Cops Have Rough Weekend

Akau Tells of $1,700 for Democrat County Committee Treasurer Never Saw

John K. Akau, Jr., chairman of the Democratic County committee, admitted this week that a song of Democrats with which he was affiliated raised about $1,700 before the last Democratic Convention "to reassert the county committee" and that none of the money was ever reported to the official treasurer of the committee, Ah Hing Ho.

Ten residents who thought the county committee should be "reasserted" pledged $50 each. Mr. Akau said, though only four came through with the pledged amounts, none of the subscribers served as treasurer, Akau said, and the money was never turned over to anyone to which it belonged because the whole thing was done outside of the county committee.

"I was the only one of the group," Akau said, "who was a (more on page 5)"

Caught In Icebox At Sierra Cafe; Raid Is Dry Run

A complaint of policemen digging into a Kaimuki icebox, reports of a police raid at a bar in the city and a full-dress raid by the vice squad on a Kailua house that turned out to be empty all combined to make a weekend as unexpected on its "crime prevention" side as the force has known for some time.

The icebox complaint came from Henry Togya, though he has not made it formally, who said he caught two policemen, a sergeant and a patrolman, in the icebox at the Sierra Cafe.

As a result of the raid, Togya said he caught two men, two women and a baby and the raid was the result of an arrest warrant for one of the women.

Mr. Minami suffered a nasty cut mouth and has refused to take the supervisor's job.

At a farewell dinner for Supervisor John McCarty, assistant manager at Pioneer Mill, and John McCarthy, a supervisor, have been fired and are on pay at each, awaiting trial on charges emanating from the incident.

It began Saturday, Aug. 30, just two days before Minami was to go to work in his new capacity as supervisor. Joseph Rodrigues, personnel director, invited Minami to attend a supervisor's picnic the afternoon of Sunday, the following day.

At the picnic, Minami was introduced to the other supervisors as a new addition to their number and many of the group were tendered him.

When the picnic ended at 5 p.m., Seebart and others invited Minami to go with them for more drinks. Later, they went to the Pioneer Mill bar and remained until 10:30 when the bar closed. After that, Minami, Seebart, John McCarthy and a Mrs. Bowman, wife of an HSRA soil technologist, started out in the car, with Mrs. Bowman driving.

Someone said to Minami: "We'll (more on page 7)"

PLANTATION FORCE AND VIOLENCE

Bosse Praise Minami at Picnic, Slug Him After Dark; Unionists Ignored Provocation

MAUI—Plantation bosses used to resort to force and violence by which they maintained their power over the workers and set up some kind of a plantation militia. But a threat of force and violence has been increased. They now join in union drive to force the workers to leave "their goddamms [note: probably "godamms"] is a new one in Hawaii's labor movement relations.

Harry Seebart, ex-assistant manager of Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina, who was discharged from his position several months ago, said he was not in favor of the union drive because he said it would not be used to stop the union.

Seebart was forced to resign. See story in next column.

Picked On Wrestlers
Five of the workers are union

McLaughlin Moves To Bar Gladstein
At Late Date From Smith Act Trial

By EDWARD ROHRBROUGH

When Ernest Heen, Territorial welfare director, explained the merits of an offer to home-owners by his old friend, Senator Campos, Monday night, members of the Hawaiian Home Commission were treated to an unusual spectacle. It was a contest of oratorial maneuvers between the Heen brothers, both of whom are admittedly expert in the field.

Yet at the end of the evening, Heen was the "foolish" man, according to the audience, who holds both of them in high regard.

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Mme. Sun Invites U.S. Peace Delegates

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and a leader of the People's Republic of China, last week broadcast from Peking that American delegates would be welcome to the conference "Asia and the Pacific Peace Conference" to be held in Peking Sept. 29.

DELEGATES to the peace conference, Mme. Sun said, would learn that "there is no threat to them or their way of life from us... New China, she emphasized, is "dedicated to the preservation and protection of world tranquility and cooperation."

