Izaka Repudiates Own Testimony Given Under Oath

Ishiro Izaka, who testified a few days ago in thesmith act trial that defendant Jack Denitch Ki- noko told him in 1956 it was "proper" to kill anyone who ob- structs or refuses the Com- munist Party, Wednesday afternoon admitted bit by bit that none of his four previous testimonies under oath against communism, had he been submitted to Connecticut.

Defense Attorney A. L. Wirih, speaking in his capacity, The Truth About Communism In Hawaii, and referring to the issue, asked him if he had not written it as a "warning to the people of Hawaii of the dangers of communism."  Wasn't Izaka going to expose everything about communism in Hawaii?

Izaka said that his purpose was, "Did you in any part of the (more on page 5)

Teves Cocks Fist On Mrs. Ome In Hot Exchange Over Moomuku Project

"You'd fight a woman but you wouldn't fight a man!" were the words witnesses recently attributed to Mrs. Esther Ome after Supervisor Nick Teves allegedly drew his fist as if to strike her.

The witnesses were interviewed by members of the Moomuku Improvement Club, of which Mrs. Ome is a member and a vice president.

Outside Committee Meeting

The incident took place after members of the Moomuku Improvement Club had attended a meeting of the public works commit- tee at which a proposed im- provement for the Moomuku area was discussed.

The climate occurred outside the meeting place when Mrs. Ome reportedly warned members of her club not to be swayed by substitution Teves was sug- gesting for the sub-division.

"You shot an' Teves is al- leged to have said to Mrs. Ome.

"No one wants to listen to you either," Mrs. Ome is reported to have replied, and a hot verbal exchange ensued.

At a high point in the exchange, (more on page 5)

Dockers See Company Hand In Forcing Strike; Back To Work "Voluntarily"

As 700 ILWU longshoremen returned to work Wednesday morning at Carlisle & Co. "voluntarily" and with their grievances still unmet, many had speculated as to why the company had chosen this particular time to force a halt of a dispute when there has been the sub- ject of controversy for several years.

Some of the speculations were as follows:

- Former longshoremen who walked out just before Christmas, with holiday memorials yet unarchived, would put them in the worst possible light with the pub- lic.

- It is a time most appropriate for the big wholesalers who might expect the strikes to be attended by a wave of "no's buyout" from small merchants, thus clearing the street of many of their well-filled shelves.

- The dispute offered the company a possible opportunity for discharging Wallace Kamishita, long known as one of the most militant of longshore rank-and-file leaders.

- The dispute could be used for stirring public opinion against the anti-Smll Act defendants, one of whom is Jack Hall, ILWU Re- gional Director, another of ILWU (more on page 5)

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**Hi-light's of the News**

**Un-Americans Turn to Unions, Schools**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Committee on Un-American Activities has been investigating the Unions Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO). The committee has charged that the British and American press have been influenced by the Soviet government and has called for a thorough investigation of the issue.

**U.S. Economic Aid To Europe Has Not Helped Workers, Says Reuter**

WASHINGTON (AP) — CIO Europe, the workers' union, has been unable to win real adjustments or to impose social reforms on powerful conservative industrial and political groups. This is a strong reason why a large part of the working population continues to support the Communists.

**Woman Communist Leader Won't Stool; Jailed for Contempt; Cites Tradition**

NEW YORK (AP) — Elizabeth Flynn, one of the 12 defendants in the Smith Act trial, was sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt of court on Nov. 12, after she refused to identify two individuals as Communists.

**European Leaders Framed Up During Strike**

CHICAGO (AP) — After winning a quick acquittal in an assault case here Nov. 26, Harry Ward, international Harvester union leader, sought a speedy trial on a murder charge that grew out of the recent Harvester strike.

**The 10-Year-Old Unionist Was Held Innocent of the Assault Charge by a Jury Which Stayed Out Two and One-Half Hours. The Verdict Was Agreed Upon Unexpectedly by the Judge, Who Ordered a New Trial.**

**WARD'S ACQUITTAL was hailed by his union, the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, as proof that he was the victim of a frame-up by the International Harvester Co. and the Chicago police.**

**The U.S. Government and the German government have been accused of supporting the union movement. The committee has warned that the British and American press are influenced by the Soviet government and calls for a thorough investigation of the issue.**

**U.S. Colonel Hopes for New Luftwaffe**

Those who assume that the responsibility for world tension is wholly on the Soviet's shoulders should really consider some of the things said from this side of the Iron Curtain. Here is an extract from a recent speech delivered by Colonel Scott, commanding officer of the American air base at Friedenstein, Germany:

**"The Luftwaffe is not an immediately agreeable idea. But what the British and American press have said of a free general election in England is a similar remark in Eastern Germany."**

**New Statesman and Nation** October 25, 1952

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MR. REUTHER

European leaders have been accused of framing up during the strike.
Democrats Advised To Keep Quiet For Statehood; New Clothes for Old Gag

By STAFF WRITER.

