

A Charter of Contradiction

By SPECIAL WRITER

When you ask people what they think of the proposed charter that faces the ballot box next week, you get confused answers.

A former member of the legislature says he is going to write "No!" in large letters across the ballot; even though he loses his vote. He believes the charter removes government farther from the people than it is now — and he claims that's much too far.

A government worker, well above the average in pay, says he's

going to vote for the charter but not because he thinks the charter's good. He disapproves of most of the changes proposed by the commission in the present government. But he thinks Oahu might turn loose under the charter and pay their own county workers a lot more than they do now. He's not interested in the principle of "equal pay for equal work," not if he thinks he'll get more.

Yet on a morning radio show. Commission Chairman J. Ballard Atherton chides Sup. Matsuo Takabuki for rejecting the charter's

pay provision on the theory that government workers will not like it and will support the board's alternative proposals.

On Nuuanu St., a woman working in an office says she hadn't intended to vote. Now she's going to vote against the charter because she got angry hearing Joe Rose "distort the facts" in supporting it.

A morning broadcaster boasts that he's made a point of not reading the charter and if you think that's surprising, try to find someone who has read it or any

literature about it.

Yet the proposed charter, if adopted, will affect the lives of every person on Oahu directly or indirectly.

What is the charter and what will it do? The daily papers, especially the Star-Bulletin, emphasize that it is the product of two years of work by selfless people working without compensation, to set up a better government for Honolulu than it has now. Because these people have worked so hard, say the dailies, their efforts should receive the support of the voters.

But is the product of those two years of work good? What changes are for the better? The commission says their plan will save money, yet they have added two members to the board of supervisors (now to be called the city council) and raised their salaries from \$3,000 a year to \$4,200 a year. They have added a managing director to do much of the job the mayor does now, a government expert. They have added a budget director, a highly skilled finan-

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HONOLULU RECORD

Honolulu 14
A. Miss Janet Bell (2)
Univ. of Hawaii Library

VOL. 10, NO. 45

PRICE 10 CENTS

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1958

READ:

They're Picking
On Dr. Katsuki

PAGE 8

HGEA Moves To Quell Maui Insurance Revolt

Burns Refused "Old Political Trick" To Go for Top on Fed. Highways Aid

Does the Territory need more and improved roads on the neighbor islands, or are they needed on Oahu?

That is the essence of the question of the dispute between Del. Jack Burns and Territorial Engineer William Wachter, backed by Gov. Quinn, as Burns sees it.

In a letter to a friend in Hawaii, Burns points out that the bill Wachter recently tried to get him to introduce, to get aid on a basis of defense needs, would give mileage only on Oahu. The bill Burns introduced, H.R. 8922, would allow Hawaii to participate in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 on the same basis as any state in the union, and the aid

would be allocated to all the islands, while the total aid to be received would be considerably greater.

Congressmen who visited the Territory last summer saw the need of the Neighbor Islands and reported it. For instance, a part of their report on the Big Island said:

"Much of the mileage is substandard and in some instances, the roadway is only wide enough for one-way travel. The Committee heard testimony to the effect that highways crossing the island were greatly needed and that the provision of such highways would enable the Army and the Air Force

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Any Answer Will Do If You're Called by Customer Checkbook "Quiz"

If you were to get a phone call asking you what's the largest island in the Hawaiian group, and your obvious answer is "Hawaii," don't be surprised to hear the telephone voice indicate that you've come through with a brilliant answer.

She'll say, "You're a very lucky person. Because you have answered correctly, you'll be entitled to 75 gallons of gas free."

Then she'll go on to mention other prizes, "over \$50 in useful value," including free dinner tickets, wrestling shows, car lubrication, etc.

CAN'T BE LUCKY

Some who have answered the queries say that if they had answered "Maui" or "Kauai," they might have been told with the same enthusiasm, "You're a very

lucky person. Because you have answered correctly," etc., etc.

The reason for this deduction is that this week many Honoluluans have been called by Honolulu Customer Checkbook, the outfit that's making the phone calls, asking them what is the second largest city on Oahu.

One housewife answered, "Kailua," and she was told her answer was correct. Another, when called, replied "Waipahu," and was informed she had given the correct answer. Still another answered "Wahiawa," and was told the answer was correct.

Every one of those called was told that the mailman would bring a registered mail with a customer checkbook, and the recipient only

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IN GOVT. SERVICE

Board Votes to Send Officers to "Explain" Switch

Elected territorial officials of the Hawaiian Government Employees Assn. will shortly journey to Maui to try to convince the rebellious Maui chapter it should participate in the new insurance plan with the Prudential Insurance Co.

Executive Director Charles Kendall of the HGEA confirmed the above this week. The decision to send the officers to try to bring the Maui chapter into line was taken at an HGEA board of directors meeting last Friday.

The action follows the refusal

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Sherman Adams Said Blocking Appointment Of Judge at Hilo

Sherman Adams, assistant to President Eisenhower, influenced by a powerful Honolulu businessman, has reportedly blocked the appointment of candidates for the bench of the Third Circuit Court, at Hilo, for the past three months, according to authoritative information from Washington.

Adams' intervention is reportedly on behalf of Richard Miyamoto, Big Island attorney and magistrate at Kona, who was originally named for the job.

Since then, other candidates have included George St. Sure, former Honolulu prosecutor, Harold Nicholson, deputy attorney general, and Edgar Crumpacker, deputy U.S. attorney.

The Honolulu businessman, a

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Even Former Owner Doesn't Know What's on Tropic Estates' Land

Tropic Estates has sold nearly all of its 4,000-lot "Hawaiian Acres" in Puna, sight unseen to buyers, putting over a \$2 million deal even before criticism started that it was selling lava and cinder land — where nothing grows.

It's true very few, if any, had gone through the 12,000 acre tract Tropic Estates bought from fleet truck operator Robert Yamada, a spokesman for the real estate outfit said. He said it's because there is jungle growth, too thick for man to penetrate without bulldozers.

While there is criticism that Tropic Estates sold cinder cones and solid lava beds, it now appears that even Robert Yamada who owned the land originally didn't know what's in it. He con-

tracted to put in roads with cinder tops. Last week he contacted Tropic Estates, saying he has to up his price because he has to go all the way to Kapalapa area to haul cinder to the Kurtistown subdivision.

Surveyor John N. Smith of Hilo who also had contracted to survey the land for a set price subsequently called Tropic Estates, saying he has to hire a bulldozer to survey the area at about \$8,000 cost. Without a bulldozer, he said, he could not get through the thick growth to put in his line in the upper area.

Tropic Estates that's selling the land sight-unseen replied, it's too late, both Yamada and Smith had signed contracts.

ON EWA AND WAIPAHU FRONTS

"Save Losses, Don't Start Profits" Is Aim Of Sugar Workers In Fields

"We stop the losses but don't start the profits!"

That statement sums up the policy to which the ILWU's 13,000 sugar workers on Hawaii's 26 plantations are adhering today.

It means, the men say, that they are still on strike and that any work they are doing for the plantation companies is, in reality, only an extension of picket duties.

The companies don't tell the men what to do — their union picket committees do. Every hour of work is under the union's control.

"WE PICK MEN"

The strikers are irrigating and weeding fields, and doing other

work like maintenance jobs at the mill, so as to sustain the crops and thus reduce losses in the industry. But they are refusing to harvest and mill the cane which would start profit-making for the companies.

We attended mass meetings of strikers at Ewa and Waipahu plantations when details of the new picket duties were explained by the unit strike strategy leaders voted into their positions by the rank and file. A leader said:

"The strike is still on — solidly — and will go on until we get what we want."

Another said: "The company

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WORLD EVENTS

New Switch in Bid for Peace

Washington's agreement with Moscow that Western and Soviet scientists confer soon at Geneva on ways and means of detecting nuclear explosions is a victory for the pressure of indignant world opinion. It will be, too, a milestone in world history because it will be the first time scientists, rather than politicians, are authorized to devise a first step toward world disarmament.

The U.S. was the first power to A-bomb cities, the first to test and stockpile nuclear weapons and thus start today's nuclear arms race. The Soviets halted their tests in March and gave the world hope that the competition in creating weapons that can incinerate millions at a time might be ended.

Scientists already have said a foolproof system of detection is possible, but it will be left to the politicians at the summit meeting to agree on a mutual enforcement system.

Snarls loom before the proposed international ban may be imposed. France wants to complete and stockpile its nuclear weapons.

And the U.S. Congress has yet to consider whether or not the U.S. should share its nuclear secrets with its allies, and, ultimately, the Congress will be faced with summit decisions. The nuclear nightmare is far from ended.

From Arms to Plowshares

Two new international factors are likely to influence the upcoming conferences (see above) at Geneva and the summit. They are:

1. The European and Asian nations of the Socialist bloc have agreed to integrate their economic systems for the development of their entire group of countries — one-quarter of the world's surface with one billion people or one-third of all mankind. To operate the vast plan, they have created a Council for Mutual Economic Aid and an International Socialist Trade Bank.

2. The European or Warsaw Pact nations of the Socialist bloc have proposed a 25-year peace pact to all of the NATO nations. (Trade already is well-established between the bloc and NATO countries.)

The forging and the announcement of these major policies for peace and trade were "a surprise," the New York Times says, and they will "intensely competition with the West."

U.S. Satellite Basks at Waikiki

The multi-millionaire Shah of Iran, now doing the Waikiki circuit under escort of U.S.-supplied bodyguards, was deposed in 1953, fled Iran, and did not return until his forces were given an overwhelming supply of arms by Washington. A U.S. military mission is stationed in Iran.

U.S. oil interests have attained the largest rights to Iran's oil reserves — the largest in the Middle East — but Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem. Minn.), who has been there, says "the tremendous oil royalties are reserved for the Shah and the ruling clique and little reaches the poverty-stricken masses."

The Indianapolis Star, after its editor saw for himself, said the shah "symbolizes a link with the past, not a look into the future. He is holding his power only with military force."

The Star commented: "We send military aid to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran. They have oil running out of their ears. Why can't they pay for their own aid?"

