

Beaten, Framed, Vet Claims

\$50,000 Mothballed as Kona School Buys Greenwell Water

KONA, HAWAII—A 1947 legislative appropriation of \$50,000 for water storage tanks at Konawaena High School has been mothballed in a Hilo bank while the cry for water gets louder during

"Moncado Drive" Is FFA Petition To Mayor Wilson

Another plan for the return to Hawaii by "Five-Star General" Hilario C. Moncado was divulged this week following a petition the "general's" followers sent to the city-county government to have the name of Kalaepaa Drive changed to "Moncado Drive." The petition was accompanied by a letter signed by Alfonso C. Cubico, "Territorial Spiritual Director" of the Filipino Federation of America which was founded by Moncado.

"He may come back in July," Cubico told the RECORD, "but you'd better call the other office for the exact time. They never tell me these things."

In the absence of B. O. Escobido, Executive Director of the FFA, another spokesman at the "other" office, in the Watanull Bldg., said: "He may not come back in July, though. It isn't official yet. You can write whatever you want to, but it's unofficial."

Cubico's letter says that, since (more on page 7).

recurrent drought in this West Hawaii district.

Recently, the people of Kona asked government help to get adequate water the year round, but when \$50,000 earmarked for water supply at the distant high school can gather dust for three years, there is something terribly wrong.

About \$1,200 for Water

This was the opinion of some who know about the appropriation and who swear under their breath when the rainy season comes and hundreds of thousands of gallons of water flow off the roofs—into the ground.

Interestingly, Konawaena buys about \$1,200 worth of water every year from the Greenwells, big landowning family engaged in ranching.

"Why isn't the county board of supervisors using the money to build tanks? Who is responsible for the stalling?"

The \$50,000 appropriation was given Kona as a result of Rep. Earl A. Nielsen's effort in the 1947 legislature.

Need Land

Water tanks for Konawaena would require from a half to an acre of land which is not available on the campus. Mrs. Maud Greenwell owns the property adjoining the school-campus and there are reports that the county dickered with her for a piece of land. It is also reported that the Greenwells favored a land trade.

"Why doesn't the county con- (more on page 3)

Farrington Gets Boost, Rices Hit At Aala Rally

"A billion dollars can do a lot for the unemployed here," William H. Crozier, Jr., told an unemployed rally at Aala Park Sunday night in referring to Delegate Joseph Farrington's statement in Washington, asking statehood now or a billion dollars in tax refund to the people of Hawaii.

A resolution supporting Farrington's position was submitted to the rally under the signatures of Joseph Caplin, E. A. Brenner and Crozier. The resolution which said "Taxation without representation is Tyranny," was unanimously passed by an audience of about 250 who found shelter under trees and adjacent buildings while rain poured during a greater part of the four-hour meeting.

"Really Desperate"

Commenting to the audience, an observer said, "The unemployed must be really desperate to stick it out under this weather."

Sponsored by E. A. Taok, businessman, the rally was held to (more on page 3)

Mau, Nielsen to Lead T. H. Demos

After Lau Ah Chew, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee from 1948-50 announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, newly elected members chose a new list of party of-



MR. MAU

ficers at a meeting Tuesday night. New chairman is Chuck Mau, lawyer, at present on the Mainland with the mission which pushed for statehood in the recent Washington hearings.

Other officers are: Vice chairman, Earl A. Nielsen, Kona, Hawaii; secretary, David Benz, Honolulu; treasurer, Gorman Noland, Honolulu.

The national committeeman, chosen to fill the vacancy de- (more on page 6)

Three Vice Squad Men Accused in Smith St. Fracas

"You think you're smart!"

Those were the last words he heard, says Andrew (Moose) Watkins, Negro veteran of more than four years service in World War II, before three officers of the vice squad began to beat him with their fists, April 29, about 8:30 p. m., at 1182 Smith St.

"I hadn't said anything at all," says Watkins. "They just came in and grabbed me."

"Skin-Popping" Suspected

At the time, says Watkins, he didn't know why the vice squad men had come into the building. Much later he heard they had arrested a man with a pistol elsewhere who had complained that the police should be paying more attention to a "skin-popping party" he said was in a room on the same floor as Watkins' room. "Skin-popping" is an underworld term for injections of heroin.

Watkins says Officers Paul Shafter, Alfred Souza and a third who may have been Allan Taylor, beat him with their fists and kicked him in the stomach until the pain forced him to flee. Then they chased him into another room, he says, pulled him into the hall, beat him again until he fell to the floor, pulled him up and dragged him to the stairs before they arrested him.

The raiding party consisted of seven, Watkins says, and the remaining four stood and watched while he was beaten.

"They searched me after they (more on page 7)

1,000-Acre Argument Enters Fight on Hawaii Homes Com.

Why is there so little mention of the 1,000-acre clause, even by those who wish to abolish the Hawaii Homes Commission?

Because, say proponents of the HHC, the last thing the big land-leasers want is to revert to the terms of the Organic Act, which forbade anyone a lease of more than 1,000 acres.

"You can imagine," says one proponent, "what that would do to the big companies. They would have to set-up dummy corporations, one for every 1,000 acres, and each corporation would have to pay the Territorial 2-per cent tax. It would really run them ragged."

Passage of a law which removed the 1,000-acre limit was made conditional upon passage of the law creating the HHC, the commission's friends say, and if the commission is to be abolished, the 1,000-acre restriction should also be re-enacted.

Kuhio's Bargain

Prince David Kuhio, as delegate, opposed removal of the 1,000-acre limit, the commission's friends say, and only agreed to support it after the sugar interests had also agreed to the founding of the commission as a partial effort to

give the Hawaiian "common people" land they were promised as far back as the "Great Mahele," or division of land, under the Hawaiian monarchy in 1847.

The last strong opponent of the establishment of the commission in 1921 was the Parker Ranch. Attorney George McClellan, representing the ranch, argued that the Hawaiians are a "dying race" and that there was (more on page 6)

Consul Quitoriano Reassigned to Calif.

Consul Aurelio Quitoriano of the Philippines Consulate General in Honolulu will be leaving shortly to serve at the San Francisco office of his government, the RECORD was reliably informed.

"I've received no notice. It's a rumor that I have heard, too," Mr. Quitoriano commented.

A consulate source said in a few weeks Mr. Quitoriano's children will be out of school and preparations for departure will be made. Official orders have arrived, the RECORD was told by the source. (more on page 7)

Diamond Head Crater Scene of Payoff Grilling

By STAFF WRITER

The crater at Diamond Head, according to report, has figured as a locale for questioning by police of persons they believe may be implicated in the alleged 15 per cent payoffs to some police officers, told first in the RECORD of April 20.

Three men, it is believed, were picked up separately on the night of May 1 and taken to the crater where they were questioned extensively and subjected to mild forms of violence.

The questions asked are believed to have followed closely the evidence mentioned in the RECORD as having been given after a falling-out among fleecers following a Kauai operation. Further indications were that the information, described in the RECORD's April 20 story as having been given by a boy who had been arrested, was actually known to the police earlier, and that the questions asked of the boy were largely for the purpose of eliciting confirmations.

Because the Diamond Head crater questionings are alleged to have been conducted by detectives, those who know of them say they are quite likely to be followed by grand jury subpoenas and indictments.

According to those who have followed such practices, the payoffs are carried out in a number of ways. One of the most common is to have them made by the illegal operator to the police officer in question through a third party.

"That way," says a man who has known Honolulu's underworld for many years, "it doesn't (more on page 7)

Filipino Boy in Cal. Weeps At Inability to Return Here

A hint that Filipino labor recruited here may be used as strike-breakers or scabs on the vegetable

farms of California was given this week by Catalino Cuizon, who returned a little more than two weeks ago after quitting his job on an asparagus farm near Stockton.

Jury's Hope False In Kageyama Case?

While the grand jury deliberates the plausibility of pursuing a possible indictment of Supervisor Richard Kageyama further, rumor has it that questioning of 13 witnesses who were "unfriendly" in their appearances before the un-American Activities Committee has brought results somewhat different from what the grand jury expected.

It is believed that the grand jury hoped that the "unfriendly" witnesses would be so irritated because Kageyama named them in his own testimony before the congressional committee that they might, in turn, name him.

Although witnesses who appeared have steadfastly refused to answer all questions about their grand jury appearance, the RECORD has learned on fairly reliable authority that the grand jury's theory did not produce any important results.

"I heard of big trouble and fighting," he told the RECORD.

Cuizon thinks it quite probable that "contractors" who are presently recruiting Filipino labor in Hawaii intend to hire them out to farming combines who wish to use them as a force to lower the wages of regular workers.

Many Wish To Return

The recent returnee said he worked long enough on the asparagus farm to get dissatisfied with the work, the prices he had to pay for food and commodities, and the wages he received. Since he had enough money to buy passage back to Hawaii, he did so and he says many of the men he worked with would have come if they had the money.

"But how can they have the money?" he asked rhetorically. "With the prices they have to pay, they must spend their money."

"When Cuizon told his friends among the Filipino workers that he (more on page 7)

Boyle and Kroll Differ

AS Sen. Claude Pepper lost by a 60,000-vote margin, with two-thirds of a million votes cast in Florida, to his one-time protegee, Rep. George A. Smathers, Director Jack Kroll of CIO-PAC remarked:

"THE TUESDAY primaries are a grim warning to the American people."

On the record, Pepper was a clear choice for labor and any liberals or progressives. His voting record was uniformly excellent for 14 years. Smathers' record was at best, spotty and on major issues, bad. Thus while he voted right on an issue like rent control, he voted to override the President's Taft-Hartley veto. He also voted wrong on minimum wages.

A few days before the elections, a pro-labor Republican, walking past the Senate caucus room where Owen Lattimore was trying to shake off the smear charges of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, had remarked, with a gesture toward the room:

"If they beat Claude, that's where it will be done."

THE REPUBLICAN was referring to the violent red-baiting attack on Pepper which was the basis of Smathers' campaign. Pepper had other handicaps, but the witch-hunt hysteria, President Truman's loyalty oath taken to the extreme, emerged as the main one.

It was known that big business Democratic money from the north was used against Pepper. He was accused of not being a racist—worst crime in the Dixiecrat rule book.

Democratic Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., in commenting on the Florida primaries, sent congratulatory wires to both Pepper and his victorious opponent. Boyle praised Pepper's sportsmanship and said he looked forward to a continuation of Smathers' "fine service to your state and the nation you have rendered in Washington."

