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HONOLULU RECORD

VOL. I, NO. 2

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AUG. 12, 1948

Dr. Loper Explains Charges Preferred Against Teachers

A circular letter condemning communism written by School Superintendent W. Harold Loper and distributed among school principals early this year contains more than meets the layman's eye.

This was the general consensus of opinion at the "Reinecke hearing" this noon (Tuesday) when after several hours of questioning, Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein had covered only eight to ten lines of the 70 page letter.

During the cross examination Dr. Loper reiterated what Louis Budenz repeated on the witness stand last week—that the Communist Party of the USA is a fifth column of Russia.

Voorhees Act

Mr. Gladstein, San Francisco attorney, who is defending Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke who were suspended from their teaching positions on charges of Communist Party affiliation and not possessing the ideals of democracy—questioned Dr. Loper if he knew of the Voorhees Act. This Act requires all foreign agents to register with the government. Dr. Loper answered he did not.

The Defense Attorney stated that after exhaustive investigations by the FBI and the Justice Department, no evidence has been found indicating the Amer- (more on page 7)

Japanese To Get U.S. Passports

Kamaaina Japanese residents of the Territory of Hawaii who have been prohibited for approximately 40 years from migrating to the continental United States to establish permanent residence will shortly see this "limited passport" restriction revoked.

The alien Japanese concerned will include all Japanese who have been admitted to the Territory under labor contract visas. They include parents of veterans of both wars and even government officials—in short, parents of AJAs who came to Hawaii during the latter part of the last century or early 1900s.

This restriction on residence in the United States was established by Executive Order 589, signed by President Theodore Roosevelt on March 14, 1907. The period when this occurred was marked by a wave of strong anti-Oriental sentiment which was instigated by the press and "racist" groups on the West Coast.

The Department of Interior on July 22 informed the Japanese American Citizens League that a draft has been prepared revoking the Executive Order of 1907. The JAAC is an AJA organization on the mainland with local chapters in various cities and states.

The JAAC's Anti-Discrimination Committee last fall initiated action to correct this discriminatory restriction against Japanese aliens residing in Hawaii.

Majority Are Haole On New Draft Board

Community Leaders Aroused At Stainback Appointments

JACK KIMBALL

The veterans were indignant, labor unions were strongly in opposition and the average citizen raised his eyebrows as they read the list of the local draft board nominees in the newspapers this week.

Among the names of nominees sent to Washington by Governor Stainback the average citizen, though he looked high and low, discovered almost no "friends and neighbors" who were to constitute the draft board, in accordance with the suggestion of the new draft law.

Haole businessmen dominate almost entirely the 13 draft boards of the territory.

Strong objections to the haole and employer weight of the draft board nominees were voiced this week by both AFL and CIO leaders.

Employer's Whos' Who

"These boards," said one AFL leader, "read like an employers' who's who, especially on the outside islands. Many of these men are not exactly friends or neighbors to the draftees they will select. They all live on the high hills."

"Where are the AJA vets on the boards?" asked one Iolani Palace politico who was not willing to have his name used. He thought the list might have been drawn up in entirety by officials of the Hawaii National Guard.

Tentative findings of racial origin of the draft board appointees indicate approximately 88

per cent haole (including some Caucasian-Hawaiians), 6 per cent of Chinese and 5 per cent of Japanese ancestry.

(more on page 4)

Demo Heads Angered By Longley Smear

The proper place for A. T. Longley to tender his resignation as precinct chairman was his own 30th precinct, 5th district.

This criticism was voiced by leading Democrats here who were informed of the resignation either through a letter sent to Wilfred Oka, secretary of the Democratic Oahu County Committee, or through the columns of the Honolulu Advertiser which first broke the news publicly.

Mr. Longley charged in his letter that "subversive and radical groups are in control of the party."

A six-man investigating committee—three from the county committee and three from the territorial central committee—was directed by the central committee to meet with Mr. Longley. This committee will then recommend how the charges should be answered.

As the Honolulu Advertiser gave prominent play to Mr. Longley's resignation, Chairman O. P. Soares, Republican territorial chairman, complimented the Wahiawa Democrat for the position he took.

In his lengthy letter Mr. Longley criticized candidates during the 1946 election who had received support from PAC. This attack included Delegate to Congress Joseph Farrington.

While this was taking place, the Star-Bulletin mentioned a rumor that Lorrin P. Thurston, publisher of The Honolulu Advertiser, might be a Republican candidate for delegate against Joseph R. Farrington, who is publisher of the Star-Bulletin.



HCLC members and supporters picket hearing, urging reinstatement of Dr. John Reinecke (foreground) and his wife.

Honolulu Electricity Rates Held Among Highest In United States

Honolulu's electricity rates are substantially higher than the national average taken from 206 other cities throughout the United States with population ranging from 50,000 upwards.

In a report made by the Burns & O'Donnell Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo., and which is on file in the municipal library, the

following figures are given:

For 25 kilowatt hours—	
Honolulu	\$1.47
National average	\$1.24
For 100 kilowatt hours—	
Honolulu	\$4.10
National average	\$3.64
For 250 kilowatt hours—	
Honolulu	\$7.15
National average	\$6.78

In the 25 kilowatt hour group, the report listed 57 different rates with Honolulu ranking 46th on the chart.

In the 100 kilowatt hour list, Honolulu ranked 71st among 95 on rates charged.

Honolulu placed 73rd among 110 listings in the 220 kilowatt hour bracket.

Shanghai Story

by our Ching correspondent
—page five

"A Point of View"

by W. K. Bassett
—editorial page

BIG OIL SCANDAL

—page four

More On Boxing

by K. O. Warren
—page six

Labor Roundup

page five

Draft Will Net 1,500

Approximately 1,500 out of 50,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25 who will register in Hawaii for the first peacetime draft will be taken into the armed service during the next twelve months, according to army headquarters at Ft. Shafter.

All Hawaii recruits will receive their training here and will not be sent to the mainland.

On August 10 and 11 the first group of 18-year-olds were enlisted for one year service in the army. Hawaii's quota of 18-year-olds is 450 a year.

POPULATION 29% OVER '40

Hawaii's population today is approximately 544,000, or a 29 per cent increase over 423,330 reported by the census bureau in 1940.

The census bureau report which gave the figures of July 1, 1947, stated that the population of the Territory increased 121,000 between April 1, 1940 and July 1, 1947. April 1, 1940 is the date of the last national census.

During the war the total population here reached a peak of more than 800,000. Demobilization of the service personnel soon brought a substantial fall in total population in the islands, the report said.

The census bureau also estimated that the national population now totals about 143,414,000. This is about nine per cent increase between 1940 and 1947. During this time the population on the Pacific Coast jumped 41 per cent.

Hawaiian Summary

THE SPEED-UP

Like the huge gantry cranes which will soon tower over Hilo's Kuhio Wharf, the specter of mechanization, and the subsequent labor force reduction, was rising in the minds of Hilo longshoremen.

The cranes will be part of the bulk storing and loading plant now approaching completion on the wharf. When it is finished the Hilo Chamber of Commerce will be able to boast that they have the most modern bulk shipping port in the world.

The plant will include four silos of 40,000 ton capacity which are now ready except for painting. The loading and unloading equipment above them is also nearly completed. Still to be installed are the truck loading ramps to the silos, the scale house, and the conveyor belt system. The conveyor system is designed to haul the raw sugar from the loading ramp to the silos and from the silos to the pier edge.

The gantry cranes will be mounted on tracks on the pier apron to lift the sugar into the ships' holds. When they are completed the entire system will be capable of loading the sugar at a guaranteed rate of 500 tons per hour. Its top speed

is estimated at 750 tons per hour.

The project is part of a \$3,000,000 expenditure by the sugar industry. This sum includes the improving of the bulk plant at Crockett, California, and the conversion of cargo ships to handle raw sugar in bulk form.

KAUAI CLEAN UP

Going from one extreme to the other—geographically speaking—Kauai is looking forward to the arrival of a corps of engineers from Schofield Barracks. They are scheduled to be on the Island August 16.

