

Butchers, Warehouse Worker with 30 Yrs. Service to Field Jobs

Three veteran employees of Kahuku Plantation Store, each with over 30 years of service, are being transferred from their store jobs to come field work since the company has sold its store to a Punaluu hui.

Two employees are butchers and one is a warehouseman. They and the unit leaders have not met with the company. A key question is, to what job rating and pay will these veterans be assigned.

Two female employees are being laid off. They will receive severance pay negotiated by the union in their contract.

One of them will receive \$795.49 from the company. Pension fund to which she has contributed is included in this. The company is paying \$338.67 in severance pay. If the sale of the store had taken place two years ago, prior to the inclusion of severance payment in the contract, she would have received payment for pro-rated vacation, territorial unemployment compensation and pension money she had contributed.

Of the total \$1,253.49 which will be paid her from the company and the Territory, the company's severance payment is \$338.67.

32 Water Bd. Foremen, Others Waive Immediate Promotion; Sign Statement

Thirty-two foremen and others with high job classifications at the Board of Water Supply have astounded the management by signing waivers that declared they were not interested in or available for promotion to a higher, supervisory position now vacant.

By signing the waiver, they removed themselves from competition for the position. This left George Keoho, pipefitter working foreman, to fill the vacant position of water service foreman I without taking a competitive examination.

Action Pending

The application for promotion of Keoho, accompanied by the letter of waiver signed by the 32, is in the hands of the City-County civil service commission and it has not been acted upon yet.

A. N. Price, personnel officer of the water board, told the RECORD that a group of supervisors told him earlier this year that Keoho should be promoted. They said others in the department eligible for the higher position wanted Keoho to get it.

On May 31 this year Keoho was

given a provisional promotion. Price says that if the City-County civil service department had a list of qualified candidates, the selection could have been made from it.

Exam Announced

The civil service department on Sept. 6 announced a promotional examination for water service foreman, the procedure necessary to create an eligible list from which promotion could be made. The list is good for one year. Many

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READ:

Sugar's Fat Profits

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Symphony Discord

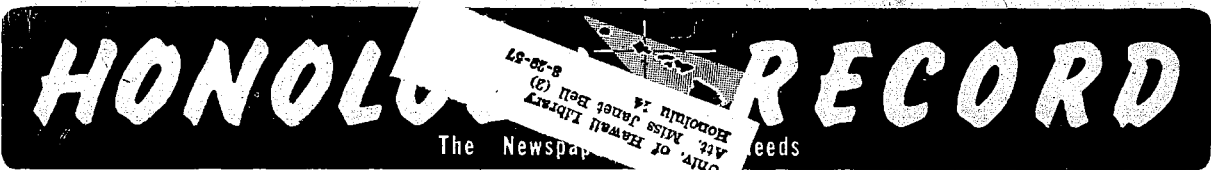
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Hawaii's Land Grabs

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Volume X, No. 19

—SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS—

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1957

Hawaiians Kept Off Land By Suburban Water Stall

IN THE DAILIES

Star-Bull Profits From Booze Ads While Booze-Caused Menaces Mount

SEVEN HIGH SCHOOL boys were arrested by police who found them with beer in a public park. The boys were released for processing by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division.

On Nov. 26 the Star-Bull, the self-styled family newspaper, condensed this news into three inches of type on page three under a heading, "Teen-Agers Arrested for Drinking in Park."

The same issue of the Star-Bull carried a total of 300 inches of liquor advertising which meant, at its rate of \$4.76 per column inch, a tidy rake-off of \$1,500 for the Star-Bull that day.

Year after year the Star-Bull derives a great share of its pro-

fits from liquor ads yet, on the other hand, it periodically deplores in editorials the increasing rates of juvenile and adult crime, sudden death on the streets and highways, alcoholism, mental sickness and broken homes, to all of which booze contributes largely as medical and other experts testify.

In all of its moralizing editorials the Star-Bull carefully soft-pedals the role that liquor plays because it is hesitant to bite the hand of the booze interests which feed it with fat profits.

The Star-Bull of course didn't hesitate for a moment to blast

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System Supplies Subdividers, but Not Homesteads

One hundred qualified Hawaiians could be placed on Hawaiian Homes Commission land at Waimanalo quickly if the Suburban Water System says it will supply water to families given homestead land.

The Suburban Water System which has been supplying water for new subdivisions near Waimanalo, and plans to supply water to the huge subdivision at Waimanalo-Kailua junction area says its water supply is low.

Many are asking why this could be when Harold Castle's Kaneohe Ranch is getting ample water for its subdivisions and is planning more subdivisions with hundreds of homes.

Checking with the Hawaiian

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LARGER PAY CHECKS

Holiday Present for Maui County Workers as Repricing Takes Effect

Hundreds of Maui county workers will receive larger pay checks on Dec. 15 as a result of action taken this week by Maui County Auditor Manuel Rodrigues.

Early this week Rodrigues notified all departments that money will be available to pay the county workers' increases due under the long-delayed "repricing" program. This cleared the way to begin paying all county workers who have raises coming at the new rates, effective as of the beginning of this month.

When they receive their paychecks on Dec. 15, the Maui workers will have the first concrete proof that the repricing program has finally gone into effect. Maui is the first neighbor island to begin paying workers at the new rates of pay. Repricing was com-

pleted for territorial and Honolulu workers in 1956. The program of bringing the neighbor island workers to the same levels as territorial and Honolulu employees has been dragging for many months.

Repricing will not raise all the Maui workers, but the vast majority will receive increases because the Maui pay scales have been below the Honolulu levels for practically all groups of workers. A few workers will receive raises from SR-1 to SR-7. Foremen will be raised from SR-9 to SR-13.

While the Maui workers will begin enjoying partial benefits under the new system, there still are many things to be adjusted before the entire program is

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Stevedoring Firm Wants Return of Pre-Union Days

Manpower-chopping mechanization, new hires from the local university and those brought in from the Mainland are exerting pressures on Honolulu longshoremen from many sides.

Meantime, according to veteran dock workers, Castle & Cooke Terminals takes the attitude that if longshoremen want promotion, they must smile, say good morning to their bosses properly and part their hair in the manner the bosses approve.

Old Practices

According to Calixto Damaso, ILWU longshore business agent, all this means the company is

trying to bring back practices of the old pre-union days.

Recently, longshore union representatives disputed the stevedoring company's method of picking dock clerks. The union wants recognition of seniority, claiming that those who have worked longest have served the company more years and, therefore, their services should be recognized.

The company says it selected six clerks from 21 longshore applicants on their records. Some that the company rejected or passed up, in picking those with less seniority, were said to be non-

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Merits to Morita's Claim for \$11,087 for Tunnel Work Noted

After City-County Attorney Norman Chung recommended against payment of an additional \$11,087 to Attorney James Morita for legal work on the Wilson Tunnel, some who have been in close touch with the project say that the matter should have been taken up first by the Wilson Tunnel Coordinating Committee.

This committee should have looked into the matter, and if necessary, asked the city attorney for legal opinion.

Some sources also claim that

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HARD SPADE WORK NOW

Steps Underway to Open Lalamilo Land for Farming

Arable portions of the 10,000-acre Lalamilo tract in Waimea on the Big Island will be sold for farming after the Territorial Land Department completes all necessary work to give the project a good start so that farmers can "earn a reasonable living," Frank W. Hustace, Jr., land commissioner, said this week.

The idle land near Waimea airport which has whetted the appetites of real estate brokers, ranchers and others, all interested

in getting it is not all arable. A great part of it is lava waste.

Soil Conditions Vary

An aerial survey with contour has been completed. A soil conservation contour map will indicate soil conditions which vary widely in the tract.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting a soil study. The land commissioner said that after the above preliminary work

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In Our Dailies

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the widespread sale and use of fireworks and to keep at it until new and strict regulations were imposed. The manufacturers of fireworks don't buy scads of ads as do the booze interests.

Reputable newspapers on the Mainland like the New York Times refuse to publish booze advertising and so there is no conflict of interests when they publish editorials on vital matters like increases in crime, highway slaughter, etc. They refuse, in short, to be accessories to a main cause of increasing death and degeneration.

The high school kids who were arrested because they had beer in a park must feel confused because one of the beer ads the Star-Bull ran Nov. 26 urged readers to buy a couple of packs of beer on the way home.

The kids slipped. They committed a crime because they didn't go straight home where it isn't illegal to guzzle beer.

Now that the minor scale of fireworks is under control, will the Star-Bull have the honesty and courage to wage war on why it's so easy for minors to buy booze from the Star-Bull's adult advertisers?

HAD BINA MOSSMAN, top GOP woman in Hawaii who was forced to resign her high sheriff's job for taking kickbacks from her deputies, done a public service, the dailies would have published her biography, listing her 17 years' incumbency as GOP national committeewoman and member of the House, etc., etc. But they skipped all this last week in announcing she had resigned. If a labor leader were caught in her situation, the dailies would have given his background — from soup to nuts.

IN CASE you haven't heard it yet, KGU, in the course of ballyhooing its newscasts, claims that they are partly drawn "from the pages of the Honolulu Advertiser which has the largest staff of local reporters in the islands."

IT DIDN'T RATE attention in the dailies, but on Nov. 18 the U.S. Supreme Court struck a blow against a particularly nasty form of racism — the abuse of collective bargaining rights by such unions as the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks to take jobs away from their Negro members and give them to whites. "The jilly white attitude of the railway brotherhoods, generally," says I. F. Stone who reports the decision, "has been a scandal." It's one reason why the brotherhoods have stayed out of the AFL (now AFL-CIO), which at least on paper opposes racial discrimination.

A LOCAL HEADLINE said: "Tobacco Trade Healthy Despite Cancer Fear." But the story under it didn't confess that the coffin nail companies are making record profits because multi-million dollar advertising campaigns, to "answer" the cancer charges, are pushing filter cigarettes.

To do so, the ads show photos (actual) of tough (but cultured), outdoor-looking he-men with manly tattoos — the idea being that filter cigs are as masculine as stallion sweat without being unfeminine or bad for children.

The way many fall for this line is one of the reasons why our local girl, Doris Duke (the tobacco heiress), is one of the world's richest — and unhappiest — women.

BLAMING SPIES for Russia's scientific lead was debunked by Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, at the recent meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors' Assn. He said:

"The important point about the satellites is the rate of progress by the Russians. Their rate of progress is greater than ours. Until the time comes when Phi Beta Kappa has the same social standing as the football player, we are going to fall behind in our technological race with the USSR."