Violence on U.S. Doorstep

Aided by the technical and moral support of a permanent U.S. military mission, Dictator Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, who seized power in 1952, is again waging all-out attacks on the rebel forces (2,000 men) of Fidel Castro.

Batista, whose secret police rule by torture and assassination, prohibits public demonstrations and strikes. His forces (40,000) use U.S. planes, tanks and assorted arms.

The Chicago Tribune asserts, "Cubans, more than 80 per cent of whom are trying to oust Batista, insist that Batista is being retained in office by the U.S." and the Christian Science Monitor says "aiding Latin American dictators" is not only "a dangerous and ambiguous policy, but also one that prepares the ground for the bad seeds of communism." Castro's forces contain many Roman Catholics.

Jet passenger plane pilots will draw up to \$26,800 a year vs. the \$15,000-\$18,000 now received by piston-plane captains, under a contract signed by the Air Line Pilots' Assn. with National Airlines.

To maintain the same buying power after taxes, social security, and inflation, a man who earned \$10,000 in 1939 would have to make \$23,568 today, the National Industrial Conference Board estimates.

Wobbly One Big Union Drive Here Caused Ruckus

By SPECIAL WRITER

The Industrial Workers of the World ("wobblies") was formed in Chicago in 1905 by Socialist-inspired labor groups with the aim of organizing "one great industrial union, embracing all industries." At its height, the IWW had 75,000 members.

An IWW organizer came to Honolulu in 1912. The newspapers gave him their anti-union treatment. The Star-Bulletin of Nov. 11, 1912, front-paged a report which said:

"Albert V. Roe, organizer for the IWW, this morning denied any attempt to revive the plantation labor trouble brought to a focus in 1909 in Japanese strikes, but said that his organization is endeavoring to enlist plantation labor . . ."

The Star-Bull's reporter "found Mr. Roe in company with two associates, evidently working men, in an upstairs workshop at 32 Pauahi St." He "denied anarchistic affiliation." He said:

"Of course the capitalists will try to prevent us from exercising the right of free speech . . . There can be no such thing as a standard wage. The only standard of wage is what the capitalist can be compelled to pay."

The detailed report on Mr. Roe effectively spread the alarm against him. On Nov. 14 the Star-Bull reported that the board of supervisors had refused permission for him to conduct street meetings.

On Nov. 15, the wobblies met with the Japanese Higher Wage Assn. at an overflow mass meeting. (The association had run the 1909 strike of Japanese sugar workers which won consequent pay raises and better conditions.)

Led by president Fred Makino, the association resolved not to affiliate with the IWW. The Star-Bull commended the association "for their stand." It said:

"The IWW, if permitted to carry on its mischievous activities here, would shortly embroil every element in the islands and would involve capital if it could accomplish its un-American purposes . . ."

In those days, the smear word "red" had not been coined, nor were there any "identified communists."

Commonwealth Status Booms Puerto Rico

When he introduced the following editorial from the Washington Post into the Congressional Record, Sen. George Smathers (Dem. Fla.) recommended it "particularly to those who seek some practical solution to the now uncertain status of the Territory of Hawaii." The Post said:

"In Puerto Rico, the Spanish word 'fomento' brings up the many remarkable changes that have transformed the island commonwealth into a thriving industrial center.

"Fomento means development and the spirit it represents accounts for the upward surge in Puerto Rico's per capita income from \$278 in 1950 to \$443 in 1957

"The commonwealth's free access to continental United States markets and its exemption from federal taxes are major advantages. But its effective central planning and its ingenious system of incentives could be profitably duplicated in far corners of the globe."

IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

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of the Maui chapter, David Trask, Jr., executive secretary, to accept the decision of the territorial body to enter into a new plan with Prudential. Maui will stick with Mutual of Omaha and the HMSA.

Kendall denied any action had been taken to expel the Maui chapter from the territorial body, or to withhold the \$1,500 subsidy the Maui chapter gets from the territorial body annually. Nor was there any move to remove or bar Maui's single board member from the 30-member board of directors. Rumors of that sort had been circulated, apparently originating among HGEA members and officials who felt the Maui revolt should be squelched by some drastic action.

In part, the Maui argument for rejecting the Prudential plan was based upon two contentions: 1. That Prudential cannot give as good service on Maui as Mutual and the HMSA, and 2. that because hospital ward rates on Maui have remained at \$12.50 per day instead of rising to \$14.50 a day as on Oahu, the higher premium charged by Prudential is not justified on the Garden Island.

The Maui HGEA revolt follows the hassle in the territorial organization about the insurance committee's recommendation to accept Mutual of Omaha's offer. The offer was rejected when the board of directors raised the question of \$26,000 unpaid dividends they felt should have been paid by Mutual, and eventually Mutual withdrew from the picture.

THE MAUI HGEA'S rejection of the new HGEA insurance plan with the Prudential Insurance Co. spotlights the emphasis on insurance among government workers these days.

On July 1, all HGEA groups except Maui will be switching to Prudential.

The new plans require new applications and check-offs from all insured HGEA members. The medical plan costs roughly 30 per cent more than the old HMSA plan and the HGEA members must sign dues deduction forms before July 1.

HGEA representatives are busy holding departmental meetings to explain the new plans to the members and to get the necessary forms completed. They are stressing the benefits of the new plans.

In the new life insurance plan, HGEA members making more than \$300 a month will have \$10,000 insurance. The Prudential medical plan offers increased benefits in doctor visits and in payments for hospital room and board.

WHILE THE HGEA emphasizes the strong points of the new plans, the UPW is explaining its own insurance plans.

The HGEA is leaving HMSA. The UPW still is, with HMSA. Reports are that many government workers are considering staying with HMSA.

The UPW's HMSA plan is part of a territory-wide plan and does not vary from year to year. The HGEA has changed their medical plan practically every year.

According to UPW representatives, their HMSA is better than the Prudential plan in many ways, as well as being less expensive. Surgical cases are one of the areas where HMSA offers more security than the Prudential plan.

While claiming their insurance plans compare favorably with the

HGEA, UPW representatives say that insurance is secondary and the important thing in a union is how it fights for its members.

HMSA WILL lose several thousand members when the HGEA pulls out on July 1. In order to encourage the government workers to remain with HMSA, they have sent letters to all HGEA members, inviting them to investigate the advantages of remaining with the HMSA.

To compete with the HGEA Prudential plan, they have brought out a new combination plan for government workers. The plan includes basic HMSA coverage, plus a new major medical plan designed to cover major catastrophes.

The cost of the new HMSA combination plan is close to the premium for the Prudential plan.

INSURANCE-HAPPY government workers are witnessing some interesting debates.

Last Thursday both Charles Kendall, of the HGEA, and Henry Epstein, of the UPW, spoke to a group of park department maintenance workers.

It sounded good to the park department workers, and if Prudential officials heard Kendall's advice, they might have taken it as a suggestion to abuse the medical plan.

JUNE 1, REPRICING started in the County of Kauai.

Hawaii is now the only county which has not carried out its obligation under the repricing law.

Hawaii county officials might study the public statement of Kauai finance chairman, Tony Kuhnura.

Repricing is not a gift, he said. It is well-earned and just compensation due the workers.

Wigwam's Doors Said No Fire Risk

Despite the formidable looking, large one-way doors by which customers enter the new Wigwam Dept. Store on Dillingham Blvd., there are adequate means of using these as exits in case of emergency, an inspector of the C-C building department said this week.

Furthermore, Wigwam has met all the building code's requirements for firefighting devices, safety and precautionary methods, the inspector said.

Some visitors at the opening day of Wigwam came away somewhat alarmed at the entrance doors, especially when they did not note a possibility of quick exits. The doors are made of bars that intermesh and prevent anything bigger than a house cat from going through them the wrong way.

But the building inspector assured that each one of these doors is flanked by two wooden doors which will open readily, though a fire alarm rings at the time. Wigwam also has a sprinkler system that allows four sprinklers. The only problem now is to include a drain for the sprinklers.

Though no doors like the entrance doors at Wigwam are to be found in buildings in Honolulu, the inspector said, such doors are permitted by the code. Closest thing to them locally is the exit gate at the Honolulu Zoo.

Sugar Briefs



PAUL TATE, manager of Hawaiian Agricultural Co. is shown speaking to ILWU strikers of Unit 2, Pahala, and to the officers of the Women's Auxiliary of the union unit. Tate appeared before the unionists at the Pahala gymnasium to

request clearance to allow contractors to work on mill repair. Read story for union's reaction to request. In the foreground are management staff. —Photo by Buck Nishiguchi

"CAME HERE TO MAKE MONEY . . ."

Plantation Manager Leans On Bible As Strikers Query Him

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Hawaiian Agricultural Co. (Pahala) is a sugar plantation in the deep south of the Haw'n chain. And like the deep South of the continental United States, Pahala has its troubles too.

On the first day of the sugar strike, Feb. 1, 1958, Paul Tate, manager of Hawaiian, Ag., a O. Brewer Plantation, proclaimed to his management staff:

"If I catch any of you helping the union in any way, I'll fire you — and I don't care how long it takes me to find that out. We don't want to prolong the strike by helping the union!"

Thus segregation was enforced in one of the most unilaterally-managed sugar plantations in the Territory of Hawaii.

When a manager smothers the logical pleading of the workmen for humane consideration with the obsolete, "I came here to make money," management-labor relations hover close to zero and leave absolutely no room for even a penny outside of the contract.

Mr. Tate is a manager with such principles. The leaders of Unit 2 fought an uphill battle all the way from the day Tate was placed in Pahala by C. Brewer. As a consequence of such harsh, don't give a damn attitude, Unit 2 of Pahala became a more concentrated, militant body.

Then came a delicious moment for Unit 2. The other plantations — which do not include Brewer plantations — were being cleared by their respective units to let contractors work on factory repairing. Manager Tate wanted to be included in this give and take deal — but he was ignorant of the fact that good management-labor relations have been prime factors in the granting of clearances at the other plantations.

First, at Pahala, the hopeful management oiled the proper persons, brushed up on the Dale Carnegie course, adjusted the pitch of their voices to humbleness, and then met with the Strike Strategy Committee of Unit 2.