BOYLE ALSO congratulated Sen. Lister Hill for winning the Alabama Democratic primary which assured Hill another Senate

term. In campaigning against a Dixiecrat state, Hill called for support of his more orthodox Democratic group on the ground that they could exert more influence in Washington to beat off civil rights bills.

Hill's election was important to the National Democratic Party because he represented the pro-Truman faction as against the State's Righters in the Dixiecrat South. The State's Righters had seceded from the national party during the 1948 presidential race.

Statehood

As the statehood hearings ended last week, five of the 13 members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee said they were for immediate statehood. The hearings had won three more Senators to the side of statehood.

A UNITED PRESS survey showed that five among the 13 were for statehood, five non-committal but open-minded, and one against. Two were not contacted because they were out of town.

Those who said they would vote for statehood were: James Murray of Montana (D), Herbert Lehman of New York (D), Glen Taylor of Idaho (D), Guy Cordon of Oregon (R) and Zales Ecton of Montana (R).

The non-committal list included some of the most influential members of the committee. They are Democrats Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Clinton Anderson of New Mexico and Ernest McFarland of Arizona; Republicans Hugh Butler of Nebraska and Eugene Millikin of Colorado.

President Truman came out strongly for Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood in a letter to Chairman O'Mahoney of the Senate committee.

SAID THE PRESIDENT: "I sincerely

National Summary

hope that the Congress, during its present session, will enact legislation granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii.

"There is no necessity for me to repeat at this time the arguments for statehood. The many qualified witnesses who have appeared before your committee have, I am sure, presented convincing evidence both as to the need for and the tangible benefits to be derived from statehood."

Key witnesses from Hawaii who appeared before the committee were hopeful of statehood during this session, but the fight ahead was tough and far from won. Delegate Farrington commented that chances of statehood had reached an all-time high.

Give-Away Plan

President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) showed concern over growing unemployment in times of high productivity and high profits. To 2,000 delegates attending the sixth biennial convention last week, he offered a solution which he had not worked "out in detail."

RIEVE'S GENERAL PLAN was this: That the U. S. give away surplus goods rather than accept imports which bring unemployment to American workers. He squinted at the specter of unemployment in foreign countries, which wanted U. S. dollars through trade and were hanging on to whatever dollars they had. Dumping of U. S. goods means unemployment in Marshall Plan countries and stymieing of native industries. But Rieve was more interested in jobs for his membership.

Naming textile centers where workers can't find "honest work at decent wages," Rieve said he was disgusted with statements from Washington "by our friends as well as our enemies" that the country was "in fine shape the way it is."

Demanded Rieve: If these workers cannot find jobs now, "where will we be when we stop pumping billions of dollars a year into our economy through our armament program and our foreign aid program?"

PART OF "OUR PRESENT surplus is due to the inability of Americans to buy all they need or want," Rieve explained. To correct this situation, he favored giving the surplus away rather than buying foreign goods "at the cost of unemployment at home."

The membership did not hear an encouraging speech, telling them what they can do so that Americans can buy "all they need or want." Surplus dumping was no solution.

More Milk and Meat

U. S. farmers are using 35,000,000 acres of land to produce "surplus" crops, subsidized by the government's price support program. After the harvest the products are stored in caves, warehouses and bins.

THIS WEEK, U. S. agriculture department officials said if an average American ate 10 more pounds of meat a year and drank 20 additional quarts of milk, tons and tons of surplus food products need not be put away for storage. Their suggestion was this: Turn the 35,000,000 acres into pasture land for hay production to get the extra 10 pounds of meat and 20 quarts of milk for an average American.

While the officials talked of "eating habits" which need to be changed, the stumbling block was something more basic. What the average American needed was more income.

NOT LONG AGO Secretary of Agriculture Brannan said that actually the U. S. had no surplus. If the income of an average American is raised, what is called "surplus" and stored away by the government through the price support program would be consumed. His conclusion: The average person was not eating enough in the land of plenty.

Retaliation

In Sydney, Australia, the U. S. consulate general refused transit visa through Hawaii to Elliot V. Elliot, federal secretary of the Australian Seamen's Union, who is planning on a plane trip to Canada. The U. S. official said Elliot cannot land in Honolulu.

THIS ACTION caused a rumpus among unionists. The Sydney local of the seamen's union, largest in the country, decided to halt work on all vessels carrying U. S. government officials or U. S. government-owned cargoes.

Scientists Speak Up

Japanese scientists lauded the development of atomic science but added, "The fact that it was used first in war is the greatest shame for science and scientists."

A GROUP OF 100 leading Japanese scientists with memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki still fresh in their minds looked at the strained international relations with deep concern. They passed a resolution which said in part:

"... since peace and science belong to the whole of mankind, we resolve to oppose, despite every difficulty, warmongering, military bases in Japan, restrictions on academic freedom and the ousting of scientists defending peace."

THE SCIENTISTS were backed up in other quarters. For example, the Industrial Labor Research Institute reported the result

of a survey conducted among 4,000 employees in 17 Tokyo factories. Among those expressing opinions, 83.7 per cent were against retention of U. S. military bases in Japan after the peace treaty, while 7.2 per cent supported their continuation. On the question of a peace treaty, more than 70 per cent favored an agreement signed by the Big Four rather than a separate pact with the U. S. and Britain, excluding the Soviet Union and China.

MEANWHILE, General MacArthur last week asked the Japanese government to outlaw the Communist Party, which he said is a graver threat to Japan than the war lords who hurled the nation into war. This request, which was interpreted as an order because of MacArthur's position as Japan's actual ruler, contradicted the general's statement made September 2 last year. He then commented that the threat of Communism in Japan had to a large extent, passed.

Under MacArthur's occupation policy, the Japanese Communists were legalized after the war. They were given constitutional protection. During the war, from the Manchurian Incident in 1931 to 1945 when Japan surrendered, the Japanese Communists were the bitterest foes of the war lords and their big business financiers.

World Summary

Some Communist leaders had spent 17-18 years in prison for opposing military aggression, until they were freed by U. S. forces in 1945.

MACARTHUR BEGAN his attack against the Japanese Communists when trade unions became militant, demanded better wages and working conditions and called for a purge of war criminals. Several major strikes were crushed by U. S. authorities.

The new demand by MacArthur invaded Japanese civil liberties. This was a far departure from the right to one's political beliefs which, in the U. S., is guaranteed to private individuals in the Bill of Rights.

France Uneasy

Two wars of aggression waged by Germany in the first half of the 20th century cause grave concern in France whenever mention is made of re-arming Germany.

PRESIDENT Vincent Auriol told an audience in Rheims that France would not agree to militarizing the Germans in order to "halt Communism in Europe." France, he said, "will accept no sacrifice which will compromise her own security or that of world peace."

Auriol's warning came just as Secretary of State Dean Acheson arrived in Paris on

a trip to plan the strategy of the western bloc in the cold war.

The uneasiness in France was based on Germany's historical conduct, plus the fact that reports have been current that Nazism is re-raising its head in western Germany. U. S. high commissioner in Germany, John J. McCloy, recently admitted Nazi activities and promised to crack down on the revived movement.

McCLOY, WHO arrived in Paris shortly before Acheson, said: "No doubt Germany will be discussed, but this is not the point where further concessions to Germany will be decided."

As Acheson completed his preliminary talks in France and rushed to England, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman this week proposed that German and French coal and steel production be pooled. This pool, Schuman suggested, should be open to other countries.

Such a program would make future wars between Germany and France "not only unthinkable but impossible," Schuman said in his note to the U. S. and five western European countries.

FRANCE HAD IN THE meantime, received assurance of further support in its war against Ho Chih Minh's government in Indo-China.

In London, Secretary Acheson and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin met to prepare for a Big Three conference this week, with Schuman included.

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"Good Many" from Walk-Out Group Returning, Says Wilson

"A good many of those people who walked out," says Mayor John H. Wilson, "are walking back now. They're walking back into my office, some of them, to tell me they didn't know what they were doing."

The "walk-backs" are only the beginning of a movement among right-wing Democrats, the mayor thinks, which might well continue until there is little left of the faction.

"A lot of those people just walked out because somebody wared at them, or because they heard talk they didn't think much about," says Wilson. "One fellow I know very well came in here later and laughed and said: 'Wasn't it a joke?' He'll never stay with that faction."

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of Interior, called him from Washington, Mayor Wilson says, because he didn't trust other sources to give him a fair picture of the disension among the Democrats, and it was following the call that Wilson wrote his long cablegram describing the struggle between the two factions which oppose and support Governor Stainback.

Labor Right So Far
When right-wingers told Wilson he was becoming too closely allied with labor, he said: "When labor's right, I'm with them. So far, you'll find me with them right along because they happen to be right."

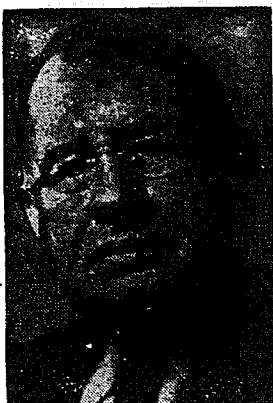
If Gov. Stainback thinks Wilson and other Democrats who stayed with him in Kailhi are in bad company, the mayor says, he can look at the Central Committee which had four ILWU members last year and which has five out of 30 following the Kailhi convention.

"I don't think that's domination," says the mayor.
The entry of labor as a force in the Democratic Party, Wilson says, came in 1946 and after that strong unions were developed here.

Labor Found Friends
"We of the Democratic Party are labor's friends," says Wilson, "but for a long time, the working people didn't know it. They voted with the Republicans for many years."

The administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a revelation to working people, the mayor says, and he adds: "We're out of the darkness now. We've come into the light."

Recalling the days when Republicans ran the islands almost with-



MAYOR WILSON

out serious opposition, Mayor Wilson well remembers that it was dangerous to be a Democrat at all, or to vote the Democratic ticket.

"Even during the first Wilson administration," says Wilson, "a governor was appointed who had the interests of the Big Five and the Republicans more than anything else. Before he was governor he'd been a recruiter of labor from the Philippines to work on the sugar plantations."

GOP Coercion
The Republican machine was so strong, Wilson says, that plantation foremen used to sit outside voting booths to coerce workers to vote the Republican ticket. Often the workers were afraid to vote in opposition to the foremen because they felt the bosses had some mysterious way of telling how they voted.