Star-Bull's Bill Ewing attended the association's meet but he didn't airmail back to the Star-Bull any of Whipple's statement. Instead, Bill is telling Star-Bull readers about his frolics in Mexico.

Whipple's views are interesting because Sen. Eastland's Internal Security Subcommittee, which was in Hawaii last December, and others have been trying to establish that the Russian Sputniks were the result of Soviet spying in the U.S.

WITH THE SUGAR industry's wage negotiations set to start Dec. 9, a Star-Bull report Nov. 28 of how the chosen few get fat rakeoffs from sugar was of special interest here.

The report said the late Andrew P. Welch of San Francisco, a mogul of the California-Hawaii Sugar Corp. and Matson Navigation, had left an estate appraised at \$4,600,000.

ALL BALLYHOO, it seems, ultimately runs into the ground. The Advertiser has quit, boasting on its front page every day about its circulation plus The Shopper.

In a market we overheard a woman say to another: "I love The Shopper. I send our boy to pick up all the stray copies down the street. It's good for lining garbage cans."

THE DAY the Star-Bull ran Governor William Quinn's Thanksgiving proclamation in which he urged the public to pray for "brotherhood of all mankind," it ran a headline which said "Yule-Basket Fund Drive Lags."

WHAT'S BETTY Farrington up to? She went on a Mainland visit and the Star-Bull Nov. 22 ran a brief item saying she was returning home the next day. We waited expectantly for the latest and straightest from Washington.

But not word in the Star-Bull from her. Her silence is a refreshing change, we find, from the days when statehood's grande dame used to verbosely fill Star-Bull columns with her opinions.

When Betty (president of the Star-Bull company) was questioned by the Advertiser on Bina Mossman's hurried departure from the High Sheriff's job, she coyly replied: "I'm only a newspaperwoman now."

WHAT HAPPENED at the Star-Bull Nov. 29? In its usually ah-hoe "People and Parties" column it ran items about Thanksgiving parties given by the Hiram L. Fong and Mee Chow Doo families. But it went overboard by running two separate items about the Doo goings-on. We hope the Fongs didn't feel neglected. The Advertiser in its Dec. 1 "On the Party Line" column kept it strictly for blue-stocking haques only—as usual.

Faulty Plantation Irrigation Line Troubles Halawa

The collapse at Halawa of an old underground irrigation culvert made of galvanized pipe in early July caused the Hawaii Housing Authority sewer line to sag and break, but Oahu Sugar Co. which owns the irrigation line that cuts through HHA property has not resolved the problem to date.

Housing residents in the upper area near Alea school are complaining. Meantime the HHA management at Halawa has built a catwalk over the open ditch about six feet deep and has maintained its sewer line which clogged and overflowed July 8. The catwalk has pieces of wood nailed on it to prevent those using it from slipping and the hole is barricaded.

Oahu Sugar has said it is abandoning the irrigation line because it is old and too costly to maintain. Meantime it is still using the line.

During the 1954 flash flood that caused major damage at Pearl City Heights, the irrigation ditch collapsed in another area, causing inconvenience to housing residents.

MORITA'S CLAIM

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there is merit on Morita's side. His total payment of \$86,562 came to \$25 an hour, out of which he paid his assistants. The Mainland law firm hired by the city to assist Morita was paid \$40 per attorney per hour.

Big law firms in Honolulu would have charged the city \$40-\$50 an hour, it is reported.

There are some who hold it against Morita for successfully contesting the damage claims instituted by survivors of the tunnel collapse and by the injured.

Morita's service to the city paid off, informed sources close to the tunnel project say, when he advised the board of supervisors and tunnel experts not to fire E. E. Black, tunnel contractor. Now it is accepted that if Morita's counsel had not prevailed, the city would have been stuck with litigation for the next 10 years.

The city made some concession in the settlement with the contractor who stayed on the job. Black assumed about \$1 million cost of the damage from the collapse and the city, between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Editor Sounds Off On Press Claptrap

A man who should know—T.S. (for Thomas Stanley) Matthews, who for long was right-hand man of Henry Luce of Time magazine—expresses the following opinion about the press in a book, "The Sugar Pill," just published in London.

"The biggest piece of claptrap about the press is that it deals almost exclusively, or even mainly, with news. And the next biggest piece of claptrap is that the press has enormous power.

"The press has a nasty kind of power—the same kind of power a bully has, of hurting somebody smaller and weaker than himself....

"Journalists themselves generally have a horror of being interviewed because they know too well from their own experience how inept and cruel a distortion the result is likely to be."

32 FOREMEN, OTHERS

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who signed the waiver concerning the present vacancy had applied for examination.

Twenty-four applicants applied for examination, of which 16 were from the board of water supply. There were some from the Suburban Water System.

When the examination was announced, supervisors and engineers asked Price why was it necessary for Keoho to take the competitive examination. They said that others in the water board who are eligible for the position wanted Keoho's provisional appointment be made permanent without examination.

Staff Meeting Called

The personnel officer explained that Keoho's appointment was provisional and the examination must be held. The supervisors said that Keoho's work in his provisional position was satisfactory. It was indicated that he was well-liked. Also, it was said that if Keoho was compelled to take the exam, he may not be among the top five, which means he would be eliminated from the eligible list.

Price attended a staff meeting at the maintenance department and there he was again asked by supervisors and engineers why shouldn't Keoho be promoted without examination.

He told those present that others who are eligible must say they are not interested in the vacancy. Price said because this was a necessary procedure, and because he felt the others were interested, the examination could not be waived. He said it was impossible to waive it.

To this the engineers and supervisors asked him, how does he know that the others are interested in the immediate promotion to fill the vacancy.

Price suggested a meeting of all the eligible employees. When he met with the working foremen and others eligible for the higher position on Sept. 19, he had carefully thought out what he would tell them. The supervisors and engineers were present at the meeting. Price wanted to be sure that the employees were acting voluntarily and not through duress. He told them he wouldn't be surprised if they wanted a competitive exam, and that they had all the right to have it.

SECRET BALLOT

He told the meeting he had been informed that all those eligible for immediate promotion were in favor of Keoho getting it.

Price still did not believe that this was so.

"I didn't understand. There were so many people uniform in saying one man deserved the promotion," he explained.

He read a letter of waiver, which said the signatories were not interested in immediate promotion. He said those who wanted to could sign it.

To each of those eligible for the higher position, Price handed a piece of paper so that they could vote whether they wanted to waive competitive examination and allow Keoho to take the position, or they wanted a competitive examination.

Law Explained

He explained the law passed by the 1957 session says if there are not more than four other employees in the department, besides Keoho, who also meet the qualification requirement, the promotion can be made without examination.

The territorial attorney general had interpreted this law to mean that if there were not more than four others "interested" in and

"available" for the position, the examination could be dispensed with.

The vote was taken in secret ballot and counted. Keoho was not present. The results showed 29 voting, "Yes," that they were not interested or not available for higher position. Three voted, "No," meaning they wanted competitive examination.

All Signed

Price left the waiver letter to be signed. When the signing was completed, 32, or three more than those voting, "Yes," had signed the waiver.

It has been reported that those who voted negatively in secret ballot signed the waiver letter to protect themselves. According to sources, pressure was evident in causing all to sign the waiver.

"This astounded me," says Price, of the voting result. "I thought 90 per cent would say, 'No.'"

He said the supervisors had said the men wanted Keoho and he couldn't believe it until the vote was taken.

Henry Wicke, head of the engineering division of the water board and Price's superior, said the civil service law was followed.

Management Explains Price says he wanted a competitive examination with 33 eligible, Keoho included.

Wicke explained that the management of the water board wants competition for positions through merit and is opposed to duress or coercion.

Both mentioned that the water board employees have a strong esprit de corps.

As for Keoho, according to his personnel record, his background is "very good," Price said. He has been with the water board since May, 1946.

Trend for Exams

Nasta Gallas, director of personnel of the City-County, told the RECORD that in passing the law pertaining to competitive examination, the legislators' intent apparently was to encourage competition where it existed.

She said that the water board is the only department sending in applications for promotion, accompanied by letters signed by eligible employees who say they are not competing for the position because they are either not "interested" or "available."

Promotion without examination is decreasing, she said. There is keen competition in large departments, like public works and police. Water board is also a large department.

MAUI COUNTY

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finished. Hundreds of appeals are on file with the civil service commission. Many classes of workers will probably receive additional raises before the entire study is finished.

Personnel Director Eugene Bal is preparing a report for the civil service commission on the meeting of directors held in Honolulu on Nov. 29 and 30 to expedite the reprogramming. He is expected to recommend that additional changes be made in the pay scales to complete the program of raising the Maui workers to the Honolulu and territorial levels.

Auditor Rodriguez' action only covered the current pay of the Maui workers. They are also entitled to back pay to March 16, 1956, and there is a possibility that the Maui board of supervisors will appropriate money to make at least a partial payment on the back pay before the end of the year.

Delayed for many months, the Maui pay raises will come as a welcome holiday present to the vast majority of the Maui county workers.

Critic Charges Neglect Of Children's Talent By Honolulu Symphony's System

By SPECIAL WRITER

George Barati, conductor of the symphony orchestra, had some rather provocative statements to make to a Star-Bulletin reporter last week in an interview.

He made three points as follows about the symphony and community support for it:

1. Unsatisfactory musical development and its effect on the composition of the orchestra;
2. Lack of funds and active audience participation;
3. Lack of an adequate auditorium and rehearsal facilities.

This week, we'd like to consider the first point. Later columns will present comments and ideas on the other two.

Brought in Teachers

Barati pointed out that when he first came to the Territory eight years ago, "there were too few musicians of symphonic caliber."

"We brought in teachers and the results began to show. But they still are far from what they should be" to establish it (the orchestra) with Mainland orchestras in cities of comparable size.

We remember at the time Barati let go many musicians, there were bitter remarks and wholesale criticism.

However, with what he has done since then with the orchestra, we don't think that many people now doubt the sagacity of the move, even recalling that at one time there was grave doubt as to whether or not the orchestra would continue.

The conductor also said that of the 80 musicians, about half, who are members of the American Federation of Musicians, are paid more than the other half.

It is his hope that eventually, with the budget now allowed the orchestra, it will be possible to engage a nucleus of professionals. Why the Difficulty?

We recall, in this instance, the many snide remarks from the side lines that it was hard to work even a few minutes overtime because "those union members would cost too much money."

This could be the meat of another column. We only wish to comment that professional musicians need to make a living and the only organization protecting their conditions of work is the union to which they belong.

