proposal and the employers had asked for a recess until last night.

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ticker. Kazuo Kage is running for county chairman and talk goes that Francis told off his older brother for entering the race. Political dopsters say that Kazuo may pull out of the race.

## My Thoughts:

# For Which I Stand Indicted

LIV.

## I Saw a New Generation At Work In China

Two weeks ago I wrote that the Chinese people wanted to do away with the semi-feudal, semi-colonial conditions of their country back in 1946. And I inadvertently wrote that "We should bring about reforms."

When I reread my column, I thought how careless I had been for the sentence should have read: "We should help bring about reforms," or "support reforms." That's the most we can do.

Then I began thinking that this could not merely have been carelessness. So many of us who have been brought up with the idea of Western superiority think in terms of the West doing this and that for Asians or people of other economically backward areas. And while we should know better or feel that we do, we are, often, surprised to discover that we harbor thoughts which we had consciously tried to get rid of.

We cannot bring basic changes in the economy and social conditions in foreign countries. This, the people there will bring about, and we can only support them—and no more. By the same token, people or powers from the outside cannot keep changes from taking place in a country indefinitely, for the very act of resisting such a change for the better would intensify the struggle to bring improvements.



Koji Ariyoshi

## A Chinese Orderly Wouldn't Be Pushed Around

Today in the colonial, semi-colonial and economically less developed areas, we find people with a new consciousness for human decency, self-respect and independence, and they cannot be pushed around. I saw this in a glaring example and I was encouraged by it.

Toward the end of March 1946, we prepared to close our U. S. Army Observer Section in Yen-an. Col. Ivan D. Yeaton, the commanding officer, was holding his last inspection. I had already been separated from the army and was a cultural and information officer of the State Department.

I saw the officers making a last-minute check-up of caves, latrines and shower room. The shower room was still not cleaned so an officer became annoyed. He rushed to a teen-age Chinese orderly who was sweeping up leaves on the ground. He told the orderly in English, to clean up the shower room right away. The orderly said in Chinese he would not.

"Yes you will! Now none of that sassy comeback!" the lieutenant scolded in English. He grabbed the unwilling orderly by the back of the collar and tried to pull him to the shower room.

## "Don't You Have Discipline Around Here?"

While they were struggling, a Chinese liaison officer came to ask what was the matter. The officer said the orderly would not obey him. The orderly said the shower room was not his detail. The orderly who was responsible for cleaning the shower room was still cleaning a latrine.

"He says it's not his responsibility," the liaison officer explained.

"Well, make him clean it! We got inspection coming up in a few minutes! Don't you have discipline around here?" the lieutenant shouted.

The liaison officer tried to persuade the orderly, who still said "No."

He then explained to the lieutenant that the orderly was within his rights. However, he added, in the next criticism meeting this matter would be discussed.

"Oh, God!" the lieutenant said, and rushed to clean the shower room himself.

## A Generation With New Opportunities

The orderlies were called chiao tai yuan or man who looked after guests. We had never been permitted to call them "boy," as orderlies were called in Nationalist China. These orderlies were sons of poor peasants and many were orphans who had attached themselves to the army in their early teens. Each one of them proudly carried a pencil and a notebook in his pocket. They had study hours, which included current events discussions. They had meetings frequently and I used to see youngsters chattering their evening sessions in orderly manner in their courtyard.

My first chiao tai yuan studied English in spare time. He had a Chinese primary education through the army. When Chin Han, which was his name, left us, he became a clerk at the border region government.

A Japanese prisoner once told me: "These peasant children will be good leaders. Until the Eighth Route Army came, they did not have opportunities. They are pure and unspoiled. The first words they learn are, for example, 'New Democracy,' 'land reform,' 'interest reduction,' and so on. They become class-conscious very early. They are the most loyal to Mao Tse-tung's New Democracy. The Communist army is their parent and family."

## Youths From Cities Go To the Countryside

I met youths with an entirely different background when I travelled on a UNRRA truck from Peking to Kalgan. At the Great Wall I saw Nationalist guards and gendarmes closely examining all the youths, who were generally clad in rags or faded old clothes and soiled like young farmhands. The guards with

bayonets stopped wagons and ordered one or two youngsters riding on them to get down. They felt the hands of the boys and girls and if their hands were soft, they were taken down the line to headquarters. Everyone knew that unlucky ones who were caught ended up in one of Chiang Kai-shek's concentration camps.

Middle or high school students in China then came from middle-class or rich families, and since servants looked after them and they did not work, their hands were soft and without callouses. Middle-class hands, a gendarme told us, are not easy to disguise, although in general appearance a young student might cleverly camouflage himself with old clothing bought or borrowed from a laborer or peasant family.

## Students Were Like Foreigners Among Peasants

The city-bred has difficulties in adjusting himself to the countryside. Lin Ch'in, my interpreter in Yen-an, told me of his experiences after he fled Peking under Japanese occupation. He entered Lian Ho University in the guerrilla area and studied with about a thousand students. He said students had to borrow wash basins from peasants. Many peasants knew very little about sanitation, he said, and they spoke a different dialect. The students were like foreigners among them.

The students had the additional hardship of being forced to do everything for themselves, whereas in Peking, servants looked after their needs. Also, food was of an inferior quality in guerrilla areas.

"My real test came when I was put in contact with peasants. My prejudice gradually disappeared. I learned their problems and their habits and later on, I enjoyed living with them," he said. And becoming familiar with their ways, he was in a position to teach them reading and writing and discuss current events with them.

## Brothers and Sisters With New Names To Protect Their Family

Lin Ch'in asked me to look up his brothers and sisters who had been scattered by the war. In Kalgan, the gateway to Inner Mongolia, I met his brother, who was an interpreter for UNRRA and U. S. truce team members. His sister was an adviser of women students at the North China Associated University. Lin's brother and sister in turn asked me to look up their youngest sister if I should travel south along the coast in Kiangsu or Anhwei provinces.

A few weeks later I met Lin's youngest sister in Central China. When I told her Lin Ch'in had asked me to see her, she said she did not know of a person named Lin Ch'in. Then I mentioned the names of her sister and brother in Kalgan.

"Tell me how they look," Lin Tse-tung smiled. "By your description I can tell whether they are my brothers and sister."

"But they look just like you," I insisted.

"Then they must have changed their names," she smiled. "Someday we'll all be able to use our real names. Now, we must protect our own families in the cities who will suffer if the Kung-mintang find out we are in the Liberated Areas."

