

Hawaii's 'Great Train Robbery' Fabulous Profit Realized From Purchase Of Defunct Railroad

JACK KIMBALL

HILO, July 31—Industry was embarrassed, duped stockholders indignant, the man in the street laughing as, two years too late, the public last week began to learn about Hawaii's "great train robbery."

William G. Meagher and associates from the Pacific coast, it was learned, already had realized an estimated \$1,000,000 from their \$81,000 purchase of the Big Island's defunct Hawaii Consolidated Railway.

The surface, moreover, had barely been scratched.

For example, Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., (currently asking its 1,600 employees to accept wage cuts) had been renting rolling stock and nine miles of track, had paid \$125,000 the first year and \$80,000 the second year, would pay \$85,000 this year.

Profit in Everything
The total was \$290,000, approximately 3½ times the purchase price of the entire railroad. And Meagher's Independent Iron Works (working with Gilmore Steel Co., and Steel Erectors) which still owned the track and rolling stock, would take their time in scrapping it.

Meagher reportedly had pocketed another \$125,000 through sales of the right of way through one Hamakua coast plantation and boasted that he had disposed of the first 5,000 tons of rail through a Japanese scrap dealer in Seattle at \$55 per ton. The rail had been shipped from Hilo to India ostensibly for use as fence posts.

The experts guesstimated it had cost Meagher a ton of \$15 per ton to pull up the rail, haul it to Hilo's Kuhio wharf and take it shipside. But \$10 per ton, they said, was more likely.

Meagher additionally had been renting rolling stock and approximately three miles of track to the Flintkote Company's Cance Division. The amount of this rental, however, was kept a better secret.

Stockholders Suspicious.
Meanwhile, there remained an

estimated 10,000 tons of rail, the rolling stock, and thousands of tons of steel from the great bridges and trestles spanning the Hamakua Coast's deep cleft gorges. All this was still to be picked up and sold outright.

Some of the persons who had held HCR's three classes of stock, declaring they were "strongly suspicious of a payoff," called on attorneys to ascertain if they had any recourse. They claimed they had voted, at the behest of the company's officers, to liquidate but "not to sell at that price."

"The trustees were expected to sell at the best price," asserted one. "What this amounts to is robbery."

Interesting Facts

The indignant stockholders recalled that only Honolulu Publisher Lorrin P. Thurston had opposed the liquidation, which came after the company suffered loss of two bridges and several miles of track in the 1946 tidal wave disaster.

They also pointed to two other facts:

1) Facts of the excessive profits being realized by Meagher first were presented to The Hilo Tribune-Herald's milquetoast editor, Harry Miller Blickhahn, but the paper never touched the story.

2) Refinancing and continuation of Hawaii Consolidated Railway, despite tidal wave losses, had been urged by all plantations except those of C. Brewer. Upon liquidation of HCR, Brewer quickly formed Hilo Transportation & Terminal Co., Ltd., and entered the trucking business.

Budenz Will Testify In Reinecke Hearing

Defense Attorneys Request A "Reasonable Opportunity" To Cross Examine Witnesses

The Reinecke Case assumed national significance in a packed chamber of the Territorial tax office building when Attorney General Walter Ackerman was forced by a defense attorney to admit that Louis Budenz, an ex-Communist, is flying to Hawaii from the East Coast to testify in the Department of Public Instruction hearing which began this (Tuesday) morning.

The admission came during discussion on the preliminaries to the hearing when Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein of San Francisco argued that names of witnesses to be put up by the prosecution be made known in order that Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke be given a "fair and impartial hearing," a thing promised by the Attorney General and the D.P.I.

When the Honolulu Record's deadline came at noon Tuesday, Attorney Harriet Bouslog was presenting the position taken by the defense that the Territorial Commissioners of Public Instruction had no legal right to hear the Reinecke case.

Reviews Case

Mrs. Bouslog reviewed the Reinecke case, covering from the time Governor Stainback stated in his Armistice Day speech last year that he would discharge Communists and fellow travellers among Territorial employees. She stated that the Governor said he was "setting an example" for labor union's to follow. The dismissal of Dr. and Mrs. Reinecke on charges of not possessing the "ideals of democracy" marked the beginning of the Governor's attack to weaken the ILWU, Mrs. Bouslog said.

Mention of Mr. Budenz's name came as a surprise after the Attorney General had refused to disclose names of the prosecution witnesses.

"A fair hearing could not be held if the Reineckes came into the case not knowing what to expect," Mr. Gladstein argued. He said that the Reinecke case was not a "game" between the Attorney general's office and the Reinecke attorneys.

"If the Attorney General is bringing witnesses from the United States, we must get all evidence on them so that the school commissioners will get all the facts," Mr. Gladstein continued.

"Not every witness can bear to have his record uncovered. Not every witness will tell the truth," he said.

Can't Subpoena Witness
Therefore, Mr. Gladstein asked that the defense be given "reasonable" opportunity to cross-examine witnesses.

Edward N. Sylva who presided over the hearing repeatedly stated that the defense attorneys will have "full opportunity" to cross examine witnesses.

Mr. Gladstein was told that wit-

nesses cannot be subpoenaed in a school board hearing and for this reason wanted the Attorney General to give his word that mainland witnesses will be held until all cross-examination is completed.

Mr. Sylva reiterated that Mr. Gladstein will have "full opportunity" for cross-examining. Mr. Gladstein again asked the Attorney General if this meant "reasonable opportunity."

At this point Mr. Ackerman, who had refused to answer, stood up and revealed, "The witness we will bring from the Eastern Seaboard here is Louis Budenz!" He added that Mr. Budenz will be the only witness from the mainland.

When Mr. Ackerman stated that he cannot insure Mr. Budenz's stay because the latter is currently busy in testifying at anti-Communist hearings on the mainland, Mr. Gladstein asked if the Attorney General was more concerned with Mr. Budenz's "convenience" than the rights and jobs of John and Aiko Reinecke.

The Attorney General countered with the argument that he had no power to subpoena. Mr. Gladstein requested that if Mr. Budenz is used merely to testify for the prosecution without benefit of cross examination by the Reinecke attorneys, the statements by Mr. Budenz be expunged from the hearing. All this to give the suspended school teachers a "fair and impartial hearing."

Mr. Sylva, in speaking for his colleagues, emphasized: "The school board hopes that Mr. Ackerman will be fair in this hearing and I want this to go record."

A Lady Speaks

At one point in the hearing, when Mr. Sylva interrupted Mr. Gladstein several times, a lady in the audience spoke out, "Let him finish!"

Instantly Mr. Sylva stood up and asked the lady's name, warned her not to say another word or he would have her removed from the room.

She answered quietly, "He (Gladstein) is good, that's why."

This was the second warning by Mr. Sylva during this morning's hearing. The first one came when the majority of the attendance clapped their hands after Mr. Gladstein pleaded with the school board to hold the hearing in a place where people interested in the case can be accommodated.