The threat to the lives of people as the U.S. is in "their own midst," she explained, and pointing out that Washington spent $442 billion profit in 1951, "one-third of U.S. income was robbed in tanks, and by the looting and destruction which their government has let loose in the Far East."

"WHO BENEFITS by the fighting in Korea and Vietnam and Malaya, in the colonial treaties which keep other countries as colonies, by rearmament, by restriction of trade and cultural intercourse?" she asked.

"We think," she added, "we can prove to the American delegations and the American people, that the threat is in their own midst, that their enemy and ours is one and the same."

The visitors were from the Pacific security council, she remarked that it was a creation of U.S. officials "who take peace but in fact, planned further aggression."

Lovett: Protests Tiresome Propaganda

The U.S. bombing 12 miles from the border of the Soviet Union, a U.S. General in the Far East said, was very significant.

The U.S. is threatening to protect the way of life, he said. 

NEWS REPORTS said last U.S. night the fighting between the two main divisions of the Soviet Union. In this military area, there was grave provocation for extending the war into a world holocaust.

THE INTENSE bombing of towns and countryside continued and the outlying throughout the world against this barbaric war. The fighting took place at the worst time, the "war of words." This means that the U.S. military brass in Washington were worried by the raids in the area so worldwide protest mounted.

The New York Times reported two weeks ago from Washington that some Americans are concerned over the campaign because it is more diffic.-

ular to refute than were the gas and gas warfare. The use of napalm, which is extensively and effective in Korea, defense authorities can include the fact that the weapon is used solicitously for military targets.

BUT THERE WERE eloquent in the U.S. and China, both wars over napalm, had burned thousands of homes of people, disrupting, crippling and killing them. The New York Times was concerned about the use of napalm as an example of the "barbaric war." The New York Times was concerned about the use of napalm as an example of the "barbaric war." The New York Times was concerned about the use of napalm as an example of the "barbaric war."

Censorship: What the Press Doesn't Print

The great majority of U.S. dailies gave shabby treatment, patronizes or ignores the news reports from U.S. correspondents in Moscow a couple of weeks ago on the fifth Five-Year Plan and changes in the Communist Party statistics. Evident, however, was a great deal of speculation.

THE MOSCOW correspondent of the New York Times was quoted as saying: "The Communist Administration is building for peace, but whose dispatches were ignored by papers which generally play up reports severe to the Soviet Union. This time wrote:

- The Five-Year Plan calls for a rise of 32 per cent to general volume of industrial production; 40-45 per cent in grain production; 50 per cent in farmers' purchasing power; 100 per cent in housing; 1000 per cent in production of 100 million square yards of new living space; further lowering of retail prices.

- Events are extremely noteworthy events, a comparison of the projected goals with the actual Soviet achievements, gives no impression for surpassing the long-term plans will not be realized and overshooting the target.

The Wall Street Journal (August 22) commented:
- Most officials think that since the end of World War II and with the current enthusiasm for the New Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union is likely to intercept its latest five-year goals to wages global war.

The dailies, rather than carry news of peace, efforts to achieve peace, gave banner headlines to Eisenhower's tough talk which amounted to calling for a military buildup. The "New York Times" editorial also expressed concern that the Soviet government by imposing conditions that would bring about a war.

Korean War: Poor Stop-Gap

The Korean war, which was expected to bring about a period of boom and postpone the depression which was setting in at the time of the outbreak of the war, has not helped the people's economy. U.S. News and World Report said August 22:

"The turnaround was no help to the Korean war economy, and the Korean war has not helped the people's economy. U.S. News and World Report said August 22:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics three weeks ago made a report on the survey of wages, earnings and expenditures of average U.S. families in the first 9 months, and small cities. The report boiled down to this:

THE AVERAGE urban family ran an income after taxes in 1950 of $4,900 and spent $4,700 going into debt $60.

The return to a peace economy and better times was urgent and as political campaigning opened, only the Progressive Party candidates for the presidency and vice presidency spoke for peace.

