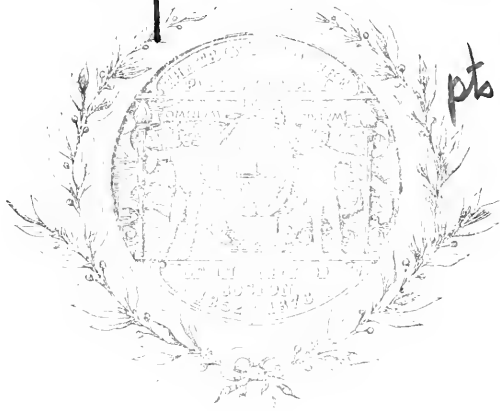


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HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII—PART 1

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HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

APRIL 10, 11, AND 12, 1950

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HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1950

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Honolulu, T. H.

PUBLIC SESSION

The subcommittee of five met, pursuant to call, at 9:30 a. m., in the Senate Chamber, Iolani Palace, Hon. Francis E. Walter, as chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, John McSweeney, Morgan M. Moulder, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; William A. Wheeler and Courtney E. Owens, investigators; and John W. Carrington, clerk.

Mr. WALTER. The hearing will come to order.

I would like to admonish you that there is a large crowd here and ask you to be as quiet as you possibly can.

Pursuant to statutory authority and in response to requests embodied in a joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and in resolutions of certain civic organizations, which resolutions were referred by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to this committee, the subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives opens its hearings today in Honolulu on the subject of communism.

This committee from time to time has investigated un-American activities of Fascist, Nazi, and other totalitarian isms designed to overthrow by force and violence the democratic form of government under which we live. The Communist conspiracy in many forms, including that of espionage by foreign agents, has been brought to light in investigations conducted by this committee. With the revelation of Communist infiltration in education, entertainment, government, labor, and other fields of endeavor, this committee has devoted much of its time in the past few years to the subject of communism. These investigations have been conducted in numerous cities and States on the mainland, the latest being in the western part of my own State, Pennsylvania. It is the duty of this committee to expose communism wherever found within its jurisdiction.

The purpose of this investigation is to determine the extent, character, and objects of Communist activities in the Territory of Hawaii. There is no greater power than the power of public opinion, and if, as a result of these hearings, there be a public disclosure of Communist

activities in the Territory of Hawaii, this committee believes that the integrity, character, and loyalty of the people of these islands, of all races and creeds, are such that communism will find no haven here, and that it will be promptly eradicated by an informed public opinion.

In approaching its task, the committee cannot be unmindful of the fact that Hawaii is our Gibraltar of the Pacific—a vital link in the security of our west coast. Nor can we be unmindful of the aggressive designs of Soviet imperialism in the Pacific area. Our hearings should alert Hawaii and the entire American Nation to the dangers of a Red Pearl Harbor.

Anticipating, from our experience in other important investigations, the smear campaign which will be directed against this inquiry by the Communist slander apparatus and its supporters, I wish to clear up certain possible misconceptions at the outset.

It will be said that the facts sought out at these hearings will injure the campaign for statehood for Hawaii. Our hearings will in no way involve the merits of this proposal. Speaking for myself as an individual Member of Congress, I wish to make it plain that I am a strong advocate of granting immediate statehood. Other members of our committee have taken a similar position in the House of Representatives. But this matter is outside of the specific purview of our present inquiry. If loyal citizens expose the machinations of this subversive organization during the course of this investigation, then the menace, if one exists, can be fought by the people in their own way, and those favoring statehood will owe a great debt of gratitude to those who assist in such an exposure.

It will also be alleged by the Communists and their apologists that we are motivated by a desire to injure the labor movement. Nothing could be further from the truth, as will be demonstrated by an impartial review of the investigations conducted by this committee.

Make no mistake about it. The Communists will shriek from the very housetops that the present inquiry is directed against persons of Asiatic descent, that we are interested in promoting racial discriminations. They would have you forget that it was before our committee on July 18, 1949, that Jackie Robinson, that famous second baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, made his ringing statement which echoed all over the United States. Let me recall a few words from the memorable statement: "I and other Americans of many races and faiths have too much invested in our country's welfare for any of us to throw it away because of a siren song sung in bass. I am a religious man. Therefore I cherish America where I am free to worship as I please, a privilege which some countries do not give. And I suspect that 999 out of almost any thousand colored Americans you meet will tell you the same thing."

It is quite possible that Communists' cunning has succeeded in misleading some people in Hawaii just as it has misled some people elsewhere in the United States with their glorious but false promises. They should not be victimized for such mistakes. But you cannot win people and hold them in any part of the world with lies. Sooner or later truth will triumph, right here in Hawaii, elsewhere in the United States, and in foreign countries. We have arrived at the inevitable day of reckoning for the Reds.

As one who has had some experience with the methods of Communists, I know that they will not hesitate to resort to any and every method of terrorism to prevent exposure. Red gangsters can be expected to act true to form. Let me issue this stern and solemn warning, however. I shall not hesitate to invoke all the power at my command as chairman of these sessions against any individual or individuals who attempt to interfere with the duly authorized functions of this congressional committee.

The citizens of Hawaii have written a noble page in American history during the last war against totalitarian fascism. They have faced death with unflinching heroism and self-sacrifice. Today we are confronted with a new menace—the menace of totalitarian communism, which would destroy our democracy and lead us all down the road to slavery. This menace must be pitilessly exposed for what it is. It is my firm conviction that the people of Hawaii will leave no stone unturned to unmask this hideous conspiracy. After the last war, we all expressed our deepest gratitude toward those who had saved our democracy from its enemies. Today we must have the courage to face and defy the Communist smear bund and speak out.

The Subcommittee on Un-American Activities of the Legislative Holdover Committee of the Hawaiian House of Representatives and the Commission on Subversive Activities were invited to have representatives sit with this committee as observers during the hearings, and I am pleased at this time to welcome Representative Charles E. Kauhane, chairman of the subcommittee, and Mr. Edward N. Sylva, Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. TAVENNER, call your first witness, please.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call Mr. Richard M. Kageyama.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Kageyama, will you be sworn, please? Raise your right hand. Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD M. KAGEYAMA

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state your full name?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. My full name is Richard M. Kageyama.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you represented here by counsel?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. FUKUSHIMA. My name is Yasutaka Fukushima. I would like to enter my formal appearance on the record as counsel for Mr. Kageyama.

Mr. WALTER. Your appearance will be noted.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kageyama, do you appear here in response to a subpoena from this committee?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes. I appear here before this committee by the subpoena issued to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I was born on the Big Island of Hawaii, in the village of Honokaa.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present occupation?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. My present occupation is that of an insurance agent and an elected official of the city government and an elected delegate to the Territorial convention.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee, please, your educational background?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. My early education was given to me down in the village of Honokaa on the Big Island, where I was born. Some time we had intermediate school only. So the only way I could complete my high-school education was to travel to the city of Hilo, which is still located on the Big Island. Having gone to the city of Hilo, I took my first sophomore course at that city, and later, unable to continue my education, high-school education, I took a leave of absence in my fateful career. That was caused by the death of my father, and unfortunately I could not continue and therefore I had an occupation. I worked for one firm in the city of Hilo and later I joined the CCC, which was then created by the Federal Government. Later I decided to complete the high-school course, which I required three more credits to complete. I did go back to school in order to secure the three more credits, and then I completed my high school here.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us a brief statement of your employment background?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Since I graduated from high school?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Upon graduating from the high school of the Hilo High School, I decided to come to the city of Honolulu, and that was during the so-called inter-island strike of the shipping that was in effect. The only possible route existing at that time was the water transportation, in which cattle from the island of Hawaii are transported to this island. And, having sufficient room on the cattle boat, I took opportunity to travel to this city, arriving in this city of Honolulu in the year 1938. Before coming to this city, it was during the summer months, I took employment at the Hawaiian pineapple cannery. Upon completion of the cannery season, I took up the occupation of house painting. Later on, the national defense activities were then in motion in this Territory, and as a result I worked for one of the large companies at the naval air base at Kaneohe, and it was during this period of defense, public work you might say, that I was called upon by the President of the United States for war service, and that was in the year of March 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. At this point, tell us what was the nature of your service in the Army.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, in 1941, March 20, very close to my birthday, I was drafted and entered the war service at Schofield, on this island. We had our basic training, that is, the recruits, you might say, for the first 3 months. Upon completion of that service, I was transferred to the local battalion known as the Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth Infantry Battalion. Having served there for a couple of months, I was later given transfer to what was known as the Quartermaster Corps in the United States Army. Having transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, the duties of this Quartermaster Corps was that of a stevedore and to load and unload steamers, during that period of the war, and to see that those materials were unloaded and shipped to the various parts of the islands and beyond the seas. Later, from

the Quartermaster Corps, we were replaced by a new battalion of colored men from the States, and we were then transferred to the Engineer Corps of the United States Government. There, for the remaining year and until my discharge, I served under the engineer. My duties at that time, serving under the engineer, varied from labor battalion, you might say, up to a position known as the information and educational adviser of noncommissioned officers.

The war was getting hot and the information that was to be relayed to the veterans was necessary to be found a part of the United States training unit. And therefore a training department of the United States Army did establish this information and educational department to provide information to all the veterans, you might say, then during the war. At this time, gentlemen, I would like to state that my purpose as information and educational officer did carry further than the required duty. I have taken upon myself to correspond with many of the local veterans, who were then known as the One Hundredth, the Four Hundred and Forty-second, and the Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth. The Four Hundred and Forty-second and the One Hundredth was scattered all over the European area, and the Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth was somewhere down under. I have several letters and correspondence between the veterans at that time and which I have kept because of the sentimental reason for the veterans, for their appreciation, while they are in active service, some of the highlights of the correspondence in which we made with the veterans at that time indicated that they were always looking forward to receiving communications from the people of Hawaii. Most of these veterans were then in many of these hospitals, scattered throughout the States, in which some of them, the Dewitt General Hospital, and many other hospitals of which lists were made available in the local newspaper, and I took it upon myself to carry on a correspondence with some of these veterans and they found I was doing some service for them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you mind letting me see the correspondence?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; this is the correspondence that I saved with some of the veterans from overseas.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, we will review this correspondence and enter in the record such portions that may be of special interest to the committee. Now, when were you discharged from the Army?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I was discharged from the Army on December 1, 1945. Here is my honorable discharge paper, issued by the United States Army, and this is my separation record from the United States Army. Also I have here a statement from the President, President Truman, acknowledging our service to the Nation. Also I wish to submit my expatriation paper for the year 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, suppose that you take up from the date of your discharge from the Army, and tell us what your employment record was from that time on.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Upon discharge from war service in 1945-1946, I began hunting for jobs. At the time the local Veterans' Administration was beginning to get organized. Therefore, I made my application with the local Veterans' Administration and in a few weeks was accepted as one of the clerks in their department. I served for about 9 months with the Veterans' Administration, and decided that I should seek a public office. Knowing that the veterans who were then coming

into the veterans' organization were looking for guidance in the way of about the local condition. So, it became necessary for me to resign the further position, in which the civil service requirement was that one is not eligible to be a political candidate, you might say, while holding a Government position. Then leaving the Veterans' Administration, I took up the work of insurance agent, and until this day I have been working as an insurance agent.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have told us that you took your high school education at Hilo?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Upon your coming to the main island of Hawaii, did you meet one or some of your professors from Hilo?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Way back in the elementary grade I had one school teacher, who then was my close friend at the time, and they were then also transferred to the city of Honolulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his name?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I happened to be a student of Mr. John Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. Dr. Reinecke?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have occasion to renew your acquaintanceship with him after you came to Honolulu?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; being now in the city of Honolulu, and having occasion to meet John Reinecke, I did make an occasional social call at his home.

Mr. TAVENNER. After your severance from the Armed Forces, did you continue to meet Dr. Reinecke?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee about that, please?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, in the year of 1946, I continued my relation with my former school teacher, and having gone to his residence, it later developed into something of what is known as a discussion group at his residence and in the discussion or talk, the subject matter or discussion was of problems. And having taken a greater interest in the field of labor for which I had an opportunity to take an extension course at the university, for which I have a certificate, of 3 months, so my interest in labor was very hot at the time, and the problem of discussing the local labor problem situation did interest me, and so the group discussion under the labor field was also discussed at this residence.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was Dr. Reinecke's position at the time?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I presume his position was a public school instructor.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have stated that you attended a discussion group or discussion meetings?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. With Dr. Reinecke. Now, will you tell the committee what was the nature of these discussion groups, that is, what character of discussions did take place?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, in the early part of this discussion group the problem of labor developed, and later it developed into the starting of the study of Marxism, its history and its principle, and some of this, you might say, of Marxism's hold on labor. And in the discussion of Marxism, a course of 9 weeks, you might say I started a group by myself, studying this whole problem of labor and Marxism.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, you attended a 9 weeks' discussion course?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes, something like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was the discussion course held?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, at the residence of Mr. John Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, at the end of that discussion course what proposal if one of any kind was made to you?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, upon the completion of this course, 9 weeks, you might say, a development took place at his place, and whereby I was requested whether I want to be a member of the Communist Party. Prior to that I was approached by Mr. Charley Fujimoto on the street of the city, whether I would be interested in joining the Communist Party. Later on, the next meeting at the residence of John E. Reinecke's home, they showed me a card, as a membership to the Communist Party, and I happened to sign that party card at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who showed that card to you?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Mr. John E. Reinecke did show me that card.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you repeat that for us?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Mr. John Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. John Reinecke?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Dr. John Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. Dr. John Reinecke. Do you recall now who had a card beside yourself?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, there was quite a group of young fellows like I was that did commit themselves to the party, by their signatures.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any other person join the party at the time, or was any other person issued a card at the same time that you were issued a card?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I would say yes, three more others at the time may have joined the organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were they?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. They were Ruth and Doris Ozaki, and there were Eunice Hamano.

Mr. WALTER. We will suspend for just a moment. I would like to state to the photographers that they get a picture, and then stop taking them.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. They were——

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment, let's get the photographic business over, please.

Mr. WALTER. The committee will be in order.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, how long did you remain a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I remained a member for about 9 months, in the year of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall what was the occasion of your quitting the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The occasion of my quitting the Communist Party, I found that the Communist Party was not meant for the people who live in a democratic nation. I was disillusioned by the belief that they were for the common and unprivileged people, which, in later years, has proven to be otherwise.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the issuance of a pamphlet by Izuka?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. With relation to the time when that pamphlet was issued, will you state the time when you withdrew from the party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The time that I withdrew from the party, I would say, would have been about December or November of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, you have stated that you were a member of the party for about 9 months?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that would fix the time of your entry into the party at around February of 1947?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Officially?

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the time you received your card.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You had taken this 9 weeks discussion group course prior to that time?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct. There were quite many others beside myself, but probably there were some of the old members who were then a member of the party at that period.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, let us go back to the time that you entered the discussion group. Will you tell the committee, as well as you can, who took part in these discussion groups?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, by the appearance of the discussion, I would say that one person known as David Hyun took the job of taking all the discussion group.

Mr. TAVENNER. He acted as the leader of the discussion group, is that what I understand you to say?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us at this point about David Hyun, will you identify him further, do you know who he was employed by, or how he was employed at the time?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, I understand that his occupation was that of an engineer, but what type of engineer I could not state, as not knowing the type of engineer he was, if he was an engineer.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, David Hyun acted as a leader of this discussion group.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Name another who participated.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, Dr. John Reinecke did come in that picture for discussion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what part did Dr. Reinecke play in these discussions?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. He is known as a member of the party, you might say, who was acting as treasurer or advisor to the group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you name others who took part in this discussion group?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, there was Alice Hyun, who took part in the discussion.

Mr. TAVENNER. What relation to David Hyun, if any?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I think that relationship would be established as a sister of David Hyun.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, name any others that were there, please.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. There were others, if I have the name right, he was a tall fellow, Mr. Wenkam.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his occupation?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. His occupation would be that of engineer, draftsman.

Mr. TAVENNER. For whom did he work?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, at the time, as I remember that discussion group, I had no idea where he worked. But later on I discovered that he was employed in the city and county parks board.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what is the name of the individual to whom you referred?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The description of his being called is Robert Wenkam.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Robert Wenkam.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; that is the bald description of the person.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is he the person that you just described?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are there others that you can name who were in attendance at these discussion groups?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, the wife of Dr. Reinecke, that would have been a housewife or would have been—

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the wife of Robert Wenkam?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes. She was also present at the time that I was attending these discussion groups.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know her first name?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I cannot recall the first name now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, can you recall the names of others who attended the group sessions?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No; not by name, but by the description. Probably these persons that did come off and on were members from the outside who were then in the city of Honolulu to travel or to be in service.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your earlier testimony you mentioned the name of Ozaki.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Sisters, I believe.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give their first names.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. One was Doris, and the other was—

Mr. TAVENNER. Doris Ozaki and her sister.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; that's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did they attend the discussion groups, or did they come into the scene later on?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. They were joining in the discussion group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, can you give some further descriptive information relating to the Ozaki sisters? Do you know how they were employed at the time?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; they were employed as secretary to the local union.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by local union?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. In the ILWU local organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you name any others who took part in the discussion groups?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; as far as I can recall the names; I feel that I am unable on that point.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, of this group of people who attended the discussion meetings, how many went into the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, I would not know how many did go in from the discussion group, but I would state that myself, if I am positive, two more other persons were signed at the time. There might have been others, and others might have been old-time members who had then been in the party many more months than I had been at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, some persons who were members of this discussion group may already have been members of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That may be correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, what branch of the Communist Party were you assigned to?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, in the early part of this activity, after the discussion group, then discussing further the theory of Marxism, then we were instructed to divide.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, before we come to talk about when you were dividing, when the group was divided, I want to ask something more about the first group. What was the name of this first group or branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, it was known as the Kaimuki branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Kaimuki branch. Will you tell us whether those assigned to that branch of the Communist Party were from any particular walk of life, or did it represent a membership from miscellaneous walks of life?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, I would say the miscellaneous walks of life. In other words, you might call it a recruiting station.

Mr. TAVENNER. A recruiting station.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Where they undertook discussion of principles from the basic standpoint, that is, not knowing anything, but getting together as a group discussion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell us who were the members of the Kaimuki branch of the Communist Party which you were first assigned to?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, aside from those listed—

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I think you should name all that you know who were members of that branch, whether you have mentioned their names before or not.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I would say Peggy Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give me that name?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Peggy Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the first name?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Peggy.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. There were some other Caucasian ladies and men. I cannot recall who they were at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Dr. Reinecke, or was Dr. Reinecke affiliated with that group in any way?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; from the group discussion right throughout.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned in your earlier testimony that Charles Fujimoto propositioned you about joining the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he in any way connected with this branch, the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; and I understand in the attendance he was one of the members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you name others who were members, if you can recall?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Aside from that list, I don't think I can add any more.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I am not interested in excluding the list that you already named, so I will ask you about these individually. The two Ozaki sisters, were they members of this branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I am positive of one, but not the other.

Mr. TAVENNER. Which one are you positive of?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That was Doris.

Mr. TAVENNER. Doris. Do you recall that the other sister's name was Ruth?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Eileen Fujimoto.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; she happened to be the wife of Mr. Charles Fujimoto, also secretary with the CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did she attend the meetings of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I would say "Yes."

Mr. TAVENNER. Did David Hyun, whose name that you mentioned as being the leader of the discussion group, attend the meetings of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. What was the question?

Mr. TAVENNER. I say, did David Hyun attend the meetings of this branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; he was always there, in my opinion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Alice Hyun attend?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned Robert Wenkam as being one of the members of the discussion group. Did he attend the meetings of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. So far as attending the discussion group.

Mr. TAVENNER. I mean, did he attend the meetings that were held of the branch of the Communist Party to which you were assigned?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That I am not so positive, as being a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know about his wife?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; so far as the description, but not her occupation, as to where she works.

Mr. TAVENNER. What about her membership in the Kaimuki branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, she attended the regular discussion group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Eunice Hamano?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes. She was probably one of—at the time, if I recall, her occupation was with one of the institutions. Whether she was a social worker or not, I am unable to state, but she was connected with the institutions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you know Adele Kensinger?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, so far as describing her, what her occupation was then, I am unable to state, but she was quite an elderly woman with white hairs.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did she attend any of the meetings to which you referred?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I am not positive whether she did come to the Kaimuki branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, can you name some of the other persons who are said to be, or who were members of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No; not any more than I can suggest, or I have suggested.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes, I do. She probably was a social worker, and she came to my attention later, when the Makiki branch was separated.

Mr. TAVENNER. You knew her as a member, but not as a member of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, where did the meetings take place, while you were a member of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. At the residence of Dr. Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did they meet at any other place?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Not of the Kaimuki branch; not that I know of, any other places.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a member of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, I would say for about 4 or 5 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the reason for your transfer to another branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, during the course of the Kaimuki branch, we were instructed to segregate our members by professional occupation, and if it happened to be in the white collar, we must send to a different unit, and that unit became known as the Makiki branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Makiki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The Makiki branch. By the way, Makiki is not a certain district in the Kaimuki area. We have the Makiki district, which is different, another district, aside from the Kaimuki district.

Mr. TAVENNER. And how many branches was the Kaimuki branch divided into?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The only one I know was the one which I was later transferred to; and that was the Makiki group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, prior to your transfer to that group, to whom did you pay your dues as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Prior to that I paid my dues to Dr. Reinecke. It was paid to him at that time. The assessment of dues were based on the ability of the person, or, in other words, if you are poor you are assessed ten cents.

Mr. TAVENNER. A month, or what?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Ten cents a month. And those who could afford are usually charged \$1, and the membership cards were divided into a 12 months' period.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given a book to the Communist Party; a Communist Party book?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Do you mean the membership cards?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I was issued a token book. In other words, the custodian of the membership cards, they were in the hands of Dr. Reinecke, and at no time were the members allowed to carry in their possession.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given any reason as to why you were not to carry the card in your possession?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No; all they did was to—all they did was to purchase those stamps, and then they were pasted on these membership cards, and they were taken back at the same time.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Dr. Reinecke held those cards?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said that he was the treasurer of the Kaimuki branch, were there other officers of that branch whose names you can recall?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, they moved about in various capacity, and so probably one may have had more duties than the other one.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, let's come up to the period when you transferred to the Makiki branch; will you give us the names of those who were members of the Makiki branch at the time you were a member?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Some of the members listed in the Makiki group were, at that time: Charles Fujimoto; Peggy Uesugi; and Wilfred Oka.

Mr. TAVENNER. You state Wilfred Oka was one of the persons who was a member?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Of the Makiki group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Identify him a little further for us; how was he employed; and what do you know about him?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, as far as the occupation, then, it was with the miscellaneous group of the ILWU, in which he was probably the leader.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is his present occupation, if you know?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. His present occupation was that of a liquor salesman in one of the downtown stores.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does he hold any political office, to your knowledge?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Why, yes; he were elected then as the secretary to the Democratic committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, then, continue with your recital of the names of those who were members of the Makiki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, there were others; Miss Nakama.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, Jeanette Nakama? Is that correct?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes. And, Mr. Imori.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the first name of Imori?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The first name—I cannot recall, now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is it Koichi?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; he used to go by that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Koichi?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify him for us?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. As far as I know, his duties were that of a labor organizer for the different islands.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how he is presently employed?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I just happened to see the paper where he is still a labor organizer, but of what branch I cannot recall now, what it is.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Can you name others?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Then there was Donald Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you further identify him?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I assume he is one of the bookkeepers for one of the local firms. He has a white-collar position.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how he is employed at the present time?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Proceed. Are there others?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, there are some other new members, who were then introduced, and I will say there were about 10 or 11 of which I can recall 3 or 4, who were persons who did not attend at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned the name of Adele Kensinger, in your prior testimony?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was she a member of the Makiki Branch, or not?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; she was a member of that section.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you have also mentioned Eileen Fujimoto, the wife of Charles Fujimoto?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. She was a member of the Makiki Branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Of the Makiki Branch; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall any others?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Not by name, but by, you might say—the others—there were 3 others, or 4, that did make their appearance, probably by their attendance or absence, while I was there, they were absent, so I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the meetings held at this branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, at that time, in the residence of Jeanette Nakama.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was chairman of the Makiki group?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The chairman of the group was Mr. Charlie Fujimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the educational director?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, the educational director, I would say was the person who supplied the materials. Whether they acted as the official educational director or not, but during the time, at the residence of Jeanette Nakama; she was the custodian of the materials that was sold to the members.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photograph, and ask you if you can identify it?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. It is pretty hard to identify a photo, or by that picture.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are unable to identify the person from this photograph?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. The name has not been mentioned. Do you know James Freeman?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; I happen to have met him at the Kaimuki branch. He made his appearance during one of those meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. What function did he perform in the meetings of the Kaimuki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, as far as I can see, he made no participation in the discussion, but he did attend as a bodily spectator, or witness, or some observer, you might say, at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he also attend the meetings of the Makiki branch?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That I cannot recall, because my memory of it—I have seen him at the Kaimuki branch, where I first met him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Hawaiian Civil Liberties Committee?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who asked you to join?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, I was asked to contribute \$1 for membership in the Civil Liberties Union, and feeling that \$1 was nothing, without making any investigation I did give the \$1 to the lady, who is down at pier 15.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you join?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, I would say the time would be about 3 years ago.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you pay dues other than the initiation due of \$1?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No. This Civil Liberties had many social functions, and which I did not attend one of those occasions. That was probably due to—I never did attend one of those meetings, nor went to any of the social functions. That was an annual membership fee, which I believe I paid twice, and as of this date I have not paid a cent to the membership of the Civil Liberties group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kageyama, did you ever purchase any literature from the Kaimuki or Makiki cells of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; like any other classes where on is being taught, being taught a subject, we are given, as you might say, not at the price listed on this pamphlet, in order that probably the funds may be raised as they need; probably the books are purchased at 25 cents and they are sold for 35 cents, like any literature would be bought and sold.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you made available to the investigators of this committee the literature that you purchased?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; I have made available the literature and pamphlets, at that time; requested to furnish these materials.

Mr. TAVENNER. And from whom did you make your purchases of this material?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, at the home where, you might say, the person living at that home would handle or be the custodian of the material, in order that they may not carry very long, and they would advance the material for the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, who would those persons be?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, at the Kaimuki—we had Mr. Reinecke, at his home, and now at Makiki we have Jeanette Nakama, at her home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer in evidence, as an exhibit, Kageyama No. 1, a number of pieces of literature purchased, and the title of which I desire to read into the record.¹

Our Country Needs a Strong Communist Party, by William Z. Foster.

Wage, Labor, and Capital, by Karl Marx, with an introduction by Freiderich Engels.

What Happens to Democracy Is Your Business, Too, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The Constitution of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx and Freiderich Engels.

The Constitution of the U. S. S. R.

Pattern for Fascism, by John L. Spivak.

State and Revolution, by V. I. Lenin.

¹ Retained in the files of the committee.

Political Affairs, the July issue of 1946, and other issues of the same publication for December 1946, January 1947, April 1947, August 1947, and July 1947; October 1947.

Your Questions Answered, by William Z. Foster.

Dialectical and Historical Materialism, by Joseph Stalin.

Is Communism Un-American?

Questions to the Communist Party. Answers, by Eugene Dennis.

The Task of Youth, by Joseph Stalin.

The Story of a Fighting American, by Eugene Debs.

Foundations of Leninism, by Joseph Stalin.

The Proletarian Revolution, by V. I. Lenin.

Communism, Utopian or Scientific, by Freiderich Engels.

Socialism, What is in it for you?

The Young Generation, by V. I. Lenin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kageyama, in the course of your experience in the Communist Party, and in the attendance at those meetings, upon what subject did the Communists put their main stress?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Before going on to that, I would like to explain my position on these materials.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. I have two points to make at this time, regarding the possession of this material. As I understand, at that time, where the pamphlets were issued to the public, there was a memorandum to the effect that all materials should be destroyed, and it was sent to all the members of the party, but I would like to state for the record that at no time did I receive such a memorandum of a letter from the Communist Party to the effect that all such material should be destroyed. What I am trying to quote here is that my list, or my name on the list published, was not listed in the literature. The second point, which I would like to go on record on, is that you will note that on this tablet the name is stamped, on each pamphlet, of the people. It is my habit, in possession of any material, and documents, to scratch my name, or to print my said name on these materials. If I did believe at that time that this material were to be destroyed then I would be in no position to have my name stamped on this material, as an evidence to show the possession of this material. Like any other materials I found, that it would have been a good thing to have the material placed on the bookshelf, in order that I might be able to know what was in it and discuss it, should it come up on that subject matter; I would be prepared to know what was in the argument presented. That is all I have to say on that possession of this material.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now in these group studies, both within and without the party, what was the main emphasis—what subject was the main emphasis placed upon?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, the main emphasis, in this—oh, as you might say of the Communist Party, the keynote of the Communist Party would be the word "discipline," and to define discipline it means the carrying out of an order. In other words, when an order is issued, no one should disregard such an order, and, after all, discipline was the keynote of the party. In other words, contact was not to be made by phone, communication by phone, but rather by contact.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you hold any present political position?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes; I do. I have the honor, that is I was elected as a member of the city and county board of supervisors, which, in relation to the States, is like a city council, and later, running for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and also elected as a delegate.

Mr. WALTER. The hearing will be recessed for 5 minutes.

(Whereupon a recess was taken for 5 minutes.)

(Following the recess, the proceedings were continued as follows:)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Tavenner, do you have any further questions?

Mr. TAVENNER. I think that is all I desire to ask the witness.

Mr. WALTER. Is there anything further you would like to say?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I have two important pamphlets I would like to present, but before proceeding to that phase of my conclusion, I would like to present some information on the pamphlet issued by the Catholic Information Society, which is one of the greatest institutions in the world that is fighting against communism. They have issued a separate pamphlet and I would like to present that to this committee here. Before proceeding on this statement, Mr. Chairman, Members of Congress, I would like at this time to make a brief statement.

My statement before the Congressional Committee on Statehood appears on the Statehood for Hawaii hearing, in Honolulu, January 5, 1946, and on page 446 to 451 is my statement issued before the subcommittee of the committee on Territorial House of Representatives, Sixty-ninth Congress, Seventy-ninth Congress, House Resolution 436. Probably you will refer to that part for my statement.

At this time, I would like to present a copy to the committee of my statement, that I would like to issue at this time.

Mr. WALTER. Received.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that I, as an elected member of the board of supervisors and an elected delegate to the Territorial constitutional convention, shall continue in the future, as I have in the past, to represent the people who elected and have faith in me, to the best of my ability. I further wish to state to you and to the people of Hawaii that my action and expression as supervisor represented the highest behavior and thought and with sincerity and at no time demonstrated the tactics of the Communist Party or its principle and philosophy.

I further want to state that on December 23, 1949, I signed and submitted to the Territorial government an oath of loyalty wherein was stated that I had not been a member of the Communist Party for the last 5 years; and also on April 4, 1950, as delegate to the constitutional convention. With reference to signing this oath of loyalty I wish to state that in November 1949, Mr. Wheeler, an investigator for this committee contacted me and obtained from me at that time a full and complete statement of my activities within the Communist Party, just as I have given here today. Mr. Wheeler at that time told me that I would be called by this committee as an important witness when hearings were held here in Hawaii. He also impressed upon me the importance of disclosing this information to no one, no matter what the cost, and told me to do nothing that would reflect in any way that I had given this statement to this committee. Therefore, in line with his instructions and to prevent the disclosure of this information at that time, I signed the oath. I, in my own judgment, did not think that I was a Communist at any time, although it is true that I was issued a membership card. I, through ignorance, joined the Communist Party in 1946 but when the true objectives of this organization were discovered by me, I immediately removed myself from the underground

movement completely. In spite of the present embarrassment caused by my mistake in accepting a Communist Party card, I am thankful to be able to do some good now by exposing the movement.

When contacted by the investigator of your committee on November 7, 1949, I cooperated fully with them and submitted a statement setting forth in detail my activities within the Communist Party. Having once been a former student member of the Communist Party in 1946, I feel in a small way that I am in a qualified position to forewarn the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii of the dangers of communism. The greatest fight we have on our hands today is the fight against communism. Communism is a totalitarian form of government and has no place in our American way of life. My study experience as a Communist clearly proves to me that it is a subversive organization which seeks to gain power and eventual control of our Government by infiltration, subterfuge, and propaganda. When you are not in accord with their own thinking you become the subject of such name calling as stool pigeon and phony. In addition to these activities, their design for revolution in our country is furthered by throwing race against race, creed against creed, and any other methods which will hasten the day of communism in the United States and the Territory. They take advantage of democracy as it exists but fail to adopt such democracy when in control.

Had I known of the true objectives and picture of the Communist Party as I do now, I would have never become a member. I want to inform the people of Hawaii that communism is an underground organization and that it refuses to enter the open political arena when the objectives can be accomplished by other methods. I want to warn the people of the Territory of Hawaii to refuse to be duped and enlisted into this foreign directed conspiracy, as it will eventually lead to your own destruction. As a citizen of the United States and an elected representative of the people, I will fight communism as long as its threat exists. The Communist movement in Hawaii tries to lead us into believing that Americans can be Communists, but a true American can be neither a Communist or a sympathizer and we must realize that the first loyalty of every American is to weed out and counteract communism and convert American Communists to Americanism.

My sole purpose to testify here today is to help and save the Territory and this Nation by stating what I know of the Communist movement right here in Hawaii. If I did not do this, then I have failed in my mission to carry out the last wishes of the fallen veterans who now are buried in our National Punchbowl Cemetery. We who are the beneficiaries of the sacrifices of American soldiers who throughout our life as a nation have fought for our given rights, our religious, industrial, educational and social freedom, freedom of speech and of press, must never surrender them. Time again and again our young men have been called upon to spend their youth, their dreams, their blood, their lives in war to preserve our liberties and bring freedom to the people of the earth.

I believe in America, her freedom, her ideals, her traditions; my first love and loyalty are hers. I believe that communism violates these freedoms and is opposed to those ideals. I believe that every real American if he but knew the truth would strive to defend this Nation

from Communists who, while wielding their weapons of conspiracy and disgrace, are imposing on our country, their pattern of serfdom. Too many Americans consider communism only a nuisance, and consider it a movement to improve the condition of the poor and underprivileged. If this were true communism would be a pattern for perfect and peaceful living. There is no middle course between democracy and communism.

Wherever communism appears, slavery reappears. Would we want to read one type of news or listen to one radio broadcast, regardless of the paper we bought or the station into which we tuned. Wherever communism rules, the press conforms, or dies, and radio is an absolute state monopoly. In America if a worker belongs to a union he can bargain collectively with his employer, he is free to argue with his fellow workers. Strikes are possible because workers are free. When the American citizen goes to work, it is to a job of his own choice, though it may not be entirely to his liking.

If we want to protect America against the invasion of communism we must act wisely and promptly to check its propaganda through truth and patriotism. In our daily human affairs there is a time for silence and a time for speech. There is time for thought and a time for action; eventually there comes a time for decision, for courage and for greatness; such a time is upon every one present here today. It is not for me to cut a perfect pattern of Americanism. The founders of our Nation, our fallen veterans, our patriotic citizens down through the years of our Nation's life, have formed this pattern and left to us the sacred trust of living and preserving it. Today Hawaii is making her transformation to join the 48 States to cut a pattern of that Americanism.

It is not my duty to seek out those pseudo-Americans who would rob fellow Americans of this heritage. That is the responsibility of informed and competent men in our Government who are aware of un-American activities. But I feel that I would not be a true American if I did not express my conviction that no American can dare to compromise with the crooked courses of communism, or surrender to it, without jeopardizing the security of our country. I feel that I would not be a true American if I entered into the conspiracy of silence and did not raise my voice above those who, privately and in whispers, talk about communism, but neither act nor speak publicly against this enemy of the American Nation.

Mr. WALTER. Anything further, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, there are one or two further questions I would like to ask.

Mr. Kageyama, you have testified that the person who first approached you with regard to entering the Communist Party was Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you last see him?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. The last I saw him was when I was confined to my home, on Thursday night, where he came to my residence and inquired whether I did receive a subpoena from this committee, and if I did receive such a subpoena, to take it over to Mrs. Bouslog. And my reply at that time was at no time did I receive a subpoena up to that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any statement made about the payment of legal fees to represent you?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No mention was made as to the legal fees or the other information that would have been provided.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any instructions of any kind given you by Mr. Fujimoto, or advice?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, if I did receive a copy of the subpoena, to have it taken to Mrs. Bouslog.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any further statement made to you about your appearance as a witness?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. A statement was made to the point where if I did testify as a matter of one cause that I could be the stool pigeon and can be so testifying in that fashion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any further suggestion made as to what other course you could take in appearing here as a witness?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No. The two suggestions were as just explained to you.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive another caller that same night?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes, I did receive another call at the last moment, in the name of Mr. Reinicke, but at that moment I happened to be in bed.

Mr. TAVENNER. So you did not actually talk to Dr. Reinecke?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. But he came to your house?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any suggestion made to you by Mr. Fujimoto relating to your right to claim constitutional immunity from testifying?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Well, he did mention something about the constitutional right, whatever they meant, on the subpoena. I couldn't understand. New words appeared. Probably he was trying to inform me that I could stay in silence upon the questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you just came here before this subcommittee and told the truth, didn't you?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Kageyama, may I express the appreciation of this committee for your contribution to our hearing?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. Before I leave—

Mr. WALTER. Do you wish to make a further statement?

Mr. KAGEYAMA. That is all.

Mr. WALTER. In the course of your testimony you mentioned the names of various individuals. If any of the people just mentioned desire to appear before the subcommittee and make statements on their own behalf, we will be very glad to permit them to do so.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAVENNER. I call as the next witness Mr. Ichiro Izuka.

Mr. WALTER. Raise your right hand, please. Do you swear that the testimony that you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

TESTIMONY OF ICHIRO IZUKA

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Mr. Ichiro Izuka?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you presently reside?

Mr. IZUKA. At present I reside at Hanapepe, Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. IZUKA. I was born June 5, 1911, at Hanapepe, Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please state briefly your educational background?

Mr. IZUKA. I had 8 years of elementary education. That is all I had, as far as education is concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you have done a great deal of study and individual research outside of school, have you not?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. When I joined the Communist Party I thought that I could learn lots of various economics. During my 10 years in the Communist Party, I studied quite a lot.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee briefly your employment background?

Mr. IZUKA. Do you mean at the present time?

Mr. TAVENNER. From the time you left the school in general and briefly, in a brief way, until the present time.

Mr. IZUKA. When I left school in 1927 I was employed by Kauai Railway Co. Later the name was changed to Kauai Terminals, Ltd. At 16 years of age I worked as a longshoreman on a lighter barge, and worked for almost 17 years, up to 1942. In 1941, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, I was held in custody by the military government and released on August 8 of that same year—1942. After that I worked for the Army engineers, until 1947, I think, and then I got a job working for the joint teamsters organizing drive. I worked for about a month and a half and then that organizing fund dissolved, so automatically I was out of a job. Then I decided to sell my home. Before I decided that, I had lots of discussion with Communist members and their attitude toward me of undemocratic methods. I decided that I am going to write my whole story and once and for all let the people of Hawaii know how the Communists operate in the Territory. I did this because the Communist Party was out to even stop me from making a living. Any place where I tried to get a job they had members in there to undermine my position.

And, before writing my pamphlet, I saw Mr. Kimoto and I asked him, "Not only Communists are trying to fight for a better living conditions, there are many people, for instance, Christians, Catholics, the Social Democrats, the Socialists, all of those groups, every one, their ultimate aim was so that every people can be given a good society." And I think even if I did believe in the Communist Party, any more than my aims are, it is the same, and I believe that we should have, all of us should have a good living standard. The union or Mr. Kimoto was always saying, "If I am going to Red-bait, if I am going to Red-bait," so I told him, "If you put it that way, I am going to write the story from beginning to end, and once and for all expose communism and let the people decide whether I am wrong or whether I am right." Then I decided to write the pamphlet and get some help.

In the meantime, I sold my home and through the income of the pamphlet I started. At the present, including my own business of raising chickens, because prior to my Communist membership, I had studied poultry raising for a couple of years, so I thought I would go back to poultry raising.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, let's go back to the time when you first became a member of the Communist Party. Will you describe to the committee the steps leading to your membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. During my employment at the Kauai Terminals I did my best honestly to work for the company.

Mr. TAVENNER. What date?

Mr. IZUKA. That was 1927 up till 1942, during my first employment since I was a young kid; they say that I don't deserve adult wages, but my work was in fact much heavier than the adult longshoremen, and during my employment at Kauai Terminals I seen that honest workers cannot get any consideration by the bosses for better jobs even if they work honestly for the company, and to me, through my experience, high-school graduates who work for 1 or 2 years, had all the preference even if they loaf on the job. And the bosses were just hollering their heads off, calling the workers all kinds of names. Of course, all during that time I did not know about—I thought capitalists had that right of firing a man and raising hell and everything. But in 1937 they had some feuds between the bosses on Kauai Terminal, so one group of bosses were trying to fire another group of bosses. There was a fight on the dock. So that one group of bosses had the working people on their side and their stooges that went out in the camps and they told the people "Tomorrow we are going to strike the ship *Maunaloani*." All this time there were many honest workmen who believed that companies should consider a little more wages because we were working long hours, from 10 hours, we had been working over 48 hours straight, and wages were low, and the majority of the employees followed the leaders and we struck on the very next day. We didn't know what to do about union organization, collective bargaining, we didn't know about the Wagner Act, we didn't know nothing about Federal legislation, so we called Honolulu and we called two advisers. One of the advisers was Jack Hall and the other was George Goto. So they came over there. At that time I did not know they were Communists. And they brought a lot of literature, pamphlets, and gave it to the strikers. And I was eager and I grabbed a lot of the pamphlets and read them, and through a certain time I find out the feeling of capitalist and the feeling of labor.

Mr. TAVENNER. About when was that?

Mr. IZUKA. That was in 1937, during the strike. After reading all the pamphlets and literature, "Welcome, Communist Party Member," "What is a Good Communist?" and what they told them, and all those convincing articles, which during the time I was working in Port Allen, the system of capitalist, so I made up my mind to get my education in California, and I took off the application blank from the pamphlet. In the meantime, Kimoto came to Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the first name of Kimoto?

Mr. IZUKA. Denichi Kimoto. He was dispatched to Kauai and he contacted me and we had a discussion. I was eager to join the Communist Party because I thought there was nothing wrong with communism because the Democratic Party and the Republican Party were antiunion, they were everything anti, so I thought the Communist Party was actually the vanguard of the labor class. Kimoto gave me some information, gave me a card, and I signed the card, and he gave me a book and I paid my dues.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was a party membership book?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. It was a membership book, with the constitution and bylaws in it, and a place where you put the stamps.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was a new card issued to you each year during your membership in the party?

Mr. IZUKA. Usually each year we had a new card. The old card is given back. Well, I gave my card to Mr. Kimoto and he took it back and he issued me a new card. Every year it is a different card.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you joined in 1938, to whom did you pay your dues?

Mr. IZUKA. I paid my dues to Mr. Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Whom did you continue to pay your dues to from that period on?

Mr. IZUKA. Later on the organization had a small card and that card collects the dues from the members, the party members send dues to Mr. Kimoto, who was in charge of all the organization, in general of the organization, in the Territory.

Mr. TAVENNER. I wish you would describe in a little more detail the card that was issued to you.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, it was not a card, but it is a book, and they have the constitution of the Communist Party and then a section where you put the stamps in it. I believe that was about all in the book, the Communist Party book.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now you have told us how Jack Hall came to your island. And the name of that island is what? Kauai?

Mr. IZUKA. Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. Kauai. And it was there that you first learned about communism. Were there other persons induced to become members of the Communist Party on the island of Kauai at that time?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. I made my contacts and I was advised to get about 9 or 10 members in the party, and they all paid dues. And as far as I can see, any party member who does not read and study the Marxist philosophy is eventually forgotten. And I don't want to reveal their names, but I can tell one name. Mr. Ogoshi.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell it, please?

Mr. IZUKA. O-g-o-s-h-i. Tsuruo Ogoshi.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell the first name, please?

Mr. IZUKA. I have forgotten.

Mr. TAVENNER. T-s-u-r-u-o?

Mr. IZUKA. I think so. Well, he was the one of our party members in Kauai, and he was sent at a delegate to the first ILWU convention at Aberdeen, Wash.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this the first organization of the Communists in the islands, the one you referred to?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. On your island of Kauai?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you expose to the members of the union publicly the fact that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, we were not supposed to disclose our membership in the Communist Party because it might weaken the union and the employers might start attacking the unions because we exposed our

membership in the Communist Party. As far as we are concerned, we were to conceal our membership.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that a direction that was handed down to you?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did that direction emanate from, where did it come from?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, we had our direction from them, like Mr. Jack Hall and Kimoto. Two of those men were the ones we got instructions from.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend any Communist Party school, and if so, where?

Mr. IZUKA. In 1938, since I was taking an active part in union activity and at the same time being militant Communist Party member, I was contacted by Mr. Kimoto to take course of Communist philosophy in San Francisco. That was the State training school of the Communist members. In 1939 I sailed on the *President Taft*, having a comrade from Los Angeles who was paralyzed and thought that he could do some physical recovery in Hawaii, but he said, "Hawaii is no place for him." So on the way back I took care of him up to San Francisco. And when I arrived in San Francisco we were directed to go to 121 Haight Street, headquarters of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you accompanied by any other Communist Party member from Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. I was instructed that Jack Hall left ahead of me on a ship, working his way, and then when I arrived in San Francisco he was coming to meet me down at the dock, and he did so. At that time he asked me, "Well, if I didn't come to you, where did you expect to go?" He told me that. So I told him, "Well, I go to this headquarters, take a taxi and go to 121 Haight Street, headquarters."