But, to come to the nub of the problem of keeping an orchestra, the personnel who play the instruments which make enjoyment for us—what about them? Why has it been so difficult to get the nucleus that Barati talks about?

Every year, when symphony season rolls around, we are plagued by the same thoughts—in nearly every intermediate and high school in the Territory, there are thousands of children who belong to bands and orchestras.

What Becomes of Them?

For the past several years, many hundreds of these students participate in a music festival in May. After working for several weeks in their schools, these students work with an entirely new conductor. (In many instances) and produce music that is astoundingly good.

Every year after these festivals,

we wonder, "What becomes of the hundreds of youngsters who have learned to master the instruments well enough to make us feel proud that they are our children and can make music that causes a rise in our throat?"

What if only one, or two or three per cent of these hundreds of youngsters who are truly talented and devoted to music were given the chance to really master their instrument and allow their talent and abilities to come to full fruition?

Talented Youngsters

"We keep thinking of that boy in the last May concert who had an uncanny sense of rhythm and never missed his cues as he played on the kettle drums.

We think of that teen-ager whose only love in school is the playing of his trumpet in music classes. But while he "produces" in music classes, he's also been suspended a number of times from school for smoking and gambling and for not doing well in other classes.

And we wonder again what would happen to that boy, so gifted, so free with his music, but with no prospect that he would ever use that "golden horn" if he's thrown out of school and if no one takes any more interest in him.

Would Be Nucleus

We know he can't continue with his music because his family can't afford to pay the \$2.50 for private lessons.

We know that this is true with most students who would like to continue with their music, but whose parents just don't have the money to pay for these extras. They are too busy fighting the high cost of living.

What would happen if someone would take the one, or two or

three percent of those hundreds of students who play in school band and orchestras and made arrangements for continuing their musical education?

In five or 10 years they would be the nucleus of the symphony orchestra. In five or ten years they would be making a living and having fun at it.

Why can't the same thing be done for musical youngsters as is being done for other students in the junior achievement projects sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu?

What's wrong with a project like that? Why can't achievement and recognition be shown in music as well as in the other ways in which this capitalist system of ours is said to work in business enterprises?

Or why can't the government enter into music education in a much bigger way than it does—why can't it subsidize the training of young musicians?

Remember the days of the WPA when there was a flourishing of the theater, the arts, and writing for and by the people?

No, the development of the professional nucleus of the orchestra that Barati talks about can't be left to a willy-nilly process. Someone, some organization must take hold of the problem and charge ahead so that we won't lose the talent that is flowing freely around us.

And when we, parents and friends see our children and schoolmates in the orchestra and feel a pride in their accomplishment and in years well spent towards making a living (which is after all a major concern of all us), then perhaps the kind of audience participation desired by Mr. Barati will be a reality.

(To Be Continued)

TOP GOP WOMAN

Did Bina Mossman Take Only \$200 In Kickback?; Technical Violation?

Was Bina Mossman guilty of only "technical violation" as Governor Quinn put it, and did she take only about \$200 to \$250 in kickbacks from deputy high sheriffs who split fees with her?

Act 387 of the 1949 legislature provided a \$3,000-a-year salary to the high sheriff and this amount was raised to \$4,200 later.

There are some who say that if Mrs. Mossman had split fees 50-50, as they claim, or even on a smaller percentage going to her, the kickbacks she received from her deputies who served legal papers on commission basis would have been much more than \$200 as declared by the Quinn administration after a rough survey. While territorial officials estimate the fee-splitting over a two-year period, Mrs. Mossman was appointed to the post in mid-1953.

When the RECORD made an investigation of the operation of the high sheriff's office in early 1950, it learned that three deputies were then making about \$1,000 a month, while others were earning as low as \$25 a month because they did not have the "right connection."

Bina Mossman—Republican national committeewoman since 1940, the top woman party member in Hawaii—upon resigning her position last week after her fee-splitting became wide public knowledge, said she had believed the taking of kickbacks was "perfectly proper."

Member of House

She was a member of the House of Representatives in the sessions of 1939 to 1943, and in 1945.

She has been a Republican for 30 years. From May 1950 to Feb. 1953, she served as president of Oahu League of Republican Women.

When she resigned from the high sheriff's office last week, old-timers recalled that during the early 1920's, she had a promising career in the Hawaiian Homes Commission. She was secretary to the executive secretary from 1922 to 1925, when she resigned abruptly.

She subsequently became secretary to the executive secretary of the Territorial Employees' Retirement System (July 1925 to Nov. 1934), after which she became associated with McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Co., Ltd., as secretary to the manager (from 1936-1949).

Governor Sam King appointed her high sheriff of the Territory on June 10, 1953.

Attorney General Herbert Y. C. Choy told the press that both he and the governor feel that Mrs. Mossman "just didn't know it was wrong."

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers resolved that bold bids be made for psychiatric facilities to assist delinquent students.

Help Fight TB



Buy Christmas Seals

DEC. 5, 1957

HONOLULU RECORD

PAGE 3

PROFITS ON THE SUGAR FRONT

Ewa Plantation Co. generously praised its employees in its company paper, Ewa Hurri-Cane, Sept. 20, because production went up to 61,392 tons of sugar, compared to 58,000 tons for 1956 and 60,989 tons for 1955.

Grinding was completed in 157 days, which made the company doubly happy.

The Hurri-Cane, apparently beaming and in a happy tone, voiced the management's sentiment, thus:

"This year we had the sunshine and the results are gratifying, but regardless of weather, such figures as 14.05 tons of sugar per acre cannot be reached without the sustained effort and teamwork of all in the field department. And the completion of grinding in so short a time with so little mechanical trouble throughout the season tells its own story about the quality of the work done by the factory and shops men who operate and maintain the mill and field machinery."

At the way Ewa's management exuberates about its employees, Joe Sugarworker at Ewa can expect more than the 25 cents an hour across the board the union is asking in the coming negotiations.

He probably is saying, "We like the praise but it doesn't fill our stomachs. How about more pay?"

GROVE FARM is bragging, too, in the Grove Farm Plantation News that its employees read. In the Sept. issue, it said the harvesting and grinding season was four weeks shorter than 1956. The crop last year was 34,594 tons. This year's crop harvested in four weeks less time was about 34,800 tons. Grove Farm can thank its employees, too, with a pay hike.

ALEXANDER G. BUDGE, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn. in the employees' kick-off speech for the coming negotiations cried at the Rotarian gathering that "Earnings continue to be low in relationship to investment."

Budge and other Big Five executives don't regard new plants and equipment they are paying for or have paid for as returns realized on investment—in other words, profit.

When one reads Budge's speech, he soon sees that he has nothing to cry about.

He said, "After going deeply into debt following World War II, a number of plantations are virtually debt free. Others at the beginning of the year were in debt over 7 million."

How deeply did the plantations go into debt?

Budge said, "Since World War II more than \$75 million has been spent on up-to-date equipment." Evidently more millions were spent for other improvements, such as for factories.

On new equipment alone, the plantations have paid up \$68 million. Even with big depreciation allowance for tax purposes, they are still worth plenty of money.

The purchase of the equipment was made possible by the sweat and toil of the workers, many of whom the plantations have been laying off after they mechanized production.

AFTER SUGAR workers were organized, plantation home ownership jumped from zero to 24 per cent of employees, this in the past 10 years.

GROVE FARM HAS militant unionists at Koloa and Puhi. They must have given the Company a horse laugh when they read in the company newspaper a story

headlined, "Why Wages Rise: Labor Unions?"

The article quoted from a Mainland publication said:

"Changes in wage rates are quite unrelated to changes in union membership. Wages can be paid only out of what is produced. Something other than your joining a union is what increases your hourly economic output—now five times that of your great-grandfather's a century ago."

How funny can the plantation get?

During the war sugar workers were frozen to their jobs and the plantations paid piddling wages compared to those of defense and other workers. Without organizing into the ILWU the sugar workers could never have gotten the pay and conditions of today. And they had to strike to get them.

After World War II Koloa had some of the most militant unionists and they played a major role in helping to organize a plantation like Kekaha. Fred Taniguchi of Kekaha says the movement was tidal and the Koloa boys were right there, pushing it along.

LALAMILO LAND

§ from page 1 §

is done, he will meet with farmers and prospective farmers.

"They must have their say," he said.

Problems of subdivision must be discussed with farmers and their help will be asked. Because soil conditions vary greatly, boundaries may be irregular. The primary concern of subdivision is to base it on economic units that will support a farmer and his family, he explained.

Problems Anticipated

It is barren, windswept area, he said, therefore farming will take patience, skill and a helping hand from many to make it successful. The Hawaii Irrigation Authority, Public Works Department, farm agencies and others will be asked for assistance. First of all, a farming unit must have overall, enough arable land area.

Because of soil and farm conditions, lettuce may be grown in one area and an entirely different crop in another area, he said.

The commissioner said Lalamilo lands are the best the Territory has to offer and "we must take advantage of that best" by getting the most from it through careful planning, subdivision and proper use.

The dam near the COC camp will supply water for irrigation.

Opposes Speculation

Hustace declared that his department will open land on the outer islands "as fast as there is legitimate demand by bona fide farmers who have a reasonable prospect of making a success of farming enterprise." He declared he is definitely opposed to speculation.

As for Waimanalo, on Oahu, he said his department is making a thorough study to determine whether its best use would be for agriculture or farming. Because of proximity to the Honolulu market, there are more truck farmers on Oahu. Transportation of produce to the Honolulu market is a major problem, he said.

He is interested in an impartial study of Waimanalo land which would be available for examination by all. At this point, he said, he has an open mind.

"Maybe farming will continue at Waimanalo," and maybe not.

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday

by
Honolulu Record Publishing
Company Ltd.

811 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.

Prince Kuhio's Hushed Documents Reveal Sugar Planters Here In Conspiracies For Land Grabs

History From Official Files

(Last year, when Hawaii's Delegate John A. Burns complained to Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton that then Governor Sam King was thwarting the will of the people of Hawaii by his veto of the tax bill, Burns' critics threw up their hands in horror. It was not right for the Delegate to complain about the Governor, they said. Who'd ever heard of such a thing?)

But Delegate Burns stood on firm ground historically as in other respects. Back in 1911, Hawaii's Delegate, Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole, filed a vigorous complaint against Governor Walter F. Frear, charging the Governor was defeating the purpose of homesteading provisions of the land law and throwing his weight, and the land, to the sugar plantations.

Delegate Kūhio, like Burns, filed his complaint with the Secretary of the Interior, and Governor Frear also filed a lengthy reply to the charges. Then, as last year, the issue was land, but then it was homesteading while last year it was the issue of raising the tax ceiling on real estate.