## "We Work for the People"

She said she had not met her brothers and sisters for nearly 10 years. She was extremely proud of her family. Her father had been a public official of the Manchou dynasty.

"But we children are different. We work for the people!" this 23-year-old political officer emphasized.

In the evenings she came by to invite me for short walks in the town of Hwayin. She was now a newspaper reporter. During the war she had carried a flat-bed mimeograph machine on her back. She had moved around with guerrilla units and issued news bulletins to soldiers every five days. She said when the Japanese launched mop-up operations she had to be on the go all the time. When it rained and there was no shelter, she leaned against walls, trees or anything upright and went to sleep with the mimeograph well-covered on her back. If she found rocks, she piled them and stood on them to keep her feet out of the puddles.

She told me of how she had gone into Japanese occupied villages to organize resistance forces by conducting "winter schools" or night schools.

"The peasants helped me to escape many times," she said. "I am short so even if the puppets fired at me, I offered a small target." And she laughed.

## Effective Organizer In Nga Chuang Village

In the next minute she was telling me of her ambition of wanting to continue her studies so that she could help her "people." Personal advancement seemed a consideration she had dropped by the wayside long ago.

Peace, she said, is what the Chinese people yearn for.

In a way she reminded me of Chu Yeh, whom I met in Nga Chuang, a village outside Lin-i, Shantung province. She had a sweet, childish face and wore black cotton slacks and blouse. All she had in her small, one-room mud hut with a dirt floor was a stool, a makeshift table and a plank-board bed laid over with a thin cotton mattress. She too, was from the city, from a middle-class home. She was working with the peasants in the field, effectively helping them organize for greater production and teaching them in spare time to read and write and keep accounts. She too, talked of the "people" and spoke of the future with confidence, of a China, prosperous and independent.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

## T.H. Compensation Fund Is Finished; GOP Is Blamed

Nowhere has the Republican indifference toward government employees been reflected more clearly, said Henry Epstein, regional director of the United Public Workers of America, than its failure to provide sufficiently for the insurance and compensation for job accidents.

The last session of the legislature, preponderantly Republican, by adopting the budget of the 1948 session, left only an appropriation of \$135,000 to cover industrial insurance of Territorial employes during the biennium. That amount is almost exhausted, Epstein says, yet a new appropriation will not go into effect until July 1, 1953.

"I know there are other ways of getting the money, other funds that may be drawn from," Epstein said, "but the situation clearly reflects the GOP frame of mind about the workers."

### Thurston Confirms

Checking with Paul Thurston, Director of the Budget, the RECORD confirmed that the \$135,000 is practically exhausted.

"At the present rate of accidents," said Mr. Thurston, "the total cost will be about \$180,000—about \$50,000 more than the appropriation."

Thurston said that when the appropriation is entirely exhausted, awards for compensation for Territorial workers who have been injured on the job will be drawn from the general fund.

## Precinct Officers Balk At Sending Kageyama's Cards To Membership

Only about 30 Democrats attended a joint meeting of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 22nd and 23rd precinct clubs of the 4th district Tuesday night at Roosevelt High School to hear candidates.

"Mostly," said one who was present, "the crowd was made up of candidates and their families and campaign managers."

One reason may have been that the mimeographed cards to be sent out to notify precinct club members carried the legend at the bottom, "Compliments of Richard M. Kageyama."

Some precinct secretaries, it is reported, refused to send out the cards because of that note alone.

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## Mother Cites Waikiki Nursery To Board Of Health; Boss Scorns Dancer's Child

(from page 1)  
to the hospital where he is at present.

Miss Marshall is also investigating the possibility of suing the nursery to recover money she spent for hospitalization and doctor bills for her son since she took him out of the nursery September 5.

"When I went to see him that day," she says, "I was shocked. He had dirt on his legs and between his toes and his hair was gummy. He had diarrhea even when he slept."

**No Dancers' Children**  
The proprietress of the nursery, confronted with Miss Marshall's charges, chooses to defend herself on a class basis.

"If I had been here," she says, "and I had known what business the girl was in, I wouldn't have accepted the child. We have the children of professional people here."

Without pointing out that dancing is a profession, this reporter asked the proprietress if she thought people in "that business" couldn't be honest.

"I don't think so," the woman answered.

Ordinarily, the proprietress said, the nursery doesn't accept children under one year, but "this girl called the assistant and gave her a sob story and she took the child."

**Blames Assistant**  
At the time, the proprietress

said, she was absent and the assistant was responsible for taking the child and for its care during most of the week it was there. Since then, she added, the assistant has been separated from the establishment.

"Because of this incident?" she was asked.

"She was to leave in a few weeks anyway," said the proprietress, "and since this thing came up, I thought it might as well be at that time."

The proprietress minimizes, but does not deny charges that the child was sick and dirty.

**Oriental Don't Wash Hair?**

As for the gummy hair, she says: "The child was a spitter. It spit up its food even from the first day and when a child is a spitter, it's bound to get a little gummy. I won't wash the hair too much because Oriental families don't like the hair washed."

This reporter has been unable to find any Oriental who ever heard of any aversion to the washing of children's hair.

As for the illness, the proprietress said the child had only a slight temperature, not enough to justify calling a doctor.

Miss Marshall, informed of the proprietress' attitude about her dancing said: "Well, I've got to eat. If I don't work I don't eat and if I stay home the money won't come in. That woman didn't object to taking the money."

## Faced Death for Nothing; Stalled On Promise of Job

(from page 1)  
G.D. In fact, it terminated her outside work entirely.

Because, although she has been promised a job by Territorial officials and although she passed a civil service examination to make her eligible for a position with an SP-4 rating, she didn't get the job and she has never even heard why she didn't get it.

Furthermore, the legislature, after introducing a bill for \$10,000 for her relief, cut the amount to \$3,000. One senator, friendly to her case, advised her to wait until the next session before she introduced such a bill.

"He said there might be more money for the next session," Mrs. De Matta says.

But with one daughter almost ready to enter college and several of her other children in school, Mrs. De Matta needs money now. Her husband is a longshoreman who works steadily, but his wages spread out pretty thin when there are 10 growing children (two others live away from home) to be fed, clothed and schooled.

**Plans Bill To Sue**

Consequently, Mrs. De Matta feels she's had pretty shabby treatment from the Territory and she intends to have another bill prepared for the next session of the legislature. This will be an enabling bill—enabling her to sue the Territory for the injuries she received while assisting at a non-paying, volunteer job.

"I wouldn't do it if I'd got the job I thought I was going to get," says the woman who suffered the most harrowing experience of any of the volunteer prison teachers.