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the headquarters of what organization?

Mr. IZUKA. The headquarters of the Communist Party in the State of California. During school hours I met Robert McElrath.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let's go back a moment. After you went to the State headquarters of the Communist Party, what did you do?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, we had instructions when the school was going to start and where we should meet.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you those instructions?

Mr. IZUKA. At the time I do not know whether she is Miss or Mrs., but the name was Louise Todd.

Mr. TAVENNER. Louise Todd?

Mr. IZUKA. And Rudy Lambert. They were in charge of these various students from Hawaii and Alameda County and Centralia and all over California.

Mr. TAVENNER. They gave you instructions as to when the school would open?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was the school located?

Mr. IZUKA. 121 Haight Street, San Francisco. We had our lessons, I believe, on the third floor of that building.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say there were representatives there from different sections of the United States?

Mr. IZUKA. It is not the United States. It is representatives from the State of California, including Hawaii. We had students from San

Diego, Alameda County, from Berkeley, from Hawaii, and all over the State of California only.

Mr. TAVENNER. About what was the membership of the school?

Mr. IZUKA. I figure probably around, not over 50, from 47 to 49 members.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long a course was it?

Mr. IZUKA. They told me the course was a 6 weeks' course. Six weeks' course. In other words, within 6 weeks they are going to put in about 2 years of high school; by the third week, say, if we cannot take it, might as well forget about it and go back to Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. How often during the year was a course of this kind given at this school?

Mr. IZUKA. I believe it was once a year. This year I heard that Jack Kawano went to that school in 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he ever tell you that he had gone there?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, yes; he told me, and he also gave me instructions who are the best instructors, like Betty Gannett and Louise Todd.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Proceed.

Mr. IZUKA. Like Bill Schneiderman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now the teachers at this school, did you see Rudy Lambert there or do you recall, in the headquarters of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Rudy Lambert was not an instructor. He was something like a business manager, having charge of the hotels and food and that sort of thing. He was a brother of Walter Lambert. He was a teacher and director of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to make a part of the record, Mr. Chairman, the committee information relating to Rudy C. Lambert.

Mr. WALTER. Received.

Mr. TAVENNER. You described Betty Gannett as one of the teachers at the school, did you?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Tavenner, that may be marked and received.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the record relating to Rudy Lambert as Izuka Exhibit No. 1.

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it will be received.

Mr. TAVENNER. And I desire also to offer in evidence the committee record relating to Betty Gannett, and have it marked "Izuka Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WALTER. Have you identified that record as being the record of the person whose name you just mentioned?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. I may be marked and received without objections.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated another person was Louise Todd?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were her duties and functions?

Mr. IZUKA. She was an instructor at the school and at the same time she was, I believe she was educational director.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire likewise, Mr. Chairman, to introduce the record of Louise Todd.

Mr. WALTER. Received.

² See appendix for Izuka Exhibits 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned the name of William Schneiderman; what were his duties and functions?

Mr. IZUKA. He was also an instructor and at the same time he was executive secretary of the Communist Party, State of California.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire also to introduce in evidence and have marked "Exhibit 4," the record of Schneiderman.

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it is received.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any other persons whose names you can call who were actively engaged in the work at the Communist school?

Mr. IZUKA. I had another name, two names with me. Oleta O'Connor Yates—

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the record with regard to that person and have it marked "Exhibit 5."

Mr. IZUKA. Another name, a man by the name of Bob Cole.

Mr. TAVENNER. Bob Cole?

Mr. IZUKA. Bob Cole.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you go back and tell us the functions and duties of Oleta O'Connor Yates?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time Oleta O'Connor Yates was not—she hadn't such an important role as Betty Gannett or Louise Todd, to my memory, because they were in the lead in the party in the State of California. At present I heard that she is State chairman, I believe she is State chairman now for the Communist Party of the State of California.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what were the functions of the man Cole, to whom you referred?

Mr. IZUKA. Cole was an instructor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are there any others?

Mr. IZUKA. No. I believe that is all I remember, concerning the instructors.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you complete the 6 weeks' course at that school?

Mr. IZUKA. The school lasted for about 10 days, I believe, because of the German attack on Poland, and due to the Soviet-German nonaggression pact. During the 10 days we had instructions by Louise Todd, saying that all the schools were ordered to be dissolved because of the attack, and we were instructed that we should get back to Hawaii as soon as possible because the Soviet-German nonaggression pact might force the Communist Party to go underground.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now can you establish that date?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, not exactly the date, but all that incident took part from the latter part of September 1939.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think the date of the nonaggression pact was probably August 23, 1939.

Mr. IZUKA. I understand that, but the instructions I had was after the nonaggression pact.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. IZUKA. Because we were instructed the school should be dissolved.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did anyone from the Territory of Hawaii attend that school with you?

Mr. IZUKA. Jack Hall. I was instructed by Mr. Kimoto that Jack Hall and I would represent Hawaii. And when I went to San Fran-

³ See appendix for Izuka Exhibits 4 and 5.

cisco the first time I met Mr. Robert McElrath. He said that he made some money in Alaska, in the cannery union, and he was spending some money in San Francisco and bought a car and we rode around San Francisco, and he wanted to attend the school because he can spend some money by not working and he could not pretend to be one of the State of California voters, so I believe he wrote back to Hawaii and Hawaii okayed that McElrath can be entered in the school as coming from Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then he did attend the classes that you attended?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right. So Hawaii had myself, Jack Hall, and McElrath as students to that Communist Party school.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now who selected those that were to represent the Territory of Hawaii in the Communist school in California?

Mr. IZUKA. I was told that the executive board of the Communist Party at that time was not strong, it was kind of weak, but I was told that it was the Territorial Communist Party that instructed that Jack Hall and I should go and get through the training.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the names of any of the members of the executive board?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time I believe it was Jack Kawano, Jack Hall, Dr. Reinecke, Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. What Kimoto?

Mr. IZUKA. Denichi Kimoto and Ah Quon Leong.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you pronounce that name again?

Mr. IZUKA. Ah Quon Leong.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the person's first name?

Mr. IZUKA. Do you mean all those names I mentioned?

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether the person that you mentioned is now married?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, yes; she is at present Mrs. McElrath.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who paid the expenses, your expenses?

Mr. IZUKA. My expenses were paid by the Communist Party members of the Territory, and they paid my steerage fare and gave me some pocket money to spend in San Francisco.

Mr. TAVENNER. With whom did you live while in California, attending this school?

Mr. IZUKA. Before the school started, Jack Hall and I rented a hotel room at Folsom Street, a hotel by the name of Folsom Hotel, I believe. Folsom Hotel. And we stayed there for a couple of weeks and when school started we moved to Ellis Street. The house number—I am trying to get the correct address of the house number where I stayed with Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think it is not important as to the exact street number.

You have mentioned Jack Kawano was one of the members of the executive committee here in the Territory of Hawaii. Will you further identify him? What position, what employment he had then and now?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time Jack Kawano was the president of Local 137, ILWU, in Honolulu. He was in that position, to my knowledge, from 1939 up to the time he did not run for office.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that, do you know?

Mr. IZUKA. It was in 1949, the last water-front strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did Dr. Reinecke hold at that time, at the time you have testified he was a member of the executive committee?

Mr. IZUKA. Dr. Reinecke—you mean during the time when I was sent to the Communist Party school?

Mr. TAVENNER. That is right.

Mr. IZUKA. I was told that Dr. Reinecke represented the upper branch of the Communist Party. He was in the school. I don't know whether it is a high school, but I know that he was—he instructed at one of the high schools.

Mr. TAVENNER. From your observation, was there any connection between the Communist Party of the Territory of Hawaii and the Communist Party of the State of California?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; in Hawaii a branch of the Communist Party is directly under that jurisdiction of California. Anything that we referred back, we had to refer back to the State of California, and then the State of California is under control of the State of New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a four-page document, and I ask you to identify that, please.

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; these are one of the study outlines which I forgot to destroy when I was told I should destroy all evidence concerning the Communist Party. I don't know what happened, but afterwards I found these out in my files, and this is a study outline.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occasion for you being advised to destroy all Communist Party documents?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, as I said previously, during the term of the Soviet nonaggression pact, the Communist Party might be forced underground and there should be no evidence for the Government, the FBI, to grab hold of.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer this document in evidence, mark it "Exhibit Izuka No. 6."

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it will be received.

IZUKA EXHIBIT No. 6

THE STUDY OF HISTORY—THE ROLE OF MARX, ENGELS, LENIN, AND STALIN

I. WHY STUDY HISTORY?

1. Working class heritage: traditions of all past struggles of mankind for progress, against forces of reaction.

(a) Learn conditions giving rise to present contending classes.

(b) Learn from past conditions for solution of present-day conflict.

2. Marxism-Leninism enables scientific study of historical development.

(a) "People make their own history; but what determines their motives, namely the motives of people in the mass; what gives rise to the clash of conflicting ideas and endeavors; what is the sum total of these clashes among the whole mass of human societies; what are the objective conditions of production of material life that form the basis of all the historical activity of man; what is the law of the development of these conditions—to all these matters Marx directed attention, pointing the way to a scientific study of history as a unified and true-to-law process despite its being extremely variegated and contradictory."—Lenin.

(b) Not only explains conditions of social change and great historical movements of past but conditions for social change and movements of today.

(c) Bourgeois historians—and their approach to history.

II. UTOPIAN SOCIALISM—PREDECESSOR OF MARXISM

1. Conditions at turn of nineteenth century.
 - (a) Capitalist method of production in infancy.
 - (b) Rise of modern working class and early struggles.
 - (c) Working class not yet capable of independent political action.
 - (d) To this condition—immature theories arise—Utopian Socialism.
2. Outstanding representatives of Utopian Socialism—Robert Owen, St. Simon, and Charles Fourier.
 - (a) Criticized “wrongs” of existing society. Their remedy: fancy pictures of perfect social order based on imagination of individual.
 - (b) Placed main hope not on role of proletariat but on appeal to reason and justice—appeals to rich.

III. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM—RISE OF MARXISM

1. Changing conditions brought about change in conception of history.
 - (a) Development of large-scale production advances with new inventions.
 - (b) Division of society into capitalists and proletarians proceeds rapidly.
 - (c) Struggles of working class:
 - Uprising of textile workers in Lyon, France, 1832.
 - Chartist movement in England, 1837-42.

IV. MARX AND ENGELS—FOUNDERS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

1. Development of human society conditioned by development of productive forces.
 - (a) Production necessary for existence of man.
 - (b) What are productive forces and production relations?
 - (c) Given mode of production, corresponds to given stage of human society: Primitive communism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, socialism.
 - (d) Mode of production determines social, political, and intellectual relations of mankind.
2. “The history of hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles” (Com. Man).
 - (a) Origin of classes with origin of private property, those who have and those who have not.
 - (b) Basic classes in former historical systems:
 - Primitive communism, no classes.
 - Slave system, slaves and slave owners.
 - Feudalism, serfs and feudal landowners.
 - (c) Basic classes in capitalist society:
 - Working class, capitalist class.
 - Proletariat revolutionary class.
 - By overthrowing capitalism and building socialism; proletariat eliminates basic of classes and class struggle; establishes classless socialist society.
3. Analysis of laws of capitalist development shows necessity of socialism.
 - (a) Marxism “laid bare the essence of modern capitalist economy, explaining the manner in which the hire of the laborer, the purchase of labor power, marks the enslavement of millions of propertyless people by a handful of capitalists, the owners of the land, factories, mines, etc. It showed that the whole trends of the development of modern capitalism is towards the ousting of small production by large, and the creating of the conditions which make a socialist system of society possible and inevitable” (Lenin).
 - (b) Social character of production, material basis of new socialist society.
 - (c) Capitalism, progressive in origin, becomes reactionary. Capitalist relations retard further development of productive forces.
 - (d) Need to “expropriate the expropriators.” Proletariat by very conditions of existence compelled to organize and fight to overthrow capitalists. Proletariat leads all exploited.
 - (e) Transition from capitalism to communism; whole epoch, epoch of dictatorship of the proletariat.

V. LENIN FURTHER DEVELOPS MARXISM IN EPOCH OF IMPERIALISM AND
PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

1. Lenin rescues revolutionary Marxism from opportunism of Second (Socialist) International.

(a) Opportunism adaption to the existing capitalist regime for sake of limited immediate concessions, becomes widespread in Second International.

Economic conditions of that period.

Character of struggles of working class.

Distortions of Marxism, develop into system of opportunism.

(b) Lenin's struggle against opportunism of Second International prior to, during, and after imperialist war.

2. Lenin's contributions to Marxism based on new conditions of capitalist development—new phase of capitalism, imperialism.

(a) Lenin develops laws of capitalist development as analyzed by Marx to new and higher stage of capitalist development, imperialism.

(b) Imperialism, as eve of proletarian revolution. Proletarian Revolution becomes a direct and urgent task of the day.

(c) Center of Leninist teachings—The Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat, special alliance of the working class and the peasantry in which the proletariat has the leadership.

Soviet as new form of state, expressing this alliance.

(d) Forms and methods of building Socialism.

(e) Union of the struggle of the Proletariat in imperialist countries with the liberation movement in the colonies.

(f) The creation of a Party of a new type—able to prepare and lead the working class in the struggle for power.

Struggle against Menshevism and Trotskyism.

The building of the Bolshevik Party which successfully led people of Russia in October 1917. Revolution.

(g) Science of revolutionary leadership; Strategy and Tactics.

VI. STALIN FURTHER DEVELOPS MARXISM-LENINISM IN PERIOD OF SOCIALIST
CONSTRUCTION AND VICTORY OF SOCIALISM

1. Developed all fundamental theses of Lenin in building Socialism.

(a) Possibility of building socialism in one country. Struggle against Trotskyism and Right Opportunism of Bukharin.

(b) Industrialization, establishment of large-scale socialist industry; need of economic independence of the Soviet Union from the capitalist world.

(c) Reorganization of Agriculture on socialist basis; collectivization.

(d) Soviet Democracy; New Soviet Constitution.

(e) First phase of Communism; Socialism.

Against theory of Equalitarianism. Socialism: "From each according to his abilities; to each according to his deeds."

Overcoming difference between town and city.

Classless Socialist Society, changes in class structure.

VII. BRIEF SUMMARY OF TEACHINGS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

1. Scientific analysis of laws of capitalist development, showing the inevitability of its downfall (as previous historical systems disappeared), the conditions under which the working class would gain its emancipation and come to power; the transition from capitalism to communism; the building of a Socialist Society.

2. Marxism-Leninism; product of existing class struggle; shows how to change existing conditions.

(a) Center of Marxism-Leninism; recognition of necessity of Dictatorship of Proletariat.

3. Marxism-Leninism not a dogma but a guide to action.

4. Marxism-Leninism; unity of theory and practice.

VIII. APPLICATION OF MARXISM-LENINISM TO AMERICA

1. Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin contributions on American development.

(a) Marx and Engels on American Revolution of 1776, Civil War, labor movement, character of capitalist development, etc.

(b) Lenin on American monopoly capitalism, agriculture in America, labor movement, and revolutionary traditions.

(c) Stalin on American development, crises, struggle against Lovestonism, help to unify our Party, etc.

2. In light of Marxism-Leninism must study American economic and political development and our tasks for today. Apply Marxism-Leninism to specific and peculiar characteristics of capitalist development in America, American labor movement, and specific tasks for accomplishing our objectives of socialism.

3. Contributions of Comrades Browder and Foster in helping Party to get correct Marxist-Leninist understanding to American development and American democratic traditions.

(a) "Few countries have a richer heritage of traditions of revolutionary struggle for human freedom than our own United States. Yet this heritage has been shamefully neglected by the modern fighters for liberation from oppression. * * * The revolutionary gold in the ore of American history is so rich and abundant that even the reactionary miners digging here turn up a great wealth for us to begin work on" (Bro).

(b) Embodied in our slogan "Communism Is 20th Century Americanism."

CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. Why is it necessary to study history? Why is the study of history of one's own country especially important today?

2. What is Utopian Socialism? How did they propose to solve the "seeming injustices"?

3. How do you explain "human society is conditioned by development of productive forces?" What are the productive forces and productive relations?

4. Why is there a conflict between productive forces and production relations under capitalism? How can this conflict be overcome?

5. What is a class? Is there a unity of interests between the working class and capitalist class? Why is the working class the revolutionary class?

6. What were, in brief, Lenin's contributions to Marxism? Would you say Marx was the theoretician and the Lenin the practical man?

7. What were Stalin's contributions to Marxism-Leninism?

8. Is Marxism-Leninism a dogma or a guide to action? What is the relation of theory to practice? Give an example.

READING MATERIAL

1. Communist Manifesto; Chapter 1.

2. Socialism Utopian and Scientific; Chapters 1 and 2 and 3.

3. What is Leninism? Pages 41-47; 49-55; 66-70; 102; 103; 110-111.

4. Browder; Who are the Americans?

ADDITIONAL READING MATERIAL

1. Leontiev, Political Economy, pages 14-19.

2. Dimitroff, Report 7th Congress of CI, pages 73-79.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Communist Party discipline discussed and taught at the California school which you attended?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; we were told that all Communist Party members should accept discipline, should accept self criticism, and should master Marxism on a theoretical basis, so that it can be applied to trade-union organization, and if you want further information on the set-up of the Communist Party school, Louise Todd, who was instructor, divided our group into about 5 or 6 separate groups, and all of those groups have individual Communist names, some people, like the name of Hellman, or Lenin, or the Marx group, that is, anybody who is a martyr, who was martyred in the Communist struggle, and these groups were divided, with each group representing about 5 or 6 members. We were assigned questions, but before the questions were assigned to the members we had about 2 or 2½ hours of a lecture from each one of these instructors. We were in school from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening we

would take current events from 6 to 9. In other words, our activity was from 9 to 9.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this school open to the public, generally, or did you have to have a special recommendation and approval to join?

Mr. IZUKA. You had to have special recommendation to attend this school of the Communist Party. The Communist Party sign outside was like that it was public, but the school was not for the public to attend.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was advertised to be a public—to be open for the public, but in practice it was not?

Mr. IZUKA. No, it was not advertised to the public, but the sign of the Communist Party outside, that was outside, something like any business, but the school was not for the public to go in.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you return from California to Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. After I got instructions from Louise Todd, I went to—I did not have the money to come back to Hawaii as a passenger. So, I saw one of the seamen by the name of Walter Stack, and I told him of my situation, and he said that he was going to fix me up by me working my way back on the ship. And he gave me a note saying to take this note to the Marine Cooks and Stewards dispatcher over there, and give this note to the dispatcher. The note says, "Paul, fix this man up. Stack." Then he told me that I should get my seaman's paper, which I got it. I waited until the day the *Lurline* sailed. I believe that I sailed that evening on the *Lurline* as a dishwasher.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Stack a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, he was a known Communist Party member. I heard he even went to the Lenin University at Moscow.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence committee information relating to Walter Stack, and mark it as "Exhibit Izuka No. 7."⁴

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it will be marked and received.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, upon your return to the Territory of Hawaii from this school, did you become active in Communist affairs here?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, at the time, that was the period of the Hitler-Soviet pact, and our instructions was that we should do everything within our power to keep America out of the imperialistic war. We started calling this war a phony war, and a slogan, "The Yanks are not coming," and "Ashcan plan," and "Roosevelt is a warmonger." There were many more slogans to keep America out of this imperialistic war.

Mr. TAVENNER. What use were you directed to make of these slogans? How were you expected to use those slogans?

Mr. IZUKA. Once the slogan we made, "The Yanks are not coming," we posted that in front of the union hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it the design of the Communist Party to pass this policy of the Communist Party line down to the members of the union?

Mr. IZUKA. That's right. We were told that all these slogans should be told to the union rank and file, and at the time I think the rank and file actually followed the slogans.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was due, in part, at least, to the fact that some of you who were prominent Communists, were also prominent in union affairs?

⁴ See appendix.

Mr. IZUKA. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, did that party line change, and did you at any time reverse the party line?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, as soon as Germany attacked Russia, well, our party line changed completely overnight. Then we have to explain out ourselves why the phony war became a war for the survival of democracy, and everything that we can think of to change the slogan.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you just as energetic in passing the Communist line down to the rank and file of the labor unions as you had been the former line?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, that's correct. We did everything, then we took advantage of the rank and file. They didn't know much about it, so we could advise them as to how we think. I think it is the same old proposition that exists today, where the union leaders of the Communist Party—the union leaders here think for the entire membership in the Territory of Hawaii. At that time, we did the same thing. We have to explain out the Chamberlain appeasement policy, but the countries of the world was trying to let Stalin and Hitler fight it out, explain that. Since that world imperialism was trying to put something over on Soviet Russia, it was to Soviet Russia's advantage to sign the pact. When the pact was broken, then charge Hitler with all kinds of names, and then America much actually take part in the war, not to save Russia, but to save the world from democracy and fascism.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what was the source or direction of this change of policy of the party line? Where did you get your instructions from?

Mr. IZUKA. All party members are compelled to read party literature, so we have our instructions and party literature, and party pamphlets, some very important instructions. We get them from couriers on the ship, and when there is, we get instructions from Honolulu on this various change of party line.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, at the time of the change of this party line, were any instructions given regarding sabotage, back prior to this change of party line?

Mr. IZUKA. So far as I can remember, I don't think we got instructions as far as sabotage.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any instructions given when the original party line that you discussed was made known to you, to slow down production?

Mr. IZUKA. During the phony war, during the phony war when they called Roosevelt a warmonger, we did anything in our power to slow down or stop shipments, like lend-lease, and those things for Europe, to fight Hitler. It was our instruction that we should do those things. Not sabotage actually, but provoke slow-downs, strikes, anything to sabotage the shipments to Europe.

Mr. TAVENNER. Anything to slow up or retard the defense of this country?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, that's right. During the phony war. That means it was not after.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understand. Now, where did these instructions come from?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, we had some different instructions, but most of the instructions comes in the form of a pamphlet, by reading the politi-

cal orders at the time, used by the Communist Party, political orders, but the important instructions usually—I got them through Mr. Hall when I visited Honolulu. In general, we have those Communist Party instructions through pamphlets and leaflets, and all these other things.

Mr. TAVENNER. You also got such instructions from Jack Hall?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; Jack Hall, and Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are there any persons whose names you can now recall who discussed those instructions with you?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, usually I received the instructions myself, which, in return, I will instruct the rest of the members. That is how we operate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, were you as successful in passing down the party—the new party line, to the rank and file of the labor unions, as you had been in the first instance, during what we call the phony war?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, we had no trouble in persuading the rank and file from the phony war to the war to save democracy. We had no stiff opposition in doing that. We put it over nicely. The majority of the members saw to it that it was all right.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that the leadership in the ILWU changed the party line to match and to meet that of the Communist Party, is that what I understand you to say?

Mr. IZUKA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, do you recall a strike on the island of Kauai, when the central committee of the Communist Party met in Honolulu, at which a decision was considered as to whether Honolulu was to go out on a sympathy strike?

Mr. IZUKA. During the time when the executive board of the Communist Party met in Honolulu, I was attending the ILWU convention in Los Angeles. When I came back I was told by Kawano the details that actually happened in this executive meeting of the Communist Party, and at the time Jack Hall and McElrath and Dr. Reinecke was all in favor of involving Honolulu to sympathize with Kauai in the 10-month strike, and at the time they had various differences of opinion between Kawano and Jack Hall, because during that time the Honolulu union was not strong. The morale was weak. If they were to pull out of the Honolulu local, the union would be smashed. And they had this discussion in the executive board of the Communist Party, and finally the board ruled that Honolulu should not be involved. I heard that McElrath, Hall, and Reinecke took a strong stand that Honolulu should be involved. Kawano at the time was—Kawano and Kimoto was against the involvement of Honolulu. To my experience I believed that they were correct, because if at the time they ever involved Honolulu, I think there would be no union today. If I am correct, Honolulu is strong afterward, and they organized the sugar plantations in the Territory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let's come up to the period of Pearl Harbor. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, did you receive any directions as to what procedure of the Communist Party should be?

Mr. IZUKA. After the Pearl Harbor attack, we were again ordered, because prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, during that period we received many more leaflets and pamphlets, and after that attack we were also ordered that everything should be destroyed. I got those instructions when I visited Honolulu, and saw Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you have any contacts at that period with Jack Hall regarding the destruction of Communist Party documents and literature?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; I met him twice—once at the union headquarters at 1010 Kekaulike Street. That night I stayed overnight with Jack Hall on the corner of Vineyard and Emma Street. They had an apartment over there. I stayed with them overnight. I also got further instructions from him. During the night I stayed with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were those instructions?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, at the time he said that since Russia was involved in the war, and any Japanese was Fascist, and they were against our policy, we should report those names to the FBI, because he was very close, working together with Mr. Shivers and Colonel Bicknell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, were you arrested by the police in April—on April 11, 1942?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, I was arrested on April 11.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee about that, please?

Mr. IZUKA. After that attack on Pearl Harbor, I was very careful, because I was very militant toward the company, and the company had its eye on me. I was very scared, because they were in a position to shoot anybody that was opposed to their policy. So, I was very scared. After the commanding general change in the Territory, we got a little privilege, and I started sticking my neck out, beginning union activity. I came to Honolulu, and I was instructed by Mr. Hall and O'Brien who was the attorney at that time, they told me I should keep up my good fight to preserve the union, and after I went back, I still—I did the things, I started to collect dues and make contact with members, during martial law. One incident, I remember the thing well, looking at the Manoa defense project, the men were paid 2 months—they were paid 2 months before they were—no; they were paid after 2 months, they put their work in, so they got paid a third month. That was one of the biggest problems of Bridges among the defense employees. So, I thought that they were not going to help the war, Russia not being in a bad position, to hurry up and build our runway, to help defeat the Axis, and I wrote a letter to Honolulu explaining the details, what is actually taking place at the Manoa defense job. Right after I wrote the letter the men received their pay promptly after every 2 weeks. I don't know if that caused it or not, but after that I had a Federal man come in my place and ask me questions. I thought, well, I did my duty, and I did not pay attention too much, because I was all out to win the war. I do everything in my power to see the building of the air runway should be fast.

At the same time I remember that my personnel director was in charge of the defense yard, and he knew I was the guy that could make trouble for him. They found some ways and means of trying to pin me down. They even provoked one of my ex-union officials to have a fight with me during working hours. I said I did not want to fight, because I got a responsibility. I think that responsibility comes first. They could not pick anything on me to get me locked up, but finally on April 11, 1942, one of the policemen from Puuloa district came over to my house at 1 o'clock in the morning. He told me that the sheriffs want to see me next day. I went up and I saw

him. I didn't know that I was going to be locked up for the first half day. I took my lunch can and work clothes. I worked as longshoreman. I seen Mr. Pikii, he was acting manager, that I want some time off so that I can see the chief of police, and he gave me permission, so I took my lunch can, my working clothes, and my car, and I went up to the Lihue police station. From there, they took me over to the circuit court, and I waited there 5 or 6 hours without food or nothing. Finally, four men came out, I think they represented some sort of civilian defense, Mr. Caleb Burns, who was manager of the Lihue plantation, Mr. Lindsay Fave, of the Kekaha plantation, and Mr. Hector Moir, of the Puulea plantation. Without saying a word, Mr. Burns told a policeman to lock me up. Of course, with me, it was two more Japanese, and they also suffer the same consequences and they took us over to Waiahia, the jailhouse, for 1 week.

They kept us in jail without us contacting anybody. And I asked the policemen what are they going to do with my car, because my wife doesn't know, and my children doesn't know, and I am not going back home after work, and somebody should take my car back. They said, "We don't give a damn what happens to your car," he said, "That is too bad." We were held for 1 week without making no contacts or anything. When we went to the toilet, we got two guards follow us every place we go. I got very jittery, because we could not make any false move, because they had rifles and guns with them. Anyway, after a week, we were called in to appear at the hearing. At this hearing the same men which I mentioned, the three mentioned plantations—Moir and Peterson conduct the hearing. They asked me all kinds of questions, whether I belong to the Communist Party, and what I think of Harry Bridges, and many things concerning my union activity and the Communist Party. That was the first hearing. The second hearing was the same, repetition. On the first hearing I was told after I was released that they have no ground to hold me any further, so I should be released right away, but the plantation managers, they went around looking for some other incident to hold me back in jail, and just pointed out the time when this ex-union member tried to provoke a fight with me. So, my second charges were based on that particular incident, and they charge me for another 2 or 3 days, or 120 days in jail. Finally, I got out.

MR. TAVENNER. During that period, was there any contribution made to you by the Communist Party?

MR. IZUKA. At the time when I was released, Jack Hall wrote to me about two or three times, telling me that I should go to see Major Selby, who was in charge of the Military Intelligence in Kauai, and to get a permit to leave Kauai and to come to Honolulu to work, for national defense project. Well, I saw Mr. Selby, and he told me, he said, "Well, Izuka, you know it is tough for you," and he says, he told me that, "You should not stay in Kauai anyway, because, well, the big plantation managers, they would not give you a job. You should go to Honolulu and work for the Government." So, I came to Honolulu. When I came to Honolulu, Jack Kawano saw me. We had a long talk, a discussion. Finally he went to the party membership, and he got about \$180. He said that "this is not enough, but at least you can get a good start." And he told me the money came from the party members, and I received about that amount.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned Major Selby, what is his first name, do you know?

Mr. IZUKA. I don't know his first name.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did he hold?

Mr. IZUKA. He was Military Intelligence officer in Kauai at the time.

Mr. WALTER. The hearing will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The subcommittee met at 2 p. m., pursuant to the recess.

Mr. WALTER. The committee will be in order. Mr. Izuka will resume his testimony.

TESTIMONY OF ICHIRO IZUKA—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, will you tell the committee something of the plan that the Communists used in recruiting membership?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, according to the Communist Party line, first of all they look in the field to finding good prospects in militant, honest union men, and give them some literature to get started to read. And once in a while ask them questions about Russia, what do you think of the party leaders, Stalin, anything. Then, gradually, if they can't persuade them locally, their program is to either send him to Honolulu or further to San Francisco for further education. And if they can't do it locally, usually they send these union men to San Francisco to some kind of labor school or party school, and over there they actually work on that particular delegate or representative that represents Hawaii.

In this case, take, for instance, this man, Mr. Ogoshi.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the name, please?

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Tsuruo Ogoshi.

Mr. OWENS. The last name is O-g-o-s-h-i.

Mr. IZUKA. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the first name is what?

Mr. IZUKA. Tsuruo.

Mr. TAVENNER. T-s-u-r-u-o.

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Proceed.

Mr. IZUKA. Before Mr. Ogoshi left for the convention, at that time he wasn't a Communist. He was only an honest union leader for union men, and he wanted to make the trip because it was his first opportunity to go to San Francisco and travel over to the convention.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what convention was this?

Mr. IZUKA. That was ILWU convention, held in Aberdeen, Wash., in 1938. And after he left, we told Kawano and Hall and other party members in Honolulu that Ogoshi is leaving for this ILWU convention in 1938 at Aberdeen, Wash., and making sure that the Communist Party members in San Francisco and Seattle make every effort to recruit him in the party so that when he returns back to our local in Port Allen, Kauai, that we can utilize his services to recruit more party members. And that is one way how a Communist, how a member is recruited in the Communist Party. If they cannot recruit him locally,

they will send him either to Honolulu or San Francisco for further indoctrination. And in this case it was the other way around. Ogoshi was recruited up in the States.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Ogoshi was a member of the ILWU on what island?

Mr. IZUKA. That was in the island of Kauai, Port Allen, Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, we have Mr. Ogoshi here from the island of Kauai. We would like to interrupt his testimony and call him at this time.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

Will you stand and be sworn? Stand and raise your right hand. Will you swear that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. TSURUO OGOSHI. I do.

TESTIMONY OF TSURUO OGOSHI

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state your full name, please?

Mr. OGOSHI. Tsuruo Ogoshi.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present address?

Mr. OGOSHI. Kilauea, Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. OGOSHI. Makaweli, Kauai, September 1, 1910.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are in attendance before this committee as a result of a subpoena being served upon you, are you not?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee a brief statement of your employment record?

Mr. OGOSHI. I first started working in 1925 for the Hawaiian Sugar Co., now Olokele Sugar Co.

Mr. WALTER. Will you keep your voice up?

Mr. OGOSHI. I stayed there up to 1928. Then I left for Wahiawa, Oahu, stayed there up to 1933, and then came back to Kauai; stayed for a year at the Hawaiian Sugar Co., and then transferred myself to Kauai Terminals, Port Allen; and then stayed: I stayed there up to 1940 and then left for Oahu, where I worked at Hickam Housing—I mean Makalapa Housing—and then, well, after the break of the war in 1942 I left for Kauai, and then entered with the USED in Kauai. I stayed there up to '44, and then got myself in with Kauai Motors, where I am now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Ogoshi, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. I first joined up with the Communist Party in 1938, up in Aberdeen, Wash.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, tell us about that. First of all, tell us how you happened to be in Aberdeen, Wash.

Mr. OGOSHI. I was first—well, in 1938, the ILWU convention asked members to go up to represent them from Port Allen, Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were a delegate from the local ILWU union?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right; local 135 of Port Allen.

Mr. TAVENNER. To a convention being held in Aberdeen, Wash?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Now, you went as a delegate to that convention?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, tell the committee what happened?

Mr. OGOSHI. Well, as we got up there, prior to the—I mean, before the convention was over, a companion delegate of me, myself, John Aukai of Hilo, was, I think—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us that name again, please?

Mr. OGOSHI. John, A-u-k-a-i, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. John Aukai? All right.

Mr. OGOSHI. Well, previous to that, I didn't know whether he was associated with the Communist Party or not, but he asked me to attend a Communist Party in Aberdeen, which I went with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. What kind of a party was this?

Mr. OGOSHI. A Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. A Communist Party meeting? All right. Proceed.

Mr. OGOSHI. And then, well, after the meeting he didn't say much to me, but when we got back to San Francisco he asked me to join up with that party, so without hesitation I went in, see, into the Communist Party, signed up, and then later transferred to Honolulu when I came back.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where you went to join the party?

Mr. OGOSHI. 121 Haight Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. San Francisco?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then you were transferred?

Mr. OGOSHI. Transferred to Honolulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your membership was transferred to Honolulu?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. 121 Haight Street, San Francisco, Calif., has been established as the headquarters of the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the state of California?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, on your return to Honolulu, what did you do with reference to the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. I saw Jack Hall about my membership and I was transferred to Kauai unit.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did Jack Hall say to you about your becoming a member of the Communist Party, do you recall?

Mr. OGOSHI. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he issue you any credentials, or any card of any character?

Mr. OGOSHI. Well, I can't say right off.

Mr. TAVENNER. You do not recall?

Mr. OGOSHI. I don't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you stated he transferred you to Kauai, where you lived?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Jack Hall give you instructions as to what you were to do or who you were to see on the return to your native island?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right. He told me to contact Ichiro Izuka.

Mr. TAVENNER. Ichiro Izuka, who is sitting here at the table?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you do that?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. As I recall, it is not quite a full year.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time, did you attend meetings of the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many in all do you think you attended?

Mr. OGOSHI. About six to eight meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were these meetings held?

Mr. OGOSHI. At three or four meetings at Mr. Kinjo's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. K-i-n-j-o?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And what was the first name? Is it Chinei, C-h-i-n-e-i?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were other meetings held that you attended?

Mr. OGOSHI. Other meetings, I recall, were held in Mr. Izuka's car.

Mr. TAVENNER. In Mr. Izuka's automobile?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How well did you know Jack Hall before you joined the Communist Party, or did you know him at all before you joined the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. Right offhand, I can't say. Mostly, I knew him through the party, contact with the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have had no personal contact with him before you became a member of the Community Party, is that what you mean to say?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes; that's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, after you joined the Communist Party, did you have occasion to see him personally and to talk with him?

Mr. OGOSHI. No; outside of the meetings, I didn't have any personal contact with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. The only personal contact with him was at the meetings?

Mr. OGOSHI. Meetings, that's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What meetings?

Mr. OGOSHI. Our Communist Party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Communist Party meetings?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Jack Hall attend the Communist Party meetings on your native island which you stated you attended?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many of these meetings did he attend, to your best recollection?

Mr. OGOSHI. To my knowledge, well, on almost every meeting he was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Almost every meeting that you attended, Jack Hall was there?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what did Jack Hall do at those meetings?

Mr. OGOSHI. He presided at the meetings and educated us on Communist Party politics.

Mr. TAVENNER. Educated you on Communist Party politics?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you told us that you were a Communist Party member for less than a year?

Mr. OGOSHI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, why did you join the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. I joined, not knowing anything about the workings of the party or what they stood for or how they operated. The only thing, the reason why I went in, because, because John Aukai begged me to go in.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why did you leave the Communist Party?

Mr. OGOSHI. Well, I don't know what to say right, what nobody, I figured this thing is altogether different than working—I mean works different scale than trade-union principles, so I left the party on my own account.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Mr. Izuka a member, an active member of the party while you were there?

Mr. OGOSHI. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay your dues as a party member?

Mr. OGOSHI. If I recollect, I paid it to Mr. Izuka.

Mr. TAVENNER. No further questions.

Mr. WALTER. The witness will step aside. You may be excused. Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF ICHIRO IZUKA—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall, Mr. Izuka, whether or not the Communist Party was disbanded for a period of time in the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, we were instructed that the Communist Party in Hawaii is disbanded, just forget about it, nothing existed, and everything in reference to Communist Party connections should be destroyed completely, and as far as I am concerned I had many, many magazines like the Communist International, The Communist, Imprecorr, and many more study outlines, party instructions that were given to me during my membership of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. From whom did you receive those instructions?

Mr. IZUKA. Some I got. Those instructions, those pamphlets, from Jack Hall, and some I ordered by mail which was sent to me from the Maritime bookshop and Golden Gate Bookshop.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I want to return for a moment here to your experience in the Communist school in San Francisco. You have told us about the teachers who appears there and about your courses, and I want to ask you this: Did your group of about 50 in attendance sing the Star-Spangled Banner?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, our usual start of the school is that we start by singing the Star-Spangled Banner. We were sitting. As the Star-

Spangled Banner—we all sat down when we sang the Star-Spangled Banner, and after that we sang the Internationale. And when we sang the Internationale, when we heard the first words sing, "Arise, ye prisoners," everybody jumped up on their feet, and at that time Betty Gannet was our instructor.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Proceed.

Mr. IZUKA. Betty Gannet was our instructor for that day. And as soon as we sang that Internationale, they stood up and said everybody to get up, get up, get up, and that's how we sang the Internationale, at the opening of the school in the morning.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that as far as the Star-Spangled Banner would be sung, it would be sitting down, and the Internationale standing up?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, we were told that it was the Internationale, is not only a national, a mere emblem, but it is a world proletariat song.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, were there others present and engaged in singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, and the Internationale, in the way you have described, who are now residents of the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, I remember some students, that represent Alameda County and San Pedro, but I am very sure that Mr. Jack Hall and Mr. McElrath, also sat in at that school, at the same time when we sang the Star-Spangled Banner and the Internationale.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you returned to the Territory of Hawaii, did you attend discussion groups here?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; we organized many discussion groups, but this particular discussion group which I am referring to is during the martial law, when the Military Governor gave the civilians no civil rights, where they could go to court and get a court trial. We started—the members of the party, of course they were not official, of course, but they were told that they should organize discussion groups in various communities, and invite the community-interested people to take up a discussion of the Japanese problem, of morale committees, and anything that was interested in the community. That was the forerunner—the forerunner—that is, the forerunner of the time when we were permanently told that the Communist Party should be reactivated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, during this period of time, did you continue to pay Communist dues?

Mr. IZUKA. During the discussion group, we did not have no party cards, or party instructions, or constitution, but we were told from San Francisco that the Communist Party in the United States needs lots of finance, and we were told that every party member should try and donate as much as possible to the Communist funds. For that reason, during the discussion period we met together, especially in this particular case, I was told that myself, Jack Kimoto, Alice Hyun, Mr. and Mrs. McElrath, should meet at McElrath's home, and pay our dues, and for further instructions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you that information that you were to meet there?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, the instructions came from Jack Kimoto and Jack Hall, and Kawano.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you recall what occurred during that meeting?

Mr. IZUKA. At this particular Sunday—but prior to that I was working in national defense, and we worked 7 days a week, and this was the first Sunday that the National Government policy was no work on Sunday, and I took my children, and I went to Mr. McElrath's home, to have this particular meeting, which was arranged.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you fix the date of the meeting? Approximately?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I don't recall, particularly, the date, but I presume it was—I think around May, or the early part of 1945. I am not so particular on that.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Now, what occurred during the course of that meeting?

Mr. IZUKA. As soon as we started to discuss our problems, Alice Hyun was pretty much in a nervous stage.

Mr. TAVENNER. Repeat that, please.

Mr. IZUKA. She was in a nervous stage, and later on she told our group that she had word from the particular ones who lives down at Koko Head that the farmer had struck the trunk with a plow, and then the farmer—Alice Hyun thought that we should send Peter over to pick the trunk out. On this particular occasion, I don't know why Mr. Hyun did not go, but Alice Hyun time and time brought the matter up, that I should go with my car and help her pick the trunk up, together with Mr. Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. And, do you know, is that a trunk that had been buried in the ground?

Mr. IZUKA. That's right, and I am sure that Mr. and Mrs. McElrath informed us that we should go even to Charlie Fujimoto, who lives a couple of hundred yards below Mr. McElrath—that he should also be urged to go to pick this trunk up. We went to Mr. Charlie Fujimoto's home, but he was not in, and so, on that particular incident, he was left out, and, of course, I was—I did not agree with that, because during that time we had gas rationing, and I had very few gasoline to go to Koko Head, and I would use 5 or 6 gallons of gasoline, but Kimoto and I were discouraged from going, because those books are no good, and they should be destroyed. In other words, he said that when he buried those books they breached party discipline, because they should have burned it, instead of buried it, but we believe in majority rule. Mr. McElrath and Mrs. McElrath, and Alice Hyun, talked that we should go, and so we went to Koko Head, and found the place where that particular trunk was hidden, and when we went there we could not find the place, so Alice Hyun talked to the Korean farmer, and he directed us to the very particular position where the trunk was hidden, and I did all the digging, and we displayed the books, around the hole, and Kimoto and I decided that these books should be burned, because useless for further use.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were they Communist publications?

Mr. IZUKA. All of them were Communist books, and I further said that these books should not have been burned, in the first place, because there is nothing un-American about having these books, but, anyway, we decided to destroy or burn the books, and it happened that Alice Hyun did not smoke, and Kimoto does not smoke, and I did not smoke, and we told Alice to go to the farmer's house to get a match, and Kimoto and I wanted to pick up brush and get some old Kiawe tree

wood, and we were preparing to burn the books, when some Government agents came over right away, and they said that three of us were under arrest.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the Government agents who appeared on the scene?

Mr. IZUKA. I remember one particularly well, Mr. Everett Ah Fook.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name?

Mr. IZUKA. A-h F-o-o-k.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photograph, and I will ask you if you can identify any of those?



IZUKA EXHIBIT 8.

Left to right: Jack Kimoto, Alice Hyun, and Ichiro Izuka.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, this picture—well, they must have got this picture from a mile away, but this shows that I was actually digging the trunk out.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were digging the trunk out?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who else?

Mr. IZUKA. Kimoto was on the side, also trying to help, and Alice Hyun was standing just like a foreman.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the photograph in evidence and to ask that it be marked "Izuka Exhibit No. 8."

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it will be received.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a second photograph, and I will ask you to identify that.

Mr. IZUKA. This picture also was taken with—about a mile away, because I don't remember that we actually took this picture. This picture shows that I went to get twigs and dry wood, while Alice Hyun was walking over to the farmhouse to get a match, and Kimoto was trying to put the dry twigs in there, and while I was going around the woods to get some dry wood.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer the photograph in evidence, and ask that it be marked "Izuka Exhibit No. 9."

Mr. WALTER. It will be received and so marked.



IZUKA EXHIBIT 9.

Left to right: Ichiro Izuka, Alice Hyun, and Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a third photograph, and ask you if you can identify the person appearing in it?

Mr. IZUKA. This photograph was taken when we took all the books out from the trunk, and displayed it on the side of the hole, and was ready to put it on fire, and at that time the Government agents, and they said we were under arrest, and took our pictures. These pictures, and the other picture, I remember; that the Government agent actually took it in our presence.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify the persons whose pictures appear in that photograph?

Mr. IZUKA. Alice Hyun at the extreme left, and Kimoto in the center, and myself on the right.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer the photograph in evidence, and ask that it be marked "Izuka Exhibit No. 10."

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it will be marked.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a fourth photograph, and ask you to identify that in the same way.

Mr. IZUKA. This was taken after the—after we went in the car, and the Government agents took it when we left.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer the photograph in evidence, and ask that it be marked "Izuka Exhibit No. 11."⁵

Mr. WALTER. Let it be marked and received in evidence.⁵



IZUKA EXHIBIT 10.

Left to right: Alice Hyun, Jack Kimoto, and Jehiro Izuka.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you look again at photograph, exhibit No. 11, and state what appears around the margin of the pit?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, those books that were hidden in the trunk, we displayed those books around the hole.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, can you tell the committee the nature of the books which were hidden in the trunk, and which appear in that photograph?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, there are many, and I can pick out some books, like books written by Earl Browder, What is Communism?, the Communist magazine which is the official organ of the Communist

⁵ See p. 1399.

