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HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

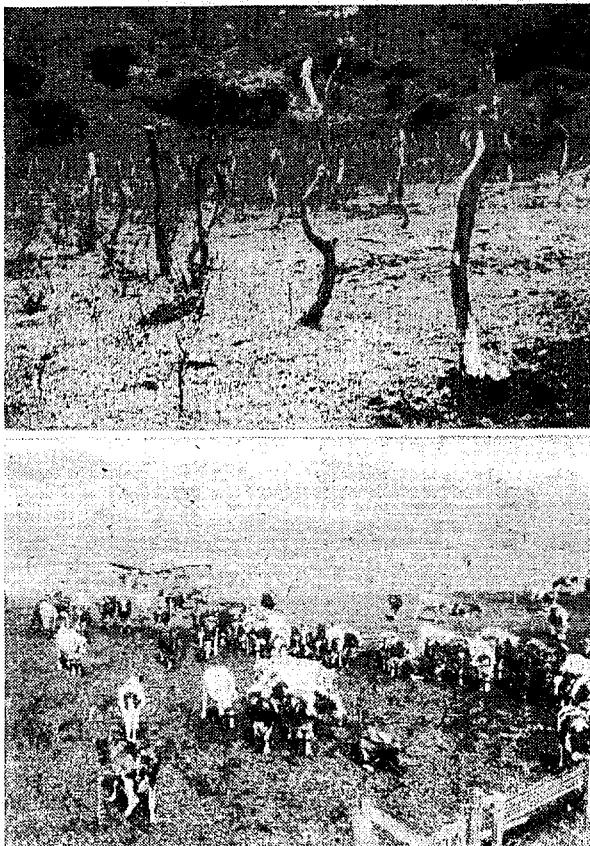
Volume X No. 14

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Thursday, October 31, 1957

Farmers Beef; Key Land Dept. Agent Is Moved

WAIMANALO FARMER'S BEEF



THE DIFFICULTIES facing some Waimanalo farmers are shown in the above photos. The top one shows keawe stumps on a pasture which was rented from the Territorial Land Dept. by Joseph Gonzalves, a dairy farmer who wanted to use it for his cows. Gonzalves proceeded to improve the place by mending fences and while doing this he was told by a department official that he must, on his own time, pull up the keawe stumps and give them to another farmer. After Gonzalves refused to do this, his lease of the pasture was revoked. Today, Gonzalves is compelled to keep his cows, as shown in bottom photo, standing in dirt yards where he has to feed them with costly processed dry feeds which have upped overhead costs several times. Gonzalves has been unable to lease additional pastures from the Land Dept. He points to 100 and 200-acre pasture land leased to non-farmers who graze a handful of cattle as an excuse to keep the land. There are areas not used which are green and lush, indicating that there is water on the land. Gonzalves and others say that favoritism should be stopped.—RECORD photos

Action Follows Probe by Atty. General's Office

(See related story page 7.)

The Territorial Land Department has moved Harry Inouye from his position as its agent at Waimanalo following a preliminary report from the attorney general who conducted an investigation of complaints lodged against Inouye by Waimanalo farmers.

Frank Hustace, land commissioner without regard to the truth or slander, declared yesterday that falsity of the charges he has found that the report from the attorney general "lends support

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Editor Calls Local Japanese "Stupid", "Stinking"; Says Okinawans Superior

Issei and Nisei in Hawaii were blasted as "stupid" and "stinking" by Tetsuo Toyama, in an editorial in his August issue of *The Citizen*, and some of his readers are amused by the bitter outburst while others are wondering, "What next, Toyama?"

Editor Riley H. Allen of the *Star-Bulletin* who has been a close supporter of Toyama in recent years has not reported on Toyama's angry editorial. Toyama,

Australian Unions Petition U. S. to Halt Jack Hall Prosecution

The Smith Act prosecution of Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, is protested in a petition drawn up by Senator D. Cameron of the Commonwealth of Australia and signed by principal officers of at least 35 major unions in Australia.

A petition addressed to the United States has been received by the ILWU in San Francisco, according to the union's newspaper, *The Dispatcher*. The petition is still being circulated in Australia and many more signatures are being added to the list.

The petition said in part: "We

Senators Probe Anti-Union Acts of Sears, Others; Local Dailies Silent

Some officials of large mainland companies, who are to be examined by the U.S. Senate for anti-labor activities, have told committee members that they'll invoke the Fifth Amendment which protects witnesses against self-incrimination.

They and officials of other companies under inquiry "have been less than cooperative or fully responsive in their answers to committee investigators," according to committee chairman, Sen. John L. McClellan.

Honolulu dailies, which have scornfully attacked labor witnesses for using the same amendment, have been silent about Sen. McClellan's disclosures.

The hearing started in Washington Oct. 22 but so far the local dailies have suppressed news service reports. The dailies did not hesitate to give front page treatment to the reports when the Senate investigation dwelt on the scandal-ridden Teamsters union.

Sen. John L. McClellan, chairman of the committee, on Oct. 18 announced that the present hearings "would involve companies from California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Oklahoma."

"SWEETHEART CONTRACTS"

The center of the present in-

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as an Okinawan, writes of the bitterness against the Japanese who in the past have looked down upon Okinawans, in the same manner that the Japanese ostracized Koreans when Japan occupied Korea.

Oldtimers are amused by Toyama's new posture of denouncing the Japanese and extolling the Okinawans. Prior to the Pacific War, Toyama was one of the leading Tojo and Hirohito supporters here and his magazine, *Jitsugyo no Hawaii*, praised the Japanese imperialists and Hitler.

Before the Pearl Harbor attack,

in the last issue of his magazine, he predicted no war between the U.S. and Japan because of geography, (there had been no East-West war), and because the symbols, stars of the U.S. flag and the rising sun of the Japanese flag, were harmonious.

Now he is for U.S. occupation of Okinawa (the longer the better).

The following are excerpts from his editorial in *The Citizen* and is comment on the situation in Hawaii:

"Fifty years ago we Okinawans (in Hawaii) were treated like dogs

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Oahu's "Little Rock" Hit at Hearing on Water Skiing

"Hawaii's Little Rock"—Portlock Rd. where Gov. William Quinn's permanent home is located — was sharply criticized by Willie Crozier and others at a hearing of the Board of Harbor Commissioners which held a public hearing on a petition from residents of Portlock Rd. community.

The Portlock petition asked the harbor board to regulate water skiing in the bay, which is a privately owned konohiki.

Crozier and speakers from areas near Portlock opposed the petition, declaring that rather than keeping people out of the area, the Harbor Board should make it possible for residents of the localities to use the Portlock beach.

The area is an all-white area. Right of way to beaches does not exist, which is unlike other properties fronting beaches on Oahu. "No Trespassing" signs are post-

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Social Process with Variety Of Articles Is One of Best

Social Process in Hawaii for 1957, Volume 21, is one of the best in the annual series published jointly by the Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory and the Sociology Club at the University of Hawaii. Most of its eleven articles are both interesting and well written.

Most interesting to this reviewer is Rubellite Kawena Kinney's sketch of her childhood life in the tiny fishing village of Anahola, Kauai, in the 1940's. Miss Kinney was brought up in the Hawaiian tradition; "in an environment . . . permeated by a feeling of contact with the older way of life." Her family carefully observed Hawaiian customs, told Hawaiian tales, maintained the Hawaiian religious outlook on life.

TWO STONE RELICS

As an example of the story-making process, Miss Kinney gives this example from her own family:

"In my grandmother's house are two stone relics. One is a woman in a sitting position; her left breast is gone. She is cared for carefully, since she reputedly brought great fortunes to her possessors . . . My family provided her with mauna loa leis; and my grandmother frequently smelled the fragrance of the mauna loa, while she was at the seashore picking oiphi. Ho'omana, on a visit from Anahola, rejected the story of this stone and insulted it. While he was sipping a can of beer a woman's hand struck him hard across his face, whereupon he fell on his knees, crawled to the stone and asked forgiveness for his insults, thereupon confessing that years ago he had struck his wife across her face in rage and blinded her."

Today, after the 1950 tidal wave disaster, most of the young people of Anahola have moved away. Those who remain know but little Hawaiian. In less than 20 years, the old traditions are dying and the old tales are being forgotten in this one of the few remaining bits of old Hawaii.

CHANGES IN KUAKINI

Cardinal Martin describes the Filipino wedding as immigrants remember it in their homeland. "Few of the traditional customs," she says, "still persist among the Americanized Filipinos." Arranged marriages "are not very common . . . today," and parents though they may object at first usually become reconciled to mixed marriages.

Nancy M. Horikawa tells how the Japanese Hospital, under the impact of the war, became changed to Kuakini Hospital. Her description of the prewar practices is vivid: the care of patients by their families rather than by the nurses, the way in which nurses washed their own dishes after each meal, the presenting of gifts to superiors at the end of the year; the use of the Japanese language and general "Japanesey" atmosphere. Little is said about the present, except that: "The new generation of employees, nurtured largely in an American atmosphere, show evidences of spontaneity and initiative which could not have prevailed before the war."

"One Navy Wife in Hawaii," Mrs. Eyle K. Booth, tells vividly if rather naively how she was cold-shouldered at first by her island neighbors, and how at first she "felt a little strange and out of place" at the University; but now that she has got the hang of things and made friends, "this is certainly America and anyone

who can't see it just isn't looking."

"One thing that puzzled me from the beginning," writes Mrs. Booth, "was to hear Portuguese people distinguished from Haole people. To me Portuguese are Haoles."

MISSIONARY PRIDE

"Another strange thing, and a little funny, too, was to notice in the society sections of the papers that the descendants of the early missionaries seemed to take a great pride in this descent . . . because where I was raised, missionaries, even the dead ones, were rather looked down on in class status."

Chris M. Kimura, who had an eight-month tour of military duty in the South, tells of Negro-White and Oriental-White relations as he observed them in the army.

"When I was stationed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia," writes Kimura, "there were in my barracks two soldiers who were the best of friends — a Mississippi white and a Georgia Negro. Together they went to the service club, base theatre and post exchange. They told each other about their hometowns, sweethearts and other personal experiences. This Mississippi white and Georgia Negro even wrote to their families back home about this friendship."

Kimura himself "associated freely and easily with whites, as much as or even more than with other Orientals. I found no social barriers to hurdle . . . Probably my best buddies in the service were two whites." On the other hand, he found most Hawaiian Orientals were homesick for Japanese food, Japanese music and Island slang, and tended to clique together.