Mrs. De Matta was led to believe she would be a top candidate for the position of "house parent" at the Koolau Boys' Home after she had taken the examination and was called by Thomas Vance, head of the department of institutions.

"Mr. Vance remembered my case," she says, "and he talked very sympathetically with me and sent me to see Mr. Ukauka."

**Ukauka Promised Effort**

Luke Ukauka, in charge of personnel and procurement for the Territory's institutions, interviewed her, Mrs. De Matta says, and told her, "I'll try to get you in."

Since that time, she's heard nothing more, nor have at least two of the other women who passed the examination with high grades.

Once, she says, Mr. Ukauka told her there might be a job open at a lower classification, which paid \$175 per month. Would she take it instead of the SP-4 rating, which paid \$217?

"I said, I would," says Mrs. De Matta, "because I thought maybe the higher opening would come later. But I never heard any more about that job, either."

Mr. Ukauka says now he feels the selection of the "house parent" must have been made by William Among, superintendent of Koolau Boys' Home, and he doesn't recall many details of the case.

A civil service source said Mr. Among's inclinations are against hiring attractive women for such jobs.

Mrs. De Matta, who is an attractive woman, says she used to snort with laughter when guards at Oahu Prison told her Alcisoba regarded her with secret passion.

"What? The mother of a dozen kids!" she would ask, adding: "You know I'm 41."

**Had Premonition**

She never suspected the de-

## "LIKE CAESAR'S WIFE"—McLAUGHLIN

Despite charges of bias and prejudice, Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin held on to his jurisdiction over the current Smith Act case as long as he could, until forced out by an appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Back on January 28, 1947, he transferred the Chinese language school case—testing the constitutionality of the Territorial language school law. Said Judge McLaughlin:

"I shall transfer the case to Judge Metzger . . . to put at rest any lurking suspicion of bias and prejudice.

"For the interest of public confidence in the judiciary, the courts, like Caesar's wife, must be beyond suspicion."

Several of the Smith Act defendants charged that Judge McLaughlin entertained personal bias and prejudice against them. In the language school case, the schools charged merely that the

Judge, as a University of Hawaii regent, was on record for very high English language standards.



JUDGE McLAUGHLIN

## PLANTATION NEWS BRIEFS

Manager Hans L'Orange and Assistant Manager Hans Hansen at Oahu Sugar Co., Waipahu, have been exhausting themselves in trying to catch workers slacking down on their jobs. The workers are producing at a steady and normal pace, and L'Orange is sometimes out in the fields after midnight trying to make truck drivers step on the gas.

**★ ★**  
**LONG AGO** Waipahu workers say, Hansen used to do the dirty work of snooping around, driving up to a spot at night with his car headlights turned off. Hansen, they observe, must be getting a little tired of this type of detective work and L'Orange is pitching in to show Hansen there is nothing wrong with the job.

**★ ★**  
**WHEN L'ORANGE** gruffly pushed Hideo (Major) Okada aside at the factory recently, saying: "Get out of the way!" he was embarrassed before employees to

ranged man would commit the violence he did on her, Mrs. De Matta says, though she had a premonition of danger earlier in the afternoon when he came and stood near her in the classroom.

"Later Mr. Mottz told me he had just informed Alcisoba that he wouldn't be in the class any more because it was for illiterates," she says. "It made him angry and he thought I had asked that he be removed."

**★ ★**  
The next time Alcisoba entered the room, it was to seize her from behind and slash her across the abdomen. Almost immediately he was seized by the other inmates and the guards had to protect him.

"They would have killed that man with his own knife," Mrs. De Matta says.

While she was in the hospital, prison inmates raised a fund for her by selling blood at \$5 per pint. Later, she received a check for \$700 as a result of the campaign.

**★ ★**  
**Still Has Questions**  
"I still don't understand one thing," she says. "The Advertiser said the amount was to be \$1,500. I don't understand why some of the inmates later told me they never got my letter of thanks, either. I wrote it while I was still in the hospital."

Alcisoba, instead of being removed to an institution for the insane, is still in Oahu Prison. Mrs. De Matta says, and again is given the freedom of the yard.

"Yet, do you know," she says, "when they searched his place, after the stabbing, they found several other knives."

whom he wanted to show who was the big gunner at Waipahu. Okada, who is union unit chairman, let L'Orange pass him by and as L'Orange turned around, he told the manager off for about four minutes. First, L'Orange was flabbergasted. Then he became embarrassed.

The next time he saw Okada driving by in his car, L'Orange gave him a big smile.

**★ ★**  
**THE RECENT** fire at the Olaa Sugar Co. lumber yard caused an estimated \$15,000 damage. Insurance is reported to have covered \$4,000 of the loss. The fire engine, which seldom rushes to a fire, got to the spot and its hose burst. Workers say that no camp is safe when fire breaks out if the fire apparatus is in poor condition.

**★ ★**  
**AT PAHALA** plantation a couple of months ago, the volunteer fire crew had so much zing that they grabbed the hose wound around a reel and kept running and as a result, the hose snapped at the base. When the repairs were made and the fire truck returned, three houses had burned down.

A workman told a superintendent: "Sometimes, practice on company time all right, boss. Lose three houses, you poho."

**★ ★**  
**THE GARAGE** department at Olaa is the talk of the plantation. The superintendents have been most unpleasant and abusive with the employes, according to reports. The workers would take just so much and no more. Their militancy developed. Thus, since 1950, superintendents have been changed by management three times. But generally the management places a tough superintendent there. Olaa workers say the removed superintendents are shipped to Kekaha plantation on Kauai.

**★ ★**  
**TOSHIO** (Bull) Shirasaki, unit chairman at Olaa for the sugar workers, is supposed to be, by seniority, a supervisor in his shop, but he never took it. He said he is for the union and he can make his contribution as a rank and filer to bring general improvement of conditions.

**★ ★**  
**SPEAKING** of offers for supervisory positions, "Thunder" Fukuhara was made one at Onomea plantation. His answer to the management was simple, according to his friends: "If you think I am valuable and am doing good work, I'd appreciate it if you put more in my pay envelope."

## Land Use Key To Strengthening Islands Economy; Richards Nixes Homesteading

(from page 1)  
Bishop Estate, which is the biggest land-holding interest in the Territory, said that the "small fellow is to benefit" from the activities of the foundation. He also indicated that the estate itself is working on plans for land utilization.