How should a Democrat behave during the next six months? That was the question that confronted the group of Democratic leaders at a meeting in Washington, D.C., last week, and it was pointed out that the more quietly the Democrats behaved, the better off they would be.

"There is a feeling that we have a very good chance of getting something out of this election," one proponent of this idea said, "and it is important for us to be quiet and not to do anything to rub our neighbors' noses in our success."

In the past, Democrats have pointed out, the argument of possible support for the cause of statehood has been used by Republicans to gain votes in the election. But this time, the Republicans have been careful not to make too much of the issue.

The atmosphere of the Democratic party has been one of quiet confidence, and it is hoped that this will continue throughout the six months.

The advice of the proponent was that the party should be "quiet and show some strength."

Old Gag In New Guise

Recalling that nearly everyone in the past has used the argument of statehood as a weapon, the proponent suggested that it would be wise to avoid the topic for the time being.

Farrington has any pull at all with the Republicans, he said, "it doesn't make sense to let them get to his opponents to do something he didn't do himself." He went on to say that he believed statehood might be good now.

"I was convinced when I was in high school that we would never get statehood as long as the southern Democrats can block it. They have two sessions from Hawaii who will vote for civil rights and against the cloture rule and they'll never give in for that."

The advice of the proponent was for the Democrats to lie low and show some strength.

MYTH OF EQUALITY

Negro Schools Cheated Out of Books, Supplies, Rooms In Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON (FW) - Concerning the situation at the public high schools in the nation's capital, a report by a federal agency has been made public, and it is alleged that the schools are being denied adequate supplies and facilities.

The report, which was released last week, stated that the schools are being denied adequate supplies and facilities, and that the situation is made worse by the high cost of living in the district.

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SMITH ACT TRIAL SIDELIGHTS

INTERVIEW conducted by Judge John W. Jinks and concluded that he did not want to name names but did inform myron Cyrus and J. W. Wirth and C. D. Grinnell had forced him to do so.

He denied repeated protest against the use of names in his prosecution. The use of names in his prosecution was occasioned by the long-standing conflict between the Communist Party and the government.

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EICHMANN ITUKAI was in hot water from the moment cross-examination began.

When asked if he had been instructed by anyone, he said that he was instructed by Moscow and that he could not be questioned.

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HERALD Precincts were voted for Farrington Against Issue of Bonds for Schools

Your 'Massage' Girls Work Many Hours Free; Final Test Is 300-Pound 'Papa'

"Your Massage" girls work many hours free; final test is 300-pound 'Papa.'

The 'Massage' girls are being brought in to work many hours free, and the final test is 300-pound 'Papa.'

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IZUKA REPUDIATES TESTIMONY GIVEN UNDER OATH; CONDEMNS RECORD OF UN-AM. HEARING

(from page 1)

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The court answered: "No."

Not In 32 References

Then Wirin confronted the government with the "32 references" in the House un-American Activities Committee hearings held in Washington, D.C.

"You mentioned Mr. Kimoto 32 times. Are you giving testimony before the House committee, didn't you?" Wirin asked K moto.

Kimoto said: "I had mentioned Kimoto 32 times, the attorney asked again: "Then it means that it is improper to kill people who disagree with communism?"

When Wirin asked what he said in the defense counsel moved toward the witness as he asked in rapid-fire Japanese:

"You can't tell the committee that because the testimony in this case is false," Wirin said.

Chief government prosecutor John C. Walsh objected to this question and Judge Jon Wiley sustained the objection.

Deportation Witness

Attorney Wirin made Kimoto admit that he was deported from the United States by the Simeon Bajaga deportation hearing board of the Department of Justice. Wirin said he had been deported under the observer's committee, and as he laughed when challenged in conflicting testimony given under oath,Wirin said he was a former militant unionist with a "red file." Wirin accused Kimoto of portraying himself as a penguin onto the courtroom.

The third government witness, who was Kimoto's brother, is a new witness.

In November 1947, I believe Kimoto had a chance to make a speech in this country because he was not so embarrassed when he wrote the pamphlet, and that cause is a symbol of the "exile"-a great opportunity for the commissar," this week under cross-examination, Wirin asked Wirin.

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Izu in, under direct examination by assistant prosecutor Ken McKenzie, testified that Kimoto recruited him in the Communist Party in March 1936. Under cross-examination by Wirin, he moved this date to late 1938.

The defense attorney asked Izu in whether he would go to the stand to hear Kimoto testify. Wirin then asked, and Izu in replied: "Yes."

