

BETTY GETS BRUSH

What happened at the Star-Bulletin on Monday? The home edition that day carried a four-column front page story declaring that Betty Farrington, as ex-Delegate, is "sharply critical" of Republican chairman Ed Bryan's decision to address the ILWU convention.

The Star-Bull gave Betty 7½ inches of space to raise her moral issue that "no expedient is justified if it is used in contradiction to principle."

The Star-Bull, which referred to her as Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, backed up Betty with an editorial.

With the home edition printed, the Star-Bull made a radical change. The story was relegated to page 2, given smaller headlines, and all references to Betty and what she had said were removed.

FOR THE SECOND time this month, the Star-Bull (Sept. 21) dropped the syndicated column by huckster Norman Vincent Peale from its magazine section in favor of a display ad for Listerine for bad breath etc.

If the Star-Bull keeps on favoring Listerine over the preacher, they'll be able to rewrite the Listerine punch-line to say:

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Betty Farrington Opens Office, Eyes Senate, Wants to Call GOP Signals

Mrs. Elizabeth Farrington, former delegate to Congress, is intent on about bringing a Republican resurgence under her guidance in the Territory, according to sources close to her.

Her occupancy of room 507 in the Stangenwald Building, next to the Star-Bulletin of which she is president, is not merely for the purchase of keeping "an eye on things" at the daily, these sources say.

TO RUN FOR SENATE

They say Betty Farrington is interested in quarterbacking the regeneration of local Republicans.

They also say "Betty is going to run for the Territorial Senate."

The Star-Bulletin's courtship of Governor Quinn, giving him big headline play and by-line, editorialized stories is looked upon as Mrs. Farrington's tactics of rallying the GOP behind the governor.

This play is made when the Republican ranks are split, caused by the appointment of Governor Quinn who is a relatively newcomer to island politics and the manner of his appointment by Washington that showed utter disregard of local GOP feelings.

S-B'S LAWYER

Mrs. Farrington and the Star-Bulletin have had good relationship with Governor Quinn. Apparently he is familiar with their affairs, having served as their attorney when the late Joseph Farrington's sisters and Mrs. Farrington's sisters-in-law brought them to court on matters of the Farrington estate. The case is before the Supreme Court on appeal.

During the trial, witnesses testified that the Star-Bulletin wrote checks for Joseph Farrington's ex-

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READ:

McKinley Explains
Big Deal Motives

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Abolish Boxing?

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We, the Women Given
Red-Hot Movie Tip

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Big Estates Escape

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Volume X No. 9

PRICE 10 CENTS

Thursday September 26, 1957

T. H. LOSES MILLIONS AT DAMON TRACT; FOREWARNED

Local Sharpies Journey to Mainland, Use Long "Knives" To Clip Suckers

BY STAFF WRITER

A different and novel type of export from Hawaii to the Mainland has been disclosed to the RECORD by sources that know, but this one isn't the type you'll read about in one of James Shoemaker's reports on Hawaii's economy, courtesy of the Bank of Hawaii.

This export is—sharpies who track down the gullible haole in his rustic lair on the Mainland and take him for whatever the traffic will bear. The past season, according to the latest crew of local sharpies to report back in, was pretty profitable. Each of the crew, numbering five or six, is re-

ported to have cleared something like \$10,000 on his trip, and plans are being laid already for the next season.

The crew which went out this time expects to extend its operations above the Canadian border next time, according to a reliable source.

The members of this crew, all Oriental, are experts in the gentle art of cockfighting, though they don't attempt to give that impression to residents of the rural centers they visit. Nor do they travel in a group. Instead, they operate singly by preference, or perhaps

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TREATED COWS NOW GIVE MILK THAT HELPS WAR ON DISEASES

Milk fortified in the cow's udder to produce immunity among consumers against certain diseases has been shipped from the U.S. to Mexico to combat infant diarrhea.

The discoverer of "protective milk," Dr. W. E. Peterson, noted dairy scientist of the University of Minnesota, expects that it will be on sale in markets next year.

guinea pig for his experiments.

Dr. James Koshi, of the College of Agriculture, worked with Dr. Peterson as graduate student at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Wayman said he knows of no other station that is experimenting with fortified milk containing anti-bodies.

HOW IT IS DONE

When information on the techniques used by Dr. Peterson becomes available, the local university may start its work in this field, he said.

Dr. Koshi told the RECORD that he worked with Dr. Peterson in the initial phases of the experiment.

"I worked with him in fifty-four,

(more on page 2)

Speculators Clean Up; HAC Must Pay Sucker Price for Airport Land

Why did the Territory refuse to condemn 24 acres of Damon Tract in 1956 and save millions of dollars for the taxpayers?

This question is haunting the Damon Tract land transactions which will force the wholesale removal of 300 families. Many with low income have no place to go or turn to.

RESIDENTS PETITIONED

This question is getting another close examination since the Territory is now offering to pay \$3,586,000 for 69 acres for a jet-age airport when it could have condemned 224 acres of the tract for about the same amount in early 1956.

That was when residents of Damon Tract demanded the Terri-

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Gen. MacArthur Bites Uncle's Hand That Feeds Him

General of the Army Douglas B. MacArthur is chairman of the board of the Sperry Band Corp., an industrial giant with 40 percent of its annual sales to the Department of Defense.

On July 30 in New York, General MacArthur made a two-hour talk at the annual meeting of Sperry bitterly attacked Federal spending and taxes under the leadership of his former subordinate in the army, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The MacArthur attack shocked Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon who wrote to the Depart-

(more on page 2)

Chili Duarte Tells How Much Better C and H Pays at Crockett than Aiea

The difference in wages paid by the California & Hawaii Sugar Co. at its local refinery at Aiea and at its plant at Crockett, Calif., runs anywhere from 90 cents an hour to \$1.50 an hour—with the California workers getting the higher wage, of course.

That is the finding of Charles (Chili) Duarte, president of ILWU Local 6, and of August Hernandez, ILWU business agent for the Crockett unit of Local 6, two officers who are presently in the islands for the ILWU territorial convention, but who are taking a careful look-see into C&H policies here.

Neither Duarte nor Hernandez is a stranger to the problems of labor in the islands. Both, in fact, are "local boys," Duarte coming originally from Waipahu and Hernandez from Ewa.

The policies practiced by the company here and on the Mainland vary as widely as the wages, says Duarte, but ILWU members at Crockett are strongly behind an effort to improve the situation of their union brothers at Aiea to the same level of wages and conditions they enjoy. If they can move to

make the company revise its local policy, they will do so.

"We have already been negotiating at Crockett," says Duarte, "and we have been offered a 13 cent raise. But we have agreed to fore-

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ILWU Convention 4-Day Schedule Now Under Way

The coming negotiations between the ILWU and management of Hawaii's sugar plantations would be the topic of first importance at the union's convention which opened Wednesday. Of that, no one had any doubt.

Union leaders locally, and President Harry Bridges nationally had made it clear that the sugar workers will make strong demands for a wage hike above the \$1.12 basic wage of the present. But details

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BONDSMAN STIRS BETHEL ST.

Talk of Bethel St., at least in the area near the police station, is of a fistie engagement that has not and most probably will not be reported to the police, though the principal aggressor is a man currently in trouble with the law and his victim was formerly his bondsman.

The bondsman, himself, says it

didn't happen and that nothing more than a "misunderstanding" occurred. But others on the street say he told them it did happen, though he was attacked by three persons, instead of one, and they didn't manage to hurt him much.

Cause of the alleged fracas was a "misunderstanding" over what

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§ from page 1 §

Ladies' Dumbbells, Suction Cups, Brushes for Baldies In Mail Frauds

Do people get smarter down through the generations?

No one can dispute the advance of science, of course, and the broadening and expansion of human knowledge. But the police of the U.S. Post Office Department certainly have reason to think people actually get more gullible.

With the advance of science, the possibilities for fleecing have increased enormously, and the fast-buck artists are taking advantage of them. A report from David Stephens, head of the postal inspection service, says mail racketeers are taking "untold millions" of dollars away from the public.

Some of the simplest devices imaginable are the gimmicks for the mail order "con" jobs. For instance, a lady may wish to increase the girth of her bust to somewhere around the burlesque, so she answers an advertisement that tells of a "sure fire" method. What does she get back in the mail? Like as not, it's an ordinary pair of two-pound dumbbells,

"painted a dainty blue and adorned with pink ribbons." Or she may get worthless suction cups, creams, lotions or tablets.

BRUSHES FOR BALDIES

A baldheaded man who wishes to recover the appearance of his youth by covering the skin of his head may get "electric" brushes that are actually infected with bacteria and likely to infect his head if he uses them.

Some of the gimmicks used to fool the unhappy overweight people are the essence of simplicity. One is a rubber bowl equipped with an ordinary electric light bulb. All the victim is told to do is let the light shine on his body and the too, too solid flesh will melt away.

Another "easy way" to reduce while eating as much as ever, according to another crook, is merely to chew the medicated chewing gum he sends.

America's great fear of cancer is exploited by the mail-robbers by more simple devices. "Atomic" and the postal inspectors, and they sell "electronic" gadgets abound say for hundreds of dollars. Some are merely light bulbs with buzzers that make a sort of X-ray sound while the lights are turned on. The same sort of "cures" are sold to sufferers from arthritis, rheumatism and similar ills.

Copper is a big thing with the mail-swindlers. The postal inspectors caught one swindler who put out an "electro-therapeutic" bracelet of copper which is supposed to cure arthritis and bursitis if an "alternating" current "is" dispatched through it and around the body. Sometimes the victim gets "nothing" more than copper and zinc discs he is supposed to wear in his shoes.

TOO MIRACULOUS

"Miracle drugs" more miraculous than anything your doctor can prescribe are also available through such channels. Only they turn out to be nothing but harmless bromides that won't either hurt or help you if you use them.

"Despite our efforts," says Stephens' report, "the public appears to be in a speculative mood today and receptive to swindles."

Last year postal inspection looked into 160,000 cases of alleged mail fraud. Already this year, in the first quarter, they arrested 235 suspects as compared with 209 for the same period last year. Last year 213 cases went to trial on charges of criminal fraud and 197 resulted in convictions.

The postal inspection service operates with a staff of 960 and maintains a laboratory with specialists in fingerprints, documents, chemicals and also has some of its medical work done on a contract basis by doctors and chemists with private firms.

FARMER'S DWINDLING SHARE

Representative Victor Anfuoso (D. N.Y.) chairman of the Consumers Study Subcommittee of the House agriculture Committee released April 15 the first in a series of reports on various aspects of the food industry. It showed that retail food prices increased 16 per cent in the past 10 years, while prices received by farmers for foods have dropped 14 per cent. The annual food budget of the average city family rose from \$1,000 in 1947 to \$1,500 in 1956.