Party of the United States, Political Economy, by Leontev, and many more books, which I do not recollect at the present time.

Mr. TAVENNER. This trunk was located at Koko Head, I understood you to say.

Mr. IZUKA. That is right. It is about 2 miles from the main highway, in Koko Head Valley.

Mr. TAVENNER. How far is that from Honolulu?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I don't know particularly, about how many miles, but I presume it is about 35 minutes' ride from here, in the car.



IZUKA EXHIBIT 11.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell the committee how that material happened to be buried there, if you know?

Mr. IZUKA. Alice Hyun said that those books were buried by—they were buried by Dr. Reinecke and her brother, Peter Hyun.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know anything more about the burying?

Mr. IZUKA. And, furthermore, Alice Hyun, she said that we should dig and dig the books out, and bring it to Reinecke's home, because those books belong to him.

Mr. TAVENNER. How much literature did the trunk hold?

Mr. IZUKA. It was a trunk full of literature, and the trunk was packed full, as, later on, I was told that those books could have been used later on in case the party needs some valuable literature; in case the party should go underground, if made illegal, and, furthermore, I said that after we were ordered to go in the car, we were told by the officers that we have to go to the Dillingham Building, and go through some investigation, and we stayed there for about 5 to 6 hours, and Mr. Ah Fook did some questioning about my Communist Party affiliations. He asked me if I am a Communist, and I said "No," and he asked me if I believed in the overthrow of the American form of government by force and violence, so I—I told him, "What do you mean?"

How do you define communism? I may answer 'Yes,' or 'No,' according to how you define the meaning of communism." And he got mad at me, and he said, "Well, you Commies are always the same, the same kind of a question, and the same kind of an answer," and, of course, he could not put nothing over me, and anyway, we were still, and, while still, until they have some other witnesses that they can examine, and we were released around 10 o'clock that evening.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did Jack Hall have occasion to talk to you about this incident?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, as soon as we were released, the next day, some time, and I went to Jack Hall's place, and we reported, and, oh, he got mad, and he said that; he says that: "Like you, Kimoto; especially like you. You were hidden up to now, and why is it you pulled such a foolish incident," you know, "that is going to be known, not only to the public but to the Government agencies," and at that time Kimoto told me: "Well, might as well we be known Communists, since Government officials have our picture and everything," and so I told Kimoto at that time, I told him, "that is nothing, to be known Communist, if we are sincere; we are honest in our convictions." I said, "If people going to prove whether we were no-good citizens, if—but, we have proven ourselves that we have self-respect, and we believe in honesty and truth," and I said, "it is nothing to be scared of, being known Communist," and at that time I told Kimoto that "I am not scared."

Mr. TAVENNER. But Jack Hall was very mad because—

Mr. IZUKA. Well, Jack Hall was really mad, and he says, "We have to get together and really discipline Peter Hyun, and Dr. Reinecke, for doing things like that," but Peter Hyun at that time was running away, and they could not get him to criticize his actions, and I was very interested, and always asked Jack Hall and Kimoto what happened, and what results of criticizing Peter Hyun for taking that action, and he said that Peter Hyun will not attend meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I am anxious to know exactly the reason that Jack Hall assigned for his being mad about this incident?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, he was mad because we were caught redhanded, and find this evidence out there, and he said it was a foolish move on the part of the people, like Kimoto, who actually mastered Marxism, and he says that "I don't know how people like Kimoto, how he take action like that," and he was mad, but, of course, he could not blame Kimoto about it, but the blame should lie in both Peter Hyun and Dr. Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. But he was disturbed because their identity as Communists had become known publicly, isn't that right?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, that is probably correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had he, at that time, made it known, publicly, that he was a member of the Communist Party—I mean Jack Hall?

Mr. IZUKA. Jack Hall never did admit that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether he has denied that he was a member of the Communist Party, publicly?

Mr. IZUKA. I read in the papers, many, many times, that he says that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Dr. Reinecke was ever disciplined for violation of Communist instructions about the destruction of this material?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, he accepted criticism, and well, he admitted that it was a mistake.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now after these things occurred at Koko Head, were the discussion groups continued?

Mr. IZUKA. After that the discussion groups were dissolved.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have told us about the party disbanding at the attack on Pearl Harbor, when was the Communist Party reactivated in the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. During the war, when the American forces were dragging the Japanese and the Germans back and back, toward the homes, toward the homeland, and we got more civilian rights restored, for the civilians, and then at that time we were instructed that the Communist Party should be reactivated, and Jack Hall, Kimoto, and Kawano met together and they suggested who—who should be contacted to be members and be dues-paying members again.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the date of the reactivation?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, I believe it was some time in November 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed at that time?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time I was working for the Army, United States engineers, at base yard 6.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you know what instructions were given in connection with the reactivation of the party, in November 1945?

Mr. IZUKA. Well—

Mr. TAVENNER. And where they came from?

Mr. IZUKA. I don't know how it came. I presume it came from California, because we were told that the party must be reactivated, and they had orders the party must reactivate; through some couriers, I believe.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us what you mean by couriers.

Mr. IZUKA. They are the people who work on the ships, that travel between Honolulu and San Francisco, and important messages are not written in letters, or in any form of a written statement; it is orders that come from San Francisco, from and by seamen who actually work on ships. They are the ones who bring the instructions in their heads to local party leaders.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you think that these instructions were received in that manner?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; I believe it was in that procedure. The party was ordered to reactivate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who informed you, individually, that such instructions had been received?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I heard Jack Kimoto, Jack Hall, and Kawano mention that we had orders that we must reactivate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell the committee how the party was reorganized in November 1945; that is, the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. At the time of reorganizing the Communist Party they suggested—Hall, Kawano, and Kimoto, and I think Reinecke—suggested that the party should be divided into trade-union groups, which represent, I mean, it is not trade-unions, but CIO groups, ILWU, CIO groups in one fraction, and miscellaneous Communist Party members

of the union in one fraction, and white-collar workers in one fraction, and the white-collar workers to meet at Dr. Reinecke's home, and the ILWU, CIO party members, to meet at the home of either Kimoto, or any other party member.

Mr. TAVENNER. At whose home?

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Jack Kimoto, or any other party member, whose homes are available, and I was instructed that since I do not belong to this ILWU any more, that I should attend the party fraction of miscellaneous unions, which includes machinists and carpenters, and white—not white-collar, but union leaders, welfare men, and any other independents, and I was instructed that I should meet at Elizabeth Bristow's home, in Waikiki.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell that? Is that B-r-i-s-t-o-w?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who advised you you should go down to the meetings at Elizabeth Bristow's home?

Mr. IZUKA. Jack Hall had instructed that he should contact me, and at the time of reactivation Jack Hall took the leading role in our particular fraction or branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell us who comprised the membership of this miscellaneous fraction that you were a member of?

Mr. IZUKA. At the first meeting, when we got together, we elected officers, and Jack Hall was elected chairman and Mr. McElrath was elected, I believe it was, educational program, and Ralph Vossbrink—

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that V-o-s-s-b-r-i-n-k?

Mr. IZUKA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Go on.

Mr. IZUKA. I was elected as—the literature committee, and I was elected treasurer.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many individuals were in this miscellaneous group at the time of its organization?

Mr. IZUKA. Of course, I myself at that time, I was engaged in organizing Army workers, so I came under this independent union, and Imori—

Mr. TAVENNER. I-m-o-r-i?

Mr. IZUKA. Koichi Imori, he was together with me, representing independent unions, and Ernest Arena represents the drydock workers, together with Ralph Tokunaga and Frank Thompson, and he represents the international officers, and like Lou Goldblatt, but he also came under the miscellaneous group, like Jack Hall, and McElrath comes under the miscellaneous group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Those were people who met with you in the miscellaneous group fraction of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, at Mrs. Elizabeth Bristow's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. As secretary-treasurer of the organization, what were your duties?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, since I had no responsible role in the union activities, they said that I should take charge of the money, and they elected me as treasurer, and I collected the dues, and the dues, in return, go to Dr. Reinecke, who is the treasurer of the entire territorial central committee, which 80 percent goes to the territorial central committee, and 20 percent stays to the local fraction.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you keep records of the payments of membership dues?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, I kept records, because I had to do that, because even many Communist Party members they do not want to pay dues. One time, I know, Mr. McElrath owed about, almost 6 months' dues, and he won't pay, and I always check on him and I said, "How about your dues, you are back? You should be disciplined." And one time he take out his weekly check, and tell me, if I can change the check, and I said I can't, and the second time he take out a \$20 bill, and I took it, and I deducted about 6 months' dues at one time, and gave him the rest.

Mr. TAVENNER. So Mr. McElrath paid up?

Mr. IZUKA. That is the reason I have to keep records; otherwise I cannot check up who paid, and who did not pay, and the only way I can check up who paid or not is through the stamps, and we issue no receipts, and they pay \$2 and I give them one stamp, a green stamp, and a yellow stamp, and I see—I say to show me your card, and when I see there is no stamp, and so then, "you have to pay," and I have it on my card, and actually find out whether they pay or not, and that is the reason I kept that card. That is for my own information.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is this the card to which you refer?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, this is the card.

Mr. TAVENNER. Explain it to the committee.

Mr. IZUKA. This card is dated; this card begins from November 1945, and at that time, and since I have to keep this, for these dues, this is kept in code, and I use Japanese figures, and I use Russian figures, and English figures.

Mr. TAVENNER. What kind of a figure do you use for Mr. McElrath?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I use a Russian "M" for Mr. McElrath, and I use a Russian "H" for Jack Hall, and I use a Russian "T" for Thompson, and I use a Japanese alphabet for Jeanette Nakama, and a Japanese alphabet for Koichi Imori, and I use, in my case, I use my English name, "I" because I was not afraid of being known Communist, and it indicates the party book number, the party book number in 1945, and mine were 74515, but in this party card, in 1946, those members who receive a 1945 party card, carried over the party card to 1946, and new members, who were recorded in 1946 had used a party card from their members, or set, who had before a 1945 card.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the lowest number, and the highest number, over the period of time for which you kept the records?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, the lowest number is 74515, and the highest number is 91633.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, was a different serial number given for the year 1946 than for 1945?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, that's right; 1945 we had different serial numbers, and 1946 we have new serial numbers.

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore, you cannot accurately determine the membership by those party book numbers?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, that is about—yes, that's right. The accurate membership could be recorded only in Dr. Reinecke's book, because as far as I am concerned, I am responsible for only our fraction.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you explain every other item that appears. You have explained the method by which you designated the members of your group. Now, what is the other information that appears on the card?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, in 1945, and December 1945, and the first line, you see, this is one and one, which represents a dollar, for a dollar dues. Anybody who earns below \$60 a week pays a dollar dues, and anybody that receives beyond \$60 pays \$2 dues, so where you see these figures one and one, and two and two, and on the extreme right you will see 50 cents, that is the initiation fee, which we collect together with the party dues [indicating].

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, from the beginning, from the very beginning, of that list, read the name of each person appearing as a member, and the amount of dues collected from the individual.

Mr. IZUKA. The first name is Russian "A"; book number is 74515; dues are \$1 for the month of November; \$1 for the month of December, and on January 1, January of 1946, he got the rest, \$2; he got a raise in pay, so he paid \$2, and June 1946—

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a minute, whose name does that indicate Russian "A"?

Mr. IZUKA. This is Ernest Arena. The next is Russian "B" which represents Ralph Vossbrink. He earns beyond \$60, so he pays dues of \$2, and the next is Japanese alphabet, Naka, which represents Jeanette Nakama, and she was recorded on April 1946, and she earns less than \$60, so the dues are \$1. The next alphabet is Russian "H" which stands for Jack Hall, and the book number is 74519, and he earns beyond \$60, so he paid \$2 to June 1946. And the next is English "I" which represents, or means that it is less than \$60, and I pay \$1 dues. Russian "M," which stands for Robert McElrath, book number 74521, and he earns beyond \$60, so he pays \$2 dues, up to July; he paid up to July 1946. And the next is Frank Thompson, who is a Russian "T," and he paid up to March of 1946, and he did not pay after that, because he left for San Francisco. And the next is Japanese alphabet, which signifies Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. What Tokunaga?

Mr. IZUKA. Ralph Tokunaga, and he became a member on December, and he earns less than \$60, so his dues are \$1. The next number is English "O" which represents Vossbrink. He was recorded on February, February 1946, and he makes beyond \$60, so he pays \$2 dues, and the next is Japanese alphabet Okuhara.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the first name? I am sorry, I didn't get it.

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, I cannot recall his first name. I have only his last name, Okuhara.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that spelled—

Mr. IZUKA. O-k-i-h-a-r-a. He was recorded on June 1946, and paid 2 months' dues, June and July. The next figure represents Japanese words, signifying Wallie Ho. He did not pay no dues, because we were working on his transfer card from San Francisco. At that time he was assistant business agent to Rudy Eskovitz. The next alphabet is Russian "D" and that refers to Dave Thompson, who is at present educational director for the ILWU. He also was waiting for his transfer card.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many months did he pay?

Mr. IZUKA. He did not pay, because—the party in Hawaii was awaiting for his recommendation from San Francisco. At that time all I got—I just got his book number, and I did not know much about Dave Thompson. Later on, as I will explain to you, about Dave Thompson, why I put his initials and number down. The next alphabet is Russian P, and that stands for Peggy Uesugi, and she is office clerk for, I believe, the secretary-treasurer of the ILWU. The next, the Japanese alphabet stands for Uesugi, Donald Uesugi, the husband of Peggy Uesugi, and they did not pay dues. They were under scrutiny, and they had to go through Marx's beginner course.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the name of that beginner's course?

Mr. IZUKA. Marx Beginner's Course. The name is Marx Beginner's Course. The next figure represents Pauline Rosenthal. She was office manager at the ILWU, and she also is waiting for her transfer card, and the report from San Francisco of her activities in the Communist Party of San Francisco.

The next figure is in Japanese words, and represents Abe. The Abes came from the mainland.

The next figure is, too, Japanese figure. This represents Mrs. Carol Abe, and at the bottom is a Russian B, and that signifies Elizabeth Bristow, who paid dues for the month of—no, November and December, and left on January, for New York. This is about all of the cards.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, why is it that the date of January 1946, seems to be the last date on which you credited payments to any of these members?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I did that because in 1946, some time around June any July, we were told that the party, then we were getting larger, and the records were getting bigger and we cannot meet at one place, and it is the practice of the Communist Party that no more than 10 to 12 members should meet in one branch, or approximately that, and that is the reason why the executive board should insist that all the fractions should split up in various communities, instead of three, and they decided that each branch to be split up by districts. For instance, the ILWU, CIO group should be broken up into McCabe, Hamilton & Renny branch, and Castle & Cooke branch, and the sugar and pineapple in one branch. And, Dr. Reinecke's branch should be broken up into the Manoa group, the Moiliili group, and the Kaimuki group, and the Waikiki branch should be split up into Manoa group, Moiliili group and the Punchbowl group, and the Puunui group, they met at my home, at the time of the breaking up of the branches in various districts.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer this record in evidence, and mark it as "Exhibit, Izuka, No. 12."

Mr. WALTER. It will be so marked and received.⁶

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you state a moment ago that 80 percent of the dues that were received were remitted to the central committee of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. Before the action was took, we had a discussion in our branch that the 20 percent left should be transferred to the central committee, and I was told by Dr. Reinecke that I should be—that I should pay him the total amount left.

⁶ See p. 1406.

1940	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	I. F.
A	7/15	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2						
B	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
中	9/16 32					1	1	1							50
C	7/15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
井	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
工	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
16	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
17	22	2	2	2	2	2									
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IZUKA EXHIBIT 12.

Mr. TAVENNER. Which would be 80 percent?

Mr. IZUKA. No, that 80 percent goes to the central committee, and then the branch holds 20 percent.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Now, then to whom do you remit; make your remittances, when you give it to the central committee?

Mr. IZUKA. The money was paid to Dr. Reinecke.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Tavenner, I suggest you subpoena Dr. Reinecke's records.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Reinecke has been subpoenaed as a witness, and we will carry out your directions with regard to his records.

Mr. IZUKA. And, that 80 percent that goes to the central committee, part of that goes to the national committee, and the State committee, and part to the national committee. At this time when our branch was not liquidated, but was broken up to the various groups, we had 20

percent left in our treasury, and I was told that money was to go to the central—the territorial central committee, and if I am not mistaken, at that time when I saw Dr. Reinecke at the ILWU headquarters, I told him that I was instructed to pay the balance of 20 percent to the central committee, and whether he wants it in cash or check, and he requested that a check will do all right, and at that time I wrote a check out, and he had a stamp.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you make the check payable?

Mr. IZUKA. He told me to make the check payable to him.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you herewith a check drawn on the Bishop National Bank, King-Smith Street branch, dated July 13, 1946, payable to John E. Reinecke, in the amount of \$45.10, and signed by you, and endorsed on the back thereof with the name of John E. Reinecke. Will you examine that check and state whether or not that is the check to which you referred?

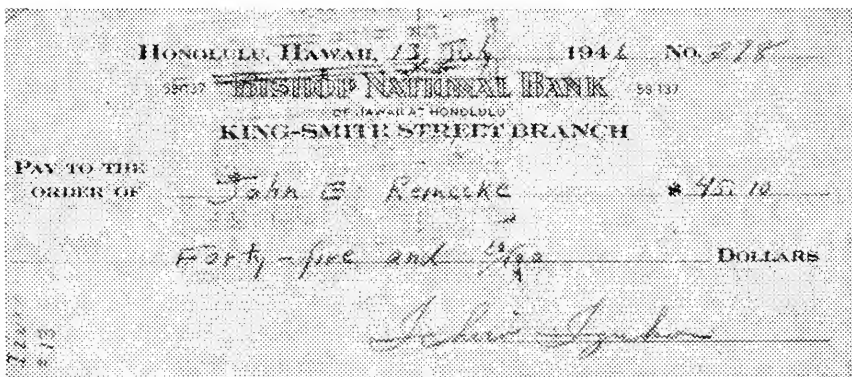
Mr. IZUKA. Yes, this is the check which I wrote to Dr. Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was for—to represent what money?

Mr. IZUKA. That was the balance which I was told that should be given to Dr. Reinecke, as he is the treasurer of the territorial central committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the check in evidence, and desire to mark it "Izuka, Exhibit No. 13."

Mr. WALTER. Let it be marked and received in evidence.



IZUKA EXHIBIT 13.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you another paper, with insertions appearing thereon, and ask you to tell us what that is.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, this was for my own reference. I kept a record of dues paid by each member, which I entered into the card. In other words, it is something of a sort of keeping my records straight, to check up, who paid the dues for so many months, and concerning the initiation fees and 80 percent that goes to Dr. Reinecke, and 20 percent that goes to our local branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do those figures appear in your own handwriting?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; this is in my own handwriting.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the paper in evidence, and mark it "Izuka, Exhibit No. 14."

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it will be marked and received.⁷

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have testified that when these dues are paid to you that you issue stamps, which would be entered in the party book. From what source did you obtain these stamps?

Mr. IZUKA. On any dues received, to start out with, we have to report to Dr. Reinecke that we have so many members, with those \$2 dues, and so many members, party members who pay \$1 dues, and we have to have \$2 stamps and \$1 stamps, so after the first payment I gave Dr. Reinecke an amount of work in \$2 dues and \$1 dues, and in return he gives me the stamps, and that stamp is stamped in that particular card.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you make all your remittances to Dr. Reinecke by check, or did you pay him on occasion in cash?

Mr. IZUKA. My monthly payments were all through cash, at either his home, or at the ILWU headquarters on pier 11. On the last money I paid, which was the balance, the total of the 20 percent for the past 8 months, was made out in checks, but the monthly remittances was in cash.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your reason for paying the balance by check?

Mr. IZUKA. That was not my—I asked Dr. Reinecke how he wants the money to be paid. “Do you want it in cash, or do you want it in check?” And he said, “Well, make it in check,” payable to him and this took place in the Marine Cooks and Stewards’ office, at pier 11, and I borrowed his pen, and at that time I remember, it was in green ink, and I wrote it out in his name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that about the time you left the Communist Party, did you not?

Mr. IZUKA. No; at that time I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you mentioned a moment ago that the miscellaneous group began to grow, and it split up, as I understand you, or divided into groups. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. IZUKA. Our branch was split up; our membership, some of them were a Punchbowl fraction; some were a Manoa fraction, and some were a Kaimuki fraction, and some were a Puunui fraction. The ILWU fraction was split up into sugar and pineapple branch, or fraction, and the McCabe fraction, or branch, and the Castle & Cooke branch. The Kaimuki fraction was divided up into the Puunui branch, and the Punchbowl branch, and the Manoa branch. That is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how many branches you have named?

Mr. IZUKA. There is the Kaimuki branch, the Mōiiliili branch, the Manoa branch, the Puunui branch, and the sugar and pineapple branch, and the McCabe branch, and Castle & Cooke branch, and that is seven, in Honolulu itself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, to which branch did you go?

Mr. IZUKA. Since I live in the Puunui section, we decided that we meet—the Puunui branch meet at my house.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was chairman of that branch?

Mr. IZUKA. At that branch we elected Ralph Vossbrink as our chairman, and Willis Wong as our treasurer.

Mr. TAVENNER. You speak of the Kaimuki group. Is that the correct pronunciation? What is the correct pronunciation?

⁷ Retained in committee files.

Mr. IZUKA. Kai-mu-kee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was chairman of that group?

Mr. IZUKA. The chairman of the Kaimuki group was Dr. Reinecke.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the names of any of the other officers of that group?

Mr. IZUKA. I don't recollect, but I know that Mrs. Reinecke belongs to that group, and Henry——

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment, you are getting a little too rapid. Would you name them over again, please?

Mr. IZUKA. Dr. Reinecke was chairman of that group, and Mrs. Reinecke was a member of that group, and I am sorry, I mentioned Henry, but he was a member of our branch; he lives at Punnuui, and Ernest Arena belonged to that group for a short while, and he later on—he was transferred to the Moiliili branch, and Peggy Uesugi also belongs to the Kaimuki branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Peggy Uesugi?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are there others that you can name?

Mr. IZUKA. I know the Manoa group chairman was Mrs. McElrath, and that the members in that particular group were Jack Hall, Frank Thompson, Dave Thompson, Mrs. Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have mentioned Frank Thompson several times. Will you tell us more about him; what was his occupation, then, and now, if you know?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time Frank Thompson was international representative, representing Louis Goldblatt, and as a field organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Field organizer for what?

Mr. IZUKA. For the ILWU in the Territory of Hawaii, and at present I don't know what—I know he is not in Hawaii, but he went back to his city in California, and I don't know what his job is—his present job is now.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Tavenner, I think this would be a good time for a recess, and the committee will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

(Following the recess, the hearing was resumed at 3:45 p. m.)

Mr. WALTER. The hearing will be in order.

Resume, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, you were telling us at the time of the recess about the membership in the Kaimuki——

Mr. IZUKA. Kaimuki.

Mr. TAVENNER.——group. How many, in all, constituted the membership of that branch, according to your best recollection?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I was told that each branch should not get more than from between 10 and 12 members to each branch. If a branch acquire more membership, then they have to break away in more groups.

Mr. TAVENNER. So you have told us seven different branches were formed by them on the island of Oahu?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the membership in every branch, I mean the membership was 10 to 12 in each of those 7 branches?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was in 1946?

Mr. IZUKA. 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have referred to the names of these various branches.

Mr. IZUKA. You mean the names of the branches?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. IZUKA. Kaimuki branch, Moiliili branch, Manoa branch, Punch-bowl branch, Puunui branch, Castle & Cooke branch, McCabe, Hamilton & Renny.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, just a minute. You said Castle & Cooke branch.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, that represents the Castle & Cooke stevedoring employees.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that mean that the membership of that branch was made up of the employees from that concern?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right. The employees working for Castle & Cooke stevedoring company.

Mr. TAVENNER. And which at that time meant only 10 members?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. That is right, of the particular Castle & Cooke employees, and anybody who is a member of the ILWU, at the same time a member of the Communist Party, belongs to that particular Castle & Cooke branch. And McCabe, Hamilton & Renny stevedoring employees should belong to the McCabe-Hamilton branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. And when you used that name, it was merely a name to designate the Communist Party insofar as it was made up of members from that source of employment?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you used the term a while ago of "CIO-ILWU." I think that was at the time you said there was a miscellaneous group in the CIO and the ILWU group. And still a third group. Am I correct in that?

Mr. IZUKA. That group was before we split it up. That was the original branch. Originally, when we were ordered to reactivate, we reactivated in three separate groups.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. IZUKA. The Kaimuki group, the ILWU-CIO group—

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a minute. Explain what you mean by the ILWU-CIO group.

Mr. IZUKA. This was during the time when we were ordered to reactivate. Everybody who belongs to the CIO-ILWU group at the time of reactivation should belong to that particular group.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you just used the name—

Mr. IZUKA. "Miscellaneous."

Mr. TAVENNER. Of this CIO-ILWU to designate the members from that group who were in the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. That means they are members of the ILWU.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, at that time approximately how many constituted the entire membership of the ILWU-CIO branch, when the party was reactivated?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, during that time I think it was about—not exactly—but from 12 to 15.

Mr. TAVENNER. 12 to 15. Now, what was the other branch? I believe you said there were 3, did you not?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of the third branch?

Mr. IZUKA. The second branch is the Kaimuki branch, which Reinecke represents, and the other one was this miscellaneous branch. This miscellaneous branch consisted of the CIO union, two unions, like the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union, the Marine Drydock Workers Union. Like McElrath and Ernest Arena and Ralph Tokunaga, who represents the CIO—not the ILWU group but the drydock and bakery, machinists independent, carpenters' union. And like Frank Thompson, David Thompson, and Rosenthal. They come under the miscellaneous group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Approximately how many in this miscellaneous group were employees or were members of these unions you have just mentioned?

Mr. IZUKA. Ernest Arena and McElrath belongs to the drydock and bakery workers, bakery union, and Okuhara represents the carpenters' union. Koichi Imori represents or at that time represented the independent union. I believe that is about all.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated "represented various unions." What did you mean by that?

Mr. IZUKA. For instance, Koichi Imori, he represents the machinists union.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you say "represents," do you mean that he was a member of that union or that he had been elected by the union in some way in a representative capacity?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, Koichi Imori was a business agent. He was a business agent for the international association of machinists union; he was also a short-time business agent for the teamsters union.

Mr. TAVENNER. But he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. I did not mean that he actually represented the union, but he actually represents as a party member from that particular craft.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, did you mean to say, when you refer to a person being from a certain union, to say that he was a member of that union and also a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is what you mean?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. But he was not in any sense representative of a union, an elected representative to the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. No. When I mentioned about certain names in connection with the Communist Party I always refer to him as a member of the Communist Party and not of the particular union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. Actually, those who affiliated with the unions represent only a very small fraction—

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. —of the union membership in any one of these unions, isn't that true?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, that is right. The party members of any particular branch of the union are the ones that arranges the agenda and the business program of a particular union. They meet secretly before any general membership meets together, even before the executive board meets together.

Mr. TAVENNER. I don't understand what you said. Will you repeat that?

Mr. IZUKA. What I meant is this. That before any bona fide union meeting takes place the Communist Party members get together and bring the matter up in the Communist Party fraction meeting, and they decide what should be taken up in the executive board of the particular union. Then when the executive board decides policies and the agenda of the general meeting, and before going there the Communist Party prearranges all the business transactions. In other words, they are the brains behind these ILWU unions in the Territory, the Communist Party members. For instance, Jack Hall, he might be regional director, but in fact he is Communist Party first. The Communist Party comes first, see?

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, by the method that you have described, a comparatively small handful of Communists who hold important positions in a union or any other organization could impart the Communist line to that entire organization by decisions ahead of their meetings?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right. Everything is prearranged, and in this particular, from my experience, the ILWU, the party members are actually the brain trust of any union in the Territory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let's be more specific about that. I am speaking now of 1946, at the time when you were—how long did you remain in the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I joined in 1938 and I resigned in 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1946. Well, during the time that you were in the Communist Party, let's be specific, say in the year 1946, can you tell this committee what action of the Communist Party was imparted to any union by the method you have described?

Mr. IZUKA. I can bring out one instance that actually took place at Jack Kimoto's home at Makaanani Drive. At that time I believe that the sugar workers had back pay on wages and hours pending. In that particular meeting we had party discussions as to what they should do about that \$1,800,000 in back wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act. At that meeting the party recommended that the money—that some party member should make a motion saying that the \$1,800,000 should be used as a strike fund to bolster the position of the 1946 negotiations. And that meeting was prearranged for the convention that was going to be held in Hilo, Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. Convention of what union?

Mr. IZUKA. ILWU, in Hilo; that took place in 1946. And the party members got together and arranged what action they should take at the convention in Hilo. At that time, of course, that one particular party program did not hold true because all the field representatives, the workers, in the ILWU wanted the fair labor standards wages, the back pay, and they did not want to use that money for the strike fund. And when the party members brought the motion up on the floor, made a motion, I believe it was Yoshikawa Muramoto from Kauai who made the motion that \$1,800,000 money should be kept in reserve as a strike fund to prove to the employers that this money was going to be used as a bargaining position on the side of the union.

Mr. TAVENNER. But in this instance, if I understand, the decision that had been previously reached by the Communist Party was not carried out by the ILWU; it was unsuccessful?

Mr. IZUKA. It was unsuccessful because after the convention was held in Hilo, at that particular time, I think instead of the party

getting together and coming to one conclusion they had many troubles by the leaders over there. Officer Kawano reported that Jack Hall got drunk and McElrath got drunk and everything went haywire and nothing concrete could be established. And then after the convention met some of the delegates were real sore because the program failed and the convention did not come out the way the party planned.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is one instance in which the Communist Party was unsuccessful. Do you know of any instance in 1946, when you were a member of the Communist Party, when it was successful?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I mentioned previously—

Mr. TAVENNER. By the methods you have described?

Mr. IZUKA. Previously, I say that during the 1940 10-month strike, which was in 1940, 10-month strike, like Jack Hall and McElrath and John Reinecke, John Reinecke said that the Honolulu local, ILWU local, should sympathize in the strike with Port Allen local, and Jack Kawano did not want Honolulu local to be involved in that sympathetic strike. And they had a conflict between Jack Hall and McElrath and Reinecke and the Kawano group. And they could not get this thing thrashed out, so what they did, they called an executive board meeting of the Communist Party and they thrashed this thing out and finally they agreed that the Honolulu local, being so weak as it is, should not sympathize with the Port Allen strike, 6-month strike, and once a decision was made Jack Hall and McElrath abided by the decision and it was carried through that Honolulu did not involve in the sympathy strike in Port Allen.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, you mean to state that this was an example of the efforts that were made by the Communist party—

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. To impose its will and its decisions upon unions, members of which were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What type of membership of the various unions and other organizations did the Communist Party endeavor to induct into the Communist Party? I mean by that, was it a campaign established for the rank-and-file memberships of these organizations or was it an effort to capture the leadership in these various organizations?

Mr. IZUKA. Do you mean what activity the party members stood in capturing officers of the political party or some kind of organization?

Mr. TAVENNER. No. I mean in recruiting membership from these various organizations. Was any special effort made to recruit membership from the leadership of these organizations or merely to be contented with the rank and file membership?

Mr. IZUKA. I don't get that question clearly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. I will repeat it. The Communist Party made a constant drive for membership, did it not?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. In making this drive for membership, did it endeavor to solicit those who were in the position of leadership in the various unions and other organizations of the Territory or did they merely content themselves with the attempt to solicit the rank and file members of those other organizations?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, their main point or drive is to try to get the leadership, the leaders of that particular organization, and not the entire rank and file members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall attending a meeting of the executive central committee of the Communist Party in 1946, at which time the Hawaii Youth for Democracy was discussed?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were present at that meeting?

Mr. IZUKA. At that meeting the members present were Jack Kimoto, Charles Fujimoto, Eileen Fujimoto, David Hyun, John Reinecke, Jack Kawano, Mrs. McElrath.

How many was that?

(The answer was read by the reporter.)

Mr. IZUKA. Do you have Jack Kimoto?

The REPORTER. Yes.

Mr. IZUKA. That is about all. Oh, Ralph Vossbrink.

Mr. TAVENNER. What occurred at that meeting, if anything, that you recall?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, at that meeting they said that since that particular branch, they did not have an active part in their union, that they should try to work with the Hawaii Youth for Democracy to build that organization up. And it was the Kaimuki branch that should take an active part in that, and they assigned Dr. Reinecke and Charles Fujimoto for that particular organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your testimony a few moments ago, Mr. Izuka, you talked about the influence and effect of the Communist Party upon labor unions, and I frankly did not understand just to what extent you meant the Communist Party was in a position to affect or influence labor unions. I wish you would explain what you meant. I think you used the term, in describing it, as "any labor union." What did you mean?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, in this particular case I mean that where the ILWU union exist, the ILWU does not in a union like, for instance, the A. F. of L. union in Honolulu, I don't think they have many Communists in the A. F. of L. union. But when you mention Communists taking the leading role—

Mr. TAVENNER. Wait a minute. I didn't understand.

Mr. IZUKA. I said in the A. F. of L. unions they have very few Communists taking the leading role, but in the ILWU unions the Communist Party members in the union are a brain trust in the forming of the policies. That means in the ILWU unions in the Territory.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that is what you referred to when you used the term "any union"?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. I meant particularly about those ILWU unions.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are speaking of the time in 1946 when you were a member or are you speaking of any other time?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, during the time from the time I joined the Communist Party until 1946, and I assume even today they are in the saddle, they are dictating the policies.

Mr. TAVENNER. In 1946, I believe you testified that there were 7 different groups on this island, of about 10 to 12 members each?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how many branches there were on the other islands in the Territory at that time?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, at that time I was informed that at that time the outside islands had very few members and they should have one branch each on each island.

Mr. TAVENNER. What in your judgment was the total membership of the Communist Party at that time, Mr. Izuka?

Mr. IZUKA. At the time when I resigned I heard a report that they had about 130 in the whole Territory, the entire Territory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you know at that time what the total membership of the ILWU was in the Territory?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, I heard it represented about thirty-five to forty thousand employees—membership.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many of the ILWU union members were members of the Communists Party in your judgment, at that time?

Mr. IZUKA. I believe about 90 percent belonged to the ILWU.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean 90 percent of the Communists members belong to the ILWU?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. Communist members out of the 130 I mentioned, over 90 percent of them belong to the ILWU.

Mr. TAVENNER. You testified this morning about the passing down of the party line to the rank and file of different organizations. You were referring, I take it, to the Communist Party line, were you not?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. That is right. I was referring to—when I say “party line” that means Communist Party line.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, members of the Communist Party would decide upon a policy—

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And those Communist Party members who were leaders in the various organizations would then take that policy of the Communist Party line to their own organizations?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right. Yes, sir. Because I can give you an example. Prior to the time when Earl Browder was the general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, at that time we had a party line called the so-called labor-management no-strike program, and during that time I know that union leaders made friends with the bosses and had a good time, but after the party line changed strikes were called in Hawaii, one after another. I think it started with the party line, the first strike that took place was the dry dock, then it was followed up with the sugar strike, with the pineapple strike, and those orders all came from San Francisco. It is not a local decision because I remember it very clearly, because Frank Thompson told me, and even Lou Goldblatt told me.

Well, he says, “Izuka, the people in Hawaii cannot get good conditions, wages, until this struggle; you have to learn through the hard way; they have to go through a struggle.” And that struggle he meant was that the people of Hawaii had to go through a strike. And that was the time when the Communist Party changed, when Browder was kicked out and Mr. Foster took over, and they had a big feud in San Francisco during the time of the committee for maritime unity, when Joseph Curran had a hot argument with Bridges.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us in what other fields of activity the Communist Party during the period that you were a member attempted to impart the Communist line to other organizations.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I remember very clearly about—in 1946—during the sugar strike, when the Communist Party—when these leaders

like Jack Hall, Kawano, and McElrath and Frank Thompson, when they tried to impose the endorsement of such political candidates to support them, and during that time I brought a man out in our fraction, the Puunui fraction—that the party should give decisions, and what the branch should do, during that 1946 sugar strike. And at that time they had a political campaign going on, and nothing was reported, and Ralph Vossbrink said, “Well, we should make up our—we should do as we were told.” So nothing happened. And certain leaders in the ILWU said the union should endorse certain candidates, so-called PAC candidates, for the primary election.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, were there any other fields of endeavor in which the Communist Party attempted to impose its policies and its views?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, they had a mind to enter—to introduce a consumers’ co-op. In Honolulu they organized a consumers’ co-op and they were instructed that they should infiltrate in the consumers’ co-op and either control the co-op lock, stock, and barrel, or if they can’t control, to just try and make it so that it cannot organize itself.

In another instance, the Communist Party was trying to infiltrate into this—what is this—Hawaiian Association of Civic Unity. Their policy is either rule or destroy. If they are in the saddle, well, they are in the front, and if they cannot be in the front, the only thing is to sabotage it, just make it so it won’t work effectively.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, you have described now the manner by which the Communist Party endeavors to control through its membership all types of civic endeavor?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, yes; that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And is it not true that their success depends upon their ability to bring into the Communist Party leaders, or to make leaders in the various lines of endeavor?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, yes; their job is to build leadership.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Jim Freeman?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you attended any Communist Party meetings with him?

Mr. IZUKA. After the primary election, sometime in October 1946, Jim Freeman was dispatched from California; he was a man that California appointed to be a full-time party functionary in the Territory, and his pay should come—half of his salary should be paid by the State of California and half of his salary to be paid by the Territorial Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings do you think you attended with he attended?

Mr. IZUKA. I believe I attended two meetings with him in the central committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall an incident in which Mrs. Reinecke came to you regarding certain advertising?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, when I attended—when I was instructed to attend a Communist Party meeting. Before the meeting started, she asked me, well, she said, “The strikers on Kauai are soliciting advertising for the strike fund.” And he asked me—she asked me to donate some money, in which that advertising cost a dollar. She said that I can write any kind of slogan they would print it. Any amount of

money would be used for a strike fund. So I paid her a dollar. She told me that ad was going to be in this strike bulletin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was it used?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I thought it was used, but she mailed that ad and the money back to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. What had happened in the meantime?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, in the meantime—

Mr. TAVENNER. Between the time that she spoke to you about the ad and the collection of a dollar from you, and the time that you received the letter from her?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, during that time I still was a party member. That was after the primary election of 1946, during the general election. Right after that, after the meeting, well, after going into further detail, why that came about that she sent this letter back to me. When she solicited my ad, during that executive board meeting, of course, we had terrible trouble about the Political Action Committee endorsement, and the whole Territory for instance, from Maui, Kauai, and Oahu, was confused on the issue of the endorsement. Take, for instance, on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, the PAC endorsed all Democrats, except one Republican, and the rank and filers were confused: Why is it that we should have Democrats on one side, and then a Republican on this side. People like me supported labor, and he is now district president, Takemoto from Maui; from Kauai, we had Marumoto and Kunemura. All these people that came to Honolulu to try to see what was the trouble with that endorsement, with only one Republican taking place in the other island. During that time, of course, so far as I am concerned, I was working for the army engineers, and I had no part in taking in the union activity. The people outside, the delegates, they found out that they had to get somebody who can be represented by us to bring this problem to the union leaders, people like Kawano, Hall, McElrath, and Goldblatt started, to help them out, because they requested that this endorsement be withdrawn. And they held a caucus at pier 11 meeting, and I can say that Jack Hall, Goldblatt, and McElrath were worried about it. That is the reason why I was called in by the central committee that disciplined me, because I was going against the party leaders in their program. So that is the reason why, before the meeting started, Mrs. Reinecke solicited that ad, and during the general election, well, before the general election, at that Communist Party meeting, in the Communist Party meeting, when the meeting started, they asked me, "Well, what have you got to say about the endorsement of Delegate Farrington?"

So I said the outside island delegates were mostly against the endorsement, and I think it is more than proper that the party could not endorse no delegates and let the Democrat candidates fight it for themselves, because the outside island delegates wanted it that way. Then Jimmy Freeman asked the question, he said, "If there is any cause for dissent among the rank and file on this political issue, I think, and the party should withdraw the endorsement of Farrington." Then Kawano and Jack Hall jumped up on their feet, and said, "Well, there is no sign—what do you call—there is no sign of confusion," and they said everything would be all right if we endorse Farrington. In the meantime we had a discussion. Finally Mrs. McElrath asked if the motion is ready, the chairman said yes, and she

made a motion that—she moved that the endorsement of Farrington be retained. They took a vote, and everybody agreed to it. The majority of them agreed that Farrington should be endorsed. So right after that, I thought that I didn't belong in the party, because the outside delegates wanted to support the Democratic program. The things which I said in the central committee was not my personal opinion, but the opinion of the outside island delegates. So after that decision took place, I went home, and I wrote a letter of resignation to the Communist Party, and that letter, together with my book, I gave it to Dr. Reinecke. Then, in the general election I went around in support of the Democratic delegate to Congress, and we went from island to island, and made campaign speeches on every Democratic candidate, and we almost succeeded. In the meantime, since I took opposite action from the Communist Party, Mrs. Reinecke sent me my ad back and the letter, together with the money. That was after the general election.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer the letter in evidence. Mark it "Exhibit Izuka Number 15."⁸

Did you make a copy of the resignation?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, at the time I wrote I held a copy of the letter of resignation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is this a copy?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, this is a copy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you read it, please?

Mr. IZUKA (reading):

Ichiro Izuka, 2714 Liliha Street, Honolulu, T. H., October 20, 1946. Executive board of the party. Dear Comrades: I am handing in my resignation, together with my book, from the party, to take effect immediately. I am doing this after long and careful thinking following the executive board decision, because I want to go ahead and do what I am sure is right. My first duty is to the workers, and I intend to carry out that duty. The time is too short to appeal to any other higher body, and I cannot afford to waste it. I feel I can do more at this time by working outside the party. I must bring the truth to the workers, and whether you doubt me or not, I remain a Marxist and Leninist. The class struggle is first in my heart, and I am going to the workers and help them in this strike, and I want to be free, and I am convinced that the Governor of this Territory can help us win this strike, and get behind him, and get him behind the workers to win this struggle in the easiest way out.

The party is not supporting the Governor, and if I remain within the party, I am not free to take such action, and this will not be helping the workers. I hope some day that you will see this position, and when you do, I will immediately ask for my reinstatement, if you wish to have me back. I want to assure you I will do everything to keep the unity and solidarity of the workers and will do nothing that will cause a split in their ranks. I know that my actions and work will prove that to the party. Very truly yours. Ichiro Izuka.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer the letter in evidence. Mark it "Exhibit 16."⁹

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Chairman, at the time I wrote the letter, I still could not get away from my Marxist thinking, so I wrote the letter at the time when I was still believing in this particular philosophy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you still believe in the philosophy you expressed in that letter?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, at the present, or at the time I wrote that letter, you mean? Well, my thinking is the very opposite. Of course, so far as a certain part of it, but now it is not. Everything that I am against,

⁸ Retained in committee files.

⁹ See appendix.

the things that I wrote in there, certain things in the Marxists and Leninists, that particular things that I want to be left out.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you deliver that letter?

Mr. IZUKA. At the time I wrote the letter, I gave the letter to—I brought that over to John Reinecke's residence, and told John Reinecke, "I am sorry, but I am going to resign from the Communist Party." And I gave him the letter and the book.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive a reply to that letter?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, he said, "Before you take that action, let's go and see Jimmy Freeman." And at the time Jimmy Freeman was living about two or three houses back of John Reinecke. Both of us went to Jimmy Freeman's home, but he was not in. So, well, I told him I cannot stay in the party any more, I am going to resign, and he shook hands, and he said, "Izuka, well, you are making a wrong mistake."

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you this letter, and I ask you to identify it.

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, this letter was sent to me by Wallace Ho.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did he hold at the time?

Mr. IZUKA. At the time, Wallace Ho was only a member of the Punuu branch. As soon as I resigned from the Communist Party, he may have been elected to this chairman of the trial committee, and he sent me this letter, that I have offered before the committee to get a trial.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you read the letter.

Mr. IZUKA (reading):

Honolulu, T. H. November 18, 1946. Dear Comrade: You are hereby notified that charges have been placed upon you by the Territorial executive board of the Communist Party of the United States of America, for your direct violation of our article 4, section 2, and article 9, section 1, of our constitution.

For the immediate disposal of your case, the trial committee will meet on Sunday, November 24, 1946, at 2 p. m., at 62 Laimi Road, Honolulu, T. H. In accordance with our constitution you have the fullest rights to appear before this committee to defend yourself from any injustice. Yours truly, Wallace Ho, chairman of the trial board.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask this be introduced in evidence.¹⁰

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Chairman, of course I did not present the answer to this letter, during the Reinecke trial, in the other trial, but I have a copy of the letter, which I wrote to the Communist Party, under registered mail, my answer to this letter. I don't know whether it is proper to read that now or not, but I would like to, at least, express what I thought, what kind of a trial I am going to face.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed.

Mr. IZUKA. At this time I would like to read the letter I answered. This letter was dated November 21, 1946. Dear Mr. W. Ho, chairman, trial committee.

I wish to request further extension of my case, in referring to your letter, dated November 18, 1946, because I think I would like to prepare my case meticulously, based on the following points of arguments.

