

Horsewhipping Is Cruel, Outdated

Attorney General Edward N. Sylva suggested horsewhipping of juveniles to control violence and crime perpetrated by them. Apparently his suggestion was occasioned by the beating up of two Navy men by juveniles, resulting in the death of one of the servicemen.

"A little judicious horsewhipping may be good for those hoodlums

who roam around looking for trouble. They don't operate alone; they travel in gangs. They are cowards at heart," he was quoted by the Advertiser.

Five Straps for Smoking

Horsewhipping of youngsters is not a new approach in carrying out punishment. It is a common form of punishment from old days. But civilized societies have

tried it and many forward-looking communities have discarded it, including this Territory.

The Waialae training school for boys used to be famous for strapping juveniles committed there for custody—five straps for smoking and up to 20 and more straps for what were considered graver offenses.

Today, at the Territorial Train-

ing School for Boys and Girls located in Kailua strapping is a cruel mode of punishment of the past. Perhaps once a year, and sometimes not even once a year, when a bully persists, despite all efforts to discourage him, in trying to pervert a youngster, the strap is used.

The superintendent of the school with about 113 delinquent boys and

girls, ages 12 to 20, is William Among, a well-known former athlete.

Found Better Method

Today, as Among walks around the campus and through the cottages where youngsters live, their faces light with smiles as they greet him.

Has Among gotten soft? Observer (more on page 2)

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Fed. Tax Conviction Dogs Maui Newsman

Bulk Sugar Loading Slashes Man Hours On Local Waterfront

The most recent major mechanization on Honolulu's waterfront—bulk sugar loading—has cut man-hours of longshoremen drastically.

Longshoremen say that it used to take 10 gangs or about 170 men about 40 hours to load a ship with 10,000 tons of sacked sugar. This came to about 6,800 man hours.

The bulk sugar machine loads more than 900 tons an hour, using four men, from the chute down to the ship's hatch. At this rate it takes about 12 hours to load a ship. Four longshoremen working on the ship put in about 50 hours.

The pineapple companies in cooperation with Matson Navigation Co. tried loading skips with pineapple cases. The California Packing Corp. tried it first about two years ago and another cannery (more on page 2)

EDITORIAL

Admiral Olsen Up In Arms; Is Told Servicemen Beat Locals Too

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Rear Admiral C. E. Olsen, commandant of the 14th naval district, tried to take Honolulu to task at an emergency meeting at city hall this week, declaring that this community must crack down on people who beat up military personnel.

Those attending the meeting called by Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell agreed that "hoodlumism" and unprovoked attacks on military personnel are wrong and must be stopped.

The admiral, who expressed concern about military personnel being attacked "by roving gangs," publicly made a statement which gives strong food for thought.

He said the newspapers should help develop good attitudes "instead of writing scare headlines and stories which the lower classes like to read."

Who comprise the lower classes in Hawaii Nei?

Now, what did the admiral have in mind?

Did he mean the non-whites? Probably, for the servicemen who are beaten up are generally Mainlanders—not local products. Local boys who have engaged in affrays with servicemen are non-haoles, generally.

(more on page 4)

Young Denied KMVI Facilities

Charles Young, reporter for Maui News and radio announcer, tried to make a new start after spending several months in prison for Federal income tax violation but it is reliably reported that he wasn't allowed to get to first base.

The competent reporter formerly handled the Maui Motors Ltd.'s radio program every Sunday over KMVI and it is said that he had the account again.

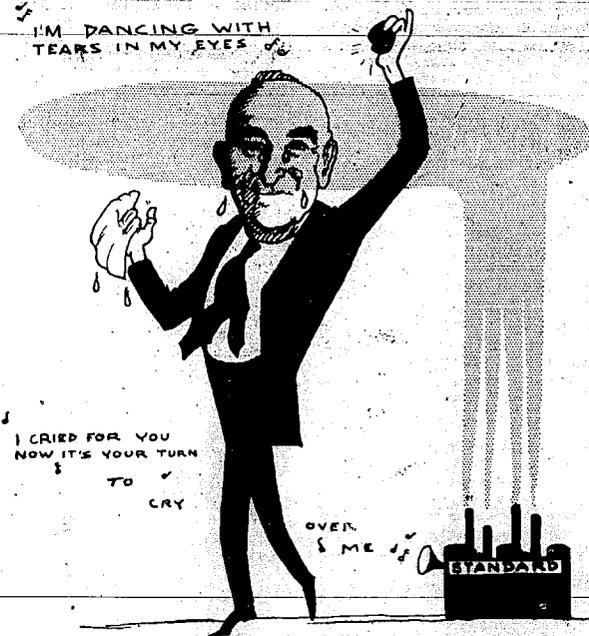
Meantime it is alleged that a dominant stockholder of Maui News and KMVI, both owned by the same people generally, blocked Young from using the facilities of KMVI. It is reported that the reason for denying KMVI facilities to Young is his violation of income tax law and the sentence he served.

It is said that if his sponsors had taken a firm stand, declaring that they wanted Young, to handle their program, the big stockholders might have relented to allow the radioman to use KMVI facilities for the Maui Motors program.

LET'S HOPE IT DOESN'T COME TO THIS!

I'M DANCING WITH TEARS IN MY EYES

I CRIED FOR YOU NOW IT'S YOUR TURN TO CRY



School Construction One Year Behind; Prefab Getting Popular

Honolulu is one year behind in school construction and follows the national pattern where the U.S. Office of Education reports that this fall there is a shortage of 250,000 classrooms.

Yoshio Kunimoto, superintendent of the city-county building department, was asked this week whether prefabricated school buildings would be an answer to catching up with the school construction.

Prefab at Koko Head
Koko Head school is a prefab job, he explained. He added that if the project were big enough, prefab (more on page 3)

SAID GOV. SAM KING to the Chamber of Commerce Sept. 26: He's "all for" the Standard Oil refinery even if it causes "a little smog and a little pollution."

Sam King and Star-Bull Syncopate To Ragtime Music of Standard Oil

By SPECIAL WRITER

How come the big Republicans here are dancing to the tune played by Standard Oil Co. of California?

Is this the same of music that makes the GOP give away the tidelands oil, atomic energy and hydroelectric power developments?

Tourists and Smog
Gov. Sam King who was all for beautification of the harbor for the growing tourist trade now says "a little smog and a little pollution" is okay.

He probably forgets momentarily that the tourist industry took hundreds of thousands of the taxpayers' money to promote its business and it is a growing business.

Tourists don't like smog and pollution. But Sam King is listening to the tune played by Standard Oil, and probably he's listening dutifully to instructions from the give-away GOPs in Washington. Delegates Betty Farrington dances too, and probably she

(more on page 4)

WORKING ON IMPROVEMENTS—DR. PRICE

Welfare Patients Ired by Waiting Hours at Queen's Outpatient Clinic

Do patients at the Queen's Hospital Outpatient Clinic wait for hours, some nearly a whole day, in order to be treated because they are indigents or welfare cases?

Many of the clinic's patients think so and resent this treatment.

"Critical of It Myself"

Dr. Sumner Price, administrator of Queen's Hospital, says, definitely not. He blames lack of organization of medical services,

where criticisms are valid.

"I've been critical of it myself," he said of the operation which causes patients to spend many hours, waiting for medical service at the clinic.

He said the hospital is trying to set up an appointment basis, so that patients will be attended within half an hour of their scheduled time.

Faces Resistance

He said that some patients re- (more on page 5)

Horsewhipping Outdated

(from page 1)
 vers say that he hasn't. But he has searched for and found a better way of handling delinquents sent to him—after the police, social workers, downtown psychiatrists and youth counsellors have given up.

"Because you fail, you can't say we'll fail too," he said recently. "We get them when everyone has given up, including their parents. Adults for years contributed to their delinquency and the kids end up there. Behind them are years of wrongful living, misguided life. You can't expect us to perform miracles here, but we try."

Is strapping the answer? He shakes his head—is even self-conscious about it.

"Under the old administration we had to do it," he said.

Learned Plenty

The administration passed into his hand. He admits he lacked experience, but he read of modern methods of working with juvenile delinquents. He visited Mainland institutions for firsthand information. He found that everyone in the field had plenty to learn.

The boys' training school became corrective rather than custodial. The boys' and girls' homes were brought together under his administration. He realized that it was not human to keep boys and girls apart. They were going to return to their communities and live normal lives.

Co-education seemed a logical program for the school. Among encountered strong opposition but with encouraging and understanding support of man like James O'Neal, DPI's asst. supt. of rural schools, he pushed through co-education which is now in its third year.

"We have had no incident," Among says.

And as Among speaks of the school, its pioneering in co-education in the U. S. at a publicly supported institution for juvenile delinquents, and other programs, he always mentions his staff, individually and as a team, speaking highly of them.

Recent Beating

Naturally they hate differences of opinion, and Among says this contributes to progress.

Take for instance the beating a 200-pound, 16-year-old boy gave a staff employe with an iron bar. It is said that quite a few of the staff wanted to send the youngster to Oahu Prison. They wanted to ask the judge of the juvenile court to take this action.

Among did not agree. He argued that the youngster must be kept at the school. Once he enters Oahu Prison, he will be hardened in the wrong way. He is reported to have told his staff that they must take chances and they are getting paid to work with kids of this type. The boy presents a challenge, he declared. It's up to the staff to take it up and help save him, he persuaded them.

Among himself says he learned plenty from the points of view of his staff, views for and against committing the youngster to Oahu Prison.

Incidents like this bring the school a lot of adverse publicity, but Among indicated that the administration must roll with such punches and not get jarred—or the youngsters will suffer.