OKINAWA-NAICHI MARRAGES

Prof. George K. Yamamoto of the sociology staff analyzes the marriages of Okinawans and Naichi Japanese on Oahu, 1941-1950. He finds that roughly a fifth of the Okinawan-ancestry Japanese married Naichi Japanese. Also, one sixth of the Naichi brides and one fifth of the Okinawan brides married non-Japanese men, and 4.6 per cent of the Naichi grooms and 3.7 per cent of the Okinawan grooms also outmarried.

The Okinawans, thinks Dr. Yamamoto, are on their way to being merged with the Naichi, insofar as they don't disappear through marriage to other groups. Already, of course, all public institutions regard Okinawans and Naichi alike as Japanese, and both groups look upon themselves as Japanese relative to other ethnic groups, Okinawans or Naichi relative only to each other.

Prof. Bernhard L. Hormann describes "Integration in Hawaii's Schools" in an article presented on April 13 this year at an Atlanta meeting of the Southern Sociological Society. Races in Hawaii, he concludes, "seem to be eroding," and he asks: "What has been happening, so naturally in small Hawaii, is it perhaps happening, more slowly, more painfully, in the nation and the world at large?"

Dr. Hormann also surveys recent books of interest in the field of social relations. Most interesting of these is the 1955 Survey of Conditions and Needs Basic to Planning a New Jail for the City and County of Honolulu.

The Rev. and Mrs. M. Hilo Himo analyze "Some Characteristics of American and Japanese Culture."

RACIAL BLOCK VOTING

Prof. Andrew W. Lind and John

Australian Unions Petition U. S. to Halt Jack Hall Prosecution

from page 1 \$

the undersigned Australian trade union representatives wish to express our emphatic protest against the continued persecution of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of the United States whose president is Australian-born Harry Bridges.

"The continued efforts to jail Jack Hall, ILWU regional director in Hawaii and the recent witchhunt of Senator Eastland's 'Un-American' activities committee to the ILWU in Hawaii we consider as unworthy of a great nation as well as similar examples of anti-unionism by the use of McCarthyism."

ILWU Bowling League Starts Friday Night

The Honolulu ILWU \$25 Bowling League will get underway at the Kaimoku Bowl this Friday night, starting at 6:15.

Eight teams are entered in this year's pennant chase. They are: Regal Pale Beer (AmCan), Love's Bakery, Libby, Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer, Trophy House (Love's No. 2), Hull-Dobbs, McCabe Hamilton & Renny, and Higa Trucking.

The league will play two rounds. Games will be played Friday nights starting at 6:15 p.m.

The Longshoremen, who are not entered in the league, won last year's title.

The champions of the League will represent the island in the second annual Territorial Tournament slated to be held in Hilo in 1958.

M. Dignan each has an article on racial bloc voting. Lind concludes:

"For practical purposes . . . it may be concluded that racial bloc voting in the Mainland sense, of the rigorous control over an entire block of voters of a common race, does not occur in Hawaii, and even in the more restricted sense of voting exclusively for members of one's own ethnic group, it is so slight to be inconsequential."

Dignan, does not entirely agree. Analyzing the 1954 general election on Oahu, he found that "race" did count, though not nearly as much as party. Still, it was not bloc voting in the usual sense. Unwrapped of all of Dignan's mathematical "hybridization," it simply boils down to this: an unusually high percentage of candidates of Japanese ancestry were elected — though it doesn't follow that this resulted merely from Japanese voting for Japanese. Just as on the Mainland, Dignan says, ethnic factors do count in elections, and in close elections they could be decisive.

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Act of March 3, 1879.

Latest government figures show that in 1956 consumers spent \$48 billion for farm produced foods. The farmers got \$19 billion. \$29 billion went to processors, transporters and distributors.

This year over \$7.3 billion will be paid out in social-security benefits. In 1941, the first year benefits were paid, the total was \$64 million.



SOME OF THE MOST HORRIBLE costumes were worn by these youngsters who were among 500 children who paraded through Waipahu during the Halloween program.

6,000 PARTICIPATE IN GALA WAIPAHU HALLOWEEN PARADE

BY SPECIAL WRITER

Oahu Sugar Co., and the Juvenile Patrol.

Co-chairmen of the program were Yoshimi Matsumoto and Mrs. Lillian Ito. Matsumoto served as parade marshal. Master of ceremonies was KAHO radio announcer William Schallenberg.

Kenneth Kimura was prize chairman and Mrs. Henry Reinhardt, judging chairman. The Coca Cola Bottling Co. donated cold drinks. Refreshment included ice cream and apples.

Waipahu residents, encouraged by the success of the program, say that wide and enthusiastic participation put over the parade. Many volunteered their time and others gave donations.

The Halloween parade was originally started by the Key Men's Club (YMCAs) a few years ago. Two years ago it became a project of the Waipahu Community Assn.

This year the publicity for the program consisted of painting on show windows by the youngsters, instead of emphasis on poster display.

Merchants cooperated and the youngsters painted pictures on store fronts to put over the Halloween spirit.

The association headed by Miss Lillian K. Fennell recently held a successful community breakfast.

Senators Probe Anti-Union Acts of Sears, Others; Local Dailies Silent

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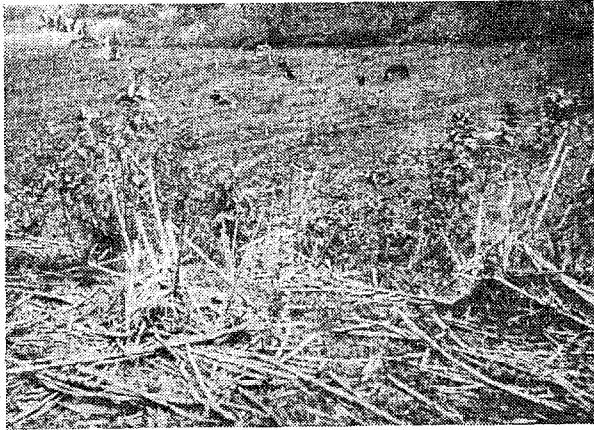
ORD for details of how Sears Roebuck executives already have admitted their anti-labor activities to the committee).

The Senate committee investigators have been probing anti-union companies since February and have collected so much evidence that the management hearings are expected to continue for some time.

In reporting on the relationship of Sears Roebuck with the Shefferman "sweetheart" experts, as revealed at the Senate committee's hearings, Time of Nov. 4 says:

"Sears paid Sheff's firm about \$239,000 from 1953 through 1956 to keep harmony in the ranks of Sears employees. In a Boston Sears store, witnesses said, the company and the Shefferman organization threatened to dismiss union leaders and actually fired some, tried to lure union organizers away with high-paying jobs, set up a diversionary 'independent' union."

"Admitted Sears Vice President Wallace Tudor: activities of Shefferman's firm, and of some Sears personnel, were 'inexcusable, unnecessary and disgraceful. A repetition of these mistakes will not be tolerated by this company."



THIS PASTURE under the control of the Territorial Land Dept. has deteriorated because it is not being put to proper use. It was leased to dairy-farmer Joseph Gonsalves (see photos on front page) but since he was forced to give it up, the pasture has been used by grazers of cattle and horses who don't pay rental.—RECORD photo.

FARMERS BEEF

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to the fact that the people are unhappy."

"DON'T WANT HIM"

He said the attorney general's report indicates that the Waimanalo farmers "don't want him down there. I am not going to force him (Inouye) down their throats."

Concerning allegations of serious offenses which the attorney general's office is reported to have investigated, Hustace said it is up to the attorney general "to take action if he feels criminal charges are involved." The attorney general is the chief law officer and prosecutor, he added.

Attorney General Herbert Y. Choy, who seemed surprised when the RECORD asked him about the investigation, said he is taking "no criminal action." He said he had sent an "informal and sketchy" report to the land commissioner, and "the rest is up to him."

There are some who say that the whole matter is being "white-washed" because big names are involved.

WON'T PROTECT ANYONE

Land Commissioner Hustace declared during an interview yesterday that "I won't protect anyone in this office."

He said he has heard an allegation that Inouye has demanded chickens and eggs from a farmer but he considers this as hearsay. He did not comment on other allegations, saying they come under the attorney general's responsibility.

"Why don't the farmers come here to report to us?" he said.

He explained that he could pursue the matter further if he received signed statements. He would turn the information over to the attorney general.

TIGHT LID

Thus far the land department and the attorney general are keeping a tight lid on the Waimanalo investigation.

The whole matter was taken before territorial agencies by Manuel Cabral, unsuccessful candidate for supervisor during the last election, following the revocation of a lease . . . 24 acres held by John Gonsalves, a dairy farmer.

Thus far the land department and the attorney general are keeping a tight lid on the Wai-

manalo investigation.

Gonsalves early last year finally succeeded in getting grazing land which a farmer was giving up at Waimanalo. For months prior to that he had gone to the land department but his request for land had been turned down repeatedly.

GOV. KING HELPED

Gonsalves succeeded because he had gone directly to Gov. Sam King, for whom he had campaigned in the past. He was given a lease.

It is reported that another farmer who is close to Inouye, the land department agent, was interested in the parcel. This farmer claimed he had bought the kiawe stumps (see photo on front page) from the previous leaseholder but Gonsalves disputed this claim, saying that they belonged to the Territory. Gonsalves demanded that Inouye's friend show in writing that he had bought the kiawe stumps.

Inouye's friend stormed away. This was on a Saturday. On Monday Mrs. Gonsalves received a phone call from Land Agent Inouye, saying that he is ordering Gonsalves to dig up the kiawe stumps and turn them over to the farmer.

"ONE FALSE MOVE"

"He told me," says Mrs. Gonsalves who wrote down what Inouye said immediately after the phone conversation, "One false move and I'll take the land away." She claims Inouye made other threats.

Gonsalves maintained that the kiawe stumps belonged to the land since Inouye's friend could not produce a bill of sale from the previous occupant of the land. This happened at the end of February 1956.

On March 5, Gonsalves was called to the land department office by Inouye who said Land Commissioner Marguerite Ashford wanted to talk to him. She was interested in subdividing the area.

Gonsalves claims that Inouye talked to Miss Ashford first. When he saw her she mentioned plans for a houselet in the area.

Suspecting that Inouye was trying to revoke the lease, Gonsalves told Miss Ashford about the conflict over the kiawe stumps.

Gonsalves says Miss Ashford indicated Inouye was the man in charge at Waimanalo. He also says

IN THE DAILIES

A STAR-BULL story's headline the other day asked: "Babies, What do You Know About Them?" Maybe we're wrong but there's a baby in the apartment next door who, when he cries as babes do for various reasons, is bluntly told to "shut up" by his parents. Sometimes the kid sort of gurgles to himself and sometimes there is the slap of a bare hand on a bare bottom in the adult way of having the last word. That goes on, day after day, week after week. It all adds up to certain impressions on the babe's mind—besides on his bottom.