The major task of the engineers will be to remove dud shells in the Waimea artillery range area. But to Kauai swimmers and fishing enthusiasts that will be the least important of their duties.

Due to wave and tidal action more and more barbed wire along Kauai's water edge has been exposed to the swimmer's shin and the fisherman's line. The wire was placed along the beaches as entanglements during the war. The engineers plan to inspect Kauai's beaches and to remove the rusting but still entangling wire.

CLEAR VIEW

While Kauai beach lovers were awaiting these improvements, Waikiki beach

lovers were being entertained by the goings on out at Shae's reef stranded barge. There wasn't much to see, but periodically there was much to hear.

Last week the barge was gradually being dynamited below the level of Waikiki's rolling surf. Soon it would no longer be the sunset disrupting eyesore which had been distressing residents and tourists alike for the past several months.

By week's end Waikiki housewives had suffered through more than 40 blasts involving some 1,600 pounds of powder. Underwater blasting was to begin soon, E. M. Pickop, acting harbor board manager, promised. He estimated that it would be another two or three weeks before Waikiki beach visitors could enjoy the sunset without the ugly distraction of Shae's barge to annoy them.

PHONE RATES UP

Meat prices and the high cost of other food items weren't the only price rises Honolulu had to complain about. Beginning August 11 the privilege of having a private line telephone would cost city residents 25 cents more per month.

This rate increase was granted Mutual Telephone Co., along with several other rate hikes, by the public utilities commission last week. Mutual had asked for a 50 cent increase. That was denied by the commission, as was the request for

an increase on residential party line service.

The commission granted six individual line business exchange rate increases, ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00. It also granted increases of 25 and 50 cents on seven two party line business exchanges.

Mutual had requested a 50 cent increase on eight other business exchanges throughout the islands which was denied by the commission.

THE PAY-OFF

Eight Honolulu police officers got a lucky break last week. For more than a year they had been suspended from duty under suspicion of taking graft. The officers had been reinstated and returned to active duty after they had been cleared of suspicion by a senior police board. Prior to that the charges had been thrown out by circuit court judge Carrick H. Buck.

On that basis the police commission recommended that the accused officers receive back pay for the time they were suspended. The commission then forwarded a letter to the board of supervisors and to the city-county attorney notifying them of their decision.

According to a compilation by Acting Chief Dan Liu the amount of back pay amounts to \$41,843.86—or a little better than \$5,230 per suspended policeman.

National Summary

The "rebellion" had caught on. In New Orleans an organization representing 150,000 housewives urged its members to stay away from the butcher shop. In Pittsburgh a Housewives Protective League asked a one week ban on meat buying. Seventy five thousand women in Los Angeles signed a petition demanding lower prices. And here in Hawaii an organization called the Sensible Shoppers, headed by Mrs. Jayne Ellis of Honolulu, asked other civic organizations to join in a meat store boycott beginning Monday.

By mid-week the campaign began to show results. Wholesale meat prices began to fall off, although retail prices were still up at the end of the week.

STRIKE!

An energetic, 71 year old grandmother in Dallas, Texas lit the fuse to a powder keg last week. As meat prices began to soar to an all-time high, Mrs. R. D. Vaughn reached for her telephone. She began to dial every listing in the Dallas directory to urge a buyer's strike. Explaining that "she hated to be robbed," she suggested that other housewives join her in the boycott and to phone their friends asking them to do the same.

Soon the wires were humming—not only in Dallas, but across the country. However, such huge chainstores as Safeway in San Francisco began to report an "unexplainable" drop in meat purchasing.

LET DOWN WITHOUT

In Washington, D. C., meantime, the fuse was wet and the powder wouldn't explode. A "beautiful, blonde Soviet spy" turned out to be, 40, brown-haired and frowsy.

Elisabeth T. Bentley's testimony, though sensational, was just as big a let down as her pictures. Leveling charges of espionage against men formerly high in "New Deal" government circles, she accused them of giving her vital information which she in turn passed on to Soviet agents. However, high Justice Department officials, having spent three years and \$500,000 dollars investigating her charges, said they had failed to turn up any evidence which would justify prosecution of those she accused.

She and another ex-communist, Whitaker Chambers, had told their stories to the FBI years before.

But congressmen and the press, knowing a "good" thing when they saw it, would not give up. A special Senate sub-

committee listened to angry denials by Commerce Department employee William W. Remington, one of those Miss Bentley had branded.

On the other side of Capitol Hill, the House Un-American activities committee was listening, opened mouthed, to the revelations of Chambers, now a senior editor of Time magazine.

TRUMAN SMELLS FISH

At the White House, President Truman protested strenuously. As the legislation which he had demanded from the special session fell by the wayside, he accused Republican congressmen of stirring up a phony spy scare to hide their failure to curb high prices. Said Truman, "They are using these hearings simply as a red herring to keep from doing what they ought to do."

"DO NOTHING" SESSION

Mr. Truman felt justified in his anger. In an attempt to cut the special session short, Senate Republicans ended the Southern Democrat filibuster by ditching the anti-poll tax bill. By the week's end, Congress had sent the Republican version of an anti-inflation bill to the president. It was a watered-down bill whose principal feature was the restoring of war-time consumer credit controls. This meant that installment buyers would once again be required to pay one-third

down and the rest in 15 months on such items as automobiles, refrigerators, and the like—if Mr. Truman signed the bill.

None of the president's demands for wage-price controls were included in the bill. And, with the exception of the Senate filibuster on the anti-poll tax bill, none of his civil rights legislation was even considered.

A housing bill which was designed to encourage private builders was also passed. Truman's plea for a bill to include public building and slum clearance was firmly rejected.

TROUBLE IN DAYTON

While Mr. Truman smoldered in Washington, the management of strikebound Univis Lens Co. smiled in Dayton, Ohio. Using tanks, bayonets, and teargas bombs, the National Guard hit the picket line on orders from Governor Thomas E. Herbert.

In a demand for higher wages to meet higher prices, members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) had been out for 90 days. The National Guard assault was the latest of several maneuvers by the management to break the strike.

Simultaneously, the courts, joining with city and state officials in helping to end the strike, began to order key strike leaders away from the picket lines.

World Summary

MACARTHUR DISOBEYED

In Japan, General MacArthur's "suggestion" of last week was not being taken in good part by Japanese workers. His "suggestion" was a strike ban for government workers, which Premier Hitoshi Ashida and the Japanese Cabinet promptly adopted.

The trouble began when the government attempted to discipline a union lead-

er whom it accused of delaying freight train schedules. Promptly 1,800 rail workers turned in their resignations and stayed off the job at Matsumoto in central Honshu.

Elsewhere in Japan eleven local railway strikes were reported, as the cabinet appealed to all workers to "desist from disregarding the law." Meantime the attorney general threatened to arrest the

strikers and even those who are suspected of preparing to strike.

ISRAEL AGAIN ASKS

Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok requested Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator, to again try for a Palestine peace conference of Arabs and Jews.

Shertok said the government of Israel wished to sit down at a round table with the Arabs and try to reach a settlement of their differences. This was a request which Israel had repeated several times in the past—each time without success.

"NO COMMENT"

Last Tuesday the world crossed its fingers and hoped for the best. British, French, and American envoys had requested—and gotten—an interview in Moscow with Joseph Stalin.

U. S. Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith, French Ambassador Yves Chataigneau and Frank Roberts, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's private secretary, drove through the gates of the Kremlin on the evening of that day. Two hours later they drove out. To reporters they said "No comment."

WE ARE COMING ALONG

Well . . . this is it, the second issue of the HONOLULU RECORD. We hope you'll like it. We hope you'll read it from cover to cover. We hope you'll urge your friends to read the HONOLULU RECORD too.

We need your support. Printing costs money. Paper costs money. The editor has to eat a meal now and then. And we plan to publish an issue each week.

None of us on the HONOLULU

RECORD hope to become a millionaire from this venture. We don't expect to; we don't want to. All we want to do is publish a paper that speaks for the common man. We want to give him the voice that he doesn't have today. We want to take the independent, thoughtful stand which will best speak for the majority of the people.