"No!" shouted the SS Committee from a commanding position, "it will prolong the sugar strike."

"We don't think it will," said

the management that had warned its supervisors not to help the union and "prolong" the strike.

"No!" said the SS Committee, "and that's the end of it."

C. Brewer sent H. C. Babbit and Mr. Baldwin to plead with Unit 2. They conferred at the Volcano House.

"No!" said the representatives of Unit 2 to the Brewer officials. Why? Because Manager Tate and three other superintendents "ain't human" — banish these four and we'll grant you all the fringe benefits allowed at the other plantations.

Still persistent, the management tendered letters to all employees. In this letter some conditions were modified from the tentative stipulation between the management and the SS Committee at the first meeting.

At that meeting, when the SS Committee asked the manager to change the dubious term "work may be offered" to the solid "work will be guaranteed," the manager demurred; but in the letter it said: "We will guarantee that barring bad weather everyone will be offered work when the strike ends." And further in trying to wriggle out of commitments he wrote:

"... however, if we are prevented from having this work done during the strike, it will have to be done when strike is over. With the mill being shut down at that time, normal operation would not begin for 6 or 8 weeks. As a consequence, there just won't be work opportunities available for everyone during that period."

To end all doubts, Unit 2 called a membership meeting at the Pahala gym on April 18 and invited Manager Tate to present his case. He came with Baldwin, Smith, and Fujimoto.

Manager Tate and company were tendered full courtesy at the meeting. The manager confidently took to the rostrum and pleaded in a pleasant voice. In concluding, he said, "I'll answer all questions at the company's office" and was in the process of fleeing the coop when Chairman John Ah Ho Lee dragged him back to account for some fishy terms and condi-

tions in his plea.

The manager was jarred by these questions: "Why is it that you always say 'it is against the policy of Brewer Co.' when we ask for something and then you like to be included with the other plantations when you want something?"

Chairman Lee said: "The other plantations which have been cleared by their respective units for mill repair work have good management-labor relations. The other plantations and Brewer plantations are two different types of plantations. And how can we trust your 'barring bad weather' when on previous occasions, 'bad weather' has turned into clear, sunny days?"

In one phase of the inquiry, Maton Aratani pointed an accusing finger at the manager, and Tate responded by leaning — not on the Fifth Amendment but on the Bible.

Later at the union office, all of the SS Committee testified that Tate abused the Bible. To refrain from absorbing further punishment, Tate bowed low to be excused. The SS Committee recognized it.

After the management retreated, vote was taken. "Shall we let the company repair their mill?"

No! — all the way to the north pole; threats, and consequences, notwithstanding.

THE SOUP KITCHEN and mess hall, as is the case in most units, is the center of much activity at little Paauihau Unit — the smallest on the island.

Nick Abarcar, former Big Isle ILWU business agent, and Charley Nishimura, who has served in various capacities within the unit, have been assisting the kitchen detail in keeping things ship shape.

SOFTBALL AND volleyball games have been most popular to the strikers, reports Yutaka (Green) Seo. He said the unit's softball team won the Hamakua-Kohala Section League championship for the second straight year.

HILO, Hawaii — A morale show, sponsored jointly by the union and Love's Bakery, was held at the Papaalooa gym on May 28.

Albert Keamo is chairman of the Laupahoehoe strike morale committee.

The show included movies, refreshments, prizes for a talent contest and gift packages of free cookies for the kiddies.

Love's has been working with the union on this island by putting on similar shows in other units as a part of their contribution to the strike.

THE OLAA ILWU Pensioners Club — the first to be organized on this island — held their first get-together at the OIaa union hall on Sunday, May 25.

Officers of the club are: Ichiji Miyamoto, president; K. Tanaka and U. Yamashiro, vice-presidents; S. Shimana, secretary; and M. Maki, treasurer.

Miyamoto attended the University of Hawaii and worked as a chemist for OIaa Sugar Co. prior to his retirement a few years ago.

Shigeru Kai, Mitsuji Kanetani and Chaney Yamashiro of the OIaa union sparked the drive to get the club set up. Wataru Kawamoto, Hawaii Division ILWU Membership Service director, assisted the OIaa committee.

OOKALA SUGAR WORKERS, who went through the 1946 strike as a separate unit, have been carrying out strike program jointly with the Papaalooa workers in the current battle.

Kaiwiki Sugar Co. (Ookala) merged with Laupahoehoe plantation last year. As a result the union consolidated the two units into one known as Unit 8.

MRS. PATSY PUNG, president of the newly organized Laupahoehoe ILWU Women's Auxiliary, attends meetings of the Unit 8 Strike Committee representing the wahines.

STRIKERS AT Laupahoehoe paid their final respects to fellow union member, Henry Jensen, who passed away on April 17. Jensen was 51 years old. Funeral services were held at the Papaalooa Catholic Church.

Jensen took an active part in the current strike, serving as secretary of the relief and transportation committees. He was also the official strike photographer for his unit.

The veteran unionist also held various positions for Unit 8, including chairman, secretary, vice-chairman, member of the medical committee and publicity lead.

He is survived by his wife and a married daughter by a previous marriage.

SHOSHIN ASATO, Laupahoehoe strike sports committee head, has done an outstanding job of caring for the recreational needs of the strikers and their families.

He organized the unit's softball team which played in the ILWU Hamakua-Kohala Section League. Volleyball is currently the main activity. Asato and his committee have set up two leagues — for the men and women. Combined, the two leagues have a total of 11 teams.

The Unit 8 men's team, skippered by big Clem Malani, won the

Hamakua-Kohala ILWU tournament held at Hawi on May 17. They beat Kohala Unit in the finals.

UNIT 8 SPONSORED a men's invitational tournament at the Papaalooa gym on May 31.

The unit also ran off a women's tournament held at the Ookala gym on May 24. Teams from Kohala, Honokaa, Paauihau, Paauiho and Ookala-Laupahoehoe played in the day-long tourney. The host unit won the series.

Everyone brought along their lunches and a picnic style potluck lunch was held on the grounds of the Ookala ball park.

PEPEEKEO HAS set up a round-the-clock fire protection patrol of the plantation areas.

Tets Nago, unit strike head, reports that the patrol is being conducted by teams which have been rotating on shifts.

The patrol operates out of the strike headquarters, which is located in the old plantation store building.

The Pepeekeo soup kitchen and mess hall is located in the rear of the strike center. The building is the headquarters of the Pepeekeo Japanese Athletic Club and has been loaned to the union by the club.

Two meals are served six days a week — Monday through Saturday.

There is also a soup kitchen in Honoumuli for Pepeekeo Plantation workers living in that section.

WALTER CAMBRA is chief of the Pepeekeo Unit's strike sports committee. He also manages the community-wide softball league, composed of various organizations in Pepeekeo, including the ILWU.

IGNACIO QUIRIT pinch hit for Chairman Tets Nago at the Pepeekeo strike committee meeting on May 26. Nago was in Honolulu attending a meeting of the Territorial sugar negotiating committee.

ELIAS DOMINGO, a veteran of the Territorial 1946 sugar strike, is active as ever. He has been pitching in, helping the various committees during the current strike committee at Paauiho.

PAAUHO STRIKERS offered their kokua to three churches in that district as part of their strike community services program. The following churches benefited from the work of the union men: Catholic Church, Episcopal Church, and a Japanese temple.

The work included construction of a parking lot, driveways, weeding and cutting grass.

The union also put in various improvements to the Hongwanji building and surrounding property which serves as the union's soup kitchen.

THE PAAUIHO strike sports program is under the able direction of Minoru Sugawara.

The main activity right now is volleyball. The union has formed two leagues and has invited other organizations in the community to participate. The men's league is composed of six teams. In the women's section there are four teams. Games are played twice a week at the local gym.

Sport Shorts

AL'S SUCH A NICE FELLER

By SKINNY

From all signs the weekly Sunday spectacle at the Civic Auditorium will continue under the present lack of attention or regulation by the Territorial Boxing Commission, or any other governmental agency. Professional wrestling will continue, as it has for many years in the past, to be regulated entirely by Al Karasick, "Gentleman Al," if you like, or "Czar Al," or whatever. Karasick will rule the sport locally, making matches, champions, etc., and making final decisions when the referee misses his cues.

The chief reason Al will be able to get away with this is that he's such a nice feller. Many a public relations man could take lessons from him.

Previous chairmen of the TBC have stated as much. Although wrestling and boxing are regulated by the same commissions in New York, California and a lot of other states, Karasick fears government interference. The commissioners' reaction seems to be—Al's not hurting anybody and he's a nice feller, so why not let him alone.

HOMICIDAL, LUDICROUS

It's true wrestling isn't any different in New York and other states from what it is here. They have "madmen" and "monsters," and the purportedly homicidal histrionics of the rasslers get as ludicrous there as they do here.

But in New York and some other states, there is one big difference. The shows may not be called "matches," because commissions believe firmly their result is decided well ahead of time. The shows are called "exhibitions." If a fan wants to keep on believing there's competition after the posters tell him otherwise, that's his business. There must be a lot of people who believe like that, for the sport continues to flourish.

So there's really nothing Gentleman Al need fear about calling his shows "exhibitions," but fear it he does, and the commissioners who rule such matters in this Land of Aloha don't want to hurt his sensibilities.

The latest chairman of the TBC, Dr. Thomas Chang, doesn't put it quite like that, but the result is about the same. There won't be any push by him to change the status quo on wrestling.

"FACTS" AT LUAU

The legislature might be another matter. In past years, there was a senator who used to introduce a bill to put wrestling under the TBC. Karasick would entertain members of the legislature at a luau at which he would give them the "facts," and the matter would be forgotten for another two years.

But no matter what bills are introduced in the big legislature next year, you can bet your money safely wrestling will stay under the unilateral control of Al Karasick. Al's such a nice feller.