The RECORD publishes this account of Prince Kūhio's complaint and Governor Frear's reply as a bit of Hawaii's political history, and as a commentary on the position the sugar plantations have played in that history.)

Today, if you ask around Honolulu and other sections of the Territory when the homesteading began (not HHC homesteading) you will get the answer that it all started about 1912 and 1913. Few today remember what came before the loosening up of the lands.

But some readers of Hawaiian history give much credit to the fight put up by Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole, against the reapportionment to a second term of Governor Walter F. Frear. That fight came in 1911 and started with a complaint with specific charges filed by Prince Jonah against the Governor.

In his inauguration speech, delivered four years earlier, April 15, 1907, Governor Frear had sounded as though he were going to encourage the use of the homesteading provisions which had existed for some years already.

Rosy Promises

"The policies of small landed proprietorships and diversified industries," he had said, "are not necessarily antagonistic to the prosperity of the sugar industry. . . . They (the sugar interests) need the small settler as much as he needs them. . . . The lands most suitable for homesteading, whether cane or other lands, should be the first to be utilized for that purpose. . . . It may yet, in the natural course of events, prove to be to the advantage of the sugar planters to have their operations confined to central factories, and their lands, whether now held under lease or in fee, subdivided and sold to settlers."

Those had been the words of Governor Frear four years earlier, and they must have raised high hopes in the breasts of the many who were clamoring for land — mostly Hawaiians and Portuguese, as the governor also observed in his speech.

Now, Prince Kūhio told the Congress and the U.S., these words had a false ring since of the 34,000 acres under sugar cultivation, "NOT ONE ACRE OF THAT LAND HAS BEEN APPLIED TO HOMESTEADING PURPOSES — NOT ONE FAMILY HAS BEEN PLACED UPON ANY PORTION OF THAT VAST DOMAIN."

The Delegate used big type for that line to emphasize his point. In the next line, he admitted that considerable areas had been opened to homesteading — in areas the sugar plantations didn't want and couldn't use, anyhow.

Tied to Corporations

The governor had failed to make good on his promise to such an extent, Prince Kūhio argued, and had let the sugar plantations get away with such land-holding and land-grabbing that the treatment of the people of Hawaii might become a national issue.

Why had Governor Frear acted this way? Kūhio had the answer for that one, too. One of his points of objection to the governor was:

"HIS CLOSE AFFILIATION WITH THE CORPORATE INTERESTS of the islands, induced and existing largely through matrimonial and social ties, whereby his administration is conducted upon lines calculated to favor and promote the still further concentration of land, wealth and power in the hands of a few individuals, operating in most instances, under corporate forms."

(It is amusing to note in Governor Frear's reply, which came early in 1912, the governor did not disclaim being dominated by sugar, but charged that Prince Jonah was, himself, dominated by the sugar interests and that his secretary's salary, higher than that of the Delegate, was being paid by the sugar planters. The Delegate's secretary was the real ambassador of "King Sugar" at Washington, said Frear.)

Prince Jonah told how a group of applicants, "a superior class of citizens—Hawaiians and Americans, and including one physician, one Territorial Senator and former manager of a plantation, several cattlemen and three teachers" applied for 1,000 acres of land leased to the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation, on which the lease was expiring. Instead of granting the applications, said Prince Jonah, George R. Carter, then governor, opposed them even in the courts.

And while the litigation was in process, the plantation was highly active trying to get the members of the homesteaders' group, called the "Thompson Settlement Assn.," to withdraw their applications, which were individually for the maximum acreage allowed at that time, 100 acres. If the members of the group could be reduced below six, the association would cease to be a legal applying body.

Coercion by Boss

"To this end," wrote Prince Jonah, "the German manager of

the plantation summoned to his office one of the Hawaiian members, who spoke and read no English, and urged him to withdraw from the association, and to sign a paper purporting to be such a resignation. Upon the Hawaiian's refusal, the manager forcibly detained him at the office, much of the time under lock and key, for about six hours, in continued effort to force his compliance, but without success."

That was only the most spectacular effort at intimidation of the applicants, Prince Jonah said. The three teachers and a warehouse agent at a neighboring port, all government employees, were told they were "placing themselves in opposition to the government," and frightened into resigning.

Later they resumed their memberships after the member who was also a senator stiffened their spines. After long litigation, much of it during Frear's term, the homesteaders went on the land, finally effecting a compromise which gave them from 40 to 50 acres each, but to date, said Prince Jonah, Frear's administration had

of land in Wood Valley, on the Big Island, situated in the Pahala Plantation, "the then Commissioner of Public Lands, Mr. Mars-ton Campbell, violently and profanely declared to the attorney for the association that they were all a lot of 'frauds,' 'blackmailers,' 'speculators,' etc., and that the administration would have nothing to do with settlement associations, nor with any other project for taking up government lands, except under a scheme evolved by Governor Frear, himself . . . which is locally called the 'Ten Year Agreement.'"

The agreement would require the homesteader to wait 10 years instead of two, to get title to the land he had applied for and was homesteading, and it also provided that the land be parceled out in bits to the homesteader instead of being given to him all at once.

Pahala Plantation, too, began to smell danger, says Prince Jonah, but the activity was a bit different. The plantation was using the stream of water in Wood Valley to pass sugar cane by flume to its mill. Now it was ap-

necessity of the homesteaders to sell their surplus labor to the neighboring plantations, and the areas allotted, or to be allotted have been, and will be so small, that the homesteader will have much surplus labor to sell."

(More of Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole's complaint next week and Governor Frear's reply.)

Billions Asked For U. S. Crash Medical Program

A crash program in medical research—"something like what President Franklin D. Roosevelt did in setting aside some \$2 billion for development of atomic energy"—was proposed by Sen. Richard Neuberger (D. Ore.) recently.

"That program telescoped a decade of accomplishment into a few months, resulting in the most destructive weapons ever known, a power source of vast possibilities, and some real benefits to medical science," he stated.

The Senator's article "Billions for Defense—Dimes for Health" which appeared in an Oregon newspaper and was reprinted in the Congressional Record.

During World War II cancer killed 2 1/2 times as many Americans as died from enemy action.

\$40 BILLIONS BUT . . .
"In one year cancer killed nearly 10 times the number of Americans who were killed in action throughout three years of the war in Korea," he said.

The U.S. is spending \$40 billion a year to keep ready for a possible shooting war, he explained. Meanwhile in a discussion on the Senate floor, Sen. Lester Hill (D. Ala.)

"assured me that the \$48,432,000 appropriation his committee recommended for cancer research was the top figure advised by eminent medical and physical scientists."

Sen. Neuberger said Dr. Leonard Scheele, who recently resigned as Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, told him that half a billion dollars could be spent by the National Cancer Institute in a year. With adequate funds, top doctors and scientists would be assured of continued employment and the program could be carried on from year to year without delay or interruption.

WAGE-FULL-SCALE WAR

Dr. Scheele said, "In addition you could follow every possible lead or hope, no matter how remote or elusive it might seem. You would not have to budget so carefully or pursue only the most promising discoveries."

"In a war the military often overspends because it might be fatal to the country to underspend. We could do that in cancer research if we had \$500 million, or even \$1 billion, at our disposal. The head of the National Cancer Institute could be as reckless in his expenditures as the commander of an army on the field of battle."

The Senator asked if the war against disease is not as important as any war in which this country has engaged.

Mental illness, he said, "is undoubtedly the most pressing public health program of all. More than half the hospital beds in the United States are required for mentally disturbed men and women, and more are needed."

Prince Kuhio Complained To Congress That Hawaii's Land Wealth Was Being Grabbed by Select Few "Under Corporate Forms"

not acted on the applications, even though the law had been complied with in every respect.

The sole allegation made against the homesteaders by plantation and government officials, said Prince Jonah, was the "suspicion that they might be speculators."

Bosses Switch

In the meantime, said the delegate, "The plantation concerned has adopted a different policy toward the homesteaders, viz: that of supporting their claims for the issuance of patents, upon the condition that the homesteaders will first agree to sell their holdings to the plantation, at figures set by the latter."

So if the applicants weren't speculators, the plantation was going to make speculators out of them. Prince Jonah says he believes, along with most of the public in Hawaii, that the patents would have been issued if the homesteaders had agreed to this plantation proposal.

That, in substance, was the story of every group of homesteaders who applied for plantation-leased land, or land the plantations might want, according to Prince Jonah's complaint.

Governor Frear added a new obstacle of his own, the delegate charged, that was not contained in the land law at all. When an attorney representing the Aloha Aina Settlement Assn. tried to make application for 1,300 acres

plying to the Territory for a 30 years' lease of the right-of-way 20 ft. wide wherever the flume ran. And without that stream, homesteading in the valley would be almost impossible, Prince Jonah said.

Yet for all Governor Frear's fine words at his inauguration, his administration was processing the Pahala Plantation's application without objection.

Helping Company Stores

There was another twist of the rope at Hakalau, wrote Prince Jonah, showing how the administration attempted to keep the plantation stores free from competitors. The Territory's land department, said the delegate, "in opening certain lands at or near Hakalau . . . has reserved all the most valuable lots situated upon or near the main government roads, in order to prevent the setting upon such lots of stores that will come in competition with plantation stores."

Prince Jonah commented, "In this connection, I charge the Governor with deliberately attempting and planning to prevent the acquisition by American farmers and others of such liberal sized tracts of government land as will enable them to make a living from the soil for themselves and their families; and I further charge that it is his purpose, where he may be compelled to assign homesteads at all upon lands within or adjacent to plantations, they shall be so small in area as to insure the poverty of those who settle upon them, coupled with the

Gadabout

WHEN YOU HEAR explosions while passing by the Libby McNeill & Libby warehouse, it's nothing more than improperly packed concentrated pineapple juice busting out of cans the juice finds irritating and hard to live in.

The company is dumping concentrated juice by truck loads and naturally it doesn't want people to know about it. Something apparently went wrong with the canning process and chemical action in cans has caused them to rust or swell, and blow up.

The juice in some defective gallon cans (they are packed six cans to a case) is still good but Libby is not interested in reprocessing it. Libby has a heavy inventory of juice and it doesn't want to save that in bad cans.

Libby's trouble is costing money which workers would like to have in a pay boost. Its difficulties differ from that which plagued Hawaiian Pineapple Co. after the 1956 pack when the latter's faulty cans exploded and messed up the warehouse. Hapo's trouble came from faultily-made cans which were the first produced in its new can plant.