A visitor at the schools whose work is with delinquents in Honolulu said that presently only the worst elements are sent to the training schools. This makes the work at the training schools harder. He declared that psychiatrists and social workers who often fail in guiding delinquent juveniles should visit the schools, to realize that the institution will be able

to help youngsters who are pretty far gone on the road to delinquency.

He mentioned a case of a youngster who held up a restaurant. He said he was surprised that he was not sent to the school at that time. Later the youth conducted a major holdup and involved another youngster. The school could have helped him, he explained.

This social worker has faith in the training schools, and this view is spreading as the strap has been replaced by modern, scientific methods of correcting delinquents.

Deep Root Causes

"Our problem is not to keep youngsters here too long but to return them to their communities after a reasonable time. We must have them keep up with their school work. We must live with them, get close to them and find out their problems. We can't correct everything. Often a kid is paroled. He is a fine kid. Maybe he has a broken up family. Maybe his parents don't get along. Maybe they are poor, on welfare, and live in crowded slums," he explained.

These are the deep root causes, among others. Society which sent the kids to the schools must uproot and correct these cancerous conditions. The school meantime tries to help the youngsters, to make them strong enough not to be afflicted by the social disease. As Among talked last week, looking at the green campus which is home to 113 delinquents, and at the mountain range, his thoughts shifted to life in the hills.

Two-Way Proposition

"Take for example the birds. The board of agriculture and forestry takes care of them, breeds them and lets go thousands of them. Months later you find only a couple of hundred. The majority had died. It's the same with the youngsters. You just can't let them go back in any manner so that they can't stick it out, going straight," he said.

The superintendent said it is a two-way proposition. The communities that produced delinquents must be bettered and the youngsters must be made healthy both in mind and body.

(to be continued)



"There's been so many conflicting reports on whether Russia has a bigger air force than we do, he's decided to keep track for the government." Interlandi in Des Moines Register

Bulk Sugar Loading Slashes Man Hours On Local Waterfront

(from page 1)

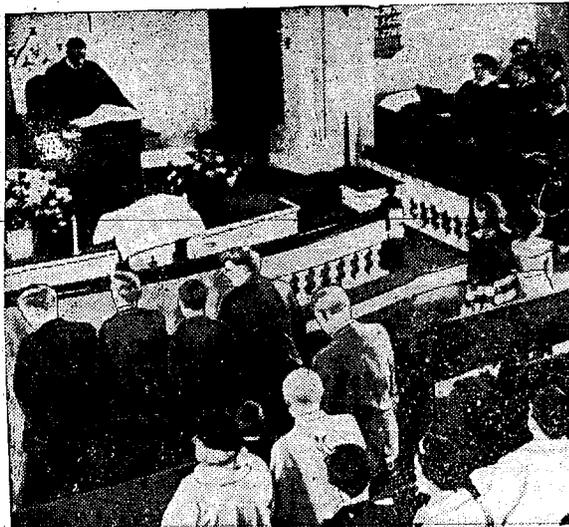
tried bulk case-loading by stacking skips. About four skips were used each time, according to dock workers.

This loading method was not followed through, apparently because stacking skip loads of pineapple was difficult in ship holds which are not square. Also, it is said the companies felt too much space was sacrificed in trying to cut down on hours of longshoremen.

The pallets occupied space and after skips were stacked in holds, space was left between the top of the pile and the ceiling of the holds.

Island Shipping

Today Matson Navigation Co. is opposing Pacific Far East Lines' efforts to get Federal permission to carry cargo to and from Hawaii. Several steamship lines provide this service, and Matson is the dominant shipping concern. It was in 1867 that the permanent steamer service was established between San Francisco and Hawaii.



NEGRO PASTOR LEADS WHITE FLOCK—Rev. Simon P. Montgomery conducts his first service in the Old Mystic Methodist Church, Conn., as the unanimously chosen spiritual eader of an all-white congregation. Rev. Montgomery, 33, of Pineville, S.C., expressed hope that "this church has planted a seed that will sprout brotherly love throughout the world." (Federated Pictures)

Sports Shorts

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH (Mr. Rohrbough whose stories frequently beat the dailies, give the side of stories they often do not print and give background information necessary for readers to better appreciate what's going on, is visiting his parents in the nation's capital. His parents are former congressman and Mrs. Edward G. Rohrbough Sr.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—By the time you've seen the last game of the world series on your TV or at your local movie, as the case may be, you'll realize Sandy Amoros' catch of Yogi Berra's unexpected fly into left field, with the subsequent doubling-off of Gil McDonald at first base did much to save the game for the Dodgers and Johnny Podres. With Berra a sharp right field hitter, the whole outfield had shifted that direction and Amoros was playing somewhere close center, but he came all the way to the left field foul line to spear Yogi's fly. It didn't hurt that Amoros is a left-hander and could thrust that right hand, glove and all, out toward the ball without breaking stride. That's one reason second-guessing experts doubt that Junior Gilliam, playing the position in the early part of the game, could have caught it. He's right-handed.

★ ★

SO NOW IN BROOKLYN, they sing the following parody on a song you may remember:

"If he catches a fly in the flick of an eye,

That's Ambros.

"If he speeds like a deer, or a hot engineer,

That's Amoros."

★ ★

CHUCK DRESSEN, who's been with both the Dodgers and the Yankees, put his finger on the man who pulled the real boner on that play—Gil McDonald of the Yankees who got doubled off first base. Remember, Rizutto was on second, yet McDonald took such a long lead off first that he could be doubled off by Reese who received the throw from Amoros. As Dessen says, McDonald had

no reason for not playing it safe, and if he hadn't been doubled, there would still have been two on base with only two out.

★ ★

THE STORY OF THE week in pro football circles is the dropping of "Slug" Wituki, 254-lb. veteran guard from the squad of the Washington Redskins by Coach Joe Kuharich. Kuharich and Wituki are close friends, both coming from South Bend, and they spent the off-season playing handball with each other. "Slug" was so sure of playing he had bought 10 season tickets to make sure he could invite his friends to see the games, but after studying movies of the early exhibitions, Kuharich decided Wituki had to go, despite his five successful seasons. Wituki admitted his pride was hurt and he'd like nothing better than to play against the Redskins, now that he couldn't play for them. But the Toronto Argonauts offered him more money than the other immediate applicant for his services, the Pittsburgh Steelers, so he'll be playing in the Canadian league.

★ ★

GLEN FLANAGAN, subbing for Cisco Andrade, gave Eddie Chavez a very close battle at Richmond, Calif., as Honolulu fans will probably see shortly on TV. And having seen, they may well wonder how no judge scored the fight any closer than an eight point margin. It's just another indication that Sid Flaherty's boys can't lose on the West Coast. Those who listen to the TV show carefully will hear a fan yell, "You'll have to knock him out, Flanagan, to win here."

★ ★

BILLY MARTIN, once of Kaula, is given credit by Chuck Dessen for stealing the second game of the World Series from the Dodgers. Chuck says Billy had great success stealing signals from Roy Campanella, the great Dodger catcher. Dessen, a veteran signal-stealer, probably knows what he's talking about. In any event, Billy was one of the Yankees' most dangerous players throughout the series.

YOUR TEEN-AGER

Children Need Companionship

MORE HOMES are without fathers in adolescence than without mothers. Part of this is due to the shorter life expectancy of men, and part to the fact that custom in the case of divorce, more often gives custody of the children to the mother than to the father.

So it is more commonly the mother who must make efforts to see that her children have opportunities for close association with an adult of the opposite sex, must find someone to serve as father-figure. On the way to becoming a man, having the friendship of an admired person strengthens a boy's belief in himself. The family friend or relative who can offer intimate companionship to a fatherless or motherless boy or girl performs a great service.

Of course serving in this way need not be limited to one's own relatives or friends; many youth agencies value highly the help they get from citizens who give of their time and of themselves in Scout and other group and club activities.

IN CASES of divorce a parent has the added responsibility of taking great care not to tear down the respect and love a child may feel for the absent parent. John H., for example, knew his father, though he saw him infrequently, as a kind, loving person deeply interested in him. He was often torn emotionally while growing up,

because he heard his mother's friends speak slightly of his "weak" father.

TO SUBJECT a child to the strain of divided loyalty destroys his peace of mind. It is important for him to feel that his parents are both worthy people. To refrain from criticism of the other parent is one of the hardest, and most essential, things divorced parents have to do. Hardest because few people are saintly enough to be completely free of bitterness; essential for their children's mental health.

ADDED TO THIS is her willingness to have the time when she is at home taken up in supervising her children's learning of certain tasks—even though she tries to make such work together enjoyable.

With the coming of the teens she has in her favor their interest in having their home a pleasant meeting place for their friends. This may be an inducement for them to take on more in the way of keeping the house in order, for example, and helping to buy and cook meals. When all the family are away from home during the day it is easier to see that everyone must share in keeping household affairs running smoothly.

(From "Adolescent in Your Family," Children's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.)

UPW Seeks Special Session for Pay Hike Of Govt. Workers

In following through with its recent territorial convention's actions, the United Public Workers has asked Gov. Samuel W. King for an appointment to discuss the calling of a special session to grant pay raises to Hawaii's government workers.

The pay raise bill for government workers and teachers passed by the last session of the legislature has been ruled invalid by the attorney general.

The union in its letter also asked the governor for an opportunity to discuss the appropriation for Leahi Hospital. The last legislature appropriated money to put Leahi workers on the same 40-hour schedule as all other tubercular hospital employes in the Territory. The budget provision has not been put into effect up to the present time. The letter from the union to the governor was signed by UPW territorial sec.-treas. Helen K. Kanahale and territorial director Henry Epstein.