★ WITH FLASH ELORDE AND IKE CHESTNUT both in town, in good shape, Promoter Bill Pacheco seems to be offering the fans one of the best boxing shows in many a day for next Tuesday night at the Stadium. Elorde is fourth-ranked and Chestnut fifth among featherweights of the world, and it is not likely either cares to drop a duke. They should be trying and the result should be worth watching.

★ THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII was one of some 200 schools that tried to recruit Wilt (The Still) Chamberlain to play college basketball, the 7-ft. Negro star reveals in an article in the latest issue of "Look," in which he also tells why he's quitting college at the end of his junior year. The main reason seems to be that he wants to make some money as quickly as possible to help out his family back in Philadelphia. Wilt's father still works as a handyman for \$60 a week and his mother still works as a domestic. Chamberlain, called by some the greatest college basketball player in the country, says also he doesn't believe the college basketball he's playing for Kansas University will be much help to him when he turns pro. Also, he believes he's still a long way from the pro game and will spend a year barnstorming before he tries out with the Philadelphia Warriors.

Wilt also says he likes track almost better than basketball and believes he could be more of a star in the high jump and the shot put if he were able to concentrate on those events. Competing for Kansas last year, he was unbeaten in the high jump and lost only once at the shot put, though his marks are not listed in the article.

He doesn't say what Hawaii offered him, but he does finger a couple of schools, or their alumni. After it was known he'd go to Kansas, Chamberlain says, an Indiana alumnus called him and offered to double anything Kansas or any other school had offered. Even though he didn't get more than enough to cover expenses, Wilt says, the NCAA spent a lot of time trying to get him to admit he was getting a lot more in the way of inducement and has never given up trying. Once an NCAA interviewer finished a session with, "Well, it's been nice talking to you, but I don't believe a word of it."

The harrying by the NCAA is one more reason Wilt's glad to get out of college, he says.

★ AMERICANS still aren't starring in the long distance running events. Winner of the mile in the California Relays last Saturday was Herb Elliot, an Australian, who did it in 4:02.7. Second was Laszlo Tabori, a Hungarian. Next came a Czech and after him a Pole and after him another Pole. The first American finished sixth and he was Joe Villareal of Texas. So the mystery of our failure in the distance-running appears to continue a mystery to our coaches and athletes.

★ A KAUAI-BORN MAN, in case you hadn't noticed, is now sports editor for the Asian division of the United Press International. He is Leslie Nakashima whose 56th birthday came last Monday, and he is stationed at Tokyo.

Ridela Batters Brooks, Santiago, Miller Draw In Civic Boxing Show

Father Time and a hitch in the army seem to have spelled the end of Natie Brooks' once promising professional fighting career. All he has left is gameness.

The former bantamweight champion of North America showed that when he got up five times off the Civic ring floor where he had been knocked by the fists of hard-punching Rufino Ridela Tuesday night, and he was on his feet at 1:04 of the second round when Referee Walter Cho mercifully stopped the fight.

Up to that time, he had not managed much more than a few hostile gestures.

While Brooks looked bad, Ridela did not look especially good. He flattened his foe with slow overhead rights and left hooks most of which landed flush on the Schofield fighter's chin. Though Brooks was virtually helpless, Ridela's punches couldn't keep him on the floor.

GOOD PRELIMINARIES

But if the main event turned out to be an unforeseeable mismatch, the rest of the card was excellent. Dan Santiago fought one of the best fights of his career to get a six-round draw with Lem Miller, who once flattened him with a single punch.

Santiago boxed smartly and stepped in to land his chopping right hand with good effect.

His opponent, a cagy boxer and an excellent puncher, was unable to land his right hand with effect, though he scored with a left hook on occasion. But Santiago landed more hard punches and appeared to shake Miller up on several occasions.

It was an acceptable decision, though this corner saw the edge with Santiago.

Manol Rivera, on the other hand, was the victim of highway robbery when he lost a six-round decision to Francis Militante, whom he outweighed by four pounds. Militante landed well at times though he was often in trouble and in a constant state of retreat. Rivera was not in the best of condition, but he carried the fight and scored with straight rights and left hooks to shake up his opponent often. Militante weighed 119, Rivera 123.

Yoichi Suzuki was lucky to get a decision over Harold Mara, who had knocked him out in a previous meeting. Suzuki boxed well and carried the fight with a long left hand and a sharp right, but Mara's heavier punches had him in occasional trouble. A draw would have cheated neither fighter. They are lightweight.

In the opening four rounder, Yutaka Salkawa punched out a clear-cut victory over Dan Melendez who improved in the last round to fight on even terms.

Promoter Bill Pacheco, who was still looking for his preliminary card for next Tuesday's fight at the Stadium between Flash Elorde and Ike Chestnut, could no worse than to repeat the entire schedule of preliminaries next week, though maybe there should be substitutes for the judges.

Attendances numbered 1,597 who paid \$2,649.50 to see the show. —E.R.

MUSCLE BEACH is a California institution coming rapidly to be known round the world because of the part it's played in producing athletes like Tommy Kono. Recently a couple of girls who practiced acrobatics there along with the weight lifters have broken into the movies enough to get the cheesecake buildup in fan magazines. Which brings a thought. Why has nothing like that been established here where beaches and girls are beautiful and boys are powerful and considerably interested in bodybuilding and weight lifting? It sounds like a natural for a section of Ala Moana.

486 WITNESSES HEARD

Senate Rackets Committee Ends 1st Year; Statistics Show Scope

Sen. John L. McClellan (Dem. Ark.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field has announced the completion of the first year of the committee's work.

Two interim reports (12,000 and 180,000 words) have been released. In describing the scope of the committee's work, Sen. McClellan said:

"The committee held 104 days of public hearings and heard 486 witnesses. Some 16,000 persons were interviewed. A total of 2,740 subpoenas were issued.

"The committee staff traveled some 650,000 miles and conducted interviews in 44 of the 48 states. Offices were opened in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Miami, Seattle, Philadelphia, Nashville, Portland, Detroit and St. Louis.

"Some 100,000 letters have been received and analyzed in Washington. Seventy-five per cent of them came from labor-union mem-

bers, and a great many have been extremely helpful. In addition, much useful help came from newspapermen in various parts of the country."

Testimony was heard directly involving five unions — the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International; the United Textile Workers; the International Union of Operating Engineers; and the Allied Industrial Workers (formerly the United Automobile Workers, AFL.)

Other testimony involved Sears Roebuck; the Whirlpool Corp.; Continental Baking Co.; Fruehauf Trailer Co.; the Mennen Co.; Montgomery Ward and other companies who sought and obtained "sweetheart" contracts "so that they could keep depressed the wages and working conditions of thousands of workers."

A subcommittee, chaired by Sen. John F. Kennedy (Dem. Mass.) is holding hearings now, prior to senate legislative action later this month.

COMPETITION FOR CFC AND LIBBY

California Co-ops Buy Canneries; Growers to Process Own Crops

A new corporation, comprised entirely of growers, has purchased two of the largest fruit and vegetable canning companies in California — Filice and Perrelli and Richmond-Chase.

The annual volume of business done by these two processing plants is over \$50 million and their facilities include five canneries plus dried fruit packing plants and a freezer operation.

The new company, California Canners & Growers, ranks fourth in the field after California Packing Corp., Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Hunt Foods. "Cal Can," as it is known, was sponsored by the California Canning Peach Assn., a grower organization controlling the largest single block of cling-peach tonnage.

Others growers of both fruits and vegetables are expected to join the cooperative organization so as to share in the processing profit. "Cal Can's" plants are equipped to pack all lines and the new co-op setup provides an outlet for fruits, berries, and vegetables for freezing and dried-fruit items such as prunes and apricots.

Growers put up \$9.30 per ton of fruit they deliver as a down payment on their purchase of stock in "Cal Can."

While Washington and Oregon are honeycombed with co-op canneries, they have played only a minor role in California. The growers organized "Cal Can" because they were confronted with the possibility of the Big Three processors owning so much acreage that they would become less interested in buying from small growers.

By owning the "Cal Can" series

of canneries — a total of five — the growers now are independent of the Big Three. The original management setups at the canneries have been retained by the growers.



THE WEEK'S menu for the strike kitchen at Naalehu is discussed by Masaru Takaki, Territorial Strike Strategy Steering Committee member, and Mrs. Elsie Lewi, live-wire kitchen worker and wife of Unit Chairman David Lewi. Takaki and other TSSC members recently toured the units to inspect strike machinery. —Photo by Jack Acojido

Tourism 5th Industry

A White House report says that travel has become the nation's fifth largest industry. It ranks fifth among industries in almost every one of the 48 states. It provides \$26 billion a year in consumer expenditures in the U.S.

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday

by
Honolulu Record Publishing
Company Ltd.
011 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T.H.
Entered as second-class matter
May 10, 1949, at the Post Office
at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the
Act of March 3 1879

Gadabout

The 3-Cent Stamp

By Amy Clarke

A TRAVELLER FROM THE ORIENT who has seen many of the countries of Asia at first hand in the past five months says the children of Pusan are the most pathetic sight he saw. Sleeping in alleyways, on garbage cans, in doors or wherever they can find a few hours of peace, living in rags, begging for food or money with desperation, they are reminiscent of Shanghai just after the war. Hong Kong is a little better, says the traveller, but not much. Manila shows more evidence of corruption among petty officialdom than anywhere he saw, the traveller says, and Japan looks best all around. On Okinawa, he said, people are "holding their own," which may be better than a lot of others.

☆ ☆ ☆

PAT SUZUKI, the AJA singer from Seattle, says a traveller from the West Coast, is the hottest thing among rising young stars. She has been on the TV shows of George Gobel, Jack Paar, and Frank Sinatra, the last being seen locally week before last.

☆ ☆ ☆

HEBDEN PORTEUS, oft-elected GOP representative from the Fourth District, is a good bet to run for the senate in the coming election. He's reported to have told a nervous Republican aspirant, who intends to run from the new district where Porteus lives, not to worry about his competition in the primary because he's going for the upper house.

