

HONOLULU RECORD

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Canadian Chinese Dumps Defense Minister in Election

The first Chinese Canadian seeking a seat in Parliament trounced this opponent by a 4,000 margin and became the first Canadian of Oriental descent to win a post in the House of Commons.

Douglas Jung, 33-year-old lawyer, ousted Ralph Campney of Vancouver Center, who held the high post of minister of defense in Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent's government.

After Jung's victory, a Canadian Nisei semi-weekly publication commented, "Canada needs people with courage and perseverance such as Douglas Jung."

GEM Interested in Selling To Union Members; Means Major Change

With Government Employees Mutual (GEM) opening a discount house Sunday on Nimitz Highway, and selling commodities at prices 22 to 25 percent lower than prevailing prices here, consumers who are not government employees are wondering whether:

- GEM will open its business to the general public,
 - Other discount houses from the Mainland will open branches here to sell to the general public.
- The RECORD learned reliably that officers of the local GEM branch have discussed opening up its business to trade union members. This apparently was a strong reason behind the invitations ex-

tended union members to the opening ceremony.

MAINLAND TO DECIDE

Robert Evans, manager of the local GEM, explained that this matter cannot be decided locally. It must be discussed by GEM officers here and the final decision can be made only by top officers of GEM on the Mainland.

"This is a policy decision of a major nature that cannot be made locally," he explained.

He said the matter of selling to union members is "something of the future," which is not considered in the present planning.

(more on page 6)

Lei Sellers, Vendors Fight To Hold Spots in Waikiki

Judge Fairbanks Tells Practical Reasons Behind "Get Haircut" Order

Circuit Judge William Z. Fairbanks confirmed this week that he does, on occasion, make it a term of probation for a young man convicted of a crime that he get a haircut.

Judge Fairbanks was queried by the RECORD following information about parolees who don't see why they should obey such an order. The judge gave his reasons.

First, he said, a young man should get a job as a condition of parole, and he'll have a better chance of getting one if he has a clean-looking haircut.

"I don't hesitate to tell a boy he must get a haircut," said the judge, "if he has one of these long, greasy-looking hairdos. It would give employers a bad impression."

Second, Judge Fairbanks said, "if he has been running in bad company, and if the way he wears his hair is something all of the boys do, he will not be such a hero

with them if his hair is cut differently, and he may not be so eager to run around with them."

Though the judge did not mention the Elvis Presley hair style with sideburns specifically, he did say he feels certain types of haircuts may become almost like "badges" of youthful gangs, just as zoot-suits were the badges of certain youthful Mainland gangs a few years ago.

Orders regarding haircuts should not be regarded as efforts toward punishing a probationer, the judge said, but rather as steps to insure the success of the probation.

Instead of handing down harsh sentences to first offenders, the judge said, he feels better results can be achieved toward making useful citizens by probation in many cases.

"In a good many cases, that method succeeds and it's the final result that counts," said the judge.

Lei-Sellers From Other Parts of City Will Support

"Move the lei-sellers? But they are Hawaii!"

So said a lady who sells leis along the Airport Road upon hearing of the move to restrict, or oust lei-sellers and other peddlers from their places on Kalakaua Ave. in Waikiki.

"Back them up? Sure we will," said another lei-seller on Honolulu's Maunakea St., the operating place of lei-sellers for years. "They all have to make a living."

These two are both members of the Honolulu Lei-sellers Assn., and though officials of the organization were not immediately available, their sentiment and that of other lei-sellers indicated most of the people who make their living by stringing flowers into beautiful necklaces are solidly behind the Waikiki lei-sellers, now under attack by a number of Waikiki merchants.

And peddlers of shells, seed- (more on page 2)

Honolulu "Swish Trade" Reads Same Favorite Fare As Mainland Brother (?)



IS IT ART, or is it something else? This is a picture from one of the little magazines local newsstand dealers say find favor with the "swish trade." These magazines purport to be interested in body building, but they are repudiated by reputable physical culturists like Bob Hoffman, coach of the U.S. Olympic weightlifting team and his magazine, "Strength and Health." (See story on page 7.)

Kimmich To Make Extensive Study Of Mental Health Work During Trip

Mental health hospitals in England have worked out progressive relationships with the community, according to Dr. Kimmich, who will study mental health programs in England and other countries during his trip to Switzerland this summer.

He said he will visit a psychiatric hospital in England which has the so-called "open-hospital" policy. This hospital, according to reports received by Dr. Kimmich, does not use locked doors for any patient. He said he wants to study its program and operation.