Farmers got only 9 per cent of the additional \$600 spent for food. Food processors, handlers, retailers and others who marketed farm products received 80 per cent. And the remaining 11 per cent was spent for fish and imported goods.

—California Farm Reporter 8-57

penses when he served as delegate to Congress. These checks were for amounts over \$10,000 and \$20,000. Editor Riley Allen was called as a witness.

Sources who say that Mrs. Farrington is running for the Senate declare she occupies the same position in the Star-Bulletin firm that Joe Farrington did when the checks for his political expenses were written. They say that she apparently has the same power to make the Star-Bulletin the angel of the Republican movement she wants regenerated.

PEOPLE REMEMBER

However, many feel that Betty Farrington inflicted major injury upon herself when she lost the delegateship race to John A. Burns last year.

"It will be a long time before people will forgive Betty for calling Burns' 15,000 majority 'Communists.' She said on the night she lost, she never knew there were so many 'Communists,'" a source said.

ASSET OR LIABILITY

Other say that Mrs. Farrington has been a "poor sport." She took defeat bitterly and when she went to Washington to wind up her affairs and close her office, she reportedly never visited Burns, did not offer him assistance when she had boasted she had all the important contacts in the national capital, and did not turn over Joe Farrington's office files to Burns.

Sources close to her newspaper say it cannot be determined whether she would be an asset or a liability in the move to beef up the Republicans.

TREATED COWS

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late fifty-three. We went into it quite heavily in fifty-four," he said.

Dr. Koshi said that for quite some time "protective milk" will be put out on a survey basis rather than as outright commercial milk. Milk for certain diseases may be produced by different farms.

"It would be difficult to go into large quantity production right off the bat," he explained.

Dr. Peterson has been experimenting on the capability of the cow's udder, injected with disease bacteria, to produce milk charged with defensive anti-bodies and to transmit immunity to the consumer of the milk.

In a recent report on progress being made with "protective milk," Dr. Peterson held out hope for the treatment of cancer, rheumatic fever, the common cold and possibly other ailments with the special milk.

Control of cancer with anti-bodies is a conjecture, some say, but add that "protective milk" is promising for the control of infant diseases.

Human beings are drinking "protective milk" and the available supply will expand as more research herds become available.

Dr. Peterson's research centers around his discovery, reported in medical journals in 1950, that a pregnant cow has the ability to give milk that protects her calf against disease.

Water use in the United States has risen 34 percent between 1950 and 1955, according to a Geological Survey estimate. Annual water consumption amounts to about one-twentieth of the total supply.

Since the outbreak of World War II, the U.S. has doled out \$107 billion to foreign nations which breaks down to \$319 for every U.S. man, woman or child.

In Our Dailies

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"Nothing . . . Absolutely Nothing . . . Not even Huckster Peale . . . will stop the Star-Bulletin from grabbing Listerine easy-come dollars! . . ."

THE VERY DAY (Sept. 14) that the local dailies each ran six pages of Johnston & Buscher liquor advertising, some teenagers went on a beer bust which ended in the death of one—an unmarried mother aged 15.

The Advertiser played up the role booze played in the tragedy but in its report the Star-Bull (Sept. 16) did not mention booze—maybe not wanting to embarrass their booze advertisers.

Not until Sept. 17 did the Star-Bull mention the guilty booze. Then it reported that the Liquor Commission and police were probing how come the teens got the stuff. The police charged an adult woman for buying and giving it to the kids.

WHEN ARE the local dailies going to treat as front page news the recent bad breaks on the New York Stock Exchange? The walls of Wall Street haven't started to come tumbling down but how long will they be able to withstand the current tremors?

Last Friday more than \$3 billion was wiped from the market values of stocks in all groups. The decline was the widest since Aug. 19 and one of the sharpest in two years.

Consensus was that it reflected concern that the nation may have to go through a recession and unemployment to halt the Eisenhower inflation and other allied economic uncertainties. Democrats accuse the Republicans of rigging a minor recession.

THE TWO DAILIES continue their racial snobbery in the special social columns which they run—People & Parties (Star-Bull) and On the Party Line (Advertiser)—which are kept for well-fixed ha-les only.

On other pages they wring their hands about segregation in Mainland schools, North and South, while right here in Hawaii Nei they perpetuate their own special kind of segregation in social chatter.

Jan Jabulka of the Statehood Commission, now that he's in town, ought to get next to the editors and plead with them to halt the hypocrisy.

THE ADVERTISER in an editorial Sept. 21 claimed that the public is aroused by "repeated reports of rape, frequently by juveniles" and that if the courts "do not impose harsh punishment upon rapists" there'll be "another revolution in the City-County and Territorial government similar to that of 25 or 30 years ago."

Why pick on the courts? Why not pick on the lurid and detailed stories which the dailies publish about the crime front?

Juveniles commit rape and other crimes because they learn the know-how from adults and adult newspapers. There's juvenile crime because too many adults are too immature, right down the line from in the homes to the so-called moulders of public opinion, i.e., newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and movies.

WHEN IS Lorrin Thurston going to cut out plugging the Advertiser Shopper deal as being the largest "paid delivery" service on Oahu?

People aren't blind and stupid. Down any street Shoppers lie abandoned where the Advertiser delivery boys toss them at random in their hurry to get their low-paid child labor chore done.

The Star-Bull doesn't have to double-talk, and that's one reason why it easily leads in circulation. When it says that every copy of the Star-Bulletin is bought and paid for, that's so—as Lorrin Thurston knows!

DESK MEN at the S-B weren't surprised that their paper ignored the story published Aug. 31 by the Advertiser re attorney Berman's claim for \$15,000 against Shirley Mendelson, heiress and owner of KHON, for professional services rendered.

The Advertiser front-paged the yarn. The Star-Bull skipped the story, apparently, because of its opposition to Berman ever since he campaigned for Bill Northwick when Bill opposed Joe Farrington for the delegateship and gave him a run for his money. Editor Riley Allen, like an elephant, never forgives and forgets.

Does Riley know that a few months before he died, Joe Farrington apologized to Berman in a public place for the attacks, direct and indirect, the Star-Bull had made upon him?

They shook hands and Joe repeated: "I'm really sorry."

YOU DIDN'T read the following item in the daily press or hear it on radio newscasts, but on Aug. 9 in the U.S. House of Representatives, Rep. Abraham J. Multer of New York rose and said:

"The mad race continues between the moneychangers in and out of Government. Like the blind Samson of old, their blind greed will surely pull the temple down around our heads."

"They are speeding to the top of the spiral of inflation, from which they will tumble us all into the depths of depression and bankruptcy."

"The Communists in their wild-est dreams, could not bring about our economic destruction any faster than the grasping profiteering of those in control of our money—money which they borrow from us without cost to them or return to us and lend over and over again at ever higher interest rates for their own gain."

"The big business-big bank collusion, if not conspiracy, in and out of government, goes on day after day while we sit helplessly by."

"We fail to hear the whir of the cultures because of the roar of the wolves in sheep's clothing."

"I wonder, when the next veterans' broad march on Washington occurs, who will be the Captain Eisenhower and the Colonel MacArthur who will lead our Army against them."

"Wake up, America. While Dulles talks about the brink of war on foreign fronts we are about to be pushed over the brink of economic foolishness into the chasm of financial collapse."

Rep. Multer is not a crackpot. He is an outstanding lawyer. He served in World War II, and serves on a variety of national social organizations. He knows whereof he speaks because he serves on the House Banking and Currency and the Small Business Committees.

IMMIGRATION BARRED

For a change, an American has been denied entrance to another "free" country, instead of a foreigner being turned back by America's stiff immigration barrier. George M. Houser, executive director of the American Committee on Africa, was turned back at the borders of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, apparently because of the Committee's strong stand against colonialism and for African nationalist movements. The Federation is run by its tiny minority of white residents.

To The Editor

McKINLEY EXPLAINS MOTIVES BEHIND \$50 MILLION CEMETERY

Editor, Honolulu Record:

It was with considerable interest that I read your good issue Thursday, August 29th, 1957.

As a friend of labor, having supported and advertised in the Los Angeles Citizen, our labor newspaper of Los Angeles for 22 years, I was considerably impressed by the well-wishers and advertisers in your Labor Day issue. May I proffer my heartiest congratulations.

May I suggest that your Publisher, Editor or a Reporter accept my invitation to a luncheon or dinner so that we might discuss the articles which appeared on the front page of your papers in connection with my attempt to do something nice for the Hawaiian Islands.

By way of explanation, may I say that in the development of a cemetery project, we do not wait for people to die. If we did we would starve to death. To the contrary, we sell what we call pre-needs. Thinking people buy life insurance and make wills in anticipation of death. Today, these same thinking people are relieving their loved ones of a burden when they make funeral arrangements and purchase their burial space in advance of need. Many years ago, you will remember that burial associations existed. The associations waited for someone to die and then they assessed the members. Subsequently, a more progressive thought was injected into the business of life insurance and today life insurance companies are selling people insurance before they die. It might be interesting for you to know that James Roosevelt, my devoted friend, sold an \$18,000,000 group insurance policy to the Retail Clerks of Los Angeles for my Life Insurance Company which I controlled and for which I acted as President and Chairman of the Board. If your Editor, Publisher or Reporter would show me the courtesy of seeing me, all of the statements that I make are factual and records will prove that.

Maybe I am too ambitious. Maybe I should go home, because it is my intention to give labor more than the average wage as I have always done and this is also a record if you look or investigate me in Dun and Bradstreet. One of the nice things that Dun and Bradstreet said about me was that I paid higher wages than any organization in the industry and that I kept my people longer and took better care of them.

We can only eat three meals a day, wear one suit of clothes and have transportation. Why shouldn't business men share with those who make possible the success of the business.

You will be interested in my participation plan whereby all those who are associated with me, because they do not work for me, they are my associates, participate in our profits.

Now that I've got that off my chest, let's face a few facts. Even though built by slave labor, the pyramids were the only things that remained of a great civilization. From these pyramids, which is man's desire to perpetuate the memory of a loved one, we gleaned all of the information and data of that civilization. Everything else was obliterated. The Taj Mahal, the Bok Singing Tower in

Florida, the Clark Memorial in Hollywood Cemetery, California, all bespeak of man's desire to perpetuate the memory of a loved one. Isn't this a proper sentiment? Is it wrong for me to come to the Hawaiian Islands and attempt, even though I might be unsuccessful, to build a great Memorial Park? In Washington, D.C., we honor the memory of our great leaders. We have a Washington Memorial, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson Memorials. Do we create these memorials as a mockery? And do we criticize those who create them?