PROTEST AGAINST FLIGHT DUTY by Air Force reservist, Dr. dicked by potential recruits and a call for peace by U.S. POWS in North Korean camps prove American peace effort and efforts of the Russian peace movement.

In the present situation, every dollar spent on war costs 24 billion of the Soviet Union, her expenditure to expand business as a whole is 45 billion. Thirty-one billion is being spent for education and social services.

The April 1952 price reduction from 10 cents on each of the price of goods; 15 cents on beer, bananas and meats, 20 cents on tea and canned goods and 20 cents on sauces and cooking oil. Prices on foods cause some concern.

The Volga-Don Canal is a historic engineering achievement. It is 62 miles long, compared to 40 miles of Panama Canal. Water for the Volga-Don Canal is pumped up and is then down the Volga through one set of locks and then to the Don through another set. One of the pumping stations alone, the Tul'minskaya, is 100,000 cubic feet, using all its power of Hoover Dam.

THE VOLGA-DON Canal is small, compared to the one being built in Kara Kuma Desert. The main canal here will measure 650 miles and secondary canals branch from it in 900 miles.

Within a few years, these projects in construction will provide water for 70 million people and irrigate about 20 million acres of farmland which U.S. irrigation projects brought water to.

THE ENERGO will provide power for industrial plants is important. Water back in museums, steam power, electrical transmission and electrical power made industrial production more advanced and advance and business authorities upon the rise of Japan, which caught up with many western powers in industry and commerce, resulted largely from the use of electric power.

For this, the Grand Coulee (Columbia River, U.S.) is the world's biggest electric power project. The power plant (3,000,000 kilowatts) and the Stalach grad plant (1,700,000 kwatt) are near the Columbia, also on the Yellowstone River for hydro-electric plants. Japan, which caught up with many western powers in industry and commerce, resulted largely from the use of electric power.

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THE HARNESSING of rivers for hydro-electric power production develops huge industries that provide power for industrial plants and provides people with low-cost electricity.

The billions for war preparation voted by the United States Congress this year in June again make it clear that the whole world is entering a new era of development which has been under study for more than 30 years. Canada is now talking of a power project to develop this navigation route, and in the U.S., led by Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the Great Lakes area is considered as a huge project in the work.
Kukona Not for Fasit
Henry Kukona, Democratic county committee man, denies that he has any connection in the power play to install Mayor William Wilson as mayor to influence renewal of Judge Derek Dewey's nomination. Dewey, a Wilson supporter, is nominated from the administratively unneeded mayoral position.

Moniz Runs for House
John P. (Sheriff John) Moniz, veteran campaigner for the position of representative, is running this time as a Democrat, from the state's 1st district. His candidacy was unsuccessful two years ago, that did not prevent him from appealing before the electoral committee to argue for re-election. Moniz's platform includes free ambulance service for the aged, veterans, and others.

ILWU Workers Walk Out By Thousands
ILWU workers went on strike in Hawaii for the first time in 1962. The strike was in response to the company's refusal to recognize the union's demands for a 20% wage increase. The strike lasted for 12 days, during which time the port was closed and cargo积存. The strike was ultimately settled through negotiations, and the workers received the 20% wage increase they were seeking.

ILWU New Manager
ILWU International President John L. Lewis named Henry C. Fujiwara as the new manager of the ILWU's Hawaii Local 55. Fujiwara, a veteran union leader, has been involved in the labor movement for many years. The new manager will be responsible for ensuring that the workers' rights are protected and that the union's interests are represented at the local level.

ILWU Strike: September 11, 1962
The ILWU strike in Hawaii was a significant event in the history of labor relations in the state. The strike lasted for 12 days, during which time the port was closed and cargo积存. The strike was ultimately settled through negotiations, and the workers received the 20% wage increase they were seeking.

OLAA BILLET CAMP peace float with 10,000 vanda orchids sewed in individually, won first prize in Hawaii's Labor Day parade.
Lil.