The mental health hospital which the doctor directs at Kaneohe has in recent years developed a close working relationship with the community, especially through the work of its auxiliary. Women members of the organization are called "Angels in Pink" by patients.

TO ADDRESS CONGRESS

Dr. Kimmich's trip with his family which will be an extensive one from the point of observing

and studying mental health programs elsewhere took shape when he was invited to address the International Congress of Psychiatry in Switzerland. The congress will be a one-week affair.

The doctor said that the congress will be devoted entirely to schizophrenia (psychosis characterized by loss of contact with environment and by disintegration of personality). He said there will be a great deal of discussion on new drugs and findings from various countries.

The study of pills is in the early stages and it is not conclusive, he said.

PAYING HIS WAY

The doctor who is paying his own travelling expenses will first stop on the West Coast and discuss psychiatric training at two hospitals with which the Territorial Hospital works together.

They are the University of Southern California School of Medicine

(more on page 7)

ILWU-Teamster Pact Pays Off For 40,000 Calif. Warehousemen

(Special to the RECORD)

San Francisco: It was front page news here last week when a truce between the ILWU and the Teamsters Union paid off in a 15 cent per hour increase for 40,000 Northern California warehousemen, the largest single increase the warehousemen have ever won.

The bosses haven't figured out yet exactly what happened, and probably a lot of them had their first real inkling when they read Jack Howard's story in the Chronicle. The truce was effected by an agreement made some months ago between the two unions, with Louis Goldblatt representing the ILWU and Joseph Dillon representing the Teamsters.

In past years, the employers had been able to keep wage boosts down by making a deal with one union or the other during negotiations, usually for less than the (more on page 6)

Merchant Bares Plan of "Visible Tax" Boys To Cash in Christmas

Union spokesmen have been asking for weeks now why the big merchants of Honolulu are spending so much money to put in the "visible sales tax," if they're not figuring to make something out of it.

This week, the two who have been asking most often and most publicly, Robert McElraith of the ILWU and David McElough of the AFL-CIO political education committee, got their answer and gave

it to the public via radio. They told of a merchant they had interviewed. They said he was one among the many they have talked to in making a survey of the "tax" and its use and effect. They said this was a big merchant who asked the unions not to use either himself or "his organization" in their publicity. He told the union men he had been approached by the Chamber of Commerce (from page 6)

When You Drink, Remember . . .

You knew it all the time, but science has finally tested and proved it. People behave differently when they drink.

Strictly for scientific purposes, the Yale University Center of Alcohol Studies threw a couple of parties. One was for hard drinkers—derelicts from Skid Row. They didn't have a good time. They just sat there and drank until they fell to the floor one by one. The other party was for a group of teachers. A couple of cocktails and the teachers were joking, laughing, slapping each other on the back. It was a great party.

Stupid or tipsy, however, they all had the same concentration of alcohol in the blood on the same number of drinks. And they responded pretty much alike to tests of the speed of their reactions.

Another thing you knew that has now been proved scientifically is the fact that you "feel" your drinks more if you haven't had anything to eat. Food in the digestive system slows down the absorption of alcohol and the liver has time to oxidize it.

The liver can handle only three quarters of an ounce of alcohol in an hour. So spreading your drinks over a long time helps, too.

The Yale researchers figure that if you take 60 minutes to drink half a highball or three quarters of a can of beer, you could conceivably drink 24 hours a day without getting tight. Adding water to your drink won't slow it up, but adding soda will speed it up. It's the carbonation in champagne that makes it "go to your head" so fast.

The Yale experiments have shown that a small amount of alcohol calms the nerves and eases tensions. But while it lowers tensions, it also lowers skills—driving skills, for instance.

Tests showed that after two or three cocktails or highballs we all react slowly to the flash of a light or the ring of a bell. We can't do tasks such as typing, memorizing, or sorting cards as well as usual. But, since the alcohol depresses the center of judgment, we think we can do everything better. That's the danger of "one for the road."

GOVERNMENT and CRITICS

"When Jefferson said that no government ought to be without a critic and that none would be as long as the press was free, he had in mind a press that did not have to 'clear' its views on government with the very departments and agencies being criticized."

From FREEDOM OR SECRECY, page 137

VALLEY ISLAND SUPPORTERS OF THE RECORD

Windward Oahu Hospital Drive At Half-way Mark

The fund-raising campaign for Windward Oahu's community project to build a 45-bed hospital has nearly reached the half-way mark. This amount includes the contribution by the Seventh Day Adventist Church which will operate the hospital.