But in order to do that we need your koukua. (That's a Hawaiian word meaning "subscription".)

Put me down for the next fifty-two issues.

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 includes airmailing
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If you are already a subscriber, why not fill this out and send it in for a friend? He'll appreciate the HONOLULU RECORD too . . .

HOUSEWIVES ON STRIKE AGAINST RISING PRICES

By Federated Press
Buyers' strikes, sparked by rebellious housewives, were spreading like brushfire across the nation.

In Chicago, home of the slaughterhouses, consumers declared Aug. 5 "meatless Thursday" in answer to a food bill now up 221.5 per cent over the prewar level. Housewives picked up the national crusade against high food prices with a series of demonstrations and radio broadcasts.

With hogs at the record price of \$31.10 a hundredweight in the Chicago stockyards, Women for Wallace led the 1-day boycott, choosing key sections of the city for a concentrated campaign.

Spreading the Word
Mrs. Mildred Treffman, one of the leaders of the organization, reported that the drive was organized by chain telephone calls among housewives and by the distribution of leaflets.

She pointed out that the cost of living in Chicago, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, had risen 172.6 per cent above the prewar level. And prices are up 45.3 per cent since price controls were destroyed.

Key demand of the Chicago demonstrators was for passage of Sen. Glen H. Taylor's price control and rollback bill.

In Los Angeles, where one butcher shop gave meat the rare-jewel treatment by displaying steaks and chops on velvet trays, an organized telephone campaign against buying meat was also successfully under way.

Manager Calls Cop
The Independent Progressive party there gathered 75,000 signatures in one week on petitions demanding immediate price control. In Glendale five people got 2,000 signatures in two hours at two super-markets.

Customers at one Safeway market were so anxious to sign the petitions that the manager called a cop. But the policeman, after talking to the signature-collectors,

signed the petition himself, declaring high prices were playing havoc with his fixed salary.

Resistance to high prices was highest at Dallas, Tex., where the buyers' strike was originated by the women's auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce. Women's committees at Corpus Christi, Orange, Fort Worth, Austin and other Texas towns were joining the boycott.

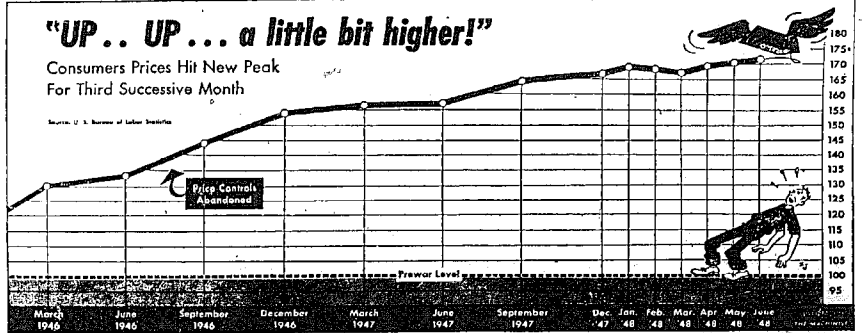
Milk Boycott
At New Orleans, the United Women to Combat Inflation—organized when price controls were first dropped—called on its 150,000 members to stop buying meat until prices came down. Meat markets in Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Salt Lake City reported that customers were boycotting higher priced cuts. In Cincinnati, the Retail Grocers & Meat Dealers Assn. said meat consumption had plunged 25 per cent in recent weeks.

KAINALIU FIRE LOSS \$125,000

By Special Correspondence
Kai Malino, Aug. 3—Eight buildings in Kainaliu, North Kona, burned to the ground Tuesday morning. No injuries were reported.

Preliminary estimates of the total damages are approximately \$125,000. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined.

- The buildings destroyed were:
1. Rep. Earl Nielsen's Photography studio and home.
 2. M. Fujino bakery and home.
 3. K. Oshima store, repair shop and service station.
 4. K. Oshima taxi stand.
 5. University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension office.
 6. Hawaii Telephone office.
 7. Nozaki repair shop.



Voice Echoes In Empty Chamber

WASHINGTON (FP)—Appearing in an almost empty hearing room before the Senate banking committee, former OPA chief Paul Porter made another attempt before Congress adjourned to gain congressional support for President Truman's anti-inflation program.

Porter referred to administration efforts to get Congress to act against high prices and then went on to say:

"I think it is appropriate to report to this committee that in my judgment much precious time has been wasted. At least during my own experience on the other side of the Capitol, committee con-

sideration was confined principally to abstract economic seminars, attempts to fix blame and sheer politics."

Only two Republicans, Senators Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) and Harry P. Cain (Wash.) were present when Porter appeared. However, Capehart observed tartly that no Democratic Senators had come.

Capehart pointed out that Congress had been called back by Pres. Truman and said, "I would think members of his own party would be interested."

First sign of any action on inflation control came from the House side of Congress where Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R, Mich.) of the House banking com-

mittee indicated approval of some kind of measure to control bank credit.

Banking credit control was one of the minor points listed in Truman's message to Congress. Chairman Thomas B. McCabe of the Federal Reserve Board endorsed the measure but admitted that purely monetary measures cannot cure inflation.

Apparently depressed by the negative reaction of Congress before whom he has appeared, Porter said to the Senate committee:

"Perhaps it is Utopian to assume that there is any prospect of eliminating partisanship from the economic issues now before Congress."

Honolulu's Sensible Shoppers Carry Meat Strike Into 4th Day

In its fourth day of the meat boycott, officials of the Sensible Shoppers, sponsors of the week-long boycott, indicate some success of the drive as witnessed by the slow buying of meats in Honolulu's major stores.

Starting on Monday, August 9, handbills issued by the organization at big stores asked consumers to "Please do not buy meats. Support us in our fight

against high meat prices." The organization of 70 housewives and working women gained the support of the Honolulu Consumers Council, Americans for Democratic Action, We, the Women and the Transit Workers Union (Ind.) in its fight against the high cost of meats.

This campaign falls in line with the national drive now being waged across the country against meat prices.

Sensible Shoppers was organized about one year ago and its members have been conducting weekly surveys of food prices.

Officers of the group are Mrs. Jayne Ellis, president; Mrs. Mary Bickler, vice president and Mrs. Ruth Clark, secretary-treasurer.

Excess Profits

WASHINGTON—President Truman's proposal for a \$4.3 billion tax on excess profits was left begging as Congress adjourned its special session.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D, Mich.) who was selected to sponsor the bill said, "With corporate profits after taxes nearly 100 per cent above the level of 1943, the consuming public is entitled to protection from peacetime profiteers."

The tax was supposed to help fight inflation by removing surplus purchasing power from the corporations. It was also expected to act as a bar to further price increases since a great part of the increases "would be paid over to the government."

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the world's unique laboratories for the study of cancer has begun full operations in San Francisco with the opening of a ward for human research patients.

Leilani Beauty Salon
 1171 Fort St.
 Phone 65225
 Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.



"How much should we tip the pilot?"

Kauai Vets Will Present War Play

LIHUE—Two Kauai vets will take part in "A Sound of Hunting," a war play which will be brought here from Honolulu where it ran for nearly two weeks.

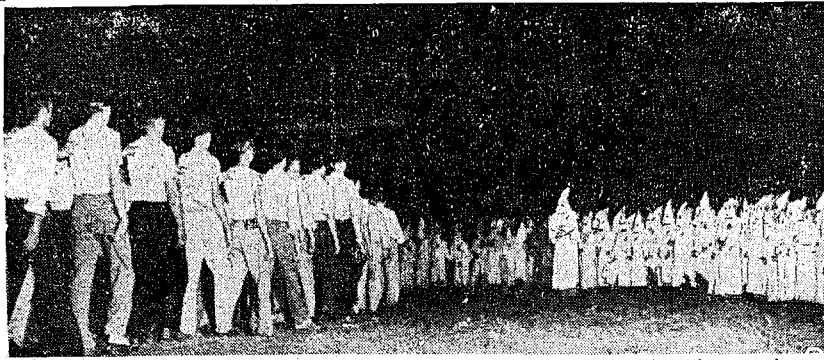
The play which some critics mentioned as one of the best amateur production in recent years will be presented by the Kauai Veterans Club at Lihue and Hanalei on August 21 and 22. Tadashi Takeguchi is general chairman of the project.