What do we know about babies? They sure know lots about us—but they aren't telling. Maybe sometimes when they cry, they're burned up about being suckers in an adult world. Can we wonder that so many teens leave home at the drop of a hat?

In 1913, when a Wilson-Webster cane loader was tried at Ewa plantation, 14 men and 14 women were used on the machine. In a 10-hour day the crew loaded 186 tons.

Although harvesting machines were tied on island sugar plantations as early as 1907, the mechanization of the industry did not make real progress until the late thirties.

she seemed hurt because Gonsalves had gone over her head in appealing directly to the governor.

Subsequently, when Gonsalves went to see the governor, the latter was disturbed and refused to intervene. The governor asked Gonsalves why did he disturb the status quo by going to the land office to ask for permit to use the land. Gonsalves replied that he had been called down there for something else. He asked for a conference with the land commissioner and the governor to iron out the misunderstanding, but this was refused.

RENT RETURNED

A few days later Gonsalves received a refund on the land rental he had paid.

Inouye ordered Gonsalves to move out his cattle from the 24 acres, which the dairy farmer did. But Gonsalves claims that soon after his cattle were moved out, another farmer with a herd moved his animals on the land. This farmer is using it today and land office records do not show the rental is being paid on the parcel.

The land is neglected and it is still not even subdivided on the planning board for farm or house lot.

Farmers claim that Inouye played favorites. Some say that they are afraid to talk because they might be booted out.

Gonsalves and Cabral ask, "Why did Gov. King back down when we asked him to have a showdown with Inouye, when Inouye said the governor is 'nothing' at Waimanalo? He said he himself was the boss there."

Land Commissioner Hustace says he has removed the source of trouble. He said, "People pointed to Inouye as the source of all their troubles."

Inouye has been assigned to highway work and he has been instructed to stay away from Waimanalo.

Hustace said that Inouye had failed to keep the farmers informed. "Ignorance breeds distrust," he said.

He said that everyone at one time thought the Waimanalo development would go much faster, not realizing the water problem, and the people wanting land were kept waiting.

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PTA Confab Votes for Election of School Commissioners; No Fireworks

Delegates to the recent 31st annual PTA convention, said by many to be one of the most lively in recent years, voted decisively against cutting down representation at annual conventions and split about even for the election of school commissioners.

On a suggested change of decreasing the size of delegations by cutting the number of delegates from one for every 20 members to one for every 50 the convention voted overwhelmingly against the suggested change in the by-laws.

MORE PARTICIPATION

Speakers urging the defeat of the change stated that the convention was a good way of educating members for more grass roots participation in PTA affairs.

On the matter of the selection of school commissioners, the resolutions committee had offered a two-point choice—election by the people in direct elections or appointment by the governor following a submission of names by non-partisan lay advisory boards, in a manner suggested by the Stanford Research report on the public school system.

One speaker against the resolution said that "we are tired of government by appointees" while the East Hawaii caucus strongly declared that "we are satisfied that election of commissioners by the people means more democracy for us."

Speakers for the two-pronged resolution feared that a popular election would not assure qualified persons, citing that especially on the outside islands there would not be such qualified individuals.

The Kauai delegation, in the main, was against the election of school commissioners, stating the above reasons for their opposition.

Delegates around the hall were quick to point out among themselves that if there are qualified individuals for appointment now, there would be no reason to suppose otherwise during popular elections.

A RAILROAD JOB

Other delegates recalled how the state constitutional convention, in smoke-filled rooms, rammed through an article calling for the appointment of school commissioners against the firm stand of individuals like Mrs. Trude Akau, long active in PTA circles.

The final vote for the election (and thus the amendment of the resolution) was close—434 to 419. The resolutions committee itself said it had no objections to the election of school commissioners.

Just how much effect this vote will have on the legislature and subsequent moves to change the Organic Act remains to be seen.

However, observers indicated that there is now a strong sentiment for more democracy in the administration of our school system and that those who fear the people and their strength are the ones who were most probably among those who voted against the measure.

Other amendments voted into effect by the convention on the original 16-point resolution offered by the resolutions committee included one urging the Board of Managers of the Hawaii Congress to work for more funds for school supplies and materials and no custodial duties for a student during school hours.

NO DOUBLE TAXATION

Some delegates pointed out that they are opposed to "double taxation"—meaning the heavy amount of time and financial con-

tributions of the community to PTA sponsored bazaars, carnivals, food sales, etc. for supporting the school system in those areas.

Other points of the resolution which was finally approved and which will act as a guide for action for the present administration of the congress included recommendations of the Odell report and their immediate adoption—those not needing legislation and those which will need enabling legislation.

NO FIREWORKS

The anticipated fireworks on the resolution between the committee and the Kailua-Kainau groups did not come off as expected, supposedly because the two contending bodies had ironed out their difficulties a couple of nights before the convention.

However, there was an air of tension around the hall and several delegates were quick to make remarks when Kailua-Kainau delegates, seated together, asked for the floor.

Robert Cates, who had accused the convention of being a passive, rather than an active one, ended the discussion on the resolution by offering a motion, which was passed unanimously, instructing the resolutions committee hereafter to gather all resolutions from local bodies 60 days before the convention, then sending out the finished products 30 days before convening for discussion among local units.

Delegates were quick to see that the whole flare-up could have been avoided had cool heads prevailed, especially in view of the fact that resolutions chairman Attorney Bernard Levinson indicated that the Kailua-Kainau resolution was in line with the recommendations of the Odell report which had managed to state the needs in "better fashion."

ANTI-SALES TAX SENTIMENT

One of the highlights of the convention was the spontaneous round of applause during a legislation workshop when Arthur Gaeth, legislative chairman, took the cue from Elmer Cravalho, house finance chairman, who declared that although he was told that people of the Territory said they were willing to pay more taxes for their schools and needed territorial services, they were now "weeping, wailing, and gnashing their teeth" at the increased taxes.

Said Gaeth: "I'm not sure the people are weeping, wailing and gnashing their teeth so much because of the tax increase but because of the tax increase certain unscrupulous people have taken of the tax increase to add to their own personal gain and profit."

This remark followed closely the charge which labor unions (AFL-CIO COPE and ILWU) have been making for many weeks on the invisible sales tax foisted on the people of Hawaii by businesses throughout the Territory to make a fast buck.

Workshops and clinics on Friday and Saturday of the convention were devoted to leisure time activities, how to improve the schools—with main emphasis on the Odell report, how to conduct PTA meetings, etc.

The main theme of the convention was keyed by Mrs. Rollin Brown, national president who predicted that within the next decade Americans will find more leisure time on their hands what with the drive towards a 32-hour week.

The convention was concluded with a banquet at the Kaiser dome Saturday night, and a promise by Gov. William Quinn that he would work for better schools.

Sport Shorts

Pigskin Without Barefoot Leagues

"Football just ain't what it used to be," is how one old time local gridder sizes up the island pigskin situation in general.

He weighs in with the following to back up his statement:

1. The local prep league is too highly commercialized which tends to hurt rather than help the sport. The reams and reams of fancy publicity the individual star players get in the local sports page is putting on the "shiba" a little too much for a mere high school youngster.

2. The so-called athletic scholarship offers from both big and small Mainland colleges to the outstanding prep stars a la the pros going after the college stars. These offers have come a dime a dozen in the years after World War II.

3. Lack of a top rate senior league as in the days of old when the big games between Scotty Schuman's Town Team and the University of Hawaii used to be the talk of the town.

In those days the league was composed of teams representing the alumni of various high schools as the Mickalums (McKinley), Cardinals (St. Louis) and Kamalums (Kamehameha).

4. The almost complete non-existence of barefoot leagues in the Territory.

This last point is a tragic one.

Because it was here that some of the game's greatest stars in the Territory got their start before graduating into the "shoe" leagues, be it high school, university or senior league brand of play.

Out of a whole slew of various leagues — organized according to weight limit so that a 120 pounder, for instance would play against boys his same size and not try and tangle with a 150-pound bruiser — which flourished throughout the Territory up to the early '50s, the Hilo league is the only one presently in operation.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BAREFOOT LEAGUE

The Big Island loop is composed of four teams — Olala, Wreckers, Waiakea Pirates and Waialaea-Uka. It has an age and weight limit. For instance, if a player is below 15 years of age, there is no weight limit, but he has to play on the line, he cannot play in the back.

The league, otherwise is limited to players not over 135 pounds and not older than 18 years of age.

That there are enough youngsters in the city who want to play football can be attested to by the number of boys who can be seen almost any afternoon, after school hours or on week-ends, engaging in unorganized games in school grounds or city-county parks. These games are not properly organized or supervised so that the chances of a player getting injured are high.

It would be a boon to these lads if some organization — if not the Parks and Recreation Board of the City-County — can get these boys together and form a barefoot league.

LEAGUE FOR ALL WEIGHTS

The Pop Warner 135-pound league, which is limited to boys up to 12 years of age, is the step in the right direction. The league plays its games at the Ala Wai Field. It is composed of four teams right now.

The Pop Warner Midget league, which has been in existence for several years, is also a break for the kids who can participate in a well-organized league and who are taught to play the game as it should be played.

But getting back to the barefoot leagues, there were leagues to take care of players of practically every size and weight, when the barefooters were at their height of popularity in the 1930's. Leagues ranged from the 100-pound variety to the 150-pound senior league division. There also were some "barrelweight" leagues, with no weight limitations.

For a time the 125 and 135 pound leagues were very popular.

This is in direct contrast to what it is today.

GREAT KNUTE ROCKNE IMPRESSED

About the only time "barefoot" is mentioned together with football these days is when a high school or college player removes his cleats to try the conversion after touchdown or attempt a field goal.

The great Knute Rockne of Notre Dame came away very much impressed after he witnessed a barefoot game in Honolulu in the late 1920's. He said it was the fastest football he had ever seen played anywhere.

The late A. K. Vierra organized the first barefoot football league in the islands in 1924. It was called the Spalding League for players not good enough to make the grade in the prep or senior league.

Palama Settlement was one of the powers in the Honolulu 150-pound league. The Pals had punter deluxe Bill Flazer, Tom Hugo, Wambo Yamasaki, Cupie Yamamoto, Hajime Tomita and Joe Gans Kupahu, to name some of the key players.

Outstanding players on the other teams included the following: Henry (Toots) Harrison, Alex (Tar Baby) Kane and Sam Kapu of the Kakaako Sons; Benny Ahakuelo and Taboots Eguchi of Hui Eleu; Peter (Sambo) Robero, Timo Philips and Peter Martin of the Kalihii Thundersherd; and Herbert Campos of the Olympics.