He stated, "A fair hearing re-

(more on page three)



Former OPA chief Paul A. Porter, named by Pres. Truman to direct the administration's new drive against inflation.

Julian Napuunoo. Heads Bastille Day Parade In Paris

When Julian Napuunoo left Honolulu a few weeks ago to study labor conditions in Europe on an ILWU-sponsored tour, he never imagined that he would be leading the Bastille Day parade on the streets of Paris with officers of the General Confederation of Labor.

In a letter to Pres. Jack Kawano of the Hawaiian longshoremen's union, Napuunoo said that the four-member ILWU delegation was personally invited by Loui Saillant to head the parade and then sit on the reviewing stand as guests of the French union.

Loui Saillant is general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He passed through Honolulu last year when a WFTU delegation went to Japan, and Korea to make first-hand observations of labor conditions in the two Far Eastern countries.

Describing living conditions in Paris, Napuunoo wrote:

"The people of Paris are just getting over the ravishment of the war. They still have ration tickets. In the hotel where we are staying, we supply our own bathing soap. Bread is rationed to us."

When the ILWU members arrived in Paris by air, they did not go through the usual customs inspection because the inspectors were on strike, Napuunoo continued.

"Some of the things are very high and some are like America," Napuunoo wrote. "This is one of the reasons why the government workers struck. The government promised them a raise many months ago but hasn't come through. Therefore, nearly every branch of government employees are out."

"In France all government employees are organized into unions," Napuunoo said.

Hilo's "Bloody Monday"

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"A POINT OF VIEW"

by W. K. BASSETT

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The Boxing "Game" In Honolulu

by K. O. WARREN

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HAWAII'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

—Editorial Page

CHUCK MAU SAVES THE DAY

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Hawaiian Summary

FISH STORY

The talk on Kauai still centered around the heavy aweoweo run, the first of its kind in 24 years. About two weeks ago big schools of large-eyed, sparkling-red aweoweo came into all the principal bays and harbors from Hanalei to Waimea. As people crowded the wharves two to three deep to drop their lines and tiny hooks into the water, theaters reported low attendance and carnivals were practically deserted.

Everyone who fished caught anywhere from 50 to 200 fish an evening. Even youngsters seven or less hauled in big catches of tiny aweoweo.

Was this another fish story? Honoluluans asked.

Kauai agreed. It was the best fish story—and the best fishing—in many a long year!

REPUBLICANS SEE "RED"

The Farrington-Soares fight still continued. Day after day for the past week, as the two major newspapers took sides in the bitter feud, the rift within in the

Republican Party became all too clear. Oliver P. Soares, chairman of the Republican territorial central committee, was demanding that Delegate Farrington clear the air by making his "red stand" definite.

The Republican party chairman wanted the Delegate to blast as communist the PAC, which gave him strong support during the last election. He was crowding the Delegate to openly reject organized labor's endorsement and—in the final analysis—votes. Ironically, "red baiting" was tearing at the heart of the Republican Party.

MALAHINI COMES TO TOWN

Lee Ettelson is no more a "mysterious stranger." His role as a public relations consultant for the Employers Council is now well known in the islands. Through a pamphlet issued locally by a union, he became one of the most widely known employer advisers.

Last week Mr. Ettelson arrived for an indefinite stay. The former Hearst newspaperman will be working as Public Relations advisor to Hawaiian Pine.

INTER-ISLAND GRIEVES

Finally the long awaited opinion of Civil Aeronautics Board member Thomas E. Wrenn was made public.

Said President Ruddy Tongg of Trans-Pacific Airlines, Ltd.: "Naturally I am very pleased . . ."

But not so happy was Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Wrenn, examiner of the CAB who conducted hearings here last March, stated: "The board has never been faced with a clearer instance of monopoly or control of transportation facilities."

This was said in reference to the air transportation of Hawaiian Airlines and the surface transportation provided by its parent company, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Examiner Wrenn recommended that Trans-Pacific Airlines, Ltd., be permitted to fly passengers, mail and property for three years over routes between the Hawaiian islands.

Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd., opposed the applications of Trans-Pacific Airlines, Ltd., and Trans-Air Hawaii on the grounds that it alone can handle all air transportation needs here. Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd.,

is now the only certified air carrier in the territory.

President Tongg said hopefully, "If the CAB grants the recommendation we shall do our best . . ."

Meantime, Inter-Island was sea sick as well as air sick. Passenger service by the company faced an uncertain future, stated President Stanley C. Kennedy to the Maui Chamber of Commerce.

His company's decline in passenger volume between Honolulu and Maui was indicated thus:

Between June 6 and July 8 five trips were made from Honolulu to Kabulu. On these trips an average of 34 passengers left Honolulu for Maui port. The return trips averaged 25 passengers.

Kennedy added that the passenger volume between Hilo or Kauai and Honolulu is greater than that between Maui and Honolulu.

Concluded President Kennedy:

"I sincerely hope the tonnage volume is maintained; but the net result of an operation with a steamer such as the Hualalai, with as few passengers as she is now carrying, is not a profitable one and cannot continue unless a vast improvement is made."

National Summary

STOOL PIGEONS STOOD UP

In Chicago it was discovered with surprise that stool pigeons who have long stooped and scraped for employers had long been neglected.

The question came up: Should a stool pigeon get time and a half for overtime?

The Labor Department was confronted by this ticklish question when it wanted to find out whether the detective agency operated by George Hargrave paid time and a half after 40 hours.

When the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department sought to subpoena the records of Hargrave's agency, the boss of detectives and stool pigeons objected strongly in Federal Court. He said that if he divulged the secrets of his agency, the lives of his men would be endangered.

He has various categories of employees under him. Some of his agents work by

the hour. Sometimes they work by the case. Some were mere stool pigeons whose work, even employer Hargrave found difficult to define.

Promised A. Bradley Eben, assistant U. S. attorney: The Wage and Hour Division would decide soon whether a stool pigeon is a professional worker or merely a wage earner.

HOLLYWOOD WORKERS LAID OFF

A mass lay-off of employees took place at a second major film studio. Universal-International studios will shutdown for five weeks. Officials said the shutdown involved no cancellation of pictures.

Only recently the RKO studios laid off approximately 50 per cent of its total working force in an economy move. This took place right after Howard Hughes bought controlling interest in RKO.

Deep concern was paramount among motion picture workers. The Universal-International shutdown came on the heels of Eric Johnston's statement that the movie industry is laying off workers at the very season of the year when it should be busiest.

Thirty-four feature-length pictures were in production in Hollywood, compared with 48 a year ago and 60 two years ago. The number dropped as low as 29 earlier this year.

THE SAME OLD STUFF . . .

As the Special Congressional Session got underway Southern Democrats started their Senate filibuster against an anti-poll tax bill. Mississippi Sen. John C. Stennis started it going.

Twenty-one Southern solons waited in line to follow him in the fight against the bill supported both by the administration and the Republican Party. Seven Southern states still collect poll taxes as a requirement for voting.