☆ ☆ ☆

THERE WAS A PERIOD some months ago, according to men-about-town, when gambling had picked up a bit in the mid-town area, but the clamp is on now and the cops are vigorous. The gaming element gives grudging credit to the zeal of Sgt. George Akana as a man it could do better without.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE VOTE ON THE CHARTER is not expected to be heavy, according to experienced politicians, despite the comparatively heavy registration. They say an election that doesn't have people in it to vote for or against almost never draws much interest. Those who have registered especially for the charter election are pretty sure to vote, no matter what those already registered, do. It is the guess of observers that they mostly comprise those who will vote for the commission's charter since organizing action by the pro-commission forces has thus far been more vigorous than that of those who prefer alternative measures, or the status quo.

☆ ☆ ☆

MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES at Punchbowl had one feature that gladdened the hearts of some watchers. It was the first time school children have participated to the degree they did and thus been given credit for the flowers they brought. But there's apparently misunderstanding at some schools where teachers and at least one vice-principal made the bringing of leis by school children sound mandatory — which the DPI never intended. A teacher impressed upon her students that they should all bring leis because the vice principal is "strict" about this matter. This

kind of throwing about of weight by authority leaves a bad taste in the mouth of both students and parents — especially those who feel they are forced to go out and buy leis they can't afford.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE "HISTORICAL ECHO" feature of the RECORD has inspired some readers to recall similar, or related events. One old timer reeled off a couple of verses of a song used by the local "drys" back in the fight about prohibition. It was set to the old revival tune, "Beulah Land," and went as follows:

"There is a class of men today
Who go to church to sing and pray.
They pray, 'Oh, Lord, Thy kingdom come,'
And then go out and vote for rum."

"Some learned doctors with pious grin
Declare 'This traffic is a sin.
Just tax it all a goodly sum,
And then go out and vote for rum."

Chorus:

"And vote for rum—that poison rum,
And still they pray, 'Thy kingdom come.'
How can they pray, 'Thy kingdom come,'
And still go out and vote for rum?"

"They even sing and shout and pray,
Then cast their vote the other way
How can they pray, 'Thy kingdom come,'
And still go out and vote for rum?"

☆ ☆ ☆

OLD TIMERS who can remember before 1908 can probably also remember how the Anti-Saloon League brought in a man named Wooley to dry up Hawaii and to lobby against a bill to liberalize the sale of liquor introduced by a Senator Moore. The bill was called the "Moore Liquor Bill," though Wooley (no relation Monte or the local Wooleys) tagged it as the "More Liquor Bill." The song was an important part of the campaign.

☆ ☆ ☆

IT'S HARD TO TELL sometimes whether Joe Rose is reflecting his own ignorance on his program, or whether he's merely reflecting his opinion of the state of mind of his audience. Sunday night he was back in the same old groove claiming the ILWU and the UPW control the election of supervisors as they are now, at large, whereas any damfool knows neither union has taken much interest in the board election any time up to the present — not nearly as much as the candidates would like. Then Joe claimed the unions will kill the thing in the legislature, anyhow, through Rep. Nadao Yoshinaga, whom he identified as chairman of the labor committee and "Mr. Bridges' personal lawyer." The latter will probably come as a surprise to Yoshinaga, and he may also puzzle somewhat over just what steps the chairman of the labor committee may take to kill a city charter for Honolulu. That's Joe for you, though — a laugh a minute.

Statehood for Hawaii is, a question left largely to politicians and the newspapers. Most islanders, though favoring statehood, regard it more in the light of a theoretical possibility than an immediate necessity.

Even Mainland residents here tend to forget, after a while, the advantages of living in a State rather than a Territory.

A State voter can air his views on any subject to his Representative and his two Senators; and if enough other letters come in with the same viewpoint, those Representatives and Senators will be careful to observe their recommendations.

Technically, we in the Islands have the right to express our views on legislation to our delegate (who may speak in Congress but has no vote) or to any member of Congress.

I am not in a position to know, but it is my guess that congressional mail from Hawaii is pretty light. There is not much point in trying to influence a congressman who knows full well that you can neither help him nor hurt him when he is up for re-election. Why should he care what we think?

It is in the spring of the year — income tax time — and at fall elections when we realize that we are orphans, ballotwise.

But occasionally other issues, affecting Hawaii just as much as New Jersey, are argued and settled in Congress by men who are concerned only with their own political futures.

After months of haggling, the House and Senate finally agreed on an increase in postal rates, though it scaled down the Post Office's request somewhat.

Now, a penny increase on a 3-cent stamp sounds reasonable enough. And 7 cents to take a letter 3,000 miles in 2 days is not exactly gouging.

But there are other sides to the picture, and if I had had a vote I would have at least raised these points with someone in Washington.

The Post Office has always operated at a deficit. There have always been subsidies because Congress knows the people want efficient mail service

IF YOU READ MAYOR BLAIS-DELL'S report closely, the one published in the Star-Bulletin last week, you may have been surprised by a couple of items. Nesta Gallas was still listed as civil service personnel director and Mrs. Elsie McBurke as a commissioner.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE BEST WAY to get a lot of Democrats out for an activity seems to be to advertise a speaker from the Mainland as a "Presidential possibility." There were people out at the Reef Hotel party for Gov. Robert Meyner that some of the Democrats had almost forgotten were members of the party. Most of this category were people who came to the Islands as appointees of a national Democratic administration and have been trying to ride on somebody's coattails ever since.

☆ ☆ ☆

BOB WEBB of the Trade Winds bar got rapped by the liquor commission some months ago for the manner in which he solicited trade from sailors, sending them coupons for free drinks while they were still at sea. He hasn't forgotten and Monday he came back before the commission to rap Don The Beachcomber for his free rickshaw ride and another bar for giving free drinks. The commission is investigating.

☆ ☆ ☆

A REALTOR WHO'S sold plenty of real estate on the Big Island writes the deal offered by Tropic

Estates, Ltd. as "perhaps all right" if one is buying as an investment. But if he's buying with the expectation of growing anything on it now, or living on it soon, he's making a wrong guess, the realtor says.

☆ ☆ ☆

A TRAVELLER FROM MOLOKAI says the drought there appears to have broken with recent rainfall, but at its height, he reports, water was selling for \$80 a thousand gallons.

It's been about 40 years since the late Johnny Wilson tried to sell the U.S. on the idea of running water from the wet to the dry side of Molokai and make the whole island into a garden, but no one has got around to doing it yet.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE QUARTERBACK CLUB (Monday Morning variety) probably won't be holding any more big brawls at the Hawaiian Village Long House, if the gripes of the guests at the recent award dinner are taken to heart. The quality of the food offered for the \$3 tickets was excellent — no kick about that. But there were those who complained they thought they were just getting the appetizer when it was really the main course. There was a rumor Al Karasick had to take his wrestlers out and feed them all over again after the show was over. Of course filling Ski Hi Lee up with steaks might be quite a chore, at that.

at the lowest possible cost.

This year, the Postmaster General came to Congress and said the Post Office couldn't possibly operate without a substantial budget increase, which he recommended should come mainly from increases in first-class mail.

Facts revealed by the Post Office's own surveys indicate that the first-class mail has been paying its own way, but that most of the other services do not, particularly second-class and the "nuisance" advertising.

Why does the Post Office accept huge batches of printed advertising matter addressed to "Occupant" and distribute them at a ridiculously low rate to people who don't want them and probably won't even read them?

All such mail goes promptly into my wastebasket. But why must my mail carrier be burdened with these thousands of extra pieces — and why should I have to pay more for my 3-cent stamp now because this "nuisance" mail load is running the Post Office into debt?

This should be plain to everybody. But the fact is that a good number of Congressmen cannot afford to offend the big magazine and commercial lobbies that profit from the below-cost rates now in effect.

This is an election year, and they do not want to take chances. So they raise surface first-class rates 1 penny, and air mail 1 penny, and try to soothe the voters by reminding them that there has been no increase since 1932, and this is after all a very small increase.

After the way taxes, food, and everything else have been zooming up, it seems foolish to get steamed up over another penny for a stamp.

Sure, it's worth 4 cents to have an important letter delivered. But those heavy subsidies for the other classes of mail — we pay those, too, by way of Form 1040 every spring.

It wouldn't hurt so much to pay that extra penny if I knew that the big corporations who use bulk mail were paying their own way.

They can spare it more than I can.

Bishop Sheen Warns U.S. on Foreign Aid Duel

In commenting on Washington's drive to combat communism with billions in aid to foreign nations, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen of New York has called for "caution."

"In relation to the assumption that foreign aid combats communism," the bishop listed three cautions:

1. "There is nothing in foreign aid of and by itself which makes it an effective weapon against communism. Aid can be given by the U.S. to combat communism; but aid can be given and is given by the Soviets to further communism."

2. "It is a fallacy to believe that he who gives the most is assured of winning the underprivileged. Foreign aid, from this point of view, is like courtship, and it is well to remember that a maid does not always marry the one who gives her the biggest wing-swept fenders."

3. "Avoid seeking to win other peoples into our orbit by economic means alone. To do this would be to put ourselves on exactly the same basis as the Soviets, namely, materialism."

"Denying it in theory, but affirming it in practice, we would thereby assume the basic Marxist principle of the economic determination of history."

In Our Dailies

TO CATER FOR WEEKLY pay day and weekend retail shoppers, the biggest midweek advertising issues of the dailies appear on Wednesdays (the Star-Bulletin) and Thursday (the Advertiser).

A check made in May shows that the average size of the Star-Bull each Wednesday was 60 pages, a gain of 18 pages on the average for Wednesdays in May, 1957.

The "Tiser did not fare so well last month when its Thursday issues averaged out at 25 pages — a loss of three pages on the average in May, 1957.

In mid-May, the "bought and paid for" circulation of the Star-Bull was 97,688, a gain on mid-May, 1957, when it was 94,724. The Advertiser does not publish day-by-day circulation sales.

★ ★ ★

RECENTLY MATSON RAN a series of self-praise ads about its eyehead research department which it claims, seeks ways of better serving Hawaii Nei, etc.

Now Castle & Cooke, Ltd., has kicked off with a similar series riddled for Matson for which it is agent. Prepared by a local ad agency, the ads are carbon copies of the latest Madison Ave. line which seeks to "dramatize" industrial personalities with man-to-man copy, crew haircuts and tattoo markings.