There were some great players in the old Honolulu 140-pound league. Among them were: the late Henry (Mongoose) Leandro, fleet footed Pawaa star; Joe (Freckles) Wong, Masuto Fujii and Elliott Smith of Palama; Henry Wong of Heeia; and Lance Carreira of the G-Men and later of Boulevard A. C.

The Pua Lane Pirates won the first championship in the 125-pound league. Other top teams in this division in the old days were: Nishikiya A. C., Shell Oil, Pawaa, Waipahu Jackrabbits, Moiliili, Atkinson and Aiea.

The Diamond Packers and Kalihii Valley A. C. came along later to rule the roost in the 130-pound loop—in the 1940's.

Barefoot football on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii was also a popular sport both among players and fans alike. We will have more to say about the other islands in another column.

MCQUEEN AND THE KNEE AGREE

Could it be coincidental that Red McQueen and Bill (The Knee)

Facts About Present Race for Moon; Experts Say Will Not be Long Now

The success of the Russians in launching the world's first man-made satellite has caused Western scientists to admit that within a matter of countable months man will strike the moon with rockets.

They expect that the Russians will be the first to do it — perhaps in three or four months. Perhaps it will be on Nov. 7 when the Soviets will honor the 40th anniversary of their Revolution.

COLONIES IN SPACE

Heinz Holle, chief of the U.S. army's ballistic-missile division, said that the Russians "need only modify slightly the rocket which they used to send up Sputnik by reducing its payload by 30 pounds and increasing its speed by two miles per second to reach the moon."

With the Russians putting a mark on the moon, Newsweek magazine said "it would be a mark

in the new reach of man; it would be a mark, too, of the progress made toward the real conquest of the moon — the sending of manned spaceships to the moon."

From the sumup of mankind, through mythology and history, the moon has been a symbol of the unattainable. But Sputnik has changed all that so that a trip to the moon has moved from science fiction to science fact.

Newsweek says that "the race to the moon is now under way in earnest — and in that race, the U.S. is a rocket and a satellite behind."

Man, in other words, is on his way to explore and set up colonies on planets in outer space just as he explored the oceans of the earth and colonized every land.

To cover this history-changing enterprise, Newsweek has started a new department called "Space and the Atom" because "the scientific basis of this new ad-

venture lies not in a single nation or in any one branch of knowledge."

TO REMAKE WORLD

"Results already are at hand," says Newsweek. "Russia's Sputnik is in orbit; America's submarine Nautilus has cruised for more than a year on a dustbin full of fuel; British scientists may be close to harnessing the same power which lights the sun."

"Man is thus gaining the knowledge and the power to remake his world."

The moon is the first target in these vast, new horizons of man because it is the nearest (238,840 miles away) satellite which can be converted by man into a key super-base for man's explorations beyond.

The moon is a small body, only 2,160 miles in diameter, and its mass is 81 times less than the earth's. The combination of these two factors means that the lunar escape velocity is about one and one-half miles per second whereas to escape from the earth, a velocity of seven miles per second must be gained. Man will be able to take off from the moon in spaceships with the greatest of ease.

CARTOON FILM ON LANDING

Willy Ley, one of America's top physicists and rocket-research engineers, says that "it is hard for today's adults, who were brought up to think of a trip to the moon as something out of Jules Verne, to realize that this is not only possible but certain. It is reality."

The Russians appear to be so advanced in their thinking and planning for landing on the moon that a cartoon film is being shown to newsreel audiences in Russia and the U.S. today. Time magazine has published photos from this movie and said:

"Produced under the direction of Yurie Khlebtsevich, chairman of a Soviet technical committee working on radio and television guidance of rockets, the movie depicts the use of an unmanned baby tank, crammed with scientific instruments, for the exploration of the moon's surface.

"The robot tank, as shown in these pictures, would be carried through space inside a three-stage 'cosmic' rocket, launched beyond the earth's atmosphere by a winged, rocket-driven 'spaceship.'

"Once in an orbit similar to Sputnik's, the rocket would be refueled by another guided rocket, and then, accelerating fast enough to escape the earth's gravitational pull, would head for the moon.

"After the rocket landed, the tank would emerge and by radio control would roll across the moon's surface, televising the lunar scene and radioing back instrument recordings to scientists watching and listening on earth."

In commenting on this Russian movie, Time said: "Smacking of Disneyland science fiction, a scheme such as this one might have been dismissed entirely a few weeks ago — but not since Sputnik."

"While many scientists will scoff at the details of the Soviet film, they know that some measure of this fantasy might soon become reality."

The Russians are taking the race to the moon seriously. Prof. Leonid Sedov, one of the top misslemen in the whelping of Sputnik, said that:

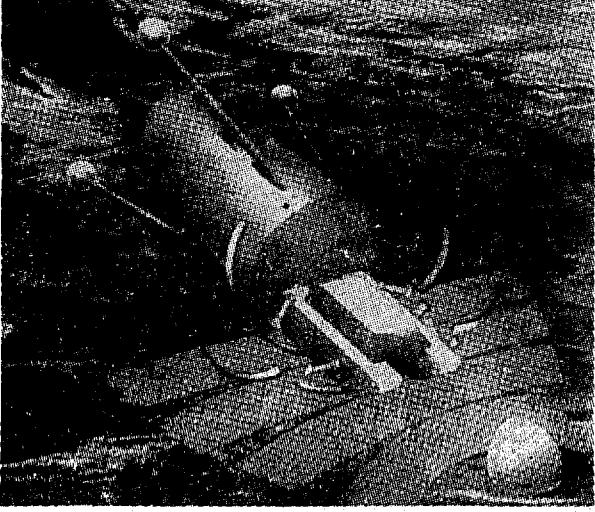
"Spaceships with men will come soon — quite soon."

The tubercle bacillus was first isolated and demonstrated to be the cause of tuberculosis by Robert Koch, German scientist in 1882.

According to latest estimates there are more than 1,200,000 cases of tuberculosis in the United States, both active and inactive, needing either actual treatment or medical supervision.

Food processing companies in 1956 made \$900 million in profits after taxes.

SOMEDAY IT MAY HAPPEN



THIS PHOTO, which is taken from a Soviet movie now being screened on the Mainland, shows an imaginary rocket on the moon right after landing. It tilts over and breaks apart automatically so that a small robot tank can proceed about the moon's surface under radio control from the earth.

Pacheco voiced almost the identical reasons as to why Pacheco should be issued a promoter's license by the Territorial Boxing Commission?

In a letter to Star-Bulletin Sports Editor Tom Hopkins, which appeared in last Saturday's edition, Pacheco makes the following points as to why the TBC should give him their blessing:

1. A Federal judge's ruling breaking up the monopoly of James D. Norris of the International Boxing Club. (Contending that locally there should likewise be no monopoly.)

2. The fact that Yempuku and Ichinoze of Boxing Enterprises lost \$10,000 for the past six years to keep boxing alive in Honolulu, should be no reason why another promoter should not be granted a license.

In his Sunday Advertiser column (Hoomailinali), McQueen comes up with these same two reasons, among others, in favor of giving The Knee a license.

Hopkins column on October 24, calling for only one promoter, prompted Pacheco to write that letter.

In true Pacheco fashion, The Knee took off against Hopkins as follows:

"I was shocked by the contents of your column of the 24th. In a land of democracy where free enterprise is practiced as a daily routine, I find that there are people, and of all people a sports editor of the evening newspaper, opposing an outstanding citizen and great sportsman in our community in his plans to promote boxing in Hawaii even before he had a chance to present himself before the Territorial Boxing Commission."

SHORT SHORTS: Stanley Harrington returned to his winning ways by taking a unanimous decision over Lem Miller in last Monday night's 10-round main event at the Civic . . . The win gave Stan the right to wear the Territorial welterweight crown, vacated since Frankie Fernandez retired a few years back . . . A crowd of 2,718 saw the show . . . Tickets to the "game of the year" between defending champion Roosevelt and Punahoa this Saturday afternoon at the Stadium are at a premium . . . The Rough Riders should take this one and clear the way to their third straight title, something that no other team has done yet . . . Honokao handed Hilo High a severe thumping a few Sundays back to lead the 4-team Big Isle prep grid loop, Kohala and Pahala are the other teams in the league . . . Kauai High leads the Garden Island loop as a result of their recent victory over the Waimea High Menchunes . . . Baldwin, defending titlists, rules the Maui 4-team prep loop.

Gadabout

DAN AOKI, administrative assistant to Delegate John A. Burns, is in town for a few weeks. Anyone who wants to see him can reach him at the delegate's office at Iolani Palace or by phone 5-1711. He'll be here until December.

Dan has done a good job in Washington, according to what the delegate said when he was back home, and while on that subject we'd like to give the delegate himself a pat on the back, too, for the way he's doing his job as a man of the people which is a change from the way it was run by his Republican predecessors.

People like the way Burns mails them copies of the Congressional Record when it contains items of interest re Hawaii developments. Gestures like that make people feel there's someone in Washington with their welfare at heart.

IN AN EDITORIAL recently the RECORD pointed out how generals and admirals talk out loud about brinks of war because that's duck soup for the war industry profiteers who reward the brass hats with top industry jobs when they retire.

The latest saber-rattler to retire and become rewarded is none other than Admiral W. Radford, former chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff and former commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet. He's become a consultant for the Bankers Trust Co., New York and an executive with the Champion Paper and Fiber Co.

The latter job looks like a setup because head of Champion Paper is none other than Reuben B. Robertson Jr., who recently resigned as deputy Secretary of Defense.

Another "resignation" which raised eyebrows was that of Louis B. Nichols, so-called right-hand man of J. Edgar Hoover, after 23 years with the FBI. The chief wrote a Dear Louis letter in which he cited Nichols' "selfless service," so selfless, indeed, that in these dire days when U.S. security is allegedly threatened, Nichols quit to go into private industry.

THAT ITEM about the California steel man and his blonde cutie who "commandeered" a taxi and drove off in it to their Waikiki pub in the early hours of day last week made us wonder.

The cops kept them locked up in cells for seven hours and then released them because it all had been a "mistake." That is, the guy was an individualist and loaded with dough. What would the men in blue have done if the guy had been a local working stiff out on the town for a hilarious time?

THE MYTH of the superiority of the Western or NATO mind is on the spot these Sputnik days. Our British satellite is begging for a free exchange of science secrets. For weapons or mass slaughter, that is.

They seem to forget the basic law of physics that there can be no action without an opposite reaction, or, in human terms, that if the NATO camp H-arms to the teeth, then so will the rising nations of the Moscow-China-India-Africa blocs.