. . . AT THE SAME OLD STAND

Across sharply drawn battlelines President Truman and the rebellious Southern Democrats face each other.

Quietly the President issued two executive orders. The first instructed his cabinet officers to see that there is no discrimination within the federal family because of race, color, religion or national origin. A seven-man fair employment board was also created in the civil service commission.

The second order established a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed services. But this was severely qualified to make the committee useless. The order said: This policy to be put into effect as soon as possible "without impairing efficiency or morale."

Without question President Truman had been forced to issue these orders. The orders followed soon after 19 rebellious senators from 11 Southern states met in an organization meeting.

World Summary

FEET OF CLAY?

Defiance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur by the Japanese people snow-balled this week. No longer was the Supreme Commander the revered "Mikado" of the Japanese people.

Several million Japanese laborers threatened to strike as a protest of the public employes strike ban urged by MacArthur upon Premier Hitoshi Ashida. Nearly 2,500 professors at Japanese colleges and universities went on strike.

Revolt took place in MacArthur's own headquarters. James S. Killen, U. S. occupation labor chief in Japan, resigned in protest against the General's labor policy. Japan's Socialist Labor Minister Kanju Kato also stated he would quit in protest.

Giving in to MacArthur's pressure, the Japanese cabinet finally issued an order prohibiting government employes from striking. It was issued as a temporary

measure to carry out the "suggestion" the General had made to Premier Ashida.

CHIANG GETS SPANKED

A British publication backed by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. lashed out at the Chiang Kai-shek government. Because of its big finance backing, the Eastern Economic Review's denunciation made news.

Said the Review: "Extortion flourishes . . . and insolent officials, thoroughly indifferent to the needs of the people, vie with rapacious army officers for the dubious honor of master in despoliation."

The magazine called attention to the depreciation of Chinese money to a low point of Chinese \$10 million to \$1 U. S. currency. It charged Chiang Kai-shek with forcing "hapless wage-earners" to accept his worthless currency "by specious propaganda and terror."

NAZIS FREED

Emmy Goering, wife of wartime Nazi air force chief Hermann Goering, was free. A denazification tribunal gave her a one-year sentence on the grounds that she had not been an "active" Hitlerite.

She was released immediately after the sentence because she had already spent a year under detention while awaiting trial.

Freed on the same day by the British was Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt, wartime-Nazi western front commander. Runstedt led German forces in the "battle of the bulge," in which many American and British soldiers perished.

Memory of the last war, particularly German war crimes, was a vague and blurred memory. Twenty-three top officials of the I. G. Farben chemical cartel were acquitted of conspiring with Hitler. The Farben officials stood trial before a U. S. war crimes tribunal.

A few weeks ago a similar verdict freed Alfred Krupp, head of the Krupp armament works.

DISCRIMINATION WITH A VENGEANCE

The Union of South Africa's Jimcrow legislation is unexcelled even by the state of Mississippi. So stated U. S. Delegate Francis B. Sayre before the United Nations Trusteeship Council at Lake Success.

Wages of miners in Southwest Africa are 16 cents a day. Negroes are completely segregated. They do not participate in government and South Africa has "no plans" to enable them to do so. In education, only two Negroes have graduated from high school since 1919, and they did so at their own expense.

Southwest African law recognizes no labor unions of any kind, white, Negro or mixed. The white tenth of the population has grabbed 58 per cent of all the land since South Africa took over the area, pushing the natives into inferior tracts.

Government expenditure for each white child in school is \$140 annually; for a Negro child, \$40 a year. But very few Negro children are provided with schools.

THE FAT IS IN THE FIRE

Well . . . this is it, the first 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.

In order to do that, 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 in the commercial press today. We want to take the independent, thoughtful stand which will best speak for the majority of the people.

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Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke, suspended school teachers, are charged with "not possessing the ideals of democracy" by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Their case is currently being heard by the school board.

Living Costs Still Spiral

Kiichi Watanabe

Like a feather caught in a tornado, prices continue to rise higher and higher. With each passing day Mr. and Mrs. Hawaii are finding it harder to make ends meet. Every day the budget gets thrown further out of joint as the cost of food, clothing and other necessities reach new highs. Add to that, the fact that unemployment figures are also on the rise.

Meantime, although the public faces persistent price hikes and a falling off of job openings, business in Hawaii is reported as "good." This high level of business is reflected in a gross volume totaling \$623,548,224 for the first six months of 1948. This is an increase of more than \$50,000,000 over the same period in 1947.

According to the computation of mid-year business volume, only wholesale sales show a falling off from the 1947 level. This is a decrease of \$25,282,590—a 17 per cent drop.

On the other hand the dollar volume of retail sales for the Ter-

ritory climbed from \$232,194,949 for the first half of 1947 to the 1948 mid-year figure of \$251,753,562. This represents an increase of approximately 8.5 per cent.

While business leaders are not "viewing with alarm," this discrepancy between wholesale and retail figures has been noted. With wholesale business dropping off and retail business increasing, all indications are that retail outlets are well supplied with goods and that the increased dollar volume simply represents an increase in retail prices.

This is further borne out by the fact that unemployment figures have increased, thus indicating that individual purchasing power—and individual purchasing of goods—has correspondingly fallen off.

To date approximately 4,870 persons are unemployed on Oahu alone. This represents 3.6 per cent of the local labor force. However, the overall decrease in employment for the past year comes to 170 per cent.

Big Isle Residents Seek Citizenship

HILO—Filipino residents of the Big Island are taking advantage of the 1946 congressional action which makes them eligible for citizenship, according to information from the Third Circuit Court.

Approximately 38 petitioners for citizenship—the majority of whom are Filipinos—will have citizenship conferred on them Aug. 5. Final hearings on the petitions will be conducted by C. M. DePuy, naturalization examiner for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

When Congress made naturalization possible for Filipinos in 1946, it waived requirements for filing certificates of arrival and declaration of first intention.

Eighty-six Filipinos won citizenship in the last naturalization proceedings in the Third Circuit Court.

KAUAI DEMOCRATS PLAN CONVENTION

LIHUE—Kauai Democrats will make history when their precinct club delegates hold the all-Kauai Democratic convention at the American Legion clubhouse in Nawiliwili on Aug. 15.

This will be the first of its kind in local political history, according to seasoned observers, who view this development as a sign of growing strength of the Democratic Party in Kauai.

The Democratic county committee which made the decision for an island-wide convention invited top party leaders to attend the meeting. Mayor John Wilson of Honolulu and Lau Ah Chew, chairman of the territorial central committee, are among those invited.

The primary purpose of the one-day convention will be the drafting and adoption of a county platform.

The form and procedure of the convention will follow the pattern of the territorial and national conventions, party officials said.

General Motors Boost Prices Despite Record Profits In '47

DETROIT (FP)—When General Motors Corp. announced on July 24 it was increasing passenger car prices 8 per cent, Pres. C. E. Wilson said: "We make this announcement with considerable regret . . . we have made every effort to maintain prices."