WE SAW the latest in reckless teenage auto driving while skimming along the Ala Moana last night. A carload of kids were careening at high speed in and out around the trees growing in the medial strip.

They got a big kick out of confusing and scaring traffic in both directions with the flashing glare of their head lights and the lurching of their car as it went on and off along the medial strip.

HOW ABOUT IT, University of Hawaii? President Edward Sparling of the labor-supported Roosevelt University in Chicago discloses that the nation's 1,800 colleges and universities have 30,000 trustees but only eight of these come from the labor movement.

WE HEARD OF a man who picked up a Bible in his hotel room and pasted inside the cover was a note which read, "If you are lonely and discouraged, read Psalms 23 and 27," and underneath, in an obviously feminine hand, was added, "If you're still lonely, phone _____."

Just for the heck of it, he called — and a girl's voice said she'd be right over.

WITH THE RAINY season on the way, which means flooded gutters on the streets, pedestrians are reminded to watch their steps and clothes when HRT buses come booming along.

The buses, as we've noticed many times lately, plough through the flooded gutters and splash pedestrians right and left which appears to be HRT's way of brushing off public goodwill.

REPUBLICANS WHO are reportedly taking care of their friends in government job placement are responsible for building up resentment among young GOPs. A recent example is the appointment of Daniel Moon to head of the right of way division of the Territorial Public Works Department. Moon was deputy City-County attorney. His appointment to his new post was made by Attorney General Herbert Choy. Many in the GOP ranks are asking if Choy was faced with the problem of having no capable Republican in the right of way division to fill the post. They do not think so.

"WHY WAS JOHN BULGO so respected?" we asked a Maui resident.

"Because he wasn't afraid. He

wasn't afraid to talk back to nobody, whoever he was or what position he held or how much money he had. Whatever he had to say, he said it."

Which is a creditable epitaph for any man.

IN THIS column Nov. 21 we ran an item describing how the re-entry ballistic nose cone President Eisenhower showed on his first "chins-up" TV talk to the nation was political hogwash.

Drew Pearson in the Star-Bull Nov. 30 confirmed our report. He said "the Air Force scientific brain center in California has now written a report branding this (re-entry claim) a hoax."

THE STATE of Pennsylvania has ruled that a worker, suspended from his job because he was "suspected of shooting craps in the plant," cannot be denied unemployment compensation for the period of his suspension.

Ruling came about when William Hibbert, a warehouseman for 15 years at the Kaiser Metal Products Co., appealed his case to the state Unemployment Compensation Board which lost no time in slapping down Kaiser's "suspension-for-suspicion" formula.

ADRIANO PASION, assigned to Seoul, Korea, as administrative officer of the Philippines foreign office there, was assistant administrative officer at the Honolulu consulate general. The boost to full-fledged administrative officer apparently is not inducement enough to Pasion to rush to Korea. It is reported that he is homesick for Hawaii and wants to return here. Meantime he is pulling political strings and hanging hard to them, not wanting to be sent off to Korea.

DELEGATE JACK BURNS, writes a reader in Washington, is the first Delegate from Hawaii in recent years to visit the Washington office of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., and when he went in to pay a courtesy call the staff there all but gasped with surprise. Burns told them they were constituents, like a lot of other people in Hawaii, and he wanted to hear their views. But here's the question—were previous delegates "owned" by the HSPA on such an out-and-out basis that they didn't even have to bother to check in there?

THERE'S A STORY around, by the way, that the GOP is so hard up for a candidate to run against Burns, it may "draft" Bill Quinn and let him remain Governor of Hawaii at the same time. Then if he loses, he will still be governor, while if he wins, Seaton can appoint someone else. Can the ranks of the GOP really be so thin of capable candidates?

TEACHING A PROFESSION? Only 14 per cent of the women teachers and 28 per cent of the men teachers queried in a nationwide survey said they planned to make a life work of classroom teaching. Can you imagine 72 per cent of beginning doctors or lawyers saying, "I'm in this job till something better shows up?"

A SOLID SOUTH? Not entirely. At Pleasanton, Texas, near San Antonio, residents have just voted by a 3-1 majority under a state "local option" law on integration, to integrate the own's schools. The high school principal said: "We want to show the world it can be done in a Christianlike way." It should be added that Pleasanton has less than 1 per cent Negroes, so maintaining a

Through A Woman's Eyes

Getting Acquainted With Books

By AMY CLARKE

(The 7 to 13-Year-Old)

For my eighth Christmas, an aunt gave me a slim book titled, "The Little Lame Prince."

I flew to a corner and immediately began reading it with the most intense interest. Perhaps an hour later the aunt came upon me, and seeing that I was nearly finished with it, she reproached me; "What! Did you read all that already?"

I think she was afraid that I was "using up" her gift too quickly and would somehow appreciate it more if it took longer to read!

But she need not have worried. I read that little book over several times, and indeed it is the only Christmas present I can remember in that year, though I must have received many toys and things to wear.

Similarly, I was given a handsome volume of "Oliver Twist" for Christmas when I was ten. This book, too, I read several times over, each time finding something new in it I had not understood before.

If you want to give a youngster something that will give pleasure for years, it would be hard to find a better choice than a book.

Toys will break and wear out, clothing will be outgrown, but the books will last for many years, and for that reason will be remembered when everything else is forgotten.

Forming the library habit is an excellent way to encourage your children to read. A family visit to the library on a Saturday afternoon can be fun for everyone.

But each child needs a "library" of his own, too, even if it is only a few books. There is a very special pleasure in owning books that you can pick up and read whenever you feel like it.

If the books are good ones, they may have a lasting effect on the child's character or on the direction his interests take. No one really knows how deeply a child's mind may be stirred by the books he has time to read over and go back to again and again.

separate school system for them must have been a heavy as well as useless burden.

WE ENJOYED AN unexpected midnight musicale when we were riding home by bus last night. The driver had a battery radio propped in front of him and as the bus coasted along the music came in clearly from a local radio station.

It set us wondering why HRT doesn't put such a radio into every bus, day and night, so that Honolulu would become known as the city of musical buses.

Music hath charms, they say, and in this case it sure would increase passenger volume and pleasure. How about it, HRT?

WAIPAHU PTA (August Ahrens School) members saw what teachers and students go through daily when billions are spent for arms and a drop in a bucket for education. PTA members were shown, for example, a sliding door which wouldn't close unless a teacher

But what books are the best ones? Most parents are confused by the hundreds of attractive books on sale for the 8 to 13-year-old. Most of us can afford to buy only one at a time. How are we to make a choice?

Sometimes the child himself has a wish for a certain book. In cases like this, it is better to get the one the child wants than to choose something different for the sake of "surprising" him.

In the very limited space here, I can name only a few of the many fine ones you could choose:

TALL HUNTER, HAYM SALOMON, GOETHALS AND THE PANAMA CANAL, TONY AND THE WONDERFUL DOOR (all by Howard Fast); THE TOWER BY THE SEA (De Jong); PADDLE TO THE SEA; THE CAVE OF THE GREAT HUNTERS; FROM HEAD TO FOOT (Novickoff); THE STORY OF MAN; THE GROWING HUMAN FAMILY; UNDER THE TREE (Elizabeth Roberts); CHINA'S STORY (Meadowcroft); PLANET EARTH (Wyler); YOUR TRIP THROUGH SPACE.

A book list is very helpful, not only to help you select a book gift, but also to guide your child's library reading. You can obtain quite a good list from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Ask for "The Children's Bookshelf," and enclose 25 cents.

If you can afford to spend six dollars a year, the Weekly Reader Children's Book Club is extremely worthwhile.

As a special Christmas offer this year, the Club gives a free copy of Walt Disney's book, SECRETS OF LIFE, as well as FOLLOW MY LEADER, a boy-dog story, the December selection.

Then in March, May, September, and October your child will receive four more good books chosen by leading educators. You can pay the six dollars on joining or pay for each book as it comes, \$1.50 plus 15¢ for handling.

These books are chosen for ages 8 to 12.

If you are interested, write to the Weekly Reader Children's Book Club, Education Center, Columbus 16, Ohio.

(Next Week: "What Should Teen-Agers Read?")

TITLES OF NEW horrors in production are: "Enemy From Space," "The Monolith Monster," "Amazing Colossal Ban," "I Was a Teenage Frankenstein," "I Was a Daughter of Dracula," "Girl From 2,000 A.D.," etc.

And, by way of hitching a ride on the Sputnik boom, studios are reissuing back-number science-fiction "epics."

TH to Sell 22 Lots

The Territorial Land Department will sell 22 lots at fertile Panaewa, about four miles from Hilo, in January 1958.

This area will be ideal for families to carry on parttime farming, either in truck crops, passion fruit or coffee culture.

Lots will be about 2½ acres each.

TOURIST TRADE is eyed as a good outlet for Libby's pineapple juice. It has a special deal with TPA which is serving Libby's juice on inter-island flights.

IF YOU WANT fresh pineapple drive to Waipio gulch. Libby has been dumping truckloads of the fresh fruit. About two trucks a day, covered with tarpaulin, leave for the dumping area. The company is sensitive about publicity on this costly waste of labor and material.

TV & Radio

ON THE LOCAL air we like the straightforward way in which Don Carter and Bryant Joseph (KGU) give the news reports.

Joe Rose inserts comments which too often are ridiculous. Listeners tune in for straight news and not comment and chatter. Joe Rose and Gene Good don't know when they've said enough.

A BOSTON TV station has started a special feature which soon paid off. Each day on a news show it lets viewers see slides of persons wanted by the state's gendarmes.

Viewers are urged to offer any info they might have which would lead to the arrest of the thugs shown.

One day there was a holdup in which the cops shot a would-be bandit but his pal escaped. The TV station ran a mug shot of the wanted man and, pronto, a viewer tipped the police on his whereabouts.

Result: arrest and confession.

BROADCASTING stations in at least 25 urban areas across the Mainland are bidding for audiences among the markets presented by 16,000,000 Negroes.

This is shown in a special report to over 800 stations by the Radio Advertising Service. Other conclusions in the report are:

In the past 15 years, the income of Negroes has gone up three times what it was per capita, narrowing the earnings gap between them and whites.

Negroes are deserting lower income agricultural areas for the big cities, both in the North and South. Jobs are now more clerical and industrial than farm and domestic.

Negro population in the larger Mainland cities run from a tenth in New York of the total population to 40 per cent in Savannah.

IF YOU SEE LIFE magazine, perhaps you noticed the full-page ads it ran in October to ballyhoo its 21st birthday which it said was being celebrated by an hour-long

TV show on the Omnibus program. It would be a milestone in TV, etc.