First one in Castle & Cooke's series, for example, featured a photo close-up of I. C. Jeppen, vice-president of Electrical Distributors, Ltd. He had a man-to-man message about Matson "dependability."

★ ★ ★

IN AN EDITORIAL, which quoted a Mainland management-labor consultant, the Star-Bull deplored, as it has again and again during the current sugar strike, how the public has been kept in the dark regarding "the merits of the position" taken by both sides in the dispute.

The Mainland expert said a consultant should have been brought into the dispute at the start "to act, as a communications intermediary." The Star-Bull said "by this means, the public might have been much more fully informed on the facts."

When the ILWU presents its view of the facts to the Star-Bull, the paper publishes only extracts and so, via the daily, the views of the workers are not given fully to the public.

And from the HSPA side, whatever is given to the dailies is processed by the Hawaii Employers Council.

★ ★ ★

HEWING TO ITS solid Big Five line, the Star-Bull (May 28) commented on the speech made to the Pineapple Growers Assn. by house speaker O. Vincent Esposito (Dem.) in which he discussed business lobbyists at the legislature.

The Star-Bull called them "alleged business lobbyists" — as though they never existed. The Advertiser, in an editorial the next day, praised Esposito's honesty and said pineapple businessmen had nodded in agreement. Said the "Tiser:

"The hired lobbyist, long employed by industry, was generally absent at the last legislature and in his place were a number of

businessmen testifying on various bills."

★ ★ ★

SO FAR THE DAILIES have made no editorial comment on the capture by the Indonesian government of a "soldier of fortune" U.S. pilot who was flying a bomber for the rebels. The Indonesians intend to court martial him. They claim he and other rebel assistance came from the U.S.-subsidized Nationalist China satellite on Formosa.

Washington is quick to lift the U.S. passports of men like Paul Robeson and others who face the realities of the world desire for peace, but it doesn't restrict in the same way U.S. soldiers of fortune.

★ ★ ★

ALTHOUGH U.S. VISITORS to the Soviet Union return with emphatic impressions that the Soviets do not want war, the Star-Bull's long-ranged editorial radar sees everything that the Soviets do as just another step toward war.

In an editorial May 29, it likened the proposal by the Warsaw Pact nations to the NATO nations for a 25-year peace pact to a football "mousetrap" play, and said, "We will not be taken in by it."

Just 13 years ago those nations lay devastated by war and that reason they may find more merit in the Warsaw proposals than in the nuclear arms race which the Star-Bull endorses.

The same day as the Star-Bull sprung its "mouse trap" view, it ran a report on how a conference of U.S. Presbyterian church leaders scored U.S. policy as "hypocritical" and in a 2,500-word message called for "peaceful co-existence" with the Warsaw Pact nations even though, they said, some people "will think we are pinko."

Japan Enjoying Foods Made From Oregon Wheat

To develop a market for its surplus wheat, the Oregon Wheat Growers League three years ago set about educating the Japanese palate to wheat products as a substitute for the basic food, rice.

Today the league has a fleet of eight mobile kitchens operating in rural areas of Japan to demonstrate recipes which combine wheat products and foods available in Japan.

The league also helps Japanese school lunch programs. More than six million children — half of the entire enrollment of Japan's elementary schools — receive wheat rolls with their lunch. The drive is being expanded to reach another half million children.

Four new kitchen-equipped trucks have just been added to the league's demonstration fleet. The league also conducts a bakery training school in conjunction with the Japan Institute of Baking in Tokyo.

Major result of this drive is that per capita wheat consumption in Japan has tripled to 90 pounds per year, whereas rice has declined from 330 to 264.

Because of its success in Japan, the league plans to extend the wheat drive into India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and Indonesia.

Solons Fear Chiang Kai-shek's Son Is Communist

In a House debate on foreign aid, the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was drawn to the following statements:

Rep. Sydney Herlong (Dem. Fla.): "I hope the committee has inquired into the many rumors we hear concerning the alleged pro-communist leanings of Gen. Chiang Ching-Kuo, son of the generalissimo who occupies a high position in the Chinese government on Formosa.

"Let us hope that these rumors, which are quite persistent, are not as well founded as they often appear to be."

Rep. Clark Fisher (Dem. Tex.): "I share the gentleman's concern as I am sure many other members do. I have heard the question raised regarding the propriety of aiding and abetting through the foreign-aid program the alleged pro-Soviet element headed by Gen. Chiang Ching-Kuo.

"It would seem unfortunate that the generalissimo's own son has become such a powerful man in Formosa. That is unfortunate in the light of lack of confidence in him on the part of the American people — or certainly many of them — as a result of his background and training (in Moscow) and his apparent lack of appreciation for democratic processes . . .

"It is understandable that many of my colleagues have expressed deep concern over our assistance to Formosa in view of the role now being played behind the scenes there by Chiang Ching-Kuo."

Big Biz "Trimming Fat" by Firing Execs. As Recession Mounts

"The number of management men actively looking for new jobs has substantially increased as a result of the recession, and every month more executives are finding themselves unemployed," says Fortune magazine in an article on "The Executive Job Market and the Recession."

An official of an executive-recruiting firm estimates "that about 60 per cent of the \$20,000-plus men now out of work are from merged firms." Others were fired in a concerted "shakeout of management" by corporations who suspected their executives were not getting the most in the way of profits.

"There is no sign," says Fortune, "that the current shakeout is abating. If anything it is becoming more intense."

The New York Herald-Tribune says that "executives who had it easy in good times now have to produce or leave. Companies have trimmed the fat all the way up the ladder of employment."

Military Joker?

The military pay boost passed by Congress may yet have an unhappy sequel, says Newsweek magazine.

Sen. John Stennis (Dem. Miss.) is suggesting a hard new look at service "grave." He is irked at high-ranking officers, who retire after the minimum 20 years to take big-paying civilian jobs, instead of staying in the service for the full 30 years. He thinks a penalty should be slapped on the retirement pay they get.

Senators Say Union Laws Should Be Applied Equally to Employers

The U. S. Senate Committee on Labor currently is holding hearings on proposed new labor laws.

In reference to them, the following discourse happened in the Senate between Senators Wayne Morse (Dem. Ore.) and Paul H. Douglas (Dem. Ill.). Sen. Morse is a member of the committee

Sen. Douglas: May I ask the Senator from Oregon if he does not believe that one of the absolutely essential features of all labor legislation is that the rights and duties which are prescribed in such legislation shall be mutual and shall apply to employers as well as unions.

Sen. Morse: The principle of mutuality, I think, is basic, if we are going to have a labor procedure which will be at all workable in disputes.

Sen. Douglas: If a properly worded provision for so-called democratic elections is enacted into law, should it not apply to employers' associations as well as to unions?

Sen. Morse: Definitely.

Sen. Douglas: If there is a provision concerning publicity with respect to financial accounts of the unions, should it not apply to the financial accounts of employer associations?

Sen. Morse: Definitely. One of the reasons given by some for the absence of such mutuality is that it might give the unions some information in regard to the finances of the company, which would be

helpful to the unions in deciding whether or not to vote for a strike.

But those who advance that explanation do not stop to realize that if we make available information with regard to the finances of the union, it gives the employer pretty good information as to how long a union could stand a strike.

If we are to disclose finances—and I am for disclosing them—the doctrine of mutuality to which we have referred should be written into the law.

Sen. Douglas: Is it not true that the senator believes that the obligation for registration, reporting and disclosure of finances with respect to welfare and pension funds be mutual, and apply to funds managed by employers as well as to funds managed by unions and to jointly managed funds?

Sen. Morse: That is correct. I also take the point of view that such funds are vested with a public interest.

Sen. Douglas: Is it not true that one of the weaknesses of the Taft-Hartley Act is that the so-called non-communist affidavit applies only to officials of unions, and does not apply to officials of corporations or officials of employer associations?

Sen. Morse: That is true.

Sen. Douglas: Is it not true that President Eisenhower has said that the non-communist affidavit should apply to employers as well as to union officials?

Sen. Morse: That is true.

EDITORIAL HITS WAR ECONOMY

"Can We Afford Real Peace?" Asks Mainland Daily; Cites Dangers

"There is a haunting worry about our strange, unnatural economy that goes deeper than recession. In cold-blooded terms: Can we afford real peace?"

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal (circ. 495,000) raised this issue in commenting on President Eisenhower's plea for \$4 billion of foreign aid money in the course of which the President said:

"I remind everyone that 80 cents out of every dollar that we spend for mutual aid does not go to foreign lands. It goes to work right here at home. That means hundreds of thousands of jobs for American workers. It means large outlays for American machinery, iron and steel, farm goods, chemicals, and motor vehicles."

The Milwaukee Journal said: "See how pregnant this is with the unasked question, the awful one? If we dare not cut even part of the \$4 billion lest thousands lose their jobs, how about the rest of the \$40 billion that the cold war is costing us every year? How would our economy stand the shock if, say, a major disarmament agreement should cut off much of that support?"

"The desperate fact is that the economy is not at all a normal peacetime one. It is a war economy in almost every sense except the lack of fighting. And it has come to depend, to a frightening degree, on the colossal stream of military spending that is poured into it . . .

"Our right and only ultimate goal is real peace, and either it or annihilation must come. And with peace, what then?"

"It is too easy to talk about all the other, better things the government might do with the \$40 billion a year, to keep it under-

pinning the economy. But could it happen? Could the dreamiest dreamer turn any big part of the \$40 billion into civil benefits without creating an all-embracing paternalistic state beyond all dreams?"

"In the alternative, with 10 or 20 or 30 billion suddenly taken out of it, could the economy possibly escape grinding to a halt in the most racking depression ever?"

"Some will say wishfully that it can and somehow would escape, but we ought to be doing a lot more worrying about now."

"Golden Rule" Crew Inspired Bill Quinn, Win Solon's Respect

Rep. Charles O. Porter (Dem. Ore.) visited the current U.S. nuclear tests at Eniwetok. Upon his return to Washington, he described his experiences to the House.