School Construction One Year Behind; Prefab Getting Popular

(from page 1)

buildings would have advantages. The cost of prefab schools is slightly lower than normal.

Prefab jobs are not as good as those where concrete is poured in place, he said.

"The lines are not in place," he explained.

If a project has 50 to 60 housing units, prefab construction would have a definite advantage, he continued. Schools do not have enough similarity in units, he said. Furthermore, schools are now placed to get the advantage of the north light. Terrain and shape of the lot are other matters which complicate building of schools, according to Kunimoto.

In Honolulu the cost of constructing a classroom is about \$14,000 for elementary schools. This cost includes corridors and toilet units. High school classrooms cost most.

Growing Mainland Trend
The building superintendent was asked these questions in view of the trend in some Mainland cities where well-planned, permanent prefabricated schools are being built with steel, glass, wood and Fiberglas.

In Lafayette, Ind., a new school with eight rooms was built in five weeks. The Edgelea school is a new development in prefab schools, built to rival conventional school buildings. Cost per classroom was \$18,500.

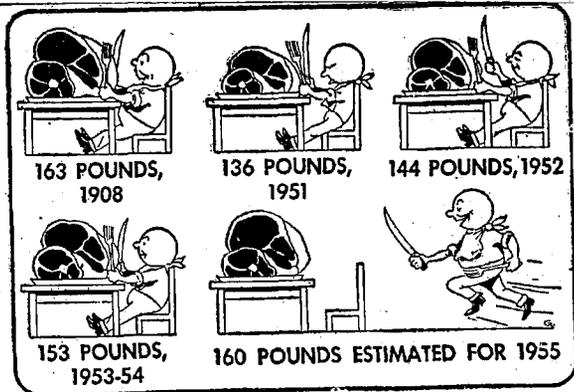
Time magazine described the school as "a single-story, brick-wood-steel building, low and rambling, composed of four self-contained, two-classroom units connected by an enclosed corridor of glazed glass—(unnecessary in warm areas). Each 2,700-sq. ft. unit has its own twin washrooms, project area, heating plant, storage space and drinking fountains. The units can be used individually or added to as required, can be dismantled and moved to follow shifting populations. With such models, communities will be able to build for their current needs and avoid large-scale, heavily bonded construction programs."

Conventional school buildings comparable to the Edgelea prefab buildings take from 12 to 18 months to build and cost about \$37,000 a classroom.

Standard Plan

Kunimoto said that locally the school jobs are not big enough for prefabrication. Prefab might work if a standard plan was adopted and the city went into the construction business and cast the blocks of concrete.

A standard plan would save the city only in engineering and ar-



RECORD-MEAT EATERS—Before the end of 1955 Americans may set a new meat-eating record. Right now every man, woman and child is consuming beef, pork and lamb at a 160-pound-a-year rate. The record was 163 pounds in 1908. Illustrations show comparative meat consumption in recent years. (Federated Pictures)

Walter Dillingham Stopped the Army From Taking Over All of Sand Island

(Angus M. Taylor Jr., U.S. attorney, district of Hawaii, in the early 1940s, testified before the Roberts Commission investigating the Pearl Harbor Attack. The following is an excerpt from the report and it concerns Sand Island, now an area of controversy since the Standard Oil Co. wants to build a refinery there. In the present instance, Standard, with a powerful lobby, apparently got the Federal government to turn the island back to the Territory providing it is used for a refinery, and for no other purpose.)

Taylor: "You should realize the lobby that they (Hawaiian corporations) maintain in Washington and the strength that they have. I can show you that by an example.

"The United States Government had ordered our office to file a suit for a certain piece of property, and this property was owned by the Hawaiian Dredging Company, which is a firm which is controlled and owned entirely by Walter Dillingham, a very powerful figure in this community.

"As assistant I was instructed to file this condemnation suit. I did, included a certain area, and also in that area it included all of the main buildings there were, and where a pier was to be constructed they already had piers there. Well, he has numerous contracts with the Army and Navy. Well, they were aghast when the Army had requested that we take over the facilities down there. I said, 'Well, I am sorry. I have been instructed from the Attorney General, and the certificate of necessity was signed by the Secretary of War.'

"Of course, we went right ahead with it, condemned it. The title was vested in the United States, or rather, immediate possession, and we proceeded under 171 to Title 50 in that particular case and went right ahead.

"Well, they could exert such power that about, oh, sometime afterwards their attorney, Mr. Rand, came to me—he represents some of the Dillingham interests—and said, 'Mr. Taylor, you will receive a wire from the Attorney General in few days instructing you to dismiss parcels 1 and 2,' that area at which their facilities are located. And I did receive that wire, and we dismissed those parcels 1 and 2, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, right on down the line, and that was contrary to the wish of the Commanding General of this area here now—if you can figure that one out."

Then Taylor went on to explain that he was sent here as an anti-trust attorney by the government but he couldn't make his charges stick because the big corporations had an inside track to Washington. Furthermore, they beat him to the gun, and here's how Taylor explained it.

"Here we commenced an action here by the normal means of communication, such as naval radio or commercial radio. What do they do? They are on the long distance telephone. They have the mattress all set to receive the bomb when it gets to Washington, and it hits lightly and is covered over and that's all there is to it. And those things are not idle fancies of mine but all can be borne out by records."

chitectural fees, he explained. These come to about 8 to 10 per cent of the cost of the project. But this entire amount will not be saved, he added, because plans need adjusting to terrain and shape and size of the property.

During the last political campaign Supervisor Samuel Apollonia came out strongly for a uniform plan for school buildings to save on engineering and architectural fees and to expedite the building program.

BOOK RENTAL FEES OUT; OTHER FEES AMOUNT TO BIG CHUNK

In territorial public schools book rental fees have been tossed out the window but there are complaints by parents that other fees charged their children come to a sizable amount.

General fees concern secondary school students and when school started a parent, for example, said he had to pay up to \$22 in fees for his son attending a high school.

Depends on Subject

Robert R. Spencer, deputy superintendent of the administration division of DPI, says that it all depends on the subject a particular student takes. Some subjects are required and others are elective.

"Payment of fees is not to be made a condition of remaining in the school," DPI supervising principals' circular No. 434 says.

If a student takes arts and craft or applied arts, he is charged a \$2.50 fee. Office practice (machine operation), shorthand and transcription or typing all cost \$7.50. The machines are not furnished by appropriated funds, therefore student fees pay for them.

Public speaking fee is 50 cents. Homemaking fees range from \$3.50 to \$4. For boys there is industrial arts, and fees for this subject range from \$3 to \$4.50. Band or orchestra fee is \$1. Instrument rental is \$2.50. Physical education costs from \$1 to \$1.50, and ROTC, \$1. Science courses have fees ranging from \$1 to \$3. Physics or chemistry fee is \$3.

PTA Assessed

Fees for applied arts, typing, and homemaking or industrial arts alone come to about \$14.50. Chemistry would bring the amount to \$17.50. Most students would want their school newspapers and the

annual, and these up the outlay. For kindergarten there is a 75 cents charge.

There is no legal fee for the elementary grades (1-6), but because of inadequate books, facilities or supplies, the PTA is tapped annually. Size of the contribution PTAs ask of members varies from school to school. At the Koko Head school, it is said that parents are assessed \$7.

Legislative appropriations for student needs are divided into three parts: books, supplies and instructional equipment.

The \$655,000 appropriated for books is allocated as follows per year, per student:

- Grades 1 and 2, \$1
- Grades 3 and 4, \$2
- Grades 5 and 6, \$3
- Grades 7, 8 and 9, \$4
- Grades 10, 11 and 12, \$5

The DPI asked for and received from the legislature what it had been getting from book rental fees from students.

Seek Fee Cut

For school supplies, the DPI asked for \$4 per pupil for the biennium and received \$3.30. The appropriation for instructional equipment came to \$1.10 per pupil for the biennium. The DPI had asked for \$3.

It is expected that bigger allocation per pupil will be asked for book purchases from the next legislature.

As in the past, there is a strong feeling among many parents that public schools should be free, or as little costly as possible, and that typing and various other fees should be cut or done away with, with the Territory buying and maintaining business machines and other equipment.

Jamaica Tourist Board Out To Get Hawaii Tourists; Will Ape Local Custom

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

WASHINGTON, D.C. (By Mail) The Hawaii Visitors Bureau probably won't like this, but the truth is, Jamaica is stealing Hawaii's tourist-slanted stuff.

Reported in the Washington Daily News Oct. 5, the Jamaica Tourist Board (Jamaica's counterpart to the HVB) is planning to increase the similarity between the British West Indies resort and Hawaii. The similarity has been pointed out for years, says the News, by tourists who have visited both.

"Jamaica is almost on the same parallel in the Caribbean as Hawaii is in the Pacific," says the News, adding a comment that should set the HVB burning, as follows: "Its climate is similar."

The News continues, "Jamaica's flora is lush and riotous as is Hawaii's, with poinciana, bougainvillea, poinsettia, hibiscus, wild orchids, the 'flame' plant, heliconia, or wild plantain, not to mention more than 400 varieties of ferns."

There is similarity of topography, the paper reports, with Jamaica having imposing mountains, sky and scenery like Hawaii's.

"The people in both islands are similar, too," says the News, "in that they represent a melange of races."

Just as hula girls and the Royal Hawaiian Band welcome tourists to Hawaii, so do Calypso singers and dancers welcome tourists to Jamaica.

There are no leis of flowers in Jamaica—yet. But the Jamaica Tourist Board is going to have greeters put necklaces of seed pods around the necks of tourists so they won't feel they get better treatment in Hawaii.