When asked by a reporter whether the enforcement of Section 73 of the Organic Act which pertains to homesteading of government land would not make land available to farmers—lands which are leased to big ranches and plantations for small rentals—Mr. Richards replied:

"Our problem is to keep on some blinder and not get scattered" in so far as the foundation's activities are concerned.

"This," he added, "is not to indicate we are not interested in homesteading."

The development foundation would not provide capital for any enterprises, according to Mr. Carden. It will be a permanent, non-profit organization and will seek to raise a working fund of \$250,000 to \$300,000 to carry on research, help new enterprises to start, aid in finding land, water and other facilities and assist in arranging for proper financing and management.

With Hawaii's economy placed on a more sound basis through land and other developments, the bank president said that the Territory would be able to attract Mainland capital investment. This he made clear when it was mentioned that during the past year the banks here have pleaded hard times and inserted advertisements in newspapers that money is not available for real estate mortgages. He said financing would take care of itself if the basic economic fabric becomes healthy.

The development foundation is headed by top executives of local financial and banking interests. E. W. Carden is president, and Carl E. Hansen, president of Bishop National Bank

and Cyril F. Damon, president of Bishop Trust Co., Ltd., are vice presidents. Other officers are: Secretary, R. Alexander Anderson, vice president of von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.; and secretary, Henry C. H. Chun-Hoon, general manager and treasurer of Chun-Hoon, Ltd.

On attracting Mainland capital, Mr. Richards said that the operation of Eastman Kodak Co. and the Flintcoke Co. are good examples.

But he added that he is a believer in home ownership. He said he has been playing with the idea of boosting Hawaii's economy along the lines to be pursued by the development foundation.

Mr. Richards will be manager of the foundation. He said his services will be part-time. His role, according to Mr. Carden, will be "idea man."

Thus far, no single enterprise has been selected for development, they said. Mr. Richards mentioned the growing and processing of animal food products. Today the Territory imports \$10,000,000 worth of animal and poultry feed annually.

**Banks Will Lend If . . .**

The foundation would undertake legislative activities and for certain enterprises would seek tax exemption to help get them started. Land utilization would require water development and this too, would involve legislative action.

Mr. Carden said that water utilization on Molokai where tons of water are flowing into the ocean every day was fouled up "politically." He said water development there would make 20,000-30,000 acres there fit for agriculture.

He said the banks would lend money if land is available. The hog raisers, who have been shunted from place to place when their leases ran out, would get loans from banks if they could get a permanent location, he said.

# Gadabout

DAN AIHOA'S hands are not entirely clean of the confusion emanating from the "Poaha case" on Molokai, where a homesteader found she had been charged by the Hawaiian Homes Commission for cement she had never received. The same lady complained when she found the entire amount of her loan had been spent, but her home was only half-finished by a contractor who had fouled up. John C. Thompson, assistant secretary of the HHC, has been roundly blamed for not taking Molokai project men into his confidence and for making false entries on the HHC books against Mrs. Poaha's loan. But we are informed the records will show Charles Meyer, HHC project manager on Molokai, wrote Ainoa more than once informing him of discrepancies that were beginning to crop up between the contractor's accounts and those of the Honolulu office. There is said to be no evidence that Mr. Ainoa ever answered Mr. Meyer's letters, and the supposition is that he passed them on to Mr. Thompson. But he can't very well plead ignorance when the chips are finally down.

**IN THE FOULED-UP** deal of Herbert Campos' 100 acres at Waimea (see story elsewhere in this issue), there are indications Campos had been given understandings that not even all the commissioners knew. When three commissioners first visited the Campos tract in 1951, Dan Ainoa is reported to have told them Parker Ranch had turned the land over to Campos for the remainder of their lease. Actually, it appears now that the land was under control of the Territorial Land Commission and from the questions and answers given at the Hawaiian Homes Commission's last meeting, it appears that Ainoa and some commissioners told Campos to occupy. It would be hard to say where they thought their authority came from.

**AS THE RECORD** reported some weeks ago, at least two commissioners have become so disgusted with such affairs as the Campos case and the Poaha case that they feel the most constructive step to be taken is to ask the resignations of the top administrative HHC officers. Others have indicated they might go along with such a proposal if they could be sure of getting efficient replacements.

**AH HUNG HO**, candidate for the board of supervisors, says one of the things he will plug for, if

elected, is a beach for the 5th district commensurate to the Waikiki and Ala Moana beaches in the 4th. Keeki Lagoon has plenty of Territorial land frontage, says Mr. Ho, which could be made into a beach by the city and county and the many working people in the 5th district have long been waiting for such a development.

**EVEN A KINGPIN** has his bad moments. Last week, the narcotics kingpin of Honolulu, untouched in raids thus far for the past four years, pulled his car in to the curb to park on Bethel St. Almost immediately, the car was surrounded by a number of rough, hostile-looking young men. No lamebrain he, the kingpin gunned his car away from the curb and went on back home. Observers said the incident is related to other recent violent episodes in the midtown area.

**MASAJI MARUMOTO**, attorney, testified last Tuesday before the board of supervisors on the "Shinto Mission Case" that the "Morale Committee" did not engage in informing on other members of the Japanese community. Asked by Supervisor Sam Ichinose if any member might have carried on such activity on his own, Marumoto said: "I do not think so."

Yet, on Sunday, when Dr. Shunzo Sakamaki of the university, was named "American of the Week," the biographical account stated that Sakamaki worked for the FBI for a year before Pearl Harbor and after Dec. 7, was employed in the local office of the FBI. Could Attorney Marumoto have been so poorly informed? After all, his testimony before the board was given under oath and voluntarily at that.

**NICK TEVES**, with the next hearing on the "Shinto Mission Case" scheduled for a Monday afternoon, should be able to function much better than at recent evening hearings. Somehow, it appears Mr. Teves is more talkative and far less effective at the evening sessions and he frequently fails to hear what has transpired so that he indulges in an unnecessary amount of repetition. The next meeting should show an improvement.

**RICHARD KAGEYAMA**, candidate for the board, who was in constant attendance at the first four sessions of the Shinto hearing, has absented himself from the last two since the RECORD's political vignette dealing with him and the charge of perjury against him upon which the grand jury never reported. He was well advised to stay away, what with the term "stoolpigeon" being bandied about.

**KAGEYAMA'S** campaign cards, incidentally, bear the same legend they did last time, "liberal, progressive, independent." There are several thousand union men and women who will certainly take exception to that—since Kageyama starred in the 1950 drama staged by the Congressional un-American Committee to smear many leaders of the ILWU. If a man can do that and get Democratic votes, some union men say, then maybe it's time for labor to do a little more political shopping.