"Once when I was running for mayor," chuckles Wilson, "there was a foreman outside a booth at Waipahu and he was telling the men how they had voted. They figured out that he did it by watching the string by which the pencil hung from above. If the string moved to the right, he knew the man was marking the ballot on that side of the ticket."

The plantation workers fooled the boss by turning their ballots upside down to mark them so that he thought they were voting the GOP ticket. But they weren't.

"I won that precinct," says Wilson.

UPW Says Hawaii Pay-Rate Illegal

Charging that the County of Hawaii may be paying employees less than the law requires, Henry Epstein, regional director of the United Public Workers of America, last week brought the matter to the attention of the Hawaii Board of Supervisors.

Citing Sec. 106 (a) of the Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, Epstein quoted that portion which says employees shall be paid "prevailing rates for similar positions under similar employment conditions in private or federal establishments where the work is performed."

Epstein further wrote: "During the discussions on the Gallas Report in Honolulu recently, it was pointed out that the County of Hawaii has never made a study of prevailing wages as required by this law. The same statement was made by several civil service directors and commissioners at the conference held a few weeks ago at Maui."

Studies by the U. S. Department of Labor, the Army and the Navy of prevailing wages in the Territory, Epstein wrote, reveal that by comparison, the County of Hawaii pays less than the legal rate.

Rep. Dawson Gets Local Negro Views On Charles Kauhane

If Charles E. Kauhane manages to make any sort of public appearance on behalf of the right wing Democrats at the Chicago convention, he may get a surprise.

Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), it is known, has received communications from Negroes in Honolulu telling how Kauhane, during a post-war period, barred Negroes from his Victory Inn on Hotel St. Local Negroes also informed Dawson of the incident last year when Kauhane berated Morris Murray with racist terms in the corridor of Iolani Palace.

Rep. Dawson, long a fighter for Negro rights, has won more influence, it is said, than any previous Negro Congressman. Local Negroes will be watching the Chicago convention closely to see what action Rep. Dawson may take toward Kauhane—if any action is necessary.

Prejudice By Own Nationals Charged By Visayan Here

Oibiano Sumodobila, an unemployed Filipino, questioned the wisdom of promoting the Ilocano National Association in Hawaii, since this may lead to group conflict among Filipinos.

Recently, Sumodobila, who is a Visayan, applied for a job at the American Factors lumber yard. "Are you an Ilocano?" Sumodobila said he was asked.

When he said he was not, the foreman told him he had no chance of getting a job there.

"The haole bosses don't know Ilocano from Visayan. We are all Filipinos. I told the Ilocano foreman that, but he turned me down," Sumodobila said. "Ilocano for Ilocano is bad kind of discrimination."

The unemployed Visayan said he hurried away, because he might lose control of himself in an argument. He has a wife and has been out of a job since 1948.

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POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Under Act 61 Session Laws of Hawaii 1949, the Territorial Hold-over Committee of 1949 was empowered to make an administrative survey of all Territorial offices, boards and commissions. The Legislative Reference Bureau was designated to conduct the survey by Resolution No. 19 of that committee.

In December of 1949, questionnaires were sent to all division chiefs of Territorial departments for completion. The following was stated on the questionnaires: "All such information will be held in confidence by the Legislative Reference Bureau staff and the Hold-over Committee."

Here's the joker. When the questionnaire was answered by a section chief, he had to show it to his division head before submitting it to the Legislative Reference Bureau. Can you see any constructive suggestions born at the grass roots level with such a setup? Hardly—if an employee wants to keep his job! Talk about wasting the taxpayers' money on holdover committees.

ACCORDING TO T.H. law on civil service, Act 187 S.L. 1939, Section No. 10, certain political activities are prohibited: "... No member shall, during his term of office, serve as an officer or committee member of any political party organization, or present himself as a candidate or be a candidate for nomination or election to any public office in any primary or general election..."

Mr. Valentine Marciel, life-long Republican-turned-Democrat, Territorial clerk in the bureau of the budget and member of the board of directors of the HCEA, suddenly joins the rump Democrats or Stainbackrats to become chairman of the party's credentials committee. Is this a violation of Territorial law, or is it all right since Mr. Marciel is on the governor's side?

ONE WONDERES whether T.H. worker John Mikki of the Department of Public Welfare does any work for the Territory nowadays. He can be seen daily buzz-buzzing around the convention hall with Stainbackrat Harold Rice. Mr. Mikki, another rump Democrat-come-lately, must be anxious about public welfare or could it be his private welfare? After Mr. Holcomb resigned, the governor hasn't yet filled the public welfare director's position.

MISS ANNA HARRISON, who was secretary of the rump Democrats' convention, works in the Territorial public works department. Some Democrats marvelled at the rate she grabbed a key post among the splinter Demos. One of them recalled that during the last election she carried a "Glover (GOP) for Senator" sign on her car. And this source asked, wasn't she one of those who plugged the slogan: Vote American, Vote Republican?

"OVERTURES FOR getting together have been coming entirely from the rump group," said a prominent Democrat, referring to news reports that leaders of the party groups have been trying to get together. "Our position is sound, we stand pat and we are willing to listen."

"WILLIE" CROZIER was one of the first to take up Delegate Joseph Farrington's statement in Washington and locally make an issue of it. He and a few others sent a telegram to Farrington, backing the latter's position on: Statehood for Hawaii or a billion dollars in tax refund. Crozier says that if Farrington runs for delegate this fall, "a billion dollars in tax refund" would be a strong campaign issue for him. This, on the ground that it is unconstitutional to tax without

representation. The Senate's action on statehood in the near future will determine whether there will be a delegateship race.

HOW FAR afield do committee discussions in the Constitutional Convention go? In a meeting of the Agriculture, Conservation and Land Committee Monday night, Delegate John R. Phillips who seemed quite impatient said to Chairman Herbert "Montie" Richards: We "... can't legislate cooperation." On three occasions Delegate Phillips, after listening to long discussions on how the agricultural college should be run, etc., etc., said he did not see how the discussions applied to constitutional matters.

WHILE CHAIRMAN Richards kept the discussions centered around the agricultural college, the question of whether there should be one bureau for agriculture, conservation and land or separate departments, the question of public ownership of water got a wet-blanket treatment. An observer asked Delegate Earl A. Nielsen to introduce this question for discussion. Although water is owned by the government in most of the western states, and it was said so at the meeting, this question was snuffed out.

EXPERTS FROM the sugar and pineapple industries, the Bank of Hawaii and the University of Hawaii were invited speakers and they answered questions, coming principally from the chairman. Even one of them nodded his head quite vigorously in agreement with Delegate Phillips when the latter told Chairman Richards that the discussions did not apply to constitutional matter.

AN ELDERLY haole sitting beside Harold Rice looked like a Big Five representative but he left the meeting early, in disgust. As he walked out he called an AJA and told him how phony the whole performance was. He thought discussions would take up constitutional provisions on land ownership, water rights, etc., so that the people would benefit. But he saw "property rights" dominating the whole show. "Loaded dice" said the AJA later, and a convention delegate agreed.

\$50,000 At Kona

(from page 1)
demn the land if Mrs. Greenwell is unwilling to sell for what the county considers a fair price?" a Kona resident asked.

Other questions are also asked:

● Does Sherwood Greenwell, who is on the board of supervisors, have anything to do with the \$50,000 not being spent?

● And what about Robert Greenwell, who is on the board of water supply? What part has he played, if any?

● While Konawaena pays \$1,200 to the Greenwells every year for water, why doesn't Chairman James Kealoha of the board of supervisors bring pressure and action? Does he have his eyes on the Kona votes Sherwood Greenwell can turn over to him, come election time?

Farrington Gets Boost, Rices Hit

(from page 1)
interest Filipinos in 2,000 acres of land in Waimea, Oahu, for a settlement for the unemployed. Speakers said that the project will be started, with part of the capital raised from selling shares in the settlement project.

The speakers pointed out that the HSPA and the Philippines government were responsible for the rehabilitation of the unemployed.

Crozier's Analysis
Crozier in giving his analysis of the Democratic convention of a week ago which resulted in a minority walkout and a rump convention held by the dissidents said that the "great Demo split means nothing. The Rices and the Dillinghams have gained more power."

He told the amused audience that the Rices and the Dillinghams have "used governors and cast them aside like dirty dishes when their usefulness was over."

Crozier also blasted the economic big interests of Hawaii for their "do-nothing" policy on alleviating the unemployment situation.

Alzate Criticized
He said the Bank of Hawaii has employed James H. Shoemaker, economist, with the title of vice president to "explain" the

economic plight to the people of Hawaii.

"Shoemaker knew the things he is saying now when he was at the University of Hawaii. Why didn't he say these things then?" Crozier asked.

Taok criticized Philippines Consul General Manuel Alzate who was invited to speak to the gathering of unemployed Filipinos but did not show up. Some members of the audience observed that the absence of Mr. Alzate at two rallies in successive weeks might be an indication that he is not in accord with the proposed settlement. Some others debated whether or not this was a responsibility of the Consul General.

Other speakers at the rally were Gottfried Seitz, E. A. Brenner and Jules Martin.

DULL MARKET?
Several acres of mature Irish potatoes in Kohala were left unharvested in April because of a "dull market," according to a government report. With 30,000 unemployed and talk of dropping thousands from the welfare roll, potatoes are not "dull" but a highly appreciated commodity. Why let a good crop waste away in the ground? Can't the government do something about this?

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Labor Roundup

PEACE HAS PUNCTURED FLANKS

The "very probably peaceful (labor front) in the near future" of which Dwight Steele spoke before the 14th Naval District Reserve Industrial Relations officers at Ft. Shafter was being punctured at many flanks even as he uttered those words.

A flash with no details from Kanaai indicates that sugar workers at Kilauea Sugar company, a C. Brewer plantation, failed to show up for work on Wednesday, allegedly over the company's "dilatatory attitude" over the settling of grievances.

This is the second of the Brewer plantations where there has been what union sources call "a lack of good faith in administration of the agreement"—the first having been Hakalau on the Hamakua coast less than a month ago when the company reduced the work force.

The other punctured flank was on Molokai where union workers at the Libby pineapple plantation stopped work on Monday and Tuesday in protest over the firing of a union member who has been active in behalf of the union and its members.

With the return to work of the over 400 workers yesterday came the announcement that the discharge would be taken to the grievance procedure.