There are over \$50,000 people in and adjacent to Honolulu and my honorable associate, Senator Herbert Lee, feels that he can create memorials for many thousands of people which would involve millions of dollars. This money would not be put in my pocket because we would use that money to develop one project, create trust funds for endowment and eventually after many years make a profit for ourselves. My very distinguished associate, Toshio Kondo, has said that he believes he can create memorials for his peoples. Is it wrong for my associates to create fine memorials?

I don't mind criticism. I've had it all my life. The penalty of leadership and success is criticism, but I do think that you will be kind and gracious enough to call on me and get the facts so that when you print them, it will not be questions with no answers.

I know that I will enjoy seeing anyone that you send to my home or I will be very happy to come to your office, and, in closing, may I send my very best wishes and again congratulations on an outstanding Labor Day issue of the Honolulu Record.

Cordially yours,
Maytor H. McKinley

P.S You may feel free to print this letter.

Editor's Note: Either Mr. McKinley or his public relations representative did not read the RECORD Aug. 29 carefully.

On page one of that issue we said, "Seeking the man (Mr. McKinley) himself for more information about Maytor McKinley and his \$50 million, or \$70 million cemetery, the RECORD was directed

The RECORD Sept. 20 communicated directly with Mr. McKinley. On Sept. 21, he acknowledged the letter and wrote:

"Have been ill for a few days and my doctor advises rest. "Will call you when I feel better.

"Until then accept best wishes.

Cordially yours,
(signed)
Maytor McKinley

to Harold Bock who handles public relations for McKinley."

Mr. Bock answered some questions, refused to answer others.

Ever since Mr. McKinley sent his radiogram to us; saying he was sending a letter to explain his "efforts" with facts and figures, we called Mr. Bock for the promised letter. Mr. Bock, Sept. 14, said Mr.

King Saud Has 1,000 Slave Girls, Gets A Million Dollars A Day

Criticism of the foreign policy of the Eisenhower administration under Secretary of State Dulles, as being confused and short ranged, continues to mount.

Just before Congress adjourned, Rep. W. K. Denton of Indiana told the House:

"The United States tried hastily to get control of the Middle East situation by cultivating the favor of King Saud of Arabia. He was invited to Washington and entertained in a style never before shown a visiting monarch.

"King Saud has an income from oil wells of over a million dollars a day. How much our Government pays him under the foreign-aid program, of course, is classified information.

"He has a huge fleet of jeweled Cadillac, two dozen air-conditioned palaces, and more than a thousand slave girls.

"On the other hand, his subjects live in abject poverty, filth and disease, and King Saud spends more for palace furniture and chinaware than he does for public improvements and the welfare of his 7 million people.

"Will such elaborate gestures to such a man gain us respect among the Arabs over whom he rules?"

"Aren't we perpetuating a condition where the Communists have a fertile field for propaganda?"

McKinley was busy escorting his daughters around the Territory. He said it would be impossible for us to contact the mortuary operator and that such contacting should be done through him. We were referred to Mr. Bock by Sen. Herbert K. Lee, Mr. McKinley's legal advisor and associate here.

Last week, just before press deadline, Aug. 18, Mr. Bock called to say that McKinley will not send the promised letter, nor would he make further comment.

Meantime, not from Mr. Bock, but from Mr. McKinley's Los Angeles public relations representatives—Associated Advertising Agency, Inc.—the RECORD has been receiving communications.

The above letter with Mr. McKinley's Honolulu address was mailed Sept. 17 from Los Angeles to us. The letter was dated Sept. 16, and invited us to an interview. It asks us to extend the "courtesy of seeing me" for an interview.

Apparently it is difficult for Mr. McKinley to orient his public relations representatives 2,400 miles apart with his plans and programs.

Mr. Bock informed us that the proposed Hawaiian Memorial Park is in the survey stage, and nothing definite has been planned. Master planning awaits completion of the survey.

The Los Angeles advertising firm sent us a news release saying that Mr. McKinley, a recent dinner party, explained to Honolulu funeral directors the general plan of the project. Glenn Lundberg, consulting architect, showed detailed sketches of the entire 80-acre memorial development, giving a detailed explanation of the chapels, floral center, administration building, amphitheatre, cultural center, garden crypts, and numerous other structures soon to be built."

We hope Mr. McKinley will notify his Los Angeles public relations representatives that the RECORD has always wanted to interview him.

Malaya, the world's latest independent nation, has a population of 6 million. Nearly 38 percent are Chinese.

What Happened at Little Rock Before Ike Sent in Troops

Here is a chronology of the main events which led up to the conflict of Federal versus State authority in Little Rock, Ark., over the integration of Negroes in white schools.

In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a directive for integration with "all deliberate speed."

In 1955, the Little Rock Board of Education drew up a program of desegregation which the Federal Dist. Court approved in Aug. 1956. It called for integration first at the high school level then at the end of six years all schools down to the elementary level would be integrated.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People filed suits objecting that integration, under the Little Rock plan, would be too slow.

In April 1957 the Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the plan met the Supreme Court's requirements and ordered the integration to proceed according to the program.

17 STUDENTS CHOSEN

Seventeen Negro students were chosen to enter Central High School at Little Rock on Sept. 3, 1957.

As this deadline neared, on Aug. 29, State Chancellor Murray O. Reed granted an injunction asked by a white parent to prevent the admission of the Negroes. Main witness was Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Next day Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies overruled the Chancery Court and enjoined all persons from interfering with the school board's plan of integration.

On August 31, the board announced that Central High would be open to all qualified students regardless of race.

On Sept. 2, Governor Faubus ordered the National Guard and State Police to surround the school.

On Sept. 3, no Negroes appeared as the school was ringed by 270 armed guardsmen. Judge Davies ordered the school to integrate "forthwith."

On Sept. 4, nine Negro students were barred by troops from entering the school. Judge Davies asked Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to start an investigation. Federal agents converged on Little Rock.

HILLBILLY MADE HEADLINES

From that day on, the man who made the box-car headlines and the front pages was the former hillbilly, Governor Faubus, as he tried to defy Federal laws of the land. His defiance climaxed with his conference with President Eisenhower.

The great man of the moment, and pushed off the front pages by the Faubus headlines, was Federal Judge Davies who stood by his opinion that "in an organized society there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos, if court decrees are flaunted, whatever the pretext."

On Sept. 15, the New York Times editorialized that "integration in Arkansas; much more in the deep South, will take time. Nevertheless, as the President should have made more clearly evident before, Governor Faubus got out of hand. It is manifestly the meaning of our Constitution and the intent of our people that progress toward this degree of justice should be made.

"We cannot let ourselves be intimidated by the violent, hateful and stupid outbursts that have occurred in Little Rock and in one or two other places.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

"We must stand by the children of all America and of all races in their desire for an education."

There is so much segregation and opposition generally to Negroes as they settle in northern states that segregation today is a national issue and not one confined to the South.

The Federal courts, by persistently imposing the law in all the states where civil rights are threatened, will eventually win acceptance of their decisions. In many areas they may effect an adjustment of the segregation issue in the early stages, leading to full integration, not only in schools but in housing and other areas of segregation.

Hotel St. Bomb That "Sank" Two Navies

There was a bomb, believe it or not, that sank the ships of two navies long before the atomic bomb and the H-bomb were seriously considered.

It happened on Hotel St. not so very long after the Russo-Japanese War and the man who exploded the bomb was none other than John C. Cluney, oldtime police officer. But Cluney's naval triumph came long before he was a policeman. He was then only a youth, and a mischievous one at that.

Some Japanese promoters, Cluney recalls, were advertising "moving pictures" at a place on Hotel St., and since that invention had not yet been imported to Hawaii, the boy was curious. His father, an old seafarer out of New England, was skeptical, but young Cluney was interested.

So he and a friend paid 25 cents each to enter the establishment and see the sights. The pictures were "moving," alright, but not in the sense of the word Cluney had expected.

Against a backdrop of a seascape and a sky filled with bursting shells, the "ships" moved across the stage, propelled by two men underneath. They were "sound movies," too, for someone imitated the sound of cannon as the Russian ships nosed down into the stage and disappeared into the "watery deep."

Young Cluney and his friend left the show and decided they'd been taken, and they should wreak adequate revenge. So they got a giant-size "bamboo cracker," this being a cracker made of bamboo wrappings and containing an immense amount of powder, and an importation from China.

When the "battle" began again, Cluney slipped behind the stage, lit the cracker and threw it under where the two manipulators were intent on their art.

"When it went off," laughs Cluney, "the whole stage was wrecked. All the ships sank and the two Japanese took out through the crowd."

Police arrived out on Hotel St. and cast a suspicious eye toward Cluney and his friend, but after all, there was no evidence—except that both Russian and Japanese navies had lost the battle.

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Sport Shorts

Should Boxing Be Abolished?

A couple of weeks ago, Jimmy Jemall, the inquiring reporter of Sports Illustrated, asked his usual quota of sports fans from various walks of life and of both sexes, "Will boxing be abolished?" Only a few expressed the thought that boxing ever will be abolished, especially in the U.S., though there were some who thought it should be.

The question, "Should boxing be abolished?" has been more or less in the minds of Americans ever since John L. Sullivan and James J. Corbett fought the first heavyweight championship fight with gloves in New Orleans in 1892. It took a good many years for the general public to accept boxing as a spectacle it should be allowed to see, and even then the percentage of people who actually saw fights through any medium was comparatively small.

As in Spain and Mexico, where bullfighting is some times called the "national sport," there were actually thousands of people who never saw fights and theoretically disapproved of them. Television has changed all that. Now professional boxing has entered into the homes of many people who never saw it before. Boxing won plenty of supporters from this vast new audience, so many that most of the industry's effort nowadays goes toward pleasing this audience instead of the faithful who still attend the fights in person. But it has also increased the number of critics of the game. So has the series of boxing scandals that broke anew on the nation a couple of years ago.

Thus the question rises again of whether boxing should be abolished or not. No distinction is made between the amateur and professional sports among those who raise the question. But since the question is raised, we feel a sort of duty to present some of the arguments for and against boxing as a sport if for no better reason than to provoke thought and discussion. The column will be receptive to any comment any reader wishes to make, no matter which side of the argument he takes.

SOME ARGUMENTS AGAINST BOXING:

1. It is the most brutal of all American sports because it is the only one in which the object of the game is to commit as much physical damage as possible upon one's opponent, within prescribed limitations. The man who batters his opponent into unconsciousness in the shortest possible time is the most highly esteemed boxer. Thus, the ironic title given the sport by W. O. McGeehan, "The Manly Art of Modified Murder," is not without basis.

2. Instead of producing "strong minds in strong bodies," boxing is more likely to harm both mind and body than to improve them. The punch-drunk wrecks left in the wake of boxing campaigns are evidence of this concept. Scarred faces, cauliflower ears, broken noses are all proof that boxing certainly doesn't improve the physical beauty of a boxer. Likewise, the abnormal effort required of most boxers of "making weight," then fighting in a weakened condition, does more long range damage than good to the man who undergoes it. In extreme cases, weight-making efforts have resulted in physical breakdown for some individuals.