**THE DEGREE** to which Frank Fasi has alienated former supporters by his candidacy against

## U. S. Deports Mexicans For Joining Farm Union

WASHINGTON (FP) — Francis Hernandez Cano, a Mexican agricultural worker imported under the U. S. agreement with Mexico, has complained to Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin and the Mexican embassy here that workers of his group who join the National Farm Labor Union (AFL) mysteriously disappear from California vegetable fields and are presumed to be deported.

Serving as spokesman for 3,200 Mexicans working near Salinas, Calif., Cano was accompanied to the Labor Department and the embassy by NFLU President H. L. Mitchell.

Several leaders of the group who joined the union, Cano said, mysteriously disappeared. When their companions asked about them they were told by labor contractors and company foremen that membership in American unions is forbidden by law and is grounds for deportation.

Cano also charged it is a regular occurrence for any Mexican who complains about poor food or bad working conditions to disappear from camp sometime between midnight and early morning and never be heard from again. His companions assume he has been deported.

The spokesman also listed these complaints: (1) Workers have deducted from their pay about \$3 a week for "twisters," wires which are used to tie carrots, although this practice is prohibited by state law; (2) labor contractors and employers in the Salinas area discriminate against legally imported Mexicans in favor of those who enter the country illegally; (3) workers are forced to pay \$3 a month for a health and accident policy which never pays off; (4) food for which they are charged \$1.75 a day is unfit for human consumption; (5) workers are charged \$5 to \$7 each for blankets furnished them though the agreement with Mexico says they will be furnished free; and (6) once signed on, legally imported workers are used only a few hours a day and after deductions, often receive as little as \$1 a week.

Mayor Wilson—two weeks after he swore undying loyalty to Johnny at a dinner—must be quite surprising to him. Not only has he lost supporters who are Wilson's friends, but he has made violent opponents of most Big Island Democrats, even those transplanted here on Oahu, because they're backers of Judge Metzger for delegate and they're incensed by the power play by which a few manipulators sought to pressure Metzger out of the race. Big Island votes at the convention were what gave Fasi the only position to which he's been elected in the Territory—that of Democratic National Committeeman.

**JACK BURNS'** statement to the RECORD that he hasn't lifted a finger for the customs collector's job caused raised eyebrows and chuckles among politicians who say they know definitely that he called Frank Fasi, Democratic national committeeman, to put in a good word for him with the Washington administration. The request by Burns was urgent, reports say, and Fasi is believed to have dispatched a radiogram.

The Democrat, official newspaper of the Democratic Party, reports that bank embezzlements were up 125 per cent during the past six months. Are bankers feeling the pinch of hard times or are more being caught?

## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



### THE ALADINO GUSMAN-PETER ROSADO FIGHT

The Ichinose-Yempuku combo came up last Tuesday night at the Civic with a main event featuring Aladino Gusman, a fair club fighter, against "Kid Mediocrity," who usually fights under the name of Peter Rosado. This was a mismatch and we never expected the fight to get main-event billing. There was the matter of lacing the gloves before the fight which took as much or more time than is used for the same purpose at a world's championship bout. Then followed four rounds of misery for Peter Rosado and the fans. Gusman couldn't floor Rosado and it was only through the grace of the referee and a push that Gusman got credit for a TKO. He looked bad in this one.

The best fight was a pre-fight four-rounder between Charles Ishimine and Larry Cantiberos, two fine gamecocks. Ishimine got in some good licks in the second round to get a nine-count knockdown. The rest of the fight was good, with Cantiberos ahead by a slight edge. We figured it was a good draw, but the official nod went to Ishimine.

In the semi-final, Dalfus Brown waltzed through five rounds to a draw with Ray Apana. In the other prelims, Ernest Sylva won over Eddie Reyes in the first stanza but was credited with a second-round TKO. William Avilla won over Ernest Pereira; Bobby Acosta decided Randy Kim Seu. The prelims were above the average but the main bout stunk!

### SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

While the Giants are going down the home stretch for the try at the pennant and a dig into the World Series loot, Manager Leo Durocher must be thinking of the gloomy day this year when Monte Irvin, a great Negro ball player, broke his leg in an exhibition game. Irvin got into the majors when he was way past his peak, because when he came to the Giants he was already 32 years old. But old, as ballplayers go, Monte had enough on the ball to make the team as a regular, along with Willie Mays and Harry Simpson, other colored stars who were finally admitted to the majors after years of heart-breaking blocks caused by big-league jim crows.

After the close of the season last year, Monte received rave notices from many sportswriters, but while they raved, Irvin belittled his own rave notices from the press. The reason? Irvin as a Negro, had suffered from the unwritten law of denying colored ball players admission to the majors. And Monte was perfectly honest when the raves were on, in saying: "I could have gone right into the major leagues from high school. In my first two seasons with the Newark Eagles (Negro National League), no pitcher could throw a ball by me, not Satchel Paige or anybody else. I was a great ball player then. I'm not bragging about what I was or trying to knock myself down about what I am now, but between the time I was 19 and 23, I could hit a ball farther and more often, run faster, throw harder and had better reflexes. I'm far from done at 33 but how I wish I had been given a chance in the majors at 23!"

**McKINLEY HIGH'S** 68 to 12 victory over Waipahu High, last year's rural Oahu champs, has the fans already building up championship hopes for Coach Willie Wise. Many football experts believe this year's team has the makings of a top aggregation. After several bad seasons, Coach Wise may have finally come up with a surprise package in this year's team.

**JERSEY JOE WALCOTT'S** defense of his title against Rocky Marciano hasn't received the press notices that other championship fights have in the past. Betting odds, which usually tell something of the progress of the fighters in their training, haven't made an appearance yet. Marciano's rough and tumble style is to be pitted against the Walcott glide-and-slide style, which has been described as being both tricky and simple. Barney Nagler, a writer for Sport magazine, says that actually, Walcott's style is very simple. He says that Walcott takes a movement in one direction and goes the other way. He permits an opponent to maneuver him into striking distance and then, half turning, casually walks away. Nagler says it is so simple and yet his style has made suckers of even the most experienced. Joe Louis fell for his disconcerting style as he very well remembers, for it was this tricky maneuver that set the trap for the right that put Louis down.

**THERE IS VERY LITTLE** talk of "juice" this year. The reason for this current state of mind is because of the vigilance of the football officials over at the Stadium. However, the real reason for this is the all-seeing eye of the Internal Revenue Department.