In passing, he referred to the protest ketch "Golden Rule," now held at Honolulu. He said:

"I admire the courage and respect the sincerity of the crew of the Golden Rule. These people are at least responding to the fire-alarm bell and in so doing making more people aware of the immediacy of the danger.

"They are not crackpots. I talked with them in Honolulu on my way to Eniwetok. Bill, the 15-year-old son of Governor Quinn of Hawaii, told me that the talk made at his high school by Bigelow, the captain of the Golden Rule, was inspiring."

Burns Refused "Old Political Trick" To Go for Top on Fed. Highways Aid

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to transfer some installations to the island to reduce the concentration of posts on Oahu. Similar highway deficiencies were noted on the islands of Maui, Molokai and Kauai."

The Wachter proposal, says Burns, is nothing more nor less than a bill introduced by Mrs. Elizabeth Farrington, when she was delegate, but which did not get out of committee. No one argued for the bill at that time.

Alaska, on the other hand, sought participation on a basis like that of a state and, while her whole land area was not allowed in the proportion, she won the point and has been receiving the benefits ever since.

Burns seeks similar participation now.

In a letter to Gov. Quinn last December, he wrote, "The situation in regard to the Federal Aid Highway participation of Hawaii is similar to that of Statehood. We must ask for what is rightfully ours. It would be just as sensible to ask for an elective governor as to ask for a compromise in this matter before we make our fullest effort for the maximum."

But for some reason Burns cannot divine, neither Quinn nor Wachter has shown interest in backing the bill to get "the maximum."

When Wachter appeared before members of the public works committee recently in Washington, Burns writes, "... he made no effort to support the intent and purpose of H.R. 8922 but immediately launched into a statement asking for a Defense Highway System by reason of 'our very great defense needs.'"

Commenting on Wachter's proposal, Burns writes, "Why the Territorial Administration insists on an effort to obtain this type of legislation and absolutely refuses to support any effort to obtain equity and justice — equal treatment — is a question for which I have no answer."

Burns notes, in passing, a surprising performance by Francis C. Turner, chief engineer and deputy commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. Turner informed Burns' administrative assistant, Dan Aoki, that a bill based on defense needs was out of the question, had no relationship to the purposes of the Federal-Aid Highway Act, and would not be approved by either the bureau, or by Congress. But he thought there was hope for a bill based on "equity and justice."

That was some months ago. By the time Wachter got to Washington, Turner had changed his mind, Burns writes. When Aoki reminded him of his earlier statement he got no reply that would show why he had changed his position.

Statements by Wachter, Turner and Atty. Gen. Herbert Choy, Burns writes, "added to the confusion" regarding the bill Hawaii wants.

Prior to his return to Hawaii to attend the Democratic convention, Burns writes that he had conversations with the most able and ranking members of the Public Works Committee, including Rep. George Fallon, "who managed the passage of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956." These men, Burns says, "were most sympathetic and assured me that the matter would be given every possible consideration on the basis of justice and equity."

During the meeting at which Wachter appeared, Burns writes, "It was suggested that I do the familiar political trick of supporting the issue but not seriously desiring a bill. This I refuse to do." "That, then, is the reason he

didn't introduce a bill asking for highway aid based on defense needs, or as Burns sees it, "less than the maximum."

"The maximum" is still in sight, the delegate writes, and he intends shortly to begin talks with the right Congressmen to rebuild support for H.R. 8922, the bill which would put Hawaii in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 on an even basis with the states.

"QUIZ"

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needs to pay \$3.95 for printing and handling charges. The customer checkbook with "checks" or

coupons will enable the recipient to get two free dinners at Larry Vicente's, two tickets to the Sunday wrestling show at the Civic, two free lubrication service, etc.

The Honolulu Customer Checkbook claims there are about 20 business firms participating in the free, promotion deal. Evidently the move is to draw customers

to the shops or catering places.

Last week when the girls at the telephone promised "75 gallons free gasoline," at George's Shell Station, Kapiolani Blvd., George Oka contacted the Better Business Bureau. Oka had not said he would give 75 gallons free. He would sell 48 gallons, and would give every five gallons after that up to 75 gallons free or 27 gallons free.

Prizes are changed every week, a spokesman for the Honolulu Customer Checkbook, said.

"Save Losses, Don't Start Profits" Is Aim Of Sugar Workers In Fields

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tell us work they want done. We pick men. Give them picket clearance.

"You meet at union office, sign clearance, company truck pick you up go fields.

"If luna come your house, say what's the matter, you no my boss, union my boss. This strike time.

"If luna get rough in field, say shut up, you run plantation, we run strike.

"Take all money you can. You now get 16 cents hour more. Work in the fields. So long mill no go no get sugar, company no get profits. That's union strategy.

"Everybody kokua. Union no let anyone down. No one go hungry yet."

The rank and file cheered. A Filipino worker called out and led the cry, "Banzai, banzai, banzai!" Everyone laughed good-humoredly. Their solidarity made them feel good.

There was no evidence of the "resentment" which the newspapers say "many workers" feel about the situation.

STICK TO UNION POLICY

The organization of the strikers' solidarity was plain at the Waipahu unit's strike headquarters. Last week, when the 16-cents across-the-board pay raise arrangement was agreed upon by the union and management, the company at Waipahu got a taste of its old-time tactics. The company, for example, wanted pickets to work right away in the fields, as they were doing at Wai'alaia and Ewa.

In recent years, when the Waipahu workers wanted better living quarters equal to those at Wai'alaia and Ewa, the company said, "If you don't like Waipahu, go to Ewa and Wai'alaia."

So, last week when the Waipahu company wanted men right away, and the strikers refused, the company said, "But men have returned to work at Ewa and Wai'alaia."

The Waipahu strategy committee replied deadpan, "We are busy with union matters. This not Ewa or Wai'alaia. Waipahu is different."

And the Waipahu pickets did not go into the fields until Monday this week. While this Waipahu resistance was on, the company, in its bid for better labor relations, agreed that while pickets work in the fields, a company truck will call at the strikers' soup kitchen and pick up lunches for the field workers.

Watching over each group of pickets in the fields and elsewhere on company property is a man from unit strike headquarters to make sure there are no infractions of union policy. Example: When work tools are handed out, a luna cannot do it. A union man must.

WOMEN ACTIVE

When the pickets are paid by the company, the men take their checks to their unit headquarters where they are cashed and 25 per cent is withheld as each man's contribution to the strike fund. Every Friday afternoon, until the strike is paid, the working pickets will meet and iron out action for the next week.

Noticeable at the Waipahu strike headquarters is the influence of the unit's Women's Auxiliary Corps which was formed after the strike started to supplement the solidarity of the men.

The auxiliary has a membership of over 125. It has organized morale boosters like sports, daily aid to families who need helping hands, and every day it assigns wahines to help in serving meals at the soup kitchen.

Last Saturday night, the auxiliary staged a get-together party as a blow-out for their husbands and friends. Community friends donated a wide assortment of food and refreshments. The loaded tables made a joke of newspaper stories about starving strikers.

A string band of strikers — guitars, mandolins and castanets — played lively music for dancing. The party was quite a ball. Everyone ate heartily, danced and drank. The strike wasn't mentioned.

They take their fun — and the strike — in their stride at Waipahu — W.S.H.

Sherman Adams Said Blocking Appointment Of Judge at Hilo

§ from page 1 §
builder and investor, and a friend of Adams, was reportedly approached by Hilo businessmen who asked that he use his influence in behalf of Miyamoto. The judgeship has been stalemated, according to report, because members of the U.S. Senate's judiciary committee favor other candidates over Miyamoto.



MOBILE SOUP KITCHEN. Olaa strikers, who were called out to do certain field work under terms of the temporary agreement worked out by the union and the employers while negotiations continue in Honolulu, are fed hot lunches which is delivered directly to their place of work from the main soup kitchen in Olaa. Last Memorial Day was their first day of work. Here the men line up for chow which is served directly from a truck. The workers bring along their own lunch pails. Some 232 men reported for work after being dispatched from union headquarters. Oldtimers say this is the first time sugar field workers had hot lunches served right out in the cane fields.

Referee Halts Garnishee by Beneficial Co.

Herbert Arruda, O-C worker and member of the UPW, will have the money garnisheed from him by the Beneficial Finance Co. returned and an order will be issued to "perpetually enjoin" the finance company from prosecuting a suit against him in the Koolaupoko District Court.

That is the decision of Ronald J.J.B. Jamieson, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Arruda had taken bankruptcy, but the Beneficial Finance Co. charged it did not affect a loan of \$300 he had got from that company because he had got the loan on the basis of a "false financial statement."

Myer C. Symonds, attorney representing Arruda, argued that Beneficial had checked the worker's credit rating and placed no reliance in the report, but used it as a gimmick to insure payment.

Referee Jamieson stated in his decision, "It is clear from the evidence of the Bankrupt that Beneficial's own Kailua office manager induced the bankrupt to give the false financial statement."

The referee further noted that the company had brought its suit in a court remote from Honolulu and attorneys.

The question was not one of difference over facts, the referee said, but one of law, and he cited a number of cases upon which he based his decision.

Corey Will Run for House as Democrat

Ralph E. Corey, Wisconsin-born Honolulu attorney, has announced his candidacy for the house of representatives from the 15th district. He will run as a Democrat.

A veteran of service with the Marines during World War II, Corey was employed in government offices here until he returned to the Mainland to take a law degree in 1955.

Admitted to the bar here, he was first employed by J. Harold Hughes, later entered into private practice, and is now in a law partnership with Bruce M. Clark.

He has been an active member of the Democratic Party for four years, and served as parliamentarian at the last territorial convention of the party.

SUN-COOKED FOODS

The Umbrellor Co. of Denver is marketing a portable solar barbecue grill that looks like a shiny, aluminum-coated umbrella, opened and upended on a tripod stand so that the reflective surface focuses the sun's rays on a square grill mounted where the umbrella handle would be.