Will the next step be a super-power showdown or will men the world over start using their minds instead of weapons? The world has produced leaders to

shake off the shackles of imperialism and colonialism.

It is fascinating to ponder where will the leaders arise who will turn our new science secrets to benefit all mankind.

WHAT'S HAPPENED to the public spirit of Oahu's citizenry? Some 1,600 Oahuans face possible contempt of court citations for failure to answer jury questionnaires mailed to them by the Circuit Court. Judge William Z. Fairbanks calls it "This alarming situation."

IF THERE ARE people on the moon, they must be getting jittery now that the race is on between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to be first to land up there. What sort of people will we load in the first space ship? We wondered about it when we read about those masked gangsters going into a swank N.Y. hotel and shooting down another of their kind and toddling away to freedom.

Is there law and order and democracy on the moon? Do they insist upon fingerprint visas? The moonlanders had better watch their steps. Before they know it, our emissaries will have them on the brink of war—or on the stand asking if they are, or have been, members of the Communist Party!

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D. Min.) is a man who has specialized in making his way around foreign lands as a member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. He's also an outspoken man.

That's why, when the British persuaders were dickerling with President Eisenhower in Washington last week for the release of U.S. scientist secrets, Sen. Humphrey demanded that Sec. of State John Foster Dulles resign or else that Ike fire him.

Humphrey is only one of many congressional leaders who are demanding a showdown about the "many failures and retreats" in the U.S. foreign policy field. When Congress resumes in January, all hell should pop.

SPEAKING OF the Smith Act and subversive activities, the Washington Post in a recent editorial claimed that such men as Senators Eastland, McClellan, Byrd, Johnston and Talmadge are the "true subversives, the people who have cultivated contempt for the Supreme Court and disrespect for the law . . . the crisis in Little Rock is their child."

Added the Post, "These supposedly responsible leaders in high places from Richmond to Atlanta and Birmingham to Biloxi have preached massive resistance, interposition, and other counsels of defiance."

IMUA, which frequently uses the RECORD as source material for its voice of gloom broadcasts, is free to read out the above item.

RUSSIAN SUBS ARE BEING spotted all over the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Last week the Canadian navy in both oceans warned that it would depth charge Soviet subs that "continue clandestine operations" off Canada's coastlines.

What's the U.S. policy going to be? When the Canadian warning was issued, navy sources in Washington admitted that the subs had been sighted off the U.S. coastlines too.

Maybe the Russians believe in freedom of the seas. After all, U.S. naval units are scattered around the world, cruising up and down foreign coastlines at will.

Through A Woman's Eyes

THE BLIGHTING BULLDOZERS

By AMY CLARKE

It was such a beautiful mountain.

From the river bank on the valley floor the soft green foothills wandered upward, finally resting against the sheer stony heights above.

Over it passed the clouds in their endless drift, their shadows like hands caressing the pulsing green mounds and plateaus of the hillside.

Pulsing, yes—because it was alive. A black and white cow used to graze there, and occasionally a brown horse roamed the grasses.

But no less alive were the flowering bushes, the venerable trees, the tiny farm with its neat little plots of vegetables precise and dreamlike as an illustration in a child's picture book.

It's all gone now. The stony heights remain, but all the rest is gone.

A subdivision is going up where the meadow and the little farm used to be. The bulldozers and the grading machinery have ripped up the trees, torn out the bushes, ravaged the earth into a raw red ugliness.

It took them months of steady work, but at last they have erased every blade of grass, every trace of green. Of all that loveliness, only one tree was left standing.

It could be any mountain, any valley. For this act of vandalism, this stupidity, is taking place all over Oahu, wherever a group of houses is under construction.

We need the new houses — nobody would deny that. But can't we stop this reckless clearing of land that contractors indulge in as a matter of course just to make it a little easier to put up the houses, to save a few dollars?

One contractor, evidently ordered to fill in the steep bank at the side of a road so the owner could have a lot wide enough to build on, dumped tons of dirt all over

Tax Experts Find \$\$\$ Millionaires

The current Eisenhower inflationary Ordeal is also called an era of "people's capitalism," but an analysis by the Internal Revenue Service shows that 74 per cent of Americans have incomes under \$5,000.

Sylvia Porter, the widely-read columnist, has examined the IRS analysis and discovered that America actually is a land of giant capitalists. She wrote:

"In 1954, the number of \$1-million-a-year Americans zoomed 39 per cent over 1953 to a total of 201. (That, incidentally, was the period of the 1953-54 recession.) The 201 Americans had an eye-popping total income of \$406.5 million."

"The number in the \$100,000 to \$1 million group rose 19 percent to an impressive 18,509. There is no question that many more have entered this fabulously well-heeled group since 1954."

Mrs. Porter turned to a Business Week survey and found that: "In 1956, seven executives of American corporations received salaries of over \$500,000.

"Their names? Eugene G. Grace, chairman of Bethlehem Steel, Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors; Arthur B. Homer, president of Bethlehem Steel; Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of du Pont; Frederic G. Donner, executive vice president of

a grove of banana and papaya trees, completely burying them.

Would it really have been so much trouble to transplant those trees, or put up a sign inviting passersby and neighbors to bring a spade and take as many as they could use?

We are beginning now to be alarmed at what is happening, but it is already late. Civic officials are at least beginning to recognize that there is a problem.

The lots sold by the Territory in the neighborhood of Diamond Head are now subject to a rule that the subdivider must plant trees on land he clears.

Well-intentioned though it may be, planting is not the answer. It takes a good third of a lifetime for a seedling tree to reach the proportions of these wonderful old trees that are being chopped down.

What the contractors don't realize is that nobody really wants a flat, barren sun-baked yard.

Most folks would be willing to pay a little more to keep those old trees on the lots.

However, in most new subdivisions, the lots are not put up for sale until the land has been cleared (razed) and no tree is standing.

What can we do about it, then? After all, it's private property, and there is no law against a landowner cutting down his own tree.

I think strong community protest, through our churches, organizations, youth clubs, and the Outdoor Circle is the only way to stop this wanton destruction.

Controls can be set up over contractors "in the public interest" not only to preserve the natural beauty of Hawaii, but to insure against the landslides and floods that often result from a slashed mountainside.

But we must speak up now, before it is too late. Every day the bulldozers drone. Every week the smoke rises from the pyres of stacked dead trees.

If we delay much longer, there'll be nothing left to save.

New Book Sums Up Labor's Prospects

The make-up, problems and possibilities of America's labor force in the revolutionary changes of today and tomorrow are dealt with in a new 83-page booklet by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Called "They Are America," the booklet deals with the Federal laws protecting Labor and the impact of modern technological changes on employment and especially with the demand for skilled and service workers in the vast changes taking place in the nation's economy.

The booklet is written in simple, engaging words and is illustrated with vivid photographs.

Copies at 60 cents each may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

\$16,666 Kisses!

Ellis Dotson, 44, of Norwalk, Ohio, was awarded \$16,666 by a jury because his wife complained that an accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had impaired his ability to work on their farm, caused a speech defect, and made it impossible for him "to kiss the way he used to."

He was a brakeman.

TV & Radio

SHIRLEY MENDELSON, owner of station KHON, may have inherited a fortune from her grandfather, who was one of the founders of Fisher Body Corp. and so he got in on the ground floor of General Motors, but evidently Shirley didn't inherit enough executive know-how to operate KHON without pillars.

Back in August, manager Jack Colon was given the gate along with others on the staff and Robert L. Hollinshead stepped into Colon's shoes and he was confident he'd pump new life into the wilting station.

Looks like heiress Shirley is hard to get along with because Hollinshead announced his resignation Oct. 27 and stated specifically that he wasn't fired. He just wanted to be happier elsewhere.

Circuit Court Judge Calvin C. McGregor, secretary-treasurer of KHON, said the station, "may be sold by the end of the year." He added that "there are just too many radio stations on Oahu. All of them cannot be supported."

And on top of it all, Shirley is faced with a suit filed by her former attorney, Ed Berman, for 15,000 smackers for services rendered.

WE LIKED THE WAY in which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who has just returned from a visit to Russia where she interviewed Khrushchev and other Kremlin bigwigs, stood fast for her principles on "Meet the Press" on KGU Sunday night.

Questioned by four Washington reporters, she made it plain that, in these Sputnik days, Americans have to get down to first things first to develop their system of producing and living in competition with the Soviet's socialist system for the friendship of the world's neutral nations.

The reporters tried to get Mrs. Roosevelt started on the glaring weaknesses of the Eisenhower administration, but she would only go as far as saying that "obviously in the past few years" the country has been run for the benefit of the Big Business boys.

Easily the most popular woman in the world, and aged 73 at that, Mrs. Roosevelt displayed a realistic insight into what's going on and into what should be going on. The reporters couldn't trip her.

She knows, as she said, why Russia has Sputnik and why the

Crack Auto Racing Drivers Start Union

What may turn out to be one of the world's richest unions has been formed in Milan, Italy, by a group of international racing car drivers.

They set up the International Professional Pilots Union. Among its members are such famed drivers as Juan Fangio of Argentina, Mike Hawthorne and Peter Collins of Britain and Jean Behra of France.

Their first action was a boycott of Italy's famous 500-mile Monza Race because, the union said, the circuit is too dangerous.

With the Indianapolis Memorial Day 500 bringing in as much as \$103,000 to the winner, the union expects that it may possibly challenge the Screen Actors Guild and Air Line Pilots Assn. for the distinction of having the world's highest-income members.

U.S. hasn't. And so do the neutral nations.

IF YOU EVER LISTEN to the IMUA show on KGU at 7:15 p.m. weekdays, which with a voice of doom reads extracts from records left behind by the heyday of McCarthyism, and you want to keep on hearing it, you'd better send your buck to IMUA.

According to a Star-Bull editorial, IMUA is about to launch its 1958 fund campaign. "The goal is \$94,551.75. IMUA can utilize that sum — and more — for the benefit of Hawaii," the Star-Bull said.

We like the way the IMUA slide-rule boys worked out the budget right down to the 75 cents. It's a nicely salaried setup for the lads who tape-record the IMUA program.

MOVED BY "SPIRITUAL considerations", Bishop Fulton J. Sheen of New York has announced a halt to his "Life Is Worth Living" weekly TV and radio series in which he has talked about everything under the sun since he went on the air in 1952.

"I went on TV to help my sponsor, the good Lord," the bishop, who is national director of the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith, told the N.Y. press. "My first duty is to be a beggar with a tin cup in my hand for the poor of the world. The 68 million sick, lepers, orphans and aged in Africa, Asia, and Oceania whom we aided last year demand more concentration of my time and energy."