3. Boxing has always been a fertile field for gamblers, racketeers and gangsters who have manipulated individuals for their gain, and created a situation that blighted the public out of millions of dollars on fixed fights, while using boxers as mere pawns. Instead of being a field in which golden opportunity awaits a lad with fast fists, courage and excellent reflexes, professional boxing repays even its heroes in shabby fashion. Great fighters who die broke have been more nearly the rule than the exception. They have often been mismanaged by their managers to such an extent that they find themselves worse off at the ends of their careers than at the beginning. Primo Carnera, Joe Louis and Bobo Olson are a few cases that come to mind.

SOME ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF BOXING:

1. While the object of boxing is to render one's opponent unconscious, the sport appeals far less to the sadistic sides of spectators than, for instance, pro wrestling in which all kinds of mayhem are enacted for credulous crowds whose favorite cry is, "Break it off!" Would any student of sport deny that a high percentage of roller derby fans are attracted by the pseudo-fights that enliven the skating action? Or that the average football fan takes a somewhat sadistic pleasure in seeing an extra rough tackle thrown on an opposing backfield man? Or that there are those who attend the 500-mile automobile racing classic at Indianapolis mainly to watch the accidents?

2. To take a realistic view, boxing is good training for life. Whether we like it or not, every boy growing to manhood will be faced with struggles. If he knows how to "take care of himself," the knowledge will give him confidence in himself to compete with other boys and youths and finally other men. Boxing was considered excellent training for soldiers in World War I. It has been considered a deterrent to crime by such organizations as the Police Athletic League and the Catholic Youth Organization, and it has provided a vigorous outlet for the energies of underprivileged young men who might otherwise have turned to crime. For some, like Rocky Graziano, it has proved a stepping stone to a type of financial success that could not have been realized otherwise.

3. Boxing, like other sports and maybe more than most, has been an instrument of democracy. Long before Jackie Robinson broke the color line of organized baseball, Negroes had won world championships in boxing.

4. College football produces far more serious injuries and deaths

ILWU Athletic Assn. Bd. to Meet Sept. 30

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the ILWU Athletic Association will be held in Honolulu Monday, September 30, starting at 10 a.m.

The union's sports program and budget for 1958 will be adopted at the meeting. New officers for the coming year will also be elected.

Every island, including Molokai and Lanai, is represented on the board.

Guest speaker at the meeting will be Carlos Rivas, sports director of KPOA.

Current officers of the Association are: Eddie De Mello of Hilo, president; Richard Pang of Maui, vice-president; and Tasuku Yui of Honolulu, secretary-treasurer. The following are directors: Koichi Tamamaha of Molokai, Haruo Nakamoto of Kauai, and Shiro Hokama of Lanai.

ILWU Convention 4-Day Schedule Now Under Way

\$ from page 1 \$

of the union's wage demands were scheduled to be released later in the week, after they have been given employers.

After the convention opening Wednesday morning, at which delegates were welcomed by a representative of Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell, the afternoon session featured an address by President Tony Rania, Local 142, by President Herbert Gonsalves of the United Public Workers, and by Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International ILWU.

On the first day of the convention, also, the delegates organized into committees on the following subjects: constitution, finances, resolutions, membership service, union defense, election campaign and political, officers' report, ILWU Memorial Assn., and publicity-education-public relations.

On the second day of the convention, Thursday, guest speakers were scheduled to address the delegates in the morning while committee work would take up the balance of the day.

The third day of the session was to be taken up with committee work and reports, as well, with President Harry Bridges addressing the convention shortly after 2 p.m.

The fourth day would see the nomination and primary election of officers, a summation of the convention by Regional Director Jack W. Hall. And the night of the fourth day, Saturday, is the date of the banquet at which other guest speakers are scheduled to be heard.

Adjournment of the convention would be at 12 noon, "sine die."

The Animal Insurance Company of America has been started to insure the lives of animals exclusively. There are policies up to \$5,000 on dogs aged six months to nine years.

Britain's first World War debt still owed to the U.S. is \$8,086,559.301. France owes \$5,569,707.289.

than professional boxing. Partly that is because it is virtually impossible for three officials to watch all the action that takes place on a football field among 22 participants. But a referee and two judges can watch the action between two men in a boxing ring very closely and usually stop the fight to prevent serious injury. Thus boxing is supervised more closely than most rough body-contact sports such as football, lacrosse, ice and field hockey.

The ills of gangsterism and corruption that have afflicted professional boxing are nothing that can't be cured by investigation, legislation and honest administration. Nor are these ills peculiar to boxing alone. The activity of gangsters and gamblers around the race-tracks brought the strictest supervision of horse-races. And it's been only a few years since they infiltrated college basketball on the East Coast, yet no one suggested that college basketball should be abolished. Locally, few sports fans have forgotten the football scandals that were exposed in the professional game here in 1948.

Managers' Guild, Scoring, Bow Ties For Referees Get Attention of TBC

The Territorial Boxing Commission Monday approved a main event for Sept. 30 between Buddy McDonald, originally imported to fight Stan Harrington, and Bonnie Espinosa, another importation from the Philippines, thereby shattering a precedent of some standing. But that wasn't the only decision of lasting import the commission made. It also did the following:

1. Changed the system of scoring fights from the 10 point system to the "five-must" system now used by the National Boxing Assn., with which Hawaii is affiliated.

2. Repealed a rule that had required contracts for fights to be signed by both managers and fighters. (They now need be signed only by managers.)

3. Warned Fesualui Peapealalo, middleweight, and his manager, Dr. Richard You, that any failure in the future to show up for weigh-ins would be severely dealt with.

4. Ruled that referees will be allowed to doff the bow ties they wear now if and when they come in with an acceptable proposal of a uniform shirt they like which does not require the use of a tie.

There was also the airing of a rumored situation which, Chairman Adrian DeMello seemed to think might possibly become an issue to be dealt with in the future. That was the operation of the Hawaii Boxing Managers' Guild, and the matter was mentioned because all active managers had been asked to attend the meeting to tell whether or not their fighters are available for immediate action.

GUILD ATTITUDE QUESTIONED

Chairman Adrian DeMello at one point asked a manager, Edward Townsend, if he implied by a statement that all fighters should have managers. Townsend said his comment had not meant that, but Tad Kawamura, manager of Harrington and others and long an important official of the guild, gave an answer that seemed to DeMello to mean the same thing.

Commissioner Arthur Stagbar said there has been trouble in the past about making matches because guild managers didn't want to give fights to boxers managed by non-guild members.

Chairman DeMello was inspired to comment that while the guild has a place, in boxing, that being to disseminate information among its members, "any group action" by the guild or any other organization, either toward the TBC, or promoters, would probably require the investigation of the commission and resultant possible action.

He did not define the type of "group action" he meant, but said licenses are issued to individuals and individual relationships should be maintained.

The dual relationship between manager and boxer brought considerable discussion, however, rising from the case of Peapealalo, who failed to show up for a weigh-in to fight Anacleto Battad three weeks ago. Dr. You tried explaining why he had been unable to contact the Samoan battler, and convinced the commission he had gone

to considerable effort, but Chairman DeMello made it clear he thinks the manager is responsible above anyone else in this connection. The fighter confirmed Dr. You's account of his efforts and said the reason he didn't come was because he had come down sick that day.

The warning, a virtual slap on the wrist, indicated the sympathetic attitude of the commission toward both the fighter and his manager.

TWO "FOREIGNERS" MATCHED

The fight between McDonald and Espinosa, the first main event in recent years in which a local fighter is not one of the principals, evoked a question from DeMello to managers as to whether or not any of them felt their boys were being slighted. None complained.

McDonald, now weighing 144 lbs. appeared to assure the commission he would have "not a bit" of trouble making 138 by next Monday, adding that he would be faster than ever at that weight. Ring followers who have watched him work out still doubt he will be fast enough to keep out of harm's way against Espinosa. The Filipino fighter is expected to come in at about 134 lbs.

Commissioner Adam Ornelles Jr. expressed the hope that Robert Corniel, a new applicant for a license and a new entry from amateur ranks, will be good enough to give Yoichi Suzuki, Japanese lightweight who has scored three consecutive knockouts, enough competition. Secretary Bobby Lee offered the opinion that perhaps Suzuki may be taking "too big a bite" in tackling Corniel.

The issue of changing the scoring system caused little stir among the commissioners, and not very much more among officials who met and discussed the matter the previous Friday. Everyone appears happy enough to lessen the mathematical burden of the scoring. But major penalties still remain two points, each, also a practice followed by the NBO.

DIFFER OVER TIES

The business of the bow ties brought a little more difference of opinion last Friday. Referee Walter Cho thought the ties are preferable, but other officials disagreed hotly. Referee Louis Freitas arguing that a man can do better work without a tie in hot weather.

Commissioner Stagbar, who sat in on that meeting, offered the view that he always thought businessmen in Honolulu who wear coats and ties continually "ought to be in Kaneohe."

No commissioner objected Monday to the abolition of ties, but Chairman DeMello said he thought referees should dress in such a way as to give everybody concerned the impression they're involved in "serious business." That might be achieved by adopting a uniform shirt that doesn't require a tie, and when the referees have decided upon such a design and brought it in, the chairman said he'd go along with their request. Other commissioners agreed.

THE BOXING MANAGERS

Guild has had a rather hard time enforcing its will on fighters and managers, largely because there has been a dearth of preliminary fighters. Felix Adro, Pat Lee, George Hilderbrand and Edward Cowell, for instance, are all listed as having no managers. Yet they get as much action as anybody because it's the only way enough varied preliminaries can be made.

PEAPEALALO's record of infractions was read off in Monday's TBC meeting, and it included a \$5 fine on one occasion for wearing trunks of a color "not approved." It seems a strange charge against a local fighter here where there's

(more on page 5)

Let's Talk About Food

By AMY CLARKE

THERE'S A NEW gimmick being used by fleecers here, the talk around town has it, though it isn't a new gimmick in Mainland circles. Anyhow, it's merely the use of a rumble on "hot money." The sucker is told he, or she will be allowed to purchase a large amount of money that is for some reason "hot" on the Mainland, possibly stolen, swindled, or acquired in some other illegal fashion. The sucker may be given a bargain such as maybe \$5,000 for \$3,000, which represents \$2,000 clear profit if the sucker spends it here in Hawaii instead of on the Mainland. At least that's what he or she is told. When the exchange comes, of course, only the sucker does the paying. About the time he or she is to get the big boodle, a "cop" walks in and makes a "pinch" of one of the fleecers involved. If it works well, the sucker is convinced he or she is lucky to get away without being pinched, too. Of course, the sucker may get a little sore later and decide to call some real cops into the case, and that's what we hear happened not long ago in one of the cases around town. The sharpies have all pricked up their ears for the details and will undoubtedly be out trying the "hot money" gimmick on other prospective victims. But as we said, it's no newer in principle than the fake "opium" swindle that's been worked here for years and years.