Takeo Furuike, union president, was due to return to Honolulu last night after having been on Molokai for several days. At press time, there were no other details from union sources on the situation.

RAISE ASKED AT STAR-BULL

In Honolulu, labor relations at the Honolulu Star-Bulletin among the circulation workers of ILWU Local 150 were not exactly what one could call amicable.

Rank and filers have given union officers authority to call strike action in light of the company's refusal to bargain realistically, and have notified the Department of Labor of an impasse in negotiations.

The union is asking for a 15-cent wage increase, 10 cents retroactive to Jan. 1, 1950 and another 5 cents on Jan. 1, 1951.

The union points out that the workers in circulation are deserving of an increase in view of increases given workers in other departments through collective bargaining.

KAMOKU RESIGNS

Levi Kealoha, present longshore business agent in Honolulu, has been appointed as temporary president of the local following the announcement of the resignation of Harry Kamoku, president.

Mr. Kamoku, who succeeded Jack Kawano as president in January, resigned to rejoin his family in California.

In his letter of resignation, the long-time ILWU leader said that he hoped that however small his contribution to the labor movement and to the improvement of workers' wages and working conditions, that this contribution would continue to be of help to the workers.

Yukio Abe, secretary-treasurer who announced the resignation, said that final action on the vacant post will be taken at a meeting of the executive board in June.

WALLY HO ELECTED MCS PORT AGENT

Announced this week as winner in the annual election of officers in the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, Wallace Ho, originally of Honolulu, is expected to arrive this weekend to assume his new job as MCS port agent here. He succeeds Rudolph Eskovitz, whom he defeated by a vote that totalled something more than 2-1.

Ho has previously served his union here as an organizer in the shore-side division. Before the election, he was a dispatcher in the union's San Francisco office.

Eskovitz, who was agent here for 13 years, has not indicated what his future plans will be.

The election of Ho was in general a reaffirmation of rank-and-file faith in the union's leadership which Eskovitz had attacked. Ho ran on a slate with President Hugh Bryson, who was re-elected by a large majority, while Eskovitz was included on a right-wing slate.

THE TEAMSTERS FIGHT

The fight between A. A. Rutledge, Teamsters Council President, and Henry Gonsalves, who says he is organizing an independent teamsters local, seemed slated for police court some time next week as a result of maneuvering by which Gonsalves was for a time locked out of his office in the McCandless Building. To gain ingress, Gonsalves finally got a court order and removed records and furniture. The equipment was valued at \$500.

By mid-week, both Rutledge and Gonsalves claimed they had the records, Rutledge maintaining that he removed them from the office of his former subordinate some days ago.

Said Rutledge, "As far as we are concerned, the battle is over."

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

ment they have received from the officials"—the Advertiser was perfectly serious and not being sarcastic—"was shown when they drew a big picture of a policeman with the words 'American Liberty' written in English across it, hung it up on a tree and threw stones and mud at it all day. This pastime afforded them a great deal of pleasure."

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Farm income slumped 18 percent in 1949 as compared with the 1948 total.

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Complete Lines of Popular Beer—Wines—Liquors
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Flowers for all occasions.
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Llanos Beats Up Guest from Manila, Loses Court Case

Alejandro Llanos, whom no less than the brother of President Elpidio Quirino counted upon to finance the proposed Bank of Manila, was sentenced to three months in jail and to put up a \$1,000 peace bond in District Judge Griffith Wight's court last week.

Complaints against Llanos and Dionisio Flores, for assault and battery were brought by Juanito Baldeo, who said both men struck him on two occasions. Flores received a 30-day jail sentence.

One of Seven Guests
Baldeo was Llanos' guest at the Young Hotel until last week. He was one of seven persons whom Llanos had brought from the Philippines, paying their expenses at the Young and Moana hotels for the past few months. One of the guests was Ernesto Quirino, brother of the Philippines president.

Relationship between Llanos and Baldeo became strained when the RECORD exposed Llanos, who has sold hundreds of thousands—some say more than a million—dollars in phony stocks to local Filipinos. Llanos blamed Baldeo for the news leak of the former's current scheme to promote the financing of the proposed Manila bank (RECORD, March 30). One night a few weeks ago, Llanos and Flores assaulted Baldeo in the lobby of the Young Hotel.

Hospitality Over
Llanos also threatened Baldeo that he would not leave Hawaii alive and the latter pressed charges against Llanos. On this complaint, Llanos was ordered to put up the \$1,000 peace bond.

Baldeo, the RECORD learned, has left the Young Hotel since he feels he is no longer Llanos' guest. He said that for serving Llanos faithfully, he was rewarded by a "beat-up."

When Baldeo brought the assault and battery complaint against Llanos, the latter brought a counter complaint on the same grounds against Baldeo. Judge Wight dismissed Llanos' charge against Baldeo.

Ping Pong Players

I do want to comment on another matter before I sit down. The gentleman (Rep. Claire Hoffman) talked about FEPC. He tells you that those who are for FEPC take their position purely for political reasons. You see, these best and most cultured folks are also possessed of occult powers. You cannot fool the gentleman from Michigan; no, sir. He is a mind reader.

But I want to draw a parallel. The gentleman from Michigan was very strong for the Taft-Hartley law, which outlawed boycotts; in other words, the gentleman from Michigan was in favor of a law that would outlaw boycotts on commercial institutions—that is all right, that is good legislation—the best and most cultured folks are for it, according to him—but if we attempt to outlaw a boycott against a human race, that is bad legislation.

In fact our friends are so much in love with the Taft-Hartley law that the other day when the gentleman from Utah (Mr. Granger) was talking about the plight of miners who were unemployed because of the depressed price of metals he was asked by my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Rankin) if the Taft-Hartley law would not cure that evil. If there was nothing else done on that day, which you remember was devoted almost exclusively to the playing of ping pong, as today is being devoted, it will go down as a red-letter day in this Congress—Rep. Jacobs in the Congressional Record.

Total auto sales during the first nine months of 1949 were 35 percent above the comparable 1948 period.

Gadabout

MAURICE SAPIENZA, before the walkout at the Kaalihi convention, called to a photographer while the "left wing" was standing to vote.

"Take a picture of them," Sapienza told the cameraman. "We'll pay you for it and we'll send it to the FBI."

Others, carrying the smear tactics to a more vicious degree, called to the photographer: "Are you going to send their pictures to Moscow?"

RUTH OZAKI, playing in a golf tournament at the Ala Wai golf club last Sunday, was somewhat surprised to find a police car bearing down on her about the 14th green. Out stepped a cop to serve her a subpoena to appear the following day before the grand jury as a witness in the Kageyama case. The incident didn't hurt her golf a bit, Ruth says. In fact, maybe it helped, for she won a trophy. Not that it's her first.

CHICAGO, which was the scene of race riots last winter, as reported for the RECORD by Yasuki Arakaki of Oiaa, is also the scene of progress by the Negro people. A Chicagoan, who spent seven years here, returned to the Windy City recently to write back: "Seven years can make a lot of difference. . . Negroes have made big progress. They own hotels (beautiful), every kind of business, and beautiful homes." Negroes now have jobs, writes the Chicagoan, with many merchandising places, with public utilities they didn't have before and Negro professional people are now receiving more recognition than ever.

DAIRYMEN'S at Hilo has been the focus of considerable attention because of the difference in the amount of milk the company puts in its bottles and its cardboard containers. It was proved pretty conclusively that Dairymen's doesn't put a full quart in the cardboard containers, and as a result of such findings, the Hilo police are getting ready to take more interest in the inspection of weights and measures.

A TIEUP between political powers and police at Hilo has apparently induced some Honolulu high shots in gambling to try putting apt machines in various likely spots there. The strength of the combine remains to be seen.

JIMMY SPENCER, the Hilo C-C road employee, who had a spectacular accident while driving home from a luau in a C-C vehicle more than a year ago, yet was never prosecuted, is said to owe his immunity to a strange pressure. A policeman might get formally charged with stealing a pig from the Parker Ranch, according to the story, if charges were ever brought against Spencer.

MANUEL CABRAL, unemployed and on the welfare roll, is puzzled by an anonymous phone call he received recently. The party who phoned said he wanted Cabral to start a soap box for the unemployed in the Palace grounds, so that the governor and the Big Five would get a thorough shelling and the jobless would get organized. Cabral, who claims he was one of the organizers of IMUA, thought for a moment that the call came from that group but dropped this line of speculation because the anonymous party wanted to blast the governor, who is tacitly backed by IMUA.

DWIGHT EATON, who once told a Gadabout informant he'd rather "fight than eat," has changed his preference since a fracas a couple of months ago. Those in the best position to know say Eaton learned his lesson at the hands of a long, slim man who gave the cop what's generally known as a "dirty beating."

LIEUT. JACK BOTHELO gets praise from many persons, who aren't likely to have selfish motives in giving it, because of a firm attitude against rough handling of prisoners and suspects by police.

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN said, "I'd like to have gone to watch the Democratic Convention, but I was afraid I'd get razzed too much by my own fellows."

But, he was reminded, Monte Richards was there.

"Yes," said the official, "but everybody knows he's Big Five. I'm supposed to be a liberal."

AN OLD CHINESE man, who wore a Kuomintang button years ago, was asked by his Maui-born son what he thought about the civil war that's just winding up in China.

The boy led with, "The Nationalists are fighting the Communists."

"No, son," corrected the old man, "the rich people are fighting the poor people."

A FLEECEB whose name has been in the papers often was once "taken for a ride" in the Mainland "gangster sense by some of his confederates who felt he had fleeced them. They were going to kill him, they said, to which he replied calmly, "All right, go ahead if you don't care about your own lives either. If you think you can get away without being caught, go ahead." The would-be killers contemplated the narrow confines of Oahu and drove back to release the fleecer unharmed.

"THE NSP," said a man on Bethel St. when the Un-American hearings were over, "is the name of a new organization I'm starting. You'd better put it in your paper. A lot of people might like to join. The letters? They mean 'No Stool Pigeon.'"

READERS WHO like to have some good reason for reading, will be glad to hear of two books now published in 25-cent pocket editions. They are Arthur Miller's "Focus" and Calder Willingham's "End As A Man." Miller (he wrote the play, "All My Sons") writes of American anti-Semitism in "Focus" and does one of the best jobs in that book of exposing the so-called Christian Front. Willingham's book is a naturalistic expose of a Southern military academy of the sort that produces men like Rep. Burr Harrison and Rep. John Wood of the un-American Committee.