The two veterans from Kauai who are in the cast are Henry Oyasato and Herbert Isonaga.

Proceeds from the play will help families of Kauai war dead in defraying burial expenses when the remains are brought here.

Greetings from
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 There is also a branch
 at Ala Moana Market Center



In the glare of a huge fiery cross near Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Ga., the Ku Klux Klan staged a public ceremony initiating new recruits.

KKK ON THE MARCH AGAIN

By STETSON KENNEDY
 Federated Press Correspondent
 NEW YORK, Aug. 2—I've just come from a preview held on Atlanta's Stone Mountain July 23. I packed the Klan robe I used while investigating the outfit, put my pistol totter's permit in my wallet, and went.

The Kluxers have come a long way since I attended their post-war debut on the same spot two years ago. Then, they did everything single-file; this time, they marched six abreast.

"The Klan is determined to maintain white supremacy, by

peaceful means if possible, but by force if necessary," Doc Sam Green, leader of the Georgia Klan, roared.

"If civil rights bills are passed, blood will flow in the streets!" he shouted.

He was cheered not only by the 3,000 robed Kluxers and 700 initiates, but also by some 5,000 spectators.

Two years ago, their klavalkade to the mountain consisted of rattling trap cars. This time, there were many limousines.

In 1946, it was largely a local affair. This year there were dele-

gations from 14 states, including Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and California.

Doc Sam Green was introduced, not as Grand Dragon of Georgia Klan, but as Imperial Wizard of the entire Invisible Empire.

I am convinced that the Southern slavocracy will again call upon the Klan as it did to override Reconstruction democracy. Before the Civil war, chattel slavery was at stake. Now, wage slavery is at stake. Should the Taft-Hartley Act be replaced, the Klan may also be called out of cross-country union-busting.

Reinecke Hearing Blasted At HCLC Aala Park Rally

The Reinecke case is just another effort of Governor Ingram Stainback to control the political situation in the islands. If any person or organization does not do his bidding, the Governor will attempt to destroy him.

This charge was directed at the Governor by Meyer C. Symonds at a mass Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee rally held at Aala Park Sunday night. About 400 people attended to hear four speakers explain the development and significance of the Reinecke hearing now being conducted by the Territorial Commissioners of Public Instruction.

Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke are public school teachers who were suspended last November on charges of being members of the Communist Party and therefore not possessing "the ideals of democracy."

Board Without Jurisdiction
 Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who is defending the Reineckes with Mr. Symonds and Attorney Richard Gladstein of San Francisco, told the gathering that the school board has no legal right to hear the case. This case involves basic constitutional rights of a person, she said, and legally constituted courts are the proper place to try such a case as this.

Both Mrs. Bouslog and Mr. Symonds explained the recent decision of the three-judge court which heard the appeal of the Reineckes to restrain the school board from hearing their case.

At that time the court stated that it cannot take up the case until the defendants had exhausted all means to obtain a fair hearing from the school board.

The attorneys had argued, according to Mr. Symonds, that the members of the school board were prejudiced against the Reineckes and therefore cannot be impartial. The court stated that it saw no reason why the school board would not disqualify

itself if its members were proved to be prejudiced.

Mr. Symonds briefly reviewed his two and a half hour presentation at the hearing in which he specifically challenged the qualification of five members of the board, including its chairman to sit in the hearing.

Board Prejudged Case
 He again charged the school board as a whole for prejudging the case. He read from a circular which School Superintendent Harold Loper had distributed among the principals which stated that "Communism is the very antithesis of democracy."

During the hearing last week, Dr. Loper said that the school board—with the exception of Chairman Edward N. Sylva who very recently became a member—had endorsed his circular.

Dr. Reinecke who spoke at the rally gave his impression of the "biased and prejudged" hearing. He said that the board had made up its mind. He spoke highly of the ability of the defense attorneys, particularly Mr. Gladstein. Many times, Dr. Reinecke said, Chairman Sylva ruled according to Attorney General Water Ackerman's objections.

To Smash Unions
 Henry Epstein, executive secretary of the United Public Workers of America—CIO in the territory, said the Reinecke case is an attempt of the Big Five, and the Governor to smash the trade unions.

Epstein urged the audience to attend the current hearing in order to find out for themselves and to tell their friends what is actually happening in the courtroom, and what is being reported in the major newspapers here.

Steven Murin, chairman of the HCLC, appealed for contribution from the audience for the Reinecke defense fund. In sums of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and a few dollars, the people from the laboring district gave \$42.

Draft Boards

(from page one)
Haole Predominant
 Of the 61 men, 54 are haoles, 4 Chinese and 3 Japanese.

Against this were Hawaii's racial population percentages, estimated in 1946 as 33.4 per cent haole, 32.4 per cent Japanese, 10.5 per cent Filipino and 5.8 per cent Chinese. No persons of Filipino ancestry appear on the boards.

Some boards for predominantly non-haole areas are entirely haole. The Wahiawa-Waiialua area board, for example, contains: Albert A. Wilson, Elwood R. Craddock, George Kinney and Henry T. Hughes.

The Kailua, Hawaii, board is made up of Francis J. Cushingham, George E. Cherry and Garnett B. Watson.

The general businessman and Big Five slant of the boards is brought out sharply by the presence of two 1947 executive secretaries of Chamber of Commerce—Robert S. Moir (Hilo) and Franklin E. Skinner (Maui).

A Non-Haole
 The one non-haole on the Lihue, Kauai, board is Harry Tom, manager of the Garden Isle Hotel and an appointee of the governor to the Kauai civil service commission. Mr. Moir is also a civil service commission appointee. Mr. Tom's colleague on the Kauai board is Andrew Gross, personnel manager of Lihue Plantation.

Thurms' Annual lists the chief distinction of one kamaaina appointee, Herbert M. Dowsett, as "Commodore, Pearl Harbor Yacht Club."

Past Experience
 Jack Kawano, veteran longshoreman and president of longshore local 136, expressed concern to this reporter over the possibility that the boards might conceivably be used unfairly to affect active union workers under 25 years of age.

"It was only in 1944," he recalled, "that six longshoremen trying to start the organization of sugar workers on Maui were returned to Honolulu by the provost marshal and informed that their draft status would be changed at once."

A local attorney commented that one member of the Lanai board,

U.S. Oil Companies Charged With "Fraud And Corruption"

A special Senate Committee investigating the national defense program issued a 57-page report containing grave charges of fraud and corruption against four American oil companies.

The companies—Standard Oil of California, Standard of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, and the Texas Oil Company, together known as Aramco—control vast oil fields of the Middle East and have concessions in Saudi Arabia comprising 162,000,000 acres. In return for this concession, King Ibn Saud receives 21 cents per barrel from the companies.

The charges made on April 28 this year were described by Senator Owen Brewster as "an amazing picture of corporate greed when our country was in its most bitter need."

Traitors to America
 Senator William Langer of North Dakota declared:

"The men who have put over this deal ought to be in the penitentiary. These men, who have called upon American boys to go into foreign lands to protect their oil interests, are traitors to America. They ought to surrender their citizenship or have it taken away from them."

Secretary of Defense, James V. Forrestal, while president of Dillon, Read & Company, Wall Street banking house, supervised the financing of two of the companies involved. After he entered the Navy Dept., his bank financed the other two.

As Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal made no protest when these companies overcharged the U. S. \$98,000,000 for oil. He remained silent as an investigation of the oil officials involved in the scandal was blocked by former Navy Dept. aides in the Justice Dept.

The report reveals how the oil companies induced the government to underwrite their Arabian adventure to the tune of \$99,469,000, upon their promise to sell oil to the Navy for 40 cents a barrel. When, in the middle of the war, the Navy asked for the oil, it was

Murray V. Heminger, principal of the high school at Lanai City, had shown bias toward union men by serving as a cameraman for the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., during the 1947 pineapple strike. His films were used for identification of men for indictments leading to criminal prosecution.