"Are you seriously going to use your own defense attorney to sue him to the stand?" Wirin asked, and Izu in replied: "Yes."

"Isn't it a shame about that?" Wirin then asked.

Izu in replied and gave forth a burst of laughter.

"You don't want to be sure about that?" Wirin asked, and Izu in said: "You're gentle."

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Gadabout

"STATUS QUO VICTORY" is the item presented in the fourth page of the Honolulu’s Free Press. The article discusses the outcome of the recent strike by the employees of the Honolulu Stock Exchange. The workers, represented by the Union of Employed, struck in an effort to improve their working conditions and improve their wages. The strike lasted for several days, but eventually the workers were successful in winning some of their demands. The strike was supported by a large number of members of the public, who held rallies and protests in support of the workers. The strike was a significant event in the history of labor in Hawaii, and it helped to raise awareness about the issues facing workers in the state.
U.S. Industry's Stake In Japan

$400 Million in 1941, $3.5 Billion Today

A Man Must Stand Up

VI

Journey To the West Coast and Hawaii

Are you a Catholic?" was the first question put to me by the school board of the Oahe village of Goodman, Missouri.

"Yes, the people here don't want a Catholic or an infidel as a teacher."

"Well, I'm not a Catholic but I am an agnostic."

The board was so relieved at finding a male teacher who would take the principalship for $150 that the members didn't inquire about the affiliations of the Agnostic Church. Indeed, since there was another vacancy to be filled quickly, they were willing to hire a Catholic. I am a friend of mine. The Catholic girl in turn, was willing to sing in the Protetant church choir if she could land the job. But another young woman beat her to it.

When I look back on the nine months I spent there, I think I now see what opportunities I wasted. The Oahe country is one of the few regions in which the best Catholics is still has a folk culture—a set of customs and beliefs handed down by word of mouth. If I had not had so little of my own problems and of ideas from the good outside world, I might have learned a great deal there.

I Was More Interested in Travelling Than Teaching

As it was, I always felt somewhat superior and was always conscious of being an outsider. The people were friendly but they looked upon anybody from outside as a foreigner. Goodman, the student who was told me, I would love to Negro or to stay in the village overnight. I returned that I couldn't see why a Negro should want to stay.

Half my time was spent teaching high school subjects and the other half was spent managing a small newspaper. So that I was only two to three years older than many of the students and was younger than most of the teachers, that I was a clipped outsider and had no experience teaching a school, not to mention running one. I guess I didn't do too badly. From those times, however, I have had no decision whatever to be a school administrator.

I'll tell you, my mind was more fixed on travelling than on teaching. The school librarian told me about a knitting company in Chicago. So I bought a ticket for Chicago, where I might meet Jefferson. I got a job as a dishwasher in a tavern, working 14 hours a day for the then fantastic high wages of $90 a month, and I settled down.

Carmel, Calif., is the home of Robinson Jeffers, a poet who has just come into prominence with a volume of powerful verse. I had never met him before, but I could see that the Great Depression had worn down hundreds of thousands of unemployed, they had a lot of talent, they had a lot of gold, but the way they worked—the only kind that I knew how to do. Since I regarded myself as a lightweight, not as a worker, I got remarkably little out of the job.

Around the corner, with its rear windows overlooking the meadow where I lived, the garage cars, was a little painting that published the Oahe paper. He was a poet, Mr. Jeffers, who learned that I intended visiting Walden, he became quite interested and took an evening to tell me about the Islands. From him I learned that the people's all pervasive power, the hangout of "mysteries" influence the way in which uninterested editors were treated in Honolulu.

On October 20, 1950 I took the steamer passage on the Maui. It was far from being a lonely ship, but it made me think of what that young man, who had learned to swim in mud-puddles, could be watching the prow of a ship. What that young man called something wonderful. My fellow passengers, Portuguese and Hawaiian, were my first introduction to Island people. I liked them.

By ANDREW WILLIAMS

U.S. Industry's Stake In Japan

China has received U.S. aid in the form of more than $300 million worth of materials to be used in Japan. The United States has provided about $300 million worth of goods (in 1941). The contracts are reviving the Japanese war industry and making a large number of workers valuable. For instance, the American aid is estimated to have saved the lives of 100,000 people. Only by making it known that it is justifiable to be a pacifist country dependent on American aid.

American Investments in Japan have increased to $5.5 billion, according to the United States government. This is the total of all Japanese textile industries, including those that have been destroyed. In the case of Japanese textile industries, including those that have been destroyed.