A HAWAIIAN woman who has a business on Beretania St. patronized by many Negroes, says she thinks she knows the reason some policemen use force more freely on Negroes than on members of other groups in Honolulu.

"It's because they know their rights better and they tell the police off. So the police get mad because they can't shove Negroes around the way they do the rest of us, and when they get mad they start swinging their clubs."

A POLICEMAN recently apprehended a woman who is pretty well known in the midtown area, in the act of going through the wallet of her escort, a slightly plastered serviceman.

"What are you doing with that man's pocketbook?" asked the cop. "I don't know what HE'S doing with it," answered the woman sadly, handing it over. "It doesn't have anything in it."

HAWAIIAN PINE has, according to authoritative sources, one of the best policies in the Territory and in the U. S. in compensation to injured workers. By contrast, the Territory's policy compares unfavorably with that of many states, with less money being spent both for compensation and for safety inspection than on the Mainland.

Alzate's Fight Against "White Australia" Policy Brings Change

Consul General Manuel Alzate of the Philippines government in Honolulu, fought Australia's "lily-white" policy to the extent that he recommended the closing of the Philippines diplomatic office in Sydney last year, the RECORD was reliably informed.

For his strong position he was congratulated by non-white diplomatic representatives of Asian countries. Mr. Alzate, then occupying a similar position in Australia, was assigned here late last year.

The incident took place when Lorenzo Gamboa, U. S. army serviceman under MacArthur's command in Tokyo, asked permission from the Australian government for a visa to visit his white wife and child living in the British commonwealth.

Gamboa's request was turned down since Australia's immigration policy has restrictions against non-whites. MacArthur's headquarters did not strongly press for Gamboa's visa.

Although Gamboa is a U. S. citizen, Mr. Alzate took an interest in his case for it concerned all Filipinos. When the Australian government still refused Gamboa a permit to visit his wife, whom he had met during the war, Mr. Alzate sent a strong message to his home office in the Philippines for the closing down of the consulate general office in Sydney.

It is reported in Filipino circles here that Mr. Alzate felt so



MR. ALZATE

strongly about the case that he sent the message uncodified. Thus, the Australian government monitors and newspapers, picked up the message and the Gamboa case got a public airing.

With the change of government in Australia after last year's election, restrictions upon Filipino travelers have been relaxed. Gamboa, whose case drove a wedge into the "lily-white" immigration policy, has visited his Australian family since then.

Castle & Cooke Annual Meetings Run off in Push-Button Fashion

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
Castle and Cooke, Ltd., like some other Big Five agencies, holds streamlined annual meetings of its member plantations which come off in push-button manner.

This year the meeting date fell on March 31. First Frederick Simpich, Jr., as secretary of Castle and Cooke, the agency, and simultaneously of Kohala Sugar Co., Ewa Plantation Co., Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., Waialua Liquidating Co., Ltd., and Halemano Co., Ltd., sent out notices to stockholders.

The meetings were held in the board room of Castle and Cooke, Ltd., to consider the annual reports, election of directors and the transaction "of other businesses as may lawfully and properly come before the meeting."

Although some of the companies did tremendous business, with fig-

ures running into the millions, each plantation or company was given half an hour to finish its order of business. This may seem incredible, but here is the way it was done:

The annual meeting for Kohala Sugar Co. was held at 9:30 a. m.; Ewa Plantation Co. at 10 a. m.; Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., 10:30 a. m.; Halemano Co., Ltd., 11 a. m., and Castle and Cooke, Ltd., at 11:30 a. m.

Practically the same names appear as officers of these companies. Elections seem a routine matter, year after year.

In meetings like these, the big stockholders don't even have to leave the board room after they are through with one company. The chairman can bang the gavel, close the meeting, and bring down the gavel again to open the next meeting.



FIGHT FOR PENSIONS—These determined-looking women were among the more than 200 who jammed a San Francisco courtroom where constitutionality of the California pension law was being contested. Passed in the last election, the law drops 63- and 64-year-olds from pension rolls.

HCLCDraft Given Const. Committee

"Freedom from political oppression" was one of the elements demanded by the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee in a document presenting its views to the bill of rights committee at the Constitutional Convention; Tuesday.

Defining this freedom, the document stated, "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this document, without distinction of any kind such as race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

The right to "equal pay for equal work," the right to organize and the right to bargain collectively were all included in the document, which was presented before the committee by Chairman Stephen Murin of the HCLC.

Other items included: Freedom from Searches and Seizures, the Right to Social Security and Self-Reliance, Freedom from Self-Immigration, and the Right to Jury Trial and Bail.

Others who appeared before the committee included Hugh Lytle, representing the National Rifle Association, who favored writing the right to bear arms into the Constitution, but said there should be some restriction against carrying concealed weapons.

Kuroki, Nisei War Hero, to Edit Nebraska Weekly

Ben Kuroki, veteran of 58 bombing missions in the European and Pacific theaters of war, recently became the owner of a weekly in York, Nebraska.

When Kuroki graduates from the University of Nebraska, he will devote his time to editing the 74-year-old York Republican.

Stimson Intervened
The Nisei war hero flew 25 bombing missions in Europe, then volunteered for five more. Sent back to the U. S., the Nisei sergeant volunteered for duty in the Pacific. He met difficulties because he was a Nisei, but finally was assigned to combat missions in the Pacific through the personal intervention of Secretary of War Stimson.

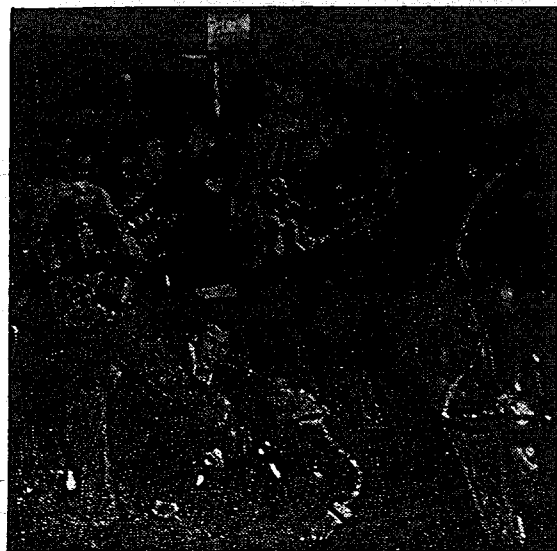
The York Republican said, in announcing the sale: "It will be sufficient here for the present management to say that they welcome this apostle of rugged Americanism to the community and to a workshop for his chosen profession."

Editorially the Republican commented: "The new owner-editor has a world-wide vision. He had a conspicuous war experience. His parents were foreign-born. He himself is a vigorous, upstanding, vocal American who loves his citizenship and wants every other native-born American and every other American by self-adoption to know they are living under a great banner of freedom and protection which should claim their fealty and immense patriotic pride. . ."

From Sen. Butler's State
Kuroki suffered discrimination during the war. Like his Nisei compatriots in Hawaii, he carried on a two-edged warfare—defeat of fascism abroad and prejudice and discrimination at home. After the war he spent many months on speaking tours of the nation, in a "one-man crusade" against racial discrimination, under sponsorship of the Japanese American Citizenship League and Pearl Buck's East-West Association.

Kuroki, who is a native of Senator Hugh Butler's state, Nebraska, is 31 years old and father of two daughters.

Building material output in 1949 was 8½ per cent under 1948.



STUDENTS STRIKE FOR TEACHERS—A mounted policeman rides into a crowd of New York City high school students as they demonstrate outside City Hall demanding pay boosts for their teachers. More than 30,000 pupils participated in rallies, despite police brutality.

FROM "IN FACT"

National Press Suppresses McCarthy's Fascist Sources

In Fact, a weekly newsletter, on April 17 exposed where Senator Joseph McCarthy was getting his ammunition to attack State Department "reds." The excerpts from the newsletter, which calls itself "an antidote for falsehood in the daily press," shows what forces and interests are behind McCarthy and generally how the dailies handled the news.

"Much of the data used by Senator Joseph McCarthy in his highly publicized smear crusade against State Department employees was lifted verbatim from a pamphlet published a few weeks ago by Joseph Kamp, anti-Semitic propagandist who is now under conviction for contempt of Congress and whose native fascist organization, the Constitutional Educational League, was cited by the Justice Department during World War II as a channel for seditious propaganda.

"Money for McCarthy's campaign has been supplied by at least two sources.

"One of these is Alfred Kohlberg, wealthy subsidizer of professional anti-red groups who admits his \$1,500,000 a year import business depends upon keeping Chiang Kai-shek in power and who is willing to spend large sums to protect his investments.

"The second is William Goodwin, Christian Front leader, founder of the fascist American Rock Party (1941) and currently registered with Congress as a lobbyist for the Chiang regime at a \$65,000 retainer for a two-year period.

Press Ignores Tie-In
"First hint that McCarthy and Kamp were working hand in glove came when Kamp published his latest pamphlet, 'America Betrayed,' a lurid 64-page booklet subtitled, 'The Tragic Consequences of REDS on the Government Payroll.'

"The booklet appeared a few days after McCarthy made a lengthy speech on the Senate floor citing numerous case histories of State Dept. employes he accused of being communists.

"Examination of the Kamp booklet, which had been written and set in type several weeks before McCarthy began his campaign, and the McCarthy speech, showed similarities so identical that it was apparent both men were using the same material.

"Although Kamp made his booklet available to newspapers, radio and magazine bureaus as part of his regular publicity procedure when the McCarthy smears first started, no publication bothered to compare its subject matter with the Senator's disclosures, which were then on all of the front pages.

"A month later, the NY Daily Compass noted some of its similarities, the first paper to do so. On April 5, Friends of Democracy made available to all papers and wire services an analysis showing that Kamp and McCarthy had used the same material, almost word for word. Except for the Compass, which ran a few paragraphs April 7, few other dailies used the material.

"This documentation was available to all papers the day Owen Lattimore demolished McCarthy in testimony before the Senate Comm. He charged that the China Lobby had furnished McCarthy with his smear data, but even though the proof was in their offices, the vast bulk of the press continued to suppress the smear Senator's link with a notorious hate-monger.

Senator Challenged
"Also suppressed was a public challenge to McCarthy by Friends of Democracy that he either confirm or deny that his information had come from Kamp.