Then there's another addition,

reported by the News as follows:

"When you embark from a plane in Jamaica, there's a free, frosted rum drink with which to beguile yourself as your baggage goes through customs."

Entertainments are different too, including cricket, polo, soccer and badminton, and as a last attraction, "Jamaica has a collection of 'Free Port' shops where you can buy imported merchandise at prices far below those in the United States."

With the distance from Florida to Jamaica far less than that from California to Hawaii, it looks as though the HVB has a serious challenger for the tourist trade.

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PATROL CYPRUS DURING GENERAL STRIKE—Meted British soldiers, protected by shields, march through the streets of Nicosia, Cyprus, during the 24-hour general strike called by Nationalist and Communist trade unions to protest the UN decision not to take up the Cyprus situation. (Federated Pictures)

Burns Restates Stand On Labor; Answers Criticism on Ad

"Labor is a mighty important segment of Hawaii's political life and should be granted the respect, socially and economically, that it deserves," John A. (Jack) Burns, territorial chairman of the Democratic Party was quoted as saying by the Windward Reporter last week.

The GOP-controlled dailies criticized Burns for his ad greeting labor in the Labor Day edition of the RECORD.

"Those who criticize because of my small advertisement in the Labor Day edition of a Honolulu weekly, should take time to read the message therein. I am interested in labor and its issues and the tremendous impact labor has on our economy," Burns said.

The Democratic chairman added, "I am not interested in petty between-line innuendos that critics cannot back up with facts and truths. I did have an ad in the edition and I extended my regards to labor on labor's day.

Dropkick Forgotten Now, Was Famous Weapon of Brickley

Today dropkicking for field goals and points after touchdowns is a lost art. No one knows just why, unless the gradually changing shape of the official football has made the art of dropkicking more difficult to learn. The ball is more pointed today. A few years ago, the ends were a little blunter.

There were dropkickers of merit through the 1920's and some, though fewer, in the 30's. But no one yet has equalled the record of Charles Brickley of Harvard who kicked 13 field goals in a single season and 34 in a career extending over three years of collegiate competition, from 1911 through 1913.

Brickley is said to have been taught by his father, an enthusiastic Harvard alumnus, and he was considered too precious by Percy Haughton, the great Harvard coach of that day, to be used for anything else. But Haughton had a way of using him in a sort of war of nerves against his opposition, as well as in competition.

Sometimes, instead of having his team warm up on the field, Haughton would work his team up behind the stands and put Brickley out on the field for an exhibition of dropkicking. There would be footballs all over one end of the field, from the 15 yd. line to the 50, where two balls lay side by side.

All by himself, Brickley would walk from ball to ball, picking each and dropkicking it between the goal posts without error. When he got to the 50 yd. line, Brickley would kick one over one goal, the other over the other.

But Brickley, though he still holds the record for the most field goals in a single season, and the most in a three-year career, doesn't hold the record for the longest successful dropkick. That was a 63 yd. kick by Mark Payne of Dakota Wesleyan against Spearfish Normal, scored in 1915. Just behind him is Pat O'Dea of Wisconsin who kicked one 62 yds. against Northwestern in 1898.

The Japanese sugar strike of 1920 was followed by numerous workers going into pineapple production, up on Wilhelmina Rise, Kahala Heights and other areas they opened for cultivation.

Admiral Olsen Up In Arms; Is Told Servicemen Beat Locals Too

(from page 1)

Does the admiral mean non-whites are a lower class of people?

White supremacy is a principal factor in the fights between local boys and white servicemen. We hope the admiral did not intend to mean that local non-whites are "lower classes." In reading his statement, the reaction of many was that the admiral meant just that. If it is not so, we hope he will clarify it.

(Marshall Davis in his column in this issue treats on the subject of prejudice, which is must reading.)

The admiral took off on the police and the local community. He was given a thoughtful, calm reply by Acting Police Chief Arthur M. Tarbell, who faced this problem squarely and unflinchingly, fixing the blame where he thought it belonged.

Assistant Chief Tarbell did not utter platitudes. Navy brass—and they carry plenty of influence and power in this Territory—did not discourage him from speaking straight from the shoulder, on the record and publicly. He declared that some of the tough police action called for by the admiral doesn't belong in a free society.

The police official who spoke with facts at hand expressed the sentiment of a vast number of people here when he said that many servicemen are instigators of fights. Apparently he was not referring to the two servicemen who were beaten up by local boys last weekend, one fatally.

"Many of them (servicemen) feel superior to local people," Tarbell declared.

Chief Tarbell also emphasized that the cause of the fights is not primarily racial but local reaction to intrusion, and particularly resentment of bad behavior by certain businessmen.

Military personnel are responsible for affrays as much as local people, he said, and he gave figures. Last year, he said, servicemen were responsible for 112 assault and battery cases against local civilians while police records show local people were responsible for 55 attacks, plus 41 cases listed as unknown persons being responsible, presumably civilian.

The trend has changed this year, police records indicate. Civilians are aggressors in 69 cases, with 45 cases listed as presumably civilian, making a total of 115. Servicemen are responsible in 77 assault cases.

This is a two-sided issue. The problem would not be present if servicemen were not here. But they are here and the vast majority get along with local people. Honoluluans like them. A few get drunk, get rowdy, make cracks when a non-haole local person accompanies a white woman at public places, and often the woman happens to be his wife. Some of these racists—and they are in the minority but they project themselves like sore thumbs by their loud talk and cockiness—are seen elbowing each other and looking disapprovingly, if not saying so loudly, at a white woman sitting with a non-white man at a football game, or stock car races.

Imagine what local people, who observe these antics, think of these white supremacists, who should realize that they can't carry around their prejudice in areas of the world where people won't stand for such attitudes.

Chief Tarbell said that local people resented the (more on page 8)

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Sam King and Star-Bull Syncopate To Ragtime Music of Standard Oil

(From Page 1)

danced to Standard Oil's tune from Washington to here. For she never raised a fuss about Standard Oil's maneuvers to get Sand Island, getting the Federal government to say that it will return the island to the Territory if it is used for a refinery. Treated like a colony—Hawaii was.

Sounded Off-Key

Standard Oil pulled its strings in Washington and any on-the-ball delegate would have known what was going on. And Betty Farrington jumped on the bandwagon that gives off ragtime music.

Locally Betty Farrington's Star-Bulletin is trying hard to syncopate with Standard Oil's music. At first it sounded off-key. Perhaps it was imagination of some of its readers because islanders recall it was only several months ago that the Star-Bulletin was playing another tune and clashing with the Advertiser.

When the Outdoor Circle of Windward Oahu complained about smog in August 1954, the Star-Bulletin editorialized:

"The smog isn't bad—it's only a wispy trace of the smothering cloud that hangs so often over Southern California cities. But it's a wispy warning—to take remedial action now."

For Burying Rubbish

It even said incinerators weren't

safe enough to burn rubbish for they generate smoke. Why not a compost to turn rubbish into good topsoil by a bacteriological process? it asked.

And among preventive measures it suggested was the requiring of "noxious industries to be located in an isolated zone."

Now, under the influence of Standard's ragtime music, the Star-Bulletin is syncopating quite well. It's not clashing with proposals to zone Sand Island as "noxious," thus creating a noxious area in the scenic harbor rather than isolating the noxious industry.

Untainted Atmosphere

"And if it (smog) gets worse, (more on page 8)

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

ther shows how wasteful and irresponsible prejudice is.

If you don't like me because you don't like my personality and the kind of guy I am, that's your private business. But if you dislike me because I'm a Negro and you just don't like Negroes, it is no longer personal and you create a condition which, under certain circumstances, could lead to violence and even death for a person or persons neither of us happens to know. Prejudice is ridiculous, isn't it?

Johnny Wilson Worked Agreement With Chinese Farmers to Get Pali Road Built

John H. Wilson ran away from home when he was a kid and shipped out to the Arctic and the West Coast, and he has made that experience help him plenty during his long and fruitful life.

In his eighties, the popular former mayor looks back and tells you that Hawaiian history might have taken another turn if a buyer of arms for the Hawaiian Royalist forces had listened to him about bringing in weapons from the West Coast.

Attack from Lahaina

Queen Liliuokalani's forces were trying to knock over the missionary government which had overthrown the Hawaiian kingdom.

To the buyer of arms, Wilson had cautioned, don't take the weapons and ammunition into Honolulu, but to Lahaina, Maui. Since inter-island boats sailed from Lahaina on Saturday night and landed in Honolulu on quiet Sunday morning, he suggested that the queen's forces be put on the Claudine, for example, and put ashore with arms in their hands. They would march up Fort Street and take the barracks by surprise.

His advice was not followed. He was a teenager, giving advice in San Francisco. But, he says, he knew more about the islands than many grownups here.

Dangerous Trail

Several years later Wilson was the low bidder on the Nuuanu Pali road contract. One of his major problems was transportation.

How was he going to get equipment, sand and cement up the steep face of the cliff? There was a meandering narrow trail used by mules and men below the line of his proposed road. Chinese who produced rice in Windward Oahu hauled rice to Honolulu over this dangerous trail.

But once Wilson began construction of the pali road, and started dumping material that had been blasted or dug, the trail located below was going to become unusable. And the trail was closed.

Wilson made a proposition to Chinese rice planters. He told them he would haul all their rice to Honolulu by schooner from Kaneohe. He wanted the Chinese to use their mules to haul sand up the pali to his job. Wilson planned to haul sand into Kaneohe and on the return trip, haul the rice to Honolulu.

Dillingham in Trouble

At this time another job came up which fitted perfectly into his plans.