The gadget folds into a 30-inch long, 4-inch thick carrying case, and weighs four pounds. Hamburgers and hotdogs are done in 10 minutes, steaks in 20. Price: \$29.95.

Attorney for the company was Frank W. C. Loo, who has announced his Democratic candidacy for the senate.

HIS PEOPLE STARVE

The Shah of Iran is the product of a decadant, repressive way of life. He thinks nothing of spending \$70, which is chicken feed to him, for a swimming outfit and is putting on quite a show at Waikiki with his personal and Honolulu bodyguards.

The majority of the 19 million people of Iran live in abject poverty and the Shah and his predecessors have used force to beat and keep the people down.

Iran is oil rich, producing about 731,000 barrels a day. The royalty from the oil taken out of the ground by foreign companies provides extravagant pleasures to the ruling family, which now depends on U.S. arms to keep down its people. Efforts to nationalize the oil by ex-premier Mohammed Mossadegh was aborted by foreign intrigues, resulting in U.S. oil interests moving into the dominant position previously held by British interests. The Shah's visit to the U.S. tickles U.S. oil magnates who have U.S. troops in Iran to protect their interests.

Dr. Katsuki Picked On . . .

A small sample of the kind of resistance the people of Honolulu will experience when they commence launching a drive for a county general hospital came in irritated, angry tones this week from private medical practitioners.

This was in reaction to an advertisement inserted in a daily by Dr. David I. Katsuki, city-county physician, stating that the emergency hospital has been moved from the Queen's Hospital to the city-owned Maluhia Home. Two lines in the ad said:

"No Charge Emergency Medical Treatment and Emergency Ambulance Service Is Provided to the General Public."

Clearly, Dr. Katsuki performed a public service in informing the general public that free emergency medical treatment and ambulance service are being continued from Maluhia.

Dr. F. J. Pinkerton stated, "It seems to me that it's just terrible to take taxpayers' money to advertise a service that is not needed."

The money was well spent by Dr. Katsuki and the services performed by the city-county are essential. Dr. Pinkerton is off the beam. Not only the majority of people who need public emergency service but his rich clientele find the emergency medical service efficient, effective and essential.

Dr. Pinkerton hasn't scolded private medical practitioners, himself included, who advertise their services when they move, go on leave and return.

The boosters of private hospitals, especially Queen's, apparently feel Dr. Katsuki's public-minded activities are irritants.

That's just too bad and Dr. Katsuki should not waver and the public should support him in broadening the city-county hospital services.

The hospital capacity on this island is gravely inadequate and the charges at private hospitals are prohibitive. It is a boon to Honolulu that Henry J. Kaiser is building a hospital and this project must be a thorn in the side of those who boost

CHARTER

§ from page 1 §

cial officer, who is sure to demand a salary commensurate to his skill and experience. There are replacements in the commission's proposal, such as a medical examiner to replace the elected sheriff and a director of finance to replace the elected treasurer. But neither of these would seem to constitute much saving.

The saving is supposed to come in the "performance" or "program" budget which, once adopted, can be broken only by action by the mayor. The nine elected councilmen cannot initiate appropriations, no matter what exigency demands it. This change, in the eyes of Sup. Matsuo Takabuki, is the most serious change from the present government.

It is a feature of what the commission likes to call the "strong mayor" government it wants to give Honolulu. The commission's report on the charter claims a cardinal principle of good administration is, "make one person responsible or accountable for the administration and give him the tools to do the job."

Isn't that the principle under which dictatorships operate, too?

There are other contradictions in the commission's charter — plenty of them. Its report uses the word "politics" when it wants to keep the status quo, and speaks of the "public will" when it suggests a change. Thus the police commission remains under the governor to "keep politics out" of police operations, while the strong mayor is "responsive to the public will."

The board of water supply remains under its present untouchable commission because "Politics and political expediency do not have a place in the operation of a water department," and because the board "has proven itself an agency that can plan for and run its business efficiently." On the other hand, the suburban water system, which is now directly under the city government and the voters, is to be put "out of reach under the board of water supply."

Yet there are authorities who can make a good argument that the suburban water system does a better job for its subscribers more cheaply than does the board of water supply. In the next few weeks, that point may become much clearer than in the past to Honolulu, despite the fast-gearad publicity system of the board of water supply.

As for "politics" in the police, does anyone need any more than a reminder that the biggest police graft scandal in the city's history came under the present setup, in the early 1940's? The commission, however, thinks the present setup is working so well there's no need to change it.

The commission feels things aren't going well with the elective offices, apparently, though none has been involved in any such scandal as the police graft cases. Three elective department heads, treasurer, auditor and clerk are appointive, and the sheriff's office is to be abolished and replaced by the medical examiner, as mentioned above.

The jail is placed under the police, even though police heads have indicated they don't want it.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the commission has decided to remove from "politics" as much power as possible and has kept out of the voters'

reach those agencies already out of reach.

The mayor — one man — has more power than ever.

The council — nine men and thus subject to the voices of more people — has less.

Four department heads are no longer to be within reach of the people.

Police and liquor commissions and the board of water supply are carefully kept out of reach of the voters as they are today. In addition, one efficient agency, the suburban water system, is put out of the voters' reach.

All this is done in the name of efficiency and economy, but neither are obvious to the interested reader.

It seems fairly plain that the commission does not trust the people — and that it expects them to vote away a good share of the power they hold on Saturday, June 14.

A high-powered, big name organization has been formed to "sell" the charter to the people. Big business interests would gain under the charter but as for the general public, the government would be taken farther away from them.

Gambler Knifed For Dollar In Nuuanu Street Crap Game

Maybe the tourist business isn't feeling the recession, but the gamblers are.

One got knifed Tuesday afternoon on Nuuanu St. in a dispute over \$1.

It started because there was \$9 in the pot of a crap game where only \$8 was supposed to be. When the "gunner" crapped out, the players started picking up the money and an argument developed over the extra \$1.

A knife flashed and blood flowed immediately.

Police arrived in a few minutes and the wounded man, Chester Lee, was taken to the Tripler General Hospital. A suspect was arrested and police expected to charge him as the RECORD went to press.

(Continued from right)

the Wage Increase Association and merchants of Waipahu.

"Among them were Akira Mitsunaga (reporter of Oahu Jihō), Sakae Morita, and several others who were prominent among the residents.

"What could have been the reason for such arrests? Seeing that the several thousand strikers were properly obeying the orders of their leaders, well-behaved and avoiding violence, thus conducting a civilized strike, and having no pretext for arresting the leaders, the sugar planters association probably requested police interference, and by arresting Japanese leaders through creation of incidents, hoped to crush the courage of the strikers . . ."

(More Next Week)

THEY PAID US A VISIT

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

As I was about to write this week's column Wednesday morning the United Press called to ask if this weekly had folded up its operation. It seemed he had heard we had.

I answered that we were putting together this week's issue and we are saying nothing about any drastic change.

A few minutes later Shurei Hirozawa of the Star-Bulletin called, asking the same question. He was more persistent, asking if we contemplated making any changes in our operations. I replied that if we did, we'd announce it fully in the RECORD.

Just as I put the receiver down and turned to my typewriter, a Star-Bulletin reporter-photographer team walked into our editorial office. They asked the same question and I told them that I had already talked with Mr. Hirozawa and they left.

CHANGE OF TONE

We have the highest regard for working newspapermen, but for the owners and editors of the dailies, our attitude differs. Not long ago we were called the "Pravda of the Pacific," etc., etc., and about two weeks ago I was surprised to read a reference to the RECORD merely as a "left-wing" paper.

This disturbed me somewhat, because it's not healthy for us not to be called names by the dailies. We look forward to it, knowing that every time they damn us, we know we are hitting our target — especially their sacred cows.

I can't see how we have changed. We still hit hard. At least we are selling more subs to the dailies, their editorial staff members who read our small weekly for information and news leads.

UNIONISM BRINGS PEACE

As I write this at a time when the situation in the sugar strike is fluid, more than a third of the strikers are back at work, irrigating and weeding the fields. It takes tremendous discipline and union consciousness on the part of the strikers to permit part of their manpower to work in saving the crop, while the others remain on strike, doing non-paying picket duty. The union is selecting and assigning the workers.

With the strike in its 126th day, a long pull for any well-organized, militant union, the ILWU sugar workers are demonstrating solidarity which impresses all, especially the employers.

The ILWU — constantly singled out and attacked as a "Communist-led" union and slandered with the "force and violence" propaganda — has brought peace and security to the island community. In the past when workers were disorganized and weak, even when organized, the employers used force and violence and pinned the blame on the workers.

I have just read a translation of an account of the so-called "Waipahu riot" of the 1909 sugar strike, written by Motoyuki Negoro, a lawyer and leader of the Japanese strikers.

In forthcoming issues we will publish a substantial part of Negoro's account. The names he mentions of Waipahu strikers who were arrested are of interest of Waipahu workers. Their names and why they were arrested will be carried in coming issues.

Here is what Negoro wrote:

"On June 8, 1909—about the same time when hoodlums were used and an illegal police interference was attempted in Aiea plantation — the plantation owners of Hawaii resorted to a surprising misuse of police power in Waipahu, too, and brought about a scandalous situation. It got started in the afternoon of that day, when a plantation cop tried to take a Japanese striker toward the workers' dormitory, in order to make him go back to work against his will.

"Other strikers were enraged by this high-handed method, and they tried to ascertain whether the fellow striker was going back to work by his own free will, or through coercion by the cop. Without any reason, the plantation cop fired his pistol twice, and threatened the crowd of strikers, thus causing a sudden rise of tremendous indignation."

Later the Honolulu sheriff's office dispatched a sizeable force in automobiles to Waipahu and arrested about 20 officers of the Strike Support Assn., which was organized by the members of

Continued at Left

Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd.
811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu, T.H.
PHONE 96445
Mainland \$5.00; Philippines \$7.00
Oahu \$5.00; other islands \$6.00 airmail;
KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

the private hospitals, especially Queen's.

Time will come when the urgency of a county general hospital will be realized by more people on Oahu. The resistance against it will be strong, as it can be seen by the pressures applied on Dr. Katsuki.