1. Prior to the primary endorsements absolutely no discussion nor decision was made by the party, on the matter of sugar and PAC endorsement. I am sure, I mentioned this subject at our fraction meeting more than once, about 2 weeks before the primary endorsements, but nothing was discussed upon the most important issue of the party program as to strike question and political activities. I think the sole mistake of the PAC program and endorsements were left up to individual union leaders and was not the decision of the party to endorse Farrington. I think as far as the primary endorsements are con-

¹⁰ See appendix.

cerned, it was not the party's program, and the party should have compelled the neutral stand on the delegateship race, instead of concurring the recommendations of a few union leaders, when it was known definitely, that it was a mistake for endorsement of Farrington.

2. Breach of party discipline should apply to all who are not carrying out the decision of the party, for the following reasons: How did the union members of Hawaii know the endorsements of Keawe and Wingate, about 2 months prior before the meeting of the endorsement committee in Honolulu.

Even Harry Kamoku, according to Fred Low, who told me, Kamoku was for Doc Hill in the primary, regardless of the PAC endorsements. Moreover, during the Democratic campaign on the island of Hawaii, we were informed by Mr. Nelson Ahuna, who came back from a mainland vacation trip, that Kamoku and another person came to the Hilo Airport and offered him \$500, plus the PAC support, if he should accept the candidate race for the short-term senate. Mr. Ahuna refused this offer, so R. Chang was their man. This offer was made just before Mr. Ahuna left for the vacation trip to the States.

Is it right for Jack Hall, who after the primary election, failed to convince Hiaoka from Kohala, who is 100 percent for Senator Silva, to switch to Keawe and Wingate? Failure to convince Hiaoka, Hall told Hiaoka, well you support Silva and Wingate, and to fight Hill, but not to withdraw the endorsement of Farrington.

3. The party admitted the mistake of endorsing Farrington during the primary election, and at the time said that the delegate race was not the important issue, the important issue is to elect local representatives and senators, and the delegate race meant nothing. Who gets elected. But the action of the union leaders, by means of libel leaflets and undemocratic tactics proved otherwise, when the voters of Kauai and Maui were switching to Mr. Borthwick. On Kauai and Maui no attack was made on the leadership of the ILWU, but to the contrary, the strikers were more solidified against the HSPA. The strikers of Kauai and Maui can prove this, and even Kimoto can prove this because when Berman and Mr. Borthwick and Governor spoke on Kauai at the Democratic meeting, Kimoto was there.

But when the leaflets were distributed on Kauai libeling Berman undemocratic and gangster tactics used on Hawaii; and when last minute phone calls to Maui, giving orders to Maui union leaders, stating that by voting for Farrington the strikers are helping to win the strike. This was the time during the campaign on Hawaii that the attack was made at Moohau Park on Hall and Kewano because foul means were started by the union leaders first.

4. At the last executive board meeting before my resignation, the board believed that if the endorsement of Farrington will create dissension among the workers, the delegate race should be withdrawn. Hall and Kewano argued very strongly that there is nothing to worry about dissension, and everything will be all right for the endorsement of Farrington. I argued my best to convince the board that the outside island voters will vote for Borthwick, because nearly every delegate from the outer islands was instructed to investigate on the delegate race on the question why, only one Republican should be on the PAC endorsement; and why is that economically the strikers are fighting the HPSA, or the "big five," and politically the PAC is supporting Farrington, who is one of the representatives of the "big five," and the owner of a million dollar newspaper publication. Mr. Farrington's record, historically speaking from 1932 up to 1944, his editorials were viciously antilabor, and everything anti-New Deal. I think one of the basic principles of the party is to study the historical background, and to draw the best conclusion to be the vanguard of the workers.

5. On Maui and Kauai, where Mr. Borthwick, Berman, and the Governor were well received by the PAC and the Democratic Party, and after their campaign all of the candidates won by overwhelming votes, with the exception of Farrington, K. K. Kam, who led by a mere 100 votes in the primary, won by more than 700 votes in the general, to the support of Berman and Borthwick on the island of Molokai. On Kaula, Tom Ouye, who lost out to Marcalino (who is a very reactionary Republican and stooge for HSPA, whom Farrington supported and stumped for on Kauai) in the primary by a very small margin of Niihau votes, got a bigger vote in the general and was elected even with all Niihau votes went to Marcalino. Where Borthwick, Berman, and the Governor spoke for the Democratic candidates, every candidate made a good showing, but on the islands of Hawaii and Oahu where undemocratic and gangster tactics were used, the PAC candidates made a very bad showing. I think this proves that no disunity among the strikers were created and all local representatives and sena-

tors were elected overwhelmingly. I further think a good lesson should be drawn from the results and the mistakes from the past campaign.

6. If the leaflet which Kawano signed accusing Berman was correct and had convinced the party, I, for one, was willing to go out and campaign for Farrington, based on the arguments contained in the leaflets, but even the party wasn't too sure of the leaflet and kept quiet. The most important argument in favor of supporting Farrington were on statehood and appeasement of the Star Bulletin. The members should know what happened to Chamberlain after appeasing Hitler. I like to know since when the party went for the "umbrella" policy.

7. How can the party members build the party stronger, and at the same time be the vanguard of the workers by concealing the truth from the working masses. The PAC endorsement of Farrington to the striker and the public was just like showing down triple dose of castor oil down the workers throat which was taken reluctantly. When we speak of revisionism and Browderism as reactionary, I think over here, we have the combination of the two; first by forgetting to educate the workers in preparation for the strike, and the PAC program, and secondly, by collaborating then with reactionary Star Bulletin and Farrington, the owner. The last election proved this when the voters gave the vote of confidence to Borthwick, despite the vicious attack on Berman by the leaflets and the attack on the Governor by the Farrington and the Star Bulletin, in other words, million-dollar paper and the PAC were against Borthwick, but the people and the workers of Hawaii gave their vote of confidence to Borthwick. The people of Hawaii and even the union members were convinced that only through the votes and the support of union members in the plantations, saved Farrington by a mere margin of 8,000 votes in the entire Territory.

8. In conclusion I wish to remind the party members that by the lessons of political economy that we learned that politics, economics, and society must go hand in hand and cannot be separated. When the union leaders or anybody forgets where the strength of the union lies and forgets to convince the workers with the most mightiest weapon for the workers, the truth on all issues with time and patience, I think that it is time that something should be done and corrected.

9. To clarify my position, I would like to again enclose a copy of my resignation, because I think the full content of my letter was not read in full to all the party members, which I think it should be read. Very truly yours, I. Izuka.

This letter was written in answer to the letter that I received from Wallace Ho.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to offer this letter in evidence.

Mr. WALTER. You may mark it. It would not be received until we have a chance to consider it.¹¹

How long will you be with this witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. I will take an hour for this witness.

Mr. WALTER. Well, the subcommittee will stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30.

¹¹ Under direction of Hon. Francis E. Walter, this letter is ordered to be designated as Izuka Exhibit 17-a, and retained in committee files.

HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1950

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Honolulu, T. H.

PUBLIC SESSION

The subcommittee of five met, pursuant to call, at 9:30 a. m., in the senate chamber, Iolani Palace, Hon. Francis E. Walter (subcommittee chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representative Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, John McSweeney, Morgan M. Moulder, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; William A. Wheeler and Courtney E. Owens, investigators; and John Carrington, clerk.

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will be in order.

Mr. TAVENNER, you may proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to recall Mr. Izuka.

TESTIMONY OF ICHIRO IZUKA—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, in describing to the committee yesterday your employment background, you stated that at one time you prepared and issued a pamphlet; what was the nature of that pamphlet?

Mr. IZUKA. You mean the Truth About Communism in Hawaii?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. Is this the pamphlet to which you referred?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the pamphlet into evidence and mark it "Exhibit No. 18."¹²

Mr. Izuka, in the course of this pamphlet you mention names of a number of persons and you state that they are either members of the Communist Party or affiliated with the Communist Party in one form or another. You have mentioned a number of those names in the course of your testimony here. I would like now to ask you a few questions to see if we can identify other names of persons who were known to you to be members of the Communist Party. In the course of your pamphlet there is mentioned the name Uesato. Can you further identify him?

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Uesato lived in Los Angeles. I don't know the proper address, but the street address was City View, Los Angeles. When I went there for that ILWU convention in 1941 I stayed there

¹² Retained in committee files.

for a day. And at that time he was suffering a stroke, kind of half paralyzed, and he told me that he would like to visit Hawaii, because the climate in Hawaii is favorable.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now don't go into so much detail. What I want to know is his Communist affiliations, if any.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, he told me that he belonged to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know his first name?

Mr. IZUKA. I am sorry; I don't know his first name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you mentioned in the course of your testimony Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have already mentioned her?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yukio Abe?

Mr. IZUKA. I did not mention Yukio Abe. I think you are referring to Kaoru Abe. Kaoru Abe and Carol Abe, husband and wife. At the time, before I resigned, I did not have any connection with Yukio Abe.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were the two persons you mentioned affiliated with the Communist Party in any way, to your knowledge?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, they were assigned to this Moiliili branch. And Mr. Chairman, before we go any further, I saw in the papers that Mr. Kageyama mentioned the Makiki branch, and I want to make it very clear that the Moiliili members and the Makiki members are to meet at that particular branch, so it is the same style of branch. For instance, like Koichi Imori lives in Moiliili and attended this Makiki branch, and Mr. Kageyama referred that that was the Makiki branch at the time. It is the same branch I referred to as the Moiliili branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Any explanation you desire to make about matters of that kind, I hope you will make them.

Mr. IZUKA. I am sure some "famous" radio commentator will say we are confusing the names of the branch, so I would like to state it very clearly that the Moiliili branch and the Makiki branch are the same branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you mentioned in the course of your testimony the name of Pauline Rosenthal?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; I mentioned Pauline Rosenthal.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was she known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. I was instructed to contact Pauline Rosenthal to collect dues and check on her membership card, but she told me she joined the party for past 7 years and they issued her dues—she had a lot of dues to pay, and in the meantime she told me that she was waiting for the transfer card from San Francisco.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Mrs. Jack Hall?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you testified regarding her or not?

Mr. IZUKA. As far as our miscellaneous branch in Waikiki, she did not belong to our branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. She did or did not?

Mr. IZUKA. She did not belong to our branch. And, as far as I know, she belongs to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by the language "as far as I know"?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I sat in myself and talked and we discussed problems and I stayed with Jack Hall, lived over there and slept with them, and I seen many of this—well, we talked party problems, and even I think at one time during our discussion meeting in our Waikiki branch, when Elizabeth Bristow's home was not available we met at Jack Hall's home at Waikiki, and she took part in that discussion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Easter Doyle?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; I know Easter Doyle. Not for a long time, because when he was recontacted to join the party, the only thing I know, that I got his name and where he worked. I believe he attended a Puunui meeting once at my home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, then, Kaahawinui?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I knew Ben Kaahawinui for a long time. He was most of the time part-organizer for the ILWU, and he belongs to this—when they were first reactivated he belonged to the ILWU fraction. Later on the fraction broke up into two groups, known as McCabe and Castle and Cook group, and Kaahawinui belongs to that fraction.

Mr. TAVENNER. Julian Napuunooa?

Mr. IZUKA. Julian Napuunooa, was recruited just before I left the party, and I attended about three meetings with him at Jack Kimoto's residence at Makaanani Drive.

Mr. TAVENNER. What branch or fraction of the party did he belong to?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time the branch was splitted up, and Napuunooa belonged to this McCabe branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Joseph Kealalio?

Mr. IZUKA. Joseph Kealalio was also recruited before I resigned from the party, and he was employed at Castle & Cooke, and I attended about three meetings at Jack Kimoto's residence with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, what branch or fraction of the party was he a member of?

Mr. IZUKA. He belongs to the Castle & Cooke branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Richard Shigemitsu?

Mr. IZUKA. Richard Shigemitsu also joined the party just before I resigned, and he worked for Castle & Cooke, and belonged to the Castle & Cooke branch, and I attended above five or six meetings with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Harry Kamoku?

Mr. IZUKA. Harry Kamoku, I knew him from as far back as 1938, and we were very good friends, and since we lived in different islands we could not get together on party meetings, but when we had any conference in Honolulu, ILWU conferences, or Territory-wide conferences, we always get together and discuss problems there at Kimoto's home, or Dr. Reinecke's home, and I sat with many meetings with Harry Kamoku during those party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. John Elias?

Mr. IZUKA. John Elias, I knew him for a long time. We worked together organizing, and when first I met him he was unemployed, and during the war time he had a job with the War Shipping Adminis-

tration, and I sat with him many, many meetings, in the Communist branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what fraction or branch of the Communist Party did he belong to?

Mr. IZUKA. Elias, he belonged to the Kaimuki branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you testify to what branch Harry Kamoku was a member?

Mr. IZUKA. He was a member of the Hawaii branch, Island of Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tadashi Ogawa?

Mr. IZUKA. Tadashi Ogawa, I knew him just before I left the party, in 1946, and his business, I think, was officer of the Waipahu sugar local, and I sat in with him in meetings of the Communist Party at Jack Kimoto's residence.

Mr. TAVENNER. What branch of the party was he a member of?

Mr. IZUKA. At that time Tadashi Ogawa, I think it was this, I believe it was miscellaneous groups. I was invited to sit in at this ILWU party fraction meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Maj. Hideo Okada?

Mr. IZUKA. Hideo Okada is a business agent in the sugar local, and I knew him just before I left the party. Hideo Okada was kind of a problem about being recruited in the party, because he was a transfer party sent to San Francisco, and I believe he was recruited at San Francisco, but I did not sit at any meetings with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Harry Shigemitsu?

Mr. IZUKA. Harry Shigemitsu also joined the party before I left, and I believe he left; he did not stay with the party for a long time, but that fraction, the Communist Party fraction, that was held at Kimoto's home, and it was reported that Harry Shigemitsu was recruited in the party, but I did not attend meetings with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Richard Kunemura?

Mr. IZUKA. Robert Kunemura, I knew him during the 1946 sugar strike, and he told me that he joined the party, and he stayed with me during the 1946 strike, while in Honolulu, at my residence in Puunui, 2714 Liliha Street. He stayed with me, and I helped him out in Honolulu in many details, as far as union problems are concerned, and he definitely told me that he was recruited by Yoshikazu Morimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what branch of the party?

Mr. IZUKA. He belongs to the Kauai branch, the Island of Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yoshikazu Morimoto?

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Yoshikazu Morimoto, I knew him during 1946, the sugar strike, and he told me they came on and recruited him, and I sat in meetings with him, in the Communist Party discussions.

Mr. TAVENNER. "Slim" Shimizu?

Mr. IZUKA. "Slim" Shimizu, I didn't sit at meetings with him, but I was definitely told by Shigemitsu and Robert Kunemura, that "Slim" Shimizu is a strong party member, from Lihue Plantation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Frank Silva?

Mr. IZUKA. Frank Silva, I knew Frank Silva for a long, long, long time in the plantation, and many efforts was made to recruit Frank Silva in the Communist Party, but the only one who can contact him was Jack Hall, and Jack Hall did, or was instructed, many, many times, to recruit Frank Silva, but I think that no contact was made for

a long time, officially, but after Frank Silva volunteered for the Army, and after discharge from the Army, I had many, many talks with him in the restaurant, and finally one day, at pier 11, he told me, "Well, Ichi, are you a Communist? Did you join the Communist Party?" And I said, "Yes, I joined the party way back in 1938." And he told me that he joined the party, and he showed me his card. That is the only incident I know that Frank Silva told me that; he showed me the card. He said, "See, my card, this is my card."

Mr. TAVENNER. Approximately when was the date of that conversation?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, that was, I believe it was, after the sugar strike, some time early in 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Bert Nakano?

Mr. IZUKA. Bert Nakano, I knew him for a long, long time, just like Harry Kamoku, and Bert was also a problem around the party, and could not be recruited during long years I knew Bert Nakano, but finally, during the sugar strike, and some time about a few months afterward, I was told that Bert Nakano was recruited in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yasuki Arakaki?

Mr. IZUKA. Yasuki Arakaki, was the biggest problem for the Communist Party, because during his Communist membership in the party, he was raising hell with the international representatives; very uncooperative, and it was a big problem that Yasuki be recruited no matter—the party should use every effort to recruit him in the party, and they suggested the best manner is to send him to San Francisco to be indoctrinated, but before he left for San Francisco, Eileen Fujimoto and Jack Kimoto had a long, long talk at Eileen Fujimoto's home, and finally around 3 o'clock in the morning they convinced Arakaki that Arakaki will join the party when he registered in San Francisco, and, well, of course, during this time of discussion we did not sit in meetings with Arakaki; but all those discussions that actually took place at Charles Fujimoto's home was told to me by Charles and Eileen, and Jack Kimoto, on Arakaki's affairs.

Mr. TAVENNER. Henry Schmidt?

Mr. IZUKA. Henry Schmidt, I remember him very well, because when the ILWU, early in 1947, had proposed to handle some conditions in the Honolulu water front, he was dispatched from San Francisco as a trouble-shooter. Upon his arrival in Honolulu, the executive board of the Communist Party met at John Reinecke's home, and at that meeting we were invited to attend, and he and Henry Schmidt gave a general report of what his plans are in handling those conditions in the common fight with the employer on the dock, and I am sure that if you will read the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser, the ground was laid by Henry Schmidt, during this quickie strike, and stopwork, that actually took place, and happened during a beef on sling-loads, and he definitely reported that this quickie action should not drag for a long time, or get the men out of the jobs, but for a couple of days, and send them right back, right away, because that was only to bring the spirit up of the strikers; I mean the union members.

Another time I knew Henry Schmidt, is during my campaigning in Hawaii, and that was in 1946, and when there I was told by Joseph Kealalio to attend the strike strategy meeting, and when I attended in Hilo, on one side of the room they had a strike strategy meeting, com-

mittee meeting, but I was led into this smaller room, where Henry Schmidt, and Frank Silva, and Bert Nakano, and Sam Stevens, were present, and right there I was told very angrily that I should comply with the party line, and not to work for any other candidate except the PAC endorsement, and Henry Schmidt was present at that meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned the name of Sam Stevens. Do you know any more about him?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, at that time I did not know much about Sam Stevens, and in the presence of that meeting I did not know his name was Sam Stevens, but I was told in Honolulu that they had one able salesman in the Communist Party, who was working for the electrical union, and I found out his name was Sam Stevens, during the Reinecke trial, because he was called as Reinecke's witness, to call me a liar, and at that time his name, I actually remembered his name was Sam Stevens.

Mr. TAVENNER. And he is the same man who attended the meetings which you just referred to?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; and he said that is was not a Communist Party meeting, but I am sure it was, all party members.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have mentioned in your pamphlet the name of Louis Goldblatt, what information do you have regarding his membership, if any, in the union?

Mr. IZUKA. As far as I—I did not sit in with Louis Goldblatt in any of these Communist Party meetings. I don't know much about Louis Goldblatt, except his official capacity as secretary-treasurer—

Mr. TAVENNER. Of what?

Mr. IZUKA. The ILWU.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Wilfred Oka is another person mentioned in your pamphlet.

Mr. IZUKA. That is Mr. Oka.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understood it was Mrs. Wilfred Oka?

Mr. IZUKA. I think you are referring to that meeting we had at Ed Berman's home, but that was not the Communist Party meeting, and that meeting was, of course, it was not a meeting, it was a general discussion we were in. We talked this matter over, about the indorsement, in Ed Berman's home, and Charles Fujimoto, and Mr. and Mrs. Oka, were all in sympathy, and we had endorsements of parents, the control of PTA—should take my opinion against Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. At whose home did that take place?

Mr. IZUKA. At Ed Berman's.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long had you known Ed Berman?

Mr. IZUKA. I had known Ed Berman from way back in 1937, when he first was editing the Voice of Labor, and up to the present time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever attend a Communist Party meeting at which he was present?

Mr. IZUKA. I never did attend a Communist Party meeting with Ed Berman, in his presence, but I made many efforts, to the party, that he should be contacted and recruited in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he recruited into the party, according to your own personal knowledge?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I mentioned many, many times his name to our fraction, and the central-committee fraction, but the executive-board

members in the executive board definitely refused to accept Ed Berman, because during the 1938 interisland strike they said that he sold the workers, the strikers, down the river, and, in other words, destroyed the labor movement, and they claimed that he also took some money, and after the 1938 interisland strike he was sent to San Francisco for further education, and in San Francisco, I think, he did not—he did not work closely with the Communist Party in San Francisco.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am asking about what you know here in the Territory of Hawaii. From what I understand you to say, he did not become a member of the Communist Party; is that your statement?

Mr. IZUKA. I never did—I never did sit in with Ed Berman in any of the party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. You described, or referred to, Frank Silva; do you know his occupation?

Mr. IZUKA. The first time I met Frank Silva was when he was a luna at the McBryde plantation on Kauai.

Mr. TAVENNER. For the purpose of identification, do you know what his present occupation is?

Mr. IZUKA. His present occupation is business agent of the ILWU, section of Kekaha plantation, and Olokele plantation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does he hold any political office, or position, to your knowledge?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I don't know whether he holds any political office, but I know definitely at the last January election he was elected to the constitutional convention.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, did you ever attend a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, at which couriers from San Francisco were present?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. Well, one meeting, I remember, when Earl Browder was kicked out from the Communist Party, we had two couriers, and one was Ralph Vossbrink, and the other I could not remember the name, but they made a general report of the State convention they held in kicking out Browder, and what the party should do, according—according to Browder's religionism.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the same Ralph Vossbrink to whom you have previously referred in your testimony?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. Later on I was told that he was elected assistant business agent to Rudolph Eskovitz.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were present at that meeting, if you can recall?

Mr. IZUKA. At that meeting, Jack Kimoto was present; John Reinecke was present; Eileen Fujimoto; Charles Fujimoto; David Hyun; Jack Kawano; Jack Hall; Robert McElrath and Mrs. McElrath. I was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you fix the approximate date of the meeting?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I cannot recall now, right away, but I know it was during the time of Browder's expulsion from the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall, at any time, engaging in a conference or discussion regarding the problem of bringing the Communist Party in the open?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, there were many, many times—

Mr. TAVENNER. That is bringing the Communist Party out in the open.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, as far as being a known Communist, I was not afraid of it. During the recruiting of members in the Communist Party there were many, many times when some leading officials, leading party members, in labor unions, were very much afraid—that the recruits would double-cross the Communist Party, but I said there is nothing to be afraid of, provided that the party members are sincere and honest, and do the right thing, and when they want to expose any party members, those people should—who is going to expose the party members, are going to be exposed, so I told them that as far as I am concerned I don't care whether I be known or not.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have testified regarding the purchase of Communist books and Communist literature? Where did you make those purchases?

Mr. IZUKA. I remember buying some pamphlets from Jack Hall, and during my visits to Honolulu, during 1938, that I was instructed that I can buy some party books at the Nuuanu Second-Hand Book Store. That is, not in the lower stairs, but they said upstairs, in the back side of the small alleyway, where you could buy, and I went up there, over there, and I bought some books. That was about the first book I bought after I joined the Communist Party, but later on I ordered many books from the party headquarters, the National Book Shop, and the Lucas Library Book Store.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how long that second-hand book store continued to sell Communist books and literature in the manner you have described?

Mr. IZUKA. To my memory, I don't think that lasted for a long time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have stated in your earlier testimony that the date on which you and Jack Kimoto and Alice Hyun went out to Koko Head area, or farm, to burn the literature, was May 1945. Since so testifying, have you further examined the matter of refreshing your recollection as to the date?

Mr. IZUKA. I believe I was too—that I made that date without a careful thinking, and I believe the date was made without my carefully thinking, and I think that probably there is some kind of a mistake.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was it?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, it was—I believe it was some time in 1943, or 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. In referring again to the Nuuanu Book Store, and the purchases you made of literature or books, can you recall the date when you made that purchase?

Mr. IZUKA. I believe it was in 1938 when I bought the literature.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you made any purchase there since that time?

Mr. IZUKA. No; I think I made one purchase at the Nuuanu Book Store.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have testified regarding Robert Wenkam. I am mistaken in that, I believe you have not so testified. Do you know Robert Wenkam?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I don't know Robert Wenkam, but I know his wife.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is his wife's name?

Mr. IZUKA. The only thing I know is she is Mrs. Wenkam. I don't know the first name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether you have attended any Communist meeting at which she was present?

Mr. IZUKA. I did not attend any meeting which she was present, but I can give you an instance that took place at pier 11. And during that time, when I made my visit to pier 11, Eileen Fujimoto, Peggy Uesugi, and all the united office workers and professional union members were upset on the issue of Jack Hall and about Dave Thompson, without no notice, no reinstatement, firing Carol Abe, his assistant, to Pauline Rosenthal and Dave Thompson. So, it was quite a grievance amongst the party members. And they had nobody to bring the grievance up to Jack Hall. Since I went to pier 11, they told me the whole story, that I should contact Jack Hall and bring the matter to his attention. So, I met Jack Hall in his office, and I told him what was the big idea. I said, "Here, unions like you, union leaders like you are fighting the employers not to fire any man without a reinstatement, without an investigation." I said, I told Jack Hall, "It is improper for you to fire a girl just like an employer will fire a worker." I told him that some of the union members wanted to throw a picket line around pier 11 to protest for the reinstatement of Carol Abe to her former position. I said it was very improper, "What if the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser would carry such news to the public, to hear the union is trying to fight for better wages, better working conditions and job security, and they are doing the very opposite to the things they are preaching?"

So, after I met Jack Hall, I went out of the office, and on the way back I met Fujimoto and Wenkam, and they were very much interested in the discussion that I had with Jack Hall. After that we went to the Mission House—Fujimoto, Wenkam, and myself, and I gave a report of what conversation I had with Jack Hall at the office. That was the only time I heard Eileen Fujimoto thought Mrs. Wenkam can be trusted, because she belongs to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did she tell you that in the presence of Mrs. Wenkam or not?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; the three of us were sitting at one table for our lunch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Mr. Izuka, I hand you a typewritten document, and I will ask you to state what it is.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, this is my study outline for my personal advantage. During my membership in the Communist Party, many, many times we were told that we should master the theory of political economy and Leontiv, and I got confused very much, and to my benefit I made this outline, made this study outline for my own benefit, from chapter 1 up to the last chapter.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of what work?

Mr. IZUKA. This is the very beginning, before they join the Communist Party. After they join the Communist Party, they could master Marx political economy, written by Leontiv.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you get the works?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, these instructions were all discussed at the Communist Party fraction meeting on which a member is compelled to go through with this course.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you prepare that outline?

Mr. IZUKA. I prepared this course between 1945 and 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the outline in evidence. Mark it "Izuka Exhibit No. 19."¹³

EXTRACTS FROM ICHIRO IZUKA EXHIBIT No. 19

WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY—CHAPTER I

1. What aim does Marxism-Leninism set before the proletariat?

Marxism-Leninism created and developed a powerful revolutionary theory of the proletariat in its struggle against capitalist exploitation. Furthermore, teaches us the scientific approach to the history of mankind, through severe class struggle taking place in society, especially during the period of transition, from slavery to feudalism to capitalism and finally socialism. It also uncovered the essence of modern capitalism economy and exploitation, the hiring of labor, purchase of labor power, mass enslavement of millions of propertyless people by small group of capitalist, the owners of the land, factories, mines, and etc. Showed how the small enterprises are crushed by the large ones. Furthermore, teaches that through capitalist own contradictions, leads toward its own destruction.

WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY—CHAPTER I

5. How does the abolition of class takes place?

Marxist-Leninist teaches that capitalist relation rise from the ruins of previous system, how they develop and how their development, sharpens their eternal contradictions of capitalism leads to its own destruction, by creating unemployment, economic crisis, and etc., leads to the victory by the proletariat through socialist revolutions, by abolishing the ruling classes, eliminating the exploitation of one class by another through the dictatorship of the proletariat as a vanguard of the working class.

WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY—CHAPTER I

6. What is the subject of the study of political economy?

Political economy, in the widest sense, is the science of the laws governing the production and exchange of the material means of subsistence in human society, Marx.

The study of production relationship in a given, historically determined society, in their genesis, their development, and their decay * * * such is the content of Marx teaching.

It is a guide to the proletariat, in its struggle against capitalist exploitation, to scrutinize capitalist contradictions, its decay, and to lead the proletariat in its final victory over capitalism, for socialism.

WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY—CHAPTER I

7. Of what importance is the study of revolutionary theory to the proletariat?

The theory must be mastered by the proletariat as a guide and a vanguard against capitalist exploitation, counter-revolutionist, deviationist trends and, finally, it shows the way for the building socialism for the masses.

WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY—CHAPTER II

8. Why is political economy a class science?

Political economy is a sharp weapon in the struggle against capitalism, in the struggle for socialism to communism. It is like all science primarily dealing with human society, and the laws of its development, is a class science. Furthermore, to expose the laws of capitalist production which the bourgeoisie economist tries to prove eternal and immutable.

WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY—CHAPTER II

9. Of what does the party character of political economy consist?

Of strong, vigilant, unrelenting struggle against all deviationist line, against right opportunism, leftist, extreme, or otherwise and against counter-revolutionary Trotskyism.

¹³ Izuka Exhibit 19 in its entirety in committee files. Excerpts only printed in this publication.

HOW DID SOCIETY DEVELOP INTO CAPITALISM—CHAPTER II

2. How did class originate?

2. Through the decay of primitive society, and through the discovery of fire a new stage began; the art of pottery making, taming of domestic animals, cultivation of grain, discovery of how to smelt iron ore, the invention of writing, puts an end to primitive communism and a new era of civilization begins. Marx-Engels says: "that beginning at this point the entire history of human society is the history of class struggle."

The domestication of cattle brings products of animals, wool, meat, hide, and etc., thus products of exchange takes place. Cultivation of land brings the origin of private property.

Furthermore to increase production, labor power must be maintained. One source to maintain labor power was through war, captured enemies were transformed into slaves.

Under given historical conditions, first great division of social labor arose, created the first great division of society into classes—masters and slaves, and exploiters and the exploited.

1. At early stages productivity, just enough, barely keeping man alive.
2. Fighting for good hunting ground, prisoner cannot be kept but eaten.
3. Cultivation, started division of class.
4. Victors used losers as slaves.
5. Amer. Civil War was result of slaves from Africa.
6. Hitler used conquered people as slaves.
7. During Slavery, the masters owned the slaves bodily.

COMMODITY PRODUCTION—CHAPTER II

8. Can commodity production exist without money?

No.

"Capitalism has been victorious all over the world, but its victory is the only eve of the victory of the labor over capital."

"The development of the contradictions of capitalism at the same time lays the basis for the final triumph of the proletariat."

THE ESSENCE OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION—CHAPTER IV

1. Of what does primitive accumulation of capital consist?

Capitalism rose after the ruins of feudal economy, also capitalism grows on petty commodity production. Primitive accumulation separates the petty producer from his means of production. This method is brought about by the cruellest methods of robbery and plunder, murder and violence.

Some of the methods are:

- (1) Robbing the riches of overseas countries.
- (2) Pillaging of vanish or concord countries.
- (3) By means of usuries.
- (4) Charging high usury prices on overseas trade.
- (5) Direct robbery, mainly piracy.

Primitive accumulation creates the necessary prerequisites for the rise of capitalism, without primitive accumulation capital cannot exist.

THE ESSENCE OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION—CHAPTER IV

5. What is capital?

Capital means to create excess surplus value, by sucking living labor.

Value is result of labor.

Value is nothing but crystallized labor.

Value is expanded dead labor.

Capital is accumulated labor to create surplus value.

ESSENCE OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION—CHAPTER IV, PAGES 91 AND 92

In the Soviet Union, the enterprises are the property of the Soviet State, of the proletarian dictatorship. The class owns the plants and the factories, and the classes laboring at these enterprises are the one and the same class. Under Soviet condition the worker does not sell his labor power to a representative of an alien and hostile class. There is not and there cannot be any production of surplus value in the socialist economy of the USSR. The excess created by the

labor of the worker above and over his earnings goes to cover the collective requirements of that same class and its dictatorship for the general needs of the country, for socialist accumulation, for defense, requirements, etc.

The inventions of the Trotskyists to the effect that the industries of the Soviet Union presumably are state capitalist and not socialist are therefore nothing but malicious counter-revolutionary slanders. With these slanders Trotskyists tries to cover up its traitorous attempts to undermine the work of the socialist construction in the USSR.

THE ESSENCE OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION—CHAPTER IV

Capital is a special historically, definite, social production relation. The social relation between exploiters and the exploited.

Under capitalism the wealth is concentrated in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie owns all the means of production and subsistence.

Capital is dead labor, that vampire like, only lives by sucking living labor.

WAGES AND IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS—CHAPTER V

2. How does the form of wages help to mask capitalist exploitation?

Usually when a worker works for the capitalist he does not understand how he is exploited under the capitalist system, between the actual necessary labor time (which is the actual cost of the production) and 'he unpaid surplus labor, that goes into the pockets of the capitalist, and not a cent to the worker.

When a worker asks for more wages, the capitalist will tell him to double up your production or to work double time, then you will get more wages. The worker believes he is getting paid more because he worked harder and produced more, not knowing the tremendous surplus labor he has created for the capitalist. This surplus labor is in turn used to ruin the life of the worker for capital expansion and not for the welfare of the worker.

Through the above methods of capitalist exploitation, their henchmen, the economist, churches, schools, science, literature, theatre, etc, tries to bring about the existence of the capitalist system are natural and eternal as the light of the sun, rain, etc., to change this method of capitalist system is sinful.

3. What is the significance of the struggle of labor unions under capitalism?

To curb the dictatorial power of the capitalist in firing and hiring of the worker, through effective collective-bargaining methods.

To utilize the power of economic action against severe exploitation to drive the wages backward to zero, when other peaceful methods fail.

To win freedom from the capitalist, by overthrowing the system of exploitation, of man by man.

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it is received.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Velde would like to ask some questions.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Izuka, you have given a very interesting history of communism in Hawaii and made a very great contribution to our cause here, in attempting to eradicate communism in Hawaii. You mentioned, I think, in your testimony, that the Communist Party of Hawaii was controlled by the Communist Party of California. Is that true?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have an opinion as to who controls the Communist Party of California?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, in the party our headquarters belongs in San Francisco, but the San Francisco State Communist Party, I know—I think the higher body is in New York, the central committee.

Mr. VELDE. In other words, the Communist Party at California was the thirteenth district, is that right?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right. It is the thirteenth district.

Mr. VELDE. In other words, the Communist Party of the United States was divided into various districts?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. And that is the thirteenth district?

Mr. IZUKA. And since California comes in the thirteenth region, Hawaii came under that, also. That is correct.

Mr. VELDE. Actually, the Communist Party of California was controlled by the national committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. In your opinion, then, who controlled the policy of the national committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, it is the executive committee.

Mr. VELDE. Where do they get their party line? Where do they get their ideas, and principles?

Mr. IZUKA. That is a little too far for me to explain to you, but we were told that we should follow the national committee instructions from New York, because their instructions comes in pamphlets, and in magazine form.

Mr. VELDE. You also received some instructions by courier?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. Are you of the opinion that the Communist Party line was dictated from the Kremlin, by Soviet Russia?

Mr. IZUKA. During my membership in the Communist Party, we followed nearly all that party line which the Pravda announced in the press, for instance, like the Munich sell-out with Czechoslovakia, the Soviet-German nonaggression pact, the intervention of Spain, and all those things. I think the American party followed that Moscow line very clear right down, and I still believe, I don't know how they get the others, but I am definitely sure that it follows the Moscow line.

Mr. VELDE. You mentioned a change in the party line in June 27, 1941, at the time that Germany attacked Russia. Are you of the opinion that that change in the party line was dictated by Soviet Russia?

Mr. IZUKA. I am definitely sure it was dictated by Soviet Russia.

Mr. VELDE. You were in San Francisco attending a labor school. While you were there, did you meet with Harry Bridges?

Mr. IZUKA. During my time in San Francisco, during my party schooling, I did not meet Harry Bridges. But, when I was to this ILWU convention in Los Angeles, I met Harry Bridges in Los Angeles, on my return from San Francisco, to go over the instructions from Harry Bridges, due to the 10 months' strike. I walked into his office. In that office I met many delegates over there.

Mr. VELDE. Well, delegates from where?

Mr. IZUKA. Delegates from the various locals on the Pacific coast, and the California coast. As soon as I opened the door and walked in, well, I am quite sure that they paused awhile, and they changed the subject, and they said—Bridges said, "You know, you can't fool Wayne Morse, because you cannot put over anything on him on sling loads, arbitration, or things of that sort." Because at the time they were on the issue of the arbitration of working conditions, especially sling loads, and that was the conversation that I heard, when I met Bridges at the time, when I opened the door. The only time I think that I talked to Bridges.

Mr. VELDE. That was—will you fix the date of that?

Mr. IZUKA. That was in 1941. I believe it was in April, because the convention was open in April 1941.

Mr. VELDE. That was just prior to the strike here?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, the strike was from 1940 to 1941.

Mr. VELDE. In California, too?

Mr. IZUKA. No; there was no strike in California. It was about the strike at Port Allen. We were striking 10 months. During the 10-month strike we had the convention in Los Angeles. That was the time I went to the convention and got instructions from Bridges on our 10-month strike, what policy the 10-month strike should follow. And his instructions were that the Port Allen local went out on strike on a wrong issue, and, therefore, that they should take a severe beating, and get back to work, regardless of what happens. If we don't accept his report, through Clifford O'Brien, who was his representative locally, he further instructed me that he is going to revoke our charter at Port Allen.

Mr. VELDE. Anyway, the meeting with Harry Bridges at Los Angeles—was that Los Angeles?

Mr. IZUKA. That was in San Francisco, after the convention.

Mr. VELDE. Were any members of the Communist Party present besides yourself?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I saw Henry Schmidt, and I think I saw B. B. Jones. He told me he was a party member. We were very friendly during the convention.

Mr. VELDE. Now, I don't suppose that you know, or do you have information as to whether Harry Bridges was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. IZUKA. I didn't see Bridges at any of the Communist Party meetings. The only thing I knew, during my Communist Party schooling at 121 Haight Street, that I was told by the instructors that actually who built Bridges up to his present knowledge and efficiency was the Communist Party, under Betty Gannett.

Mr. VELDE. Now, I think in the letter that you wrote to some member of the Communist Party here, in which you attacked the candidacy of Mr. Farrington, you mentioned that that was the reason that you quit the Communist Party, because the Communist Party was supporting Mr. Farrington, is that true?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, that is not the only reason. I had many, many reasons, because during my previous experience with the Communist Party membership, I always had arguments with Jack Hall, Kawano, and McElrath, that I did not believe that the labor union should be led blindly. Any program that is applied the labor-union leaders should go out and educate the workers as to negotiations, wages and hours, and those things are very contrary to my beliefs. There were many, many times that I found, as I told Jack Hall that I did not like the way how you are trying to lead the union to a strike, like shooting dice. For instance, if you get a natural, you gain, but if you have a crap, you are going to lose. If the employer is weak and ignorant, and gives in within 1 or 2 days, well you would be looked up to by the rank and filers, but what if the employer is intelligent and for a small little beef they might let the union strike 5 or 6 months, I think you are going to destroy the union. I said, "So far as I can see, I would rather still discuss it. Prepare a contract for 6 or 7 months, then go out on strike for a month or two and get results."

Mr. VELDE. Generally, though, you, as a Communist, and the Communist Party members at the time were opposed to a Republican candidate, generally speaking?

Mr. IZUKA. Generally, many, many times it is said during my membership in the Communist Party, that between the Republicans and the Democrats, that the Democrats are the lesser evils.

Mr. WALTER. A great many people agreed with you, several years ago.

Mr. VELDE. We know the Democratic Party is a good party. There is no question about that, but what I want to get from you, and I want you to answer truthfully, is whether the Communist Party in Hawaii has generally supported Democratic candidates, or Republican candidates.

Mr. IZUKA. The Communist Party actually supported both parties, Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. VELDE. Can you mention any time, other than 1946, that the Communist Party supported a Republican candidate?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. I remember very clearly when Clem Gomes from Hawaii was running for Senator on Kauai, against Mrs. Elsie Wilcox, at the time, of course, Jack Hall, myself, and our group from Kauai, actually endorsed Senator Clem Gomes, and we worked for him very strongly, and he got elected. That was prior to 1946.

Mr. VELDE. By and large, and I wish you would answer this question truthfully, do you feel that the Communist Party supported the Republicans, the principle of the Republican platform, or the Republican policies?

Mr. IZUKA. I didn't get the question.

Mr. VELDE. Do you feel that the Communist Party here generally supported Republican principles and the Republican platform and the Republican policy?

Mr. IZUKA. I don't recall any time that the Communist Party actually supported the Republican platform.

Mr. WALTER. Well, I think before you do that, I think you ought to let the witness know what the policies of the Republican Party are, because a great many people think they have no policy.

Mr. VELDE. I want to say that the Republican Party are proud of the position taken by the Communist Party.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, when I was a member of the Communist Party, I think even the Communist Party did not even endorse even the Democratic platform, not only the Republican, I think it is also for the Democrats, because they had their own program.

Mr. VELDE. Generally, you said that the Communist Party did not support the Republican Party, or were opposed to the Republican Party principle and platform, didn't you say that a moment ago?

Mr. IZUKA. I say that, but it is not only Republicans, they are also opposed to Democrats. During my membership in the Communist Party, they were also against the Democratic platform. I know that they never did accept the Democratic platform, because they had their own program during my membership in the Communist Party. I think the only time that they utilized to the fullest extent the Republican leaders, like Lincoln, was that Browder wrote a pamphlet on that Lincoln was a Communist. I think he probably states that it was the present Republicans that are using the name of Lincoln to their advantage.

Mr. VELDE. At any event, I feel that you have given us quite a history of the Communist Party, and I want to compliment you on the testimony that you have given to help us in our job here. I am sorry that you had to bring up this political issue in town, not that anybody on this committee—I am sure that the chairman and the other members of the committee, also, regret, and the counsel and the staff. Outside of that, I certainly do appreciate your information that you have furnished the committee.

Mr. IZUKA. Mr. Chairman, if there is no more further questions before I am excused, I would like to make a short statement—

Mr. WALTER. Before you proceed, I believe Mr. Moulder would like to ask some questions.

Mr. MOULDER. As I recall your testimony, going back to the subject of communism in Hawaii, these figures that you have given us are based on the year 1946?

Mr. IZUKA. That's right; 1946.

Mr. MOULDER. At which time you say, according to your knowledge, there was approximately 130 known Communists in Hawaii?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. MOULDER. And out of that number, 90 percent of them were members of the union?

Mr. IZUKA. The ILWU.

Mr. MOULDER. That would make probably 117 known Communists.

Mr. IZUKA. Known Communists, among our party members, not known to the public. But among our members; that is correct.

Mr. MOULDER. Out of a total of 30,000 members in the union, is that correct?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. MOULDER. Now, do you have any knowledge or information concerning whether or not the number of Communists has increased or decreased since that time?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I know that—not officially, but I am sure that it has increased tremendously. Take, for instance, during the last waterfront strike, by the reaction of the rank and file, the strikers, prior to the strike, and after the strike, there was more militants.

Mr. MOULDER. I know, but that is no proof that they are Communists.

Mr. IZUKA. Yes.

Mr. MOULDER. Now, you say that the total population in Hawaii is approximately 500,000 people?

Mr. IZUKA. That's right.

Mr. MOULDER. So that your proportion is far less than the figures, according to the FBI, and the report of this committee, as to the number of Communists in the population on the mainland of the United States, isn't that so?

Mr. IZUKA. I don't know that.

Mr. MOULDER. I think that is all.

Mr. IZUKA. I wish to summarize my testimony in a couple of pages. In conclusion I would like to quote one sentence from the preface of my pamphlet, "Truth About Communism in Hawaii."

Because of all that I did to strengthen the Communist Party in the days of my blindness, I desire now to tell you the truth of my experience, whatever the consequences may be to myself. There are some minor errors in my pamphlet, such as the date of the Hitler

attack on Russia, but the many important facts I give in my story have never been disproved. The Communists never brought a libel suit against me, because they knew I was telling the truth, and they feared to face the acid test in court, so they put on a big smear campaign. They said I was a moron, and that I had received money from the Big Five.

In the memorandum from Jack Hall to all the members of the ILWU, subject: The Izuka Pamphlet, Hall said that "We now have proved that the pamphlet is part of the bosses' plot against our union."

He said Izuka was merely a willing pawn in this plot, and that ex-Communist Izuka lies when he says Jack Hall is a Communist. Then they issued a pamphlet entitled "A Mysterious Stranger," in which Lee Ettleson formerly first president, was reported to have advised the representative of the Big Five as follows: "Find some ex-Communist, give him plenty, give him some money, and put his name to the pamphlet, and be sure to expose every militant leader as a Red." This pamphlet was just as such a libelous attack on the Big Five, especially on the pineapple representatives, with whom Lee Ettleson did confer, and was attacking their character and integrity, just as they attacked mine, and had a great influence among the employees of both the sugar and pineapple industries, and I was held up to scorn and contempt. But, as far as I know, there was never a word of rebuttal or denial from this representative of the industry. Their silence gave a color of plausibility to the accusations, that I had been paid to be a traitor to the labor movement, and to my fellow employees, although I never received a cent from the industry for writing the pamphlet. I was smeared as a filthy stooge, who would sell out for 30 pieces of silver. Moreover, I could not get a job from big industry. My old employer would not give me my former job back, or even a job as a casual laborer. Everywhere I got the brush-off. There were hundreds of facts alleged in my pamphlet, many of which an enterprising newspaper could have checked in the public interest. No such check was ever made to my knowledge.