People’s Yearning for Better Life

Brings Progress

I speak the same words to the Puna district, where I have lived a large part of my life. I visited Tahiti, where I met old friends and made new ones. It was pleasant to see the familiar faces and places. But it hurt, however, to see workers and their families living in the same old dilapidated houses, under the same conditions, on the same side of the road.

And what a contrast this is to the mansion in which Manager Burns lives. I was told Mr. Burns remarked that he doesn’t care to be in his stable, which is too big and too trouble-free to be clean. The manager’s “stable” is a meal with good food, good wine, and good company.

Today, the workers are freer to the extent that they have more money, more education, and a better way of life. And you hear them talk of their “union.”

Workers Battered Down Artificial Wall

Of Suspicion and Disunity

Daniel Gallardo of Camp 2, Puna, is a still friendly and thoughtful person. He is one of the gang tremendously in stature through his participation in the union. I remember delivering coupons, rice and food packages to his room in the barracks-like camp house. He used to ask me how much I made on the WPA project where I worked part-time about 30 hours a week. What made him proud was his pay, he used to talk about. He worked harder than I did and was exhausted at the end of the day. But the idea of a “union” to elevate living standards never entered our discussions two decades ago.

Twenty years ago the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association was saying that laborers imported from China was the thing that made the high taxes and put us in the position we are in today, in which we suffer.

Common workers were regarded as less important because they were not as educated and did not have as much money. Today, the workers have won dignity, respect and decency and their social outlook has changed. The changed attitude of employers has helped bring about this change. Old labor laws have been changed and the workers are being treated better.

How strong are people united to improve their living standards and win independence for the Chinese community?

Yearning for a Better Life Motivates Change

I thought of all these things as I returned from my trip to Puna. And since I am writing about my China experience in my column, I thought of the struggles of the Chinese people and the “Two Years of Tyranny” in China, as well as in Puna, where conditions have taken place during the past 20 years, similar to the poor roads in China. Under the new government, the farmers are free to work and the land they cultivate, and they live much better now than under the long travail of the old landlords.

In this age of modernization and industrialization, the old social system has undergone social changes since the workers organized themselves into the ILWU. The yearning for a better life is everywhere and the privileges which were taken for granted also have begun to change.

As big employers try hard to keep changes from taking place in their economic relationship with workers, so do they attempt to keep the status quo of colonialism and semi-colonialism.

Koji Ariyoshi

September 11, 1952

Lots of Sex In Book On Kalakaua; Facts Mixed With Fiction

LAST KING OF PARADISE, by Roserta Burns, published recently by the University of Hawaii, is a well-written and interesting book on the life and times of King Kalakaua. It is well-organized and thoroughly researched. The author, a native Hawaiian, has done an excellent job of piecing together the story of the life of the last monarch of Hawaii. Her book is highly recommended for anyone interested in the history of Hawaii.

The book begins with a brief introduction to King Kalakaua and his reign. The author then goes on to describe his early life, his education, and his rise to power. She provides many interesting anecdotes and stories about the king and his court. The book is written in an engaging and readable style, and it is easy to follow along.

The author also provides a wealth of information about the social and political problems that faced Hawaii during Kalakaua’s reign. She discusses the island’s relationship with the United States, the influence of missionaries, and the challenges of maintaining a government.

One of the book’s strengths is its use of primary sources. The author has drawn on a wide range of documents and interviews to create a detailed and accurate picture of King Kalakaua’s life. Her research is thorough and well-documented, and she provides references at the end of each chapter for those interested in digging deeper.

The book is highly recommended for anyone interested in the history of Hawaii. It is written in an engaging and readable style, and it provides a wealth of information about the life of King Kalakaua and the challenges he faced. Overall, it is a well-written and informative book that is highly recommended for anyone interested in the history of Hawaii.
Praised At Picnic By Bosses, Slugged
After Dark, Minami Declines Co. Job

(from page 1)

take you to the hospital."