Oldtime Democrats added their voices to the "discriminatory" selection.

Governor is "Independent"
 Said Wilfred Oka, secretary of the Oahu County Committee of the party: "We were not consulted by the Governor. We know that draft boards are not to be political footballs. But we most strongly feel that the advice of local Democratic precinct clubs and county committees should have been asked; so that, Democratic members of the boards could be fully representative of their local communities."

"To me," continued Mr. Oka, the lists read as though the only people consulted were Republican members of local Chambers of Commerce."

Mary Noonan, secretary of the Republican Club in Honolulu, told the Record that information from the Republican Party could be obtained only by writing a letter to the Central Committee.

Asked how many members of the boards were Republicans, she indicated that she did not care to comment on the matter.

forced to pay \$1.05 a barrel. Later investigation showed that the same oil had been sold to the French for 85 cents a barrel and to the Japanese for 70 cents.

Pilgrimage Revenue

After the European war started, Ibn Saud demanded that he be paid an extra \$10,000,000 annually. This was to replace a loss of this amount of revenue which he would normally derive from the annual pilgrimages of the Moslem oil workers to their holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Britain agreed to pay approximately \$4,000,000. The King demanded that the American oil interests advance the balance. The report continues:

"Reluctant to make further contributions from their own treasuries, the officials of the companies conceived the idea of inducing the U. S. Government to make the necessary advances, offering in return the oil of Saudi Arabia as possible military or naval reserves in the Middle East."

Summarizing the negotiations, the report says: "The U. S. Government effectively arranged for aid to the King of Saudi Arabia indirectly through the British, which ultimately cost the U. S. the sum of \$51,000,000. In return for the indirect lend-lease aid . . . the oil companies offered to sell fuel oil to the U. S. at 40 cents a barrel. . .

Dodging Income Tax
 By the time the U. S. had finished with Aramco it had spent \$99,469,000, of which only \$27,000,000 is "probably recoverable," the report says.

Aramco also evaded paying income taxes to the U. S. by setting up its operating subsidiaries in the Bahamas and in Canada. Through this legal ruse, the report said, despite the monetary favors and military protection it was receiving from the U. S., the company made \$117,000,000 in profit on an investment of \$1,000,000, without paying a cent in taxes.

"As much as 90 percent of the earnings of the \$117,000,000 would have been taxable were it not for the legal evasion," said Brewster. He added, "It is a liberal education on how corporations organize under foreign flags, yet seek the shelter of the American flag."

Greek Govt. Asks US For Poison Gas

American officials have failed to carry out their promise to supply the Greek government with poison gas for use against the guerrillas.

This charge was made by Greek War Minister George Stratos, according to NBC Correspondent John Donovan who broadcast from Rome on Aug. 1.

Correspondent Donovan who arrived from Athens stated that American officers have denied making such offers.

The difference between American military authorities and the Greek government on the strategy and tactics of conducting the civil war still remains a fact, Donovan said.

The American military authorities headed by Gen. Van Fleet contend that present equipment supplied by England and the United States are sufficient for fighting 10,000 guerillas in the Grammos Area.

"Stratos claims Americans representatives, including General Wedemeyer, promised bombers and poison gas," Donovan said.

Shanghai Story

Living On Garbage, Disapproves Civil War

By James Lee

Honolulu Record China Correspondent

Shanghai, July 28—Soochow Creek is a garbage-laden, brackish finger of water branching off from the Whangpoo River, on which Shanghai is located. On this creek, in craft ranging from 40-foot lighters to 10-foot sampans, live thousands upon thousands of China's "chwan-fu"—boatmen.

Some of the "chwan-fu," who are members of tightly organized guilds, earn a fair living, by Chinese standards. Their travels up and down the waterways reveal a world which most inland Chinese do not suspect exists. A world with food, education, and some modicum of dignity for the laboring man.

But, added to the already overcrowded creek population, are the streams of peasant-refugees who find their way here in search of peace and, they hope, livelihood. Generally, they find neither.

A ragged woman, whose family for generations had owned 3 mou (6.6 mou equal one acre) of land in Kiangsu, about 200 miles north of Shanghai, fled from the civil war battle which was being fought near her farm.

In the sampan which had heretofore served only as a bridge connecting the two parts of the family's land, she and her 44-year-old husband and two daughters made their way to Shanghai. On the trip down, the 20-year-old daughter died. Of what disease the mother was not certain. The poor in China come into the world unattended; they leave the world unattended. Medical attention is a luxury few can afford.

Day's Pay—One U.S. Cent
Once in Shanghai, both the mother and father tried to get work. There was none. They became beggars and garbage scavengers.

Between them, they earn about \$10,000 (CN) a day . . . a little over one American cent. It provides the family with 2 meals of "hsi fan", a thin rice soup, a day. They supplement this with the food they can salvage from the garbage.

The old peasant woman had never heard of Chiang Kai-shek. She had not heard of Communists. "We are women," she said, "we do not

know why there is a war."

Old Chou is another "chwan-fu." In his 56 years, he had never seen a foreigner until he arrived in Shanghai from Kiangsu 3 months ago. He, too, was unable to identify Chiang Kai-shek. Is Chiang good or bad? Are the communists good or bad? Why are Chinese killing Chinese? "We farmers," answers Chou impatiently, "we don't know these current affairs."

For as long as he could remember, Chou and his family had tilled the 70 to 80 mou farm he inherited from his father. The work was hard, but the land was his. And it was good, rich land. By Chinese standards, Chou and his family were well-to-do.

But war came to Chou, too. Armies fought. Chou's father and brother were killed for "non-cooperation." Non-cooperation with whom? Chou was not certain.

Garbage Scavenger

He, his wife, two small sons, a daughter and son-in-law left the land—for the first time in their lives—and came on a boat to Shanghai.

Now Chou and his 12-year-old son pick garbage day and night for the food they may be able to bring back to the family.

The naked children of these peasant "chwan fu", with their bloated bellies and sad eyes, know nothing of childhood. There is no playtime for them. As soon as they are old enough they must earn their way in the race against starvation. The children of six and eight roam the streets searching, searching for food.

Chou doesn't know whether his farm is still as he left it. He will go back when the fighting stops. Meanwhile, says Chou, "I have nothing. Nothing but my poor body."

Li, a skinny, sad-faced man, was born on a large river boat 36 years

CANE CUTTER SLICES INTO SUGAR JOBS

LIHUE—In the program of mechanization, the Hawaiian sugar plantations are giving important place to the mechanical cane cutters.

At the executive committee meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association held here late last month, sugar company officials were informed of the Duncan cane cutter which is now being experimented with at the Koloa section of Grove Farm Plantation.

While this experiment is going on laborers here on this island are expressing concern over the cutting down of man hours through introduction of machines. If and when the cane cutter is put into widespread use, thousands of laborers who now cut cane with knives will become unemployed or must be placed in some other work.

With mechanization being pushed in almost every department, employment opportunities in the sugar plantations are getting increasingly scarce.

Two other cutters are now under experiment. One of these is known as the Snowplow cutter which like the Duncan type is usable only on dry land.

The other is the Gomez cutter which proved successful at Ewa.



Famed playwright George Bernard Shaw entertains former heavyweight champion Gene Tunney (L.) and former New York State Boxing Commissioner Eddie Eagan (R.)

Hawaiian Labor Roundup

AFL and independent utility unions moved in and out of emergency fact finding this week, with CIO unions serving a strike notice and gaining wage increases for its members.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC DISPUTE

The appointment of an emergency fact finding board headed by Newton R. Holcomb as chairman with C. C. Cadagan and Solomon Aki as members was recently announced by the governor in the Hawaiian Electric-International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1260 dispute following failure of a mediation board to settle the trouble.

The company contends that the main issue in dispute is the union shop, while the union insists that wage increases also figure in the pilikia.