Not only could GM have maintained prices, according to an estimate made by the Federated Press consulting economist on July 26, but it could have raised wages an extra 19 cents hourly, cut car prices \$100 and ended up with net profits for 1948 of \$207 million.

This estimate was made on the basis of 1948 first quarter earnings which reached \$96,500,000 after taxes, more than 50 per cent higher than the profit made in the same 1947 period.

In 1947, the Du Pont-controlled giant rolled up record profits—after taxes—of \$288 million. Even this staggering figure does not tell the whole story that is clouded in bookkeeping magic.

A few items not added into the record-breaking profit take included:

1. A \$22,300,000 depreciation reserve fund
2. A \$16,100,000 profit from foreign investments
3. A \$29,100,000 bonus for executives

The 11 cents hourly wage boost awarded to the UAW-CIO will cost GM about \$75 million annually. The 8 per cent price boost will add more than \$300 million to GM's revenue.

Reinecke Hearing

(from page one)

quires among other things, the holding of it where the public can attend." He added that the "actors" in the case must be properly accommodated. He referred to three school board members sitting around a large table with their backs turned to the attorneys. He also mentioned that the crowded room did not allow the defense attorneys facilities to consult with their clients.

"Ample Space"

Attorney General Ackerman answered that there was "ample space." He informed that one of his assistants had counted the attendance and had found 19 standing outside in the hallway, 45 crowded in the back of the room and 36 sitting.

After a prolonged argument by the prosecution and defense attorneys, Mr. Syiva requested the Attorney General to find out if Judge Metzger's courtroom was available as Mr. Gladstein had stated. It was reported back that it was and the school board de-

clined to move the hearing there in the afternoon.

Just before the hearing commenced, Steve Murin, chairman of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, asked permission to present to the school board petitions signed by 4,600 people all over the islands. These petitions asked the reinstatement of the Reineckes to their teaching positions. The school board refused to accept the petitions at this time, although early this year it had accepted 5,000 signatures to similar petitions the HCLC had collected.

HCLC Picketline

Before the morning hearing commenced a picketline organized by the HCLC moved back and forth in front of the tax office building. Participating in the picketline of more than 20 members were housewives, veterans, officers and members of various trade unions, office workers and students.

Some of the slogans on placards stated, "Hitler did it in '38—Stainback tries it in '48." "Today the Reineckes, Tomorrow?" "HCLC Protests Hearing!"

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Sheriff Henry Martin dodges his own tear gas bombs.

"Bloody Monday" Recalled

Labor's Memorial Day Observed By Dockmen

August 1 will long be remembered as "bloody Monday" in Hilo. On that day Hilo dock workers again took 24 hours off in observance of the day, a decade ago, when 51 of their fellow workers, their wives and friends were bayoneted, gassed and shot by the police during a peaceful labor demonstration.

Looking back across those ten years, Harry Kamoku, Hilo longshore leader, recalled: "Things were quiet on the morning of August 1, 1938. But there was plenty of tension. Down at the waterfront the police had surrounded the entrance to Kuhio wharf and closed it to traffic."

On that morning, while a cool breeze blew in from the ocean, all eyes were focused off-shore as the Waialeale came into port.

Protest Scab Crew
At the junction of Airport, Keaukaha and Wharf streets 500 union members and sympathizers, including striking longshoremen, assembled to protest the docking of the scab-manned Waialeale.

On May 26 members of the Inland Boatman's Union, CIO, and the ILWU Local 1-37 had struck the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. When a scab crew had first brought the Waialeale to Hilo on July 22, the longshoremen had peacefully demonstrated. At that time, casting the grim shadow of "bloody Monday," excited police officer Charles Warren threw a tear gas-bomb at the demonstrators.

Subsequently, the company through its official in Honolulu stated that ship schedule to Hilo will be terminated to avoid recurrence of such an incident. Pressure then came from the Hilo Chamber of Commerce to resume the ship schedule. Sheriff Henry Martin gave his word to protect life and property. And so the Waialeale again left Honolulu for Hilo with a scab crew.

Sheriff Martin was informed that 84 members of the crew were armed. Passengers reported seeing some crew members on ship carrying arms. The company denied

that any of the scabs carried arms.

Prelude to Shooting

The 500 union members and sympathizers who gathered at the road junction near the wharf carried placards which said: "Inter-Island Company is delaying strike settlement!" "Don't be a strikebreaker; it doesn't pay!" "Help Inter-Island workers win their just demands!"

These demonstrators were faced by a group of 73 police officers who were armed with tear gas bombs, riot guns, clubs and bayoneted rifles. They were there to keep the unionists from picketing the docks. Other policemen brought to Hilo from the whole island of Hawaii took up positions at strategic points.

Eight abreast the 500 began to move. The policemen moved back. Sheriff Martin came to negotiate with Harry Kamoku and the union committee. Those unionists at the head of the procession squatted, sat down. Those in the rear kept coming around to the front to sit at the head of the line. This "leapfrogging" kept up and the 500 edged forward.

By 10 a.m. the demonstrators were generally sitting down. An

officer approached Kai Uratani, a longshoreman, and ordered, "Get the hell out of here!" According to Uratani, he rose to move and as he turned his back, he felt "the point of the bayonet go through the left side of my back!"

The Attack Begins

At 10:15 a.m. Deputy Sheriff Peter Pakele gave orders to shoot. Police threw gas bombs right and left. In face of this attack the 500 demonstrators were forced back. Some jumped into the water, some scattered, and others, trapped between gun fire and bombs, were shot down. No one died but several were critically wounded. Some were permanently crippled. Newspapers reported 36 wounded but actually the tally was 51.

Harry Kamoku stated then that, "The only reason we know for them shooting at us-like criminals is that we are members of our chosen unions. The order to shoot came while we were sitting down."

Protecting "Big Shots" Ships

Said Sheriff Henry Martin at the time: "The big shots in Honolulu asked me to give protection to their ship."

Said Chairman Spencer of the Board of Supervisors: "I was sup-

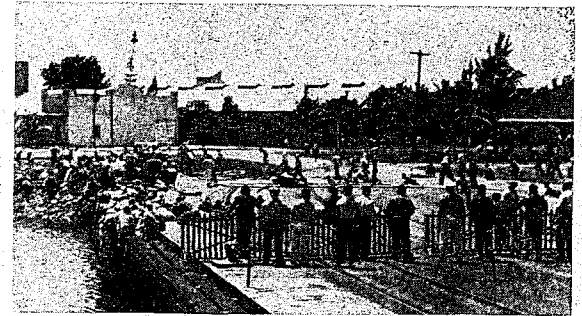
Against Violence

After dispersing from the dock, the unionists reassembled at the junction. They voted against any violence but they stuck to their "rights of peaceful picketing."

That evening Sheriff Martin radiophoned Governor Joseph B. Poindexter to call out the national guard. The Governor immediately contacted representative residents of Hilo who informed him that the situation was not as serious as reported by the Sheriff. The request was dropped.