JOE ROSE may be the "most dynamic, most listened-to" TV personality in the islands, as his announcer claims, but he's apparently far from being paid the best. Did you note in Krauss' column that Billy Sherman gets \$50 each for his shows, and his report earlier that Rose gets \$40?

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS committees of the various Chambers of Commerce in Honolulu should get after downtown stores about this important point:

Janitors of too many stores are put to work too late in the mornings so that when they come to sweep, the sidewalks are busy with the morning rush of pedestrians on their way to work and said pedestrians are plastered with the dust and filth.

They should take a leaf out of the Ritz Store book up Fort St. The Ritz janitor does the sidewalk real early. He not only sweeps it but gives the Ritz share of the sidewalk a thorough mopping with disinfected water.

THERE'S STILL a bit of talk about the character of the crowd of about 200 that met Delegate Jack Burns when he arrived from Washington at the International Airport Saturday before last, something that wasn't mentioned in this or any other paper, though the Star-Bulletin gave an indication of it. That indication was in the picture of little Mary Arce greeting him. She's the girl from the Philippines who suffers from polio and was enabled to stay in Hawaii through a bill Burns introduced into Congress. But generally the crowd was made up of those sometimes called the "little people." There were custodians from City Hall, farmers from Waianae, salesmen, retired veterans from the Armed Services and generally people from the middle and lower economic strata. There was some of the Democratic Party's brass, too, of course, and some of the larger economic interests were represented.

THERE'S SOME ROOM for anyone to argue about that phrase, "little people," of course, though it's used a great deal. We rather like a comment Joseph Mitchell

put in the preface of his book, "McSorley's Wonderful Saloon." Mitchell wrote, "There are no little people in this book. They are as big as you are, whoever you are."

THE JOE ROSE-BOB KRAUSS sideshow wound up last week with Joe eating considerable crow on his last TV broadcast on the subject, and all but apologizing. He didn't give much explanation except that he'd got a letter from Bucky Buchwach, an epistle he didn't read to his audience. Somehow, he'd managed to drag Bucky Buchwach and Billy Sherman into the beef, though it was never clear how the Tiser city editor and the show business writer were supposed to be involved.

Rose was right when he said he's had more written about him in the RECORD than other papers, but he was dead wrong when he said this paper called him either "dangerous" or "vicious." He's generally been treated in the RECORD as the sideshow he is, with his statements set alongside the truth so the readers can judge for themselves. One of the prizes, of course, was his "inside" dope on how Bill Vannatta was going to run for mayor on the GOP ticket with the backing of the late Mayor John H. Wilson. Another was the time he debated the message of President Grover Cleveland on the annexation of Hawaii. But he usually produces one or two a week.

As for his "plot" of the UPW and its school custodians to run the RECORD, we've still heard of it only on his program, and then via a comment by Bob Krauss in his critique.

THE BEVERAGE BULLETIN, newspaper of the liquor business published at Berkeley, Calif., reflects plenty of interest in Hawaii. First, there's the 12-day tour of liquor dealers, just arrived on the Lelani, which cost the takers \$397 for the trip which includes 12 days here. Then there's a newsy column by Jack Schreiberman that tells all the liquor news from the troubles of Shirley Mendelson with the liquor commission over the Top O' The Isle's pay scale for entertainers to a new gadget by which bartenders measure out "shots" for customers. The gadget keeps the shots standard and, according to the owners, makes 25 percent more per bottle for the house. Bartenders aren't reported quite so enthusiastic.

RAY ROBINSON says he'd like to take a trip into foreign countries, including the USSR, boxing for goodwill and the state department, and thus taking a somewhat different view of Satchmo Armstrong's. "Pops" said in very strong terms he wouldn't take a trip to the USSR for the state department because he couldn't very well explain what people like Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas were doing to his people. Ray seems to agree on one point, though. He says he'd like to fight Faubus for free. It remains to be seen whether or not he's serious about touring for the state department. Robinson talks a lot and sometimes he even means it. There was a time when he turned over his end of a purse for the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund.

VISITORS TO U.S.

In 1956, 62,232,257 persons visited the U.S. and spent some \$705 million. There were 150,000 from Europe and the Mediterranean area, 175,000 from Latin America and the Caribbean area, but most of all, 61,791,935, came from Canada and Mexico, many of them on a recurring basis.

More sins are committed in the name of fried chicken than almost any other dish.

If the meat has a burnt, smoky taste, the frying fat was too hot for too long a time.

Many cooks undercook chicken, assuming that when the skin is brown, it is done.

For perfect fried chicken every time, follow these rules:

1. Use any fat, but do not let it get too hot. I am partial to peanut oil. A layering of 1/4 inch (melted) is ample.

2. Use a beaten egg (2 if necessary) as a dip. This seems to produce a tastier coating than flour, milk, or batter.

3. Brown the pieces fairly rapidly, turning over as soon as one side is browned. If all pieces cannot be browned at once, remove the first-browned ones, brown the others, then replace all in the cooking utensil, which should be a deep heavy skillet.

4. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, and pure garlic powder. Turn the heat down very low, cover tightly, and simmer about 30 minutes.

5. Remove cover, cook for 5 minutes for crispness, and serve.

A good accompaniment for fried chicken is:

GERMAN STYLE CAULIFLOWER

Cut off the root ends of the cauliflower as close as possible, but leaving the vegetable in one piece. Almost cover the cold water, bring to boil, and cook rapidly until tender, turning upside down near the end of cooking time. Remove from kettle and drain.

In the same kettle or in a skillet, melt about 2 tbsp. butter, stir in about 1/2 cup dry breadcrumbs, and stir until crumbs are brown. Put cauliflower in serving bowl and pour the butter-crumbs mixture over. Minced onions or green peppers can be browned along with the crumbs if desired.

A word about bread crumbs: if you do not hoard them, this is one habit you should develop. Commercially packaged bread crumbs are never as good.

Every time you slice a loaf of bread from

Japanese Switch To Wheat; Eight Mobile Kitchens Used

Japan is America's second best customer for wheat because the Japanese have become aware of its high protein food values.

Instead of gorging on domestic rice, the Japanese are enjoying American wheat products like bread, doughnuts and crackers.

The switch to wheat was sparked in 1951 by U.S. mainland leagues of wheat growers who financed demonstration buses (designed and built in Japan) which were sent into both city and rural areas to show housewives how the nutrients of wheat can best be included in Japanese menus.

Eight of these mobile kitchens now are at work and under the auspices of Japanese nutrition and food associations students are being trained in preparing wheat foods. So far 1,500 home extension students from every prefecture have taken courses.

The interest in balanced meals has become so nation-wide that in the 1951-56 period Japan became America's largest food customer to the tune of \$1.3 billion for farm products.

About 11,000 European girls married U.S. soldiers, sailors or airmen during 1956. Approximately 300,000 Americans in uniform were stationed in European countries during this period and about one-fourth of them were married. In the first half of 1956, 1,443 U.S. airmen married British women.

the baker's, a few crumbs fall off. Even if there is only a teaspoonful, gather them up carefully and store them away. I use a small plastic freezer box with a tight-fitting cover.

It doesn't take long for a good-sized amount to accumulate. The minglings of different flavors makes for a very interesting blend—whole wheat, rye, caraway, toast crumbs.

You can use them in many casserole and vegetable dishes.

NOTE: Don't put soda cracker crumbs in with breadcrumbs. I made this mistake once and the result was a sodden pasty mess when I tried to fry it.

ANOTHER CONTEST

Here is a recipe for a fine party dessert. I was given this recipe under the name "Jellied Twosome," but I have always felt it deserves a better name.

If you can think of a better one, the RECORD will pay \$3. Send all entries to me c/o Honolulu Record, 811 Sheridan St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

All entries must be in by October 26, 1957. The winner will be announced as soon as the committee of judges comes to a decision.

2 envelopes plain gelatine
1 cup orange juice 1/2 cup cold water
2/3 cup sugar 1/4 cup lemon juice
1 cup boiling water
2/3 cup sweet red wine or sherry
1 small can drained, crushed pineapple

Soften gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes, in a large bowl. Add sugar and boiling water. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Add orange and lemon juice; stir.

Pour half of this mixture into another bowl. Stir the wine into one half, and chill both mixtures. When the plain half is thickened and begins to set, fold in drained, crushed pineapple.

Chill both flavors until set. To serve place a large spoonful of each in serving dishes. Top with a dollop of whipped cream.

Note: If you want the flavor of the wine, make this a day or two before you intend to serve it.

MORE ON TBC

(from page 4)

no TV. We had no idea there was a rule covering the color of a fighter's trunks especially since there's no rule against a man's fighting barefoot if he wants to. It even happens sometimes, too, especially when the fight's held outdoors and the rain starts falling. Local fighters have learned that they get better footing barefoot. In the amateurs, especially on the neighbor islands, the amateurs often fight barefoot from choice, or maybe because they don't have the price of leather boxing shoes.

A child patient aged 9 gave birth to a 2 1/2 lb. baby recently at Little Rock's University of Arkansas hospital.

TV & Radio

ON SEPT. 20, the day the story broke about the over-wrought wife of KGMB disc jockey Don Chamberlain surrounding him with bullets in their Waikiki apartment, Chamberlain skipped the story on the main CBS news roundup at 7 a.m.

At the 7:30 news break, Chamberlain gave a personalized account of the near-tragedy. Why cannot local news jockeys handle all human predicaments with the same taste and care?

Loud-mouth Akuhead on KHVII made typical comment on the Chamberlain mix-up. He said that Mrs. Chamberlain just couldn't take her husband's radio show any longer. That's why she blew up.

And Aku guffawed. What price professional dignity?

LIKE MANY other shows on local TV, the Lucky Lager weekly "Sports Time" is fouled up by inserts of locally-produced Lucky Lager commercials which are ham plus.

The local spokesman tries to affect Ivy League nonchalance which, to add insult to injury, is poorly (cheaply) staged and photographed.

Why can't "Sports Time" be run with only the mainland-produced commercial inserts? They are lively, short and to the point.

THE DETERIORATION of TV and radio has caused Pope Pius XII to issue a 15,000-word encyclical calling for the immediate establishment of national committees to judge the moral qualities of radio, television and movies and "compel decent programs."

SPEAKING of the breaking up of TV shows by too many and too long commercials, Hollywood interests have decided that they'll underwrite henceforth the cost of

the nation-wide broadcasts of the annual Oscar presentations.