Omnibus put on the Life show Nov. 3 and Variety, the entertainment trade paper, had this to say about it:

"Just what prompted the usually astute 'Omnibus' crew to give that much time to Life magazine is difficult to surmise. Had the show bothered to look into the controversial aspects of the Luce policies in Time and Life, or even into the merits or demerits of group journalism, this might have been understandable.

"As it was, the program made due note that Life had been on the stands for 21 years and then proceeded, in rather sketchy manner, to dramatize how Life got its news and went to press.

"The superficial quality of this Life examination was surprising. Nothing very new was revealed, the thoughts were carefully guarded to preclude opinions that might throw some light on the 'inside' of Life, and the final byplay of having Life photos cover the 'Omnibus' coverage had a cheap and gadgety quality.

"It was partly on poorly-photographed film, the sound was bad and the lensing unimaginative. Life's president Roy E. Larsen observed that Life had learned not to underestimate the intelligence of the audience. In this instance, the lesson appeared to have been lost."

University Faculty To Give Annual Play

"The Madwoman of Chaillet," by Jenn Giraudoux, a French satire in two acts will be presented by the University of Hawaii Theater Group tomorrow and Saturday night at Farrington Hall. Performances will be repeated on the following Wednesday through Saturday, the 11th through 14th.

This is the annual faculty production and the cast of forty-three is well experienced. Playing leading roles are Lucie Bentley as the Madwoman, Edward Langhals as the Ragpicker, John Stalker as the President, Jean Charlot, as the Prospector, and Carleton Green as the Baron.

The box office is open from 9 until 3 on weekdays and from 10 until 1 on Saturdays. On nights of performance the box office will also open at 5 p.m. Reservations can be made by calling 94140.

MOVIE FEARED

"Viva Zapata," a movie based on the Mexican revolution, was banned in the Philippines during the Quirino administration. When Magsaysay became president, the Army advised him to permit only limited exhibition, in Manila and its suburbs but not in the provinces. The board of review protested this censorship, the chairman of the board gave in and allowed the film to be shown generally, and the chairman retained his position.

The Philippines rank about tenth among the countries of the world in number of feature films produced. The bulk of the pictures produced are in Tagalog but there are a few in Visayan (Cebuano dialect).

Down Movie Lane

"PAJAMA GAME" is a sockerod. It deals with labor-management strife in a Mainland pajama factory and provides an odd subject for highly energetic and amusing, a brightly scored, excellently danced musical about romance between the factory's new superintendent (John Raitt) and the union's grievance committee (Doris Day).

The union's rank and file want a 7½ cents pay raise but the boss, a typical management hardhead, says nix. All the time the old dog has been making allowances for the 7½ cents raise and adding it to the factory's overhead.

This secret is in a private ledger which the boss keeps locked and the key to it is on a chain down the plunging neckline of his secretary (Carol Haney).

Raitt thinks Doris Day is the cutest grievance committee he's seen but she, a solid union worker, won't let him give free rein to his ardor until the grievance is paid.

Raitt finally puts two and two together and dates Carol Haney so he can lay his hands on the key down her neckline. He gets the key O.K. and lamps the secret in the ledger and calls the bluff of the boss. The beef is won—and so is Doris Day.

"Pajama Game" easily is the best musical in years. It literally gallops with action, song and humor from start to finish. The outdoor scenes at a union picnic where the beer's free are terrific. The story is based on the book, "7½ Cents," by Richard Bissell who from it wrote "Pajama Game" for Broadway where it's been running for a few years. Bissell wrote the movie, too.

John Raitt, Carol Haney, Eddie Foy, Jr., and others of the Broadway cast add great zest to the movie. Foy's soft-shoe work is classic.

"Pajama Game" is a joyous case history of what a solid union can accomplish with solidarity.—M.M.

FOR THE HELVIS' with Elvis set, there's word from Hollywood that work on Presley's movie "Enough Rope" has been postponed, but that in January he'll start work either on "Rodeo" or "Sing You Sinners." Both scripts are ready. The main character of Sinners was a fighter but to accommodate Elvis he was made a singer.

AN INTERNATIONAL Film Festival was started yesterday in San Francisco by a non-profit outfit in collaboration with the San Francisco Art Commission.

The following countries have submitted films: Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Denmark, India, Ghana, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Poland.

Five Coast critics will give the nod to the best. The festival will run until Dec. 14.

With Hawaii being drummed up as a center of Pacific-Asian culture, the Tourist Bureau and arty circles here might well ponder the idea of holding an annual film festival here in connection with Aloha Week.

SPEAKING OF FILM festivals, the Japanese industry will sponsor a film week at New York's Museum of Modern Art, starting Jan. 22, with the cooperation of the U.S. Motion Picture Export Assn.

Japanese movie stars will appear in person to add pep to their nation's export drive.

China is now the fifth-ranking coal-producing nation in the world, and the first in Asia.

THERE ARE 12,000 IN HAWAII

Gains Made in Treatment Here of Alcoholics by Kapahulu Clinic

Fifty-seven of the estimated 12,000 alcoholics in Hawaii received treatment at the Territory's Alcoholism Clinic from Oct. 1956 through Sept. 1957.

"Treatment results are encouraging," says the latest annual report of the clinic, "since better than 50 per cent of the patients are either definitely improving or working toward improvement."

The report shows half of the patients, too, were referred to the clinic by the Hawaii Committee on Alcoholism and Alcoholics Anonymous, two private organizations, and that only 10 per cent went to the clinic on their own hook.

Of the patients treated, 34 per cent did not follow through after a first visit made in order to satisfy a court order or the suggestion of a social agency.

Males (80 per cent) outrank females as patients and the majority of all patients are in the 30-44 year age group but there is a large number in the 45-64 group.

Forty-eight per cent of the patients come from the Diamond Head side of downtown, 23 per cent from downtown, and 22 per cent from downtown itself. Seventy-five per cent of the patients are Caucasian.

The clinic, which is located at 548 Kapahulu Ave., is supported by funds from the City & County Liquor Commission. In the past year the commission contributed \$13,903.25 and clinic expenditures came to \$12,404.77 or roughly \$220 per patient treated.

The report says that "it seems important to mention that the community and clinic patients in particular are showing increased ability to think of alcoholism as a manifestation of an emotional disorder—no longer do patients need to feel that there is something specific in the alcohol itself which is totally responsible for their problem."

"Many industries," the report says, "have referred cases to the clinic and been extremely interested and cooperative in our program. In some instances, industry has offered an alcoholic the alternative of being fired or doing something about his problem at the clinic. Treatment with these patients has been almost uniformly successful and therefore very encouraging."

STILL A TOUGH ADVERSARY

From miles around people streamed into the city. Some hobbled along on crutches. Some were carried on improvised stretchers. A few more fortunate individuals rode horses or donkeys.

This was a pitiful but common sight years ago. It was the only hope for those people suffering from scrofula... tuberculosis of the lymph nodes. Certain times were set aside when patients could be brought to the king to feel his healing touch. The only hope for the few who could afford the trip. For the thousands of others, there was no hope at all.

Today lymphatic TB is treated with antimicrobial drugs and surgery. More recently streptococcal enzymes have been tried with hopeful results.

Here is one more example of the progress being made against tuberculosis on all fronts. The TB germ is a tough and baffling adversary. There is still much that is not known about it. Research scientists must continue their painstaking search for knowledge in order to bring about the final defeat of TB.

We can all play a part in defeating TB. We can buy Christmas Seals. Christmas Seal dollars support research, case finding, rehabilitation, and public education regarding tuberculosis.

When the day comes that it can be said that TB is under control in this country, all of us who have contributed to the Christmas Seal Sale can feel a glow of pride because we helped.

The recognition of alcoholism as a sickness that can be treated is gaining ground, too. The report says: "Psychotherapy has been expanded this year to include interviews with husbands and wives of patients and in some instances they are seen together in family treatment."

The clinic has been in operation only two years but it has developed a successful pattern of treatment that could be expanded to tackle the widespread problem of the sickness in Hawaii. The report notes:

"More persons have come to the clinic who have been able to foot their own hospital bills than one might have expected. There also is a growing trend among patients and members of Alcoholics Anonymous to attempt to manage their illness without having to resort to hospitalization."

In other words, alcoholics "are recognizing the wisdom of going for outpatient help where they can obtain medication before becoming grossly deteriorated physically. As they put it, they are taking more pride in 'sweating it out' rather than 'larding it up' in a hospital."

Big Companies Hog Military Contracts

For the 18 months ending June 30, 1956, according to a report by the U.S. Defense Department, 89 percent of all defense contracts went to the 100 largest manufacturers of war goods. The following 10 companies accounted for 36 percent of the total value of all contracts let during this period:

North American Aviation	\$1.3 bil.
General Dynamics Corp.	1.3 "
United Aircraft Corp.	1.2 "
General Electric Co.	1.0 "
Boeing Airplane Co.	1.0 "
American Tel and Tel	\$747 mil.
Ford Motor Co.	697 "
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	658 "
Douglas Aircraft Co.	593 "
McDonnell Aircraft Corp	522 "

General Motors was 14th on the list for this 18-month period, but for the full period from the start of the Korean War, it was still the first of all, having received \$7 billion in contracts, or about 5 percent of the total awarded since July 1, 1950.

Navy Boasts Its Missiles Will Beat USSR

Before Pearl Harbor the Navy used to boast that its battleships would blast Japan to kingdom come.

Now the Navy has issued a memorandum to its fleet commanders and other top officers saying they should talk less more about the Navy's Polaris missile.

The Polaris, the brass hats claim, will "dilute" Russia's defenses to "impotency."

What the memorandum didn't say is that the Polaris is only an intermediate ranged missile and it won't be in operation until 1960 and the Soviet Union by then may have more effective answers to Polaris.

The Polaris is a Lockheed Aviation Corp. job. It was paid \$20.5 million for research on it, and in October was given another \$62.1 million for "developmental" work on it. Actual production is a long way off.

Oahu hospitals with 3,006 normal bed capacity had 2,944 patients in early July this year.

How Crime, Gambling, Keep Washington's Cops Harried

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

WASHINGTON:

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, this city is thought of primarily as the seat of the national government, the center of all national politics, and the focal point of U.S. international relations.

There is nothing wrong with that concept, but the fact is that the city has a population almost separate from government offices and government workers which, for the most part, takes little interest in the government and its doings except incidentally. This population has been in eclipse almost completely since World War II in all papers except those of the national capitol. And even here, stories that would be front page in any other city are pushed to the back pages, the papers being highly conscious of their responsibility to report news of national import.