Bishop Sheen's retirement from TV and radio coincides with the establishment in Rome of a super-short wave broadcasting setup which will boom the Church's messages to listeners right around the world. It operates under the direction of the Pope.

NOW THAT the Advertiser has dropped its columns on the local TV situation by Bob Krauss, why doesn't the paper throw open its columns to letters from viewers who have real beefs?

The Advertiser printed one on Oct. 11 from a viewer who complained of being over-charged for repairs on a set only nine months old. It made a lot of sense.

If viewers keep on beefing about bum repair services and the overdose of commercials on all the TV channels, the situation is bound to improve.

THERE'S MORE of the same on the way for local TV viewers who are fed up with the content of many shows. The trade paper Variety, after seeing all the new shows in New York, flatly said in a front page headline: NEW TELEVISION SEASON A DUD.

Newsweek reports that of the 38 new shows, "only a select handful earned even grudging praise from the critics."

Teachers Talk Too Much in Classrooms

Too much talking by teachers in classroom blunts the edge of effective teaching, according to Walter F. Fogg, superintendent of schools, Scarsdale, New York.

In the National Education Assn. Journal, Oct. 1965, he writes:

"Elementary teachers seem least likely to talk too much, and university professors are worst of all. Talking has its place, but let's remember that the lecture method is one of the weakest of all teaching techniques."

Down Movie Lane

M-G-M's "Designing Women" in Cinemascope and Metrocolor bogs down in its overdone attempt to be a flip and sophisticated comedy and the production itself is obvious and flamboyant in the standardized M-G-M manner.

Gregory Peck is a New York sports writer and Lauren Bacall is the woman who designs clothes. They marry (to get the story going) and she can't stomach his punch-drunk, poker-playing cronies and he can't ditto the bird-brained queers in her slick, arty set.

Executing Peck is to flippant is like asking an elephant to tiptoe through tulips. Like TV's Ed Sullivan, he's wooden but disports nicely for camera profiles. You can't help thinking of him as "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit" who ditched his suit to go peg-legged and stab at the whale with a harpoon in "Moby Dick." Peck's a poser at 400,000 smakers per picture. The girdle set loves him.

Lauren Bacall's wide mouth is ideal for the wide, wide screen. She's typed too. Husky voice, lounging robe with a split that reveals up to you know where, long cigarette holder, rattles the ice cubes in her drips. She and Peck snap and snarl at each other so much that any minute you expect Humphrey Bogart to come lurching in with another round of drinks.

The hackneyed story proceeds through what amounts to a series of run-of-the-mill situations you've seen a thousand times before, from a newspaper editor who shouts and raves to a plug-ugly who sleeps with his eyes open. All in all, it's just another gilded bid by M-G-M to catch up at the box office.

When we saw the show we sat next to a character who slapped his knees and nudged his girl friend and laughed right out loud at the corn. He had himself a good time — M.M.

THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING for American tastes. The movie which grossed the most at Mainland theaters during the past summer was "The Curse of Frankenstein," a cheap, British-made horror film. It's on its first run here at the Hawaii theater this week.

This slick trick is ballyhooed as "all new and never dared before!" it will "haunt you forever!" etc. But there's worse on the way. There's "The Incredible Shrinking Man", who is just a speck, and "The Amazing Colossal Man" which deals with a mug 65 feet high.

Frightening as this may be, another company is somewhat reassuring and realistic about its new production, "The Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas". It states simply that the movie was filmed in HORRORSCOPE!

Japan Weighs Job, \$100 mil. Losses As U.S. Forces Exit

The current withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Japan is affecting the livelihood of at least 25,000 Japanese.

Besides some 70,000 Japanese who will be separated from U.S. military payrolls when the withdrawal is completed early next year, at least another 175,000 persons working in service establishments around U.S. bases will have their work drastically curtailed.

The New York Times estimates that the total revenue loss from spendings of the departing 30,000

N. Y. Times Reports How Soviets Advanced in Satellite Field

How was it possible for the Soviet Union to outstrip the United States in the space satellite field by so wide a margin of time and quality of accomplishment?

Answers to this vital question were given by the New York Times in a special review of Soviet science on Oct. 6 from which the following quotations are taken:

"It is in the field of facts rather than of propaganda that answers must be sought . . . The achievement is a superlative feat of modern science and technology.

"It could be done only by a nation having top-flight personnel and facilities over a very wide range of scientific and technical fields: mathematics, physics, chemistry, and metallurgy, to name only the most important ones."

"It has been clear to specialists for many years now that in many basic fields of scientific research the Soviet Union has first-class personnel and facilities, often the equals, and sometimes superior to, the best in the world, including the United States . . ."

The Times then listed and described the accomplishments of Russia.

World Farm Jobs Fall, But Output Rises, as in T.H.

The proportion of the world's people dependent on agriculture is shrinking, but agricultural production is steadily increasing, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

In 1937, 1,346,000,000 persons or 63 per cent of the total population were dependent on agriculture, but by 1960 the percentage had dropped to 59 or 1,477,000,000 out of a total of 2,504,000,000 persons.

Between 1949 and 1953, per head production was 96 per cent of prewar, but in 1955-56 it increased to 104 per cent of prewar production.

Largest gains were made in Western Europe with lesser rises in the Near and Far East and in Africa. There were smaller rises in Oceania, Latin America and the U.S.A.

FAO experts estimate that there is a total of 3,425,000,000 acres under cultivation in the world plus another 6,165,000,000 acres used for grazing.

Increased productivity of the land is caused by improvements in farming methods and seed selection and the use of machinery. Excluding Russia, there is a total of more than 7,718,000 tractors used by world agriculturists.

Beasts of burden are rapidly decreasing. Again excluding Russia, before the last war there was a world total of 74,700,000 horses. By 1955 it had dropped to 60 million. In the same period the mule population dropped from 18 to 13 million.

An exception was the ass, used mostly in Africa and in the Near and Far East. In the same period the ass population rose from 33,400,000 to 38,400,000.

(Ed. Note: Kona, Hawaii, is an exception. The donkey is being replaced on the coffee farms by jeeps.)

men will be \$100 million a year.

Governors of the 16 prefectures most affected are working out programs for the diversion of the workers to other jobs. When British Commonwealth forces abandoned their base at Kure last year, some 10,000 Japanese workers were absorbed in Kure's shipbuilding and other new industries.

sia's scientific leaders in many fields. It recalled that one of them, experimental scientist named Kurchatov, had "delivered a history-making lecture in England last year in which he revealed that the first time the impressive beginnings Soviet scientists had made in research on harnessing the energy of thermonuclear reactions, those which take place in a hydrogen bomb, for the purpose of providing controlled power."

In explaining why Soviet science has performed "superlative feats," the Times says:

"Behind the outstanding individuals stand small armies of lesser figures, also carrying on research and from whose ranks undoubtedly will come future world science leaders."

"The massive Soviet program of training scientists and engineers of all sorts is continuing without pause, a fact whose meaning was said some time ago by Dr. Edward Teller (of U.S. nuclear bomb fame) to have assured Soviet scientific leadership in the world by a decade from now . . ."

"What the Soviet regime did was to provide the educational and other conditions encouraging the maximum and widest possible realization of the potential that existed . . ."

"The explanation of the Soviet triumph must be sought rather in the environment in which Soviet scientists have worked as against the environment of their American counterparts.

"The Soviet Union is a totalitarian state in which all resources are at the command of the Communist party leadership. The huge Soviet state can be and are which seem most important to the concentrated primarily upon the accomplishment of objectives ruling group . . ."

"A recent example will illustrate the point. To gain world leadership in high-energy nuclear research, the Soviet Union built a 10 billion volt atom smasher — one more powerful than we have — constructed around a giant magnet containing over 30,000 tons of steel."

"That is about the amount of steel required to build a modern aircraft carrier. No such resources on this scale for purely theoretical research have been placed at the disposal of American scientists . . ."

"In our democratic society, where resources are allocated according to the desires of the entire people, the prestige gains of being first with a space satellite were deemed relatively low in the scale of priorities governing those who allocate Government funds."

"In Russia, that prestige gain which have now become known."

In dealing with the military meanings of the Soviet "Sputnik," was ranked very high, with results which President Eisenhower and others in Washington have blandly brushed off, the Times says:

"But it would be wrong to assume that what the Soviet space satellite shows is only a matter of prestige."

"The competence in rocketry which that satellite shows is equally applicable to the field of weapons, particularly intercontinental ballistic missiles."

"With the Soviet space satellite revolving about the earth 15 times a day, American public opinion and Government policy-makers must take the recent Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile claims much more seriously than has been the case up to now."

In Our Dailies

SEARS ROEBUCK is one of the largest advertisers in the local papers and last week there was a pay-off for the tens of thousands of dollars the mighty national firm pours into the dailies:

The Senate's McClellan committee, which is investigating labor rackets, at long last is catching up with some notoriously anti-labor companies. Last week in Washington it had Sears Roebuck executives on the stand and from a Sears vice-president won the admission that Sears had used "unnecessary, unprincipled and disgraceful tactics" and "firings and threats of reprisals" to block a union organizing drive at the Boston branch of Sears in 1953.

While local radio stations handled the news routinely, the Star-Bull completely suppressed the story and the Advertiser condensed it into an item exactly one and a half inches long.

This glaring instance of taking care of their big advertiser — they call it freedom of the press — underlines again how the local dailies publish only what they want you to know, not what you should know.

To the dailies it's more important to kowtow to Sears Roebuck advertising dollars than to report on the firm's sworn evidence of its anti-labor methods. Teachers who use the dailies in their social studies classes should ponder this anti-labor bias and dollar worship.

J. BALLARD ATHERTON who is president of Hawaiian Telephone Co., should know better because he's a director, via the Atherton Estate, of the Star-Bulletin. Last week he announced in the Star-Bull that "it's probable" that the phone company "will seek higher rates soon."

He said this because Barron's Financial Weekly in its Oct. 14 issue had run a story, based on information it obviously had gotten from Atherton, that the new higher rates would come into effect early next year.

What it boils down to is this: Atherton thinks the public is stupid. He wants to set the stage for a higher rate for his private utility so he leaks the dope to Barron's and then gets the Star-Bull to rehash it. If the rate raise is honestly needed, then why didn't Atherton announce the fact first-hand to his subscribers?

Atherton's sense of public relations needs an overhaul. The Advertiser treated the item with contempt by burying it among the obituaries on page 17; whereas Atherton's Star-Bull gave it top billing.

TO GET GOOD NEWS of the sugar industry these days you really have to burrow into the back pages of the dailies where they bury it. For example, for the sixth year in a row the Hawaiian sugar plantations have their production full speed ahead well over the one million tons mark.