ROUTLEDGE BLASTS FACTFINDER PARKS

The Transit Workers Union of Hawaii (Ind.) moved out of the emergency fact finding stage with the release of a report of the board headed by Judge John Parks which said:

The fact finding sessions were highlighted by a blast against chairman Parks by Arthur R. Rutledge, business representative of the union, as being biased and unfair. The union representative asked that the chairman disqualify himself.

In answer to the report of the emergency fact-finding board Rutledge said Tuesday evening that the "prejudiced" report makes strike "mandatory" at midnight Aug. 22. Rutledge said the strike could be avoided if the Governor appoints another board "which will deal fairly with the issues," if some other suggestion is made by the Governor, or if union membership voted not to strike at this time.

Meanwhile, IBEW Local 1357's dispute with the Mutual Telephone Company over work shifts is still in the mediation stage.

LOVE'S GET STRIKE NOTICE

While strikes in the utility companies were staved off by emergency boards, ILWU Local 150 served a strike notice on the Love's Biscuit and Bread Co. with the territorial department of labor.

The strike notice followed the failure of the union and the company to get together on wages and job classification, reopened for discussion on June 1 of this year.

Ernest Arena, president of the Local, indicated that no date for the strike has been set although "the negotiating committee will call a strike in the near future" if negotiations are not resolved.

PUBLIC WORKERS

The United Public Workers, a CIO union, recently announced six cents per hour increase for 200 per diem workers in the county of Hawaii.

The increase became effective on August 4 by a unanimous vote of the board of supervisors after Henry Epstein, executive secretary of the local, presented charts to show that the per diem workers' pay was not being computed properly.

In addition to this increase, Mr. Epstein points out that the board has voted to have a four-man negotiating committee meet with the union to settle the question of back pay—the first time in the history of Hawaiian government that employer-employee relations have been established in this fashion, according to Mr. Epstein.

CULINARY AND SERVICE WORKERS

An "Employees, Patients' and Citizens' Committee For Fair and Equal Treatment" is circulating petitions urging "the proper authorities to provide a twenty-five dollar increase in the monthly wages for the employees of the Leahi Hospital."

Employees of the Hospital are members of the Culinary and Service Workers Union, shoreside branch of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO).

NAPUUNOA WRITES FROM ITALY SAYING PEOPLE WANT PEACE

Julian Napuunoa, Hawaiian longshoreman who is one of the four ILWU members now touring Europe, wrote in a joint letter to ILWU President Harry Bridges the conditions as he saw them in Italy.

Napuunoa stopped over in Rome where he said, "the reception was just as splendid and friendly" as other places he had visited.

He visited a small port of Civitavecchia not far from Rome where the American delegation was greeted by posters on the walls saying, "Welcome American Longshoremen," "Long Live the ILWU-CIO."

The letter said that the town itself "is a mass of rubble. First the Allied forces bombed the hell out of the place and then the master race dynamited the port before they left."

On the day the Americans arrived in Rome they were "guests of the longshoremen, were dined, shown the principle sights and taken to the opera that night."

Then from Rome they travelled to Naples by bus.

" . . . We came by bus, driving through some of the most beautiful

and fertile country that we will ever witness. But the workers look far from prosperous. Along the way we came through many towns and villages that had suffered terribly from the war.

"If the people in America could only see this with their own eyes, they would think hard and long before starting on another adventure of murder and destruction.

"But to get back to more pleasant things. Our trip is developing into a virtual tour of triumph. . . . Here we are, two common longshoremen, an ordinary San Francisco checker and an obscure Oakland warehouseman, welcomed as representatives of the American working class. One has to go through this experience personally to appreciate its great significance.

"And peace is what the people that we have met on this tour are demanding. Not once have we heard anyone who wants to go to war again. And we have spoken to all sorts of people in hotels, in restaurants, on streetcars, the underground in Paris.

"These are just a few of the impressions and experiences that we had so far."

Kauai Police Chief Says '48 Worst Year For Auto Accidents

The year 1948 promises to be Kauai's worst year for accidents.

This observation was made by Police Chief Edwin K. Crowell who warned Kauai motorists to heed speed limits and exercise caution in every way.

Kauai had its highest toll of traffic accidents last year but this record is being surpassed by this year's mishaps, according to Chief Crowell.

In the first six months of 1947, there were 99 automobile accidents, one person killed and 49 injured.

In the first six months of 1948, there were 108 accidents, two persons killed and 44 injured.

our sports world

K. O. WARREN

This is second in a series of four articles on boxing in Hawaii. Subsequent articles will cover the Boxing Commission, officiating and some inside information on what is termed as the boxing "racket."

Many of our sports writers have been guilty of some phony reporting. The write-ups given to some of the "stinkeroos" were nothing short of an apology for the promoter. The close relationship of promoter Leo Leavitt, some of our sportswriters, and our commission officials have also cast a shadow of suspicion. And yet this suspicion cannot be completely overlooked when our press agent boys have helped to unload some "lemons" on the public.

Bouquets To Red McQueen

Refreshing throughout this maze of phony reporting is the job done by Red McQueen of the Advertiser. The research he does in order to do some accurate reporting has meant a tremendous following for his column. His criticism of boxers, managers, the commission, and anybody connected with the game in his "Aftermath of a Fight Night" have resulted in a semblance of a watch dog column.

Red hasn't been afraid to call a fighter a "bum," or a lousy fight a "stinkeroo," or a "love match" when fighters were trying to fool the public. But Joe Anzivino nor Ken Misumi has been too critical with the boxing set-up. Are the two boys hypnotized by Loquacious Leo?

The "Chuck" Cureton Case

The sports writers could have had a Roman holiday on the "Chuck" Cureton case. "Chuck" was allowed to fight twice in Honolulu before it was uncovered that he had been barred in the state of California for a "BUM HEART!" The commission rules and regulations are pretty specific about physical examination and I quote Rule #129:

"A licensed physician must be present at all official weigh-in. Each contestant must be given a thorough physical examination—and also another examination an hour before entering the ring to compete."

Before a local license is issued a boxer must undergo a thorough physical examination, much more thorough than the weigh-in examination. He must take a serological examination for venereal disease; he must undergo a postural and skeletal exam; and a real check-up for heart, blood, or kidney disease. On top of this he must be fingerprinted for any past record.

Then why was Chuck Cureton allowed to fight two times in Hawaii when the records show that he had been barred by the California State boxing commission for having a bum heart? If Cureton had been "accidentally killed," a lot of people including the commissioners and physician had to do some mighty fast talking.

Public Is Well Informed

Inside information has it that a letter was written to the Commissioners and to the Boxing Commission regarding Chuck's status after Cureton fought his second fight, and the officials claimed little or no knowledge of the status of Chuck Cureton in California. Some last minute checking up indicated that one John Q. Public knew more about Chuck-Cureton than the complete files of the boxing commission.

This has never been reported in our press. The commissioners and the boxing secretary will give out a lot of alibis for the Chuck Cureton case, but I doubt if they can deny substantially the statement made in this article.

STOCKTON—The San Joaquin county sheriff's office tried to find out who planted \$10,000 worth of marijuana between rows of corn on a farm west of Stockton.



Pat Varner of Chicago represents Great Lakes mermaids in the Atlantic City contest to name "Miss Mermaid, USA."

Richard Miyagawa Back From Mainland

WAILUKU—Richard Miyagawa of Spreckelsville returned to Maui last month, accompanied by his wife Marian, after an absence of seven years on the mainland. Miyagawa is well known in territorial amateur fight circles. He was the Maui bantamweight king in 1938-39, territorial runner-up in 1939, and won the National collegiate AA featherweight title in 1942.

Miyagawa attended San Jose State College. He received his B. P. E. degree in recreation and sociology last January from the University of Wisconsin. He was one of the first three men to complete a new community recreation and leadership course. He was also captain of the Badger's boxing team. The young Maui athlete graduated from Maui high in 1939.

Mr. Big Island

HILO—A contest to select Mr. Big Island is scheduled to be held in Hilo tomorrow night. Louis Mendonca, well known in Honolulu weight lifting circles, will show his troupe as an added attraction.