Investigation followed this police violence. A Grand Jury on September 20, 1938 reported: "We, the grand jurors, . . . after hearing all the evidence and after due deliberation, find that a state of emergency existed on that date and that said evidence is not sufficient to warrant an indictment against any person or groups of person."

Reviewing this report, Judge Metzger stated, "This report reads to me more like a policy committee of some civic organization than that of a Grand Jury. . . . It is a matter of public knowledge of the fact that several men were grievously injured by shooting, by stab-



Buckshots and bayonets of Hilo police crowd workers into water.

posed to have a meeting with the Sheriff and other officials before the actual shooting had started but the Sheriff went and took things in his own hands."

When Police Officer Charles Warren was asked whether he had used his bayonet, he replied: "I was so excited I don't know what I did."

Sheriff Martin denied that Officer Warren had bayoneted anyone. But the Sheriff himself, trapped between his own bombs, was obviously too occupied to observe the whole scene. He also stated, "By some error which cannot now be explained some of the shells were loaded with buckshot."

The Hilo Chamber of Commerce stated, "Property rights had been preserved."

ing, by broken jawbones or something of the sort."

Traditional Holiday

"All this happened 10 years ago when the labor movement was still in an infant stage in Hawaii," Harry Kamoku observed in a recent interview. The veteran longshore leader smiled and added, "Today we are better organized and stronger. Because of this, and because we have earned deeper respect and support of our community through our varied activities, the police now think three times before employing violence against us."

Commemoration of "Bloody Monday" this year marked the tenth anniversary and August 1 had not been silenced and forgotten but had become a fixed labor holiday on Hilo's waterfront.

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"Philadelphia Story"

Chuck Mau Successful In Hawaii Statehood Fight

Because immediate statehood for Hawaii is an urgent demand of the majority here in the Islands, the Honolulu Record is printing excerpts from Attorney Chuck Mau's presentation of the case for statehood before the Democratic National Platform and Resolutions Committee at Philadelphia.

Mr. Mau had been the principal figure in engineering the statehood resolution onto the Committee's agenda. He made his speech when he discovered that the word "immediate" was missing from the statehood plank the Committee had formulated from his resolution.

Mr. Mau's speech convinced the 108 members of the Resolutions Committee that Hawaii needed immediate statehood. After prolonged applause the Committee accepted the reworded resolution without even taking a vote. It was apparent that no one was opposed. Mrs. Harriet Bouslog, following Mr. Mau, also spoke in favor of adoption of the revised plank.

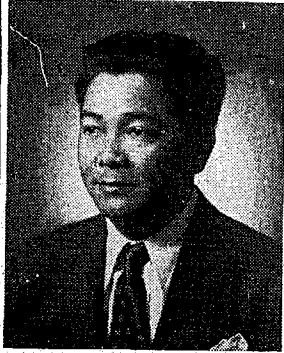
Excerpts from Mr. Mau's speech follow:

For 50 years the territorial legislature has been under the control of the Republican Party. In the 80th session of the U. S. Congress, the Republicans were successful in having the House of Representatives pass the statehood bill for Hawaii, but were unable to push it through the Senate.

"Three weeks ago, here in Philadelphia, the Republican delegates from Hawaii fought tooth and nail to have included in the Republican platform a plank for immediate statehood for Hawaii. Although

they made a tremendous fight on this issue, the delegates were able only to obtain a plank calling for "eventual" statehood for Hawaii.

"Should my party grant us a plank on immediate statehood for Hawaii, we feel sure that the peo-



Mr. Mau

ple of Hawaii will show their appreciation to the Democrats by breaking the hold of the Republicans in the Territorial legislature. If it be your desire to strengthen the Democratic Party in the Territory of Hawaii, then from the standpoint of practical politics you should have no hesitation in granting the request we make for immediate statehood for Hawaii.

People Want Statehood

"The people of Hawaii want statehood. In accordance with the recommendation of a joint congressional committee investigating the question of statehood, Hawaii held a plebiscite in 1940, and the result

thereof showed that the people were for statehood, two to one. I venture to say that today the vote would probably reach four to one.

"The people of the Forty-Eight States are also in favor of statehood for Hawaii.

"So far we have had four congressional investigations and two hearings, one of which was held in Washington, D. C. In the reports of each congressional investigating committee, statehood for Hawaii was looked upon with great favor. In not one single requirement for statehood was Hawaii found wanting.

"Not Just Half Citizens"

"The people of Hawaii have a strong desire to become full-fledged citizens of the United States, not just half citizens. They want to be able to exercise the full rights and privileges which are accorded to each one of you here in the forty-eight states. They want to vote for their President, their United States Senators and Congressmen, for their own Governor and other state officials.

"We have a historic complaint to make—"Taxation without representation." It may be interesting to many of you to know that Hawaii paid to the Federal Treasury in 1947 over one hundred millions of dollars in federal taxes. This is more than each of twelve states paid to the federal government last year.

Hawaii Is Example

"Pacific and Asiatic affairs are of great moment to our county. The peoples of China, India, Japan and all of the Pacific Isles are watching with keen interest the kind of treatment that is accorded to the Territory of Hawaii by our nation. They know that we aspire to statehood, and if immediate statehood is granted to Hawaii, it will exert a tremendous influence in favor of democracy throughout this troubled and unstable world.

"The loyalty and patriotism of our people cannot be questioned. During the first terrifying and disastrous hours of Pearl Harbor and the confused and chaotic days fol-



Mrs. Bouslog

lowing, sabotage could have been easily accomplished. Not one act of sabotage was committed.

"In the sale of United States War bonds, Hawaii more than met its quota and in most of the bond-selling campaigns we went four or five hundred percent beyond the quotas set for us. Because of this the people of Hawaii have been highly commended by the Treasury Department of the United States.

Military Record Good

"To many of you our military record is familiar. The people back home are proud of their fighting men comprised of native Hawaiians, Filipinos, Caucasians, including those from Spain and Portugal, Chinese, Koreans, and Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"Who can forget—certainly, not Governor Dan Moody and the people of Texas—when the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team was called upon to perform the dangerous mission of rescuing the lost Texas battalion. Our boys did bring these Texas boys back to safety and in so doing achieved a brilliant military victory.

"Our boys of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team were not drafted into the Army. They practically went on their knees begging the Command-

ing Generals to put them in uniforms and to send them into combat areas. Why? Because suspicion had been cast upon them concerning their loyalty to the United States. It was their fervent hope and wish to be granted an opportunity to dispell that suspicion. They did.

AJA Loyalty Proved

You and I know that the highest indication of citizenship is that one be willing to die for his country. We have been told that the 100th and 442nd have the highest percentage of those killed in action of all ground units in the United States Army. They are two of the most highly decorated units in military annals. Their glorious and heroic deeds and the brilliance of their military record have been told and retold by many of our great Generals, by many of our statesmen, by many of our leading newspapers and magazines.