B. F. Dillingham wanted to extend the Oahu Railway and Land Co. line from Waianae to Kahuku. Seattle contractors were building the railroad and they upped the price.

Just as Wilson had run into transportation trouble when he tackled the pali road job, the Mainland contractors had run into a similar problem. There was no road from Waianae to Waialua. The contractors had to haul provisions, water and firewood for their workers and to do this, they planned to build a wagon road to Waialua. They had figured the cost of this road in the price they quoted Oahu Railway.

"I myself thought that they were a bunch of robbers trying to hold up Dillingham," Wilson says. Wilson had worked for Oahu Railway prior to taking the pali road contract. He had worked under Charles Kluegel, OR&L engineer, and knew him well and knew Kluegel was in trouble. So he offered to take the contract to build the railroad line to Kaena Point.

Used Schooner

"Me being a sailor, I chartered a schooner, a 60 ton schooner, for \$60 a month. I put four to five Hawaiians on board for \$10 to \$12 a week. I made a round trip every week. I hauled all water and pro-



JOHN H. WILSON

visions and men on it. I took the best men I had on the pali job and took them to Kaena."

Thus the cost of building the wagon road was eliminated.

The schooner left Honolulu at night and arrived at Kaena Point the following morning. It took on sand there which was unloaded at Kaneohe. On the return voyage to Honolulu, the schooner hauled rice. The Chinese rice planters hauled his sand, cement and equipment up the pali.

"I worked the pali road from two ends. On the Honolulu side I had a Japanese camp. In the middle, in a little valley, we had Japanese living there. All the pali work was done by Japanese. I had a Chinese powderman. The Chinese came to Hawaii early and had opportunities to be broken into more skilled jobs," Wilson explained.

Sailed as a Kid

"My uncle, George Townsend, was a sea captain and he used to haul sugar from Waianae to Honolulu," he continued. "When I was 10 to 11, I rode with my uncle. After school I used to go on his schooner and fall asleep, or play inside the boat. When it sailed they found me on board. Sometimes it got rough. My uncle would not go to Waianae but head for calmer water. So I knew all the anchorages down there. That's how I beat the Seattle contractors."

"The pali road that Wilson built when he was a young man is an engineering feat in the islands.

"Because I had been a seaman I had the advantage," Wilson declares.

Built on Hawaii, Maui

"When I built the Laupahoehoe road from the ocean to the store, I used the schooner for transportation. I built the Hakalau to Okeala road. On Maui I built the first road from Keanae to Hana. Part of it was built under the Republic and some after annexation, under the Territory of Hawaii. The road I built from Lahaina to Puukohli was like other projects. I used the schooner for transportation."

His other seagoing experiences came in handy, too. Before he bid on the Nuuanu Pali road contract, he rigged a line on the face of the cliff and "walked and examined" the terrain. He asked OR&L's engineer Kluegel to walk the line with him but the latter wouldn't risk his life, as he put it.

When it came time for Wilson to put up \$8,000 in bond on the contract, Kluegel discouraged him and advised that he forfeit the \$700 he had already put up. Wilson raised \$6,000. He needed \$2,000 more. Finally he went to Benjamin Dillingham, the founder of OR&L. Dillingham said he wanted to know what his engineer, Kluegel, thought about the project.

Kluegel told Dillingham the same thing he had told Wilson.

Wilson recalls answering him something like this:

"Mr. Kluegel, you went up to the top of the pali. Because it stands

Huge Tax Writeoffs End For More Companies; Phone Deal Probe Seen

WASHINGTON—With production capacity in almost every field far beyond consumption, the Office of Defense Mobilization reduced the area of the rapid tax amortization program.

Under the rapid tax amortization setup, started during the Korean war, companies were permitted to write off the cost of new plant and equipment in amounts up to 20 per cent a year, instead of the normal 5 per cent.

The latest action by ODM leaves only 32 production goals on the list, of the original 228 quoted in 1951. Treasury Sec. George Humphrey has described the rapid tax writeoffs as "an artificial stimulus of a dangerous kind," which he said, have cost the Federal treasury billions of dollars in lost taxes.

Economists here credit the program now drawing to a close as having helped stimulate the recent increase in production and profits of big corporations which enjoyed most of its benefits.

In addition to accumulating surplus of goods that people are not buying, there is less demand by the military for the production stimulated by the tax writeoff scheme.

★ ★

The giants of industry were continuing to profit from the Republican give-away program.

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson was trying to persuade Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell last week that a \$2,400,000,000 deal between the Pentagon and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. does not need a further "okay" from Congress.

Campbell two weeks earlier had ruled that the deal is so big it should have a specific authorization by Congress.

Involved in the deal is the installation of thousands of electronic circuits in the U.S. and Canada so as to make the military radar warning system automatic. AT&T and affiliated companies would be paid \$240,000,000 a year for the job for 10 years, after which the private firms would still own the equipment and lease it to the government.

A few Democrats have jumped on the issue as another example of the administration's lading out gravy to big business. There is certain to be a probe of the affair by a congressional committee, controlled by Democrats, in 1956.

Segregation Ended At Kansas City Schools

KANSAS CITY—(AP)—Segregation came to a quiet and unannounced end in Kansas City's public schools, after holding sway for 88 years. White and Negro students mingled as they returned to classes in schools that were desegregated at the opening of the new school term. No incidents of any sort were reported.

step you think it's all rock. You went to the bottom and looked up and saw a steep cliff and thought it was all rock. I'll blow that thing with powder. It's volcanic cinders."

He criticized Kluegel for not walking the line with him to examine the terrain.

Dillingham was convinced and backed Wilson all the way. Kluegel and Wilson remained fast friends. That was why he went to Wilson, a young engineer who had worked under him as surveyor, when the Seattle contractors were giving him trouble and Wilson came to his rescue with the schooner idea.



RUNNING THINGS IN WASHINGTON—Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, who played briefly at being the chief executive while Pres. Eisenhower lay ill in Denver, is shown conferring with Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (l). The Senate Republican later said no special session of Congress will be necessary to keep the government functioning during the President's illness. (Federal Pictures)

Welfare Patients Ired by Waiting Hours at Queen's Outpatient Clinic

(from page 1)

assist rigidly kept appointments and the same is true of some staff personnel who are used to taking patients as they come in.

The RECORD spent two mornings at the clinic, getting views of patients. The majority feel that a better system should be evolved so that all of them, including the aged and feeble, mothers with two to three small children and the physically weak need not rush to register early in the morning, get their temperature and pulse taken and sit around and wait for hours.

Dr. Price said that it is easier for the staff of the clinic to follow this procedure but he said that the appointment system is preferable. He said that it is "easy to get careless about time wasted of other people."

The clinic has a schedule and patients should utilize it.

Facilities Inadequate

He said that the Mayo Clinic which uses the appointment system is bogged down too, and "worse than we are."

But he quickly added that "This is no alibi."

He said that Dr. Charles Beddow has been in charge of the clinic since August and said that improvements will be worked out.

He said he has heard criticism. Some is valid and some is not. Legitimate, constructive criticism will help him and the hospital, he said, and they welcome it. Some conditions can be improved and some not immediately.

Inadequate physical facilities are a drawback, he said. The clinic handles about 47,000 patients yearly. It was built to handle from 20,000 to 25,000 patients. There is need of 12 examining rooms. Today there are six.

Union's Setup Good

The common waiting room into which 40 to 50 jam in the morning to get attention is not desirable, he explained.

"The Philadelphia garment

workers (union) have a good setup," he said.

He visited it on his trip to the Mainland. It has small waiting rooms facing the doctors' offices. In the coming year, he said, the hospital hopes to lay plans to improve physical facilities.

Mrs. Hattie Solomon, supervisor of the clinic, said "We do a pretty good job. Patients, some of them, do not realize they go to several different clinics."

Some patients are put through lab work in the morning, then see their doctor, get X-rayed, all in one day. She said this seems to be the best arrangement.

She explained, "We all try our best so they don't have to wait."

When the RECORD visited the clinic on two mornings, the common waiting room was packed. There were about 20 more waiting outside.

"They don't care for us," said an elderly woman. Then she whispered, "Because we are welfare."

"You wait and wait. They think we have plenty of time. We get tired and sick. We don't eat and wait. We don't have money to go back and forth on the bus," another said.

"Before I used to get unemployment pay at the labor department. You go by appointment. They raise hell if you don't get there in time. But you don't sit and wait around all day. If you have appointment and get through and still want to wait around, it's your business. But I want to go home to my family. And I'm sick and I shouldn't be sitting around here all day, hungry," a man said.

Queen's took over the clinic which was operated by the county at Palama Settlement in 1947. The old practice was followed with first-come-first-served.

With the growing patient load, something has to be done and Dr. Price believes the appointment system would be a big step forward.

He added, "As far as medical service they are getting good service in spite of aggravations."

Gadabout

Here's news for island pork producers. Armour meat packing headquarters in Chicago is reported unhappy about its pork products not moving fast enough in the islands. It's given its local agents more than a hint to hustle.

AND SPEAKING OF PACKING houses, it would be interesting to see how hams are smoked these days. At Swift's new plant here it's said needles are being jabbed into dressed legs of hogs to shoot in fluids that help to preserve the meat. Smoking, unlike the old days when hams were quite thoroughly smoked, takes but a fraction of the time today. Some Honolulu butchers say hams processed with the help of the needle taste better. Before the days of the refrigerators, hams were hung in kitchens and they molded, but underneath the bluish-green mold, the meat was seasoned and tasty. And they kept out in the open for months.