The Windward community is out to match funds with the church. After that it will match funds with Uncle Sam which has made outlays for hospitals established in a similar manner.

Last week when Honolulu hospitals were crowded and beds were not available, the Windward Reporter emphasized the urgency of building the proposed hospital.

It called for all-out cooperation and mentioned that there are a few "who would thwart the community's effort."

The weekly editorialized, "In almost every instance, as far as I have been able to determine, opposition stems from a conflict of basic religious philosophy and not from a conflict in acknowledged hospital operation procedure."

The Seventh Day Adventists operate 300 hospitals in this and other countries.

Business' Best Friend Since Herbert Hoover

Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, June 19, said:

"We have tried to create a good climate for business. Business hasn't had as good a friend in Washington since Herbert Hoover was in the White House."

Kauai-Born Lawyer Dies on West Coast

Kauai-born Elmer Yamamoto, a Los Angeles attorney since 1931, died in that city recently. He was the first Nisei to graduate from Loyola Law School.

Congressional Probe of Labor Welfare Funds Opposed by NAM

When Washington politicians began meddling into union affairs, big employers welcomed the move that they knew would weaken labor. Responsible unionists immediately declared that only the rank and file can do a cleansing job of the labor movement.

Now the McClellan Senate Investigating Committee is planning on a study of what is happening to labor welfare funds.

An estimated \$25 billion are in welfare funds. Unions control about 2 percent of this amount. About 8 percent is controlled by union-management trustees. Ninety percent is controlled entirely by management.

For this reason, management is strenuously objecting to the probe. Big business, through the National Assn. of Manufacturers' and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, is waging a major battle to stalemate a bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas which calls for full disclosure of fund operations by management alone.

To NAM and Chamber objections, Douglas asked, "What do you have to hide?"

The Senator from Illinois declared:

"Congress has stated and the courts have held that employer contributions toward welfare and pension benefits are in the nature of compensation to employees. Whether funds for such programs are contributed by the employers, the employees or both, the employees have a right to know the financial details of such plans as well as to have their interest in such plans protected."

When the courts have held that pension and welfare funds represent deferred payments or wages, union members have the right to know what is being done or should be done with the income from the funds, according to many unionists.

These funds are not private but trust funds held for the benefit of workers and their families. How they are invested, the safety of the investment and whether companies are deriving private gains are of vital interest to workers.

THE SOUTHERNER, a pro-labor weekly published by The Assembly of God, reported on a type of union movement and spirit which is almost never heard of these days.

Under the headline, "Old-Time Spirit Stirs Textile Workers," it reprinted an article from Labor's Daily of June 27, written by an organizer of the Textile Workers Union of America AFL-CIO.

Reporting on the organizing drive at Bangor, Pa., Organizer Morris Maken wrote:

"Workers at the Blue Ridge Textile Co. here have set up a union with one decisive wallop.

"In an upsurge reminiscent of the self-confident spirit aroused in American workers during the New Deal period, the 250 Blue Ridge employes staged a 25-day walkout which has led to the quick creation of a strong-rooted local union affiliated with the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO.

"Company capitulation to this unexpected show of militancy was complete."

Lei Sellers

(from page 1)

jewelry and other trinkets get support, too.

"They're Hawaiian," said the lady on the Airport Road. "They should be allowed to stay and sell, too."

Along the stretch of Kalakaua Ave. before the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the usual five lei-sellers and 15 peddlers of trinkets were busy as usual Wednesday morning, but conscious of the threat they face of possible eviction or restriction.

First police issued a report some time ago that the lei-sellers, with their wagons parked along the avenue, may constitute a "traffic hazard." The issuance of permits should be carefully regulated, police said.

Then, on Tuesday, a number of highly vocal merchants from shops in the Waikiki area and a representative of the Chamber of Commerce descended on City Hall to complain that the peddlers are taking business away from the stores and that both peddlers and lei-sellers present a scene offensive to the eye of the esthetic.

Don the Reachomber was one of those who objected to the sight of the cardtables upon which the peddlers work, and the wagons from which the lei-sellers sell their flowery necklaces. John Linczer of the Chamber of Commerce was another.

Mrs. Jennie Fink, operator of the Round-The-World gift shop, caused the raising of eyebrows when she compared the peddlers to "Jews" in New York who, she said, drag their furs out into the streets to make sales. Mrs. Fink has been in business here about two years.

Mrs. William Lopez, one of the peddlers commented later, "That is a lie. None of us take our things to shove at tourists. We sit at our tables and wait for the tourists to come to us."