"Today, the bodies of our boys lie buried in the bitter, bloody battlefields of Germany, Italy, France, the South Pacific Isles and Burma Theatre. I know that they have not died in vain. If they could speak to you today they would make but one request—"Please grant immediate statehood to Hawaii."

"Hawaii has earned the right to become a full fledged member of this our glorious Union. She deserves it. She is worthy of it."

Surrenders Freedom . . .

"Today I don't belong to the Republican Party and I don't belong to the Democratic Party, and I do not belong to either of them because I want to be a free American. I love it. I love being free."

Alice Kamokila Campbell, ex-senator, at the Wimberly-Cordon statehood hearings.

Mrs. Campbell joined the Republican Party on July 16, 1948.

The Star-Bulletin of July 22 quoted her as saying:

"Being without a party, I felt like an orphan child."

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FIRST EDITION

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ILWU LOCAL 136

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ALOHA FROM THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP
LONGSHORE AND ALLIED WORKERS OF HAWAII

our sports world

K. O. WARREN

This is first in a series of three articles on boxing in Hawaii. Subsequent articles will cover the sports writers, promoters, the "Chuck" Cureton case, the Boxing Commission, officiating and some inside information on what is termed as the boxing "racket."

Boxing in Hawaii has gone a long way since the "bootleg days" when boxing shows were conducted under the guise of a club show and every spectator carried a membership card.

Those were the days of small gymnasiums scattered in Kalihi, Palama, River and the Kakaako districts and boxing entrepreneurs were lucky to draw five hundred cash customers. Purses of a hundred bucks were considered "big time."

Boxing is "Organized"

Those were the days of unorganized boxing without benefit of rules and regulations, commissions and commissioners. Yes! Boxing has come a long way from the rugged days to the present set-up where the commissioners have the last word in everything—from the type of gloves to be used to the price of seats.

Let's look at the boxing game today, dressed up in prestige, integrity, honesty, Leo Leavitt and a million bucks!

In the lean years following the Bombing of Pearl Harbor, boxing was suspended for a time until one Leo Leavitt reappeared on the boxing scene. With a lot of hustle and some pretty fast talking, he was able to get a good "in" on a promoter's license that Augie Curtis had received from the boxing commission—the chairman at that time being J. Donovan Flint.

Credit Where Credit's Due

Originally, Leo came to Hawaii as manager of a stable of boxers, including Small Montana, Little Dempsey and Little Dado. People on the inside say that Leavitt was fronting for a team made up of Jimmy Murray, Jerry Zucca, and Sam Cordon of Oakland. After Augie Curtis—who had hung up his gloves—became promoter, Leo Leavitt started to operate in Hawaii with Curtis' aid and assistance.

Since then what has usually been credited to Leo Leavitt as being the individual who helped revive boxing in Hawaii should be credited in a great measure to many of our local coaches, who helped to promote amateur boxing, and to many individuals who worked through the A. A. U. to revive the game.

Today, the Bethel Street crowd look upon boxing as being completely under the domination of Leo Leavitt. The fight among promoters for a promoter's license has been the headache of our boxing commission. Recently it was Al Schaff. Today it is Augie Curtis giving a semblance of competition to a little tight monopoly.

Rumors have the fingers of Leo Leavitt stretched into the inner sanctums of our sport writers' desks and to the sacred confines of the secretary of the boxing commission and the commissioners.

"Has Beens" Bring Embarrassment

By and large the fighters imported from the mainland have been very mediocre, "slap happy" or completely washed up. The too numerous occasions when some malihini manager unloaded "has beens" on the Honolulu public have resulted in many embarrassing moments for our commission. They would like to forget those fiascos when a "name" Easterner was brought down for bantam-weight champion Kui Kong Young, whom he promptly chilled in less than one round, or some of the powder puff boys matched with Bob Takeshita.

The "log" of these boys was never published by the press agent lads and the commission did not, as on other occasions, bother to really check on their records. This department most heartily recommends to our August commissioners (with tongue in cheek) The Ring magazine and our 10 cent boxing digest printed by a local ballyhoo lad.

The cloud of suspicion, rumors, "tie-ups"—and gambling has been the favorite subject of many a fight mob. The ugly rumor is that Leo, Leavitt, "Sad" Sam Ichinose, a number of sports writers, some officials and even our sacred boxing commission secretary as being a clique.

Leo and Sam have been mentioned as a "package deal." There are no documents to substantiate this. But in spite of spirited denials by both parties concerned, the "smart boys" are saying that Leo and Sam are both in the promoter-manager game. Leo was once involved in a commission investigation as to how he could own a fighter and still promote.

Pretty Girl



Penny Lee was chosen the prettiest American of Chinese extraction at a contest in California.

Trial Date Set For Flag Raising Case

HILO—Charged with raising the flag of an enemy nation during time of war, three Japanese aliens will be tried in the Third Circuit Court before Judge Martin Pence on Aug. 23.

The defendants—Seiichi Masuda, Kichibei Sueda and Shizuichi Yamamoto—observed Emperor Hirohito's birthday on April 29, 1946, by raising Japanese flags.

Convicted by Judge Harry Irwin of the district court on May 6, 1946, the defendants won an appeal to the higher court.

Maui AJA Golfers' Tournament Aug. 8

A special 86-hole medal tournament to choose three members from the Maui AJA Club to compete in the Territorial AJA championship revival at Honolulu will be held at the Waiehu course on Aug. 8, tourney chairman Charles Ota announced.

Only those with handicap ratings of eight strokes or less are eligible to participate.

Trip expenses to Honolulu will be provided the three winners in the Maui tournament.

Greetings . . .
Kelly Furoyama
Waipahu, Oahu

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WALTER HONDA, Prop.

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Tadashi Ogawa
Waipahu, Oahu

Windup of Convention



Floor demonstrations were frequent during closing hours of the Progressive Party convention. This was the last of the conventions for four more years.

"Wallace Is The Man" Says George Bernard Shaw

By JOHANNES STEEL
Federated Press Correspondent

LONDON—"A war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union would ruin both countries" and Henry A. Wallace is the only American figure who "can do something about the international situation," 91-year-old George Bernard Shaw, grand old man of English letters, told me in an exclusive interview.

Although the famous Irish-born playwright rarely talks to the press, he spoke to me practically uninterrupted for over an hour, on subjects ranging from politics and history to art and science.

Never Met Dewey

When I asked him what he thought of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, his answer was short, "I don't think about Mr. Dewey. I never met the man."

Before I could ask him about the other candidates, he went on: "It doesn't make any difference, it's all the same. Democrat or Republican, represents the same."

"Wallace is the man. Tell the American people that Shaw says Wallace is the only one among the candidates who is a social philosopher—the only man who can do something about the international situation because he knows something about it. The moment Wallace announced he would stand I said there is my man—tell the American people I repeat it—every single vote for Wallace is a vote for advance."

War Ruins Both

Asked about foreign policy, Shaw shot out the answer:

"Foreign policy? America has no foreign policy—they are groping in the dark, there is a lot of confusion."