THE SUNDAY ADVERTISER carried an eight-column picture presenting some of the "blue bloods" of Hawaii. The occasion of the photograph was the honoring of members of the Pacific Club who had reached their diamond jubilee in years. The "distinguished citizens," as the Tiser called them, were honored by the club which discriminates against non-whites in alohaland. They included Raymond Coll Sr., editor of the Advertiser; Walter F. Dillingham; Victor S. Houston, former delegate to Congress; Harold W. Rice; Charles A. Rice; Wade Warren Thayer and others. Judge Philip L. Rice of the territorial supreme court was a guest.

JOHN H. WILSON maintains, as he has declared often from the political stump, that big interest elements oppose statehood because it's cheaper to buy congressmen in Washington with parties than for them to win the electorates of Hawaii. He says the legislature under statehood won't come through for them. Johnny declares the HSPA and other big interests that lobby in Washington trust people up there more than people here.

WITH THE YANKEES here this week, baseball is a popular subject. Local boys have played the major leaguers during their visits and often the question is asked why local players haven't gone up to the majors. Islanders have done well in swimming, boxing, golfing and other sports, and football too.

Americans of Chinese and Japanese extraction haven't made big-

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time baseball, a recently published book says. AAs made the coast league and Hawaii's Kenso Nushida, who is a salesman for Service Center, played with Sacramento. Henry Oana played outfield for the Phillies and later pitched for the Tigers.

A POPULAR RESTAURANT on Maunakea Street, which serves good food and gives good service, experiences turnover of top notch waitresses. Many customers wonder why this is the case. It's reported that the owner has a relative working there as waitress and her co-workers feel that she seems to rush the tables where customers leave the big tips.

JUDGE DELBERT E. METZGER, who served on the territorial and Federal benches as well as territorial treasurer, senator and in various other official capacities, would have been secretary of Hawaii but for one word being dropped from an inter-island wireless message during transit. This was back in 1913 when Lucius Eugene Pinkham was appointed governor of Hawaii. Pinkham who had been closely associated with Judge Metzger if business many years before wanted the judge to be secretary of Hawaii. The judge was then a senator and there was a question as to whether a member of the senate could be appointed to a territorial office.

The judge reportedly wanted the secretaryship. He himself was almost appointed governor, before Pres. Woodrow Wilson nominated Pinkham who was on the Mainland. The local Democrats could not agree on their choice and Pres. Wilson chose Pinkham.

JUDGE ABRAM HUMPHREYS looked into Metzger's eligibility. Judge E. C. Peters, a thorough researcher, did likewise and wrote a 25-30 page opinion, holding Metzger was eligible.

Judge Metzger was then in Hilo, sitting as a district magistrate and practicing law. When he received Peters' decision, he wired Governor-Designate Pinkham that he was "not inhibited" from accepting the position. "Inhibited" was the term used many times in reference to Metzger's eligibility.

The wireless system was new then. It was installed by the Cross brothers, W. W. and J. F. On the Big Island the main station was at Kawaihae. Messages were relayed on East Hawaii from there to Honokaa, to Laupahoehoe and to Hilo.

AFTER WIRING PINKHAM, Metzger immediately sailed to Honolulu. Pinkham was a very surprised man. He had received a wireless message from Metzger, saying the latter was "inhibited." The "not" had been dropped somewhere along the line when the message was being telephoned, either to Kawaihae or from the Honolulu wireless station to Pinkham.

Pinkham regretfully told Metzger that he had already cabled Washington, recommending E. A. Mott-Smith for secretary. Mott-Smith's confirmation came through quickly.

VINEYARDS USED to be a common sight in the islands and oldtimers made grape wine that was really good. Because of competition from imported wine and fresh grapes there are only a few vineyards remaining.

At Damon Tract there are a few vineyards and the growers specialize in the common Isabella grape. This type of grape offsets Mainland competition since its maturing period can be controlled.



'GET WELL' WISHES—White House records chief Wayne Hawks looks over some of the thousands of letters, telegrams and cables received at the summer White House in Denver wishing the President a speedy recovery from his heart attack. (Federated Pictures)

Shishido Cops ILWU Oct. Golf. Tournament

Mitsugi Shishido carded a 87-22-65 score to win the ILWU Golf Club's October ace tournament played at the Ala Wai course last Sunday. He was awarded the Roosevelt-Cafe-trophy. Taka Wakabayashi was low gross winner. Ball prizes were awarded to the following: Tommy Arakaki, 99-30-69; Herbert Shiroma, 90-19-71; Willie Itagaki, 96-25-71; Harry Shishido, 85-14-71.

Doubt Darrow Would Be Popular If Living Today

The famous fighter for civil rights and defender of unpopular clients, Clarence Darrow, was the subject of the National Broadcasting Co.'s "Biography in Sound" this week, with Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, Manuel Komroff, author, and others who knew Darrow helping to tell the story.

There is a resurgence of "Darrowism" today, narrators pointed out, with books by and about the great attorney finding wide reading. One speaker attributed the trend to the wide insecurity that grips the American people, saying he didn't know whether it is because of the atom bomb or the "Communist scare."

But if Darrow were actually alive today, another speaker reminded, he would probably be anything but popular. Because he would undoubtedly be defending those accused of subversion, returned and persecuted soldiers from Korea and other such clients.

To characterize Darrow, one speaker quoted a line someone had written about Darrow during his lifetime. If Christ were to come to Chicago of that day, the writer, prophesied, he would be crucified again by a populace unable to understand his spirituality. But at least he would have one defender—Clarence Darrow.

During the 1849 gold rush in California, most of the potatoes exported to the West Coast from Hawaii were grown in Kula, Maui.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



One of the biggest promotional ventures to hit this town is the actual presentation of the Yankee team for a series of games before they leave for exhibitions in Japan. The man responsible for this major attraction is Yets Higa, local Nisei businessman. Higa has surrounded himself with a staff of workers who expect to make this promotion into a top draw for the fans. With the right publicity, and we believe the drum beaters have reams of it, the local series should smoke out the fans. This promotion is making other promoters drool!

A FORTNIGHT AGO we hustled our way to the Civic to see Leonard Gaines—whose claim to fame was a draw against Ralph Dupas, lightweight contender—in a match with Star Gony of the Philippines. We came out after 10 rounds, disappointed in Leonard Gaines who lost a lopsided decision to "Patty-cakes" Gony. While Gony may be a light hitter, Gaines on the other hand showed absolutely no sock in either hand and we are of the opinion that against any slugger, Gony and Gaines would be of little consequence. Neither Gony nor Gaines impressed the local fans. And Gony's reputation must have preceded him here because a small crowd of about 1,800 showed up for the shindig.

The main event was a secondary feature after Abe Donnell and Ray Carvalho worked themselves over until the fourth when Donnell KO'd Carvalho with a left hook to the mid-section. Until the finish this fight had the fans on the edge of their seats. After their bout the Gaines-Gony main event looked like a very tame affair.

In the main preliminary Johnny Kaheku KO'd Martin Cambra in the second round to finish the job he started in the first when he dumped Cambra who was saved by the bell. Cambra's career as a fighter looks very dismal and we can look forward to an early retirement for this one-time rugged fighter. He looks definitely on the way out. In the other preliminaries Charles Ishimine finished off Dala Canales in the first with a beautiful right to the jaw while Pasia Paialii decided the aging Eddie Mara, who is trying so hard to make a comeback. The years have gone too fast for Eddie and we can also foresee his early retirement.

JOHNNY PODRES, the Dodger pitcher who won the final game against the Yankees by a score of 2 to 0 on eight hits, has been heaped with praises by the press. He deserves all the fine things said about him. Close followers of the game say also that it was Sandy Amoros' play that was decisive, when he speared Yogi Berras' hit into the left field foul line and turned it into a double play. The fans also say that when Roy Campanella started to hit in the series, Brooklyn perked up and it was the difference. The most sensational play was the Jackie Robinson steal for home after getting hurler Bob Turley of the Yankees into a frenzy with all the activity at third base. While Robinson is slowing up, his anticipation of pitcher Turley's actions was the difference in his "steal." Jackie wants to finish up 10 years in the majors and spring training time will tell the tale.

ARTHUR LEE IS an archery enthusiast who, without fanfare or publicity, has helped to keep the sport of archery alive and kicking here in the Territory. One of the early spark plugs of the sport was Leslie Eichenberger, one time boys' executive at the Nuuanu Y. He introduced the sport to local boys through the Y club activities and at Camp Harold Erdman where he was camp director for many years. Since those days men like Arthur Lee have kept the game alive by donating their time and energy to help youngsters get started and also learn the fine points of the game. Mr. Lee has volunteered his time at the range at Kapiolani Park in the afternoons to work with youngsters. He also helped develop a range in a little known section on top of Hanauma Bay by working with a group of volunteers to clear the brush. About a 28-target area was cleared by them.

Mr. Lee was also instrumental in getting the game started out Waimanalo way and enthusiasts are asking him to help them get started in Wahiawa. Arthur Lee's littlest student is Glenn Inouye who is not quite four years of age but keeps up with the bigger lads and lassies. It is interesting to watch Glenn Inouye shoot because of the discipline it entails for a youngster of his age.

Arthur Lee's proudest moment may come when the hundreds of youngsters he has taught may someday develop into toptotch archers. But whether they do or not he is getting his daily kicks in helping the kids out Kapiolani way.

IN THE EARLY dawn of October 16 nine canoes will take off from Kauakiu Bay in Molokai, their objective Waikiki Beach in front of the Moana Hotel. This race is part of Aloha Week and is one of the toughest and most gruelling events in any sport. We haven't seen the actual race and so we request the powers that be to have a cameraman on one of the official boats to take some highlight pictures of the race to be shown on TV. This is also good for publicity purpose for the Tourist Bureau to be shown on the Mainland.