Today I am an independent poultryman, barely making a living, but still independent. I believe if those leaders of industry who prefer Communists to militant, honest Americans, are making a serious mistake. They think and believe that it is easy to deal with Communists, because in the first place, when the party line is right, they can make deals with them without any trouble. When the party line is left, then the employers can throw a big Red scare. In other words, the Communists are vulnerable to this type of employer, where Communists are to be preferred to real Americans.

Some employers are no more honest than the Communists. They approach their dealings to practice falsity and exploitation. To me, such employers, as well as Communists, are enemies of our country, and that is why we will prove, once and for all, that when I wrote my pamphlet, I wrote the truth. I did it, not under pressure, but of my own free will. It will also prove that even though some Communists occupy key positions in Hawaii's largest union, they are, in fact, only a handful. Once exposed, these Communists will lose much of their influence. They are quick to call other people liars, but a hearing will prove that they are Hawaii's expert liars. Therefore, this hearing should assist us in obtaining statehood.

Every State in the Union has its Communists, and their misguided followers. Even as a Territory, there has been a more effective and longer attack on Communists than in most States. I believe as a State the people will be able to do even a better job.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I would like to ask you, how were you selected, by what method were you selected to go to San Francisco, to the meeting, and also over to the school in San Francisco? How was that selection made, by appointments, or were you voted to receive that honor?

Mr. IZUKA. Well, usually the method of selecting the members, prospects for Communists, they always look into the honesty and sincerity of the worker. If they find a worker is honest and sincere, and reads the pamphlets and leaflets, and the Communists' literature, they would not make contact right away, they give you leaflets and pamphlets for on or about 3 months, and then they observe whether I can be trusted on that. But, then, when I joined the party, Kimoto told me it is a big advantage for you to advance my knowledge in Marxism, and they said that an executive member of the Communist Party said that you are going to San Francisco and get this training.

Mr. McSWEENEY. So, their later estimate of your ability was contradicted or contradictory of what they thought about you in the earlier case?

Mr. IZUKA. I didn't understand.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Their later estimate of your ability, in which they criticized you, and called you different names, is contrary to their former estimate of you?

Mr. IZUKA. Oh, yes, yes; I know that.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. IZUKA, I notice in your paper that you are in favor of statehood for Hawaii. I will say that the majority of us are doing all we can, and that Delegate Farrington, as a Hawaiian, has contributed largely to that move. Do you agree with that?

Mr. IZUKA. You mean Mr. Farrington agreed to obtain statehood for Hawaii?

Mr. VELDE. Yes.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, I have no opposition on that, but only for further clarification, I want to make one argument.

Mr. VELDE. Do you agree with that? You understand my question. You know that Mr. Farrington has favored statehood for Hawaii for a long time?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes, I understand that.

Mr. VELDE. That's all.

Mr. IZUKA. Well, before I am excused, before that, I want to bring out this matter very clearly, because before I wrote the pamphlet, when the pamphlet was in the stage of writing, I was talking to the leaders, and I told them that the issue of communism is a big problem in Hawaii, so why not the Farrington group, and this Borthwick group bury the hatchet and then educate the people from communism. I discussed this matter with Mr. Hung Wai Ching two times, and with even Dr. Kometani's office, and I offered them that I would not—if they were to accept my offer, I would not even put the chapter in the pamphlet, but since they disregarded and didn't want to bury the hatchet, well, I have no other alternative than to put the chapter inside. But, they have been given a chance, I gave them the chance.

Mr. VELDE. I am sure Representative Walter and the Democratic Party are opposed to communism. We will do what we can to eradicate any communism in the islands here. But, as I said before, I regret that you had to bring in the political matter. But that is not the purpose of the committee.

Mr. WALTER. Is that all?

Mr. TAVENNER. That's all of this witness.

Mr. WALTER. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the courage that you have displayed in coming here, and making this straightforward statement that you have made. I know that it took a great deal of courage. You have the thanks of this committee and of the entire Congress of the United States.

Mr. IZUKA. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

Mr. WALTER. I will have to admonish the audience that we will not tolerate any demonstration. This is not the Un-American Activities Committee that you have heard about and read about in recent years.

Mr. TAVENNER. This would be a good time for a recess.

The subcommittee will be in recess for 5 minutes.

(After the recess the proceedings were continued as follows:)

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will be in order.

Mr. TAVENNER, will you call your next witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. William K. Kamaka.

Mr. WALTER. Stand up, please. Hold up your right hand and be sworn.

Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KAMAKA. I do.

Mr. WALTER. Sit down, and state your name, please.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM K. KAMAKA

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state your full name?

Mr. KAMAKA. My name is William Kaili Kamaka.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. KAMAKA. I was born in Honolulu, Oahu, April 28, 1908.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the companies you have worked for?

Mr. KAMAKA. I first started with McCabe, Hamilton and Renny Co. in 1925; during my slack period I was also employed with the United Standard Dredging Co., in 1927, and also during the slack period I was working for Hawaiian Dredging Co., during the NRA, and also with the city and county of Honolulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where are you presently employed?

Mr. KAMAKA. I am now presently employed at the McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Stevedore Co., Ltd.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes; I was a member of the Communist Party in the latter part of 1937 or the early part of 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who approached you and solicited membership in the Communist Party, if anyone?

Mr. KAMAKA. I was first approached by Mr. Jack Kawano.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did Jack Kawano hold at that time, to your knowledge?

Mr. KAMAKA. During that time Jack Kawano was an executive board member of the longshoremen's union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances surrounding his solicitation of your membership into the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. I was first approached at Irwin Park, that he was going to have a meeting and at this meeting they would talk about the importance of trade-unions, and I wanted to get in and get more information pertaining with our union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether there were other persons approached by Kawano at the same time?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir. I was approached on the second time by Mr. Jack Kawano and then we attended another meeting in the Occidental Cafe, and in that meeting we discussed becoming a member of the Communist Party in Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were present at that meeting at the Occidental Cafe?

Mr. KAMAKA. Those who were present with myself in that meeting at the Occidental Cafe were Mr. Jack Hall—I made an error on that first one. Jack Kawano, Benjamin Kaahawinui, and Frederick Kamahoahoa.

Mr. TAVENNER. Those were the three persons present?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you have your next meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Our next meeting took place on Kaahumanu and Richards Streets, the old Voice of Labor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were present on that occasion?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting, myself was present, Jack Kawano, Benjamin Kaahawinui, Frederick Kamahoahoa, and Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you remember what took place at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting I was introduced to Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who introduced you to him?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Kawano.

Mr. TAVENNER. In introducing Jack Hall to you, were you told what Jack Hall's position was?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was it?

Mr. KAMAKA. That he was the Communist Party organizer from the mainland.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what year was this?

Mr. KAMAKA. 1938, early part of 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall anything else that occurred at this meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. In this meeting Jack Hall—I mean Jack Kawano—introduced me to Jack Hall and Jack Hall wanted me to sign the Communist Party application.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you join the party and sign a card?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you pay dues at this time or not, do you recall?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean you don't recall or you did not pay dues at that time?

Mr. KAMAKA. I did not pay any dues at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was the next meeting that you attended with the members of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. The next meeting we attended was at the same place, Kaahumanu and Richards Street, corner, the old Voice of Labor office.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was present on that occasion?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting Jack Kawano, Jack Hall, Benjamin Kaahawinui, Frederick Kamahoahoa, myself, and John Elias.

Mr. TAVENNER. You had not mentioned Elias before. Will you tell us what he was doing at that meeting, why he was there?

Mr. KAMAKA. As I recall, that Elias probably sat in the meeting as an observer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of this meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. The purpose of this meeting for I becomes a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the question of dues brought up at that time?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, just tell us what occurred.

Mr. KAMAKA. On unemployment, you pay 10 cents dues per month.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you told that at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And did you pay your dues at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you the instructions in regard to the dues that you were to pay?

Mr. KAMAKA. Mr. Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, when did this take place, approximately? Do you recall in what year this was, at about what time of the year?

Mr. KAMAKA. 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. About what time in 1938?

Mr. KAMAKA. I will say in March.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend any more meetings at the Voice of Labor office on Kaahumanu Street?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us about those meetings, that is, principally who were present?

Mr. KAMAKA. We had this one more meeting at Kaahumanu Street. Myself was present, Jack Kawano was present, Jack Hall, Benjamin Kaahawinui, and Frederick Kamahoahoa, and John Elias.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether there were any new recruits appeared at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. The new recruit we had in that meeting was John Elias.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, now, do you recall any other meetings that you attended at that place, or did you say that there was only one other meeting, or was that the last meeting, or were there any other meetings held at that place? Let me ask you this. Can you recall when you next attended a meeting of Communist Party members?

Mr. KAMAKA. We held one more meeting at Jack Kawano's place, Pauoa Valley.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall who attended that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. Myself attended that meeting, Jack Kawano, George Mayenschien, Louis Welch, James Cooley, John Elias, Rachel Saiki, and Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned the name of Louis Welch. Had he by this time joined the Communist Party or not, or do you know whether he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. You don't know?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned George Mayenschien. Do you know whether he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you know that; how did you know that?

Mr. KAMAKA. Because George—I mean Jack Kawano—told me that George Mayenschien was also a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned Rachel Saiki. Was she a member of the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you know it?

Mr. KAMAKA. I was also notified by Jack Kawano.

Mr. MOULDER. May I ask, Mr. Tavenner, if someone else told him? He did not know of his own knowledge?

Mr. TAVENNER. That is what he said.

Where were you when you received the information that these persons were members of the Communist Party; That is, where were you when Jack Kawano told you that?

Mr. KAMAKA. At Kaahumanu and Merchant Street, before the meeting took place to Jack Kawano's house.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that a Communist Party meeting which you attended at Jack Kawano's house?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What took place at Jack Kawano's house during that Communist Party meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting was introduced to all of those who were present, as I mentioned, and also because I was a comrade in that meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether anything else took place at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. In that meeting we were supposed to elect a temporary chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Chairman of what?

Mr. KAMAKA. Of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean for that group which you were attending?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, state just what was done.

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting I nominated Jack Kawano for chairman for that meeting, and he declined in favor—that I would become the chairman of the particular meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the practice about the appointment of chairmen for the meetings?

Mr. KAMAKA. The purpose of the meeting is to educate any new members of the Communist Party of Hawaii to be familiar of conducting a meeting, Communist Party meeting, as the chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, do you mean that different people served as chairmen at different meetings?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. In every meeting they were supposed to elect a chairman on each meeting.

MR. TAVENNER. Well, now, did the persons that you have mentioned a moment ago, George Meyenschein, Rachel Saiki, Louis Welch, take part in that meeting and vote in the meeting?

MR. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. In that meeting, Jack Hall was the chairman.

MR. TAVENNER. When was it that you were made chairman?

MR. KAMAKA. On the second meeting, on the same place.

MR. TAVENNER. Were you voted upon at the first meeting to be the chairman at the next meeting?

MR. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. How long after this first meeting was it that the second meeting was held in Jack Kawano's house?

MR. KAMAKA. About 2 weeks.

MR. TAVENNER. Who attended this meeting, that is, the meeting at which you were the chairman?

MR. KAMAKA. Jack Kawano, Benjamin Kaahawinui, Frederick Kamahoahoa, George Mayenschien, James Cooley, Louis Welch, and Rachel Saiki.

MR. TAVENNER. Are those the same people that had attended the first meeting, at the time you were voted upon to be the chairman?

MR. KAMAKA. Yes.

MR. TAVENNER. What took place at this meeting, that you can recall?

MR. KAMAKA. In this meeting we elected a chairman and I became chairman of this meeting. I told the committee, the members there present in that meeting, because I did not want to become chairman, because I don't know beans about conducting a meeting.

MR. TAVENNER. What was done at the meeting?

MR. KAMAKA. In that meeting, anyway, we go right ahead with it. I was elected chairman. Since I don't know beans, I was chairman of the Communist Party for that particular meeting. So first point on agenda two—on the agenda was the report of trade-unions. Second was recruiting, and third, political discussion.

MR. TAVENNER. You state that recruiting was discussed. What occurred under that subject? Had you been able to obtain any recruits, new recruits, by that time?

MR. KAMAKA. After that meeting I had two prospects in mind to recruit, which I did recruit. Samson Chang and—

MR. TAVENNER. Samson Chang?

MR. KAMAKA. Right. Frank Chow.

MR. TAVENNER (spelling). C-h-o-w?

MR. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. Did they join the Communist Party?

MR. KAMAKA. No, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. Did they at any time join the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

MR. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. That was at some later time, was it?

MR. KAMAKA. 1938.

MR. MOULDER. Did you ask him as to the source of information?

MR. TAVENNER. Yes, when did these two men become members of the Communist Party and how do you know they became members?

MR. KAMAKA. After the meeting took place at Jack Kawano's place, which I was the chairman, I made a personal contact to Samson Chang

and Frank Chow that we were going to have a meeting, and if it's all right with him that I would like to have the both of them sit in on this special meeting. The reason to that is I didn't come out direct explaining to them that this meeting becomes the Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Continue and tell us how you know that they became members, if they did become members.

Mr. KAMAKA. In their opinion, Samson Chang and Frank Chow, they thought this meeting was for trade unions and they were interesting in building our trade-unions. After we sit in this meeting over at Kaahumanu Street, which was not a Communist Party meeting there, but we took them aside and explained to Samson Chang and Frank Chow that I wanted to have the both of them away from the union hall in order we can talk privacy, so we moved downstairs on Kaahumanu Street on one corner. Then I asked the both of them if they were interested of joining the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, then, continue. What occurred? What happened?

Mr. KAMAKA. They really thought that this was a good meeting and they wanted to sit in in order to get more information, so I instructed them to think it over, we give them a week or two, that I was going to make a personal contact again if they were ready to attend the Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you see them again?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about it.

Mr. KAMAKA. It was some time between a week or two later. I asked the both of them if they were ready to join the Communist Party and if they were I was going to take them to the place where the Communist Party going to have their meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Go ahead and tell us the rest of it. Just what occurred?

Mr. KAMAKA. So as I previous stated before that I took Samson Chang and Frank Chow to Jack Kawano's place where the Communist Party meeting was held.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you see them at Communist Party meetings after that?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether they joined the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you know that?

Mr. KAMAKA. We held two more meetings over at the same place, Jack Kawano's house, and they signed the Communist application to join the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who did they give the application to?

Mr. KAWANO. They gave the application to me, and I turned the application over to Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were they members of the Communist Party from that time on?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. All these meetings which you have told us about were in 1938, from what you have stated.

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And did they occur before or after the interisland steamship strike in 1938?

Mr. KAMAKA. This was before the inland boatmen's union strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was the next Communist Party meeting held after the strike had started?

Mr. KAMAKA. After the strike had started, 3 days after that.

Mr. MOULDER. How many attended?

Mr. TAVENNER. I thought he hadn't quite finished. You say a meeting was held 3 days after the strike began?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me ask you this: Were there any meetings held before the strike, that is, Communist Party meetings?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell us about that first.

Mr. KAMAKA. We had two meetings before the strike in the old Voice of Labor Hall, Kaahumanu Street.

Mr. MOULDER. How many attended?

Mr. TAVENNER. Who attended this meeting, if you recall?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Kawano, myself, Jack Hall, Benjamin Kaahawiniui, Frederick Kamahoahoa, and John Elias.

Mr. TAVENNER. What took place at that meeting? What was discussed?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting we discussed—in that meeting Jack Hall made the report that the IBU—

Mr. TAVENNER. IBU, what does that stand for?

Mr. KAMAKA. Inland Boatmen's Union was going to go out on strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did he say about the strike?

Mr. KAMAKA. He said, "It looks bad now in case they do go on strike now," and they wanted to keep the negotiation in peace in order to avoid the strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he give you any instructions as to what should be done in the event a strike should occur?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us what he said.

Mr. KAMAKA. We were instructed in this meeting that we should make a recruiting drive in the IBU, to look for an active, progressive member in the IBU, in other words, to look the situation of the IBU in the whole picture and to organize the active member of the IBU into the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what did you do after receiving those instructions?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Hall asked that we need volunteers, members on the Communist Party, to attend this IBU meeting and to feel out the new prospects and to bring the report back to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who went to the IBU union meetings for that purpose?

Mr. KAMAKA. Myself and Benjamin Kaahawiniui.

Mr. TAVENNER. What type of men did you endeavor to pick out to interview as prospects? What kind of men?

Mr. KAMAKA. Well, we saw four good prospects in the IBU.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why do you call them good prospects?

Mr. KAMAKA. Because one member was active in their own union, and after looking all the clear picture of the prospect we figured it was ripe to organize.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell us what you did.

Mr. KAMAKA. After that meeting we got the prospects lined up. We brought it back to Kaahumanu Street again, the old Voice of Labor, hold a meeting there—the Communist Party—we proposed four names to be included, or to be recruited, in the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any one of the four join the party? Or, at this time, you had just proposed their names, is that what you stated?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. State what happened next.

Mr. KAMAKA. Then we was instructed in this particular meeting, myself and Benjamin Kaahawinui, to organize Emil Muller, Jr., in that party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Emil Muller?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you then contact Muller? Did you go to see him?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us what happened.

Mr. KAMAKA. During the contact with Muller, which I had extra business to attend, Benjamin Kaahawinui contacted Emil Muller.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then after contacting him, what was done?

Mr. KAMAKA. After Benjamin Kaahawinui interviewed Emil Muller, he gave me the information; Benjamin Kaahawinui gave me the information that he contacted Emil Muller, and he had a long conversation with him, that we were going to call him to sit in some special meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was a special meeting called of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was it held?

Mr. KAMAKA. At the same place, Kaahumanu Street, the old Voice of Labor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who took Muller to that meeting, do you recall?

Mr. KAMAKA. Benjamin Kaahawinui and myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you recall who was the chairman at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was it?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. And did Emil Muller know that he was being taken to a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What occurred at the meeting? What was told to Muller?

Mr. KAMAKA. In this meeting he just sat as an observer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he later become a member of the Communist Party, or not?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you know that?

Mr. KAMAKA. Three days after the strike—

Mr. MOULDER. What occurred 3 days after?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, you have not finished the sentence, have you?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you read the question back?

(Question read by the reporter.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, how do you know that Muller joined the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. I knew Muller joined the Communist Party—was the later part of 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, tell us how he became a member, who was present when he became a member, and how it was done. Do you understand what I mean? You said he was a Communist Party member. Now, we want to know how you know that. Did you see him at any Communist Party meetings after this time that he appeared there as an observer?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings do you think you saw him at?

Mr. KAMAKA. Is this question before the strike or pending the strike?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I am asking you, it is at the time that you took Emil Muller to your party meeting as an observer, and then after that you said he became a member of the Communist Party. Now when did he become a member of the Communist Party, and tell us how he joined.

Mr. MOULDER. If he knows of his own personal knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; that is true. That is, if you know.

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. The later part of August 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what? What happened?

Mr. KAMAKA. As I was saying in the beginning, the meeting held at Kaahumanu Street where Muller was an observer without his knowledge—I knew that this meeting was a Communist meeting.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Tavenner, I think this would be a good place to recess. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, April 11, 1950, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The hearing was resumed at 2:10 p. m., same appearances as morning session.)

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will come to order.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kamaka.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM K. KAMAKA—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kamaka, this morning I asked you questions about your joining the Communist Party, and about various meetings you attended. Now, will you tell us the name of the Communist group that you were a member of? Was there a name for the branch or particular group that you attended meetings with?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name?

Mr. KAMAKA. The name of the party group that I was affiliated with was the longshore group.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you stay in the party after you joined in 1938?

Mr. KAMAKA. Eleven months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you withdraw from the party after 11 months' membership; did you leave the party after being there 11 months?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. I left the party on my free—on my own accord.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did anyone come to see you at a later date, to ask you to come back to the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Tell us when that was.

Mr. KAMAKA. I was approached back between the latter part of November or December of 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who came to see you?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Kawano.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did he say to you?

Mr. KAMAKA. We had a personal contact down below the union hall on pier 11, and he told me that the party—that the Communist Party was going to reorganize all the old members who were in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then did you join the party again?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. If I recall it right, I joined the party in December of 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given a new card in the Communist Party, a new Communist Party card?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave it to you?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Kawano.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay your dues after you joined the second time?

Mr. KAMAKA. I paid my dues to Jack Kawano during the time I first got in the Communist Party, in 1945; then we discussed in a meeting that we were going to have another meeting, electing officials for the longshore group, on a later date.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, let me stop you there a moment. When you say "longshore group," you mean those in the longshore group who were members of the Communist Party; is that what you mean?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. KAMAKA. I mean exactly those members, particularly as myself, was the Communist member of the longshore group, that were going to hold a Communist meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was the meeting held?

Mr. KAMAKA. The meeting was held above Lanakila Park, Kealakai Road, Benjamin's house, Benjamin Kaahawinui.

Mr. TAVENNER. What took place or what happened at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting we nominated officials for the coming year of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the officers for that group that were elected for the coming year?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting I was elected secretary-treasurer of the Communist Party; Jack Kawano, educational director; Benjamin Kaahawinui was literature agent, and Julian Napuunoa was the chairman of the meeting for the coming year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of any other persons who attended that meeting.

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. Myself, Benjamin Kaahawinui, Frederick Kamahoahoa, Julian Napuunua, Jack Kawano, Herman Ing, Saturnino Cablay, John Akana, Simeon Bagosol, Domingo Cariaso, and Jack—I mean Jack—I mean Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend other meetings then of the party after that organizational meeting? After you were organized by the election of officers, did you have other meetings?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, we did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you recall whether at one of the meetings that you held after this that the matter of the PAC was discussed?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. After this meeting we held another joint meeting on Makaanani tract, Jack Kimoto's house.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you take up there the question of the PAC organization?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, we did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell us just what was said and by whom.

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting on Makaanani tract, we had the meeting up at Kimoto's house, we discussed a little bit about what candidate are we going to support on the coming year. So we discussed pro and con on the question of some candidates we had in mind, that we thought the proper time to support.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you talk about the PAC organization?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. At the time we talked about the PAC question, right in that particular meeting, that each comrade or member of the Communist Party should go back on their various group, in their own unit, and make a report and start pushing a drive to form the PAC. That was the early part, if I recall it right, was in February of 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who took part in that discussion?

Mr. KAMAKA. Myself, Jack H. Kawano, Benjamin Kaahawinui, Julian Napuunua, and John Akana.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you go back to your own union and carry out the decision that had been made at that Communist meeting and, if so, what did you do?

Mr. KAMAKA. We started off to go back and start electing committees to start forming the PAC.

Mr. TAVENNER. After that work was started, were there more meetings held of the Communist Party about that matter?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. But if I recall it right, it was the latter part of February or the early part in March. We discussed it, discussed the PAC problem, that we should get the balls rolling early, before it is too late and we would not get a chance of supporting whatever candidate we want.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, after you got started on the formation of the PAC committees, which you referred to, what further instructions, what other instructions, were given about your activity in politics; what were you told to do as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. After the PAC problem got started, all members were instructed to start organizing the Democratic Party, which I mean those Democratic Party precincts rather which were dead, that every comrade, member of the Communist Party, to organize that precinct and become the leader of that precinct.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, that you members of the Communist Party were directed to go to the precinct and have yourselves made leaders in that precinct?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you do that?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir, we did. The committee made a decision that all party members in the Communist Party in the longshore group and to those of the uptown group to take part in the drive of taking over the Democratic Party, as well as the Democratic precincts.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were reports made of the progress of that work to Communist Party meetings?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir, we did. We had another meeting at Benny's house in Lanakila Park. In that meeting Benjamin Kaahawinui brought back a report that they made certain gains, a little progress in his precinct, in Lanakila Park, and also another Communist Party member, John Akana, made a report on Manoa housing.

Mr. TAVENNER. Made a report on what?

Mr. KAMAKA. Made a report that good progress had been started of forming a Democratic Party in the Manoa district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you meet at any time in the Communist Party meetings with representatives from other branches of the Communist Party where this question was discussed, that is, the question of taking over the leadership in various precincts?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir, we did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that.

Mr. KAMAKA. We held another meeting on Jack Kimoto's house, on Makanani Drive. We discussed the problems of forming PAC and the progressive methods of organizing the Democratic precinct in this joint mass meeting. In other words, the meetings over at Jack Kimoto's house was a joint mass meeting of the Communist Party—I mean various representatives not sent by the union but instructed by the Communist Party, such as I, for one, for the longshore group, McCabe, Hamilton, and Renney. Major Okada for sugar, Joseph Kealio for Castle and Cooke, and so on.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Tavenner, approximately how many attended that meeting?

Mr. TAVENNER. I want to ask him, too, the names of others who he can recall were there.

I want to ask you if you can recall how many were in attendance at that meeting, approximately, about how many people were present?

Mr. KAMAKA. Twenty-seven, or more.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you named Major Okada, for sugar; can you recall the names of any others?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir; myself, Benjamin Kaahawinui; Julian Napuunoo; Saturnino Cablay; David Pahinui, and Herman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall who represented the uptown group of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who?

Mr. KAMAKA. Mr. Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Levi Kealoha?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. He was also present in that meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had Levi Kealoha been present at other Communist meetings that you attended?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir; he attended one Communist—he attended one Communist meeting, when we met at Benny's house, and were present.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let's go back to that meeting again where you say Levi Kealoha attended. Do you know Robert Lum?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he present at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever attend a Communist meeting with Robert Lum?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir; the next meeting after this meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what occurred at this meeting which you called the mass meeting, what occurred at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. In that meeting we were introduced that certain individuals here represent certain groups, and so on, right down the line.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall who acted as chairman of that meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir, I do; Jack Kimoto was the chairman of this meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are now speaking of the mass meeting?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were reports made at that meeting of the progress that was being made in the organization of the precincts?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir; it did; that all Communist member who belongs to each group, to make the report in this meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. And what was the kind of reports that were made? What did they report?

Mr. KAMAKA. The delegates present there in the meeting, such as myself, made reports of the longshore group, by which I mean the Communist member in the longshore group, that what took place in our Communist Party meetings, and who were elected as officials for the coming year, and that some of our members made good progress of organizing Democratic precincts which they lived in.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, by organizing the Democratic precincts, what do you mean?

Mr. KAMAKA. I mean exactly this; that the member of the Communist Party start to form that which is a dead precinct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you say "dead precinct"?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, it means a precinct without a chairman or president, for 1 or 2 years; to reorganize that precinct, and to put a leader from the Communist Party to organize a group there, and to form a quorum, in order to build this precinct club of the Democratic Party, and also, to take down how many members attended that meeting, and have some committee from the Democratic central committee to recognize that precinct, and sign the membership card to join the Communist Party—I mean the Democrat Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Emil Muller attend this mass meeting that you mentioned?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, he did. He attended this meeting as an observer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have a conversation with him? Did you talk with him at that meeting, and did he give you any advice?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes; we met at Jack Kimoto's house, in that mass meeting, and he was instructed by Jack Kimoto if he will be kind enough to stay back after the meeting adjourned, for 5 minutes, which he wanted to talk to Emil Muller. When the meeting was adjourned we left Emil Muller, and Emil Muller met Jack Kimoto. Kimoto was concerned because he—Emil Muller, an old Party member, to come back into the Communist Party, then, myself and Benny Kaahawinui went downstairs, and the meeting adjourned, and wait until Emil Muller came out from the conversation with Jack Kimoto. After he came out, I met him, and we went to his car, and myself and Benny Kaahawinui, and he told us, before we sat down, that we would be smart enough that we should jump out.

Mr. TAVENNER. That you should jump out?

Mr. KAMAKA. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Jump out of what?

Mr. KAMAKA. Which means that if we were smart enough that we should get out from the Communist Party, and he also told us, because this is no place to talk about it, if we had no place to go, and to go over to his house, and then talk this thing over, which we did. We landed at his house about 5 minutes after we left the meeting, and we got in his house and sit down, and relax a little while, and take a glass of ice water, and sit down, and chat, and then he told me and Benjamin Kaahawinui that certain phrase he did not want, and on that phrase he thought it was logical thing for us to do so, to get out from the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the phrase that he did not like?

Mr. KAMAKA. He said Jack Kimoto read to him the Communist Manifesto, which phrases the overthrow of the existing government. For that reason he thought that because we were all friends together, and it is wiser for us to remove ourselves from the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now did you stay in the Communist Party after that?

Mr. KAMAKA. If I recall it right, I left the party 6 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean 6 months from that time?

Mr. KAMAKA. From 1945 until the latter part of May some time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean 6 months after the time that you joined the second time?

Mr. KAMAKA. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the date of the last Communist meeting that you attended? Do you know about when it was and where it took place?

Mr. KAMAKA. If I recall it right, it was either the latter part of April, or the first week of May, of 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you state how successful the Communists had been at that time in getting themselves elected to positions of leadership in the various precincts which you referred to as Democratic precincts?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. As I said before, it was in February of 1946, we started the first drive of electing a chairman and cochairman of the Political Action Committee. His problem was to take in, in between times, our various meetings, we met, as well as the organizing of the Democratic precincts.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now tell us a little bit more about the way in which you attempted to organize the precincts?

Mr. KAMAKA. If I recall it right, the second week of February we pushed all members of the Communist Party from the longshore group toward, or throughout various precincts, and to assist, and to elect president, secretary-treasurer, and so forth, in each district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, who were these persons that you tried to elect? Were they members of the Communist Party that you tried to elect as committeemen?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. We were all members of the Communist Party, but our main hopes and aim was, we wanted to indorse William Borthwick for Delegate to Congress.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, I am asking you about your form of work, and the way in which you did the work in committees, or rather, in the precincts? What about the rank and file of the Democratic Party? Did they appear at the meetings and take part in the precinct meetings, or did you, as Communists, control those meetings?

Mr. KAMAKA. We had some of the places that are not tied up in the Communist Party, and had them in the Democrat Party, and suggested that either one of them, he or she, maybe could get elected at the place as chairman, or president of that precinct, and that would start the ball rolling. In other words, to have some person to bring us to life, and then, to such time that the member of the Communist Party should take control of this precinct club. That was the main purpose, and the research work of the committee is to feel out on the various districts, whatever precincts was weak, or whatever precinct was funny enough, and that precinct should, as member of the Communist Party, should take over on it, and take control of that precinct in the Democratic Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, where the interest was very low in the precinct, on the part of the rank and file of the Democratic Party, you endeavored to take it over; take over the precinct organization?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you also attempt to elect committeemen from those precincts where you were able to outvote the rank and file of the Democratic Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. I am pretty sure they did, and they made a good job of it. In the twenty-sixth of the fourth, which is Palolo Valley, one of the Communist Party members was elected as president of the Democratic Party in that precinct.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is his name?

Mr. KAMAKA. His name is Jack Kawano. Also, Benjamin Kaahawiniui was elected county committeeman of the Democrat Party, of the Lanikala Precinct.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, those were two of the precincts where the Communists were able to control the vote by the use of Communist members?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you spoke of these two persons who were elected as committeemen; what committee, if you know, were they elected to from these precincts?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Kawano was the president of the Democratic Party in that precinct, the twenty-sixth of the fourth.

Mr. TAVENNER. Possibly I misunderstood you. I think you said that one of the persons was elected as committeeman? Did you say that?

Mr. KAMAKA. Benny Kaahawinui; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position was he elected to?

Mr. KAMAKA. County committeeman.

Mr. TAVENNER. County committeeman?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir; of the Democratic Party of that precinct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether or not by his election as county committeeman, he became any member of any higher committee, or the central committee of the Territory?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean he did not, or you do not know?

Mr. KAMAKA. I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe that is all I have.

Mr. MOULDER. At the beginning, Mr. Chairman, I want to call your attention that two persons were named as being Communists, by the witness, and he stated that someone had told him so. Is that the testimony that you will produce? It is purely hearsay, and I want to call your attention to the fact.

Mr. WALTER. I think, in view of that answer it might be well for the Chair to state at this time that the names of many people have been mentioned, and any of those people who care to come to this hearing, and, under oath, state they are not now members, and have never been members of the Communist Party, will be accorded that privilege at any time.

Mr. MOULDER. You say, on the attempt on the part of the Communists you have mentioned, to work in the precincts, it succeeded in making headway only in two; is that so?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes; as to what I recall.

Mr. MOULDER. How many precincts are there in Hawaii, in the Territory?

Mr. KAMAKA. Sixty-seven, if I recall it correctly.

Mr. MOULDER. The total number of precincts?

Mr. KAMAKA. The total number of precincts.

Mr. MOULDER. Is that on this one island, the 67?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, on Oahu; yes.

Mr. MOULDER. At the time you joined the Communist Party, or became affiliated with the party, did you know, or have any information, as to the principles or political philosophy, or purposes, of that party, or did you know what you were joining?

Mr. KAMAKA. That is a very nice question.

Mr. MOULDER. A very nice question?

Mr. KAMAKA. To give you first-hand information, I would say this much: That any member, plus myself, that joined the Communist Party do not know beans, from the top to the bottom.

Mr. WALTER. You may be excused.

Mr. VELDE. I have a question.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Velde.

Mr. VELDE. You quit the party in 1938, for the first time; is that right?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. VELDE. What were your reasons for quitting at that time?

Mr. KAMAKA. I had two reasons for quitting. First, I cannot make head or tail whether the discussion was political discussion, concerning Germany, China, Russia, and the United States. That was one. The second part of it, I did not want it very bad. That is hard for me to keep up, paying dues to the Communist Party and not having any return come back to me. That is another reason.

Mr. VELDE. You are now aware that the purpose of the Communist Party is the overthrow of our form of government, or Constitution of the Government, by force and violence, if necessary, aren't you?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much.

(Excused.)

TESTIMONY OF EMIL M. MULLER, JR.

Mr. WALTER. Will you raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony that you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state your full name, please?

Mr. MULLER. Emil M. Muller, Jr.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you appear before this committee in response to a subpoena served on you?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. MULLER. I was born in North Kona, Hawaii, April 2, 1915.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you briefly sketch your employment background for the committee?

Mr. MULLER. Well, I started in 1929, when I was employed by the Hawaiian Contracting Co., up until 1935, when I went to Maui, and I was employed by Maui County. Then, in 1937, I was employed by the Inter-Island Steamship Navigation Co., up until 1938, October. In 1939, I was employed by the WPA. In 1940 I worked with the W. S. Ching Contracting Co., and also the Oahu Construction Co. In 1941 I took a civil-service examination for the board of water supply. I was employed by the board of water supply up until 1943, in May. In May 1943, I then went to the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. I have been employed at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard up until April 6, 1950. I was one of those that was put on the reduction-in-force slip, and it was my turn to leave the yard, and now I will be employed by the O. R. & L. Taxicab Service.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Yes; I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. When?

Mr. MULLER. Well, it was during the Inter-Island strike, either in the month of September, or August. It was after the negotiations which were held with the Inter-Island officials that I was on the picket near River Street, about 7:30 in the evening, when I was bridged up by William Kamaka, Benjamin Kaahawinui, and Edward Berman. From there I was taken to Mr. Bartlett's place out at Wailupe.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me stop you at that place. You said that you were taken to the home of John Bartlett?

Mr. MULLER. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kamaka has testified, I believe he stated, that the meeting was held at the home of, or rather, at the old Voice of Labor House. Was he in error about that, or could you be in error?

Mr. MULLER. I think there was an error made in his statement, because he picked me up, also with Mr. Berman and Mr. Benjamin Kaahawinui, and took me to Bartlett's place.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed.

Mr. MULLER. Well, at Bartlett's place I was not really familiar with the meeting that they had, but Mr. Bartlett was in charge of the meeting. He told me that these meetings, these kind of meetings, were held quite often. That I was a member well-looked on by the ILWU workers, that these meetings would help me out with my education.

Mr. TAVENNER. You did not know at the time that it was a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. MULLER. No, I did not know, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had you, immediately before this, been active in the organization of your own union?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, I was. I was one of the delegates on one of the ships. I was a delegate from the Humuula.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the representation made to you here that the meetings of the type which you attended, were designed to help you in your education?

Mr. MULLER. That is, so far as my education is concerned, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, tell us more about your education in this group.

Mr. MULLER. Well, at that meeting held there, they were talking, they talked on a political discussion, and on the negotiations, what was the outcome of the negotiations with the Inter-Island Steamship Co., they talked about the war with China and Japan. I really did not grasp all what was said there. And the next meeting I attended was up at Mr. Kawano's house.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, before we go to the next meeting, can you recall the names of some of the people who were present at this first meeting which you attended?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, I can. There was Mr. Bartlett, William Kamaka, Andrew Kipapa, Basil Mayo, Haili Kapu, and myself, Jack Hall, and Mr. Berman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know Mr. Berman prior to this time?

Mr. MULLER. I knew Mr. Berman prior to this time as the regional director for the CIO Longshoremen, and the IBU.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you said he was one of those who picked you up on this occasion?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you learn at any time in the future, or did it come to your own personal knowledge, that Ed Berman was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. It did not?

Mr. MULLER. No, sir. In fact, it was the only meeting, the only time or place of meeting like this that I seen Mr. Berman.

Mr. TAVENNER. This is the only one of the meetings?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Which he attended?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you were present?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I interrupted you. Proceed to the next meeting which you started to mention.

Mr. MULLER. Well, the next meeting was held at Mr. Kawano's place, and at this meeting practically the same persons that I mentioned was present at this meeting. I did not take much interest as to what was going on, but they took up the subject of the outcome of the negotiations with the Inter-Island Steamship Navigation Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe that if you will lean a little further away from the microphone, and speak louder, we will be able to understand you better. Now, if you will speak loud, please.

Where was this meeting held?

Mr. MULLER. At Mr. Kawano's place up in Pauoa Valley.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend any other meeting after that?

Mr. MULLER. There was another time that I attended a meeting at Jack Kawano's place, I think about a week later after that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, tell us when you found out that you were attending a Communist Party meeting.

Mr. MULLER. It was at this meeting that I attended at Jack Kawano's place where Mr. Jack Kimoto was introduced, to whoever was present there, by Mr. Jack Hall, as one of the comrades that had come from Los Angeles, and it was at that meeting there I was notified that was a Communist meeting, and that I was one of the Communist members, a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you formally join the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. MULLER. Well, so far as joining the Communist Party, I did not fill out any card, or anything, but there was a meeting held after that one, down at the—I mean the New Voice of Labor, which was at the corner of Alakea and Merchant Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. What occurred at that meeting?

Mr. MULLER. Well, at that meeting I was issued my Communist book, and I paid an initiation fee of 25 cents, and at the time we were on strike, so the dues were 10 cents a month for those who were unemployed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you the Communist Party book?

Mr. MULLER. Mr. Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay your dues?

Mr. MULLER. To Mr. Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you describe for us the Communist Party book?

Mr. MULLER. Well, the Communist Party book, to me, the color was sort of a bluish color, very dark. And with pages in the book giving you the months, from January to December, of various years, and this was for 1938.

When you paid your dues, you were issued a stamp, on this stamp there was the insignia of the hammer and the sickle.

Mr. TAVENNER. And who would be present at this meeting when you received your book?

Mr. MULLER. When I received my book, those that were present at the meeting was Mr. Kimoto, Rachel Saiki, Benjamin Kaahawinui, myself, Hideo Okada, Andrew Kipapa, and Samson Chang.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings did you attend, that is, Communist Party meetings, which were attended by the person who is referred to as Chang?

Mr. MULLER. I think that was the only meeting that Mr. Samson Chang attended with me, so far as I am concerned. I think that was the only meeting that I had seen Mr. Samson Chang.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he take part in the discussions?

Mr. MULLER. No; no part was taken by him in the discussions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who advised you that this meeting would be had?

Mr. MULLER. I was advised by two members. One was Mr. Benjamin Kaahawinui, and William Kamaka.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend other meetings after this?

Mr. MULLER. There was another meeting I attended at the Voice of Labor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that.

Mr. MULLER. Well, there were some of the same members present, with the exception of Mr Jack Hall, who was present at the next meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you fix the date approximately when that meeting was held?

Mr. MULLER. Well, probably about the latter part of 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know who were the officers of this group?

Mr. MULLER. No, I don't, but Mr. Kimoto presided at all the meetings, for the two meetings that I attended at the Voice of Labor.

Mr. TAVENNER. What part did Jack Hall play in the meetings that you attended?

Mr. MULLER. Well, at the meeting that I attended with Jack Hall, he was talking about the sympathy, for the outcome of the negotiations, and I also discussed the morale of the union and the question of wanting to find a way of boosting the morale of the men who were out on strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you leave the Communist Party, or have you ever left the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Well, it was during the early part of 1939, and I believe it was either in February or March, I was called to another meeting, held at the Voice of Labor, and there I was notified I was expelled from the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you assigned any reason?

Mr. MULLER. Well, the reason for being expelled from the Communist Party was relayed to me by Mr. Jack Kimoto and was that because—we had domestic trouble.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever asked to rejoin the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Well, in the latter part of—yes; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. MULLER. That was about, oh, about the latter part of 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who asked you to join?

Mr. MULLER. Well, I was picked up at my house by William Kamaka and Benjamin Kaahawinui, and then from my house we went to Benjamin Kaahawinui's house. Then, when I got there, right off the bat, I knew that there was going to be a Communist meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who asked you to join again?

Mr. MULLER. Mr. Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Fujimoto. Can you tell us what led up to your being asked to rejoin the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Well, right after the war, in 1945, in the meantime, previous to that, I kept very close contact with the union and the waterfront. The union members were beginning to slack away, getting out of the union, and things did not look good to me. So, I started a campaign to reorganize the union. That was started at my place. Benjamin Kaahawinui and myself, and William Kanaka, started the drive. My sole purpose for the drive was to find out the reason for the workers quitting the union and a lot of them came up with a lot of reasons. Some of them good reasons. They felt at the time that they did not like Jack Kawano. Kawano should be removed. That they had heard Communist activities taking place. They felt something should be done. I continued these meetings until I had a little over 100 members attending the meetings at my house. Then it was through this particular part that I took an interest in, that I was commented on during the time the meeting was held at Mr. Kaahawinui's house in 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, when you became active again in union work, and displayed leadership in the organization, in your union, you were then asked to come into the Community Party again?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, then, tell us what occurred? Did you go back to the union, or the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. No, I didn't go back to the Communist Party. When Mr. Charles Fujimoto asked me to rejoin the Communist Party I told him then I was working for the Government and that I had no business in the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you continue on with your efforts at the organization of your own union?

Mr. MULLER. Well, then, during the time I was having these meetings at my house, there was one night there when Mr. Jack Hall and Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jack Kawano and Mr. Frederick Kamahoahoa came to the house.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that after you turned down the request to become a member of the Communist Party again?

Mr. MULLER. No. This was before that.

Mr. TAVENNER. This was before that?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What Thompson did you refer to as the Thompson who came to your house?

Mr. MULLER. Probably Frank Thompson.

Mr. TAVENNER. I interrupted you. Proceed.

Mr. MULLER. Then Mr. Jack Hall took the meeting over and felt that whoever was doing the job was doing a fine job in reorganizing the waterfront union, and he said that the next meeting we were going to have held for the longshoremen's union would be at the Kala-kaua Intermediate School.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, after this occasion when Jack Hall and others came to your house, were you approached again to become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. By whom?

Mr. MULLER. Mr. Kaahawinui and myself, Mr. Kaahawinui came over to the house, and we drove up to Jack Kimoto's house.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were at Jack Kimoto's house?

Mr. MULLER. There was Jack Kimoto himself, Eileen Fujimoto, Charles Fujimoto, Jack Hall, myself, Benjamin Kaahawinui, Yukio Abe, and John Elias, and Frederick Kamahoahoa.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were those persons the persons that you had met with before in the Communist meetings?

Mr. MULLER. Well, there were some other faces there, like Yukio Abe and this Joseph Kealalio.

Mr. TAVENNER. You had never met with them as Communists?

Mr. MULLER. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us what took place.

Mr. MULLER. Well, I did not stay at the meeting. I left the meeting early. They were going to sell literature.

Mr. TAVENNER. What kind of literature were they selling at this meeting?

Mr. MULLER. Literature on Marxism and the U. S. S. R.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you asked at that meeting about joining the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. No, that was the meeting after that, that I attended with Mr. William Kamaka and Benjamin Kaahawinui at the same address, Mr. Kimoto's place. As the meeting went on, I stayed after the meeting to have a little talk with Mr. Kimoto after the meeting. It was then that Mr. Kimoto asked me to rejoin the Communist Party, and there, at the same time, we went over the constitution of the Communist Party and the Communist Manifesto. As he went down the line, I, for granted, took the understanding—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you speak a little louder, please?

Mr. MULLER. I took for an understanding one paragraph in the constitution which advocates the overthrow of the Government.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall out of what books or writings that expression appeared?

Mr. MULLER. It was out of either from the constitution of the Communist Party or the Communist Manifesto. Which one it was, I can't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you saw the reference to the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, to which you referred, what decision did you make about joining the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Well, right there and then I did not give any decision to Mr. Kimoto. When I left the meeting, I went out to meet Mr. Kamaka and Benjamin Kaahawinui and I asked them what they were going to do that night, and they said, "Nothing." I said, "Well, let's go on down to the house." Well, we left Kimoto's place and went to my house. We talked the thing over. I told them that the thing did not look right to me, that it was the wisest thing for them, the best thing they could do was to get out, to leave the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Since that occurred, were you approached again to join the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, down at the ILWU hall, there was one evening that I went down with Benjamin Kaahawinui. Then we landed at the meeting and there was a Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that.

Mr. MULLER. Well, at this Communist meeting, present at the time was Jack Kawano, Frederick Kamahoahoa, myself, Kaahawinui, Mrs. Pearl Freeman, Mr. John E. Elias, and at the meeting the discussion was taken up on the—

Mr. TAVENNER. Speak a little louder, please.