Keeping Backward

Among the natives, particularly at the King's Bridge and extending for the whole of the coast, there has been a constant stream of men and women, all of them used to the situation, imbued, things had a nasty look about midnight. The natives were looking for an attack on the island and would probably have inaugurated a resistance. They were divided into groups, and this for the timely interference of a few foreigners, who succeeded in pacifying them, seemed to be a sort of divine intervention for relief and for the natives.

Essentially, Chinatown was better than before

The Bulletin was partly right. Many wooden stores were rebuilt in brick, many buildings were being improved, which is vastly improving the appearance of the city. In essentials, however, Chinatown was not better than before.

On May 15, the bulletin published an abbreviated description of the district:

"Then entire center of the blocks, of which the streets are named, is occupied by wood-frame buildings, some of them crowded closely together, and even the narrow, crowded passages between them were filled with the most crowded, tightly packed stores, so that the ground on which most of these buildings were practically a stranger to the sun."

Hono- ulus Landslords Incorrigible

For instance, one of the landlords was the occupier of the buildings, receiving rent from day to day and retaining from night to night the waste or thousands of human beings, and some had been directly exposed to the steady sun, so that there was no ventilation under the houses. As many of the classes were overloading the soil, the floors were piled up under the houses in the same way, and the poor, who were living in such insanitary places, consequently many of them were never emptied. Many of them were uncovered, consequently the fertility of the soil was excellent.
ELEVEN YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR

In treachery and betrayal of the interests of peace-loving people of the whole world, Wall Street's economic rulers reinstated the former Gumbatai Zaku-zatoicians in Japan.

In this eleventh year after the Pearl Harbor attack, Premier Yoshida boasts of a cabinet made up of former war criminals who were given clean slates to play key roles in shaping policy and conduct of the nation under the shadow of the war in the Pacific and the Far East as the Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee of Japan.

The militarist elements sit precariously on the shoulders of an endless people and their bastion of power, the United States, is one indication of the force necessary to curb democratic aspirations and activities of the populace and to protect the monopolists.

In the last seven years since the Japanesedefeat, the people of that island nation have seen the American-led occupation forces muzzle democracy and supplant personal liberties as they are known in the West.

With great fanfare, MaArthur's head quarters promulgated the new constitution which forbids rearmament and war, but straightforward American militarists who ran the occupation, began a rearmament drive. MaArthur's headquarters propagated the necessity of revising the antiwar constitution.

This frightened the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, Japanese trade unions, which mushroomed after defeat of the militarists, met MaArthur's repressive measures by calling S. forces, armed labor demonstrations and broke strikes. No freedom-loving Japanese will forget MaArthur's edict that forbade strikes.

About this time, MaArthur carried out orders to the occupation commanders to remove a police reserve of 75,000. In the allied commission on Japan, the Soviet representative in particular protested this move and claimed that American leaders were secretly forming a nucleus of a new army.

American delegations and Washington called this a lie. But earlier this year the world heard from the horse's mouth that the police reserve was a cadre's corps of a new army.

When Premier Yoshida admitted this, five to six years after the original charge by the Soviet commission, the police reserve, in American military, was now swarming under live fire from U. S. weapons in field maneuvers.

Under MaArthur, Ridgway and Yoshida, union leaders were brought back into active political life. Propaganda by the Japanese people were met by the force of regular police, police reservers and U. S. troops. Fifty military personnel were "deported" to swell the ranks of the police reserve.

This repressive and coercive force failed to stop nationwide protests against the Dulles-drafted peace treaty and the militarization with the U. S.

Unlike the S. soldiers that led up to the Pearl Harbor attack, this period finds broad democratic forces in Japan strongly resisting militarism. The Korean "incident" and the Indo-China "incident" are but replicas of the Manchurian "incident" that led to Pearl Harbor. Japanese people know the behavior of imperialism.

TORY DONT LIKE ME JUST BECAUSE I'M BIG.

Looking Backward

The Chinatown Fire of 1886

III

Like all calamities, the great fire brought out both sides of human behavior. Some more than their share and volunteered their services to save lives, while others refused to move a finger until a financial profit was in hand.

"There was a great deal of stealing done," reported the Daily Bulletin. "Some liquor having been appropriated by the mob, a large amount of noise was made, but there was no steel." A policeman was shot and killed during the disorder. This frightened the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, Japanese trade unions, which mushroomed after defeat of the militarists, met MaArthur's repressive measures by calling S. forces, armed labor demonstrations and broke strikes. No freedom-loving Japanese will forget MaArthur's edict that forbade strikes.

About this time, MaArthur carried out orders to the occupation commanders to remove a police reserve of 75,000. In the allied commission on Japan, the Soviet representative in particular protested this move and claimed that American leaders were secretly forming a nucleus of a new army.

American delegations and Washington called this a lie. But earlier this year the world heard from the horse's mouth that the police reserve was a cadre's corps of a new army.

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