Post Called Most Influential

The Washington Post, for instance, has been called the most influential newspaper in the country, if only because it's the paper nearly every Congressman reads at his breakfast table, and before he attends the session, or committee-meeting, on schedule for the day. If that was true in former days, it should be doubly true today, when the Post has bought out the Times-Herald, lively paper owned and run by the late Cissy Patterson, and combines many of that paper's best writers and syndicated features with its original offering.

The sleepy old Washington Star covers more local news of Washington and the surrounding communities in, Virginia and Maryland, but the local figures of importance to its editors are the "Fine Old Families" of the Social Set, Doings of the Livelier Set still get comparatively short shrift.

Big news in the relatively unreported part of that "other Washington" this week is the birthday party of Jimmy Lake, 78-year-old vaudeville actor who has announced fights and wrestling matches in arenas of this city for the past 40 years. Jimmy, himself, is often introduced as a "Shakespearean actor," a title which may be given support by the accents and manner in which the dignified old gentleman gives out the titles and achievements of the plug-uglies of the squared circle.

On 9th St., half a block off Washington's busy F St., Jimmy Lake runs a bar, patronized by the sporting and theatrical gentry (and occasionally by your correspondent), which looks as though it must have been in operation ever since Jimmy came here from Brooklyn. Its walls are covered with signed pictures, old and new, but there are virtually none of Congressmen and Senators. But they range through other nationally known figures from Primo Carnera and Archie Moore to the comedy team, Abbott and Costello.

Behind the bar, Jimmy Lake, an older with a white mane of hair and horn-rimmed spectacles, holds forth from an endless store of reminiscences for any customer who cares to listen.

Lawyer for Cops, Gamblers

Jimmy Lake, his bar and his host of friends, is only one figure in the "other Washington." There

are many others. One who passed on to his reward a few weeks ago was Charles Ford, extremely able criminal lawyer. Ford had defended so many persons successfully in criminal court that he became the favorite of district police, so that toward the end of his career, he was representing cops in court perhaps more often than non-cops.

There were many cops among Charlie Ford's palbearers and many gamblers among his mourners. Among the saddest of the latter was one man who had been arrested and charged with gambling many times—most recently after the death of the attorney who got him off free on every previous arrest.

His expressed state of mind may have been over-pessimistic. Gamblers have fared reasonably well in Washington in recent years—so well, in fact, that an assistant chief of police resigned a couple of weeks ago, giving as his reason the inability of police, under existing law, to cope with gambling here. He estimated the size of gambling in the district at about \$6,000,000 a week, close to a million a day.

Cops in Illegal Bars

Cops have other types of trouble, too. The News, a Scripps-Howard tabloid which occasionally dips into the "other Washington," sent a reporter around to a number of illegal after-hours drinking places and the newshawk came back with a story of how uniformed cops, on duty, were conspicuous patrons of the establishments.

These places were not bars which merely stayed open after the legal closing time. They are places which operate without license, illegally all the way.

Washington has its share of violent crime, the size of which made the lead story in this week's issue of U.S. News and World Report, and David Lawrence added the voice of his magazine to that of local police officials who claim the courts are too much concerned with the legal rights of defendants and too little with the crimes with which they are charged.

Anyone who reads either Lawrence's column in a Honolulu daily, or his magazine, will not be surprised at such views.

Then there is some crime that might bewilder any cop trying honestly to fight crime. One woman, for instance, complained not long ago that a taxi-driver had abducted her, taken her to a house somewhere and raped her repeatedly.

But the woman said she couldn't help with identifying her assailant. He had put a pillowcase over her head, she said, and kept it there all the time.

Refugee Miler to Return to Hungary

Of the 30,000 Hungarian revolt refugees admitted to the U.S. last year, some 200 adults and 60 dependent children have gone home voluntarily and 93 have been deported.

Diplomatic reports say they have been organized and are stumping the country, depicting the U.S. as an uncivilized land of bigotry and prejudice.

HAWAIIANS

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Homes Commission, upon learning that it is ready to roll only if water were supplied to homesteaders, the RECORD learned that the agency has funds for home loans on Oahu. A maximum loan of \$6,000 is allowed per homesteading family. Land is homesteaded at \$1 a year for 99 years.

HOMESTEAD BOG-DOWN

Federal law allows the Hawaiian Homes Commission to homestead residential lots up to one acre, which would be ideal for subsistence farming for a family with its breadwinner working in Honolulu.

The Territory has also been informed by Suburban Water that the supply of water for Waimanalo is limited. The Territory has agricultural land at Waimanalo, sale of which has been suspended — of whether land should be used for farming or for house-lots.

Under Hawaiian Homes jurisdiction is some of the best agricultural land at Waimanalo.

The bog-down of homesteading of HHC land, it is reported, is getting the attention of Delegate John A. Burns. The delegate has been outspoken for implementing the 37-year-old homesteading act.

While at Waimanalo it is the water situation that is holding up homesteading, generally the HHC is being "looted" by the Territory, oldtime politicians say.

They say that if all revenue from HHC lands were turned over to the agency, many more Hawaiians could have been placed on land set aside for their rehabilitation by the Federal government.

70-30 SPLIT

The HHC has never been provided with funds to carry on half an effective program. The HHC Act says that if land is not used by the commission for homesteading, it shall revert to the territorial land department. When the land department gets it, it can lease it out. But the HHC cannot do the same thing with its own land.

When the land department leases HHC land to private enterprise or individuals, it keeps 70 per cent of the revenue and turns over to the HHC 30 per cent.

One oldtimer familiar with HHC problems said this week, "If the Homes Commission got 100 per cent of the revenue, the program of rehabilitating Hawaiians on land could go on full speed."

GOOD LAND LIMITED

Some say that before the Big Five agreed to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, it made certain that the HHC would be plagued with poverty, thus unable to homestead its land. But they say times have changed and the Hawaiians could improve the situation through political action.

Of about 200,000 acres set aside for homesteading, only up to 40,000 acres are habitable. Others are lava, forest and gulch land.

This livable land not let out for homesteading, because of shortage of funds, is leased at low rental to big interests, generally. And the HHC gets 30 per cent of the rental.

There are some who say that legislators should approach the HHC's financial problems differently. When the agency asks for more money, it is actually asking for part of the 70 per cent of the revenue from its land.

THE HOITY-TOITY AND HOI POLLOI

Sights and Sounds on Fort Street As Shoppers Warm Up for Christmas

It was Saturday—the day the weather bureau christened the approaching storm, Nina.

Our reporter friend hadn't a beef we could go along on to check. He said: "Why don't you browse down town and take in the Christmas shopping crowds."

Advance gusts of Nina were stirring the Christmas decorations strung across Fort Street and whipping the rain across the sidewalks. We stood with our tails into the wind at Fort and Hotel and took in the sights and sounds.

The crowd streamed in opposite flows along the narrow pavements. They didn't waste any time window shopping. They'd evidently made up their minds at home and were sticking to their shopping lists. They knew what they wanted.

TEENAGE GIRLS LIVELIEST

Besides the closing-in of the weather spurred them, to get their shopping done and hasten home. It was only at the crosswalks, as they waited in groups for the traffic lights to change, that they were able to chat and giggle, to get their breath for the next surge of shopping.

There were all sorts of people. The liveliest were groups of self-possessed teenage girls in pedal pushers and t-reddor pants with their hair swept back in pony tails or tumbling carefree on their shoulders. They chattered and smiled like so many colorful, love birds. Real cool customers.

There were other girls, too many of them alone, in form-fitting jersey-type T-shirts and pants, twitching their tails at ogling groups of teen boys in leather jackets, light denim pants, pomaded duck-tail haircuts and Elvis sideburns. The youths leaned against the windows, picked their teeth, nudged each other and groaned when each dish sauntered by on ball-bearing heels.

There were few little kids. A few coasted around in twos and threes, splashing barefooted through the puddles of rain, but most of them clutched the hands of parents and were steered in and out of stores and through the sidewalk traffic. More Adults Watching

We left behind the congestion in the Kress-Woolworth area and drifted down Fort toward King. There the stores, as you know, are more expensive — Andrade, McInerney and Liberty House. Their customers have more cash to spend and they've credit for charge accounts.

In Andrade and McInerney there were few customers. The help leaned against the show cases, waiting expectantly and ready to step forward and greet customers with toothpaste smiles and "May I help you?"

The hoity toity pick and choose leisurely. They do most of their shopping on weekday mornings when Fort street isn't jammed with masses of hoi polloi.

Across the street on the sidewalk outside Liberty House, the star attraction was the three windows of the "Snow Man Circus" — a mechanized Christmas wonder complete with tooting callopie and music. It caused a continuous pedestrian jam in which there were far more adults than children.

Inside Liberty House there was none of the cash-and-carry bustle and stark merchandising efficiency of the dime stores up the street. Here there were wide aisles which allow the customers to dawdle and gossip. The tempo is set by the escalators that glide

silently and slowly, up and down, between floors.

The help at Liberty House are different, too. They are clothes and poise conscious — the men in freshly pressed suits and the women in blouses and tweedy skirts like so many models from Vogue and Harper's Bazaar. They have standardized personalities and stock phrases based on retailing's prime rule that the customer is always right. But he can be persuaded . . .

You don't leave Liberty House loaded down with parcels. "We'll be happy to deliver them, madame. What is your address, please?"

Hoi Polloi Heaven

Out on Fort again, Nina was making her approach really felt. The increasing wind rattled and rustled the Christmas decorations and swept the rain and the jingle of the bells of the Salvation Army kettles along the street. There was Christmas music from a loud-speaker at Thayer's but too often it was drowned out by the thunderous exhausts of the HRT diesel buses.

The Kress store was jam-packed — a marvel of cash-and-carry merchandizing from appetizing barbecued whole chickens (\$1.93) to zippers. Here there was none of the leisure and informality of Liberty House. Here the help labored like automatons — first come, first served.

It was hoi polloi heaven. There was no persuasive salesmanship, no waste of time. You know what you want, you pick it, hand across the dough and beat it with armful of packages. It's a lot of fun.

We went further up Fort. The crowds were thinning. Nina was taking her toll with rain and wind. There was a timely sight: an ancient jalopy painted red was parked with two surfboards sticking up and out from the rear seat. The jalopy has "Uptown Surf Club" painted in white on its side.

We noticed that, right along Fort, the only shoes doing little business were the shoe. The help seemed reconciled. They chatted at ease. Some stood in the doorways and watched the crowd. People don't give shoes at Christmas.