Oldsmobile until now has picked up the tab and interrupted the dignity of the show with plugs for its cars.

Hollywood at long last agrees that viewers will enjoy the show better without the inserts of hucksterism. Hollywood is cooperatively digging for the cost for which last year Oldsmobile paid \$500,000 in network charges plus \$169,000 to produce.

Maybe when this year's Oscar T-show is aired here, it will be loused up with local inserts for savings stamps, etc.

LOCAL TV viewers are fed up with the flickery re-runs of too many shows. Their apprehension was increased when Ralph Beck Jr., spokesman for Hawaiian Telephone Co., made an explanation to the Advertiser last week.

Beck's company—a privately-owned utility—spends, he said, "about \$20,000 a year on TV." It sponsors "Telephone Time" once a week over KULA-TV. Said Beck: "Our company buys a run of shows for the year. But we don't get 52 shows, one for each week. We get only 39 shows. That means 13 of them have to be repeats. That's just the way it is. There's nothing a sponsor can do about it."

Does Beck seriously mean that his company is COMPELLED to buy the 13 re-runs? Why not spend the re-run amount on another network? After all, whatever Beck's company spends on "goodwill" publicity is charged to operating overhead and, pro rata, it is added to the bills of phone customers.

Beck, as a public utility man, should have more consideration for his customers and TV-viewers and shop around for quality entertainment.

Down Movie Lane

"Affair in Kamakura" Is Recommended To "We, the Women"

"Affair in Kamakura," the Japanese movie at the Palace Theater which is advertised as adult entertainment—"the most daring picture ever produced in Japan!"—races into action in the first scene.

It deals with the unrestrained flesh-potting of young male and female adults—the restless, aimless children of well-fixed parents in Japan today.

ROCK 'N ROLL SET

The agile camera leaves little to the imagination. It glides, with its meaty sound-track, from character to character as it sets the stage for the drama ahead.

It's summertime. The rock and roll youths affect sports and T-shirts, wrist watches, loafer shoes, crew cuts. They strum ukuleles, gulp liquor, shoot dice, play poker, water ski, sail boats, speed in foreign sports and sleep off hangovers. They shack up with their pony-tailed, ballet-shoed playmates.

There are two brothers. The elder gives free rein to his desires and the younger cools his with "noble" ideas. They run into a well-stacked girl who is the mistress of a haole businessman frequently away from home.

The girl poses as the innocent daughter of a strict mother. The direct-actioned brother calls her bluff, gains access to the haole's bed whenever he's away. The girl is cute in frilly slumber scanties and, as she responds and excites her insatiable hunger, the camera lingers in silence.

The ensnaring of the young brother is done outdoors. They water ski and sail, and in shimmering moonlight and to the sighing of the sea, they come to know each other in close-ups not seen before on the local screen. The camera again lingers and it is silent until, as faintly as the moonlight, it records her sigh of surrender...

FACES FACTS

Of course, primal elements of the passionate triangle boil and burst in a violent ending that almost rips apart the screen. It left the Palace audience literally gasping at the session this reviewer saw.

In Hawaii we are flooded with Hollywood productions which are unreal compromises with religious, racial and other sectional pressures or censorship. Consequently the U.S. screen cannot face every-day facts which we all see in our neighborhoods.

Cardinal Spellman in New York recently sermonized against a Hollywood version of the uncensored Broadway play, "Baby Doll." He said it would be sinful for Catholics to see it.

"Affair in Kamakura" makes "Baby Doll" seem like a kindergarten playlet. "We, the Women" should, as part of their drive, see "Affair in Kamakura" because there are many affairs like it in Hawaii. —M.M.

Of great importance to the patients, visitors to the Territorial Hospital are averaging 1,500 monthly, whereas they averaged only less than 600 in 1956.

T. H. LOSES MILLIONS

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tory condemn the whole area, part of which was already envisioned for airport use. The balance of the tract could be taken out for airport expansion as it was needed, meanwhile allowing residents with huge aggregate investments to live there, the tenants declared.

Suddenly the trustees of Damon Estate sold the entire tract in March 1956 to Kan Jung Luke and Mrs. Lillian Tom Loo for \$4.5 million, or about 50 cents per square foot. The down payment was \$100,000, which real estate people declared was shockingly small for such a big deal. The estate gave Luke and Loo 15 years to pay the balance at 4 percent interest.

● Did the estate sell the tract for tax consideration? If this is so, tenants have said, why didn't it sell to the Territory and help the public realize a saving totaling millions?

● George Roberts, then president of the Kaloaloa Neighborhood Assn., comprising Damon Tract, declared the sale was a "honey." He said, "You don't make a million dollar deal for a 2 percent down payment. The deal... doesn't sound right."

BIG NAME TRUSTEES

Trustees of the Damon Estate at that time were big-name figures who, tenants and many others said, are expected to think of the public interest.

They were:

ROLAND GRAHAM BELL, president of Alexander & Baldwin, a Big Five firm.

JOHN EDWARD RUSSELL, president of Theo. H. Davies, a Big Five firm.

HERMAN VALDEMAR VON HOLT, president of Hygienic Dairy, Ltd., and Hawaiian Feed Co., Ltd.; vice president of Kahua Ranch, Ltd.

SAMUEL DAMON, deceased, was president of Kaimana Enterprises, Ltd., which handled affairs of the Damon Estate.

These trustees receiving from \$13,000 to \$14,000 in trustee commissions gave the deal to private people at unheard-of terms.

OFFICIALS SHORTSIGHTED

Now the public treasury is being drained needlessly because of the shortsightedness of territorial officials, headed then by Gov. Sam King, who received petitions from Damon Tract residents to condemn the land before it was sold.

Since it was sold, the city planning commission in what many saw a great and undue haste rezoned the area for a "commercial park." This rezoning, opposed by public organizations and residents of the area, has inflated the value of land of Damon Tract.

Even before Loo and Luke filed a formal request for rezoning, then city planning director George Houghtalling was pushing for rezoning. Houghtalling has since retired, and is a planning consultant, employed by developers of land.

THREATENED EVICTION

The Damon Tract residents petitioned Gov. King to come to their assistance because the new owners, Luke and Loo, were threatening to evict them for non-payment of land rent which was being boosted from about \$80 minimum and \$320 maximum a year to from \$220 minimum to \$1,300 maximum.

The tenants then told the governor: "The annual interest Loo and Luke pay on the unpaid purchase price at the agreed rate of 4 percent amounts to \$176,000 per year. Rents at the excessive rate demanded from us amount to about \$210,000 for the tract. Thus Loo and Luke, who have invested in the Damon Tract only \$1 for every \$28 we tenants have invested in our homes, are asking us not only to finance the purchase of the

ground on which our homes stand, but to pay them a profit besides. . . . Loo and Luke also seek to collect from us for water 25 per cent more than they pay the Damon Estate for water."

A. P. Storrs, Hawaii Aeronautics Commission director, said this month when the Territory deposited \$3,586,000 at the circuit court for 69 acres condemnation price, that the landowners "have been trying to jack up the value of land."

VALUE BOOSTED

The value was boosted as follows:

The city planning commission rezoned the area in face of strong opposition.

Within a few months after the original purchase, Luke and Loo sold 25 acres to Harris Associates for \$1,653,075, taking \$75,000 down payment or 75 percent of their own down payment on 224 acres. They gave Harris Associates five years to pay. Land price had tripled, from 50 cents a square foot to \$1.50.

This summer Harris Associates sold this same tract to another real estate hui for \$2.5 million, or a realization of \$800,000 to \$900,000 profit in less than a year.

Even if Luke and Loo were to accept the \$3,586,000 offered by the Territory, they would have realized close to \$750,000 on the sale of 69 acres to the Territory and 25 acres to Harris Associates, a total of 94 acres of a total 224 acres. Meanwhile, Harris Associates has netted close to a million on a single 25-acre transaction.

The Territory not only is forced to pay a fantastic price for needed land today, but 300 families in Damon Tract are victims of official shortsightedness and negligence, many say.

Damon Tract residents told Gov. King last year, "If the land is condemned now, government agencies can be mandated to permit the residents of the tract to remain at reasonable rents until suitable land is made available for the orderly relocation of their homes, or low cost housing is constructed for those whose homes cannot be moved."

A prominent Honolulu attorney said this week that this whole situation concerning Damon Tract is a "scandal of the century."

BONDSMAN

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happened to \$2,000 the bondsman's client posted with him to cover a bond posted in court.

\$2,000 INVOLVED

The bondsman denies that he kept the \$2,000, as the story has been widely told, or that the client "worked him over," either singly or with two companions, (as one version of the story has it. Another version is that he was punched by one man.

"If anyone had beaten me up," he says, "I would certainly have made a complaint about it."

The former client is now out of circulation and not available for comment.

Though there are those who wonder why a man with \$2,000 should need a bondsman, others familiar with the ways of judges say it is imprudent to post a large cash bond, partly because the judge may wonder how an accused person came into possession of so much cash, and partly because he may be influenced to set a higher fine in case a fine should be imposed.

The same bondsman, a comparative newcomer in the business, has been the subject of some comment from both established bondsmen and attorneys who have represented his clients, because of the unorthodox handling of collateral posted by clients.

Local Sharpies Journey to Mainland, Use Long "Knives" To Clip Suckers

§ from page 1 §

in pairs if the occasion demands.

FIRST BUYS CHICKEN

When one of the local sharpies goes into a rural town on the Mainland, his first move is to let the cockfighting gentry there know he's interested in the game and would like to become a participant. In fact, he would like so much to get into the game that he wants to buy a chicken. Somebody sells him one. Naturally, nobody sells him a very good chicken but he doesn't seem to know the difference and he doesn't quibble about the price. He pays and gets ready to fight his chicken in the next "main."

By the time the fight comes around, the word has gone out about the wealthy sucker from Hawaii who's aboard.

So when the fights are ready, the rural gentry are all set to take the sucker from the Islands for plenty. He has one little peculiarity, but they don't pay much attention to that. He wants to use the "knife" he's brought from Hawaii, instead of those available on the spot. His "knife" is perhaps an inch and a half longer than the ones they know, but they don't figure that makes much difference. After all, they know he's been sold a chicken that's no great scrapper.

What the rural gentry doesn't know—the length of the "knife" makes a lot of difference. It makes so much, according to a local authority on such matters, that a

very mediocre scrapper has every chance to kill an excellent fighter if he's equipped with a longer "knife."

KNOW THEIR "KNIVES"

So almost 10 times out of 10, the local sharpie comes out winner and moves on to the next rural town to try all over again. There is an advantage, he may reason, in growing up in Hawaii where all chickens are fought with "knives," instead of "gaffs," which are better known on the Mainland, and his background of education can now be put to good profit.