Warming to the subject, he added, "War between the U. S. and Soviet Union would ruin them both."

A Scholarship Fund By Kauai AJA Vets

A scholarship fund for children and dependents of veterans who died in service was established by the Kauai Veterans Club with the \$2,508.19 turned over to the organization by an AJA veterans group.

The Century Associates which donated the money is composed solely of original 100th Infantry veterans. Its members are practically all of Japanese descent.

"How can there be any relationship between one set of facts, namely the Soviet Union, on the one hand and, on the other hand, the abuse and slander that have been heaped upon that country for the past 20 years?" he asked. "The misinformation about the Soviet Union in the USA is colossal. America must first better inform herself. The Soviet Union is a great experiment. Social changes are difficult; they cannot be achieved by a stroke of the pen."

the two countries best be improved?"

McGrath Hits Profiteering Washington (FP)—The cause of inflation lies in profiteering and jacked up prices, not in wage increases, Sen. J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee said July 29.

Century Associates became inactive when veterans on Kauai agreed to form an organization—Kauai Veterans Club—on the basis of service in the armed forces during World War II and of residence on Kauai.

Greetings to

Honolulu Record

From

KUHIO CONCESSION

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THE REINECKE CASE

THOUGHT CONTROL IN HAWAII

THE VICTIMS

Dr. John Reinecke, and his wife Aiko Tokimasa Reinecke who have been teaching in the Territory's schools for the past twenty years. They are loved by their pupils and respected by their fellow teachers. They have a clean record.

The Reineckes are being attacked because of their open and strong support of organized labor. Governor Stainback who was opposed by the ILWU politically, has explained that the purpose of the administration in bringing these charges is to force the ILWU members to oust their union leaders.

The real victims are the working people of the territory.

THE RECORD

In November of last year the Governor started his drive on "Reds." This attack is an attempt to silence the people who are most outspoken and effective in demanding that something be done about the rising cost of living, the lack of housing, juvenile delinquency, unemployment, graft and corruption. It is an effort to draw away the attention of the people from the failure of the administration to cope with the real problems of the territory.

NOT GUILTY

There are no legal charges against the Reineckes. No fault

has been found with their work or behaviour as school teachers. They are not guilty of any unlawful acts. They are charged solely with being communists, and as such unfit to teach in the schools. There is no charge that there was ever anything wrong with their teaching. In other words they have been suspended solely because of their political beliefs.

THOUGHT CONTROL

If the Reineckes are dismissed from their jobs because of their political beliefs, thought control will be a reality in the territory. People will be afraid to express any opinion that may not be popular with the authorities, for fear of losing their jobs. Instead of Free Speech, Hawaii will have rule by fear.

The Reineckes are not charged with having done any wrong, and the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee insists that they should be re-instated.

Ten thousand local citizens have shown their confidence and faith in the American principle of Freedom of Speech and of Belief, by signing a petition asking for the re-instatement of the Reineckes. And only their re-instatement can maintain the faith of the people in its government. The traditional Freedom of the American people must be preserved.

The Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee

Furthermore, it would bankrupt the U. S. before it starts; the U. S. would have to pay for the rest of the world to go to war along with it. Certainly England couldn't pay for it."

He was equally prompt in answering my question:

"How can the relations between

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AN INDEPENDENT VOICE

This is Vol. I, No. 1 of the Honolulu Record.

With this issue, a new voice has been added to Hawaii's Fourth Estate. As we have already stated in the prospectus and the sample issue, this newspaper will be conspicuous for its independent and fearless stand.

The Honolulu Record will be a fighting newspaper with a deep sense of responsibility to the general public. It is not going to be silenced by any individual or vested interest.

As we start out we fully realize the difficult role we have picked for the Honolulu Record. But we are firmly confident that this newspaper will live and grow.

The Honolulu Record will be concerned with informing its readers, and not merely with exciting and entertaining them. It will not concern itself with sensation, with headlines alone, but will endeavor to give background and perspective to major news events.

That's the kind of paper the Honolulu Record will faithfully try to be.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

Hawaii has long boasted that it is a melting pot, that discrimination arising from racial or religious reasons is practically non-existent.

Let us stop boasting! Let us face the facts!

Certainly there is less discrimination here than in numerous sections of our country, particularly the Deep South. But discrimination does exist here and manifests itself in some of its vilest forms.

Take the matter of the Hind-Clarke subdivision where, it was said, people of Oriental extraction were discouraged from buying land. This is restrictive covenant—the worst blight of segregation.

We are against such a practice where property owners can restrict the sale or rental of land and houses to any group of people because of their ancestry. No land owner has the right to arbitrarily determine what racial group cannot live in a certain area. There is no superior or inferior people. Science has proved this! It's about time we learned it.

Restrictive covenants exists in our islands in more places than one. It is a vicious thing where landlords and Caucasian tenants, or Caucasian property owners in league among themselves, tacitly or otherwise keep other people with common ancestry from inhabiting their areas.

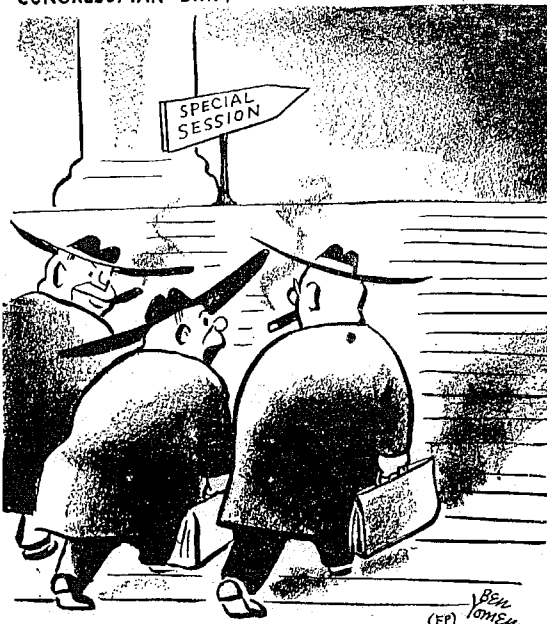
Fortunately the practice of "segregation" at the Hind-Clarke subdivision was discovered by a columnist for the Honolulu Record. Thus we are able to expose this anti-democratic action.

It is not merely a serious insult to citizens and their parents of Oriental ancestry, but a grave blow at the heart of democracy, when newspapers advertise the sale of tracts of land and the property owner who bought the advertisement space refuses to sell lots to "Orientals."

Indeed, democracy suffered a severe setback out at the Hind-Clarke subdivision. Segregation only generates tensions among people. It does not help the melting-pot process.

Now, how can we do away with restrictive covenants?

By battling it; by constantly fighting it. In this fight, all democratic-minded people—Caucasian, Orientals, Negroes, Hawaiians, Filipinos, etc., etc.—must form a legion and fight it to the finish!