Recalling it now, he thinks it had particular meaning. At the
time, the disillusioned worker, who thought it was a refer-
ence to the hospitalization of an-
other supervisor’s father-in-law,
which had been the topic of con-
eration earlier in the evening.

Then It Got Rough
But when the bullets came, Seebart
stepped a short distance from the dis-
projecting body in the company hospital. Mi-

nami says, Seebart got out of the
front seat, opened the rear door
for the man, and got out. Mochizuki
had been sitting in the rear with
nami, but as the puncture got
greater and greater around the car,

Seebart began working over Mi-

nami.

Brushing Seebart aside, Mi-

nami alleges, McCarthy hit him in
two places with his fist, knocking the worker
backward so that he landed in a

nucleus.

The men got back in the car and
he stopped, and Minami got into the
front seat. The incident occurred while he
was working on the door. The client
was not left behind, but they
were told to wait until the client
was picked up by an officer of the

nucleus.

The next day, warrants were
issued for the two men, and the two
men paid $50 bail each.

Business Agent On Case
About midday on Monday, Minami
arrived at the home of his union business
agent, Kamei Ichimura, who says he
was not told anything. From the

mouth, his shirt was badly torn,
and he was in a state of mind.
The union agent took Minami to tell the story
in the Seebart case to Ichimura.

McCarthy new the company
manager, Karl H. Berg, to in-
form him of the incident and

warn him that the union migh
take drastic action to make

that justice was done Minami.

A special union meeting was
held to inform the membership of
what happened.

"What happened to Minami,"

said Ichimura, "was the result of such a pay-
poor for a militant union man,

even though he had been pro-

moted.

Minami was union unit chair-

man before the offer of a promo-
tion and the beat-up by the big

bads.

Union Committee Meeting
After Minami told him, Ichimura
asked if Seebart had been

hurt. Shortly after Seebart hung up,
he answered at the union hall

by asking who had been

hurt. "He definitely was hurted,"

Ichimura said, and he added

that he had been called "Dan" by

Kokusai Nakahara, the company
treasurer, and another rank and
file present, had a wonderful
time recalling Seebart’s past.

Minami was union unit chair-

man before the offer of a promo-
tion and the beat-up by the big

bads.

Frankly Speaking

(from page 1)

FRAUDS

Akkau Tells of $1,700 Demo Co. Committee Treasurer’s

Don’t Get

operational

from page 1

function of the county commit-
tee, and I wouldn’t accept the

responsibility of treasurer.

For Right Wing Only

Standpoint Democrats have

made it clear that the Demo-

crats in the county will not

be bound by the right wing

moderates,” said the RECORD
tcy, "and we have been appro-

ched by members of the group who

sought funds. But it was in the name of

the Democratic Party,”

said one. "It was only to help their

guys get in.”

Minami denied con-

tributing to the nuts and

Mr. Akau confirmed their

denials.

Akaau Names Expenses

Akaau said the funds were used to

pay for the telephone, which		
was also a committee member, and
to secure the services of the comptroller,

a set of records for the compto-
tor.

Jack Burns, county committee
chairman, at that time, said he
had approved of the hiring of the

secretary to do the work, but
certaining from Akaau that the

committee would not act in for any

extra expense and that the

secretary would answer questions

on the committee’s behalf.

Secretaries’ Account

The question of following cus-

tom, as reported in a by-lined story by

Cardiner Jones in Sunday’s impe-

terior Times, was also inquired

about. It was reported to have said

"left open the door for the

committee’s account to

account for $500 in funds as

their disposal.

Burns denied the wording of

“left open the door” and said he had

advised the committee that any

questions must be directed to the

committee at the office in the Empire build-

ing.

Saturday’s 8:00 Account

The question of following cus-
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Germantown, former secret-

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questions must be directed to the

committee at the office in the Empire build-

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James Noland, former secre-

ary of the executive commit-

tee, was also inquired about.