**THE COMBINATION** of Pee Wee Reese and Jackie Robinson for the Dodgers has worked out well for both players. Reese has been a steady influence on "Robbie" since he first came to the majors, especially during the exhibition games played in the south. The story, as told by many writers on that first trip by Jackie as a member of the Brooklyn club, had to do with the Ku Klux Klan as represented by that racial bigot, Dr. Samuel Green, who issued many statements as to what the Klan "might" do if "Robbie" came down south with the Dodgers and started getting "uppity." In fact, some bigot wrote a threatening note to Robinson stating that he might get shot on the field if he ever attempted to play in a "white" ball park. Robinson was tense and tight on his first appearance at Macon, Georgia, especially with the southern papers playing up the worst kind of racist talk against him and Negroes in general. However, as the game was to get started and the team was warming up with "Robbie" on the spot, Reese came up with a remark that relaxed Jackie. This was when Reese spotted Robinson playing close to him and yelled: "Get away from me, you human target. That guy will take a shot at you, miss, and hit me!" The good-natured Reese, who had been close to Robinson all along in training and in travel, completely relieved Robinson of his tenseness. The bigot never got to use his shooting iron and Reese and Robinson went on to make one of the best double-play combos in the majors.

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# JACL Hits Back At Wartime Stoolpigeon Charges In FBI Pickup of Japanese

(from page 1)

by persons who sought to make the JACL their scapegoat." Tajiri continued.

**JACL Attacked In Camps**  
Evacuees who were detained at Manzanar Relocation Center and at Poston Relocation Center, and who were sent to these camps from the Los Angeles area in 1942, recall the bitter attacks launched by segments of evacuees against the alleged conduct of JACL officials in Southern California. These accusations of informing the FBI were considerably responsible for the beating up of JACL officials at Manzanar and Poston.

Indication that the bitterness and wounds of evacuation have not disappeared and heated became apparent when Editor Fujii's campaign brought a rift between the JACL group and the Issei, as indicated in the organization's statement. The fact that the issue of FBI informants is unpopular became glaring when, as the JACL said, "JACLers are finding that they have no effective medium for answering the attacks of the Kashu Mainichi since there is no Japanese vernacular paper to give it space."

And the statement further said: "Fear of incurring the wrath or ridicule of the Kashu Mainichi . . . is making one and all remain neutral."

### Broke Unity

The JACL statement describes the damage done by Fujii's six-weeks campaign in these words:

"After the glorious victory of naturalization rights for the Issei, the glad tidings seem now to have been news too good for the Japanese people for the community is already losing the united front which had been so effective for the past six years."

Mr. Fujii is accused by the JACL for "unfounded allegations of JACL pre-evacuation activities, misstatements and distortions of fact, seemingly concocted, interviews quoting persons out of context and other clever devices have been resorted to in converting the Kashu Mainichi columns into practically a 'destroy JACL' campaign."

**Explains Why Fujii Attacks**  
JACL officials in the Pacific

# 65-Year-Olds Sent To Mental Institutions Because of No Homes

WASHINGTON (FP)—Speakers from many states told a three-day conference of state commissions on the aged, and interested Federal agencies that many older persons are being kept in state mental hospitals, not because they are insane, but because "they have no other place to go."

John H. Lamneck, Ohio state director of public welfare, told the conference his state has expanded facilities of mental hospitals in recent years by expenditure of \$50 million. "About 27 per cent of the inmates in these institutions," he said, "are over 65. Many of them are not insane but are there because they have no other place to go."

Leaders from North Carolina, Massachusetts and Mississippi told similar tales.

The conference was attended by officials of 33 states. Federal Security Administrator Oscar E. Ewing said the situation is hopeful because more states are setting up old age commissions, many colleges are training experts on old age and the country is being roused by newspaper and magazine articles.

Southwest say that they are at a loss as to the cause for this sudden attack from Fujii. One version, they said, "is that Publisher Fujii is infuriated because of his loss of prestige when his alien law test case victory was overshadowed by the passage of the law granting naturalization and immigration privileges to the Japanese by Congress, a far more fundamental issue transcending the land law issue in California."

### To Obstruct Fund Drive

These JACL leaders also claim that the attacks are aimed at obstructing the JACL endowment fund drive which would make the organization financially independent of soliciting funds in the future, and against the testimonial fund drive of the Issei going on now to contribute money in appreciation for the JACL legislative efforts.

Editor Tajiri of the Pacific Citizen in his column late last month spelled out the accomplishments of the JACL and said the record will stand and "nothing Mr. Fujii or any of his fellow detractors can do will change that record."

# 'Dancing Goddess' Has Gibes For Dr. Kondo In Farewell Appearance

(from page 1)

expensive being her "Bible," or chief text, which sold for \$5 per copy.

Other publications included special prayers she chants, published in Japanese and in English.

### With Earthy Contempt

As in her private sessions, Mrs. Kitamura spoke with earthy contempt for the Emperor of Japan, for other religionists, and for Dr. Kondo of the University of Hawaii, with whom she has carried on a running fight since shortly after her arrival here.

Dr. Kondo, after questioning the "goddess" on the elements of her religion without any satisfaction, published letters in the Japanese language papers here decrying her and calling her teachings "worm religion."

His phraseology was undoubtedly derived from Mrs. Kitamura's often-repeated figure of speech in which she compares people to great piles of struggling worms climbing over the backs of one another to achieve ascendancy.

The "goddess" replied that the professor was nothing more than a "Kondo-bakase," or "fool-Kondo" to give her so much publicity if he disapproved as he did. She repeated that thought in her farewell appearance Saturday.

### Audience Roars Back

A good number of the audience appeared to be converts at Saturday night's ceremony, for many roared back answers to her chanting and about 50 took

# Hart, City Hall, Are Puzzled By Job Offer From Tucson, Arizona

(from page 1)

Ariz. Mr. Hart says he is just as puzzled as anyone else.

"I never heard of the man," Mr. Hart says, referring to the Tucson city manager who made the offer, "and I don't find him listed as a member of the Public Works Congress. Maybe he just put the names in a hat and pulled one out."

Mr. Hart said he would be very strongly influenced against taking such a job because of the 22 years of seniority he has piled up with the C-C government towards retirement.

Some of those who know of the letter have wondered, along with Mr. Hart, what inspired it. Hart's administration of local refuse disposal has come in for sharp criticism, especially on the ground that it has lost considerable business in the past few years.

One veteran in the same department said such letters are often manipulated by officials who wish to wangle higher salaries or better positions.

"I have done it myself," said the veteran, "and it worked. Once I got a \$1,000 raise that way."