"WHAT! UNDO IN A FEW WEEKS WHAT WE DID IN THE PAST TWO YEARS?"

looking backward

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

To Hawaii, this week is a joyous memorial of a great event. At this time in 1898, when the Republic of Hawaii was formally accepted into the family of the United States, many of its residents were already looking forward to statehood.

However, when the Hawaiian Islands became a territory, those who had expected statehood felt that the new role was infinitely preferable to colonial status.

Today, 50 years after annexation, few people stop to ask what the feelings of the Hawaiian people had been toward this new relationship. Among large numbers of native Hawaiians feeling toward the United States was friendly but reserved. Among Hawaiian political leaders there had long existed a fear that the "giant" to the east had designs on Hawaii's political destiny.

1893 "Revolution"

The strategic and military value of the islands became more pronounced as the United States grew and expanded into the Pacific. Here in the islands the native populace resented the increasing boldness of the wealthy "foreign" planters and merchants in their dealings with the reigning royal family. The events of 1893 justified their fears.

The story of the "revolution" of 1893 with its serio-comic features has been retold numerous times. One of the funnier incidents exposed the bad timing among the leaders of the revolt and the commanding officer of the American man o'war in the harbor.

The officer had been forewarned of the coming revolution, staged by the resident Americans, but he had been misinformed of the date on which American troops would be needed to "protect" the interest of American nationals. It was a little surprising, therefore, to see American troops march into the palace grounds to stop the revolution 24 hours before hostilities were scheduled to start.

Kalakaau's Suspicion

One incident does remain in the history of Hawaii that indicates how feeling ran in certain circles of the royal family. Kalakaau, the most annoying and unpredictable monarch the planters had to deal with, provides much that is colorful

to the history of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Nothing surpasses in dramatic possibility the attempt he made to break away from the strong ties with which he felt bound to the Americans who controlled his government. This romantic story seems almost unbelievable and only recourse to the official records in the Archives can produce the proof that it happened at all.

In 1881 when Kalakaau visited Japan, he proposed a matrimonial alliance between his kingdom and the Japanese empire in a secret audience with the Emperor. He did this without the knowledge of his advisors, Messrs. Judd and Armstrong.

Kingdom for a Marriage

Advisor William N. Armstrong, Kalakaau's Minister of Foreign Affairs, had this to say about Kalakaau's intrigue:

"In the curious recesses of his Polynesian brain the King had contrived a scheme of matrimonial alliance between the thrones of Japan and Hawaii. He had a vague fear that the U.S. might in the near future absorb his kingdom. He therefore proposed a marriage between one of the imperial princes of Japan and the Princess Kaiulani, his niece, and heir to the throne, which would naturally enlist the Japanese government against any annexation schemes of the U.S."

"... Soon after we reached home the Imperial Chamberlain of the Emperor appeared in Hawaii on a secret mission, bearing a letter from the Emperor respectfully declining the proposition for a matrimonial alliance. Aside from social reasons, the Emperor, with his advisors, would not aid in any scheme which impaired the sphere of American influence over Hawaii."

"... Had the scheme been accepted by the Emperor, it would have tended to make Hawaii a Japanese colony; a movement distasteful to all of the Great Powers."

Thus ended the almost fantastic attempt of King Kalakaau to ally the Hawaiian kingdom with Japan.

The "revolution" against the monarchy was designed to end just this kind of a seemingly irresponsible conduct by the last members of the reigning house.

W. K. BASSETT

"No Orientals."

These two words, I am told, were flung at prospective purchasers of lots in the new Hind-Clarke subdivision when the sales office was opened at the tract last week. The prospective buyers were there because of large advertisements appearing in the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin. The advertisements said nothing about restrictions. And the advertisements swelled the day's gross income of the two newspapers.

"Where there is racial discrimination there is no democracy" is a line our two newspapers hand out editorially to us every now and then.

How about editorials based on this statement and in relation to the Hind-Clarke subdivision restrictions? Will we get them? We will not!

The advertising departments of the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin, both organs of the Republican Party, have an interest in the editorial page. The Bishop Trust Company, by the way, is handling the subdivision business.

REPUBLICANS MUFFED THE BALL

The Republicans have started this year's political game with three errors.

First, the rookie Bob Carson threw a wild pitch at Johnny Wilson which circled back and caught Mr. Carson on the chin.

Second, the party's high comedy man, Leonard Fong, tried to stage a "draft Montie" act in Johnny Wilson's office and ran up against Milt Beamer's sense of propriety.

Third, O. P. Soares waited until Joe Farrington got out of town and said silly things about the delegate which nobody took very seriously, except Mr. Soares and Lorrin Thurston.

Bob Carson's error got him pulled out of the public relations box, apparently, and Soares took over for another bobble. The Soares error has led to the opinion on the part of one astute observer of political affairs on Oahu that Joe Farrington would like to get out of the Republican mess and join a real party.

I think the man has something there. Of course, Joe couldn't do it. There aren't any Democrats mixed up with the big industries in Hawaii, and it is from the big industries that Joe's newspaper gets its wherewithal in advertising space.

JOE FARRINGTON'S DILEMMA

Joe's sop to the big interests, by the way, came the past week in his statement that Congress "awaits only a sweeping Republican victory" this fall in Hawaii to vote statehood for us. That statement shows the extent of Joe's sense of humor.

He knows full well that in his battle for statehood he is fighting the big interests here who back statehood only with their great big mouths, while they block it in Congress with their great big money bags. But they want the "Republican victory" here because—well, simply because it is through the Republican party that they get their protection against the demands of the working people for a voice in our Territorial government.

When Bud Smyser, in his "Political Roundup" column in the Star-Bulletin, wrote that the Montie Richards "draft" would be "held up to fun-poking and ridicule" he wrote a bookful. If the general public knew the facts about that Fong fiasco it would roll en masse into the aisles.

Perhaps the funniest line in the show was given to Bob Carson. Smyser quoted that in his news story on the "draft" and must have typed the words with that diabolical glee newspapermen experience when they are being exceptionally funny. The line: "The draft movement developed at the (Republican) club, just before the meeting, and had not been planned in advance." So, Carson.

LEONARD FONG'S BRANCHILD

The truth is that the "draft" idea came out of the womb of Leonard Fong's brain, and Leonard, being the comedian he is, wrapped it up in a cellophane package with red, white and blue ribbons on it. He said, "We'll get Montie down here to Honolulu Hale; get his make-up on; have him wait in my office; troop upstairs with the gang to Johnny Wilson's office (Johnny being out of town); gather about Johnny Wilson's desk, and then, when the stage is all set, yell down for Montie, and have Acting Mayor Beamer shake hands with him (in front of Johnny Wilson's desk) while the flashlights flash."

The only hitch in this brilliant plan came when confident Fong outlined the plan to Supervisor Beamer. Milt couldn't see it. This meant a delay and a change of scene to the Republican club; Montie going back to the Old Pali Road, but keeping his make-up on.

Another big sure-laugh line in the show was: Montie: "This is so sudden!"