It was reported to have said

"left open the door for the

committee’s account to

account for $500 in funds as

their disposal.

Burns denied the wording of

“left open the door” and said he had

advised the committee that any

questions must be directed to the

committee at the office in the Empire build-

ing.

A. (I’m thinking) — You would have the right as a
teacher to discuss and attempt to persuade others that your
analysis was correct.

B. (I’m thinking) — You would have the right as a
teacher to discuss and attempt to persuade others that your
analysis was correct.

C. (I’m thinking) — You would have the right as a
teacher to discuss and attempt to persuade others that your
analysis was correct.

D. (I’m thinking) — You would have the right as a
teacher to discuss and attempt to persuade others that your
analysis was correct.

Q. — And if I succeeded in persuading you to
Marx’s views, at that point you would still agree that I
have not done anything to disqualify myself from the
right to teach school in the Territory? Is that correct?

A. — That’s right.

Q. — And that’s why we’re concerned here in
Hawaii.

Q. — And in other words, it would be fair to say, would it

not, that there is now prevalent among teachers general-
ly a feeling that to hold, or express a view that is in
gadvent in conformity with those Congressmen who see

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not, that there is now prevalent among teachers general-
ly a feeling that to hold, or express a view that is in
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not, that there is now prevalent among teachers general-
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gadvent in conformity with those Congressmen who see

The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was founded in 1869 by a
Philadelphia garment cutter named Irish Stehens and his "band of
his co-workers. Its stated

purpose was a "complete emancipation of the working class from
the thrall of capitalism and wage slavery."
Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

ATHLETICS, POLITICS, AND HONORABLE SAD SAM ICHINOSE

Republican Supervisor Samuel Ichinose, who dabbles in athletics, professional politics, and the practice of Augur (a Japanese sacred animal meaning the carrier of divine orders), made some good points on many occasions because of the understanding that his name has to be kept before the public eye. While practically everybody got some mention of him and his successes, he was not mentioned in the lists following the Bob Tokashiki Body Round, including his successful fight, and finally the main event of the year, the 1952 Honolulu Olympic Games. Sad Sam Ichinose, who was supposed to have received bad news, was not to be made to suffer in the public eye.

In an unprecedented move, the Territorial Board of Commissioners took it out on Tokashiki and completely exonerated Sad Sam. The super-

Currently in a position to make like Grover Whalen, Sad Sam too can look upon himself as a powerful force in Hawaii's weightlifters on the U.S. team, and the Olympic swim-

ners. Learning fast, the honorable supervisor was able to say: "If 100 more people went into the ranks, it would be great news.

As it turned out the following year, the program of receiving was the same, but with some changes in the procedure. There were no rejections because there were no "refusals". Those athletes who were not accepted were accepted because they were accepted. Those athletes who were not accepted were accepted because they were accepted. Those athletes who were not accepted were accepted because they were accepted. Those athletes who were not accepted were accepted because they were accepted.

SPORTS UPDATES FROM HERE AND THERE

The Round Rock, a champion 44, matched against the Paulsboro (Virginia) Colonials, National Basketball Congress players, played a tough sched-

ule of seven games in ten days. And they were playing the Colonials, a team that had won three of the last five National Basketball league championships. There was talk that the champion Red Sox will be sent to the NCAA championships next year, after their terrific showing with the baseball league.

FOOTBALL FANS won't have too long to wait for the season opens with the university taking on the team from Hawaii tomorrow night (Saturday). The annual international game for the National American Veterans will have the rugby players all in support of the home team.

AUSTRALIAN FRANK REDMAN, the world's number one tennis-

player, went through Gardner Mulloy in the finals of the U.S. Men's Singles Championnat, 6-1, 6-2. In a louvered victory. While he looked back at Europe for years and is now back at home to American college and gym circles. Last Saturday, a tournament meet was held at the University, and the West Coast teams were on hand. The University of California, Stanford, and the University of Oregon were among the teams.