Such a motive could not, however, be reasonably attributed to Mr. Hart, who is already rated at CAP-14, the highest he can go as a division head, it was pointed out, and he could hardly qualify for the chief engineer's job since he is not an engineer.

# Frankly Speaking

(from page 8)

equality. The place to start is in your home, among your friends, at your church, social club and precinct organization.

After all, it's your tax dollar that's being tossed down the rat-hole. And you can't afford it. Neither can Uncle Sam.

That \$15,000 house and \$6,000 bank account that we could have had looks awfully good. Instead, we've got a growing arsenal and higher dividends for the huge corporations.

But for the ordinary guy who foots the bill and supplies the cannon fodder, that's just plain lousy economics.

the stage to dance when the spasmodic chanting began. Of that number, several were Nisei, though most of the dancers appeared to be older and of Japanese birth.

A few Caucasians were also present, but it was not learned whether these have been converted, as have a few Caucasians in Japan, or whether they were Federal agents attracted by the contemptuous manner in which the "goddess" dismisses Emperor Hirohito as just another mortal, and not a very capable official.

# LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

terpreter) was present in the Courthouse during this 'Siberian' trial of these men. Is the Japanese Consul asleep?

# Plantation Bosses Appointed Magistrates, But Should Not Let Puppets Overdo Part from Bench

"It is such miscarriages of justice, which lead to the labor troubles, which eventually will prove disastrous to the planting interests. Why don't the owners of the plantations see that men with ordinary intelligence and some sense of justice are appointed magistrates, and as such, use some discretion. The plantation managers have a perfect right to put bags of sugar or breadfruits under the fundamental parts of the dispensers of justice, but they should not allow them to get too hilarious and subservient and overdo their show of obligations to the barons. Let it appear as if a poor laborer could get justice in a Court in Hawaii."



**POMEROY STARTS LIFE SENTENCE**—William J. Pomeroy, ex-GI, is shown with his Filipino wife, Celia Mariano, as they left Camp Murphy to begin serving life sentences in National Penitentiary at Manila. Pomeroy, who remained to fight with Filipino Huk rebels after the war, and his wife, were sentenced last June. (Federated Pix)

# Burns Received Money, Broke Up Shinto But Didn't Make Informers, He Says

(from page 1)

Shinto churches and the transfer of property, through officers such as Kazue Minami, who was treasurer of the mission which now petitions the board for the return of its property, valued variously at from \$15,000 to \$130,000.

At the first of the two sessions, last Thursday, O. Vincent Esposito, attorney for the mission, presented a petition signed by 7,945 Shintoists who ask the mission's return. He said the names had been gathered in only three days of circulation on Oahu.

### Broad Powers for Burns

While admitting broad powers and a heavy responsibility through his position as liaison man between the Honolulu police, the FBI, Military Intelligence and AJAs and Japanese aliens here, Mr. Burns denied that he had intimidated or coerced the mission officers into transferring the property to the city and county of Honolulu.

He denied that Daizo Kawamura had visited his office 30 times between Pearl Harbor and June 1942, as Kawamura alleged at an earlier session. Sgt. Earl Kubo gave testimony in confirmation of Burns' statement.

Burns did admit, however, that he had told Shinsaku Kuba, an officer who consistently refused to agree to the dissolution, that the matter was of great importance not only to him, but to people of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Kuba had cited similar statements from Burns as evidence of intimidation.

Mr. Burns testified that he does not believe the property was given the city because of duress and testified that he opposes the giving back of the property. He said, under questioning however, that he would not oppose such an action if he were satisfied that the newly reorganized mission is the legal heir of the old one and that it is not "subversive" in nature.

### Denies Making Informers

Under the vigorous questioning of Supervisor Samuel Ichinose at last Thursday's session, Burns steadfastly maintained that neither the "Moral Committee," nor the Police Contact Group were organized for the purpose of creating informers.

Mr. Ichinose, however, did not appear thoroughly convinced, and at one point, where Burns had referred to one group as a "source of information," the su-

pervisor asked: "Oh, you mean informers?"

No indeed, Burns said. He meant source of information for the community. He did, however, identify his superiors as the FBI and Military Intelligence.

### Minami Tired of Cost?

Sgt. Kubo, who testified that he acted as Burns' secretary during the war, said Kazue Minami had visited Burns' office about 15 times and had given another possible motive for wishing to dissolve the mission. Kubo said Minami often complained that the mission was costing him too much money and he had thought of dropping out.

In their affidavits and in their testimony, at least two of the elders of the mission have testified that Mr. Minami came to them in a state of high agitation, asking that the mission be dissolved to save him from being interned.

Sgt. Kubo said he thought fear of internment might be one of Minami's motives for wishing to dissolve the mission, though he had never said so in the police office.

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**WHO DOES HHC SERVE?**

For many weeks the Hawaiian Homes Commission has been looking at the propositions of two ranches on the Big Island that want Hawaiian homesteaders, who were recently awarded land at Waimea, to breed cattle for them.

Because the HHC and the land under its jurisdiction has been to a large extent monopolized and utilized by landed interests here, the commission has not the money nor has the government appropriated or set aside funds to help Hawaiians get started on homesteads. All this smacks of the kind of treatment the Indians have received on the Mainland by land grabbers and government authorities who worked hand-in-glove with them, or as their tool. The treatment of both people, here and on the Mainland, is a grave injustice and a disgrace in a modern civilized society, and it is about time a just approach is adopted.

Because there are no funds, because HHC lands have been leased to land monopolies and plantations for small rental, and because the Republican big interest-controlled legislature has for years put the squeeze on the HHC, the homesteaders given land at Waimea are now forced to choose from the plans offered by big ranching interests—to breed cattle to start with and gradually attempt to stock their ranch homesteads with herds.

The disgraceful situation now is that the commission, after all the fuss and hearings with regard to the propositions from the ranchers, has not kept the homesteaders clearly informed as to what it is doing to or for them. The way the HHC practically sold the Molokai homesteaders down the river to the pineapple interests in the early '40s is recent history. Already, too much has been exposed of the conduct of some HHC members, and favoritism on the part of some in the Waimea deal stinks.

It is about time, on the Waimea situation, the HHC at least acquires an impartial expert to examine not only the propositions, but the kind of herd or stock the ranchers plan to provide the homesteaders with, the merits of the respective livestock, and the ability of the ranchers to live up to their commitments to the homesteaders.