The "knife," of course, is the single-edge blade attached to the rooster's left spur in fights. The "gaffs," virtually unknown here, are two needle-pointed spurs, without blades, that are attached to each of the rooster's spurs in fights where they are used.

For many years, cockfighters with a Latin background, those from Cuba, Mexico, Latin-America and the Philippines, have used the "knife," while those of Anglo-Saxon background here used "gaffs," though in recent years the lore of the "knife" has invaded areas where the "gaff" formerly reigned supreme—aided by operators like the astute sharpies of Hawaii, no doubt, who have made their good will tours to the Mainland profitable as well as instructive.

Undoubtedly, they have left numbers of rural gamblers up and down the West Coast convinced that Hawaii is ready for statehood—or something.

"EVILS OF UNIONISM" AS SEEN THROUGH EYES OF BIG BOSSES

Although unionism is accepted today, on the surface at least by big employers here, the dailies editorially lament how shackled and unfree organized workers are—whenever these papers have an opportunity to sound off.

In Vancouver, B.C., Columnist Barry Mathers of the Vancouver Sun, analyzed the "evils of unionism" which employers and their fronts constantly harp on.

He took up the employer line that organized workers lose their liberties as individuals and become dominated, also regimented.

"How true this is!" he declared and went on to rip the argument to shreds.

"Before the unions came a man was free to do an honest day-and-a-half's work for an honest day's pay. He was at liberty to stand on his own heels and bargain with the boss. He could be pushed around at any time. Nobody regimented him against it.

"The unions have changed this. Today not even the non-union employee is free from the evils of unionism.

"As a result of union people dragged into accepting raises, many non-union people have been intimidated into accepting raises, too.

"The good old six-day week that we employees knew so well and were so attached to, was scrapped!

"In its place the five-day week was foisted on us!

"Instead of being free to work 70 hours in six days, we were quickly dominated into working 50 in five!

"And from the very moment the union got us we had to take more pay!

"To show you how unions treat you—for every \$20 a month raise the union forced on us we had

to pay, I believe it was as much as \$1 a month in dues!

"The fate of union members' wives must be particularly trying.

"In place of the happy times of long hours, low pay and personal insecurity, the unions have dominated entire families, indeed, entire communities, into a better standard of life."

Locally, as IMUA might argue, unions have changed the pattern of the American Way of Life.

There is no glory at the waterfront, where "star gangs" no longer exist. The ILWU changed that. In bygone days a foreman with powerful vocal cords had the freedom to yell down into the hold to speed up his gang and he threw out his chest when the bosses told him he had a "star gang." He had the freedom to pick his men and he enjoyed the privilege of hiring men, who brought eggs and chickens, or split their pay with him, to compete for jobs in the good old American way, a system which the unions eliminated—the shape-up.

The young no longer can tire themselves out by racing with machines. They don't look 60 with marks of a veteran longshoreman, when they reach 45. They not only live long enough to collect pensions, they spend money that keeps the grocery store, doctor, dentist, hardware store, dry goods store, sporting goods store and all the other businesses prosperous.

Unions have not only forced workers to live longer, but live more actively. Workers were given voice in community affairs, and they were indoctrinated to fight for rent control, against sales taxes, to campaign for politicians who they think would help them, and fight for constitutional rights—all of which their enemies claim are not union affairs.

Chili Duarte

\$ from page 1 \$

go a raise at Crockett if the company will equalize wages at Alea with Crockett."

The base rate at Crockett, says Duarte, is \$2.07½ per hour, whereas the rate at Alea starts at \$1.30 an hour.

On the top level, the pay rate at Crockett is \$2.93, a scale not enjoyed locally except on the supervisory level.

One difference in listings of workers between Crockett and Alea is that here the listing is by "labor groups," at Crockett by classifications. But in general even the job titles are the same, as are the actual jobs performed, though at much lower pay.

MORE BENEFITS AT CROCKETT

A difference in policy is shown by the health and welfare plan at Crockett, which costs workers nothing and which is extended to members of the workers' families. At Alea, the plan covers only the wage-earners and workers pay between \$8 and \$9 a month. Duarte says the union will surely seek to extend the plan locally to cover dependents, as at Crockett.

At Christmas, whereas workers at Crockett get \$250 as a Christmas bonus, workers at Alea get a \$20 bonus, and only supervisory employees get \$250.

At Crockett, an injured worker gets 100 percent of his pay for the first three days, and 80 percent of his pay for 52 weeks.

"We believe," says Duarte, "that industry here should follow the same policies and pay the same wages for work that it does on the Mainland. That end has been won by longshoremen, and it should be won by other workers as well. The employers here have got to realize the workers are a part of the American trade union movement."

New Intestinal Virus Joins Asian Flu

A new type of intestinal virus has joined Asian flu as a threat to health in the U.S.

Called "Echo Type 9," the new virus was isolated by researchers under Dr. Albert Sabin at the Children's Hospital Research Foundation at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is widely known for his polio research.

Symptoms caused by the virus are fever, aching muscles, sore throat and vomiting. Dr. Sabin says that the disease sometimes is mistaken for measles because of a rash of small red-colored dots.

On babies and little children, the rash resembles insect bites.

Dr. Sabin says that "patients should be isolated from normal contacts and strict hygiene should be observed; such as washing hands."

The symptoms make patients of all ages miserable and keep them in bed for several days. The disease is not dangerous. In a recent epidemic of it, 10,000 people were infected in Milwaukee. None died.

So far the researchers have not prepared a vaccine for the new virus, as they have for Asian flu.

MAKE FRIENDS

In a review of U.S. foreign policy for the New York Times, Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois said:

"We should not let the zeal of the professional public relations men who now largely determine our foreign policy obscure the fact that the only real way to make a friend is to be a friend.

"In the long run, effective mutual help, rather than words, is the best creator of friendship and of peace.

"As we create better relations and raise the standard of living elsewhere, we shall build bastions of freedom where democracy can thrive."

LIFE IN AALA PARK ADDS UP TO WHAT FOLKS MAKE OF IT

COKE AND AUSSIE

A couple came down the walk with a baby buggy and two children in tow. Their white skins were reddened by the sun. They asked us the shortest way back to Aloha Tower.

They were Australians, ashore from the palatial Orsova, the British trans-Pacific liner in port for the day. They said they had walked for miles and shoved that buggy all about the city, taking in the shop windows and sights. They had gained memories which perhaps they'd be long forgetting.

We crossed to a grocery store and bought ice-cold Cokes and went back to them at the wall. The Aussie and his wife smiled with their pale blue eyes, lifted their bottles, and said "Cheerio!"

The kids, like children around the world, grasped their bottles in both hands and sucked away without letup. The baby in the buggy sucked a thumb and stared at us.

The Aussie had a Kodak. He asked us to take a family photo. They grouped and saluted with their empty Coke bottles. We aimed the camera so that Aala Park and its life would be in the background—a memory for them on film.

After they walked away toward their ship, we remained and glanced around for a final impression. We'd been there for just 45 minutes.

A NEEDED PARK

Aala Park seemed to us to be a place where people appear to mind their own business. We didn't see a cop, the whole time. When we left the men were still at checkers and Chee Fun and the boys and girls were still out there on the field.

Old men, still were seated alone and in pairs, silent with their memories and their eyes taking in every thing that moved.

As we left we wondered how long it will be before the wrecking machines of contractors move in to erase the rickety frame buildings from alongside the park and bulldoze the earth for the foundations of million-dollar structures.

We hope they will spare the park and the trees because, then, there'll be patches of shade for godfellowship and a field for the young to enjoy.

U.S. Befriends No. 1 Enemy of Democracy

In a new book, "The Yoke and the Arrows," subtitled "A Report on Spain," Herbert L. Mathews, veteran correspondent of the New York Times and a member of its editorial conference, laments that the U.S. has to make an ally of fascist Franco to get bomber and missile bases in Spain.

He applauds America's attitude toward Communism. But toward fascism, the U.S. stand is different, Mathews finds. He says:

"We not only have a number of allies in Latin America who are fascists or the equivalent, but we would never lift a finger to prevent a Latin American country going fascist."

"When weak little Guatemala threatened to go Communist, we moved in and staged a revolution against the government."

By making a deal with Franco, Mathews says that the U.S. has "made a bargain with one of the most tenacious and outstanding enemies of democracy in the world to defend democracy."

City Hall Had Many Sympathizers With Independent Press 9 Years Ago

BY EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

When the RECORD began publication nine years ago, the administration at City Hall was one highly sympathetic to the concept of a newspaper free from pressure of the Big Five and very much conscious of the manner in which the two big dailies were dominated by local Big Business and allied with the Republican Party.

The late Mayor John H. Wilson had carried on many a joust with the dailies down through the years, sometimes through Hawaiian newspapers of the time, and no matter how the RECORD might blast editorially at the Big Five, it was never really strong enough to suit Johnny.

"You fellows aren't really so tough on them," Johnny would chuckle. "You ought to have read —" and he would name some paper back through the years that had existed chiefly for the purpose of providing a voice for the Hawaiians struggling to offset the growing power of the missionary-sugar interests.

The late Willard K. Bassett, Johnny's administrative assistant, was a veteran of years of writing for and editing newspapers. In fact, he had edited an independent paper in Honolulu, himself, back in the early '20's, and he often remembered struggles like those he saw the RECORD going through.

HIP POCKET EDITION

After he observed procedure of RECORD customers one day, Bassett laughed as he told the reporter, "They do the same way with your paper they used to with mine. They buy it and fold it up and put it in their hip pockets. They want

to read it, but they don't want the boss to know. But your paper fits the pocket better. Mine was too big."

For almost the first year of the RECORD's life Bassett contributed a column that attracted a wide following. He expressed his views on a wide variety of subjects and sometimes left his subjects stinging from the sharpness of his verbal whip.

Unlike Johnny Wilson, Bassett sometimes thought the RECORD went "too far" in its manner of criticizing the powers and he would frown and shake his head a bit until the reporter would refer to an issue of Bassett's own paper of the '20's, the "Honolulu Times." It was an issue in which he had reported the punching of Sup. Ben Hollinger by Mayor Wilson, all with the board of supervisors in session.

A banner headline proclaimed, "Get Out of the Gutter and Be a Man!"

The smaller type below, besides reporting the fight, identified the above phrase as the words the mayor had used on Sup. Hollinger.

Now, the reporter would ask, could the RECORD possibly "go farther" than that, Bassett would laugh hilariously and urge the reporter on to sharper barbs and "farther" lengths.