The dailies are conscious of the upcoming wage negotiations between the industry and the ILWU so they're soft-pedalling any news like the way food costs here are at an all-time high.

They've been at it so long now that just naturally they angle the news to suit the purposes of the sugar interests. Before the days of the union, the dailies would have given front-page headlines to the current sugar production boom.

WE LIKED THAT letter Jerry Neville wrote to the Advertiser Oct. 24 asking their columnist, retired army Gen. Henry Aurand, why the defense forces are concentrating all their might on Oahu and how come they don't spread it around on the outer islands?

Jerry recalled what happened with all the defense eggs in one basket during the Pearl Harbor attack. He thinks today's setup will be a nice H-bomb target.

Will Gen. Aurand reply? After all, Jerry asked HSPA spokesman Bob Roberts to explain why Hawaii wants statehood. Roberts wrote to the Advertiser and said he'd sure write Jerry privately about it, but so far no word from Roberts. As a spokesman for vested interests, Roberts knows when and why to clam up.

THOSE HIGH-PRICED full-page ads Consolidated Amusement Co. ran in the local dailies in its attempts to block Henry Kaiser for screening "Around the World in 90 Days" in his dome theater were a joke.

The punchline that "special privileges to anyone are dangerous" stirred the memories of old-timers of how Consolidated did its best (or worst) to block the Rosen interests (King-Palace-Queen-etc.) back in 1933 from establishing their independent chain of movie theaters to give customers a better deal.

The place to argue the situation was with the City Planning Commission and that's where Kaiser won out with his facts: He's just a much smarter operator than Consolidated and that's why he won out. Consolidated, as it showed by its'petulant, hypocritical ads, can't take a business licking.

THE ADVERTISER'S display advertising salesmen must be having a lean time these days. The way in which retail merchants prefer to advertise in the Star-Bull's superior "bought and paid for" circulation rather than in the Tiser's hit-and-miss giveaway Shopper deal was shown Oct. 24.

That day the Tiser's weekly food or homemaking section had only six pages of marketing ads whereas the Star-Bull produced 15 pages of them. A big, big difference as every space salesman will agree.

Looks like Lorren Thurston must dream up a better idea than the Shopper if he expects to make inroads on the Star-Bull to rehash it. If the rate raise is honestly needed, then why didn't Atherton announce the fact first-hand to his subscribers?

Atherton's sense of public relations needs an overhaul. The Advertiser treated the item with contempt by burying it among the obituaries on page 17; whereas Atherton's Star-Bull gave it top billing.

EVIDENTLY IT IS dollars before the soft soap of hucksterism with the Star-Bull. In its Saturday magazine section, the paper usually features "Confident Living" by Norman Vincent Peale.

If the column has any reader appeal, the Star-Bull forgets it. Again this month—on Oct. 6 and 19—the Star-Bull dropped the Peale soft soap for Listerine display ads. This now you read him, now you don't attitude of the Star-Bull toward its readers is another reminder that freedom of the press includes a paper's right to grab for advertising bucks whenever it can.

Or does the Star-Bull think its Peale fans need Listerine as well as "Confident Living" lullabies?

CONGRATULATIONS to the Advertiser for running an item in its "On the Party Line" social column Oct. 23 about how associate justice Masaji Marumoto of the territorial supreme court and Mrs. Marumoto had entertained Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Archibald W. Stuart and a few other guests at a dinner party.

"On the Party Line" for years, like the "People and Parties" column in the Star-Bull, has been strictly a social feature for certain haole only. Maybe the Tiser was showing respect for justice Marumoto's position — or maybe it was simply short of material. Anyway, it was a foot in the door for non-haole, a crack in the paper's curtain of racial segregation.

Dr. Yuzon Returns To Native Olao; Joins Medical Staff

OLAA, Hawaii — Here's a local boy makes good story.

Dr. Daniel L. Yuzon, a former resident of Olao, returned to his old stamping grounds last month to join the medical department of the Olao Sugar Co.

His father was a former employee of Olao Sugar.

Dr. Yuzon was born here but the family moved out of the district.

He received his medical degree from the University of Oregon. He also spent several years in the U.S. Army.

Dr. Yuzon, who replaces Dr. William Rice, will specialize in preventive medicine work among the plantation employees.

Chief physician of Olao Sugar is Dr. Nicholas Steuermann.

Sugar Areas Plan To Halt Price Dip

After reaching its highest level in 35 years the world price of sugar has been falling rapidly since July.

At the end of August, 1956 the price of sugar was about 3.25 cents a pound but by April this year it had reached a peak of 6.85 cents, the highest since 1920.

Because they can manipulate the sugar price, the big sugar-producing nations tried to slow the price rise by making more sugar available from reserves, but now they are trying to bolster the market and stem the price decline.

The reason for the price reversal, says the N.Y. Times, is that "this year's crops were expected to be poor and inventories in consuming countries were light."

"Cuba's crop, estimated at 4,750,000, produced about 6,500,000 tons. Next year Cuba and other countries were expected to restrict acreage."

"During the early part of this year," says the Times, "Cuba made her reserves available for sale. Recently Cuba has withdrawn 200,000 tons from world supplies and placed it in reserve for U.S. needs."

"Most in the industry place a figure of one million tons as a normal working reserve and many believe that considerably more can be held by Cuba without burdening the market and influencing prices."

The spot price of sugar on Oct. 11, said the Times, was 4.02 cents a pound. While the figure is well below the high of the year, it is considerably above the average price for recent years.

"Producers hope to halt the drop before it gathers too much momentum," says the Times.

WAILUKU, Maui — While Honolulu doctors, sponsoring "Operation Hypo," are charging \$2 per shot, Maui physicians have been offering their Salk polio vaccine at the special low price of 80 cents per shot.

Maui's mass immunization campaign ended last Saturday.

The special rates also prevailed on Lanai and Molokai.

In middle-age a man is in the prime of life, or at the peak of his career. At the same age a woman is no spring chicken.

What a man hears at the office is news. What a woman hears is gossip.

OCT. 31, 1957

HONOLULU RECORD

PAGE 7

ATTENTION: GOVERNOR QUINN

Waimanalo Farmers Claim Land Dept. Despot Runs Honolulu's Breadbasket

With our reporter friend, we were headed along Kalanianaoe Highway en route to Waimanalo. He was going to check on beefs among Waimanalo farmers. Two of them were with us.

As we skirted Koko Head and rounded Makapuu Point, we recalled the piece we'd read in that morning's Advertiser which claimed that Hawaii "is a paradise for full living, the Cross Roads of the Pacific, a healthy, happy American community . . ."

The Advertiser reported, too, that Governor William Quinn had told a local United Nations dinner that Hawaii has met the challenge "to bring the blessings of economic development to the poor and hungry . . ."

We didn't know when we read those words that they were going to be rendered into political platitudes by what we saw and heard at Waimanalo.

PIGS, CHICKENS, DUCKS

Rabbit Island and the great sweep of Waimanalo Bay came into view and soon we were among farms in the heart of what's called Honolulu's breadbasket. The precipitous backdrop of the Ko'olau Range had a thin line of white clouds strung along its summit. It looked like a vast white ginger lei.

We stopped at a dilapidated, unpainted farm cottage. Five pups wrestled in the dirt yard. Ducks and chickens paid no attention to them, but they eyed us. A woman came out. The reporter wanted to see her man who was out working in his fields.

The woman called out. Her words were picked up by neighbors and relayed to her man. He came striding toward us. The two farmers with us drew him aside and they talked in a huddle. The farmer was convinced. He'd talk to the reporter.

"WE TALK LOW"

As he shook hands with us, the farmer confided: "We talk low. Those people (he nodded at people in a yard across the narrow road) may be stooges. If they talk I'd be out."

It was like talking to someone on an underground grapevine. He leaned back against a fence post, his shirt clinging with sweat, and unfolded the main facts of the beef.

The gently-sloping Waimanalo farm lands are fertile, as the old Waimanalo Sugar Co. proved. This land could support many truck farmers to supply the hungry Honolulu market with fresh foods from milk, pigs and chickens to a wide range of fruits and vegetables.

The land (with few exceptions) is owned by the Territory which (in theory) leases and sells it to experienced farmers who are screened by an administrator in the Lands Department.

"ONE FALSE MOVE"

This official, according to what was told us by a series of informants as we passed along the grapevine from farm to farm, has become such a despot that he boasts openly that "Governor and Land Dept. are nothing to me. I run the show. You make one false move and you're out!"

According to the master plan of these Territorial farm lands, one large area is set aside for dairy farms and piggeries, and the balance is for truck farmers. The leases are on a month-by-month basis and lots may be purchased by qualified farmers who may get Federal aid.

Instead, the public servant with arrogance is developing the Waimanalo area according to his

own totalitarian ideas. Stooge farmers in his favor are able to acquire farm lots and have dairy cows and commercial flower lots where there are supposed to be truck farms. Some, by using the names of their children and other relatives, are able to get several lots.

According to what we were told, this dictator of the Lands Dept. shakes down farmers for chickens, eggs, watermelons, fruit and vegetables for distribution among his political and other cronies in Honolulu when they throw parties.

How can the suppressed farmers refuse when their leases are on a month-by-month basis at the whim of the dictatorial administrator?

Our informants — they took us directly from one group to the next — are solid citizens, men and women of long experience on the land. One of them, a devout man, crossed himself in the Catholic manner before he started to talk and said: "May the good Lord strike me dead if I lie!"

He told us facts and showed us others in black and white which, we hope, curl the hair of Governor Quinn, another devout Catholic, if and when the facts get through to him.

JAPANESE COLONY

A wicked feature of the despot's setup is that he's generating racial antagonisms by the way in which most of the original farmers have been forced away from Waimanalo and their farms have been acquired by Japanese outsiders so that, our informants said, the area is fast becoming a Japanese colony.

One informant — a Japanese and a veteran Waimanalo settler who is a devout believer in democratic processes — said: "That man bad. We don't know which way to turn. Even in Moscow they no do things like this."

A general effect of this totalitarian setup, as we saw and heard it, is that the wholesome plan for developing a thriving breadbasket of fresh foods for Honolulu has been emasculated and stagnated. Instead, its fertility is being exploited, farm by farm, by the stooges and men-of-influence pals of the land administrator.

Before we drove home, we went back into the hills which give a commanding panorama of the Waimanalo lands. The mountains gush with endless water which could be channeled to irrigate land that is idle today and over-grown with weeds.

UP TO QUINN

We wondered about the system which enables a bureaucratic despot to rise and impose his will so that good men and women and their families are left on the hook and too often driven from the land or kept from acquiring land because just this one man says so.