THE NATIONAL BOXING Assn. through its president Fred Saddy issued a statement which bluntly and honestly says that the heavyweight class has no logical contender for Rocky Marciano's crown. In its recent ratings the organization did not bother to list logical contenders. The terse statement said in part: "Marciano has punched his way out of good opponents. We are listing Bob Baker, Valdes, and Jackson as the outstanding boxers in the heavyweight division."

When the likes of Cockell and Layne are listed among the top 10 we agree with the NBA that the heavyweight class has the scariest looking mess of fighters in the history of boxing.

TOMMY KONO IS ONE of the 150 lifters trying for the championships now being held in Munich, Germany, starting this week on Wednesday and ending Sunday. Altogether a total of 28 nations are competing for the team championships with Russia and the USA as the top teams for the team championships. This meet is a preliminary to the Olympics.

IT LOOKS LIKE THE championship game this Saturday for the high school football league when Roosevelt meets Punahou. We like Roosevelt but the reserves look stronger for the Buffs and Blues. Yogi Alpha looks into the crystal ball and he says he sees the numeral six in front of the letter P. And at that it looks a bit cloudy and hazy.

Radio in China Today

China's nationwide broadcasting system—with its central station in Peking and 57 local stations—has nine and a half times the power of that which existed in 1949, the year of liberation from Chiang Kai-shek's corrupt rule.

China Reconstructs, monthly pictorial issued by the The China Welfare Institute, says that presently foundations are being laid for a giant new broadcasting house in Peking and plans are being made for the first television station in all China.

Because there are not enough receiving sets, there are 28,000 monitoring stations where news, commentaries and radio features are taken down by operators at dictation speed and published for distribution in various localities.

Equipment and instruments in Radio Peking's control room were all made in China.

Prior to Captain Cook's visit in 1778, Niihau was sending yams over to Kauai in exchange for wood to build canoes.



TRUCKER GETS 'THANKS'—Detroit truck driver Earl Valentine received a curt "thanks" for returning a purse containing \$42,800 which he found on the road. As he stopped his tractor-trailer to pick up the pocketbook, a woman drove up, snatched it from him saying, "You have my purse," thanked him and sped off. (Federated Pictures)

Negro Witnesses Missing; 2 White Men Defy Racists

NEW YORK (FP)—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) wired Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Sept. 30 to order an FBI investigation into the mysterious disappearance of two Negro witnesses who were expected to testify in the recent Sumner, Miss., trial of two white men accused of the lynch-murder of Emmett Louis Till.

Rumors have been gaining credence that the two who witnessed the principals at the time and place of the slaying had met with foul play.

Randolph said the two, Leroy Collins and Henry Lee Loggins, who were referred to constantly during the murder trial, have been missing since the abduction and lynching last Aug. 28 of Till.

Randolph wired, "I have information from a reputable source who attended the Till murder trial that there are persons in Mississippi having information which would aid the Federal authorities materially. My source is ready to cooperate with the U.S. Dept. of Justice." ★ ★

TSHULA, Miss.—(FP)—Two white residents of Holmes County said they would stand their ground against demands by their white neighbors that they be deported for allegedly advocating racial segregation.

The two, Dr. D. R. Minter and A. E. Cox, were warned to get out of town before they cause another "Emmett Till wolf-whistle case." The thinly-veiled lynch threat was voiced by some 700 white citizens who jammed the local high school gymnasium Sept. 27, just 55 miles from the scene of the recently concluded Sumner, Miss. trial of two white men accused of kidnaping and murdering 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Dr. Minter, a physician, devotes much of his practice to low-income groups, among them many Negro families in this farming area. Cox manages a cooperative farm, where four white families and two Negro families live.

The racist conclave heard a tape recording of a statement allegedly made by a local Negro youth, who had been arrested and was later sentenced in jail for using "vulgar and obscene language near a

Pachinko Based Here?

Pachinko, the pinball game, has become such a craze in Japan that the government has now passed a law making automatic feeding devices in such games illegal. The object is to slow down the play and limit the speed with which the sucker gets rid of his money.

But the pachinko parlors continue crowded, writes Tamotsu Murayama in a recent issue of the Pacific Citizen, largely because for the great body of poor people, there's little recreation available. Golf is too expensive, writes Murayama, and even tennis is considered a rich man's game.

The RECORD, having published a story some months ago on the impact of Pachinko in Japan, is now investigating reports that one of the big men behind the game is also one of the operators of pinball games in Hawaii.

Huckstering of God

WASHINGTON (FP) Hucksterism in religion and stooping to radio-TV techniques to sell it were spoofed here Sept. 11 by Rev. A. Powell Davies in his sermon at All Souls' Church (Unitarian). Davies, who has been prominent in liberal circles for some years here, hit out particularly at men like Norman Vincent Peale, who have profited from the fad for religion in easy doses through books, lectures and articles.

Giving from the pulpit his impression of the advertising approach to religion, Davies cried:

"Try God, folks. He will clear away your troubles in a twinkling. Works for you while you sleep. Works for you all the time. Cures your worries instantly! Nothing for you to do and so inexpensive.

"Remember the name, folks! God! Go to your corner church today, folks, and get God! G-O-D, easy to pronounce, easy to remember, easy for you in every way. Try God!—This program is brought to you by Self-Interest and Vulgarly, Incorporated, with branches all over America.—Remember, folks, try God!"

dwelling and in the presence of a white woman." The recording said Negroes and whites went swimming together on the Cox farm. Both Dr. Minter and Cox appeared at the meeting voluntarily and denied the accusation, and later said they had no "immediate plans" to leave the community.

AUTOMATION IBM Machines Record Freight Car Numbers In Place of Clerks

WASHINGTON (FP)—IBM electronic machines are soon to replace six railway clerks who daily record the numbers of the 2,500 freight cars which enter Potomac Yards in Alexandria, Va., just across the Potomac River from the capital.

Yard manager Charles E. McCarthy said the number, now put vocally on tape by clerks who observe them on a television screen, will be transferred electronically from the tape to Intl. Business Machines punch cards. Last January, Potomac Yards installed TV cameras to record the numbers of incoming cars and flash them to an office a mile and a half away.

Book on Automation

WASHINGTON (FP) — The papers read at the CIO conference on automation held here last April 14 have just been published in a soft-cover book by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. The book is entitled *The Challenge of Automation*.

The CIO conference papers present various viewpoints on automation. They were read by CIO union officials, CIO staff members, economists not connected with labor, and in one case by a legislator, Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D, Wyo.). The book can be bought for \$1 from Public Affairs Press, 2162 Florida Ave., Washington, D.C.

INSTALLMENT DEBT

Consumer Credit Rises To New High; Auto Loans Half of Total

WASHINGTON (FP) — Consumers' installment debt rose to a new high point in August, \$26.2 billion worth at the end of the month, the Federal Reserve Board reported here. Most of the increase during the month, as well as during the past year, is represented by money owed on new cars.

August, seventh straight month in which the total unpaid credit went up, saw a rise of \$679 million in consumer debt. Of this, \$509 million was in auto loans, which now represent a little more than half the \$26.2 billion total.

During the month retailers extended \$3.4 billion worth of credit, and collected \$2.8 billion in installment payment. Total installment credit is now \$4.3 billion higher than it was a year ago, having risen by 16 per cent in the year.

Economic observers here fear that consumers may be spending their coming paychecks so far in the future that the prosperity in the certain industries based on credit may be followed by a bad bust. If unemployment should increase, they say, there is little chance the jobless can keep up payment on their debts. Yet retail dealers think they are forced by competition to outbid each other on credit terms.

Home Rule Campaign To Start Again

Windward Oahu residents who have fought hard for home rule will carry on a campaign again during the next election and legislature for passage of an enabling act.

Attorney John Canright, according to the Windward Oahu Reporter, is working again on an enabling act.

"It passed by the next legisla-

Greater Buying Power Would Up Meat Sales

Families with income of \$10,000 and over eat 166 pounds of meat per capita annually and families with income under \$2,300 eat 126 pounds of meat per capita annually.

Using these figures obtained in a Federal government survey several years ago, the United Packinghouse Workers Union recently said that the potential additional demand for meat in the low income groups becomes almost 1 1/2 billion pounds a year.

This additional consumption would come about merely by raising the purchasing power of the lower income brackets so that their meat consumption would equal that of families in the \$3,500-\$5,000 a year bracket. This group eats 153 pounds of meat per capita a year.

Below this group but higher than the \$2,300 income bracket is the \$2,300-\$3,500 bracket.

Families with income below \$3,500 a year comprise about 45 per cent of the country's population. The mass of buying power that can be improved tremendously is in this segment. There is a limit to the meat eating capacity of the \$10,000 and over bracket.

SHIPPING

Triple Threat to Maritime Unions; Curran Hits Lundeberg

NEW YORK (FP)—Rank and file maritime workers will have to fight for decent conditions on the waterfront, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union said at his union's convention last week, declaring that threats against the union's gains come from government, industry and branches of organized maritime labor.

The threat of seamen's conditions from other maritime unions referred to by Curran is the so-called Tomlina agreement recently concluded by Harry Lundeberg's Sailors Union of the Pacific and West Coast shippers. He accused the SUP for scuttling the 40-hour week, reducing manning scales by seven men, eliminating most overtime and substituting time off for overtime pay in a contract establishing what amounts to a 56-hour work week at sea.

BOSTON (FP)—"American companies have spent more than \$1-250,000,000 for shipbuilding abroad since World War II. Of 130 Liberty ships operating under the American flag in August of 1954, 69 were transferred to foreign flags in the following six months."