"In a telegram to the Senator, FOD's national director Leon M. Birkhead asked him to 'explain the remarkable coincidence which (1) enabled you to cite precisely the same secret State Dept. reports and (2) caused both you and Kamp to charge that a particular loyalty file—to which neither of you presumably has access—is missing, and (3) made it possible for you and Kamp, almost simultaneously, to issue charges in which even the wording is nearly identical.'"

"Would you like to know your status under Social Security? Write information.

Capital expenditures by American industry are expected to be about 15 per cent lower in 1950 than last year, when they had already begun to slide below the postwar peak of 1948. Total private domestic investment fell last year to \$34.7 billion, compared with \$45 billion in 1948, a drop of 23 per cent.

"Paisan" Tells Truths of War Untouched by Hollywood Pix

If you're interested in the late war in Europe and the people who fought in it, "Paisan" is a picture you ought to see. If you're interested in two-soldiers-one-girl, or the dumb-rookie-who-becomes-hero, or the tough-sergeant-who's-really-soft-underneath, or any of the other cliches Hollywood seems to find in the last and all preceding wars—stay away.

You won't find the cliches in "Paisan" because Director Roberto Rossellini, whatever Congressman Ed Johnson thinks of his morals, has a theory that it makes a better movie if you portray people as they are. Rossellini feels so strongly about it that he doesn't bother to hire many regular actors. Instead, he picks up people who lived the roles, when possible, and uses them as actors and the result in the case of "Paisan" is something so much like war that you're likely to take a very dim view of contemporary Washington sabre-rattling as you leave the theater.

"Paisan" comprises six generally unrelated episodes in the war in Italy as it rolled from the toe of

the map to the Po River. Those who have seen it find some episodes stronger than others, but there's considerable difference of opinion. This reviewer found the strongest impact in the last episode, one in which a group of Italian partisans, assisted by the OSS and a similar British agency, lose an action and their lives in a manner never conceived by a Hollywood director.

Others are most touched by the episode in which a Negro GI had his shoes stolen by an Italian kid and, follows the boy home to discover things he hadn't imagined.

Still others speak much of the episode in which a GI seduces an Italian girl and returns months later to find her an almost unrecognizable prostitute.

Only The People Win

If there is one thing that's general throughout the picture, aside from its documentary-like accuracy, that thing is the reminder that death practically never looks heroic. Another reminder is that many individuals lose a war and that it's sometimes hard to tell who wins. Maybe the strongest reminder of "Paisan" won't occur to you until after you've seen the picture and thought about it awhile. That's the reminder that, if anybody wins, it's the people, not the generals.

The 42nd Club and the Consolidated Amusement Co. have done the movie-going public a real service in bringing "Paisan" to Honolulu. It runs for a week at the Kuhio Theater beginning May 19, but you'd better get your tickets early.

E. R.

MAU, NIELSEN LEAD DEMOS

(from page 1)

clared by the convention held in Kalihi, is John H. Wilson. New national committeewoman, succeeding Victoria Holt, is Harriet Magoon.

Although Charles M. Hite, appointed spokesman at the meeting, would not say who will represent the Democrats at the Chicago convention, there are many who thought Chuck Mau might be delegated, since he is already near the convention site.

Mr. Hite, it is believed, declined to be a candidate for the chairmanship, though newspaper speculation had previously pointed to him as the probable Democratic choice.

Hite, Mayor Wilson and Jack A. Burns have all been mentioned as possible representatives at the Chicago convention.

Tuesday's meeting was attended by 15 members, Hite said, and 24 votes, including proxies, were cast to determine the choice of officers.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the new central committee officers; Chairman William M. Boyle announced from Washington that the question of the Hawaii walkout will not be taken up at the national convention, which begins in Chicago Saturday.

"The national committee does not settle local disputes," Boyle said.

APPEAL TO FEAR

Senator Wayne Morse inserted in the Congressional Record, March 7, a speech given by Rabbi Richard C. Hertz of Chicago titled: "The Senate and the Displaced-Persons Bill—The Truth Behind America's Shame." The following is an excerpt:

"What are the arguments of the narrow nationalists who oppose any liberalizing of our immigration restrictions? Mostly they appeal to fear; fear of the foreigner, fear of his manners and customs, fear of job competition, fear of his political ideology, fear of contamination from aliens, fear of letting down the bars recently set up.

"I read through hundreds of pages of the Congressional Record this week. Over and over again in long-winded speeches, Senators said the same thing. What an insight one gets into our legislative process by reading the Congressional Record."

The first census of the Hawaiian Kingdom, taken in 1832, gave a population of 130,313.

1,000-Acre Argument Enters Hawaii Homes Commission Battle

(from page 1)

no need for a program to rehabilitate them.

McClellan was asked by a Congressman Strong how many people he represented, and was forced to answer that his client was a single person—heir of the Parker Ranch.

"That sounds as if it were a dying race, too," said the Kansas solon.

Present day opponents of the commission, Senator William Nobrigha and Marguerite K. Ashford, may have selfish motives in their stand, too, friends of the commission say.

Nobrigha leases two large grazing tracts, it is said, one directly, the other indirectly, totalling 10,000 acres. Nearby lies a 20,000-acre tract which has been set aside for Hawaiian homesteads, and friends of the commission say Nobrigha has his eyes on this tract, and they say he seeks opening of the land for non-Hawaiian farmers who live close by and who have their own eyes on the land leased by Nobrigha.

"When Nobrigha says we need more land for farming to produce more of the Territory's food, he's absolutely right," says a member of the HHC, "but what's the matter with Hawaiians doing it? If our home-steaders farm the land, we'll give them such direction and help as we can."

Although Marguerite Ashford says she is not representing Cooke Ranch, Molokai, when she voices opposition, friends of the commission remain unconvinced. Nor do they believe her when she says she has opposed the HHC for 30 years.

"Her father, A. W. Ashford, fought so strongly for the Hawaiian people that he was kicked out of the Territory and I believe she agreed with her father."

To the statement that the HHC is a result of "class" or "race" legislation, friends of the commission answer it is very little different from federal legislation in behalf of American Indians, or veterans of various wars.

Vets Defeat Attack On Four Freedoms

SAN DIEGO, Calif (FP)—Confronted with a wave of indignation throughout the community, the City Council has backed away from its insistence that the late President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms be tossed out as the proposed inscription on a dedicatory plaque for a new War Memorial Building.

The council aroused the ire of local citizenry by letting Admiral William H. Standley, USN retired, former ambassador to Russia, talk it into believing that the Four Freedoms were at least partly communistic.

"Freedom from want," said the admiral, "is a Russian communist slogan."

Whereupon Standley's son-in-law, Councilman Charles B. Win-cote, got enough of his colleagues to believe it and the council, by a 4 to 3 vote, reversed a previous endorsement of the Four Freedoms for the plaque.

The San Diego Council of Veterans' Organizations and the Central Labor Council descended on the council with such an outcry that the city fathers hastily dropped the hot potato.

The final decision on what to put on the plaque was left to the veterans' groups who will use the building. Since these groups originally proposed the Four Freedoms, the city council suffered a severe setback from public opinion.

And what about dour, 77-year-old Standley?

"If that's what the veterans want, I guess they'll have it," he grumbled. "I won't oppose it any longer."

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

Augie Curtis puts on his next boxing match at the Stadium featuring Otis Graham against the Territorial middleweight champ, Carl (Bobo) Olson this coming Tuesday night. The Honolulu RECORD's Boxing Board of Experts consisting of Major Soeda, Johnny Sur and Philip Choo went along with the writer to Lau Ah Chew's gym to watch Graham.

Graham looks to us like a welterweight and in his sparring session looked good, but then practically any guy can look good in the gym. Graham probably will be spotting Olson at least six pounds come fight time and therein may be the difference of the match. Graham's claim to fame is that he beat Bernard Docusen, who gave Frankie Fernandez a boxing lesson, and also to the fact that he has fought such standouts as Kid Gavilan and Bob Villemaire. Graham is definitely not in the Boom-Boom Hardy class and is expected to give Bobo a busy evening.

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK CHAMPIONSHIPS

Commanding the track fans' interest this weekend was the interscholastic Track and Field Championships held at Punahou School. Punahou, a power in local track circles, took the play away from its nearest competitor, McKinley, by scoring a total of 45 points. McKinley scored 26½ points for second place.

Johnny San Diego, McKinley, was the star of the meet, running a 440 in 51 seconds flat, followed closely by Gerard of Punahou. P. S. Chun of Roosevelt won the mile event and took second in the half-mile to gain the iron man title.

The broad jump, which always interests this writer, was won by Allen Napoleon of Iolani over Roy Hiram of Kamehameha by a matter of a gnat's whiskers. The winner jumped 20 feet, 8 5/8 inches, while Hiram got second for a leap of 20 feet, 8 1/4 inches. Do you know how much separated the pair? We don't happen to have a slide rule, so we can't give you the answer, but what beats us is how the judges can separate the grains of sand in the jumping pit to get the difference between the two jumps?

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The Puerto Rican baseball team was at one time considered a "probationary" team, to be allowed in the Hawaii League on the basis of their making good. Given only an outside chance of making the grade, the team has not only made the grade but, with the Rural Red Sox, is leading the league with three wins and no losses. The team is made up of a number of youngsters with a lot of hustle. Their success can also be traced to the active support of the Puerto Rican community.

Ford Konno, Coach Yoshito Sagawa's swimming protege at the Nuuanu Y, won the 220-yard freestyle last week in Hilo in the good time of 2:11.8. The Hilo Naval Air Station tank is considered slow. E. Kawachika, a Hilo High student, placed second in the excellent time of 2:15.5. The times made by Konno and Kawachika are good enough for national recognition in any top high school swimming circle.

Incidentally, Hilo High looks like the team to beat in the Territorial Swimming championships next year. Sparky Kawamoto, who has coached these youngsters without a pool until the NAS pool was turned over to the Hilo community, should be given a lot of credit for carrying the torch for all these years.

The writer, incidentally, had the pleasure of working out and coaching some of Kawamoto's swimmers in our visits to Hilo, both at the small stream near Waialae and also at the NAS pool a few years back. Congratulations to Sparky Kawamoto, in our estimation, the swim coach of the year!

We see where Edna Lee, wahine golfer from Moanalua, fired a 79 at the Lanikai golf course last week. This really amazes us, as we toured the Lanikai course, and in spite of kicking a few out-of-bounds shots back into legal territory, managed to shoot a 98.