Mr. MULLER. The discussion that was taken up was on the recruiting of new members into the party, and at the time Mr. John Elias was in charge of this meeting that they were holding with the delegates from the different companies, at the union hall, but he was to use his judgment in recruiting the new members into the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you already referred to Ben Kaahawinui in your testimony? I don't recollect whether you mentioned him or not.

Mr. MULLER. Well, so far as Benjamin Kaahawinui is concerned, it was in 1947 that Benny was supposed to submit his decision to the Communist Party, as to whether he would run for business agent or not. Well, at one time, as I mentioned in my statement before, that we met up at Mr. Kimoto's place, and at one of these meetings the discussion took place under the subject of Mr. Frederick Kamahoahoa. Mr. Frederick Kamahoahoa had a little trouble with his wife, and they were separated. Fred sort of lost his mind and was sent to the hospital. Well, then, at that meeting there was the decision made that when Fred was to return to the water front, after he was through with the hospital, he was not to hold any office within the ILWU or within the Communist Party. That was the decision made at one of these meetings held at Mr. Kimoto's house.

Mr. TAVENNER. That decision was made by what group of people?

Mr. MULLER. By the Communist comrades who were attending the meeting at the time, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean that the members of the Communist Party decided that he should not hold office in the ILWU union?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Proceed.

Mr. MULLER. Well, then, when 1947 came along, I guess there had been—I guess he was cured of whatever he had, and went back to the water front to work. Well, then, there was a—they elected new officers within the ILWU, and then the Communist Party, to what I take from Benjamin Kaahawinui, they had Frederick Kamahoahoa to run against Benjamin Kaahawinui. Mr. Kaahawinui was supposed to withdraw, in favor of Kamahoahoa. Then, when Benny came to me, I told him, irregardless of what the decision—or what the decision was made by the Communist Party at the time, was to go ahead and run, whether irregardless of what the decision was made by the Communist Party. But, he told me at the time that he had to let the Communist Party know whether he was going to run or not. So, he went down and he turned in his papers, and he told them he was going to run.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, he defied the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. MULLER. So, after that, I found out he was automatically thrown out from the party for not living up to the decision of what the party had made.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, party discipline was applied, and he was put out of the party?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did the ILWU elect him, in spite of the opposition of the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, Benny was elected.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is Benny Kaahawiniui a member of the party now, to your knowledge?

Mr. MULLER. Well, the last time I saw Benny was when I got my interrogatory from the Navy Department, when I talked to Benny. Benny said he was no more a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that that Benny was elected to the office you spoke of?

Mr. MULLER. In 1948.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know of any other person who was a member of the Communist Party and is now out of the party, who was connected with your union in any way?

Mr. MULLER. Mr. Jack Kawano and Mr. Julian Napuunooa.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you explain your statement?

Mr. MULLER. I beg your pardon?

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you explain your statement? How do you know that?

Mr. MULLER. Well, I met Jack Kawano and I asked Jack if he was in the party, and he said no, he was getting out.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did he tell you that he was getting out.

Mr. MULLER. Oh, that was the very latter part of 1949. I think he was out then when he told me that, because I felt interested in Jack when I found out that he was not running for the president of the union for the ILWU.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say he is not running: he did not run for the presidency?

Mr. MULLER. No, he did not run for president.

Mr. TAVENNER. He had been president?

Mr. MULLER. He had been president all the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. And when did he make the decision not to run again?

Mr. MULLER. That, I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did he leave the office of president of the ILWU?

Mr. MULLER. I think when the new seated officers took place for the 1950 year.

Mr. TAVENNER. For the year 1950?

Mr. MULLER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have mentioned Samson Chang.

Mr. MULLER. Yes, I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether he is now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MULLER. That I cannot say. I don't know whether he is still within the Communist Party or not. But, as far as I know, I only met with Mr. Samson Chang once, at one meeting, at the Voice of Labor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, are you familiar with the branch or cell of the Communist Party which you became a member of in the first instance?

Mr. MULLER. No, in the first instance, I cannot recall, but then when I attended—I attended the meetings after that, then I learned about the uptown group, and the downtown group. The downtown group was supposed to be consisted of the waterfront workers.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the uptown group?

Mr. MULLER. That I don't know. Probably school teachers, professors.

(Laughter in the audience.)

Mr. TAVENNER. You never met with the uptown group, did you?

Mr. MULLER. No, I had never met with the uptown group.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MCSWEENEY. Mr. Muller, what caused the people of your union to formulate a new union?

Mr. MULLER. I beg your pardon?

Mr. MCSWEENEY. Why did you have to re-establish your union? What happened to your union?

Mr. MULLER. The members were beginning to leave the union, and and some of the men brought up the fact that they have heard, that my interest was to find out the cause of the men leaving the union they themselves have heard that some of the leaders in their organization belong to the Communist Party, and that they felt that Jack Kawano—

Mr. MCSWEENEY. And it was for that reason they left the union?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCSWEENEY. That is all. Thank you.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much.

Mr. MULLER. During the latter part of 1949 I met with Mr. William Kamaka at my house, and that was the first time for quite some time that I had met Bill, and we talked the situation over. And I have kept reading in the newspapers about this un-American Activities group that was coming to town to investigate on the functions of the Communist Party, so I spoke to Bill about it. I told Bill that "there is going to be a day soon that you are either going to have to choose on which side of the fence you are going to be on." And he said yes, he knew that was coming. And then I asked Bill then if he didn't belong to the Communist Party. And Bill told me no. Then in April 1950, I received an interrogatory from the Navy Department, which I filled out and turned in to the Navy Department, and also over to the FBI, and I have here my loyalty oath, which I have been cleared of, from the Navy Department.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you like for this to be made a part of the record?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, I would.

Mr. TAVENNER. We will have it copied and we will return the original to you.

Mr. MULLER. Well, there are two copies there, one duplicate and one original.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then we shall use the copy now and and I offer it in evidence as Muller exhibit No. 1.¹⁴

Mr. WALTER. Let it be marked and received.

¹⁴ Copy of original retained in committee files.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD,
c/o FLEET POST OFFICE,
San Francisco, Calif., March 8, 1950.

REGISTERED CONFIDENTIAL

From: Commander, Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.
To: Muller, Emil M., Jr., Engineman 1/c, Check No. 03-2S3, Shop 03, Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.
Subj.: Federal Employee Loyalty Program.

Ref. (a) NCPI 29.

(b) Loyalty Interrogatory.

1. The Commander and the Shipyard Loyalty Board have studied reference (b), and in conformity with the provisions of reference (a), have determined that reasonable grounds do not exist to believe you disloyal to the Government of the United States.

2. This decision constitutes your loyalty clearance but is subject to post-audit by the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission on the record transmitted, with respect to matters of procedure, and also subject to the right of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission to institute a review of the case on its merits. In the event of a review of the case on its merits, you will be given due opportunity to be heard.

R. T. COWDREY.

Mr. MOULDER. From the testimony of some of the witnesses that have testified here relative to Communist meetings, it is not clear in my mind how they sometimes distinguish as to whether it is a Communist meeting or just a meeting of some of the men who are active in the labor union. Can you tell us how to distinguish as to whether it was a Communist meeting or whether it was just a meeting of the men getting together to discuss labor problems?

Mr. MULLER. When we got together at this meeting that I have described to you as being a Communist meeting, it was talked—it was said in the meeting that this was a Communist meeting, and your dues were collected and stamps were placed in the comrade's books and also literature on communism was sold in these meetings, and that convinced me surely that these meetings were Communist meetings.

Mr. MOULDER. Those you have referred to?

Mr. MULLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much Mr. Muller.

The subcommittee will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

(At 3:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 3:47 p. m.)

(Mr. Moulder was absent from this point until adjournment today.)

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will be in order, please.

Mr. TAVENNER, call your next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to call Mr. David K. Kamaka.

Mr. WALTER. Will you stand up, please, and raise your right hand? Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KAMAKA. I do.

Mr. WALTER. Proceed.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID K. KAMAHA

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Mr. David K. Kamaka?

Mr. KAMAHA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. KAMAHA. Honolulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. On what date?

Mr. KAMAHA. March 7, 1907.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present address?

Mr. KAMAHA. 2218 Sunset Road, Palolo.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee where you have worked in the past 5 or 10 or 15 years?

Mr. KAMAHA. From 1925 to the present date. I worked for the same company, McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, as a winch driver.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAHA. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. When?

Mr. KAMAHA. 1938.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAHA. About 5 or 6 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who approached you to ask you to join the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAHA. Benny Kaahawinui.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us just how you became a member.

Mr. KAMAHA. I first joined the Communist Party; I don't know nothing about it; I just joined.

(Laughter in the audience.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a meeting before the time you joined?

Mr. KAMAHA. As an observer, yes. I was at Kawano's house at Pauoa Valley.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you join the first time you went to the meeting?

Mr. KAMAHA. No. I was an observer.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long after it was it that you attended another meeting?

Mr. KAMAHA. About one week later, at Otani Building, Aala Park.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you join at that time?

Mr. KAMAHA. Yes, I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you sign a party card?

Mr. KAMAHA. I did sign a party card.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave it to you?

Mr. KAMAHA. Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you pay dues?

Mr. KAMAHA. I did not pay dues at that meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Not at that meeting?

Mr. KAMAHA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you pay dues later?

Mr. KAMAHA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay the dues?

Mr. KAMAHA. To Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee who were present at the meeting when you joined the party?

Mr. KAMAKA. My brother, Bill Kamaka, Benny Kaahawinui, Jack Kawano, Ah Quon Leong.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you buy or were you given any Communist literature while you were a member of the party?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that. Did you buy it or was it given to you?

Mr. KAMAKA. It was given to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave it to you?

Mr. KAMAKA. Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you paid your dues to Jack Kimoto, did he give you a receipt of any kind?

Mr. KAMAKA. No; he gave me a stamp.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you do with the stamp?

Mr. KAMAKA. Pasted it in the membership book.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings did you attend?

Mr. KAMAKA. Five meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Five?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you name any other persons you have not already named who attended those meetings when you were there?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes; I can. Peter Hyun, Alice Hyun, Samson Chang, Fred Kamahoahoa, Emil Muller, Rachel Saiki, Peggy Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the last name?

Mr. KAMAKA. Peggy—I can't pronounce her last name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can't pronounce it?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Uesugi?

Mr. KAMAKA. Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the correct name?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Jack Hall present at any meeting when you were there?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir. All the meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said that you attended about five meetings and you were a member about 5 months?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you dropped out of the party, were you ever asked to come back in the party again?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes; they approached me about 1940.

Mr. TAVENNER. About 1940?

Mr. KAMAKA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who asked you?

Mr. KAMAKA. Benny Kaahawinui.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you join again?

Mr. KAMAKA. No. That is the last time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been approached since 1940 to join the party—the Communist Party?

Mr. KAMAKA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you dropped out of the party, after being in it about 5 months, what did you do with your membership book?

Mr. KAMAKA. I gave it to my brother to give back to Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you do with the literature that had been given to you.

Mr. KAMAKA. I burned it.

Mr. TAVENNER. No further questions.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all, Dave.

Mr. WALTER. The first witness who will be called tomorrow will be Ralph Tokunaga. The subcommittee will adjourn now to meet at 9 instead of 9:30.

(Thereupon, at 4 p. m., Tuesday, April 11, 1950, an adjournment was taken until 9 a. m., Wednesday, April 12, 1950.)

HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1950

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Honolulu, T. H.

PUBLIC SESSION

The subcommittee of five met, pursuant to call, at 9 a. m., in the Senate Chamber, Iolani Palace, Hon. Francis E. Walter (subcommittee chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, John McSweeney, Morgan M. Moulder, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; William A. Wheeler and Courtney E. Owens, investigators; and John W. Carrington, clerk.

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will come to order. I suppose that most of you people received a pamphlet as you came in early this morning from the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee. I would like to inform you that that organization is on the list of subversive organizations, as designated by the Attorney General of the United States.

All right, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to recall Mr. Izuka.

TESTIMONY OF ICHIRO IZUKA—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, do you have any explanation or correction to make of any matter that you testified to when you were here yesterday?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes; by reading the papers, I found out that I would like to make a correction, on the part when I said that Frank Silva showed me his party card in 1947. I am sure it is all of the members who joined the Communist Party, including Frank Silva, that was during the time before I resigned from the party in 1946, and that actually took part during the same time, instead of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, it was during 1946 instead of 1947?

Mr. IZUKA. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there anything else?

Mr. IZUKA. Another correction I would like to make is, I think I said during the Koko Head incident, which was in 1943 or 1944, I am sure it is definitely 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. WALTER. The next witness, Mr. Tavenner.

**TESTIMONY OF RALPH TOKUNAGA, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL,
MYER C. SYMONDS**

Mr. WALTER. Do you solemnly swear to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? ¹⁵

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state your full name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. My name is Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you represented here by counsel?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself?

Mr. SYMONDS. Myer C. Symonds. At this time, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my client, I wish to file with the committee a motion to quash service of the subpoena, for the reason stated therein.

Mr. WALTER. It will be received. You want this of record?

Mr. SYMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. For the purpose of the record.

Mr. SYMONDS. I, of course, urge the motion for the record.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, that motion is not in order in this forum.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

MOTION TO QUASH SERVICE BY SUBPOENA BY RALPH TOKUNAGA

Now comes the witness above named by his attorney and moves to quash the service of the subpoena directing the witness to appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States on April 11, 1950, in the Senate Chamber, Iolani Palace, at the hour of 9:30 a. m., upon the following grounds:

I

The Committee's utilization of congressional power, as an agency of government, to compel disclosure of private political opinion and association is forbidden in that—

a. It interferes with, obstructs, coerces and abridges the exercise of the rights and duties of political expression through speech, assembly, association and petition, in contravention of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

b. It deprives the witness of the right to privacy and silence in such matters in contravention of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

c. It interferes with, obstructs, coerces and abridges the exercise of the governmental powers reserved to the people of the United States in contravention of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

II

The statute creating the House Committee on Un-American Activities on its face and particularly as construed and applied is unconstitutional in that:

a. It permits investigation of, and as construed and applied has been used to investigate, the content of speech and ideas, an area in which no legislation is possible, thereby exceeding the boundaries of legislative power under Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

b. It permits the process of investigation to be used, and as generally construed and applied it has been used, to expose and stigmatize the content of any and all speech and ideas disapproved by the members of the Committee, thereby impeding and placing a burden upon free thought, speech and association in violation of the First, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

c. It deprives witnesses of property rights without due process of law in contravention of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

¹⁵ See appendix for response of Ralph Tokunaga to this question.

d. It seeks to compel witnesses to testify against themselves in contravention of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Wherefore the witness prays that this motion to quash said subpoena be granted.

Dated: Honolulu, T. H., this 12th day of April, 1950.

(Signed) MYER C. SYMONDS,
Attorney for Witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Mr. Ralph Tokunaga?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are appearing here before the committee in response to a subpoena that was served on you, are you not?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside, Mr. Tokunaga?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I live at 808 Paani Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was born January 3, 1914, in Kona, Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe if you sit back a little further, and speak a little louder, that would be the best combination.

Where are you presently employed?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I am now working for the Rite-Way Electric Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of your employment?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I am an electrician.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you at any time been an officer in the ILWU?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. State what official positions you held, and the dates.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. So far as I can remember, I was vice president in 1945; president in 1946-47.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted with Ernest Arena during the year 1946?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer the question upon the ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. WALTER. You, of course, know the consequences of the advice that you have given to your client?

Mr. SYMONDS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WALTER. All right. I just don't want you to be misled—so long as you understand fully.

Mr. SYMONDS. I have explained the situation to my client to the best of my legal ability.

Mr. WALTER. Will you answer the question?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Before I ask another question, why do you think it would incriminate you to answer the question as to whether you knew a certain individual?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. My counsel told me.

Mr. WALTER. Was that the only reason why you refused to answer the question as to whether you knew an individual, because your lawyer told you that to know somebody might incriminate you; is that it?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position, if any, did Ernest Arena hold in local 150, ILWU, in the year 1946?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was secretary and treasurer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position does he now occupy?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. President.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he have a conversation with you in the early part of 1946, regarding membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer the question, upon the ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you answer the question?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he ask you to become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you answer the question?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you answer the question?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer the question, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know William A. Wheeler, the gentleman sitting to my left, an investigator for this committee?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. WALTER. Now, may I ask a question? Why do you think it would incriminate you to admit that you knew Mr. Wheeler, one of the investigators of the committee?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. My attorney told me.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you meet him in room 680—that is, Mr. Wheeler—of the Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, T. H., on the 22d of November 1949?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer, upon the ground it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. At that time and place mentioned, were you asked by Mr. Wheeler if you had ever been a member of the Communist Party, and to which you replied, "I was once"?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer the question, on the ground it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your answer?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you asked the question: "Did you join the Communist Party, or when did you join the Communist Party," to which you replied: "It was sometime in 1946, I believe"?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer, upon the ground it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I suggest for the purpose of saving time, that if the witness proposes to make like answers to all these questions, that he merely state the same reply rather than—

Mr. WALTER. I think it might save time, if the witness would care to answer this question: Do you intend to make the same reply to every question asked you by Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. SYMONDS. We do not know what all the questions are going to be.

Mr. WALTER. They certainly could not be any more unimportant, irrelevant and unimportant, than some of the questions already asked.

Mr. SYMONDS. If there are any questions asked about Mr. Wheeler, I will state I will advise my client to give the same answer.

Mr. WALTER. Then, Mr. Tavenner, I suggest that you have the witness step aside and proceed in another method.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. I am going to ask one question: Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SYMONDS. I advise my client not to answer, upon the ground it might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. WALTER. I would like you to answer this question.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I refuse to answer the question, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think it would be a waste of time for me to ask the other questions which were propounded to him at the conference.

Mr. WALTER. Step aside. You are still under subpoena, and subject to the further call to testify.

Mr. SYMONDS. May the witness, however, leave with the understanding that I will see that he returns any time that the committee wishes, if you wish him?

Mr. WALTER. I don't care if he stays, but when he is called, he will have to answer.

Mr. SYMONDS. Does that mean that the chairman wishes him to remain in the building?

Mr. WALTER. I don't care where he is. You understand what the subpoena means, I hope.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you take the stand, please, Mr. Wheeler?

Mr. WALTER. Will you raise your right hand, please? Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WHEELER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM A. WHEELER

Mr. TAVENNER. State your full name.

Mr. WHEELER. William A. Wheeler.

Mr. TAVENNER. What official position do you occupy?

Mr. WHEELER. I am investigator for the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been investigator of this committee?

Mr. WHEELER. Since August 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to your employment as investigator with this committee, what investigative experience did you have?

Mr. WHEELER. In 1943 I went to work for the United States Secret Service, where I remained until 1947, to accept this position with the committee. However, I served 23 months in the Army as an agent in the CID.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Wheeler, do you know Mr. Ralph Tokunaga?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you meet with him on November 22, 1949, in room 680, Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you propound certain questions to him at the time and receive answers from him?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were those answers made voluntarily by him?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have a record of the questions and the answers that you propounded, and the answers made?

Mr. WHEELER. I do, sir. The entire interview was made on the Sound Scribe, in the presence of Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, your questions were recorded on the Sound Scribe, and likewise his answers were?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. On a machine of the character that this is that you see?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Taking down the testimony in this hearing?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes. Identical to the machine behind the one there used in the hearing.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you the disks which recorded the questions and the answers?

Mr. WHEELER. I do, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to have those recorded disks heard.

Mr. WALTER. Before you do that, did the witness that preceded you know that this hearing was being recorded?

Mr. WHEELER. Absolutely, sir. It was done in his presence.

Mr. WALTER. Did he object to the recording?

Mr. WHEELER. No, sir.

Mr. SYMONDS. For the purpose of the record, I would like to object, upon the ground that any records that are being played were not under oath, and, second, were not taken under oath, on behalf of my client.

Mr. WALTER. The committee will recess for a minute.

(Recess.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Wheeler, the disks which you are about to play are the recorded statement or statements of questions propounded by you and the replies made to those questions by Ralph Tokunaga, is that correct?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And is that Ralph Tokunaga the same person who preceded you on the witness stand?

Mr. WHEELER. The same individual.

Mr. TAVENNER. And who refused to testify regarding the statements he had made to you?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed.

(Mr. Wheeler then placed disks upon a Sound Scriber and the following is a transcript of the recordings on said disks:)

The following statement was taken from Mr. Ralph Tokunaga, November 22, 1949, room 680, Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, T. H.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Tokunaga, would you state your full name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. My name is Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. WHEELER. Ralph Tokunaga, where do you reside?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I live at 808 Paani Street.

Mr. WHEELER. Paani Street. Would you spell the street, please.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. P-A-A-N-I.

Mr. WHEELER. When and where were you born?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was born January 13, 1914, in Kona, Hawaii.

Mr. WHEELER. Kona, K-O-N-A, Hawaii. Where are you presently employed?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I am now employed at the Inter-Island Dry Dock.

Mr. WHEELER. The Inter-Island Dry Dock. And what is the nature of your occupation?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Machinist.

Mr. WHEELER. You're a machinist by trade.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Are you a member of any union now?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I am.

Mr. WHEELER. You are.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. Local 150—is that ILWU?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Are you an officer in that union?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No. Just the rank and file.

Mr. WHEELER. Just the rank and file. Have you previously held any office in the union?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. At one time I was vice president of the union and then I was president.

Mr. WHEELER. What year were you president?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was president in 1946, I think.

Mr. WHEELER. 1946. And what year were you vice president, 1945?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe it was 1945.

Mr. WHEELER. You believe it was 1945—I want you to speak up—you can lean over here if you want to, so we will be sure to get all of this down. Are you married?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes, I am.

Mr. WHEELER. You are married. What is your wife's name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Shigeiko Tokunaga.

Mr. WHEELER. How do you spell that first name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. S-H-I-G-E-K-O.

Mr. WHEELER. S-H-I-G-E-K-O. Where did you go to school?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I attended grammar school in Kona, Hawaii.

Mr. WHEELER. Grammar school in Kona.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. And Kohia School in Honolulu.

Mr. WHEELER. And Kohia School. Is that a high school?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, it's a grammar school too.

Mr. WHEELER. That's a grammar school also.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. And Washington Junior High School, Washington Intermediate School.

Mr. WHEELER. Washington Intermediate School.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. And McKinley High School.

Mr. WHEELER. And McKinley High School—McKinley High School is in Honolulu.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes; that's right.

Mr. WHEELER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was once.

Mr. WHEELER. You were at one time. Now, when did you join the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was sometime in 1946, I believe.

Mr. WHEELER. It was sometime in 1946—do you know what time of the year?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was the the early part of the year.

Mr. WHEELER. The early part of the year—the first 3 months of 1946?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe it was around then.

Mr. WHEELER. Who asked you to join the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ernest Arena.

Mr. WHEELER. Ernest Arena—who is Ernest Arena?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was our secretary-treasurer, sort of business agent.

Mr. WHEELER. He was business agent of local 150, ILWU?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. What is his present occupation?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He is president of local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. He is now president of local 150. Did Mr. Arena issue to you a Communist Party card?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No; a fellow named Ichiro Izuka.

Mr. WHEELER. Ichiro Izuka.

Mr. TOKUNAGA, to what unit or cell did you originally belong to?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. First it was the Waikiki group.

Mr. WHEELER. The Waikiki group.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. And we were transferred over to the Makiki group.

Mr. WHEELER. You were transferred to the Makiki group.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Then they formed us into the 150 group.

Mr. WHEELER. And then to the local 150 group. Let's go to the Waikiki group first. At whose home were the meetings of the Waikiki group held?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. They were held at a fellow's named Ralph Vossbrink.

Mr. WHEELER. Ralph Vossbrink—now where did Mr. Vossbrink live?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know the address.

Mr. WHEELER. In what section of town?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was in Waikiki, somewhere in the back of the theater.

Mr. WHEELER. Some place back of the Waikiki Theater. And you could identify the place now?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe so.

Mr. WHEELER. You believe so—how many meetings did you attend at Mr. Vossbrink's home?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I'd say about three.

Mr. WHEELER. About three meetings at Mr. Vossbrink's home. Who attended the meetings at Mr. Vossbrink's home?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. When I first went there there was Jack Hall.

Mr. WHEELER. Jack Hall.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ichiro Izuka, Ralph Vossbrink, Koichi Imori, and a lady named Elizabeth Bristow.

Mr. WHEELER. Elizabeth Bristow.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. And Jeanette Nakama dropped in before the meeting was over.

Mr. WHEELER. Nakama.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ernie Arena.

Mr. WHEELER. And Ernest Arena. How many individuals were in this group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Well, I don't know. I couldn't say offhand who else besides the ones I named, excepting McElrath.

Mr. WHEELER. Robert McElrath.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was at the next meeting. And I remember now, a fellow named Frank Thompson was there.

Mr. WHEELER. Frank Thompson. Were these the ones in attendance at the first meeting, or the ones you remember as being in attendance at the three or four meetings that you attended at the Vossbrinks.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. At the three or four meetings.

Mr. WHEELER. Would you identify Mr. Hall?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. If you showed me a picture of him, I could point him out to you.

Mr. WHEELER. Was he the representative of the ILWU here?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Regional director.

Mr. WHEELER. Regional director of the ILWU. Now, Ichiro Izuka—who was Mr. Izuka?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Well, he was collecting the dues. When I first went there I didn't pay any money or wasn't issued anything, but at the second meeting was when I officially began, I guess.

Mr. WHEELER. At the second meeting you were issued a card. Who did you say issued this card to you?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ichiro Izuka, he was secretary.

Mr. WHEELER. Is Ichiro Izuka the one who issued the pamphlets?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I think so.

Mr. WHEELER. He's the same individual. You mentioned Imori—is that Koichi Imori?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Koichi Imori.

Mr. WHEELER. Who is Mr. Imori? What was his occupation at that time?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. At that time I believe he was a business agent for the machinists union.

Mr. WHEELER. Business agent for the machinists union. Do you know what he does now?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No; I don't—all I know is that he lives over in Maui.

Mr. WHEELER. He lives on the island of Maui. How about Bristow—Esther Bristow (Elizabeth)?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She was there at the first two meetings, I remember. Then she left for the mainland.

Mr. WHEELER. Who is Esther Bristow (Elizabeth)?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know. From rumors I heard that she was connected with the Labor Canteen. That's all I know.

Mr. WHEELER. What did she look like?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. A very big woman.

Mr. WHEELER. Is she in the island at the present time?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know—I've never seen her since.

Mr. WHEELER. You've never seen her since. Who is Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Jeanette Nakama at that time, I believe, was an employee of the National Maritime Union here, as secretary to Sam Baringer or whatever his name was.

Mr. WHEELER. Sam who?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Sam Baringer.

Mr. WHEELER. B-a-r-i-n-g-e-r? Is this Jeanette Nakama a sister-in-law to Charles Fujimoto?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I guess so.

Mr. WHEELER. That's the same individual. I think we've identified Ernest Arena. How about Robert McElrath?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Right now he's in public relations for the ILWU.

Mr. WHEELER. Is he the same McElrath who's on the radio every night?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's the same one.

Mr. WHEELER. That's the same one. Now, who is Frank Thompson?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Frank Thompson was an ILWU representative at that time, helping to organize the sugar workers.

Mr. WHEELER. Is he still here?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't think so—I haven't seen him since.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you see Charles Fujimoto at any of these meetings of the Waikiki Club?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Wilfred Oka?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He showed up about the third meeting.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Donald Uesugi?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Donald Uesugi showed up at the Makiki group, when we were transferred there.

Mr. WHEELER. You never saw Donald Uesugi at the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. You're positive.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, now, let's see, you've named 11, or that is 10, you've named 10 individuals, including yourself, as being members of the Waikiki group. Can you think of anybody else who may have attended these meetings?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. You'll have to give me time to go back in my memory. I didn't pay any attention—

Mr. WHEELER. How about Adele Kensinger?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Adele Kensinger, I remember, was the haole [white woman from the mainland] lady who showed up at the Makiki group meetings just before we were formed into a group of our own, local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't recall her being at the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Pauline Rosenthal? Do you know Pauline Rosenthal?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. There were two other girls at the time Frank Thompson was here—I don't know which is which—both of them were nice looking.

Mr. WHEELER. Both of them were nice looking. While we're still discussing the Waikiki group that met at the home of Mr. Ralph Vossbrink, do you recall anyone else who attended these meetings—Wallace Ho—was Mr. Ho there?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I'm not very sure whether he was there or at the Makiki group—I don't remember very well.

Mr. WHEELER. Well now, these two women that we were discussing—do you remember the name of Pauline Rosenthal?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe she did show her face at one of the meetings, now that I—

Mr. WHEELER. What does Pauline Rosenthal look like?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She's a tall, pink-faced, soft-featured woman.

Mr. WHEELER. Soft-featured—how old would you say she was?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Roughly around 26.

Mr. WHEELER. Twenty-six. Do you know this girl's occupation at that time?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, no; I don't.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't know where she worked?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She was supposed to work in one of the offices at the union headquarters.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall a woman by the name of Gladys Patton?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Or Gladys Ward?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. What did this other woman look like who was with Pauline Rosenthal?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She was a dark-haired woman.

Mr. WHEELER. How old was she?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She wasn't very old—she was about 24 or 25.

Mr. WHEELER. Was she nice looking?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She was better looking than Pauline.

Mr. WHEELER. She was—you don't know where she worked?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I think it was Martha, I think it was.

Mr. WHEELER. Martha something—maybe we can identify this person later. Now, you were issued your card by Ichiro Izuka at the second meeting?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. And that would be in the first two or three months of 1946?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Around then.

Mr. WHEELER. Who was president of the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. There was no president of the Waikiki group—they had a chairman of the group.

Mr. WHEELER. Chairman, well who was the chairman of the group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ralph Vossbrink.

Mr. WHEELER. Ralph Vossbrink was chairman. Who was the secretary?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe Ichiro Izuka was.

Mr. WHEELER. Ichiro Izuka—was he the treasurer, too?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Treasurer—yes—that's the title they gave him.

Mr. WHEELER. Who was the educational director?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Vossbrink.

Mr. WHEELER. He was also chairman and educational director?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The educational director was changed over meeting after meeting.

Mr. WHEELER. Meeting after meeting?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Wallace Ho?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I remember him very well when we were swung over the Makiki group.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, let's stay with the Waikiki group for just a few more minutes. At the Waikiki group did you buy any literature from anybody?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I bought some from Ralph Vossbrink.

Mr. WHEELER. You bought literature from Ralph Vossbrink?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's right.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall what literature you purchased from him?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't—so many I can't remember.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, maybe we can refresh your memory on that. I have quite a bit of literature here—see if we can identify some of it. Did you ever subscribe to the Daily Peoples' World?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. You never did—that's the Communist paper on the Pacific coast.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Daily Peoples'? PW?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes—Peoples World.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes; I did subscribe to it.

Mr. WHEELER. Who asked you to subscribe to that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I didn't remember now, but I know we used to get the paper here. They used to give it to us here at the union hall. It was delivered here.

Mr. WHEELER. It was delivered to the union hall and you paid for it there?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Now getting to these books, do you recall receiving a book called Socialism by A. B. Magio?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I've read that.

Mr. WHEELER. You've read that—did you buy that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I did—I believe I did.

Mr. WHEELER. How about The Young Generation, by Lenin?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't recall that—do you remember Political Affairs?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes; I did buy that.

Mr. WHEELER. You bought that.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know if that's the same copy or not, but I know—

Mr. WHEELER. That's a monthly publication.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't recall that. How about the Foundations of Leninism, by Joseph Stalin?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Our Country Needs a Strong Communist Party, by William Foster?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. How about State and Revolution, by Lenin? Blue book there—do you recall that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I've never seen it—I don't recall reading it or buying it.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you still have the literature that you purchased?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I threw it away.

Mr. WHEELER. How about the Constitution of the U. S. S. R.?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't recall that. The Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes, I purchased that.

Mr. WHEELER. Our Country Needs a Strong Communist Party, by William Foster?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't recall that.

Mr. WHEELER. Wage, Labor, and Capital?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I did buy that.

Mr. WHEELER. The Constitution of the Communist Party, this small blue book?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe I was given one.

Mr. WHEELER. Were you given The Constitution of the Communist Party when you got your Communist Party book?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. No—later?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall buying most of this type of literature from Vossbrink at the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. While you were with the Waikiki group, do you remember at any time being assigned to study any particular subject and the following week make a report on it?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. We were all told to read the book called Political Economy.

Mr. WHEELER. Political Economy?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. They got me a copy of it around the second meeting.

Mr. WHEELER. Around the second meeting.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. We were told to read a few chapters and we would have a discussion on it.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you ever discuss it in front of the group yourself—the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I wasn't very hep to the whole thing so I just sat and they led the discussions. I listened to everything that was going on.

Mr. WHEELER. Who was the most active in this group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. How do you mean, active?

Mr. WHEELER. Well, who appeared to be the most interested in the group at the Waikiki cell?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I would say Vossbrink was.

Mr. WHEELER. Ralph Vossbrink. How about Jack Hall—did Jack Hall participate in any discussion?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was there when the debate over this Political Economy was going on.

Mr. WHEELER. He was there—did he participate in it?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes, he participated in it.

Mr. WHEELER. On how many occasions did you see Mr. Hall at this Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I guess every time I was there.

Mr. WHEELER. Every time you were there he was also.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. After you were issued your Communist Party card there was no question in your mind that all these individuals were members of the Communist Party, was there?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. In your own mind you were certain that everyone who was there was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Everyone was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. WHEELER. Is there anything else that you can tell us about the Waikiki group that hasn't been discussed?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No. Outside of always having the point stressed that we should try to recruit some more members.

Mr. WHEELER. I see. Who informed you or stressed the point about recruiting more members?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The chairman.

Mr. WHEELER. The chairman—that was Mr. Vossbrink. Now, you don't recall anyone else attending the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't remember any more.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't remember any more. Part of the Waikiki group was transferred to another group; isn't that correct?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. What was the name of the second group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Those who were living nearest to Jeanette Nakama's were the Makiki group.

Mr. WHEELER. Makiki group—and the other people were to stay in the Waikiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I think that was it.

Mr. WHEELER. Who was transferred to the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Koichi Imori, Oka, and myself.

Mr. WHEELER. Oka and yourself—just the three of you were transferred from the Waikiki group to the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I think so.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you know if any of these individuals were transferred to any other group other than the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No; I don't.

Mr. WHEELER. You do not. What was the object of splitting the Waikiki group in half?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I had my own ideas about it, but I don't know whether that's the truth or not.

Mr. WHEELER. What are your own ideas?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Well, it was growing too big, so they split it up in bunches.

Mr. WHEELER. I see. How many people would you say were in the Waikiki group when they split it up?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Around an even dozen.

Mr. WHEELER. We have 13 names here, 12 identified, and the other individual whose first name is Martha, so we've evidently covered.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That lady was (unintelligible). Pauline was at one time owner, and I remember seeing her at the old Kaahumanu Street union hall. She

was there doing some research work for our union, that's how I happened to notice.

Mr. WHEELER. In the Makiki group we have three individuals we have identified, Koichi Imori, Wilfred Oka, and yourself, and, of course, Jeanette Nakama. The meetings were held at Jeanette Nakama's home. Is that correct?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Where did Jeanette Nakama live?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know the house number, but I know it was Kaihee Lane.

Mr. WHEELER. Kaihee Lane?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe it was.

Mr. WHEELER. Jeanette Nakama you've already identified. Who else attended the meetings at the home of Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Mr. and Mrs. Uesugi, Peggy and Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kanemaru.

Mr. WHEELER. What is Mrs. Kanemaru's name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Alice Kanemaru.

Mr. WHEELER. Alice. Of what racial extraction is Alice?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She's a Korean girl.

Mr. WHEELER. She's a Korean girl. Do you recall anybody else?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. WHEELER. Anybody else?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Eddie Hong, Ruth Ozaki.

Mr. WHEELER. Who is Edward Hong?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Edward Hong is secretary-treasurer of local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. At the present time?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Who is Ruth Ozaki?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She's one of the office clerks at the ILWU headquarters. At that time she was a typist-clerk at local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall anybody else who attended the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Mr. and Mrs. Karou Abe.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall Mrs. Abe's first name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Carol.

Mr. WHEELER. Carol. Do you recall anybody else in the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Adele Kensinger showed up.

Mr. WHEELER. These Abe's that you mentioned—what racial extraction is Mr. Abe?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Mr. Abe is a Japanese boy.

Mr. WHEELER. How old is he?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Oh, he's about 24 or 25 and his wife is a haole [white girl from the mainland] girl from away back East.

Mr. WHEELER. How old is she?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She was about 20 or 21, I think.

Mr. WHEELER. What did Mr. Abe do?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know. He was a seaman as far as I knew. He didn't have a job in town.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you know where the Abe's live?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. They were living with Jeanette Nakama.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall anybody else who attended these meetings of the Makiki group at the home of Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I met a number of people who were there at some of the parties that they had there with members, I guess, the name of a few other people, but I don't know if they were there at one meeting or not.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Richard Kageyama?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.—I know Masao Mori and Harry Kuhia showed up at a couple of meetings, and James Freeman.

Mr. WHEELER. What does Mr. Mori do. Masao Mori?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He's an electrician at the Hawaiian Brewery.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Harry Kuhia?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Harry, I don't know. He was supposed to be a business agent for some union, I don't know which.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't know which union?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't know which union.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Mr. Freeman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Mr. Freeman was an organizer for the Communist Party.

Mr. WHEELER. How did you find that out?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was introduced as.

Mr. WHEELER. By whom?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. WHEELER. By Charles Fujimoto—did you meet his wife?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Later on, at the party.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall anybody else who attended the meetings of the Makiki Club?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I have to stop and think.

Mr. WHEELER. Looks like you had a pretty big group there.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's one of the reasons why they broke it up again and transferred it to another group.

Mr. WHEELER. How about Paul Hyun?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Paul Hyun never participated in any of the discussions or gatherings or anything. He was there only at the parties, as I recall.

Mr. WHEELER. How about David Hyun?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He never was around. I don't know what he looks like. He was supposed to be Jeanette Nakama's boy friend, that's the reason he was around, I think.

Mr. WHEELER. Did he live at Nakama's home?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't know—I don't think so.

Mr. WHEELER. In the Makiki group, who was the chairman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The chairmanship swung around from one person to the next.

Mr. WHEELER. Now, first, how long were you in the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I can't say in days, weeks, or months now, I don't remember.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, approximately.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It must have been about 3 months.

Mr. WHEELER. About 3 months—did you attend all the meetings?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Most of them I attended unless I had a union meeting of my own.

Mr. WHEELER. On what nights were the meetings held?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe it was Thursday.

Mr. WHEELER. On Thursday night. Did you drive up there yourself? Do you have a car?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't—I did at that time. I was picked up several times by Koichi Imori.

Mr. WHEELER. By Koichi Imori. What kind of a car did Koichi Imori have?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He had a Ford 1938, I believe, or 1937, sedan.

Mr. WHEELER. Sedan. Did anybody else ride with him to these meetings?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Oka. Wilfred Oka.

Mr. WHEELER. Wilfred Oka. You say the chairmanship passed around at the meetings—who was the chairman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. In the beginning Charlie was.

Mr. WHEELER. Charlie who?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Fujimoto. I don't know who came next, but there were several people I know, Jeanette—

Mr. WHEELER. Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I just can't remember now.

Mr. WHEELER. Who was the secretary-treasurer of the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was passed around to—the fellow I remember most is Donald Uesugi.

Mr. WHEELER. Donald Uesugi, of the Makiki group. Did he collect dues from you?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHEELER. How much dues did he collect?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. \$1 a month dues.

Mr. WHEELER. \$1 a month.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. As long as we didn't make over \$50 a week we paid \$1 a month dues. If we made over \$50 we paid \$2 a month.

Mr. WHEELER. What was your salary then?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Somewhere around \$54 a week.

Mr. WHEELER. What did Donald Uesugi give you in return for the money?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He gave us small, teeny-weeny, little bitta stamp, which we pasted in our little green book.

Mr. WHEELER. In your little green book. That's the book that was issued to you by Ichiro Izuka. Did you keep the same book that Mr. Izuka issued to you when you were transferred over to the Makiki group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe I did.

Mr. WHEELER. You believe you did. Do you know who the educational director of this Makiki group was?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. WHEELER. Charles Fujimoto: Do you recall who else may have been the treasurer of your organization?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't. I can't recall.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you ever give any money to Jeannette Nakama?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She might have been dues secretary at one or two meetings, I know I got a lot of literature from her.

Mr. WHEELER. You bought a lot of literature from Jeanette Nakama, did you?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. And that's some of the literature that you've already identified--that type of literature?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That type of literature—something else.

Mr. WHEELER. When did the Makiki Club break in two, or form new groups out of that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was along sometime around the summer.

Mr. WHEELER. The summer.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. We were told that we had enough members to form our own local group, local union group.

Mr. WHEELER. I see. Now, you say you think you went in about the first part of 1946 and remained with the Waikiki group for about four meetings—that would be about a month.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, more.

Mr. WHEELER. Longer than a month because you didn't attend every meeting.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The meetings weren't held every week.

Mr. WHEELER. Oh, they weren't held every week?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Every other week?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Every other week.

Mr. WHEELER. I see. And then you were with the Waikiki group for about 3 months?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, it was with the Makiki group that I stayed 3 months.

Mr. WHEELER. With the Makiki group. Yes, the Makiki group about 3 months, so that would bring it up to the summer of 1946.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Somewhere in the latter part of the summer.

Mr. WHEELER. And then the 150 cell was born from the Makiki group. What individuals left the Makiki group and went into the 150 cell?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Eddie, myself—

Mr. WHEELER. Eddie?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Eddie Hong, myself, and Ruth Ozaki.

Mr. WHEELER. What other individuals were members of the 150 cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Easter Doyle, Douglas Inouye, a fellow named Marumo.

Mr. WHEELER. Is that M-a-r-u-m-o (Yoshita).

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Marumo.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall his first name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't.

Mr. WHEELER. What did he do?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was a steward at Love's Bakery.

Mr. WHEELER. He worked for Love's Bakery.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was an agent or steward, or whatever you want to call it.

Mr. WHEELER. Who else were members of the 150 Club?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Frank Maehara.

Mr. WHEELER. Frank Maehara—that's M-a-e-h-a-r-a, is that the correct spelling?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct. And where did he work?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Frank worked at Love's Bakery too.

Mr. WHEELER. Frank Maehara worked at Love's Bakery also. Douglas Inouye—where did he work?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was business agent for Local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. Local 150. And Easter Doyle—where did Easter Doyle work?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Honolulu Gas Co.

Mr. WHEELER. Who else were members?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Chibu Tamayose.

- Mr. WHEELER. You'll have to spell that for me.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. T-a-m-a-y-o-s-e.
- Mr. WHEELER. T-a-m-a-y-o-s-e—now what's his first name?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. It's a nickname.
- Mr. WHEELER. How do you spell that nickname?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. C-h-i-b-u.
- Mr. WHEELER. C-h-i-b-u. Where did he work?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Inter-Island Dry Dock.
- Mr. WHEELER. Inter-Island Dry Dock—the same place that you worked. How many meetings did he attend?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Oh, not very many.
- Mr. WHEELER. Not very many.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. He came along toward the last, at the close of the year, I believe.
- Mr. WHEELER. The close of 1946.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe so.
- Mr. WHEELER. Who else were members?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's all I recall right now. How about Ernest Arena?
- Mr. WHEELER. Ernest Arena.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was.
- Mr. WHEELER. How about Jack Hall? Did Jack Hall belong to local 150?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. No. He was supposed to have been a member of local 150.
- A union member. But outside of that we never saw him.
- Mr. WHEELER. You never saw him.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.
- Mr. WHEELER. How long were you a member of this 150 cell?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. It must have been about 3 or 4 months, I guess.
- Mr. WHEELER. Three or four months; and that was when you dropped out of the Communist Party?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe it was just about that time.
- Mr. WHEELER. That would be the end of 1947 or the first part of 1948?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Just about then, I think.
- Mr. WHEELER. Just about then.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Or 1946 or the beginning of 1947.
- Mr. WHEELER. Yes, that's right; the beginning of 1947. How about Robert McElrath?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. I never saw him at any of these meetings since we left Waikiki group.
- Mr. WHEELER. You never saw him after the Waikiki group. How about Pete Racela?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Oh, yes; that's right—I couldn't think of that guy's name. Yes, Pete Racela—he was there. I overlooked that guy. He was treasurer; no, he was connected with the railroad union.
- Mr. WHEELER. He was with the railroad union. How many individuals belonged to 150 group?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. All I named.
- Mr. WHEELER. How many in numbers, would you say?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Roughly?
- Mr. WHEELER. Roughly.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Oh, about seven or eight.
- Mr. WHEELER. We have 10 people here.
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. They never were at a meeting at one time.
- Mr. WHEELER. Now, were you chairman of the 150 group?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was for a while.
- Mr. WHEELER. How long were you chairman?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know; about two or three meetings, I think.
- Mr. WHEELER. Whose place did you take?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. They tried to push that job on me after Charley left.
- Mr. WHEELER. After Charley who?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Charles Fujimoto.
- Mr. WHEELER. Was Charles Fujimoto also in 150?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, he came down to Waikiki.
- Mr. WHEELER. Oh, he came down to attend and he acted as chairman—
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.
- Mr. WHEELER. For the first couple of meetings?
- Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.
- Mr. WHEELER. And then they gave you the chairmanship?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. How did you become chairman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. They just had an election against my will and they pushed me into the chair.