Davis vs. Sylvano Is Main Feature In Hilo Fight Card

HILO—Henry Davis meets Freddie Sylvano in the main feature of Promoter Leo Leavitt's second professional fight card in the Hilo armory tomorrow night, starting at 7:45. The featherweight tiff is listed for ten rounds.

Pro fights in the Crescent city were revived last month after several years of inactivity. Danny May, currently manager of Boy Brooks, the Philippines' welter, middle, and light-heavy champ, tried but failed in his promotional effort in Hilo about three or four years ago.

The fight-for-pay game in Hilo was at its best in the old Volcano arena days, with George Bennett as promoter.

Leavitt's first monthly card was held on July 16, before a

packed gallery. Dado Marino edged out Gus Rosa in the headliner.

Tomorrow night's semi-windup scrap will feature two well-known Honolulu lads. Jaimie Basquez, ex-Kakaako AAU title holder just turned pro, goes up against tough William Candido, who recently lost a close verdict to James Botelho. Basquez is a stablemate of Botelho.

Joe Richardson Chills Kona Boy

HILO—Lightweight Joe Richardson of Hilo, who will turn pro shortly, chilled George Sugi of Kona in 1:38 of the third canto; and Kikuo (Plateau) Sumimoto of Hilo pulverized George Guzman of Kohala in 1:15 of the second round, in the featured scraps of an 11-bout program sponsored by the H. T. & T. Co. a. c. at Hilo's NAS gym on July 31. The smoker featured Kona CYO simon pures.

It will be remembered that Sumimoto lost to Carl Cabral of the Kalihi Pirates in a middleweight Hawaii regional Olympic finals bout held in Honolulu in June.

FBI - 108,000,000 FINGERPRINTS

The FBI has the largest single collection of fingerprints in the world.

On file in the identification Division of the FBI in Washington are more than 108,000,000 fingerprint cards. These represent fingerprints of approximately 72,500,000 persons.

The file is divided into two groupings—criminal and non-criminal. The former represents 7,500,000 persons and the latter, 65,000,000.

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7 Teams Enter Grid Loop For '48

LIHUE—Seven teams will definitely be entered in the Kauai Athletic union 135-pound barefoot grid loop which kicks the lid off its 1948 season on Sept. 19. Teams entered are: Koloa, Kekaha, Kalawai, Waimea, McBryde, Lihue PAA and Pono. The first three mentioned teams shared the league title last year. Hanapepe and Olokele might also enter the league. One round will be played.

Also on the Garden Island grid scene, the Kauai Broncos, associate members of the Honolulu senior loop, have started workouts, under Coach "Ticky" Vasconcellos.

Demo's Benefit Game Scheduled For September 1

The Democratic party's benefit game, featuring the Moiliili Cardinals and the Islanders, ushers King Football officially into Honolulu's sports picture, on September 1, under the stadium kleigs. Both teams are members of the Honolulu senior loop. Tickets for the game are on sale and can be bought by any member of the Democratic party.

The eyes of local grid fanatics are, however, focused on the appearance of the power-laden Los Angeles Rams, featuring Bob Waterfield, of the National pro circuit, against the Hawaiian Warriors. The Rams will show against the localites on September 6 and 10.

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Dr. Loper Explains Charges At Hearings

(from page one)
ican Communists are foreign agents. He also stated that the American Communists do not register under the Act.

Asked where he had obtained information that the Communists are a "fifth column of a foreign power," Dr. Loper stated that he had heard from former members of the Communist Party, such as Mr. Budenz.

Mr. Gladstein again brought out the information which appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser last week that a New York grand jury investigation which took three years and \$500,000 had not uncovered evidence that the Communists engage in espionage activities.

Espionage Evidence Lacking

Mr. Budenz had testified before this grand jury, Mr. Gladstein said, and if the information he had supplied was substantial the Justice Department would have convicted the Communists. Mr. Budenz accused of espionage.

When the questions of communism and "force and violence" were discussed, Dr. Loper was asked whether he had read the constitution of the Soviet Union or that of the US Communist Party. He replied he had not, and that he had not read basic books on Marxism, but he had formed his conclusions through reading newspapers and magazines and listening to ex-Communists. He also stated that he had not read nor studied teachings in Communism.

Asked if he had seen "force and violence" advocated in any Communist writings, Dr. Loper admitted he had not.

Democratic Concepts

When Dr. Loper said that because of "their association" with the Communist Party, the Reineckes are not imbued with the concept of democracy, Mr. Gladstein defined some of the basic concepts of democracy, to which Dr. Loper agreed.

- They were:
1. That democracy is not static but dynamic.
 2. That all sovereign power resides in the people.
 3. That the people have the

right to conduct revolution if they chose to.

4. That they have the right to get together to have their views expressed.

5. That they have the right to experiment with the economic system and to bring about changes as they desired.

"Isn't it a part of the democratic tradition for one class of people to struggle against another?" Mr. Gladstein asked. He asked also whether working men and women did not have the right to struggle peacefully to further their well-being to get concessions from the ruling class." Dr. Loper said, "Yes."

Mr. Gladstein followed this by asking if Dr. Loper did not agree that formerly the "ruling class" had oppressed the "working class."

Guilt by Association

When Dr. Loper stated that he did not know, Mr. Gladstein pointed out that most of the states once had property qualifications on one's right to vote. He asked the School Superintendent if this was not a proof of the restraint put on the working class by the "capitalists." Dr. Loper agreed. The defense attorney gave as a modern example of such restraint the poll tax system in the South.

During his fine "tooth and comb" examination of Dr. Loper's circular letter, Mr. Gladstein read from the judicial opinion of Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes that guilt was a personal matter and cannot be determined by "association."

Then Dr. Loper was asked, in connection with his charges against the Reineckes:

Do you say that a person can be found guilty on the basis of association rather than on personal guilt?

Dr. Loper did not answer immediately. At this point the courtroom was quiet and all

eyes were focused on the Superintendent who had based his charges against the Reineckes on "association."

Board not Qualified

During Monday's hearing, Dr. Loper stated to Mr. Gladstein that a school teacher can read and accept the teachings of Marxism, that he can form Marxist study groups and even form a Marxist party without being disqualified from his teaching position. He qualified his statement, however, by saying that if such a party was not a fifth column of a foreign power.

Under close questioning, Dr. Loper answered that the School Board was not qualified to investigate into matters of "fifth column." But, he said, the board members have an obligation under law to satisfy themselves.

At one point in the hearing Mr. Gladstein asked if the Democratic Party itself did not have elements of dictatorship. To this question Dr. Loper said he did not know since he was not a member of the Democratic Party.

"Then you are a member of the Communist Party?" he was asked since he was giving his views of this particular party.

Dr. Loper, the second witness to take the stand, followed Mr. Budenz who at 2:40 p.m. last Saturday, ended his testimony by answering the \$64 question put to him by Mr. Gladstein.

"Do you feel that the American people have the constitutional right to form an open party—which has no connection with the Soviet Union or with any foreign country—which believes in Socialism or Communism?"

Without hesitation the witness from the mainland replied, "I do."

The Reinecke hearing is expected to continue throughout the week and, most probably, even longer.



Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein, center, with Mrs. Gladstein and Defense Attorney Meyer C. Symonds.

Time, Place For Election Announced

It has been announced that registrars from the Honolulu City and County Clerk's office will be in the county districts on the following dates for the purpose of registering voters, accepting transfers, change of name, restorations, etc:

- Friday, August 13. Crew No. 1 at Nanakuli school house.
- Friday, August 13. Crew No. 2 at Waianae Courthouse.

Tuesday, August 17. Wahiawa Courthouse.

Wednesday, August 18. Wai-
anae at Sea View Inn.

Registrars will be present at these locations from 6:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

In Honolulu the Clerk's office will remain open from 8:00 to 8:30 P.M., Monday through Friday for the purpose of registering. The closing date for registrations is midnight, September 2.

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ON LONGLEY'S RESIGNATION

Mr. A. T. Longley has now joined the "Loose-Talk Hui". He has aligned himself with those who throw the words "subversive and radical elements" around without any conception as to what they mean, but hope these words will take root and serve their purpose.