We went into the Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace. There was a somber silence — no jingle bells, no whirring cash registers. Candles flickered in the gloom of the immaculate gold-trimmed altar.

Eight adults — five women and three men — sat and knelt in silence with their thoughts and prayers as they fingered rosaries. The rows of confessional boxes were idle.

Suddenly, this eddy of quiet beyond the reach of Nina was disturbed by the wall and beat from a loud-speaker at the entrance of a music store across the street. It was Elvis Presley bawling "Jailhouse Rock."

We went down the street to catch the bus on King. In a setback of the sidewalk at Andrade's, a Hawaiian woman sat with her back to the crowd at a lot table. She was stringing ginger leis.

We stopped and exchanged alohas. The woman, with a wide smile, shrugged her shoulders and scolded Nina. She said:

"Nina no good for us. Spoil all the flowers and make people stay home."

We bought a lei and at home we strung it around a floor lamp. When Nina was at her worst in the weekend, the fragrance and color of the lei helped us to recall what we've typed for you to read.—W.S.H.

Adm. Arthur W. Radford (retired), former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the HSPA's annual meeting this week that "the U.S. military have never under-estimated the Russians."

His view conflicts with that of Allen W. Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency. In secret testimony before the Senate's Preparedness Subcommittee (now investigating the U.S. defense debacle), the CIA head said:

"Russia could, if it chose to push the button for World War III, launch missiles with atomic or hydrogen warheads from submarines 500 miles at sea that would all but wipe out New York City . . .

"The CIA has reported these and other facts of Soviet missiles development to the National Security Council since mid-1953—but no one would listen.

"They began to listen when Sputnik I went up."

Note: The Dulles evidence is reported by Newsweek, Dec. 9. Dulles and his brother, John Foster, the brink-of-war Secretary of State, are tied to Wall St. which is interested in military build-ups that profit Big Business.)

Radford is the man who spark-plugged the infamous revolt of the admirals in 1952 against the Air Force and developed inter-service rivalries to a high pitch. President Truman banished Radford from the Pentagon.

The admiral made a comeback under President Eisenhower and was elevated to the chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In other words, he was "czar" of U.S. preparedness during the period when the CIA was trying to awaken the brass hats to the rise of Russian technological power.

Radford told the HSPA moguls that the inter-service rivalry "advanced" the development of new weapons. Yet every high official and scientist in Washington, from the President down, including Neil McElroy, the new Secretary of Defense, is working overtime in breaking up the scandalous inter-service conflicts.

Radford would not dare make his claim in Washington today. He'd be laughed out of town.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, who headed the scientific research that produced the A-bomb, considers that "we do not have unified military planning. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are supposed to do that, but they don't." He told the Senate investigators that "the scientist and educator must be given more prestige and more pay."

Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb, told the Senators that the Russians caught up with us because they worked harder. "A Russian boy thinks about becoming a scientist like our young girls dream about becoming a movie star."

In dealing with Russia's future potentials, Teller said: "Please imagine a world in which the Russians can control weather in a big scale, where they can change the rainfall over Russia, and that might very well influence the rainfall in our country in an adverse manner . . .

"What kind of a world will it be where

§ from page 1 §

cooperative, slow, not neat in appearance, etc.

Hits Active Unionists

Damaso, a veteran dock worker, says that oldtimers—who struggled through the tough years of strikes, protest work stoppages, hard-fought grievances to win better conditions, better security and improved labor-management relations on give and take level—almost invariably have "black marks" on their record. If seniority is not the basis of selection, many veteran dockers will be discriminated against, he explained.

"Especially those who are active in the union, they have many counts against them. New men have less bad record," Damaso declared.

Some of those selected are oldtimers. Others had fewer years of service than those the union representatives feel should not have been passed up.

One longshoreman who was passed up had clerked during the past summer. The company says he is "bright," that he is capable of doing the job, but is not co-operative and doesn't mix with people.

When the union representatives said the company's application requirement "did not mention personality and appearance, the company spokesman said this was true.

Another applicant with 17 years' experience on the docks, who now holds down a responsible job as winch operator, was also passed up.

Those picked were recommended by terminal superintendents and top foremen. The longshore representatives questioned the selection of one or two over those with higher seniority and they disputed the whole system of selection.

Damaso says that among foremen, seniority means little. It is

worse for them, he said, because they do not have a union.

They are being replaced by Mainlanders brought here by the company. The importees go through a short training period on the docks, then, says Damaso, "all of a sudden you see them with neckties, even bossing local boys who are foremen."

The foremen became interested in organizing themselves into a union not long ago. The company got wind of the move, took some to tea houses and spoke to individual foremen at other times.

Experience Ignored

"The foremen got scared and froze up. The company made them scared," Damaso said.

Local boys working on the docks should be promoted but outsiders are being brought in.

"Some university graduates are timing the longshoremen as production engineers—speedup, stopwatch program. When they finish their job, where is the company going to put them? As 'clerks or foremen,' he said.

Longshoremen with many years of experience are thus denied promotion. Meantime mechanization speeds work and cuts manpower.

There was a time, Damaso recalls, when the union movement shook up the company. The stevedoring company then made a practice of promoting local longshoremen to foremen, especially those who were either militant unionists or were influential among dock workers—all in the effort to weaken the union.

"We've got to go by seniority," Damaso said, indicating that the company will hear more about this.

Waterfront clerks are paid \$2.73 an hour, the same as a foreman on the docks. A winchman gets \$2.68 an hour and a regular longshoreman, \$2.48 an hour.

Calif. Smith Act Case Dismissed

The Justice Department requested a Federal district court in Los Angeles this week to dismiss Smith Act indictments against 10 defendants, claiming that it lacks evidence to successfully retry them under requirements laid down by the Supreme Court.

The high court earlier this year reversed convictions of 14 defendants, acquitting five and ordering retrial of 9. One defendant had not been tried because of illness. Her indictment was also dropped.

Points of appeal in the Hawaii Seven case are similar to a large extent. Yet Louis Blissard, U.S. attorney here, said the dismissal of the California case does not have bearing on the Hawaii appeal.

BRAINWASHING

(continued from right)

of the Chinese Communist forces which he observed years before World War II.

During the Korean War when morale of GIs was low, when there were so many psychological cases of soldiers breaking down mentally, it was evident that the soldiers did not know what they were fighting for in the Truman's Police Action. They did not know why they were in far off Korea, suffering heavy casualties.

The top military brass could

not convince the fighting men that it was necessary to kill civilians, to pour napalm liquid bomb on villages, that they had to be a part of "Operation Meatgrinder." At that time General Van Fleet was saying that a new breed of killers had to be cultured in the U.S., because the fighters showed softness.

It is going to be tougher to get Americans to fight wars they do not believe in, like the Korean War which Eisenhower took credit for ending and by doing so won immeasurable popularity.

they have this kind of control and we do not?"

After the Senators had heard this and other testimony, they called it "a sad and shocking story" and "very unpleasant information."

If Radford is sure his views are sound and vital, why doesn't he use his influence to have the Senators call him to the stand?

Is it just coincidence that while the Senators are investigating the defense mess, Radford is gabbing out here in the Pacific?

That's a question the local dailies didn't ask when they front-paged Radford's hokum.

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

"Brainwashing" became a popular term in this country during and after the Korean War.

It became a constant and profitable subject for comic books, TV shows and movies. Newspaper editors capitalized on this term, branding the Chinese armed forces in Korea for cruelty beyond human endurance.

SOMETHING WRONG

The psychological weakness of U.S. armed personnel captured by the North Koreans demonstrated clearly that there was something basically wrong with them. Apparently they lacked conviction, they lacked purpose and their morale was shot. Their shortcoming resulted in collaboration.

Now the whole propaganda bubble about "brainwashing" has exploded. Who pricked the bubble that helped to camouflage the real reasons for U.S. POW collaboration and defection? None other than the U.S. Army psychiatrists and doctors. This was reported in The New Yorker Magazine and treated editorially by the Wall Street Journal, the oracle of U.S. big business.

You will not read the information published in the Journal in Honolulu dailies. The Journal shows responsibility to the extent of telling its readers, "We were wrong" or "We misinformed you," and "Here are the facts." The local dailies which have capitalized on "brainwashing" to the extent of making the Chinese volunteers in Korea look like inhuman monsters will want their readers to continue to carry the misconception they tried to plant.

If you are interested in U.S. POW collaboration, read a recent issue of The New Yorker magazine which carried a lengthy report of the study.

The Journal said editorially that the results of the study do not make a "pretty picture."

LENIENT TREATMENT

The study says that the U.S. soldiers captured by the North Koreans and Chinese were not tortured but even treated with leniency.

Here is what the Army report said:

First, that "collaboration" ran as high as 30 per cent in cases where POWs cooperated in broadcasting Christmas messages. Their messages commented "about their good treatment or about ending the war." And 13 per cent of the U.S. prisoners were guilty of collaborating to the point of "writing disloyal tracts or agreeing to spy or organize for the Communists after the war."

Secondly, as the Wall Street Journal said, "none of this was attributed by Army doctors or psychiatrists to the commonly accepted term, 'brainwashing.' Nor was there any substantial evidence of atrocity—Chinese treatment of prisoners 'rarely involved outright cruelty.' Assistant Secretary Milton of the Army's Manpower and Reserve Forces, who was in charge of the vast study, attributed 'American troops turning renegade in such large numbers and apparently so casually' to Communist indoctrination which took the form of a novel blend of leniency and pressure."

The Wall Street Journal asked, "Well then, what brought about the collaboration and high death rate among Americans?"

It says that they were caused by "some new failure in the childhood and adolescent training of our young men—a new softness."

NO PASSIONATE LOYALTY

This does not answer the question. And there are many on the Mainland who do not agree with the Journal.

One editorial writer on the Mainland said the U.S. big business-run system does not evoke passionate loyalty.

This writer mentioned the "unnecessary poverty on the one hand, and fantastic concentrations of wealth and economic power on the other—all this makes the system highly vulnerable to ideological attack."

During World War II, the GIs also came from civilian life and from all strata of society. The millionaires who had material wealth to protect kept their sons on the home front, including former Defense Secretary Charles Wilson. The GIs, largely from the lower and medium income groups, made up the armed forces.

But they knew, much more than the Korean War GIs, what they were fighting for.

CARLSON'S RAIDERS

Take for instance the Carlson's Raiders. This Marine combat group fought as a team. They were given world news. They discussed problems, political and military. They were convinced that their mission was just and essential. Their morale was high.

General Carlson wrote that he learned what made fighters effective from the training methods

(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 \$8.00 airmail;

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