Still another man close to the administration of 1948 who had strong sympathy for the independent press was Takachi Miyamoto, local merchant who held no official position at City Hall, but who was always a close friend of Mayor Wilson and a tireless worker in his campaigns. Miyamoto recalled the days when Fred Makino, great fighting editor of the Hawaii Hochi,

\$ more on page 8 \$

Tax the Big Estates Now

The lead story in this weekly last week entitled, "T. H. Gov't Can Burst at Seams with Money; New Law Calls for Taxation based on Best Possible Use of Land," received interested reading and wide and favorable response, and appreciation for bringing this question sharply before the public.

The dailies have ignored the law, have not dealt with it as they have done with retail tax and income tax. The legislative session was concluded months ago but this important law has not rated publicity in the dailies.

The reason is obvious—the new law hits the big landed interests. Their silence could have resulted in lack of information by the people, resulting in by-passing of the law as other laws have been disdainfully and purposely ignored. One such measure is the homestead provision in the Organic Act which mandates the land commissioner to conduct an annual survey to determine homestead needs of the people. While the homestead provisions are ignored, big interests lease large tracts of territorial land at small rental.

The new law passed by the Democratic-controlled legislature says:

"All land shall be assessed in accordance with the highest and best use, regardless of whether the land concerned is put to such use or not."

Proper and fair tax assessment has never been carried out in this Territory. Large estates have enjoyed low assessments of their land for tax purposes, but have turned around and sold the same land at fantastic prices to wage earners and prospective small homesite owners. Overnight, even on unimproved land, the assessed valuation of the land shot up skyhigh.

Today, the tax burden in the Territory is being heaped on homesite owners who have scraped and saved to make down payments and who are saddled with mortgages for the next quarter century.

Recently big estates announced an aggregate housing development on Oahu in the coming years totaling half a billion dollars.

Most of this land is assessed for tax purposes as waste and pasture land. Overnight, the pastures will multiply in value and the tax burden will be borne by the new buyers.

Take for instance the example cited by Delegate Burns. A Damon property at Red Hill was sold for \$150,000 recently when its assessed valuation for tax purposes was \$22,000.

The Territorial real property tax division has in the past shown favoritism to big interests. In Kahului, for example, on the same street, Alexander & Baldwin property was assessed much lower than property occupied by small, independent businessmen. This is a matter of record.

The new law must be enforced. It is criminal to push out long-time residents of estate land for real estate speculation. When the government goes along or encourages such a speculation by do-nothingness, it has no leg to stand on when accused of promoting slums, doubling-up, broken homes, juvenile delinquency, crime and ill health.

By all means the new land tax law must be enforced. Delegate Burns is correct when he says this comes first to bring in income before raising the debt ceiling in order to sell bonds and to borrow money for public use.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

ARE YOU POSITIVE?

Recently an island in the South Pacific was moved 4,000 feet to the northwest of its previous position. They didn't pick it up and move it. They simply discovered by modern methods of measurement that it had been incorrectly placed on the maps in the first place.

The change won't be very noticeable on even a large scale map. But 4,000 feet can make quite a difference when you're cruising around in the dark looking for an island.

Modern science has taken a lot of the guesswork out of life. Take your health for example. In grandmother's day, a doctor almost never saw an early case of tuberculosis. When patients came to him with symptoms of TB that he could diagnose with the limited knowledge and equipment he had, they were almost always in an advanced stage of the disease. With modern knowledge, with X-ray and laboratory equipment, the doctor can diagnose TB in its early stages before the patient is aware that he has the disease.

But the doctor still has a problem. Too few of us take advantage of the scientific advances he can make available to preserve and protect our health. Have you ever said, "I couldn't have TB. I don't feel sick," or "I'm too old to have TB," or "Only poor people have TB"? Are you positive?

TB recognizes no limits on age, income, race, or sex. You can have it without obvious symptoms. But you don't have to wonder. You can find out for sure. A simple skin test (a tuberculin test) will tell whether or not you've been infected with TB germs. A chest X-ray and laboratory tests will tell whether or not active disease has developed. It takes so little time to make sure. Why waste time wondering? Having your doctor check your health can mean the difference between an early case of TB which is most easily and quickly cured, or an advanced case and months, even years, under treatment. It could mean the difference between life and death.

City Hall Had Many Sympathizers

(from page 2)

had aided the cause of Japanese plantation workers in their struggle for better wages and living conditions.

NO FAVORITE PLAYED

It was not long after the origin of the RECORD that this weekly began scoring "beats" over the dailies on City Hall news, but there was almost never a time when these came from the "front office." Mayor Wilson and W. K. Bassett, though friendly to the RECORD, never played favorites. All reporters were scrupulously given the same treatment.

In fact, occasionally "WKB," as Bassett was known almost as well as by his full name, would get a little perturbed for fear he'd be accused of having a hand in RECORD beats. Once, when the RECORD published the first account of what was in the "Gallas Report," a study by E. C. Gallas on personnel practices at City Hall, Bassett became quite upset. Perhaps someone had accused him of "leaking" to the RECORD. After a few agitated remarks to the reporter, he finally asked how the information had been acquired.

"You know better than to ask that, Mr. Bassett," he was told. "Yes, of course. Of course," said the old newspaperman.

Nor did the editorial belief that Mayor Wilson was an excellent mayor, a mayor very close to his people, prevent the RECORD from publishing stories sometimes uncomfortable for the administration. It was the RECORD which first pointed out that C-C Engineer Karl Sinclair, a favorite of Johnny Wilson's, had passed his 70th year and was no longer eligible to hold office.

Neither Wilson nor Sinclair held any animus about the story, or the result which was that Sinclair retired. Later he was appointed special tunnel engineer, but as he left office, he gave his successor, Bill Vannatta, a word of advice in the presence of the reporter.

PRINTS WHAT YOU SAY

"Watch out for the newspapers,"

Sinclair said, "But this one (indicating the reporter) will at least print what you say. The others may twist and distort it."

No sane person would suggest that City Hall, despite being the center of Honolulu's government, presents the full story of Honolulu. Yet it is one of the most important nerve centers of Honolulu and tells more of a story than most people think. For instance, a civil defense administrator named Jack Burns worked in a basement office at City Hall only a couple of years ago. He left the office to run for Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, failed, and returned to his office to resume work.

Not until several months later, after he issued a statement as Chairman of the Democratic Party's Central Committee, was he replaced by the present Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell. Burns ran again and today, of course, has his office at Washington.

There have been stories not so pleasant and inspirational, perhaps, as that one. When a careful field check by the auditor's office, for instance, revealed that an employee had been making off with money from the parking meters, that employee was sent to prison.

As civil service became more efficient, a number of employees were revealed as having falsified their applications and were removed from their jobs.

In the most publicized, most celebrated case of that sort, however, Roger Marcotte, a police officer, in effect won a reversal of that civil service action by a settlement out of court.

Politics, of course, plays a highly important role in much of life and practice at City Hall, and elected officials are highly conscious of their vulnerability to the vote.

Whether or not any marked change in this situation is in the offing depends upon how the city fathers and the public receive the tentative city charter now being prepared.

If a man doesn't marry, he's a bachelor, a glamorous word. If a woman doesn't, she's an old maid.

Senator's Incitement to Rebellion

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

President Eisenhower has finally taken steps to enforce the Supreme Court decree on integration. He was forced to do this—federalizing the national guard in Arkansas and sending U.S. troops into Little Rock—in order to preserve order in a state of rebellion.

Earlier he had issued an order instructing ruffian mobsters, backed by racists among politicians and businessmen, to "cease and desist" its "willful obstruction of justice." The mobsters, howling, like packs of animals 1,000 strong, forced officials at Little Rock to withdraw nine Negro students after they had safely gotten into Central High.

COURT ORDER, APRIL 1954

President Eisenhower, through boldness and foresight, could have avoided or minimized the untold suffering of brave Negro students.

The Supreme Court ordered desegregation of public schools in April 1954. Since then many states have been adopting plans for integration. Some are dragging their feet, while some others oppose desegregation altogether.

At Little Rock a gradual plan for integration had been adopted and approved by the Federal court of the region. But Governor Faubus personally wanted to delay step one of operation desegregation until next year, until the Democratic primary when he intended to run again for governor.

Gov. Faubus, by using the national guard to bar a few select Negro students from Central High emotionalized the whole issue, fed the appetites of racists and ruffraff.

SHOW DEEP SOUTH

The President could have and should have demonstrated his determination to enforce the Constitutional provision of equal rights in the border state of Arkansas. Further south in the Deep South states, opposition to the Supreme Court's decree is more stubborn and strong.

The President could have flown to Little Rock many days ago, on his private plane, and taken the hands of Negro students while leading them to school. He should have visited Tennessee where a new school was dynamited by racists opposing integration.

He could have federalized the national guard, thus stripping Gov. Faubus' backbone of the present resistance.

SEN. JOHNSTON FOR INSURRECTION

The President was forced to act. By this accident he and the Republicans will undoubtedly ride high politically, win votes for the GOP. How different it would have been if the President had taken the initiative from the outset to enforce desegregation.

President Eisenhower is a villain today to bigots in the South. One of the bigots is Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), who sounded off on the Arkansas crisis in these words:

"I'd proclaim a state of insurrection down there and I'd call out the National Guard and I'd then find out who's going to run things in my state." He hoped Gov. Faubus would "proclaim a state of insurrection" to determine who is going to "run things."

This racist came to Hawaii with another big league bigot—Sen. James Eastland of Miss.—last year, ostensibly to investigate communism but actually to knife statehood and attack the ILWU.

CONTEMPT FOR CONSTITUTION

Johnston then talked like a law-abiding man, with a great love of the U.S. and unwavering obedience to the Constitution. He scolded those who used the Fifth Amendment provided in the Constitution. He said that any law-abiding person would speak out before the Senate committee, etc.

This racist doesn't give a hoot about the Constitution when it comes to civil rights. He has contempt for those who rely on the Constitution and he clearly demonstrated his despicable attitude in Hawaii last December. When he and his fellow racists are forced by court decree to uphold the Constitution, they advocate open violation of the order.

Actually Sen. Johnston advocates open rebellion. If such a movement were feasible for the South, it means civil war. It means open and positive effort to overthrow constituted government.

While here, Sen. Johnston and his colleagues of the Eastland committee, made constant references to the Smith Act and those convicted under it.

NO NEED OF STOOLPIGEONS

The Smith Act convictions were effected by whipping up public feeling, striking fear among the people and by the use of coached perjurers. The Supreme Court has thrown back, for example, the Pittsburgh Smith Act case because it was poisoned by lies of government witnesses. Now the Justice Department has been forced to abandon the case.

Sen. Johnston has openly advocated insurrection and rebellion against Federal authority. There is no need of stoolpigeons to haul him to court. His was no abstract talk. His advocacy was positive and concrete, in a situation where racist mobsters are in open rebellion.

The Smith Act should be used against Sen. Johnston, who says the witchhunting act is constitutional.