Mr. WHEELER. Who nominated you for chairman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't remember.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't remember. Who was the secretary-treasurer?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ruth Ozaki, I think, started off and then they changed around and Ruth was elected chairman and Easter Doyle was elected secretary-treasurer.

Mr. WHEELER. Ruth Ozaki replaced you as chairman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's right.

Mr. WHEELER. And Easter Doyle was secretary-treasurer. Who collected dues from you?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Easter Doyle.

Mr. WHEELER. Easter Doyle did?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. How much a month?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The same—\$1 a month.

Mr. WHEELER. Did Ruth Ozaki ever collect dues from you?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes; I believe she did once, maybe once.

Mr. WHEELER. Maybe once. Who was the educational director of this particular 150 unit?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. When Charlie left, Jim Freeman's wife, Pearl, came in, I remember.

Mr. WHEELER. What did Pearl Freeman talk about?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. About most anything, current events and pamphlets and labor.

Mr. WHEELER. Was Marxism discussed?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. In a mild manner.

Mr. WHEELER. In a mild manner—by Pearl Freeman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Did Jim Freeman ever attend these meetings?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe he sat in as an observer maybe once or twice.

Mr. WHEELER. Once or twice. And you knew him to be the organizer for the Communist Party here in Hawaii?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Where were these meetings held—the 150 unit?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. They were held at the union hall.

Mr. WHEELER. The union hall—is that pier 11?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Pier 11. We had several meetings at NMU hall.

Mr. WHEELER. NMU—is that National Maritime Union?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. National Maritime Union on Kaahumanu Street.

Mr. WHEELER. Why don't you spell it?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. K-a-a-h-u-m-a-n-u.

Mr. WHEELER. Did anybody from the National Maritime Union belong to this Communist Party cell?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Not that I know of.

Mr. WHEELER. How come you held the meetings over there?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Sam Baringer gave Ernie permission, I guess—I don't know how they fixed it up.

Mr. WHEELER. Is this Sam Baringer a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That I don't know. He was a business agent for the National Maritime Union in Honolulu.

Mr. WHEELER. Is he still here?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. What nights were these meetings held at NMU hall and also at the ILWU?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know. They were held several times at night and several times in the afternoon.

Mr. WHEELER. Several times in the afternoon. Who set the place for the meetings? Did you set the place for the meetings when you were the chairman?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No. That generally was all decided.

Mr. WHEELER. By whom?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. When we first was formed to the local 150 group we set the time and date. I believe I was chairman at the night meetings.

Mr. WHEELER. Did anyone else come down and discuss the Communist Party with this group other than Pearl Freeman and Charles Fujimoto?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Wallace Ito came down once.

Mr. WHEELER. Wallace Ho came down once. What did he discuss?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I can't recall right now.

Mr. WHEELER. Wallace Ho was a member of the Waikiki branch of the Communist Party, is that right?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, I think you named Mr. Ho.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Maybe, I—I believe he did sit in on one of the meetings; I don't know whether he was officially one of the group of the Waikiki or not.

Mr. WHEELER. You being chairman of the 150 unit, you'd be quite sure that the individuals you have named were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Those that were there.

Mr. WHEELER. Those that were there.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Outside of Frank Maehara—he didn't show up very regularly.

Mr. WHEELER. Frank Maehara didn't come very often?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, did anyone else come down to the 150 unit and talk to the members?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No; I don't remember anybody else.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't remember anybody else—now, you were the only chairman of this unit for a very short period of time. Do you know any reason why you were relieved of your duties, so to speak? Did you ask to become rank and file again in the organization?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I put it strongly that I didn't want the responsibility.

Mr. WHEELER. You didn't want the responsibility—who did you tell that to, do you know?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe I told it to the group.

Mr. WHEELER. The group itself.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. How were these meetings conducted? How did you open the meetings?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The first thing we did was to sit down, naturally, and rap the gavel on the table for the meeting to come to order and we made out an agenda for the meeting and followed it right down.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you have a roll call?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe our dues secretary took care of that.

Mr. WHEELER. Your dues secretary took care of that.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was part of the points on the agenda.

Mr. WHEELER. What other points were on the agenda?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Collection of dues for literature.

Mr. WHEELER. The selling of literature?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. And who sold the literature in this particular 150 group?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ernie Arena.

Mr. WHEELER. Ernest Arena. And what other matters were brought up?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. The recruitment of new members.

Mr. WHEELER. The recruiting of new members.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. And a discussion of current events, political economy or whatever the subject was for discussion.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you ever recruit anybody into the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I guess I did.

Mr. WHEELER. Who did you ask to join?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Edward Hong.

Mr. WHEELER. Edward Hong.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes. At the time that I recruited him he was a delegate at one of the plant departments. One of the departments in the plant I worked in and I was shop steward as well as president and I got Eddie interested in this economy, about wages and how capital works and what happens in a negotiation and he saw the light. I never talked much about communism to him, but I discussed Marxism a little bit anyway of what I knew and he told me it was a good thing and he came along and sat in at several meetings at the Makiki group.

Mr. WHEELER. You brought him up to the Makiki group. In other words, it was probably a couple of months after you joined the party that you brought Mr. Hong in.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Chibu Tamayose.

Mr. WHEELER. That's the individual whose name is spelled T-a-m-a-y-o-s-e?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. You recruited him also?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Well, I wouldn't say I was the only guy. Eddie Hong did a lot of talking to him to convince him that he should learn more about what's going on so that when we do seek negotiations with the bosses we'll know what we're arguing about, and he came along. He was curious about what was going on, I guess.

Mr. WHEELER. Now with Edward Hong you said you discussed a little Marxism. Just what did you discuss along the lines of Marxism?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. About wage, labor, and capital. How it works and how capital started man-days right up to—

Mr. WHEELER. Well, how did it start. I want you to tell me just in your own words.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It started out when a cave man made arrows. Another hunter exchanged arrows for game. When a fellow gave a big bear for one arrow, it wasn't fair, so he had to give maybe 10 arrows for one big bear, you know. And the value of exchange was then created. Right now I'm kind of hazy—I can't—I've forgotten most of it now.

Mr. WHEELER. Who informed you of all this?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. This is my own story.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you influence anybody else to become members of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, not outside of those two fellows.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you ever talk to anybody who refused to join the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you know anybody who has been approached by any member of the Communist Party who refused to join?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, I don't.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you know Jack Kawano?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was introduced to him.

Mr. WHEELER. You what?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was introduced to him.

Mr. WHEELER. Were you introduced to Jack Kawano as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No—as president of local 136 when I was president of local 150.

Mr. WHEELER. Yukio Abe?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I was introduced to him, too.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you know him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Were you ever in anybody else's home who held a meeting of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Just the four places you've named—Ralph Vossbrink's home, Jeanette Nakama's home, ILWU, and the NMU.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I recall being up to Vossbrink's new home at Punchbowl just once.

Mr. WHEELER. What was the purpose of that visit?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I can't remember—there was only a handful of us.

Mr. WHEELER. Was that a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No, it was local 150 boys and there was another fellow there. I don't remember his name now. He was a young fellow.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't recall his name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. From the Island of Kauai?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was living in town at the time. He was very much interested in fish marketing.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you recall his name?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Tony—Tony something. I don't know what his last name is. He was around several times.

Mr. WHEELER. His first name is Tony.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you ever attend any so-called "fraction" meeting of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. You mean the leaders of each group—no. I shied away from those meetings for I didn't want to be chairman. They asked me to attend one.

Mr. WHEELER. Who asked you?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I believe it was Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. WHEELER. Charles Fujimoto? Did he say where it was going to be held?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes, he did; but I can't remember now. I didn't go so I can't say where it was.

Mr. WHEELER. You've never been in Jim Freeman's home?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. He was always moving around from place to place so I don't know where he lived.

Mr. WHEELER. You've never been to his home?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes, we did go up to his small, little apartment once—Makiki, I think it was.

Mr. WHEELER. What was the purpose of going to—

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Some kind of a get-together. I don't remember—something of an educational meeting.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you remember who was there?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I remember _____¹⁰ was there, Ruth Ozaki, Easter Doyle and—

Mr. WHEELER. Eddie Hong?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Eddie Hong—no. Let's see now, I think he was—Eddie, I don't remember which now.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't know whether it was Ernest Arena or Eddie Hong?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I think it was Eddie. We rode up in Easter Doyle's car.

Mr. WHEELER. What was the purpose of the meeting?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't remember now.

Mr. WHEELER. You don't remember now—when did you leave the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I left around the latter part of 1946.

Mr. WHEELER. The latter part of 1946?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I remember election was held in Honolulu.

Mr. WHEELER. That was for delegate to Congress?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Delegate for Congress.

Mr. WHEELER. For what reason did you leave?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. At that time I wasn't very well, and the party was always hollering for more finances. They wanted more money for this and for that.

(New record started.)

Mr. WHEELER. O. K., will you continue now?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Just about that time Ichiro Izuka put out a pamphlet about communism in Hawaii and that thing made such a big splash in the newspapers that I was scared. I didn't know what it was all about and just from what I saw at the meetings and Ichiro Izuka said did not jibe and I started thinking and I told myself that there might be more than what's on the surface. This idea about Communists being the vanguard of the working people sounded all right but the ideas about communism taking over the world and making this a people's world, etc. had me scared. I didn't like the idea of any revolutionary overthrow of American Government. I like this Government. It's done all right by me.

Mr. WHEELER. You use the term "revolutionary overthrow" of this Government. Where did you learn that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. In one of the pamphlets which I read—I believe it was in the Communist Manifesto—it used that phrase.

Mr. WHEELER. Used that phrase—and that's when you began to think about what the Communist Party actually is?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's right. They gave us the pamphlets.

Mr. WHEELER. Was your wife a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No; she doesn't even know I was one.

Mr. WHEELER. She's read it in the pamphlet, hasn't she?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Well, then, yes—that's when she found out.

Mr. WHEELER. What does she think about it?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She just damn near pulled her hair out.

Mr. WHEELER. You mentioned a minute ago that when you were in financial difficulty that you had just gotten some money paid back to Ruth Ozaki for the paper. Now what was this money that you owed her?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. It was for the Peoples World flown to Honolulu by airplane and it cost—I think it was about \$18 a year. I believe at the time I didn't have any money and they just wanted to increase the subscribers—or something like that, and I put my name down and Ruth advanced the money. She said, "Take

¹⁰ Name inaudible on Sound-Scriver disk.

your time about paying it back," so I said, "Fine, O. K."—so they put me down as a subscriber.

Mr. WHEELER. And you picked the papers up in ILWU?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. They were given to us whenever we did show up at the ILWU offices.

Mr. WHEELER. Did it have your name on it or just a stack of papers?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Just a stack of papers.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you formally resign from the Communist Party or did you just stop attending meetings?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I just told them I wasn't going to attend any more meetings. I didn't sign anything telling them I was resigning or anything like that—I just told them, "Well, I quit. I can't afford to stay in this kind of party and I want to get out."

Mr. WHEELER. To whom did you tell that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Well, I told that to Ruth and—

Mr. WHEELER. To Ruth Ozaki?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ruth Ozaki, yes, and Ernest Arena.

Mr. WHEELER. Ruth Ozaki was then chairman.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. She was at that time.

Mr. WHEELER. Have you ever been asked to rejoin the Communist Party?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. Haven't they ever contacted you since you left?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No; they haven't.

Mr. WHEELER. Not for money or anything?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No.

Mr. WHEELER. They haven't?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. No. At the time when I did tell them I quit they told me they would put me on the inactive list and if I wanted to join up again I could join up.

Mr. WHEELER. In other words, you think you're on the inactive list now?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. I don't know—I don't know how I stand.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to interrupt the playing of the disk at this point, by reason of the fact that the rest of this record relates to the exploratory matters which are possibly not proper in evidence in a public hearing, but I would like to have Mr. Wheeler to play the very end of the disk, which shows the name, and the spelling of the name of the party making the statement.

Mr. WALTER. Instead of doing that, I think he could read it from the record to save time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well.

Mr. WALTER. As I was saying, the questions and answers which you have before you were questions and answers asked and answered by the man whose voice was just heard on the record.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WALTER. Proceed.

Mr. WHEELER (reading):

Mr. WHEELER. Well, I have no further questions to ask at the present time. However, there may be some more in the future, and in the event there is, would you have any objection to talking to us again?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Only if I can find time, I will cooperate in giving you any testimony you are looking for.

Mr. WHEELER. Did you ever talk to the FBI?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Yes; I have. Two fellows were up at my place one night and we talked along the same line.

Mr. WHEELER. How long ago was that?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. About 3 months back, I think.

Mr. WHEELER. About 3 months ago? I wonder if you were—we'll make this the end of the interview. I want you to state your full name, with your middle name, and spell that out. I want your middle name now.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ralph M-a-s-a-k-i.

Mr. WHEELER. M-a-s-a-k-i.

Mr. TOKUNAGA. That's right.

Mr. WHEELER. Ralph Masaki Tokunaga.

That is the end of the statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. And is this the same Ralph Tokunaga who appeared on the witness stand immediately prior to your appearance?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. When transcribing this testimony, or rather the recording of this testimony took place, was the machine placed close to you and the witness, in plain observation of both of you?

Mr. WHEELER. The machine was between myself and the witness, Mr. Tokunaga, and I had to stop the witness when I changed the records.

Mr. TAVENNER. After the completion of the recording did you play the recording back to the witness?

Mr. WHEELER. That I am not sure. I played the recording back for many witnesses. It would be very unusual if I had not on that, because I did on most of them. If I did not, I requested if he would like to hear the record played back.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you examined the transcript of these recordings, with the recordings from the disks, to ascertain if they are correct?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir; upon my return from Washington I played back the disk and checked it against the transcript.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then is the transcript a correct transcript of these recordings?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. The subcommittee, in executive session, adopted this resolution:

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall present to and move the adoption by the House of Representatives of a resolution that Ralph Tokunaga is guilty of contempt of the House of Representatives and the Congress of the United States in his refusal this 12th day of April 1950 to answer questions propounded to him by this committee, and that such resolution shall be officially certified to the appropriate district attorney of the United States for criminal prosecution.

Call your next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Easter J. Doyle is the next witness.

Mr. WALTER. Raise your right hand, please. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DOYLE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF EASTER J. DOYLE

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Mr. Easter J. Doyle?

Mr. DOYLE. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you appear here in response to a subpoena served upon you?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was one subpoena served upon you by Mr. Wheeler back in November of 1949?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then another of recent date?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Doyle?

Mr. DOYLE. I was born on the Island of Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. On what date?

Mr. DOYLE. April 3, 1921.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, briefly, what your educational background has been?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, I was educated in local schools, graduating at the twelfth grade, and I was educated at Kamehameha School for Boys.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where have you been employed within recent years?

Mr. DOYLE. My last employment was at the Hawaiian Gas Products, and now I am presently being employed at Queen's Hospital.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. About when did you join the party?

Mr. DOYLE. I would say about the middle of 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you still a member of the party?

Mr. DOYLE. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you leave the party?

Mr. DOYLE. My termination with the party occurred when the contract with the ILWU Local 150 was terminated at Hawaiian Gas Products.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then were you employed at the Hawaiian Gas Products at the time you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. Will you repeat the question again?

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed, and where were you employed at the time you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. I was employed in the Hawaiian Gas Products, in the position of maintenance machinist.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell the committee just how it happened that you became a member of the party?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, the officials of local 150 approached me and told me that one means of being a militant leader in the union would be to join up with the party, and by doing so I would be gathering information as to what a union leader should be doing.

Mr. TAVENNER. So you were told by the leaders of your local union—

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. That you should become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What particular leader in your local union told you that?

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Ernest Arena.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Ernest Arena?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was Mr. Ernest Arena's position at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, at that time I think his position was secretary-treasurer of the local.

Mr. TAVENNER. I did not understand your answer.

Mr. DOYLE. At that time Mr. Ernest Arena was the secretary-treasurer of the local.

Mr. TAVENNER. What local?

Mr. DOYLE. Local 150.

Mr. TAVENNER. Local 150?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of what unit?

Mr. DOYLE. The ILWU unit.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any other officials of that local union talk to you about going into the party?

Mr. DOYLE. There were several others up there who I guess were already members, and they had told me that would be a good means of my getting an education, as far as being a leader was concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were those people who made that statement to you?

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Ralph Tokunaga was one of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Ralph Tokunaga?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you seen Ralph Tokunaga here today?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I have not, at yet; but I heard he was on.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, you heard that he was on the witness stand?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to call Ralph Tokunaga at this time.

Mr. WALTER. Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will Ralph Tokunaga come forward? (Mr. Ralph Tokunaga appears before the committee.)

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Mr. TOKUNAGA. Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you look at the person who has just given his name as Ralph Tokunaga and state to the committee whether he is the person to whom you referred as having talked to you—

Mr. DOYLE. It is.

Mr. TAVENNER. About the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. It is.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all, Mr. Tokunaga.

(Mr. Ralph Tokunaga leaves.)

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did Mr. Tokunaga hold in the local union at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. He was the president of the union at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was the president?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Mr. Tokunaga advised you that you should get into the Communist Party in order to become a militant leader?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know at that time that both of these officials in your local union were members of the Communist Party themselves?

Mr. DOYLE. No; but then I expected them to be, since they were talking about it to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you find out later whether they were in fact members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, was there any other leader of the unions, in your local union, who gave you that same advice?

Mr. DOYLE. Not that I can recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, as a result of the advice that you received from Ernest Arena, and Ralph Tokunaga, what did you do?

Mr. DOYLE. We joined—I joined with the express idea of going in there to get some education so far as a union leader is concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, then, just tell the committee what you did, and what occurred? Where you joined, and under what circumstances?

Mr. DOYLE. When I first started, they needled me into attending meetings, but then I held off for quite a while; that was after the first meeting with the president and secretary of the local, and until about the middle of 1946, and then I actually started attending meetings at Mr. Izuka's home at Puunui.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now let's go back to the time when you first became a member of the party. Did you attend a meeting at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. I was not actually a member, although a card was issued to me, which was at about the second meeting, I think, at Izuka's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about the first meeting before we go into that meeting.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, the first meeting, there were about half a dozen people there. Mr. Izuka himself, and myself, and Rachel Saiki; Mr. and Mrs. Vossbrink. There were several people—

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what Vossbrink's first name was?

Mr. DOYLE. Ralph.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Ralph Vossbrink?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; that's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you name those persons over again.

Mr. DOYLE. Ichiro Izuka, Rachel Saiki, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vossbrink. There were several people missing at that place also.

Mr. TAVENNER. What?

Mr. DOYLE. There were several people missing at that time, also. I later found out who they were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall their names?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; Wallace Ho and Willis Wong.

Mr. TAVENNER. Their names were mentioned there?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. But, they were not there in person? They were not present?

Mr. DOYLE. Not present at the first meeting I attended.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Now, let's go on to the second meeting; where did that take place?

Mr. DOYLE. It also took place out at Mr. Izuka's home, with the other people attending and the people that I had mentioned as not being present at the first meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. And what took place at that meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. They had a regular meeting, which was conducted in the manner that you would say would be conducted in any meeting. They had the minutes read and then a report.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was a regularly conducted meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was it just a labor party meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. It was a regular Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are absolutely certain about that?

Mr. DOYLE. I am sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you stated that all the persons were present at this meeting that were there before, as well as two others whose names had been mentioned at the first meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. That's true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were these two persons?

Mr. DOYLE. Wallace Ho and Willis Wong.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wallace Ho?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the second one?

Mr. DOYLE. Willis Wong.

Mr. TAVENNER. All of these persons took part in the meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. In what manner?

Mr. TAVENNER. In any manner. Do you recall?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, discussions were carried out in the meeting, and everyone takes part.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell us what you know about Rachel Saiki, as to affiliations with the Communist Party.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, at the time that I had started attending meetings at Mr. Izuka's home, Rachel Saiki was—she collected dues anyway. Of course, she was the secretary of the unit at that time. Then, in the previous years—or rather in the months that followed that I had been a member—she was connected with the central committee as dues collector.

Mr. TAVENNER. Walter Ho?

Mr. DOYLE. Wallace.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wallace Ho. Tell us what you know about his, or learned later about his, Communist affiliations?

Mr. DOYLE. He was supposed to have been educational director at the Puunui Club, at which I had attended several meetings. That made me conscious of the fact that he was one.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned Ralph Vossbrink. What was his connection with this particular club or group; do you know?

Mr. DOYLE. He was the chairman of the group.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was the chairman. Now, this is the meeting at which you joined?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you issued a card at that meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. At the second meeting I was issued a card.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who issued the card to you?

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Vossbrink.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Vossbrink. Did you pay dues then or at a later time?

Mr. DOYLE. I think I did pay dues at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, when you paid your dues, to whom did you pay them?

Mr. DOYLE. Rachel Saiki.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have a membership card at the present time?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. What became of the old membership cards which you had?

Mr. DOYLE. Those my wife confiscated. [Laughter] And she made a good job of it too.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what employment Rachel Saiki had at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how she is employed now?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did this particular group of the Communist Party to which you first became affiliated have a name?

Mr. DOYLE. It was known as the Puunui Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Puunui Club?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many members were there in that club?

Mr. DOYLE. As far as I can recall, there were about six or seven; that is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, when Ernest Arena or Ralph Tokunaga talked to you and advised you to enter the Communist Party, did they make any statement to you as to how that would affect your position in your labor union?

Mr. DOYLE. No; not that I can recall of.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold an official position in your local union at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. Not that I can recall of.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you later become an official in your union?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. When?

Mr. DOYLE. That was in 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at the time you were elected to office in your union?

Mr. DOYLE. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what office were you elected?

Mr. DOYLE. I was the secretary of the local at that time, and then later on, in 1948, I was appointed the vice president of the local.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee the approximate month of the year when you became a member of the party?

Mr. DOYLE. I would say roughly about June or July.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, where were these meetings, this first meeting, held when you were made a member of the Puunui Club?

Mr. DOYLE. It was up at Mr. Izuka's home, and we also—I think it was after the rift that Mr. Izuka had with the ILWU that we had changed locations to Mr. Wallace Ho's home, which was up in Kaimuki.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, after Izuka split with the party, you met at the home of Wallace Ho?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you name those who attended the meetings while you were a member of that party? Do not answer the question. Let me go back for other questions first.

How long were you a member of this particular club?

Mr. DOYLE. I would say about five or six meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. You attended about five or six meetings?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over how long a period of time?

Mr. DOYLE. That would be a period of about 3 months—about 3 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, who attended the five or six meetings which were attended by you?

Mr. DOYLE. The same people. The same people I have mentioned previously.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever hold any office in that branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time of the meetings, what employment was Ralph Vossbrink engaged in?

Mr. DOYLE. I think he was business agent of the marine cooks and stewards union, affiliated with the CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was Wallace Ho employed at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. He was also with the marine cooks and stewards, as business agent.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, while you were a member of that branch of the Communist Party, did you subscribe to any of the Communist publications?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I did not subscribe to any, but I had purchased some pamphlets and leaflets that they had at the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall what any of them were?

Mr. DOYLE. Political Affairs would be one of them. That is about all I could remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you made those purchases?

Mr. DOYLE. It was the express purpose of getting the reason of the work that they had arranged for discussion in the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. And from whom did you make the purchases?

Mr. DOYLE. From Mr. Ralph Vossbrink, in the absence of Wallace Ho.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall subscribing to the educational program of the—did you meet Ruth Ozaki? Did you learn to know Ruth Ozaki?

Mr. DOYLE. I did, but not at those meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Not at those meetings. Did you ever sit in the Communist Party meeting when she was present?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. After having attended the five meetings at this original branch of the Communist Party which you had joined, named the Puunui Club, were you transferred to some other cell or branch of the union?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that.

Mr. DOYLE. That was when the groups were changed into local union groups. They were—the people were broken up into organizations that were—that would closely connect themselves with the work that they were doing in their daily life. In other words, take a longshore group, they had a group at McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, and also at Castle & Cooke, and they were two separate cells, and then local 150 came under the miscellaneous cell. In other words, all the Communist members within the local were segregated within units, and they were placed in units that were closely connected with their work.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. And as a result of the reorganization of the Communist Party, these cells, the Communist Party cell, was broken into local units?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; that's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your local?

Mr. DOYLE. Local 150 cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were a member of the local 150?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then the Communist Party forms a group, or cells, of Communist members who were also members of that union?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And by that method the Communist Party adopted the name and the number of your local union?

Mr. DOYLE. That's true.

Mr. TAVENNER. And applied it to the union or to the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is correct, isn't it?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. And so that the Communist Party cell that you were a member of was known as the 150 cell?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; that's right. Well, they called it local 150 cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, how many persons from local 150 of your union were members of the local 150 cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. I would say roughly about 12 to 16 people.

Mr. TAVENNER. Twelve to sixteen people?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us their names?

Mr. DOYLE. Ruth Ozaki, Jack Hall, Robert McElrath, Douglas Inouye.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is that last name?

Mr. DOYLE. Inouye.

Mr. TAVENNER. I-n-o-u-y-e?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right. Pedro Racela, myself, and Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the same Ralph Tokunaga whom you identified a few moments ago?

Mr. DOYLE. That is right. Edward Hong.

Mr. TAVENNER. Hong? H-o-n-g?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right. Yoshito Marumo.

Mr. TAVENNER. Spell the last name.

Mr. DOYLE. M-a-r-u-m-o.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yoshito Marumo, is that correct?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes. Mr. Ernest Arena.

Mr. TAVENNER. Ernest Arena?

Mr. DOYLE. And, for a while, we had Frank Maehara in there also.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know Pearl Freeman?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was she connected in any way with your particular local?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; she was at times sort of an educational director with the group.

Mr. TAVENNER. With your group?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, were all these persons known to you to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, who was the chairman, or president, of this group?

Mr. DOYLE. Ralph Tokunaga, for a while was chairman of the group, and then Ernest Arena was elected chairman of the group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the educational director?

Mr. DOYLE. Ralph Tokunaga was supposed to have been the educational director in the same capacity as—that he was holding as president.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the secretary-treasurer?

Mr. DOYLE. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then, as secretary-treasurer, did these people pay their dues to you?

Mr. DOYLE. They did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you collect dues of all of these persons?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. That includes—you collected the dues of Ralph Tokunaga, the man whom you identified here this morning?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. You collected the dues of Ernest Arena?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. You collected the dues of Ruth Ozaki?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you collect the dues of Jack Hall?

Mr. DOYLE. That I would not be able to say, if I did collect it from him, offhand.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, why would there be any question about that?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, it seems—it seemed that as at all of the meetings, except one of the local 150 cell, that they had, he was not there.

Mr. TAVENNER. He only attended one of these meetings?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what other positions, or what position that Jack Hall held in the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. You do not? Robert McElrath—did you collect dues from him?

Mr. DOYLE. I did; from his wife.

Mr. TAVENNER. You collected Robert McElrath's dues from his wife?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was there anything unusual about that?

Mr. DOYLE. Not necessarily so; I guess his wife was the one who paid the bills for him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Edward Hong?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you collect the dues from Pedro Racela?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. From Douglas Inouye?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yoshito Marumo?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Frank Maehara?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. From Pearl Freeman?

Mr. DOYLE. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why?

Mr. DOYLE. She was not a regular member of our regular cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. She was assigned for special duty and services to your group?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you know how Robert McElrath was employed at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. He was publicity chairman, I think. No; he was in charge of publicity for the ILWU union in the Territory at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. And at the same time a member of your cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How is he now employed, do you know?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I do not. Probably in the same position.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was Edward Hong employed at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. Edward Hong was working with the Inter-Island Dry-dock for a period of time, and then later was employed by the ILWU, local 150 office, as business agent. He also held a position of vice president under—no, secretary-treasurer, that's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what position he holds at this time?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Pedro Racela, how was he employed at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. He was employed up at the union office, servicing the railroad workers which were members of the local 150 union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Douglas Inouye?

Mr. DOYLE. Inouye was also working with the railroad workers. He was employed by the local union office.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yoshita Marumo?

Mr. DOYLE. Yoshita Marumo was an employee of Love's Bakery; Love's Bakery & Bread Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that he was with your cell a comparatively short time, I believe?

Mr. DOYLE. No, not him.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was another person?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Frank Maehara, I believe?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was he employed?

Mr. DOYLE. At Love's Biscuit & Bread Co. also.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that he was a person who had been associated with that cell, or a member, for only a short period of time?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Explain that.

Mr. DOYLE. It seems from information I was given, Mr. Maehara—given by Yoshita Marumo—that he was afraid of the whole set-up.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Maehara was afraid of the set-up?

Mr. DOYLE. Of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, by that do you mean that he withdrew from the party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know about when he withdrew?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I don't seem to recall as to when he did withdraw.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he have any discussion with you when he withdrew?

Mr. DOYLE. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was Pearl Freeman's position at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. She was not connected with the union, as far as our local was concerned, but then, I guess, she was here with her husband, Jim, on an organizational program.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know her husband, James Freeman?

Mr. DOYLE. I had met him.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his position in the Communist Party, if you know?

Mr. DOYLE. If I recall correctly, he was supposed to have been sent down here on an organizational drive, in the Territory.

Mr. TAVENNER. From where?

Mr. DOYLE. From Los Angeles.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have told us who were the officials of your cell of the Communist Party, within your local union, did the officials change and was anyone else elected chairman at a later date?

Mr. DOYLE. That I cannot recall. They may have changed.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you told us that Ralph Tokunaga was the chairman of this group?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right; at one time.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Ernest Arena succeeded him?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, was it part of your duty, as secretary and treasurer, to issue Communist Party books or cards?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How often would that be done?

Mr. DOYLE. Once every year.

Mr. TAVENNER. What became of the old cards that had been used?

Mr. DOYLE. These old cards were turned back in to the secretary and treasure of the central committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you collect the old cards when you issued a party member a new card?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, what would you do with the old cards?

Mr. DOYLE. These I would turn in to the—I had turned them over to Eileen Fujimoto, who was the middleman for me, and she, in turn, I guess, turned in to the central committee secretary and treasurer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Eileen Fujimoto was the middleman?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Explain that.

Mr. DOYLE. She had given me the stamps that were needed in our group, and also turned in the money that I had given her for the sale of the stamps.

Mr. TAVENNER. She acted as the party or as the person who gave out the stamps?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Which you used, and collected the money which you turned in?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you know what disposition was made of the money that you turned in to her?

Mr. DOYLE. That, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the old books?

Mr. DOYLE. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the secretary of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii at the time?

Mr. DOYLE. I don't know exactly at the time, but probably it could have been Rachel Sakai.

Mr. TAVENNER. It could have been Rachel Saiki at the time?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, when you took the old books, and you issued new ones, can you recall whether—or who it was that you issued new books to, out of this group that you mentioned that were members of your cell?

Mr. DOYLE. I had issued the books to all but Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, while you were serving as secretary and treasurer of the local 150 of the Communist Party, did you learn who were the members of the executive committee of the Territory, that is, the Communist Party executive committee?

Mr. DOYLE. I had learned of several names indirectly, some of which are—were—Jack Kawano, Benjamin Kaahawinui. That would be about all, I guess.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, how many cells were there that you knew of?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, I knew of three, which consisted of the McCabe group, and Castle & Cooke, and ours.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you learn of the existence of these other two cells?

Mr. DOYLE. There was some discussion in the office as to the segregation of the different members of the—what would be called—district cells.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was back at the time that they adopted the plan?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time of organizing the various industries in groups in the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. That you learned that there were other cells?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, you only actually knew yourself of the proposal to establish two other cells?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I assume it was—it would have been done to all the different groups.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why is it that you did not know the names of all the groups?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, they were segregated into two different sections, that we did not actually know what they were called. There was a group of office workers, we don't know what their group was called. We don't know whether they were segregated at all.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever meet with any of the other groups?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I have not. I did not have a chance to.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was it the custom or the practice in the Communist Party for a member of one cell to know of the membership of another cell?

Mr. DOYLE. That was not the practice.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was not the practice?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Explain that.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, for security measures of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just speak a little louder, please.

Mr. DOYLE. For security measures, that was not a general practice that Communist Party members should know who the other members were, outside of their group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you explain that further, as to the reasons for that, how you know that that was the security provision, what you were told about it? Now, you have said that as a security provision, a No. 1 cell was not supposed to know who were the members of another cell.

Mr. DOYLE. That is sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, why?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, it could have been this way: That an individual in the Communist Party might divulge his identity to someone outside of the party, which would—well, give somebody else the information as to what was going on.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, it was the plan and purpose of the Communist Party to keep its movements and even its membership secret?

Mr. DOYLE. Probably so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the different cells ever meet together?

Mr. DOYLE. At social gatherings, that would be about the only time that they would get together.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, were there any other security measures that you recall now?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes, I do. One would be speaking over the telephone, divulging the time and place of a meeting. That was strictly tabu.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you those instructions, or how did you first learn these policies?

Mr. DOYLE. From members who were in the Communist Party before I was in.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, as secretary and treasurer, how did you maintain your records?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, the records were kept on a month-to-month basis, with dues payments made, and names of individuals were not in that list at all, and it listed numbers, and also nicknames, to identify the person.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why was that?

Mr. DOYLE. That was another measure of—

Mr. TAVENNER. Of security?

Mr. DOYLE. Of protection.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you make any report or reports of the number of the members in your group, in your cell, and if so, to whom did you make these reports?

Mr. DOYLE. I did make reports, to whom it went, I don't know. We had listed on the report the number of dues paying members, and the different classification as to the amount of dues paid.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what disposition did you make of this record?

Mr. DOYLE. They were handed over to Eileen Fujimoto, and in turn, she had turned it over to someone else.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever able to learn, while you were a member of the Communist Party, how many cells there were on this island?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I was not able to.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or how many members there were in a particular cell?

Mr. DOYLE. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Other than the one that you were a member of?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I didn't have the information as to that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it possible for anyone in the position that you were in, even though secretary and treasurer of your cell, to obtain such information?

Mr. DOYLE. I don't think so, not unless the records were gotten from the central committee secretary.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know who comprised the central committee? I believe you named several.

Mr. DOYLE. I did. I think it was—one of them was Jack Kawano, and another one was Benjamin Kaahawinui.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, at the time that you were required to report the membership dues to Eileen Fujimoto, and while you were required to receive the stamps from her, how was she employed?

Mr. DOYLE. She was employed as secretary of local 137 union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what her present employment is?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us the approximate date when the district cells were abandoned as a plan, or done away with as a plan of the organization, and the Communist Party went into the unions and other organizations, and organized their own cells, within those organizations. Can you tell us about when that happened?

Mr. DOYLE. Approximately the latter part of 1946, or the early part of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall what position Jack Hall had at the time that that movement was made, or that change in the plan of organization was made?

Mr. DOYLE. Position as to what?

Mr. TAVENNER. Within the union.

Mr. DOYLE. He was the regional director at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was the regional director of the ILWU?

Mr. DOYLE. Of the ILWU, in Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what position he held in the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I didn't. I think he was chairman of a meeting of the local with the 150—that the 150 cell had, that was up at his home, up in Manoa. He was chairman of the meeting. The officers were appointed, at which time the officers took over.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, he took part in the organization?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of that first meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Within your local group, or your local union?

Mr. DOYLE. True.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever attend any of the schools or the labor schools, or Communist Party schools in California?

Mr. DOYLE. No, I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us anything about the plan of the Communist Party in having its representatives attend Communist schools in California?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I don't think I would be able to give you any information on that. I was never approached as to attending school there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Ernest Arena, whom you have described as a member of the Communist Party, was a delegate to the ILWU convention in California?

Mr. DOYLE. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. DOYLE. That was in, I think in, 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there anything about the Communist Party discipline, or the effort of the Communist Party to discipline its members, which you can tell us?

Mr. DOYLE. Will you repeat that question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, let's put it this way: To what extent was Communist Party discipline emphasized in your Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. They were very strict, so far as the party line was concerned. In other words, you went the way the central committee told you, or else you would be reprimanded for it.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, the party line was handed down to you from higher up?

Mr. DOYLE. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have anything to do with the formation of the party line yourself?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I don't think so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever consulted in any way about what the policy of what the Communist Party should adopt?

Mr. DOYLE. Not that I can remember; not that I recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say the party line was handed down to you from the central committee?

Mr. DOYLE. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where the central committee got its policies?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you say that they were very strict about following the party line or the instructions which came down from the central committee?

Mr. DOYLE. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you explain that a little more, how do you mean, they were strict about it?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, there was one incident that I can recall, that was told me by someone else. I don't know whether it was true or not, but it is the case of Ben Kaahawinui, in an election they had at local 137 office. Candidates ran for office at that time, and he was on the list as being business agent. It seemed that he was not supposed to

have run for office, for what reason I don't know. Then, he insisted on running. What happened afterward was, something I never really got to find out the end of it, but anyway, he was called on the carpet for it.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, you mean to say that a member of the Communist Party could not run for an office unless the executive committee or unless the central committee said so?

Mr. DOYLE. That could be that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Not even in the local union?

Mr. DOYLE. I guess he probably had some difficulties with the local officials themselves.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you say that you had to follow the party line?

Mr. DOYLE. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or you would be disciplined? What do you mean by being disciplined?

Mr. DOYLE. They would try to expel you from the union, or probably assess you with a fine or something.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say expel you from the union.

Mr. DOYLE. Not from the union, from the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean from the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that what the membership of the Communist Party were taught, that you must obey the instructions of the central committee?

Mr. DOYLE. That is what I understood.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that what you were taught?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, if you, as an official of your local union, were given the party line by the central committee, would you consider, as a Communist Party member, it was your duty to carry out that party line in your local union?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes, I would.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you consider, if you were a loyal and regular member of the Communist Party, and it developed in the local union, in which you were an official, that the interest of your union was contrary to the interest of the Communist Party, as expressed by the instructions that came down from the committee, your central committee, would you consider yourself bound to carry out the Communist Party instructions, regardless of the interest of your local union?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I would feel that way as a Communist.

Mr. TAVENNER. As a Communist, you would be disciplined?

Mr. DOYLE. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. If you did not carry out those instructions; is that what you mean?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any members of the central committee ever attend your local 150 cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. Jim Freeman, I think, would be the only person who could classify as such, being as he was in the organizational work down here, he attended several of our meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know David Hyun?

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did David Hyun ever talk to you about communism?

Mr. DOYLE. He did. He was one of the few people that had approached me, previous to joining the party. He asked me one time to attend a class that they had conducted up at Dr. Reinecke's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. He asked you to attend this discussion group or class at Dr. Reinecke's?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. DOYLE. That was way back in 1946. That was before I had joined the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know of any other persons who attended those discussion groups?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. What reason did he give you for asking you to attend Dr. Reinecke's discussion groups?

Mr. DOYLE. No specific reason, just that it would be something interesting to learn.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was David Hyun employed at the time?

Mr. DOYLE. I think he was employed at the—in an office in town, working as a draftsman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend those discussion groups?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, I understood you to say that he approached you about entering the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. No. He approached me to attend the meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. To attend what meeting?

Mr. DOYLE. Meetings, probably Communist Party meetings, but he did not divulge it at the time. He told me it was—

Mr. TAVENNER. I am sorry, I didn't understand you. Will you repeat that?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, David Hyun approached me and asked me to attend some discussion meetings that they had up at Dr. Reinecke's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. So those were the meetings to which you referred?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, after you had established your local 150 cell of the Communist Party, where did you hold your meetings?

Mr. DOYLE. At first our meetings were held over at the old NMU Hall, which is on Kaahumanu Street. Then, later on, the meetings were held in the local 150 office, and then later in the Marine Cooks and Stewards office. Then, after a while, when the Izuka pamphlet came out, we had meetings in a car.

Mr. TAVENNER. In a car?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, your meeting place moved around?

Mr. DOYLE. That's true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why was that?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, they did not want to have it in the same place all the time. They were afraid people coming up there and catching them red-handed, I suppose.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say that you changed your place of meeting after the Izuka pamphlet came out?

Mr. DOYLE. That's true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us more about the effect of the Izuka pamphlet on the conduct of the Communist Party, or on the activity of the members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, when the Izuka pamphlet first came out, no policy was sent out to the different cells of the Communist Party. So, the members took it upon themselves to play it safe. Some of them confiscated material that they had collected over a period of time. Others just sat tight, and waited for word from the central committee as to what to do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what word came down from the central committee?

Mr. DOYLE. They mentioned something that there wasn't anything to be afraid of, nothing was going to be done at the present time, although a lot of talk was going to be around town, so far as the Communist Party and the ILWU is concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have spoken of security measures generally, and some measures in particular; did you have any instructions as to the security move as to what reply should be made, if anyone accused you of being a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, when the pamphlet first came out, I was still employed at the Hawaiian Gas Products, until word got around that I was mentioned in the pamphlet, and the bosses approached me, and they asked me, "Are you a member?" I told them—before then, word was given me if they should ask you, why tell them I was one, but not any more. That was the answer that I gave them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive any instructions by anyone known to you in the past to have been a member of the Communist Party, as to what attitude you should take here as a witness, when called before this committee?

Mr. DOYLE. I was approached last week. Tuesday or Wednesday, by Ernest Arena, and he asked me if I was subpoenaed by the committee. I told him not yet, which was actually true. And he, in turn, told me that it would be a wise thing for me to consult their lawyers, as to what position I should take.

Mr. TAVENNER. Whose lawyers?

Mr. DOYLE. The lawyers for the ILWU, Bouslog and Symonds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. Arena say why it would be wise, it would be a wise thing for you to consult their lawyers?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; he had mentioned something about the Smith-Connally Suit Act, which I think was something all wrong, which actually should have been the Smith Act, about perjury, and he mentioned the Alger Hiss case, also, and also the 11 men who were convicted of perjury in New York City.

Mr. WALTER. Did he tell you anything about the immunity statute?

Mr. DOYLE. He told me that the immunity statute would not apply in the case of the Federal Court, if occasion should come up.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, there are a line of decisions to the contrary. Proceed, Mr. Tavenner. Excuse me.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, he pointed out to you the dangers of perjury?

Mr. DOYLE. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore, you better see their lawyers?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, you were not worried about prosecution for perjury, if you intended to come here and tell the truth, were you?

Mr. DOYLE. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And is that the course that you have followed voluntarily, in coming here in response to the subpoena, and telling the truth to this committee?

Mr. DOYLE. I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned James Freeman, did you ever attend a Communist Party meeting at the home of James Freeman?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that, please.

Mr. DOYLE. It was an instructional meeting for the officers of the different cells. The meeting was conducted by his wife, at the time he wasn't present. We were given a sheet of paper with questions and answers on it, which was supposed to have been used in meetings, or questions similar to what was to be used in meetings. We were given a chance to answer some of the questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us who were present there representing the various cells of the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. I didn't recognize very many of the people there, although some of them were known. Ralph Tokunaga, Ruth Ozaki, and Doris Ozaki, and Jeannette Nakama.

Mr. TAVENNER. Jeannette Nakama?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know anything about her party membership?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I didn't know anything about it until I saw her, until she was at the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, proceed.

Mr. DOYLE. That would be about all I did recognize there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you, in the performance of your duty as secretary of your local cell, distribute Communist literature, or sell it?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I didn't handle the sales of literature that were within our cells, but then, while holding the office of secretary and treasurer with the CIO council, I was given the job to distribute the leaflets throughout the Territory, to different people in the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were given that job? Who gave it to you?

Mr. DOYLE. I don't recall exactly who had given me the job at the present time, but I did it. I think, twice. Then someone else took over.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, tell us just what you did.

Mr. DOYLE. All right. The leaflets were bundled up and addressed to different people in the Territory who were supposed to have been the literature directors of the different islands.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who furnished you the list of names?

Mr. DOYLE. I cannot seem to recall that, but anyway, a list of names was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many names?

Mr. DOYLE. One for each island.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just one person for each island?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you remember the names of the one person from each island?

Mr. DOYLE. No. I never came in contact with them often enough to remember that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell us any instructions that came down from the executive committee that you know of, directing what you should do, as members of the Communist Party, with regard to political action?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I cannot seem to recall anything like that, although it could have been possible that something like that was handed down.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you sever your connection with the Communist Party here?

Mr. DOYLE. I severed my connection with them about the middle of 1948, but not officially. I did not hand in a resignation of any sort, but then being that there was a contract with the Hawaiian Gas Products, and local 150, I felt that my attending a Communist Party meeting was not necessary any longer, being that I was in no capacity an official of the local.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say that you did not hand in a resignation?

Mr. DOYLE. No; the constitution, I think, in part, of the Communist Party, reads that any misattendance at meetings consecutively for about 3 months is enough to expell anyone from the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I neglected to ask you who was the chairman of this party fraction, where there were representatives from the different unions present, I mean the different party cells present?

Mr. DOYLE. Pearl Freeman was conducting the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who is that?

Mr. DOYLE. Pearl Freeman was in charge of the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have anything that you desire to add?

Mr. DOYLE. No; I don't think that I have anything else to add.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present attitude toward the membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. DOYLE. In my experience, being that the educational set-up in the Territory is not sufficiently covered, as far as the bad effects of communism is concerned, I felt that it was a very good experience, and something that I had learned about, but I feel that if at any time it is possible for you to stop anyone from joining up with any subversive organization, I would be glad to do it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the reason why you have been willing to come here to tell the truth and not perjure yourself before this committee?

Mr. DOYLE. That is true.

Mr. WALTER. We appreciate very much your contribution to our records, and we congratulate you. Thank you very much.

I might state that under section 3486 of the United States Code, witnesses testifying before this committee are given immunity from any prosecution, or because of any testimony that they have given, unless it is perjured testimony.