These activities of the companies have brought severe depression to the nation's merchant marine, Pres. John J. Grogan of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), told 200 union delegates at a policy conference. Grogan is also mayor of Hoboken, N.J.

The companies transfer ships to foreign flags in order to get by with paying cheap wages to foreign seamen, which cannot be done if the ships were sailed under the American flag. The same motive is behind their shipbuilding in foreign yards, he said.

He revealed that the Gibbs Shipbuilding Corp. of Jacksonville, Fla., is opening a huge shipyard in the Dominican Republic.

"The wage scale is 15 cents an hour," he said.

The Reporter says, the act "would grant a great many Hawaii communities basic home rule."

Such an act would have a great effect on growth, economy and individual rights, the weekly said.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 223) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF HONOLULU RECORD published weekly at Honolulu, Hawaii for year ending Oct. 1, 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd., 811 Sheridan St., Honolulu;

Editor: Koji Ariyoshi, 909 B-3 Lukepane St., Honolulu;

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd., 811 Sheridan St., Honolulu; Virginia Ho, Honolulu; Yugo Okubo, Honolulu; Edward Rohrbough, Honolulu; Shizuyo Wakida, Honolulu; R. J. Baker, Honolulu; N. Matsuzaki, Honolulu; S. and E. Murin, Honolulu; Adrian Palomino, New York; J. Rosenstein, Honolulu; J. S. Shiraki, Honolulu; Sam Wong, Honolulu; R. M. Yamamoto, Honolulu; Rachel Saiki, Honolulu.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, Honolulu.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 3,200

KOJI ARIYOSHI Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1955. (Seal)

FRED R. GIDDINGS (My commission expires July 12, 1957)

Syncopating With Standard Oil
 (from page 4)

It can cost us millions of dollars in loss of tourist business," the Star-Bulletin editorialized in August 1954.

Then only a year ago, on Oct. 22, 1954, it took the board of health to task for not doing anything about the industrial waste that formed a haze over Honolulu. "A Lesson From Los Angeles," it titled its editorial, saying: "The time to take precaution against marring that scenery is now. Los Angeles once had that untainted atmosphere. Not now."

Then on Nov. 4, 1954, it ran another editorial, "A Warning in the Skies."

The rival Advertiser on Nov. 6 ran an article titled, "Smog Will Vanish As Soon as Trade Winds Freshen."

The S-B came back sharply, and a campaigning paper it was—against smog. It ran an aerial photo of Honolulu, showing the haze of smoke and captioned it, "NO SMOG HUH?"

Then on Jan. 15, it ran an editorial, "No Smog in Honolulu? Look Again!" And it went on to take on the Advertiser, "Smog in Honolulu? Don't be silly! The trade winds blow it away before it can form. But do they? Look again!" etc.

And it criticized the territorial board of health which has an air pollution control agency for not doing enough.

"We can't afford to sit back and take it complacently any longer. Let's face it. We have smog. We don't like it. Let's stop it!"

And it printed another picture, taken from the Stangenwald building. It showed Honolulu's waterfront and it was captioned, "Is this Pittsburgh?" etc.

The Advertiser on Feb. 7, 1955, was still saying, in answer to the campaigning Star-Bulletin which seemed to take the smog problem seriously, "Smog Has Little Chance of Blighting Island Air."

The Star-Bulletin now is for the refinery but it's embarrassing to come out too strongly and openly for it, so it is running articles at this stage of the game that say an oil refinery will not give off smoke and pollute Honolulu's beaches and air. It ran an article, a long one, to give the other side, as it said, explaining that a refinery will create smog.

The Star-Bulletin's campaign is pau and at Advertiser Square they must be laughing. Is Betty Farrington convinced that there'll be no smog? Was she swooned by the music that says the refinery will mean a \$30,000,000 expenditure? Or was the Standard Oil lobby too much for the fledgling delegate from Hawaii?

The Star-Bulletin meantime is pounding away impatiently, "Let's have the facts; let's have the facts!" It says time is of the essence, for if the refinery is to be built, let's get the benefits in employment, revenue, etc., from it—the sooner the better.

Meantime, territorial officials are going to the Mainland to look over refinery areas and experts on smog are coming here.

But Sam King is so sure of himself: "A little smog and a little pollution" is okay by him.



NEWS NOTE CORPORATION EXEC'S SAY PROFITS IN 1955 WILL BE 'EMBARRASSINGLY HIGH'

Admiral Olsen Up In Arms; Is Told Servicemen Beat Locals Too
 (from page 4)

"free-spending servicemen. But I wonder if this situation is peculiar to Hawaii?" He said he doubted it.

As mentioned above, he said local people resent intrusion.

He is right. In Japan and other countries the problem of illegitimate children with GI fathers has contributed largely to anti-American sentiment. Even here the number of women and children abandoned by Mainland servicemen and ex-servicemen is not a small one. The welfare roll alone tells a tragic story.

And in Japan resentment was directed against Nisei GIs, too, because of the bad behavior of some of them.

So it is a two-way issue. The military should crack down too to prevent reckless driving, robbery, etc. And top brass like Admiral Olsen should help develop discipline and proper attitudes among servicemen—exactly what he demands of this community.

It must be realized that people of colonies and semi-colonies, and this Territory is a semi-colony, are sensitive about treatment from across the sea. In the present world resentment is directed against the white people because of past and present treatment.

In these islands the people remember the Kaha-hawai case when white Navy people who murdered the young Hawaiian were convicted and freed after only one hour's detention in Iolani Palace. For them the Hawaiian law meant nothing. Only the building of good relationships by possessing healthy, non-prejudiced attitudes will erase from the mind memory of such treatment.

A good example is the attitude of MPs at Hickam Field who are commended by local people who say that their attitude has changed, being courteous and friendly to them.

Mayor Blaisdell said he is concerned with "resentment against haoles, even local haoles, on the part of some people."

Where there is smoke there is fire. Haoles can't look down on non-whites and expect love and kisses. They can't discriminate against non-whites in employment and expect friendship. In such cases they are not inviting friendship.

As for military personnel the "gook" attitude must go. So must the "slopey" attitude directed against Chinese. And the "Jap" attitude. And the "kanaka" attitude. And the anti-Filipino attitude.

So far we have treated of affrays between servicemen and local people. This does not answer fully the increasing violence in our society, of robbery, rape, murder, etc. Next week the RECORD will publish a penetrating article on this subject, a sermon, "Are We Accepting A Cult of Violence?" by Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Violence and Prejudice

I am opposed to violence. Like almost everybody else, I will use whatever force is necessary as a last resort for self preservation, but I do not like the idea. Violence may bring an abrupt end to a disagreement, but this is only superficial. The conditions which gave rise to the dispute are not altered by a sock on the jaw or a knife between the ribs.

Currently the armed forces, the daily press and a large part of the population are running a temperature over the fatal beating of a sailor by a gang of young Islanders. Attorney General Sylva is calling for certain revision in Territorial laws dealing with juvenile delinquents. Rear Admiral Olsen has asked that the community take strong action to remedy existing conditions.



MR. DAVIS

Certainly the attack was cowardly. All officials should do their level best to see that no similar assaults occur in the future. But if this situation is to be permanently eliminated, we cannot stop there. We've got to go the very roots of the disease instead of merely treating the symptoms.

And the disease which caused the fatal beating of the sailor is that virulent malady known as prejudice.

They Bring Their Prejudices

The white American completely devoid of color prejudice is a rare human indeed. Many of those who think themselves completely freed of the shackles of racism are found, under close observation, to retain some smattering of prejudice. In all fairness, this is not surprising: Having had white supremacy drilled into them since the toddling stage—sometimes flagrantly as in Dixie, sometimes quietly as in those Northern communities with all-white churches and residential districts; seeing the stereotypes in the movies, etc.—they find it hard not develop tenacious prejudice.

Some are quiet about it but others are aggressively white supremacist. Naturally, both types are found in the armed services. When shipped elsewhere, as to Hawaii, they bring their prejudices with them. The viciously prejudiced may go around looking for a good time in Honolulu. A few drinks, and they are positive their white skins give them a divine right to lord it over the yellow and brown and black people here in Hawaii. I have seen it happen on Hotel Street and in the drive-in restaurants where a group of soldiers or sailors on leave will make life a living hell for any local boys who happen to be present in much smaller numbers.

Prejudice creates prejudice. The victim is likely to become equally blind and unreasoning in his hate. Those whites who openly show their contempt for all people of color have succeeded in creating a hatred for all whites, and servicemen in particular, among many local youths. The result: a violent antagonism against any white soldier or sailor ending in a brutal and totally needless killing such as that on Hotel Street last week.

Get to Know Local People

My point is that we have got to wipe out prejudice and race hate if we are to completely eliminate the possibility of another tragedy of this kind.

Admiral Olsen and other leaders in the armed forces must find a way of making servicemen know that the people of Hawaii are not to be looked down upon but are to be treated as equals. Local youths must be taught that a serviceman is not automatically an enemy to be beaten up at the earliest opportunity.

White Americans who think of race first miss a lot by not judging a person by his individual worth rather than the color of his skin. They could be enriched spiritually and emotionally by getting to know many of the local people on a man-to-man basis.

Prejudice is Wasteful, Irresponsible . . .

As long as prejudice is part of our American way of life, we may as well expect fatal outbreaks of senseless violence. Sometimes the victims may be innocent bystanders, who personally had little or nothing to do with setting in motion the wild horses of hate. I have seen nothing to indicate that the fatally beaten sailor had shown one iota of prejudice himself against local youths; there is nothing to indicate the young gang was out to get Charles W. Burkhardt personally. This fur-

(more on page 5)