**THE HITLER PATTERN**

The Washington administration is fearful that somewhere along the line the people of the United States will raise their voices in mass, nationwide protest against the war program, spending 70 per cent for war and a piddling sum for general welfare such as schools and medical care and housing, ever-increasing prices and general depressing of living standards.

Big business and finance magnates who stand behind and pull the strings to make top government officials serve them, and who rake in the dough from the war program, are also afraid of an enlightened populace.

That's one of the key reasons behind the Taft-Hartley Act, the McCarran and Smith Acts, screening and loyalty oaths, all intended to silence, intimidate and blanket the country with thought control, weaken trade unions and organizations which militantly fight for pork chops and civil rights.

The government has deprived people of work on public and private jobs by putting



**Frank-ly Speaking**

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

**LOUSY ECONOMICS**

Do you own outright a \$15,000 house? Do you—as well as every member of your family—have \$6,000 cash on deposit in the bank?

If not, then this column is of special interest to you. Because that is what the money spent during World Wars I and II in killing could have provided you for living.

And the cost of World War III, for which we are preparing in the name of "peace," will cost even more.

The simple economies of the matter prove that war is just too expensive in dollars and cents. And that does not include the price in human lives, broken families and the maimed and injured.

Henry Morgenthau Jr. estimated the cost of World War I at \$60 billion. That broke all records for cost. But a generation later the so-called civilized nations had become smarter, materially speaking. We knew more about planes, tanks, artillery and a host of ways of killing that just didn't exist in World War I. So World War II cost \$1,030 billion, according to the estimate of American University President Paul F. Douglas.

Put those two figures together, and you get \$1.6 trillion. That's quite a hunk of bucks. In fact, it's so huge you can't visualize it until you realize it's enough money to give every one of America's 45 million families a \$15,000 house plus a \$6,000 cash bank account for each of the nearly 160,000,000 men, women and children in this nation.

You'd think we, as a nation, would have learned something just by looking at the figures. You'd think we'd wise up enough to sit down, take our pencils, and decide that war costs too much.

**We Haven't Got Enough Decent Housing Units**

But instead, we keep on spending for war, adding billions each year.

Meanwhile, instead of a \$15,000 home for each family, we haven't got enough decent housing units even to rent to everybody. Instead of a \$6,000 bank account, we have a hard time scraping together a few dollars per month for the destitute. The money that could be spent for those things, along with education, adequate medical care, etc., goes into implements to kill human beings, and into the treasuries of the fat corporations for making the deities of war.

And since we are even smarter now, materially speaking, than at the beginning of World War II, we are all set to make the expense of World War II look like the widow's mite when compared to what World War III will cost. Atomic warfare boasts a high price tag.

Then, too, there is the little matter of human lives—our own, this time. We got off lightly before. But Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, war-time director of the atomic bomb laboratory at Los Alamos, is on record with the opinion that 40,000,000 Americans in congested centers could be destroyed in one atomic raid. And this could mean you.

**Will Go Broke**

But I digress. We Americans are more interested in dollars and cents than in human welfare, otherwise the richest nation on the face of the globe with the greatest amount of know-how, would not have some of the worst slums in the world, with people dying every day because of malnutrition and lack of adequate medical care. So let's stick to the economic angle.

There is a limit, even in a country as wealthy as ours. Our national resources, our industrial potential and our ability to pay for war implements are not endless.

If we put the bulk of our national income into guns and bombs, into machines for destruction instead of improvement for mankind, eventually we go broke. There's no virtue in starving ourselves to become the best-armed skeleton in the world. And if we keep on and find ourselves surrounded by a jungle of weapons, somebody is going to go berserk and we'll have World War III. Then we go broke sooner.

Our current spend-for-war program is going to lead us into an economic bankruptcy matched only by the bankruptcy of our foreign policy.

**Tax Dollar Tossed Down the Rathole**

The only alternative is for you and you and the rest of you to demand that we stop immediately spending billions for a war that nobody wants except the Pentagon and Wall Street, and that we divert these staggering sums to housing, health, education and the wiping out of poverty and in-



MR. DAVIS

**Looking Backward**

**PLANTATION "JUSTICE," 1898**

**HOW WORKERS AT PIONEER MILL WERE TREATED**

Excerpts from The Independent, December 19, 1898

"The Inspector of Immigrants will leave for Lahaina tomorrow to investigate the trouble with Galitzian laborers in the employ of the Pioneer Mill Co. It was learned that a general strike has taken place, and that the men are getting ugly, while the police, in case of an emergency, would be perfectly inadequate to cope with an enraged number of Slavs."

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"... Four Galitzian laborers were brought into the District Court and charged with 'desertion.' Able counsel appeared for the men, and showed to the Magistrate that the men were minors when they signed the contracts and that the contracts were invalid and void. The learned Magistrate, who is a pet of the rotund Little C. J. (Chief Justice) and waltzes around with several yards of blue ribbon attached to his manly figure, held that the men had been arrested before and had failed then to raise the question of age. He did not deny that the contracts were signed when the men were minors, but it was too late for them to raise the issue now, and he ordered them to return to work and pay the usual amount of costs."

**No Interpreters for Japanese Workers**

"Before the same wonderful judge appeared two Japanese men charged with desertion. One was evidently a very sick and crippled man. None of them understood a word of Hawaiian or English, but no interpreter was called in. A native policeman prosecuted, using the Hawaiian language. The judge responded in the same tongue and ordered the men to return to work and pay the costs of \$3 each. The men did not understand a word of the proceedings, and will wonder why, when pay day comes, they will be 'docked' three dollars each. An interpreter could certainly have been found in Lahaina; and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Chester A. Doyle (Honolulu court Japanese in-

(more on page 7)

on economic pressure, by persecuting those who do not conform to its war program, and even those whose independent thinking may someday cause open opposition to the dangerous and bankrupt policy.

Now comes the move to require signed affidavits of residents in government housing constructed under an act passed in 1937. People who belong to organizations on the attorney general's "subversive" list are to be evacuated.

The U. S. Supreme Court has found that the attorney general's list violates due process of law in that it was prepared without hearings and other legal safeguards from arbitrary action for certain organizations put on the list. Such a ruling was handed down in April 1951 in the case of the Joint Anti-Fascist Group vs. McGrath, who since then has been forced to resign because of graft in the Justice Department.

This kind of thought control by depriving jobs and shelter shows up sharply how corrupt, shaky and unresponsive to the people's will the government is.

If sanity is not restored, one of these days the Institute of Pacific Relations or organizations like it will be way up on the "subversive" list. Hitler set a pattern and its shadow is darkly cast in this country.

(more on page 7)