The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, April 12, 1950.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The hearing was resumed at 2 p. m., same appearances as at the morning session being Hon. Francis E. Walter (subcommittee chairman), Burr P. Harrison, John McSweeney, Morgan M. Moulder, and Harold H. Velde).

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will be in order.

Mr. TAVENNER.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to recall the witness Easter Doyle for one further question.

Mr. WALTER. Proceed.

TESTIMONY OF EASTER J. DOYLE—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Doyle, you testified at some length regarding the formation of Communist Party cells within the local unions or union locals.

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. There is one question that I failed to ask you, which I would like to ask you now. In your case, that is, in the case of local 150, did the rank and file of your labor union know that the Communist Party had selected as its name "Local 150 of the Communist Party"?

Mr. DOYLE. I am most positive that the members of the union did not know that the Communist Party had adopted the local 150 name.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all.

Mr. MCSWEENEY. That was the point I had in mind, Mr. Tavenner.

When you selected your name, were you told from above what name to select or did you vote among yourselves in that one little cell, as to what your name should be.

Mr. DOYLE. As far as that is concerned, I am not quite sure as to how the origination of the name occurred, but then it may have been that the name was handed down from up above as being a designation of the group.

Mr. MCSWEENEY. Was there any purpose in choosing 150 as your name?

Mr. DOYLE. As I have stated previously, it probably came about from the fact that the members of the Communist cell were members of local 150 of the union.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much. Call your next witness, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Donald Uesugi.

Mr. WALTER. Will you stand up and raise your right hand?

Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. WALTER. Sit down.

TESTIMONY OF DONALD UESUGI

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Donald Uesugi.

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you appear here in response to a subpoena?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Served on you?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. UESUGI. I was born on Kauai, in Hanamaulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where are you presently employed?

Mr. UESUGI. I am presently employed at the Mutual Telephone Co. in Honolulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the telephone company which renders service generally over the Island of Oahu?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been employed by that company?

Mr. UESUGI. I have been employed about 17 years by them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you complete the grade schools in your education?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I only had grade-school education, that is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of your employment with the telephone company?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I am an accounting clerk there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you married?

Mr. UESUGI. I was married.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your wife's first name?

Mr. UESUGI. My wife's first name was Peggy Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Peggy?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are now divorced?

Mr. UESUGI. We are divorced now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where is she presently employed; do you know?

Mr. UESUGI. Right now I receive letters from her that she took a leave of absence from the ILWU and she is residing in California now.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been divorced?

Mr. UESUGI. It is almost a year now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Uesugi, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. UESUGI. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about it. Tell us just how you became a member and what led up to you becoming a member.

Mr. UESUGI. Well, when I first got married, my wife was working for the ILWU, which was on Kekaulike Street, if I am correct, a little office up there. Then, at that time, I did not know anything about unions. And later on I got married to her, and, well, we had a baby, and 2 years later she talked to me about the Communist Party, which at that time I did not know what was a Communist, anyway. So, months after that I remembered being with friends, with Charles Fujimoto and Eileen Fujimoto, who knew my wife. Well, they are talking to me about unions. At that time the telephone company had a union which I wasn't interested in that union, so I listened to them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, when you say that you listened to them, what did you mean?

Mr. UESUGI. Mr. Fujimoto and Mrs. Fujimoto, they always used to come over to the house and talk things over between the meals, and one day my wife approached me to join the Communist Party. I asked her what was the nature of the Communist Party. Well, I still remember her correctly saying it is for the interest of labor. So,

but yet, I did not want to join the party, because I just don't want to join something. I have enough things to do. To cut the story short, one day I was forced to join the union. If I did not join the union, she will threaten me for a divorce. So I said, "Well, if it is not going to be any trouble, I will join the union," which they assured me there won't be any trouble at all. And, as I stay in, I don't remember correctly what year. I remember they had a Territorial investigation, which was the first time I found out I was doing something wrong. So I told her, "I am going to quit and I don't want to go any more to the meetings." But I still hung on to the party quite some time after that, but I wasn't going to meetings regularly unless I was pushed to go to the meetings, which I know was on Thursday nights, which I purposely stalled around and come home late or something. But she was right there pushing me to go to the meeting, which I think Charlie Fujimoto would pick me up. Of course, I go to the meeting, which I am always afraid about going to, thinking people will follow me, and I used to wait for the meeting to get over quick, as soon as possible.

That is all I know about joining the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you recall the first meeting that you attended of the Communist Party?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was that meeting held?

Mr. UESUGI. It was not exactly a meeting, but it was down at Waikiki. I don't know what the number is, but it was on Manukai Street, and that was at the Ralph Vossbrink home there. At the time he was living in Waikiki.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Mr Vossbrink there at the time of the meeting?

Mr. UESUGI. He was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall the names of other people who were there?

Mr. UESUGI. As far as I can remember, Izuka was there. That is where I first met him. And Jack Hall was there and Wilfred Oka was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wilfred Oka?

Mr. UESUGI. Wilfred Oka. And what is that fellow's name who was here today? Tokunaga. Tokunaga was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tokunaga?

Mr. UESUGI. Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. Ralph. What was his first name?

Mr. UESUGI. Ralph.

Mr. TAVENNER. Ralph Tokunaga.

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you here in the hearing room this morning?

Mr. UESUGI. No, I wasn't here. I came this morning but they told me to come back at 2 o'clock. There were some people there which I don't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date of that meeting?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I can't recall dates because I wasn't interested, but I think it was about 1945, the year 1945. What month and day, I wouldn't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you told us the names of the persons that you can recall who attended that meeting?

Mr. UESUGI. At Waikiki?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. UESUGI. That is about all I can recall at that place there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was your wife Peggy there?

Mr. UESUGI. No. She just dropped me by the corner and told me that is the place to go to.

(Laughter in the audience.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Koichi Imori?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he attend any meeting of the Communist Party when you were there?

Mr. UESUGI. Not at Waikiki, but other meetings, at other places, I met him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Other meetings, at other places?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell us at what other places?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, at Waikiki. I recall that is the first place.

Mr. TAVENNER. Speak a little louder, please.

Mr. UESUGI. At a Waikiki meeting and at the Makiki meeting, which is on Kaihee Street, at Charlie Fujimoto's home, and at Mr. Vossbrink's home at Pacific Heights, I seen him.

Mr. TAVENNER. First, at that meeting at the home of Charlie Fujimoto, who were present at that meeting?

Mr. UESUGI. Those who were present there, I can remember, was Wilfred Oka, Imori—

Mr. TAVENNER. When you say Imori, what Imori are you referring to?

Mr. UESUGI. What was his first name now? He was around the ILWU. Koichi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Koichi Imori?

Mr. UESUGI. That is the Imori that was over there. Paul Kanemaru was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who?

Mr. UESUGI. Paul Kanemaru. Oh. Eileen Fujimoto was there and Jeanette Nakama. She has a married name now, which I don't know. And—well—Charlie Fujimoto was there, and Mrs. Kanemaru was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. What Kanemaru is that; what is her husband's name?

Mr. UESUGI. Her husband's name was Paul Kanemaru. Paul Kanemaru.

Mr. TAVENNER. Paul Kanemaru?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, Ralph Tokunaga used to come there too. There were some other ones which I cannot seem to recall now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Harry Kuhia, Jr.?

Mr. UESUGI. Oh, yes. He was there for a while too. Is that the fellow that is working for the Gas Products, or something, or used to work there?

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask you, where did Harry Kuhia, Jr., work, so far as you know?

Mr. UESUGI. So far as I know, he was working for the gas company.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you see him at more than one meeting or not?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I saw him at about two meetings, to be correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what meetings were these?

Mr. UESUGI. What do you mean?

Mr. TAVENNER. I want to know whether they were labor meetings, whether they were social meetings or whether they were Communist Party meetings, or whatever kind of meetings they were.

Mr. UESUGI. Well, they were labor meetings and Communist meetings, too.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by "labor meetings and Communist meetings, too"?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, discussing the labor situation, dock strikes, and all that.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean you discussed the labor situations there?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. The persons who were present at these meetings, did you know them merely as members of labor unions or did you know them as members of the Communist Party?

Mr. UESUGI. I know them, most of them, in both ways, labor and Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know who presided over these meetings?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes, I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who?

Mr. UESUGI. That is Mr. Charles Fujimoto and Mr. Wilfred Oka was presiding at all the meetings at Makiki.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many different cells or branches of the Communist Party did you belong to?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, let me see.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let's take up first the cell that you became a member of when you first went into the Communist Party.

Mr. UESUGI. Well, that was at Makiki.

Mr. TAVENNER. Makiki?

Mr. UESUGI. Makiki branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a member of the Makiki cell?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I think about a year we were there.

Mr. TAVENNER. While you were in that branch of the party, to whom did you pay your dues?

Mr. UESUGI. I used to pay my dues to Eileen Fujimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you your card, or did you receive a card, a Communist Party card?

Mr. UESUGI. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave it to you?

Mr. UESUGI. My wife gave that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you transferred from the Makiki branch to another branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. UESUGI. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of that branch?

Mr. UESUGI. I don't recall which one I went to first, but I can name any one. I went up to Mr. Vossbrink's home, up Pacific Heights, and there was another one, which I told Mr. Wheeler about, that was up Punchbowl. I don't know what street it is but I know where it is. That was at the Ilyun family's residence there.

Mr. TAVENNER. The one that you are talking about now was at the home of Ralph Vossbrink?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. But did you go to another branch of the party before that?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right. I am pretty sure I go to the Punchbowl branch there for a while, about two or three meetings there.

Mr. TAVENNER. At whose home did that meeting take place?

Mr. UESUGI. That was one of the Hyun boys. I don't know what his name is. It is the short one there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you say that over again, please?

Mr. UESUGI. One of the Hyun homes.

Mr. TAVENNER. One of the Hyun's homes?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes. The short one.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you don't recall what his first name is?

Mr. UESUGI. His first name, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you attending meetings at his home?

Mr. UESUGI. About three meetings there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us the names of any persons who attended meetings at these other two branches that you have spoken of whose names you have not given us?

Mr. UESUGI. All right. There was this lady, Adele Kensinger, and the Hyuns.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wait just a minute. What was that name?

Mr. UESUGI. I am pretty sure it is Adele Kensinger.

Mr. TAVENNER. Adele Kensinger. All right.

Mr. UESUGI. And then the Hyuns. Of course, I don't—and just the same old group that I mentioned before.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Ruth Ozaki?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you meet her?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I met her through my wife, down at the ILWU. That is how I got to know her.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever attend a Communist Party meeting with her?

Mr. UESUGI. Not that I know of.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you recall the names of any other persons that you met in Communist Party meetings?

Mr. UESUGI. I do by reading the paper. I recall something else. I remember I went to a Waikiki meeting, to another place down next to the Niunalu Hotel, and that was the place I was transferred to later on. I don't know what time it was, but I was attending there for about two meetings down there, or three meetings, and I recall two more new names, such as Mr. McEuen, Marshall McEuen.

Mr. TAVENNER. McEuen?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes. He was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say "Yes"?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes. Will, there is more than one there.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many was this you can name?

Mr. UESUGI. Let's see. Marshall McEuen, Mrs. Reinecke was there, so was John.

Mr. TAVENNER. Speak a little louder, please.

Mr. UESUGI. Mr. and Mrs. John Reinecke were there.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is Dr. Reinecke and his wife?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right. And Mr. Robert Greene, who is with the ILWU. Robert Greene. I am pretty sure. They call him Bob Greene or something.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what position Robert Greene held here at that time?

Mr. UESUGI. I didn't know exactly, only I know that he was meeting with our group there. I think he is connected with the Hawaii Civil Liberties—something.

Mr. TAVENNER. Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee; is that what you are referring to?

Mr. UESUGI. Something like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what his position was with that organization?

Mr. UESUGI. I don't know because I never went to any of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you know he was connected with it?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, are there any others?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, not at the moment; I can't recall any more.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Wallace Ho?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes; I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever sit in a Communist Party meeting with him?

Mr. UESUGI. I never did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time hold an office in any of these groups to which you were assigned, that is, Communist Party groups?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, you may call it as an officer's job or what, but I think I was a dues collector. That is all I know.

Mr. TAVENNER. A dues collector?

Mr. UESUGI. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, whose dues did you collect?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I collected myself, Wilfred Oka, Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say Wilfred Oka?

Mr. UESUGI. Wilfred Oka and Charles Fujimoto and Jeanette Nakama and Paul Kanemaru and Mrs. Kanemaru and Imori, Koichi Imori's dues, and I collected Kuhia's dues for a couple of times.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said Harry Kuhia?

Mr. UESUGI. Harry Kuhio or Kuhia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Senior or junior?

Mr. UESUGI. I don't know whether it is junior or senior.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, can you tell us about what age he was?

Mr. UESUGI. He should be about 30 years old.

Mr. TAVENNER. About 30 years old.

Mr. UESUGI. Or 34 by today.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, when you collected the dues, did you give books or stamps to the individuals who paid you?

Mr. UESUGI. The individuals who paid me, well, I gave them the stamps there, a little greenish or bluish, a little stamp about half an inch block or less than that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you get those stamps?

Mr. UESUGI. Those stamps were given to me by either Eileen or Charlie Fujimoto, and if they don't see me they used to give them to my wife and she, in turn, would pass the stamps to me. I don't know from where they get them.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you do with the money that you collected?

Mr. UESUGI. The money I turned in, most of the time, to the Fujimotos, Charles or Eileen.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, which one of the cells was it in which you held the position of dues collector?

Mr. UESUGI. That was at Makiki.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Makiki?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know James Freeman?

Mr. UESUGI. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you meet him?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I first met him, probably, at the Fujimoto's residence, I think, but I met him at his home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall about when that was, what year?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, it must be, some time after 1945, way back, I think, about 2 years later that I met him, maybe in 1947 that I met James Freeman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what happened at his home on that occasion?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, on that occasion, that was just an ordinary dinner, I guess; perhaps some shish-kebab and stories is all I know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you go back again to the home of James Freeman?

Mr. UESUGI. I never did; at least till the strike came over for the Mutual Telephone.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what happened then?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, at that time I was in a—well, I was in a daze, I guess, and I went up, and since I had it together, I had my family trouble, and the strike was due the next day, and I was in town, walking around, I don't know where the place, and I don't recall if I met Charles Fujimoto, or he met me, but anyway, he took me down to James Freeman's home, and then they asked me: "What you want to do?" And I said, "I don't know." I told them first, "tomorrow I am walking right through the picket line. I am going to work, because I had already quit the union," but then they told me I do not need to cross the picket line and go on strike, because they will reinstate me then, and I was reinstated the following day, and I was on the strike for 1 month.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date of this conversation you had with James Freeman regarding the strike; the telephone strike?

Mr. UESUGI. That was on the night of December 20, 1948, that I had a talk with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he make any threat of any kind to you?

Mr. UESUGI. No; he never did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you buy Communist literature while you were a member of the Party?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. From whom did you buy?

Mr. UESUGI. Well, I bought it from Charles Fujimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time sell Communist literature for the Communist Party?

Mr. UESUGI. Literatures, I never did sell one of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you still a member of the party?

Mr. UESUGI. No; I am not a member. I quit that some time in the early part of 1948, 1948.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you write any letter of resignation, or did you just quit?

Mr. UESUGI. I just walked up to Charles Fujimoto's home, and I am pretty sure I come to them about it now; I gave him a card back, and I said, "I don't want any part of it any more."

Mr. TAVENNER. That you did not want any more part of it?

Mr. UESUGI. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been requested since that time to join the party again?

Mr. UESUGI. No; never did.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARRISON. On behalf of the committee, we desire to express to you our appreciation for coming here today, and aiding us in the investigation, and on behalf of the committee, I thank you.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. The next witness is Harry Kuhia.

Mr. HARRISON. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KUHIA. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HARRY KUHIA, JR.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kuhia, will you state your full name, please?

Mr. KUHIA. Harry Kuhia, Jr.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Harry Kuhia, Jr.?

Mr. KUHIA. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. KUHIA. Honolulu.

Mr. TAVENNER. On what date?

Mr. KUHIA. April 27, 1916.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you appear here in response to a subpoena asking your appearance before this committee?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where are you presently employed?

Mr. KUHIA. At the Honolulu Gas Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other work, positions, have you held prior to this time? Where have you worked before this?

Mr. KUHIA. I was in the CCC camp for about 18 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been employed by your present employers?

Mr. KUHIA. Thirteen years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a member of a labor union?

Mr. KUHIA. I am; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What union is it?

Mr. KUHIA. Gasoline and Oil Drivers, Local 904, affiliated with the Teamsters' International Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that American Federation of Labor?

Mr. KUHIA. AFL; yes.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Affiliated with whom, please?

Mr. KUHIA. The AFL, with Teamsters' International.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you hold any position with your local union?

Mr. KUHIA. I am business representative.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member?

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you join the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. I think it was the latter part of 1946, or the early part of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who recruited you into the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Koichi Imori.

Mr. TAVENNER. Koichi Imori?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances under which you became a member?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, at the time I was president of the local union, Koichi Imori was the business agent; he and I worked together trying to get a union contract with the Honolulu Gas Co., and he thought that I needed more education, because of the fact that my literacy was not enough, in the presence of the local. He invited me to join the Communist Party, but at that time he did not tell me the name of the party, he told me that it was more especially for an educational program than anything else, something pertaining to a trade-union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know at that time that he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, as a result of his invitation to you, what did you do?

Mr. KUHIA. I attended the meetings that he invited me, and then later on he asked that I could join as a member, or sign a card, so that I can continue to go to the meetings, or get an education from—which I understood was going to be held after the present class was going on, which was held at Doc Reinecke's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend these classes at Dr. Reinecke's home?

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you understood you were to attend classes to be held later; is that what I understood you to say?

Mr. KUHIA. It was my understanding from Imori that I was supposed to; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did Koichi Imori have in addition to his being president in your local union?

Mr. KUHIA. He was the business representative of our local union. I really do not know what position he held at that time, but later on I understood—he told me himself that he was elected to the Territorial Communist executive board.

Mr. TAVENNER. To the executive board of the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, where was the first meeting held which you attended?

Mr. KUHIA. It was held at Kaihee Lane, up in Makiki some place; the Makiki district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whose home?

Mr. KUHIA. It was my understanding it was Jeanette Nakama's home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of the persons who attended that same meeting?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes; it was Charles Fujimoto, Wilfred Oka, Koichi Imori, Masao Mori.

Mr. TAVENNER. Not quite so fast. Go ahead.

Mr. KUHIA. And a lady by the name of Kensinger, Paul Kanemaru, Alice Kanemaru, Tokunaga, and Richard Tokunaga.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you say Richard Tokunaga?

Mr. KUHIA. I guess his name is Richard, but anyway his last name is Tokunaga. There were a few other fellows there, but I don't recall their names at this time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know a person by the name of Donald Uesugi?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he there?

Mr. KUHIA. He was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know his wife?

Mr. KUHIA. I never met her, but I saw her at the meetings that were held at that place.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what her name is; her first name was?

Mr. KUHIA. Peggy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Ernest Arena?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, he was there, too. I could not recall his name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Richard Kageyama, do you know him?

Mr. KUHIA. I saw him once in one of the meetings that I attended, but that was one of the later meetings that he was there; not at the first meeting; no.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know James Freeman?

Mr. KUHIA. James Freeman attended some of the meetings; about three of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occupation of James Freeman, did he have a position of some kind?

Mr. KUHIA. According to Imori, James Freeman was the organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings did you attend of this group?

Mr. KUHIA. Oh, about over six; from six to maybe eight, or something like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you issued a Communist Party card?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who issued it to you?

Mr. KUHIA. Koichi Imori.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you pay dues?

Mr. KUHIA. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay it?

Mr. KUHIA. Donald Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the name of this group, how they were designated?

Mr. KUHIA. No, I never knew the name of the group itself, or whether they were called a group or a cell, until I reported to the FBI, and they told me the name of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. You got the name from the FBI, of the group that you were a member of?

Mr. KUHIA. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you reported to the FBI the names that you have given us here today?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now what was the name of the group, as you learned it to be?

Mr. KUHIA. Makiki Cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you told us that Charles Fujimoto was the chairman of that group, or president of it?

Mr. KUHIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was its secretary?

Mr. KUHIA. I really do not know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the name of the educational director?

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you buy any literature; this Communist literature?

Mr. KUHIA. I did; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who did you buy it from?

Mr. KUHIA. Jeanette Nakama.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you stated you paid your dues to Koichi Imori?

Mr. KUHIA. To Donald Uesugi.

Mr. TAVENNER. Donald Uesugi?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How often did this Makiki group of the Communist Party meet?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, they used to meet on Thursday; I guess it is once a month.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned that one of the parties who was present at this first meeting was Adele Kensinger. Did she attend other meetings?

Mr. KUHIA. She was there at all the meetings I was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was her principal function at these meetings? That is, what part did she play in the meetings, if any?

Mr. KUHIA. Oh, she just got into discussions, of what the thing was that was to be taken up at that moment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, can you recall the details of any of the pamphlets or other literature that you bought from Jeanette Nakama?

Mr. KUHIA. I would not remember; it has been so long ago.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you subscribe to the Daily People's World, published on the west coast?

Mr. KUHIA. I did, yes; a year's subscription.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who took your subscription?

Mr. KUHIA. Koichi Imori.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, while you were a member of the Communist Party did you have an occasion to go to California?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of your going?

Mr. KUHIA. I was elected a delegate to the meeting, the Eleven-State Western Conference.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. KUHIA. In 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given an address before you left here?

Mr. KUHIA. The address I found in the brief case that I took with me to the mainland, which belonged to Koichi Imori, had an envelope in there with the address in it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me see if I understand that properly: First, whose brief case was this?

Mr. KUHIA. Koichi Imori's.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you happen to be carrying his brief case?

Mr. KUHIA. He loaned me the brief case to carry some papers, when I was making the trip to the mainland.

Mr. TAVENNER. He let you use it?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you found in that brief case an envelope?

Mr. KUHIA. Correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, explain a little more in detail what you found in there.

Mr. KUHIA. Well, when I went to the mainland my wife gave me, supposed to give me some address, to some of her family in San Francisco, and that I thought was one of the addresses that I was supposed to look up, her cousin. The address, I think, was on Market Street, and it was on the second floor, and when I arrived there, on the door it says: "Communist Party of California," and I turned around and came back downstairs.

Mr. TAVENNER. I want you to explain a little more in detail how you got this note; whether it was just a note that was loose in the brief case, or whether it was given to you?

Mr. KUHIA. It was just an address, that is all; an address of Market Street; on Market Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, had that address been brought to you, or did you just merely find it in the brief case?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, I put everything in the brief case when I left here, and being that I thought is belonging to my wife, and I went up and tried to look for her cousin, who was away for 18 years, and she never saw him before for a long time, and that is how I came to come across the address.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, when you returned from California did you continue attending Communist Party meetings in Honolulu?

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, why not?

Mr. KUHIA. I was then told that I was in the Communist Party, and refused to continue to belong to it, and I mean the meaning of the communism, and what they stand for.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, had you been advised to get out of the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, by the teamsters' officials in Santa Barbara.

Mr. TAVENNER. The heads of your own union told you to get out of the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, they were here in 1947, and Imori was a representative of our local union, and their understanding was that Imori was a Communist, and that for me to come back in Honolulu and get rid of Imori out of the union. At the time they found out, somehow, that I was also a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you were given directions by the AFL to sever your connections with the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, after I explained how I got into the Communist Party, without knowing what it was for, and what it stands for.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you get rid of—or was the local of the American Federation of Labor able to get rid of Koichi Imori?

Mr. KUHIA. I came back in May 19, 1947, and asked Koichi Imori to resign from the local union. He then turned in his resignation to the executive board of the local union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, in the course of your testimony you mentioned Wilfred Oka as one of those who attended Communist Party meetings with you. Do you know what position Wilfred Oka held at this time?

Mr. KUHIA. It is my understanding that he is some kind of a secretary of the Democratic Party of Hawaii.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether he is secretary of the Democratic central committee?

Mr. KUHIA. I really don't know, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you see from the press that the central Democrat committee expelled a witness who had appeared and testified before this committee?

Mr. KUHIA. I did, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is this man, Oka, who you say was the secretary of the Democratic Party committee, the same person you mentioned attended the Communist Party meetings with you?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have any knowledge of who were the members of the executive committee of the Communist Party while you were a member?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, as told to me by Koichi Imori, he said that he

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, had you been advised to get out of the Communist Party, and at the same time Doc Reinecke, Jack Kawano, was docked, and he then also named all of the members of the—at least some of them that I have in my mind, and he named Jack Kimoto.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Jack Kimoto.

Mr. KUHIA. Bob McElrath.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is Robert McElrath?

Mr. KUHIA. Ah Quon McElrath. That is Bob's wife. Jack Hall—

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean Mrs. McElrath was also elected to the executive board?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Excuse me. Go ahead.

Mr. KUHIA. Jack Hall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Jack Hall. Who else, if you can recall?

Mr. KUHIA. Charles Fujimoto. I guess that is all I can remember now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, after being advised by the heads of your own local union, or after having explained to them the circumstances under which you got into the Communist Party, and that you should sever your connection with the Communist Party, what did you do?

Mr. KUHIA. I then resigned as president of the local union, and then had a talk in later months with the investigators of the Territorial Attorney General's office, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Ah Fook, and at that time I told them that I was a member of the Communist Party, and named every one whom I met and had contact with.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, after you found out the situation you had gotten into, you did everything you could to correct it, didn't you?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, including going to the FBI.

Mr. TAVENNER. And including, also, appearing before this committee?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir; and I also turned in my resignation after I was advised that in telling the people that I no longer belong to the Communist Party, I was told by Izuka, when he put out his pamphlets that they do not accept your resignation unless you make it known, or put it in letter form of some kind, and if they answer it all right, but I don't think you can get any answer to your resignation. I have here my resignation, dated November 25, 1947, and it is addressed to Koichi Imori, when he was in Maui, and it is sent by air mail, registered letter, with a receipt requested.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have a copy of it?

Mr. KUHIA. I have, yes. It is dated November 25, 1947, and addressed to Mr. Koichi Imori, post office box 1062, Wailuku, Maui.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you read it?

Mr. KUHIA (reading):

DEAR SIR: You will recall that I tendered my resignation from the Communist Party to you in my home in Honolulu, sometime early in June 1947. I have not received any word that my resignation was accepted by the faction to which I belong. You informed me that the Communist Party had accepted the fact that I am no longer associated with it. Your verbal statement, from the faction, is not satisfactory to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you read that slower, and speak plainly.

Mr. KUHIA (reading):

Furthermore, I wish to have the acceptance of my resignation in writing, and would much prefer it to have you send it to me early, so my position will be clear in this matter. Yours very truly.

Signed by myself as president of the local union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who assisted you in the preparation of this letter?

Mr. KUHIA. Ed. Berman. He dictated this letter.

Mr. TAVENNER. Ed. Berman?

Mr. KUHIA. Mr. Ed. Berman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you read the reply that you got?

Mr. KUHIA. There was no reply.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, at that time, you say you were president of your local union?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the number of your local union?

Mr. KUHIA. Local 904.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you continue on as president after this had occurred?

Mr. KUHIA. I resigned after signing this letter. I resigned in December.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you write a letter of resignation?

Mr. KUHIA. No; I resigned in the meeting held on Kaahumanu Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were minutes kept of that meeting?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. The subpoena issued by the chairman of this committee directed that you produce the minutes of that meeting. Now, I don't want to know anything in your minutes about any matter other than the matter we are talking about.

Mr. KUHIA. I was just going to ask you, because I would not want to bring in any of the minutes, or any part of the minutes that has nothing to do with the union hearing.

Mr. TAVENNER. We are not concerned with any other phases of the meeting that the American Federation of Labor may have had, but only with the question of communism. I would like for you to produce, and if you desire, read yourself the minutes of that meeting which pertain only to the question of your resignation, or any other matter dealing with the Communist Party.

Mr. KUHIA. This is the minutes of December 5, Thursday, 1947. In the minutes under "New business":

Member Kuhia explained that he would like to resign as president of the local committee, December 7, 1947, because of a mix-up with the Communist Party. He said, in order to save the oil companies' case, still pending in Washington, he is tendering his resignation. It was moved by Brother Yamashita, and Brother Marcus, that his resignation should be accepted.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date of these minutes?

Mr. KUHIA. December 5, 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Mr. Chairman, we have no need for the minutes themselves, and I suggest that he should be permitted to take them back with him, and return them as part of their records.

Mr. WALTER. He has read the pertinent part of the record?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; he has read the pertinent part of the record.

Mr. KUHIA. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am going to hand you a copy of a paper which purports to be a copy of the minutes of a different council, or the same council, and ask you if you can identify it?

Mr. KUHIA. This is a meeting held in June, when we asked Imori to resign from the local union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then that is the minutes of your own local organization?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, before he resigned he joined the Council of Teamsters and they threw him out of the local union.

Mr. TAVENNER. So you identify that as a copy of the minutes of your local?

Mr. KUHIA. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to read this into the record.

Minutes, Gasoline and Oil Drivers, Warehousemen, Helpers Union, Local 904. Thursday, June 5, 1947.

The regular meeting of all units of local 904 came to order with president Harry Kuhia, Jr., presiding.

The regular order of business was dispensed with and the subject of Koichi Imori, who had resigned recently as organizer and representative of local 904, was brought forth.

It was moved and seconded that Koichi Imori be present at the meeting to state his views as to his resignation from the local. The motion was ruled out of order by the president, because the executive board has already accepted his resignation, and Koichi Imori no longer being a member of local 904.

Brother Rutledge reiterated as to the hiring of Koichi Imori as an organizer and representative for local 904, and his activities up until his resignation. He also stated that the constitution of the teamsters states that anyone who has espoused himself to the Communist Party and its doctrines could not be a member of the teamsters' union, article 2, section 3.

As for proof, Brother Rutledge stated that he knows that Mr. Izuka, former secretary of the Communist Party here, and said that Koichi Imuri was connected with them.

Brother Rutledge then read the constitution, where the joint council has the power to act in such cases of all locals affiliated with the teamsters' union. Article XV; section XI.

He also gave a report on the three oil companies' "beef," and said that he is still waiting for the decision before the contracts are signed.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:15 a. m.
 Brother Correa objected to the motion.
 Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE AIWOHI,
Recording Secretary.

I desire to introduce this copy of the minutes in evidence, marked, "Kuhia exhibit No. 1"¹⁷

Mr. WALTER. It will be received.

Mr. TAVENNER. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WALTER. I want to thank you for the contribution you have made to our work, it is because of the courage of the men who have testified here, like yourself, that the ultimate day of statehood is going to be very much closer.

Mr. KUHIA. I am happy to be that.

Mr. WALTER. The subcommittee will recess for 5 minutes.

(Recess.)

Mr. WALTER. The meeting will be in order.

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD E. YAMASHITA

Mr. WALTER. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn? Do you solemnly swear to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are Harold Yamashita?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes; that is the Japanese way of saying it.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you say it?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yamashita.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present address?

Mr. YAMASHITA. 2128 Kaolo Way.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you appear here in response to a subpoena by this committee?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee a brief record of your employment background?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, I have been with the gas company for the last 12 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. What gas company?

Mr. YAMASHITA. The Honolulu Gas Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time approached to become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who approached you?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Koichi Imori.

Mr. TAVENNER. Koichi Imori?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did that occur?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, that was sometime in May 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1947?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, will you tell the committee the circumstances that surrounded his talk with you?

¹⁷ Retained in committee files.

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, I know he tried to get in touch with me, or, rather, get with me a lot of times, and we generally postponed it. One evening, after the regular meeting, he approached me, and he said that he has a very important matter to talk to me. So, I said, "O. K." I said, "Then I will wait downstairs for you." So, I was in my car. He came in, and he told me that, "Yama," he said, "I don't know how to approach you," but he told me, "You are a very militant union man." Then he asked me how much education I had. So, I told him that I only went to the eighth grade. And he said, "Well, we are setting up a program where you can have a good education." So, I asked him what kind of education. He said, "Well, all about being a labor leader in the labor movement." I told him, "Well," I said, "What kind of school?" Well, he said, "We will come to that later." So, he took out his Communist card, which I didn't know what card it was, but I saw "Communist Party of America," or "California," but it was a blue—light-blue card. And he told me that he is not ashamed to show me the card which he was a member for a quite a few years. I told him, well, so far as I am concerned, I said, about joining the party, "Well, I don't know anything about the Communist Party," so, I said, "I would have to think it over and find out more about it." Then, he stopped short, and he said not to say anything about this meeting. And he said, "I know I could trust you to keep it secret for the time being." That was all he said. And he said, "Now, I am going to leave for across the street to conduct a meeting for a class of his own."

Mr. TAVENNER. He actually showed you his Communist Party card?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When he left for the meeting, which he said he expected to hold, did he tell you who he expected to see at that meeting?

Mr. YAMASHITA. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you told him that you needed time to think it over, did he ask you to think it over, or did you tell him that you wanted to have time to think it over?

Mr. YAMASHITA. I wanted time to think it over.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you had time to think it over, what occurred?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, he did not approach me after that, and when Harry Kuhia came back from the mainland, from the convention, I reported to Harry Kuhia about this incident.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you say Harry Kuhia. Is that Harry Kuhia, Jr.?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes, that is right, he was the president at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you in this room when the witness just ahead of you testified?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that the same person who testified just now?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. The man to whom you reported?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. And this was after Harry Kuhia, Jr., returned from the convention, the A. F. of L. convention?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. In California?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, after you reported this conversation, and this effort on the part of Koichi Imori to get you into the Communist Party, I say after you reported that to Harry Kuhia, Jr., what happened?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, he told me that an investigation was going on, because they had orders from the mainland, from the A. F. of L Teamsters' Union that there was a Communist—some rumpus in our union, so, there is going to be an investigation. So, he told me to wait until things came up.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, those high in the American Federation of Labor had heard that there were Communists in the locals?

Mr. YAMASHITA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes, that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And they were going to investigate?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether any further investigation was made by the American Federation of Labor?

Mr. YAMASHITA. No, not after that. I don't know anything about it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what action was taken by the American Federation of Labor, when it discovered that one of the officials of its union—

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well—

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a minute. When one of the officials of its local union here was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, at the time Mr. Rutledge held a meeting at the Kaahumanu Hall, and he said that Imori—Koichi Imori—is no more business representative for local 904, because of the fact that he was a Communist. And at the time Koichi Imori was outside of the door, and he tried to come in, but Rutledge brought up the constitution of the Teamsters' Union, and said that no Communist is allowed in a Teamsters' Union meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you what appears to be a copy of a letter addressed to the membership of the Teamsters' Union of Hawaii, and I ask you if you can identify that?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes, this is the resignation, or letter that Koichi Imori wrote out.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to read this letter.

Mr. WALTER. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER (reading):

May 26, 1947, to the membership, Teamsters' Union of Hawaii. From: Koichi Imori, ex-business representative, local 904. Subject: My resignation.

For your information I am giving you herewith a copy of my letter resigning as business representative for local 904 and a letter from the executive board of local 904. I ask that you carefully read the two letters and urge you to remain calm in this period of Red-baiting and anti-CIO hysteria being whipped up by Arthur Rutledge.

Mr. Rutledge in violation of the Teamsters' constitution ousted me, the elected business representative of local 904, for alleged "Communist" activities. The charge is, of course, without foundation. I am more concerned with his complete disregard of all constitutional rights our members are supposed to possess than with any name calling or Red-baiting. He refuses to permit me to have a fair hearing before the membership, a hearing which would expose his union-smashing plans, and refers me to the international president of the union for redress. This procedure is thoroughly abhorrent and undemocratic. Even Hitler made more of a show at giving justice to his victims.

I urge you to resist the attempts of Rutledge and the CIO renegade Mookini from splitting the unity of all Hawaiian workers regardless of national affiliation. Fraternally yours, Koichi Imori.

Now, the instruction to investigate and to take action on the local matter, that had come down from the American Federation of Labor headquarters, had it not, on the mainland; is that correct?

Mr. YAMASHITA. I didn't get you.

Mr. TAVENNER. The instructions were sent down from the American Federation of Labor headquarters in California for the local American Federation of Labor to take action in this matter?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that correct?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. In this letter Mr. Koichi Imori uses this language, "The charge." that is the charge of communism on his part, "the charge is, of course, without foundation." Do you know it to be a fact from Mr. Imori's own statements to you that he was a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. May I get one fact straight in my own mind?

Mr. Imori had been expelled from the union when he sent a letter of resignation, is that correct?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, before he sent—I mean after he sent in his resignation.

Mr. WALTER. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the letter in evidence and mark it "Yamashita's Exhibit No. 1."¹⁸

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it may be received.

Mr. TAVENNER. This letter refers to a copy of his letter of resignation. I hand you a copy and ask you if that is the copy referred to in that letter?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will read this letter in evidence (reading):

May 24, 1947. Gasoline and Oil Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 904, Honolulu, T. H. Dear Sirs and Brothers: I am herewith tendering my resignation as your business representative. I am taking this action with deep regret and for the following reasons:

1. Ever since I have been your business representative, Arthur A. Rutledge, president of the Joint Council of Teamsters, has insisted that I join with him in a raiding campaign against the ILWU and the International Association of Machinist, Independent, with whom I was associated before I became your business representative. This I have consistently refused to do. I know and you know that any inter-union warfare at this time can only play into the hands of the enemies of labor. In fact, I am convinced that the entire Rutledge-Dave Beck raiding program has been inspired, if not conceived by Hawaii's Big Five. As you know, I have been active in organized labor in Hawaii since 1937, and have always worked in the interest of the workers, both organized and unorganized. I have never and will never be used, either willingly or unwillingly, as a tool of Mr. Rutledge to smash any labor organizations, whether they are AFL, CIO, or Independent, and specifically I will not at this time attempt to wreck the pineapple workers' union when these workers are desperately engaged in a life or death struggle with the Hawaiian pineapple industry.

2. Yesterday a rump session of the executive board of the joint council of teamsters "suspended" me. Of course, neither the joint council of teamsters itself for that matter, have any authority to suspend me to your business representative. I was hired by local 904. I receive my instructions from local

¹⁸ Retained in committee files.

904, and I am paid by local 904, and even though Mr. Rutledge and the joint council of teamsters have certain dictatorial powers, they do not have the power to hire, fire, or suspend employees of local 904, or any other local unions. I am confident that if I take this matter before the membership I will receive the fullest support, but I know that Mr. Rutledge will eventually get the international office of the union to appoint him or the joint council of teamsters as a "receiver" for local 904, thus further restricting the limited democratic rights of our membership.

3. Mr. Rutledge who now receives almost \$1,000 per month in salaries and allowances from the dairy workers' union, bartenders' union, and the independent transit workers' union, now associates himself with one of the most discredited, incompetent, and questionable characters in Hawaii's labor movement, and is at this time using this person to further his scheme of smashing the pineapple workers' union. I, of course, cannot associate myself and risk my personal reputation with this individual. In view of the above, it is obvious that I can no longer remain business representative of local 904. I have previously said that I am resigning with regret but I want to pass on a word of warning to you and your membership—do not enter into the jurisdictional battle that Mr. Rutledge is fomenting. Confine your activities to getting better wages, hours, and working condition from your employer and organizing unorganized workers and cooperate with all other workers in the Territory in doing the same for themselves. Do not start sinking hatchets in each other's backs because once these hatchets are in, the forces that want to divide and weaken us will drive them deeper and we will all be driven back to the days of 1936 and 1937, when wages were 20 cents an hour and the workday was 10 hours and when Mr. Rutledge was selling dresses, perfumes, etc., to certain professional women who worked on Hotel Street. I do not know what lies ahead for me in the future but I feel that in all honesty to myself and to my fellow workers I must offer my services to the pineapple workers in an effort to save them from the catastrophe that Mr. Rutledge is attempting to bring about. I will offer my services to them without compensation, if necessary, as I have so often done in the past.

Fraternally yours,

K. IMORI.

Now, in spite of the fact that Mr. Imori's resignation was requested and was the result of his Communist Party membership, this was the line of his resignation.

There is attached at the bottom of that letter a copy of a letter on the letterhead of Gasoline and Oil Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers Union, Local 904, of I. B. of P. C. W. and H. [reading]:

MAY 24, 1947.

K. IMORI.

Business Representative, Gasoline and Oil Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers Union, Local 904, Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: It is with a great deal of reluctance that we accept your resignation as business representative for our local. With your capable and honest assistance our local and our members have made more progress than at any time in the past. We want you to know, too, that we fully understand your views on the present pineapple situation and that we hope there will be no serious jurisdictional disputes here in Hawaii that will harm the labor movements. As you have always told us, cooperation, regardless of national affiliations, is necessary if Hawaii's workers are to make progress. We agree with you. Wherever you may seek employment we are sure that you will continue your unselfish work for the working people of Hawaii.

With best wishes, we are,

Fraternally and regretfully,

Executive Board, Gasoline and Oil Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers Union, Local 904; Eugene Aiwohi, Recording Secretary; Richard W. T. Lee, Financial Secretary; Albert Wong, Trustee; Harry Kuhia, Jr., President; Ernest Pung, Vice President; Kiyoto Mori, Trustee.

I offer the copy in evidence and ask it be marked "Yamashita Exhibit No. 2."¹⁹

¹⁹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. WALTER. Without objection, it is received.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, after Mr. Koichi Imori was put out of local 904 because of his Communist membership and activity and as a result of the action of the American Federation of Labor, what did he do?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Well, as far as I know, he went back to the ILWU.

Mr. TAVENNER. Went back to the ILWU?

Mr. YAMASHITA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what capacity?

Mr. YAMASHITA. That I would not know.

Mr. TAVENNER. You don't know?

Mr. YAMASHITA. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is he still a member of the ILWU?

Mr. YAMASHITA. I guess so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know?

Mr. YAMASHITA. I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. There are no further questions.

Mr. YAMASHITA. Mr. Chairman, may I be excused?

Mr. WALTER. Thank you, Mr. Yamashita.

The subcommittee will be in recess.

(A short recess was taken at 3:55 p. m.)

Mr. WALTER. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to recall Harry Kuhia, Jr.

Mr. WALTER. Proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

TESTIMONY OF HARRY KUHIA, JR.—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Kuhia, I hand you a copy of the letter purporting to be the letter of resignation of Koichi Imori, at the bottom of which is a copy of a letter signed by you as president, and other persons, in reply to that letter of resignation, both of which are marked "Yamashita Exhibit No. 2." Will you look at the second page of that exhibit and look at the writing above your signature? Did you sign the original of that letter?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances under which that letter was composed and signed?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, we held a meeting of the executive board and he brought that, already written, to us.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who brought it already written?

Mr. KUHIA. Koichi Imori.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was Koichi Imori's letter?

Mr. KUHIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Which he composed?

Mr. KUHIA. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And brought to you and the other members of your local for your signatures?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes. All we did was sign the letter.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why did you sign it?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, at the time—

Mr. TAVENNER (continuing). In its present form, I say, why did you sign it in its present form?

Mr. KUHIA. Because of the membership in local 904, we thought it was much better to stay away from trouble and don't get in any more trouble with Arthur Rutledge and the Joint Council of Teamsters. At that time I knew then I was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. So you and the members of your committee signed the letter that Imori presented to you?

Mr. KUHIA. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Acknowledging his resignation?

Mr. KUHIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you told us whether you know James Freeman? I don't know whether I asked you that question or not.

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know him?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a meeting at James Freeman's house?

Mr. KUHIA. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any matter discussed at that meeting regarding the A. F. of L. and the Communist Party?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, we were brought there to his house. It was my understanding that all the fellows there were members of the A. F. of L. unions.

Mr. TAVENNER. What occurred there?

Mr. KUHIA. Well, we discussed the matter of putting up a cell of our own as an A. F. of L. cell. At that time I refused because none of us knew anything about communism or what it stands for.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, then, you discussed the problem or the possibility of forming a Communist cell within the American Federation of Labor?

Mr. KUHIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were present at that meeting, do you recall?

Mr. KUHIA. Masao Mori, myself, Koichi Imori, Paul Kanemura, and two other fellows from the carpenters' union of the A. F. of L. I don't recall their names.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it successful?

Mr. KUHIA. No, sir, because I was opposed to it.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all.

Mr. WALTER. Is Koichi Imori an educated man?

Mr. KUHIA. I really don't know, sir.

Mr. WALTER. That is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. One other question. Do you know what employment Koichi Imori took after his services with your union were dispensed with, after he was compelled to resign?

Mr. KUHIA. Yes. He went with the ILWU Pineapple Workers' Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know in what capacity, that is, what position or what work he did with that union?

Mr. KUHIA. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, please.

TESTIMONY OF ICHIRO IZUKA—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Izuka, I think you have already, in your testimony, identified Koichi Imori as a member of the Communist Party while you were a member; is that correct?

Mr. IZUKA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what position Koichi Imori took after he left or resigned or was compelled to resign from the American Federation of Labor position which he held?

Mr. IZUKA. Yes. Because after Koichi Imori resigned I was offered his job as the business agent, and I definitely know that Koichi Imori took a job as an ILWU organizer and something like a trouble-shooter, going from island to island. And when I wrote my pamphlet and things were getting hot for Mr. Imori, I found out that he was dispatched to Maui as an ILWU organizer. In 1949, before the longshore strike, I was on Kauai, and before the strike action was called Imori was dispatched to Kauai, and he was the organizer who actually agitated all the rank-and-filers to participate in that strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all.

Mr. WALTER. The subcommittee will stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 4:07 p. m., Wednesday, April 12, 1950, an adjournment was taken until 9 a. m., Thursday, April 13, 1950.)

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