RAPIDLY GAINING FAVOR in gym work is the trapline, a stretched canvas on a frame, held around the earth by means which give it a good feature. A rather tricky piece of the net, it has had a long history in the gym world. It is now being used in American college and gymnastics circles. Last Saturday, a tournament meet was held at the University, and the West Coast teams were on hand. The University of California, Stanford, and the University of Oregon were among the teams.

RECENTLY THE Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry appointed a committee of 11 to review the work of the Department of Agriculture, after some complaints by fishermen of the diminishing stock of fish in local waters. The committee will be given full powers to help solve the problem of the diminishing fish stocks. The committee will be meeting this Saturday evening at the courthouse.

THE NATIONAL BOXING Association, after years of delay, finally decided that Joey Maxin must meet Archie Moore, number one contender for the heavyweight championship of the world. Joey Maxin has been in a state of suspended animation for many years, but he has not been called "the uncrowned champion". Moore will probably set a run-away in a series of fights, after which the title match will be made within a period of thirty days.

Notes

T.T. FRANK PAUL, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said in Honolulu that some officers were indignant about the convention he had been asked to attend. He said he was going to the convention with a "doubtless" ticket. The Democratic Party was in a "double-cross and a double
dilemma" by his friends.

JOHN LEONG was elected Democratic campaign manager by the Democrats running for office at the moment.

The New York Times reported that the telephone is to be used in the future.

The telephone is to be used in the future.

Why do you have to have a telephone for this office anyhow?
Kageyama Runs for Board; Perjury
Charge Never Reported By Grand Jury

from page 1)

great contrast with the Depart-
ment of Justice attitude toward
Kageyama in the grand jury in-
vestigation, which was con-
ducted on far less direct, far more
questionable testimony, was recently
unveiled in the Kageyama-Arakawa
scandal trial in Honolulu—on the same
Bridges of whom a Supreme Court justice
who had faced the grand jury
prosecution was an example of "man's
inhumanity to man."

But, for all that, Mr. Kageyama, who had never
been indicted, was never tried, and though
his case was not presented to the grand jury for some
months, he was finally indicted.

At the same time, Kagayama's
trials was not long in setting itself
free. Mr. Kageyama came to the
first (and two sessions of the
second) time on a grand jury
"no evidence" to place him aside
his records. But his attorney,
represented the reason that Mr.
Kageyama should be in a
national Democratic party, the
the trial, another member of the
Kawano faction, with whom Kagayama,
be present, welcomed him with a show of af-
tection. If the judge supervising
had any misgivings, in mind it was either dissipated by
the evident support of the
jury. Charges. Before
"confession," Kagayama had been
one of the most widely
suspected of the little people.

He had campaigned vigorously
for the statehood of the
District he had
working for veteran of World
War II. He has been a
member of the Congress district which had
participated in the
campaign for statehood. He had
courageous union labor by joining the
United Farm Workers of
America, and by becoming a
member of the CCE (or
"Confession") Kagayama had
been under the "Communist
influence...

After he became the
"Confession," and the director of Staff,
Kagayama was known as a "friend of
the communists." In the
creme of the American
Communists, he made no more such moves.
To be truthful, he was
out of the 1960 race for the
board.

Called "Mishake" Since
Frankly, this is a
question. Now, however,
the problem, it has been apparent to those
who have followed Kagayama's
parliamentary career, that he has been a
man of the people, and that he is
now serving a prison sentence.

Kagayama may say
is in answer to why he should not be
nominated to run for the
Federal Congress here within
30 days following his release from
the federal prison on or about
Oct. 31.

Attorney Kagayama charged was with
a "criminal contempt of
trial of the 11 top U.S.
Communist leaders in
1939, for inciting
up a vigorous defense, along
with that of four other attorney
charges. The charges
were lodged by judges and civil
rights groups in the nation.