Mamoru Yamasaki and Joe Blurr, who claim they are taking lessons in the gentle art of kicking balls back on the fairway, are due for a good match when the ILWU gets together for their convention in June. There is no doubt that Joe is the best talking golfer this side of Iwilei Road. You wanna bet?

John Ackerman, president of the American Bowling Congress, comes out with a public statement this week that the attacks by liberal and progressive groups against the Congress' "white male" clause are unwarranted.

This statement by the president of an organization which has fought against minority groups who do not meet the "white" requirement, is to us the laugh of the week. Sports, we always heard, were to help create a better bond of friendship and fellowship.

We see where Johnny Eghan beat the Puerto Rican Pride, Chico Rosa, at Stockton this week at 130 pounds. Chico's loss, according to the papers, was on a very close decision. Rosa has been losing regularly and at one time, after his win over Sandy Sadler, he was considered one of the best local prospects.

Last month, some guy came out with a suggested match between Dado Marino and Moke Hanagami. We can only see this match as a sparring session for both fighters. We see this week that Hanagami and Marino are putting on this match over in Schofield as an exhibition sparring session. That's all we can see in a bout of this nature. After all, they're from the same stable and who do they think they're kidding?

Ray (Sugar) Robinson, the present welterweight champion, will have to wait for quite a spell before he gets a crack at Jake La Motta for the middleweight crown. Ray is listed as the number one challenger, but most likely will be given the run-around by the "Association for the Prevention of Champions from the Loss of Their Crowns."

Toy Tamaaha, who lost both of his legs on Dec. 7, was at one time one of the best prospects in local rings. Toy was visiting in town last month, renewing acquaintanceships. He now operates a liquor store on Mamo St. in Hilo.

Diamond Head Crater Scene of Payoff Grilling

(from page 1)

matter too much if one man breaks under questioning. The other two just say they don't know anything about it."

By a second method, payoffs are alleged to be conducted through the mails posted.

"If three men post \$100 bail apiece," said one man, "they leave it there and don't collect it after the case. Then, if they get caught fleeing again, they take it out and it becomes the payoff money. But if it's more than 15 per cent of the amount the fleecers got, somebody's going to be unhappy and it's not the cops."

Lawyers Said Involved

The most common method of payoff, most informed sources say, is one conducted by the lawyers who represent defendants. When fees of lawyers are unreasonably high, it is said, the defendant assumes that part of the money has gone for the payoff.

But not all payoffs are wholly in money, some authorities say, the bulk in some cases being information. Thus, if a vice operator receives "protection" from an officer, or a group of officers, he may be expected to give information on his competitors which will enable

the police involved to look good before the public by making arrests, it is alleged. Nearly all vice operators who manage to keep out of jail and still in operation, it is said, have some such working agreement.

"One big trouble," said a man familiar with gambling circles, "is that there's so much jealousy among the cops who get the payoffs. I know one man who had games at his house. He thought he had a deal and when some other cops came in once, he obliged them by bringing down everyone who was in the game. After that he had to pay off another bunch so his overhead went up."

Some men who have been involved in payoff cases, though indirectly, believe that the money may flow to attorneys in the city-county prosecutor's office and they cite, as evidence, that fact that a man from that office sometimes visits defendants before the cases are heard and advises them on their testimony.

But few, if any, of such defendants have expressed any doubt of the honesty of Chief Dan Liu.

"One thing you've got to remember," said a man familiar with such operations, "is that Dan Liu's in a tough spot and he's doing the best he can. There have been some funny looking promotions, I know, but I think you can trace those back to the police commission. I don't think Liu really approved of them all, but he may have believed it was no time to oppose the commission on such points."

Such a promotion, it is thought, may have been that of Paul Shaffer to be sergeant of the vice squad at the beginning of 1950. Shaffer, though he had served for several years and, admittedly knew as much of the operation of vice as any policeman in Honolulu, nevertheless, has been condemned repeatedly because of alleged brutality in making arrests.

City-County Prosecutor Charles H. Elite called "ridiculous" allegations that attorneys from his office might be involved in receiving percentage payments from illegal operators, but he said if any evidence is produced, he wants to know about it. Mr. Elite said action by the prosecutor's office against possible "percenter" on the police force awaits the conclusion of the investigation being conducted by Chief Liu.

No Will To Enforce?

The Machinist, weekly paper of the International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated), made a survey of illegal price-fixing cases. The Machinist found that more than 500 concerns and 13 trade associations had been charged with price-fixing in the last two years.

Large as these figures may seem, by government estimate they represent only a fraction of the violations of anti-trust laws. The anti-trust division of the Justice Department has an annual budget of less than \$4 million. This is less than is spent for police departments in most cities. "Only a small part of the complaints of anti-trust law violations are ever investigated."

The question is: Why? Why can't the government enforce the Sherman anti-trust law after 60 years of experience? Is there a real will to enforce the shadowy laws against monopoly?

You may be entitled to monthly insurance benefits if you are 65 years old and have worked under Social Security. Inquire at once at your nearest field office. Your postmaster can give you the address.

LETTER

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Mr. Henry Miki, 3528 Maunalei Ave., recently called our attention to an outstanding example of the advantages of the American way of life as compared to the opportunities offered in other lands.

Mr. Miki pointed out that there are nearly 2,000 residents of Hawaii now enjoying an excursion to Japan. Practically all of these are residents of Japanese ancestry. Many of them are of the older generation who came to Hawaii years ago without wealth or high education.

He estimates that each traveler will spend about \$1,500 for the trip to Japan and return, accounting for a total of \$300,000 to cover the total expenditures of the group.

Mr. Miki then points out that the opportunity of the individual under our American system, to work and save, and then to use his savings as he sees fit, is an advantage enjoyed in America which is not found elsewhere in the world today.

He stressed this by citing that there are 200,000 residents of Brazil who migrated there from Japan, starting about the same time our own local Japanese started arriving in Hawaii. Says Mr. Miki: "I've heard of no excursion from Brazil to Japan. They have not had the opportunity to earn and to save as we do in America. Furthermore, even though a few might have saved enough, they would not be permitted to take that much money out of the country."

"IMUA" wonders why more examples of this nature are not featured in a local weekly newspaper instead of the type of "racial harmony" reporting to be found highly stressed in each issue.

JOHN T. JENKINS,
Executive Secretary.

Editor's Note—We suggest that Mr. Miki read up on Brazil, where Nisei and their parents are doing very well, especially in Sao Paulo, where they play important roles in government. Incidentally, they own big businesses, too, and are members of consumer and produce cooperatives.

Wild Smear Attacks

WASHINGTON (FP)—Wild smear attacks like those made by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) would be used to kill off political opposition if the Mundt-Nixon bill becomes law, 25 Wisconsin University professors wrote to the Wisconsin congressional delegation. The letter was released April 26 by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

Cost of medical care to private persons totaled around \$7.4 billion in 1949. Only 8 to 9 per cent of these costs were compensated through group and individual policies and through non-profit plans such as Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other groups.

Vice Squad Men Accused In Smith Street Fracas

(from page 1)

had handcuffs on me," he says, "and when they found my pocket-knife, they stopped and one of them said: 'That's it.'"

One of the charges, subsequently placed against him, says Watkins, was that of carrying concealed weapons, though he maintains his knife has only a two-inch blade. Two other charges are: assaulting an officer and attempt to escape.

The only motion he made that could be interpreted as assault, Watkins says, was that of raising his arms to protect himself from blows, and his "attempt to escape" must have been his pulling free to run into another room.

"When one of them kicked me in the stomach, I couldn't stand the pain," he says. "I had to pull loose."

After all the action, Watkins says, the charge against him was made not by the vice squad officers, but by the patrolman on the beat, David (The Dime) Hill.

Botelho Stopped Beating
"Snaffer rode beside me in the wagon when they took me down," says Watkins, "and he punched me in the stomach twice. He punched me again after we got down to the station. That was about the time Lieutenant Jack Botelho came down and told him to lay off."

Captain Leon Strauss also appeared, Watkins said, and said he had heard Watkins was being beaten up by the vice squad.

"He asked me," said Watkins, "but I was afraid to say anything for fear they'd beat me some more after he left."

Watkins says he intends to press such charges as are possible against the policemen who beat him, and

to that end he has carefully preserved such evidence as he feels will help present his story. This evidence, includes his clothes, which, he says, still bear the footprints of the officer who kicked him. He has also investigated enough to discover he has a number of witnesses, he says.

"I was arrested before," he says, "and I've been beaten but I didn't have the money to fight. This time my folks sent me money and told me to fight the case the whole way."

The most serious charge against Watkins to date, he says, was soliciting, and he denies that he has ever had any connection with, or interest in the narcotics traffic here.

Since his earlier arrests, Watkins says, Officer Souza has frequently accosted him with the question: "When are you going back?" Watkins interprets "back" as a reference to the Mainland.

Sergeant Paul Shaffer has never said much to him, according to Watkins, because "Shaffer doesn't talk much. He's strictly a head-ache man."

Fil. Boy Weeps To Return Here

(from page 1)

was leaving, a boy from Honolulu ran to him.

"His parents live here in Kailua," says Cuizon, "and he asked me to say hello to his mother, but he begged me not to tell her what a hard job he had. There were tears in his eyes."

Cuizon is a father and a grandfather, himself, though, and when he saw the boy's mother, he told her the whole truth. The boy from Kailua is only one of many, he says, who have gone to work in California and who remain there now because they have no money to buy passage home.

"Contractors" Get Rich
"The contractors are getting rich off them," says Cuizon. "When they buy groceries, they buy at the contractor's store. They must pay for their passage to California—at the contractor's price. Then the rancher pays higher wages which are collected by the contractor. He pays the men 85 cents an hour and pockets the rest."

Cuizon, who returned a little more than two weeks ago, worked for a labor contractor who put him on an asparagus farm about 30 miles from Stockton. When he found the work was too hard, he quit and came home and he considers himself lucky to have money for the return passage. He had that when he started working.

"I bought a file at the contractor's store," he says, "that would cost 20 cents here. When I got the bill, it was for 65 cents. At stores outside, cigarettes sold for \$1.59, but at the contractor's store, the price was \$2."

AFL Asks Probe Of Taft's Racket

CINCINNATI (FP)—A congressional investigation of Sen. Robert A. Taft's chain letter fund-raising drive was called for here by the Railway Clerk, weekly newspaper of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL).

Taft, who is publicly professing that the chain letter campaign is a grass roots effort, is "now trying an old Hitler trick of accusing someone else of doing the very thing which his own henchmen want to keep under cover," the article said.