Driving home we remembered a headline in that day's Advertiser which said: "Where There's Smoke There's Fire!". We saw the fire in the hearts and minds of too many depressed Waimanalo farmers.

When Henry Kaiser sought local government action for his dome theater, he got it, pronto. The Waimanalo farmers want action, too.

But, in the final analysis, it's up to Governor Quinn who has spoken so feelingly about bringing "the blessings of economic development to the poor and hungry."

Right on his doorstep are these depressed Waimanalo Americans who direly need his kouku.—WSH.

JOB FOR DELEGATE BURNS

Recent publicity on the use of Hawaiian homestead land on Molokai by pine-apple companies that pay small rental to homesteaders brought to light once again only a facet of the maladministration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission affairs.

When Delegate Prince Kuhio succeeded in pushing the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act through Congress 37 years ago, thereby setting aside land for Hawaiians, his dream was to utilize the land for rehabilitation of his people who had either lost possession or the use of land so important to their livelihood.

He even made a major concession to Hawaii's vested interests that had blocked his efforts to establish homesteading provisions. The big interests demanded and succeeded in getting the Prince to use his influence to eliminate the 1,000-acre clause from the Organic Act. This provision had limited private land holding to 1,000 acres.

But such a concession in order to pass the HHC Act did not mean that his people would get homestead land. In almost four decades only a small segment of the original land set aside for Hawaiian homesteads has been released to Hawaiians. And in this day of housing shortage, of slum clearance and eviction from housing in areas marked for public improvement, the Hawaiians—who are numerous among slum-dwellers—do not receive assistance through the homestead provision.

Meantime, big land holders, and other vested interests, are using Hawaiian Homes Commission land at low rental.

Where homesteading has been carried out, on a small scale, the Hawaiians have mostly been placed on what many have described as "rock piles," where family-type farming is impossible. At Waimea on the Big Island, when the drawing for homesteads took place a few years ago, Parker Ranch supervisors and others with means, were given choice agricultural land. Gov. Sam King's administration made a mockery of the public drawing.

It is time that a congressional investigation is held on the maladministration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission. It takes a congressional hearing to expose the dirt, incompetency, influence peddling and profiteers who become fat at the expense of the deserving Hawaiians.

Delegate Burns has often in public utterances demonstrated his aloha for the Hawaiian people. On the political stump he has lashed out at the maladministration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

He can help the Hawaiian people who need assistance. He will step on the toes of vested interests but he has done it before.

Republican delegates have brought congressional committees here on junkets, for repeated surveys that have disgusted Islanders who want action and for "subversive" hearings that have wildly trampled underfoot Hawaii's statehood aspirations.

Congressional hearings to expose big interest profiteering at the expense of the majority will make Hawaii healthy. It is up to Delegate Burns.

HEALING COLORS

We've all heard a multitude of jokes about women buying colorful hats when they feel blue or unhappy. These jokes are almost on a par with mother-in-law jokes.

Actually, there's sound reasoning behind the hat buying spree even though the shopper may not be aware of it. Colors do cause mental and physical reaction in us, and the medical profession is taking these reactions more and more into account.

For example, modern hospitals are no longer designed with that cold antiseptic look. Knowing the importance of calming patients' fears, designers are planning cheerful and inviting color schemes. With a judicious use of exhilarating yellow and stimulating red, patients can be given confidence and hope. To lessen the strains and tensions of the medical and nursing staff, their quarters and duty stations are decorated in calm and restful colors. "Men in White" have become men in green as operating rooms and equipment are redesigned for greater efficiency. These are only a few ways that color is being used for our benefit.

In our homes, we can use modern scientific knowledge of color to contribute to our health and happiness.

So the next time you're feeling blue . . . go shopping for a new hat or a bright new aloha shirt . . . or get a bright red or yellow remnant to cover a sofa pillow. It works!

Editor Calls Japanese "Stupid"

from page 1 \$

by the boastful, egotistical and stupid Japs. For that's what they were—plain, stupid Japs!

"We Okinawans were insulted by the 'superior' Nippon Jin (Bah, what rubbish!) They had the nerve, yes, the audacity, to call us Okinawans 'happa Pake (half Chinese), Okinawa bobura, pilau chorinbo, etc., etc.

"The nerve of these stinking Japs! The fact is there were no chorinbos among the Okinawans. But there were among the Nipponese. But being stupid and not knowing any better, these Japs accused Okinawans, rather ridiculed them, as chorinbos.

"Furthermore, if residents of Hawaii were only the Japs and the Okinawans, there is no question in my mind that all business would have come under control of the Japanese.

"But thank God. This is America, and, therefore, the Japs couldn't usurp the power possessed by the Okinawans.

"Time was—and still is—when Okinawans were considered too vulgar to be considered as husband or as wives for the superior (?) race. The fact that an Okinawan had money or education did not matter. The Okinawan man or woman was considered just as much trash. To wed an Okinawan was considered almost as bad as breaking one of God's Ten Commandments . . .

"Have Okinawans in Hawaii made good, may I ask? Of course, they have! Just look around and you'll see exactly what I mean. Who among the Japs, may I ask, can equal the accomplishments of Yets Higa, one of Hawaii's and Japan's top businessmen?

"And there are others. Naturally, who have made good in the business world. There are the Teruya brothers, who run the Times Supermarkets; the Akamine family that runs the Val Supermarkets; Zenpan Arakawa, who owns the big department store bearing his name in Waipahu; Harry Uyehara, who runs the Evergreen restaurants . . .

"Speaking of restaurants, what group of people besides Okinawans is there that can boast of so many grill, cafe and restaurant owners as the Okinawans? There's no question about it. Okinawans are tops in the food-vending business in Honolulu.

In the field of insurance, there are Mr. Sadao Asato and Mr.

Shinsuke Nakamine. Very few Japs, if any, can equal the record set by these leading salesmen both of whom are proud to call themselves Okinawans.

"In sports we've had such luminaries as Keo Nakama, Wally Yonamine, Yoshi Oyakawa, Oki Shikina, Shin Yogi, just to mention a few. In practically every sport, some Okinawan youth has led the field in achievement . . .

"Professionally, too, Okinawans are very prominent . . .

"To my fellow Okinawans, I wish to say that you have carried out the tradition of your people nobly and well. Keep up the good work. God will bless you for it."

Oahu's "Little Rock" Hit at Hearing On Water Skiing

from page 1 \$

ed all along Portlock Read.

Crozier told the harbor board that the Organic Act (Sec. 95 and 96) says that the attorney general shall condemn for public use all private fishing rights.

GOV. CAN BRING CHANGE

After the hearing he said that Gov. Quinn can change the "Little Rock" atmosphere at Portlock. He said that the "Lord's Anointed" want special privileges and a segregated area.

When Attorney Robert Rothwell, representing Portlock residents, told the commission that the points raised by Crozier should be dismissed, Crozier reminded the harbor board that many years ago it had supported Engineer Louis Cain on a similar problem. At that time Doris Duke Cromwell, tobacco heiress, built a swimming pool in the ocean near Black Point. The board backed up Cain's position that the public had the right-of-way along the beach and could walk on the wall of the swimming pool.

In 1933, the sugar industry produced 1,035,548 short tons with a work force of about 55,000. Today the same tonnage is produced by about 17,000 workers plus machinery, better strains of sugar, and improved methods of irrigation, fertilization and cultivation.

Open Letter to Health Board

Re WAIPAHU OUTHOUSES

ATTN: MR. J. B. McMORROW

In the past it has been said that the Territorial Board of Health acted like a timid and frightened dog with its tail between the hind legs when it came to enforcing sanitation on sugar plantation property.

Apparently, this is not true today. Your sanitation department is reportedly shorthanded. Possibly because of this, flagrantly insanitary conditions prevail in plantation camps where workers live. For without policing by your department, some plantation management will not eliminate certain health hazards on their own initiative.

PLANTATION BLASTED RECORD

Several years ago, as you may recall, the outhouses at Kahuku plantation were most insanitary. The outhouses were situated on the roadside with their backs to the roads. Near the shoulder of the road and under the toilet seat, there were placed boxes with a layer of sand. The stool attracted flies, for the plantation's worker assigned to empty the boxes made his rounds every two to three days. Besides the insanitary condition, there was almost no privacy. The walls of the old outhouse walls were cracked wide.

We publicized this health hazard as a concrete example of the plantation's scornful attitude toward its employees.

Sometime later we were surprised to read in the plantation's news bulletin an angry denunciation of this weekly, which it called an outsider that had meddled in affairs reserved for the management and workers. The bulletin said that if this newspaper had not focused public attention to the outhouses, the board of health would not have compelled the company to replace its privies with flush toilets. It said with a straight face that the additional expense was actually money taken away from the workers.

The change your sanitation division brought to Kahuku must also be brought to certain areas of Waipahu plantation. It is said that Manager C. E. S. Burns acquired a reputation of being a reasonable man during his tenure at Olao plantation. If he has not changed, he will cooperate to make life more decent for his company's employees.

AFRAID OF FIRING

Recently his housing department tried to move a worker with 32 years of service into a shack that was written off the books decades ago. The ground around and under this shack was soaked with water from a cesspool that had overflowed. The whole area stunk. We learned that this cesspool overflows frequently.

This worker and his wife said that they had once lived in another camp where the cesspool problem was just as bad. The woman said she would have reported this condition to your sanitation department if her neighbors had not warned her that her husband might lose his job through the plantation's retaliation.

Your department would not tolerate such insanitary conditions in most other areas. Plantations should not be an exception, even if run by American Factors, Ltd.

Knowing what your division did at Kahuku, we call attention to the unhealthy conditions in the older camps at Waipahu, so that you may look into complaints by plantation camp residents.

Earnings — Not Handouts!

All year round the Hawaiian sugar industry boasts that plantation workers in Hawaii are the highest paid agricultural workers in the U.S. The Advertiser Oct. 27 reported that the industry paid out \$1 1/2 million since 1956 to 554 foreign-born sugar workers who returned home.

The headline said, "Sugar Workers Sent Home Well-Heeled."

Credit should be given to the deserving and it is out of line for the HSPA to hog all the credit.

The repatriation pay is not a gift. Workers have toiled for decades to build the plantations and make the management prosperous.

Furthermore, if the workers were not organized, they'd be going home broke. When the ILWU negotiated for separation pay in the face of mounting lay-offs because of mechanization, the HSPA's plantations fought the union.

On the matter of pay of sugar workers, the HSPA talks as though it gave increases generously and voluntarily. To be consistent with its boasts, it ought to kick through with increases asked by the union. The plantations can afford it.

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