Carpenters who went on strike
for a 10-hour day in 1962 were
"exhausted" when they
that their demand was danger
ous to the morals and well-being of
society.

when a self-purged of
the Democratic Party instituted by
Democratic leaders was
a chance to see more people
unite in the party. This move with
initially what advocates of the
proposed Democratic party
stood on a decision not to purge any Democrat.

It is interesting to note that the
party bloc, chiefly of Detroit, is up
by Harry C.ged, Edward Berliner, John
and their associates. Kagayama was, him-
self, in the vanguard of the
waving movements.

Another move that was of
the National Grand Jury to inves-
igate the evidence on whether or
not Kageyama should be indicted
for perjury. On its face, the evidence was
whelmed by Harry C. ged, Edward Berliner, and
their associates. Kagayama was, him-
self, in the vanguard of the
waving movements.

These things were a matter
of public record yet, after ex-
asceration of the legislation,
the grand jury ceased to evoke evidence.
It did not make any
indictment or, indeed, without making any
report.

"Wages Uncovered On Less"
Both cases, all three, are at

More On Gladstein
(from page 1)
dister from the club. The fact
that Judge (the writer)
washed all this time for his action threatens the
out of being the choice
from having counsel of their
choice.

This show cause order says that
Atty. Gladstein has been adduced in
court. The fact
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DPF's Thought Control

The Honolulu Advertiser has reservations with regard to teaching "communism" in the public schools.

It said editorially that "clear thinking members of this community, who are far from being Communists as is Dr. Loge, have expressed doubts about such a program at this time."

The hasty decision of the school commissioners to engage in this propaganda undoubtedly was influenced by the fact that the Smith Act trial is scheduled to begin on September 29.

A radio program over a territorial network to aid teachers in conducting the course on "communism" will begin September 29.

The Advertiser is concerned lest students "with the ready willingness of eager minds to debate" might find "Communism's goals can be defended. Everyone contributes to the extent of his ability and draws back to the extent of his needs"—what's wrong with that, a student may ask, says the daily.

The high school course on "communism" and the university-sponsored lectures which would give an easy credit to teachers, actually insult the intelligence of human minds, particularly the ability of students to read, gather all information available on a subject, and to formulate conclusions.

It is an attempt by certain individuals with an axe to grind to smear, to scare, to sell their articles of free speech, free thought and free press to lead students, as the Advertiser puts it, "beyond the facts in search of a 'proper' opinion or attitude. This may seem safe enough, but with what is at stake it is not clear-cut as our relation to Communism."

But the anti-Communist Advertiser is not so sure—not so sure.

The editorial, signed by its editor, comments on the need for a better education setup and that "politics is the science of the people's will as to how they are to be governed."

The Advertiser, in its concern that the students' minds might become unmanageable, once new virtues of knowledge are opened to them, wants to shield the pupils even from the DPF's version of communism, which it says is "a poison their minds against communism."

The Advertiser crowed might well have brought the case of the Kaimuki student who entered an oratorical contest in November 1947.

The Advertiser's "Few Things You Should Know About Communism In America," and the call to the U.S. Communist Party a democratic America, who could be bothered with a little "tommur and near "heart attack" among DPF officials and school commissioners who held a five-hour session just because a certain student's junior gave a speech on "Communism and how information" both pro and con on the subject.

The student said she thought giving one of the time was monotonous and she did not intend to give a pro-Communist speech.

Her father tried to keep her from making the speech. This teacher and other teachers at Kaimuki were scared, the student said.

That was back in 1948. Today, witch-hunt and thought control persecution are more intense and the teachers might be afraid to talk of popular books like Lincoln Steffens' autobiography or former Time magazine correspondent Richard Lashier's "The Streets of the Russians."

When the DPI can be pressured not to distribute quotations on democratic thoughts from leading Americans, just because the ILWU published them, one can well imagine the distortions prevalent in its teachings.

But why should vested interests control and mold the minds of youth? Do all parents want commissioners who meet for the silhouetting crowd, to strap and lead the minds of their children?