R. A. Hunt of the Lehigh Valley Railroad "sneaks" Taft propaganda and money appeals to employees in envelopes marked "Confidential" and "Personal," according to the Clerk.

"It is time for the Senate to investigate the Taft chain letter racket, which has now reached the proportions of a national scandal," the newspaper said. "Better men than Taft have been refused a seat in the Senate because they spent too much money getting elected."

Classified Directory

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KUROKI VS. BUTLER

Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska is still doing his utmost to kill Hawaiian statehood.

It was Butler who came here in 1948 to "expose" communism in the Territory and with the governor's help, was all set to go when President Truman got re-elected.

The Nebraska Republican was embarrassed then, out here trying to do a smear job, and his party getting defeated in the Congressional elections. The elections showed that Butler would be out as chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Butler, who has used the "red" issue in his fight against Hawaiian statehood, last week exposed himself further as a solon with a Dixiecrat mind.

He submitted to the statehood hearings a 30-page communication from a man in Portland, Ore., who opposed statehood for Hawaii because of territorial noncontiguity, and on economic and racial grounds.

The report was aimed against the large population of people of Japanese ancestry here. It said that Japan's "new weapon" is "floods of babies." Also, the Portland racist wrote: "Nobody seems to die out there," and commented that the haoles and Hawaiians are being driven out by the fast-breeding Japanese.

What Butler said could have easily come out of John Rankin's mouth. "A very fine statement," was the Nebraska Republican's remark.

Like Rankin of Mississippi, Butler has red-baited and race-baited to build his political influence. We feel that in Nebraska Butler would find strong resistance among people like Ben Kuroki.

The story of 32-year-old Ben Kuroki has been written by Ralph G. Martin in "The Boy from Nebraska," and it is referred to as one of the great individual stories of Americans in World War II.

Kuroki flew 25 missions over Europe and Africa as a turret-gunner on a bomber. Then he asked for five more missions. He later served in the Pacific, in 28 more flying missions over the Japanese islands.

After V-J Day he was flown from Tinian to New York City to speak at a New York Herald-Tribune Forum. He said, in part:

"I've had 58 bombing missions now, and I'm still tired enough so my hands shake, and plenty of nights I don't sleep so good. I'd like to go home to Nebraska and forget the war, and just lie under a tree somewhere and take it easy. It's hard to realize that the war is not over for me. Not for a lot of us, Jewish Americans, Italian Americans, Japanese Americans. While there is still hatred and prejudice, our fight goes on. Back in Nebraska on our farm, when I planted a seed, I knew that after a while I'd get a crop. That's the way it was with a lot of us in this war—we want to plant the seeds to bring in a crop of decency and peace for our families and our children."

With a man like Butler close by in his state and representing his state, Ben Kuroki's war is certainly not over yet.

Next month Kuroki will become editor and publisher of a weekly in York, Nebraska. We send him our best wishes.

DEMOCRATS AND ILWU

Some of those who played follow the leader and took the long walk out of the Territorial Democratic convention at Kalakaua school have by now reconsidered their hasty action. For it has become daily more evident that the only persons to profit by this split were the Republicans and the vested interests.

As a matter of fact, those who led the walk-out behaved like tools of the Republicans and vested interests rather than Democrats. A reasonable person could easily conclude that these leaders are opposed to a vigorous two-party system in Hawaii and entered the Democratic ranks either to use it as a Republican appendage or else to wreck it entirely.

It is common knowledge that only during recent years have the Democrats as a party, been an important factor in island politics. Some individuals have been elected as Democrats, but their victories have been, in the main, a tribute to their personal popularity rather than to party strength. At the same time, certain of these were obligated to Republican leaders for the success they did enjoy.



MR. DAVIS

Needs Labor Participation

After long years of existence primarily as a paper party, why did the Democrats emerge as a real organization with a say-so in the Hawaiian political arena? The answer in the Territory is the same as the answer to continued Democratic successes on the Mainland: the direct participation of organized labor.

There are those who may not like this fact, but nevertheless, it is big and real. The power of the Democratic party in Hawaii dates from the entry of the ILWU into its ranks. Kick out the ILWU and the Territorial Democratic party will again become weak and senile. Of course that would please the Republicans, the vested interests and their servants wearing the clothing of Democrats, but not those who consider the welfare of the party and see in it the political voice of the common man.

Since the election of Roosevelt in 1932, the National Democratic party has been the ideological arm of the little guy. The labor movement flourished and grew strong under the New Deal; working people, farmers and minority groups elected Roosevelt to four terms as President because he spoke for them.

Truman could not have been elected in 1948 without labor support. He is President now only because he made definite promises to the little guy and got the backing of the majority of trade unionists.

A Strong or Weak Party?

But here we come to a difference between the labor support of the Democrats on the Mainland and in Hawaii. In the continental U. S., the right-wing unions, who are by far the majority, are the backbone of the Democratic party. In Hawaii, the labor movement is overwhelmingly ILWU and therefore is not right-wing. Hawaiian Democratic leaders, nevertheless, must have labor backing to succeed and they may as well face the fact that this backing has to be mainly ILWU.

What it boils down to is this: Cooperate with the ILWU and have a strong Democratic party, or fight the ILWU and have a weak, divided party which can do nothing but give aid and comfort to the Republicans, the vested interests and their tools registered as Democrats.

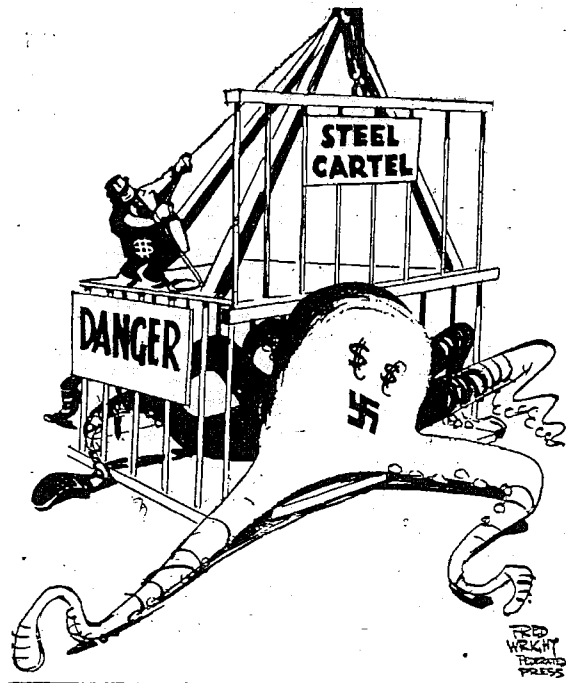
Let us say, for the sake of argument, that the minority rebel faction wins recognition by the national headquarters as the "true" Democrats of Hawaii. Just what would you have, other than paper recognition? Where would they get mass support? Would they not be in the same position as the Territorial Democratic party of a few years ago, which had a charter but little influence at the polls? Or is that the way the rebel leaders want it?

Decision Must Be Made Here

If the rebels desired mass support, they would be forced to do business with the ILWU, and we would be back where we were. For the hard, cold fact is, that no matter which way you turn, if a strong Democratic party is the object, then the ILWU is right in the center of the picture. The rebels can close their eyes, but the ILWU is still there.

And so we see that nothing can actually be decided anywhere other than in Hawaii. The problem is whether the Democratic party is to become powerful or return to its days of weakness. If it is to be strong, then the rebels are going to have to do business with the ILWU, whether they like it or not.

But if they want a weak party, keep out organized labor.



Looking Backward

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS --- 1910

(EIGHTH OF A SERIES)

Howling for the release of their imprisoned leader, Vasilieff, 400 to 500 Russians, most of them husky men, crowded against the door of the police station. Repeatedly told to disperse, they out-shouted the interpreter.

Meanwhile, some 15 policemen had assembled, and Sheriff William Jarrett judged that the time was ripe to disperse the Russians. The interpreter made a last appeal.

Never Before In Honolulu

"We won't go home; we will sleep in the street," cried the immigrants.

"All right, turn loose the hose," ordered Jarrett.

The Russians had put a cordon of women and children in front, evidently believing the police would not charge them. But, as the dash of cold water in their faces threw the Russians into confusion, the police broke through the women and children and laid into the men.

"Never before has such a scene been witnessed on the streets of Honolulu," wrote a reporter. "With the wailing of the women and children and the tangled curses of the men was mingled the sharp crack of police clubs, the thud of fists on skulls and the hiss of the whips of the mounted police."

The Advertiser was especially scornful of what it called the cowardice of the Russians. "The bravery of the Russians is confined to brave words. There is no fight in them. They simply fell over one another in their efforts to get away."

Finished Off With Fists

Had the Russians come to the police station looking for trouble and had they put up a fight, would the Advertiser have attacked them for their ferocity?

As it was, the newspaper poured out its scorn upon "the big husky men" who held up their children before the mounted police "in the hope, apparently, that the horsemen would not dare charge for fear of injuring the little ones."

However, as the mounted men advanced from the front, the foot patrol took the Russians in the rear. "The trouble lasted about a minute, and when the dust of battle cleared, all that could be seen was a disordered mob going for the Russian camp on the dead run." Few stopped to argue the question, and those who did, regretted their stop. The police simply dropped their clubs and went for them with their fists.

For, as the Evening Bulletin reported the affray, "the police used their clubs freely and six or eight were broken over the Russians. The 'billes,' which are leather affairs loaded with shot, also were used a great deal and the police spared nothing when they laid on the whips."

Driven Back To Iwilei

Yet, as the officers had orders to hit where it would do no permanent damage—or because the Russians were extraordinarily tough—the only serious injury was to a small boy. Thrown in front of the horses by his father, he had his leg broken.

Within five minutes, trailed by the three mounted policemen, the Russians were back at their Iwilei camp.

Next morning the Advertiser's editor exulted: "For once they were treated exactly as they deserved and for once they found someone who would not stand and talk but who would act."

"It is not pleasant to see or hear of men being beaten with clubs, but it is refreshing to know that we have in Honolulu a man ready to do the clubbing when it is necessary. Sheriff Jarrett has proved himself to be the man of the hour."

The Policeman Got Stoned

That night the beaten-up Russians held an indignation meeting, but May Day being a religious festival, they celebrated quietly by dancing, drinking and picnicking.

"The gratitude they have for the kind and considerate treatment—
(more on page 4)