In his letter to Mr. Wilfred Oka, secretary of the Oahu Democratic County Committee, Mr. Longley spills many words in announcing his withdrawal as president of the Democratic Precinct Club of the 30th Precinct, 5th District.

That he chose the Honolulu Advertiser in which to plant this letter to Mr. Oka is both revealing and amusing. He knew of Mr. Lorin Thurston's personal animus toward Delegate Joseph R. Farrington and in his letter Mr. Longley more than implies that Mr. Farrington is a tool of these so-called "subversive and radical elements."

When one tries to analyze this jumbled mass of words in Mr. Longley's letter, he picks out a sentence like this:

"Investigate the integrity and ability as well as the character of the associates and supporters of each candidate for office from the lowest to that of delegate to congress . . ."

That hits directly at Mr. Farrington, particularly at his PAC support in the 1946 campaign. It hits also at Mayor John H. Wilson and his PAC support in that campaign. Is Mr. Longley charging that Mr. Farrington and Mr. Wilson are tools of the "subversive and radical elements" and therefore are in any manner subversive?

To say that Mr. Farrington and Mr. Wilson are members of a "subversive element" is just one of the ridiculous points in Mr. Longley's letter.

We can see that Mr. Longley is placing himself in the camp of the descendants and supporters of that very definitely subversive element, led by Sanford B. Dole, which overthrow a government by force of arms.

In supporting this big business element that today controls the economic and political situation in Hawaii, Mr. Longley is throwing his loose "subversive activities" words at the forces which, not by force of arms, but by power of the democratic ballot, are attempting to give the government back to the people.

Mr. Longley is also throwing his support to the interests which are definitely opposing statehood for Hawaii. It is very clearly understood that those who are today in control of the economic life of these islands are working tooth and nail against a change in our territorial form of government. While, for obvious reasons, they are ostensibly supporting Statehood, they are secretly knifing it in every way possible.

Is this not clear to Mr. Longley?



looking backward

Contract Laborers Emancipated

Fifty years ago today, when the Republic of Hawaii was annexed to the United States as a territory, the Hawaiian sugar planters never imagined that the "docile" and "obedient" Japanese laborers would revolt against them to secure their freedom.

In 1899, one year after annexation, the sugar planters imported 26,103 Japanese contract laborers—the largest number of Japanese brought to the islands in any single year.

This was the planters' last minute effort to beat the United States contract labor law of 1885 which prohibited importation of contract laborers into the states and territories.

Organic Act Ends Servitude
 Then came the Organic Act which put an end to penal contract labor in June 1900, two years before the contracts of the 26,103 Japanese expired.

The Organic Act stated in part: "That all contracts made since August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by which persons are held for service for a definite time, are hereby declared null and void and terminated, and no law shall be passed to enforce said contract any way; and it shall be the duty of the United States marshal to at once notify such persons so held of the termination of their contracts."

Black Snake Rule
 To the surprise of plantation owners, the Japanese laborers everywhere demanded that their contracts be cancelled and returned to them. They wanted freedom, and dignity which came with it. As contract laborers their bodies were practically the property of the sugar planters, to be abused and even whipped with black snake whips.

In several places the Japanese went on strike to enforce their demand on the planters who were daily violating a US law in keeping them under servitude.

One of these places was Spreckelsville.

The Hawaiian Star reported the Spreckelsville strike of June 20, 1900, in the following manner:

" . . . On Tuesday evening, a United States census agent, Moses Kauchimahu, with a Japanese interpreter entered a camp of strikers,

who had not worked for several days, for the purpose of enumerating them. Immediately upon asking the first Japanese his name, the Special Agent and his interpreter were accused of being agents of Manager Lowrie sent into the Camp to secure the names of the ringleaders of the strike, and were set upon by a number of Japanese.

Strikers Revolt
 "The Special Agent took to his heels . . . but the interpreter was beaten and very roughly handled for a time, finally getting away with many bruises and injuries. On Wednesday morning Sheriff Baldwin with a small posse of police went to this Spreckelsville camp to arrest the assaulters . . . Upon their arrival there, the Japanese at a signal gathered together, about two hundred of them and attacked the police."

Sheriff Baldwin then called upon Mr. Lowrie and his lunas, as citizens to assist the Government, which they did, making all together a force of about sixty men armed with black snakes. The assaulting force of Japanese armed with clubs and stones, which they freely used and threw, were met and most thoroughly black snaked back to their camp and to a show of submission.

"On a road not far from this camp along which the white men and police were expected to pass, several hundred Japanese from other camps had gathered, armed with clubs and stones, with the apparent intention of attacking them as they came along. The Government force however decided as they had no quarrel with this gang to leave them unmolested, and so did not pass near them; consequently the Japanese have the idea that the white force were afraid of them.

It perhaps would have been better had the Government force gone in and dispersed this gang, with a good thrashing thrown in, as the sixty men well mounted, were able to have done, merely for the moral effect of the same."

The Maui Planters' Association subsequently cancelled all contracts, thus ending the strikes at most places.

a point of view

W. K. BASSETT

AN INDEPENDENT VOICE

In efforts to impress their readers with a sort of independent thinking on matters of political and economic interest, and at the same time stick to the capitalist party line for the sake of advertising income, both the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin are always amusing and ridiculous.

For instance, take the Star-Bulletin's prize columnist, Drew Pearson. Notice that every once in a while the Editor calls attention, in a black-face box on Page One, to what Pearson has to say that day on the editorial page.



MR. BASSETT

This page-one blurb only comes when Pearson hits out at somebody or something coincidental with the Star-Bulletin's party-line editorial-and-advertising-department policy. When his barbs find their mark in the soft flesh of the Star-Bulletin's sacred cows, you can read him if you want to, but there will be no front-page suggestion that you do so—and the editorial-advertising hope is that you won't.

HOW PROPAGANDA IS MADE

An example: While on his quite sensational tour of the West recently, President Truman lambasted the Republican 80th Congress and declared it to be the worst Congress in American history. The Star-Bulletin printed his charges in its news columns and gave due prominence to the articulated wrath of the Republican representatives and senators. A few days later, in his column on the editorial page, Drew Pearson gave facts and figures to prove that the Republican 80th Congress was without doubt the worst Congress in American history.

At well-timed intervals you find in the Advertiser editorials that paint Harry Truman as about the lowest of the low in the list of President of the United States; weak, incompetent and generally a wash-out. On the same page you read Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard columnist, commending the sincerity of purpose, nobility, efficiency and general ability of this same Harry S. Truman.

And thinking readers of the Advertiser will quite sensibly conclude that Mr. Stokes, being what he is and where he is, forgets more every night about the political situation in America than the editorial writer of the Honolulu Advertiser will ever know.

BUSINESS ALWAYS CASHES IN

And here is something that is interesting in view of the harrowing conditions of the sugar plantations of Hawaii which, according to their own gasping breaths, are on their last legs.

A Washington dispatch, sent by the Associated Press to the Star-Bulletin this past week, says that the Department of Commerce, on July 26, reported cash dividends by U. S. Corporation "were a record high of \$1,350,500,000 for the second quarter of this year."

Then this significant line: "Publicly reported dividends, the Department said, account for about two-thirds of all cash dividends paid."

And, according to Drew Pearson in the Star-Bulletin of Thursday, August 5, Philip Murray of the CIO told President Truman that the steel corporations gave labor a wage increase amounting to \$160,000,000 a year and then raised prices to the consumers by more than \$630,000,000; the coal mine operators gave labor a wage increase amounting to \$150,000,000 and then raised the price of coal to consumers \$500,000,000 a year.

American industry is starving to death is it? Phooey!

Random Quotes

"My observation is that opponents of statehood are chiefly in the following categories:

"2. Those who apprehend that more power will be given to the people and who fear that some of their own influence and standing may be impaired. Some of them honestly feel that the people need the guidance of an enlightened and supposedly altruistic group of leaders, and that the people as a whole are not to be trusted with the direction of government. They are the apostles of plutocracy and paternalism."

Riley H. Allen, Editor, Star-Bulletin
 At the Wimberly-Cordon statehood hearing