No one thought to mention the study by an agency at the University of Hawaii, publicized recently, which reports that the biggest complaint of tourists to Hawaii is that they find it difficult to meet and know local people. But

it was much in the minds of the peddlers and lei-sellers Wednesday.

Mrs. Lopez said, "They tell us that, too. The tourists like to come and talk and visit with us. Then sometimes they come visit with our family at our home down in the country. What they want to do is meet local people."

OLDTIMERS ON AVENUE

Mrs. Lopez is a newcomer to the Waikiki scene compared to others, especially some of the lei-sellers. Lilinee Sniffen and her family have been selling leis on the avenue for 10 years, and her mother before her sold from 1929.

"Auntie Elizabeth," still on the avenue with her family, started back in 1927. None of the Waikiki lei-sellers are members of the association which has generally been centered downtown and which has closed its membership.

The embattled lei-sellers and peddlers won a staunch ally Tuesday in Mrs. Helen Kanahale, long active in affairs of the Democratic Party and the United Public Workers, often an officeholder in both organizations. Mrs. Kanahale happened to be at City Hall when the hearing started, and she volunteered to speak for the peddlers and lei-sellers.

Hawaiians have made leis and other trinkets and sold them for many years, she said, and the board or anyone else who attempts to move them away will be making a grave mistake.

Thoroughly incensed by the attack of the Waikiki merchants and the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Kanahale said later she would volunteer her services to help the lei-sellers and peddlers organize opposition to any attempt to move them.

Communist China has announced plans to cut defense spending for the second year in a row: from 20 percent of total state spending in 1956 to 19 percent in 1957. Aid for foreign countries, however, will be boosted by 25 percent.

A Lesson for We, The Women

With undoubtedly the best intentions in the world, but with an emotional, unbalanced approach to the problem of hoodlumism, We, The Women may have unconsciously done far more damage than good to the community that organization strives to improve.

Consider what the women did and what happened. Immediately after a detailed, sensational and contradictory story was published in a local daily about how a young man was beaten on Tantalus by a "hoodlum" with a broken beer bottle, the women called for action by police, prosecutors and judges. They wanted everybody to get tough.

There had been, and has been no evidence that either police or prosecutors were "soft" on any type of criminal here, least of all hoodlums. There was some complaint about juries and judges in recent years, but sober reflection necessarily led most calm observers to believe that justice was generally done. Judges were to be complimented for not being carried away with the lynch-spirit built up by the daily newspapers.

But as a result of the push by We, The Women, the police organized "metro squads" and started a drive to round up "hoodlums." Undoubtedly they caught some real hoodlums. But undoubtedly they also picked up a fair number of entirely innocent young men and women from the "wrong side of the tracks" who just happened to look suspicious to the cops.

Yet even the police, themselves, said again and again there is no more "hoodlumism" than ever. Chief Dan Liu told the press, as did Assistant Chief Arthur Tarbell, that there are "hoodlums" among the servicemen as well as the "local boys," and this week Deputy Chief Leon Strauss told the LIONS hoodlums may come from the best homes as well as the poorest.

Last week the RECORD carried the story of five innocent young people who were picked up on their way home from a party. The father of one deplored the incident, saying, "That's the way to make cop-haters."

The officers concerned are not to be blamed too much. They are told to pick up young people who look suspicious, and they know it's part of an anti-hoodlum drive with the emphasis on the youth of the offenders, or possible offenders.

We, The Women is to be blamed for irresponsibility. The daily press is perhaps more to be blamed.

There have been all types of crimes committed by servicemen here that have been committed by "local boys." Few local citizens know how the servicemen were punished. Even few civilian government officials know, for there is an agreement by which the Territory and the C-C government allow the Armed Services to punish their own offenders.

Even foreign countries like Japan and others friendly to the U.S. won't stand for that type of justice, and the U.S. Supreme Court has held they are entirely within their rights. But have the dailies, or has We, The Women raised any noise at all about that?

Again, it's only fair to say the newspapers are more to blame than We, The Women. The women know only what they read in the papers, and when a serviceman commits a crime, the story is generally buried in the back pages. When a "local boy" does the same thing, it's plastered in the biggest headlines along with the most uncomplimentary photographs the editors were able to find out of what the photographers took.

So can you wonder that a youngster, picked up by the cops, virtually by order of We, the Women, questioned as though he were a criminal and held in jail, or in detention, may be well on the way to being a cop-hater by the time he's released?

Can you wonder that he may have doubts about a society in which an organization like We, The Women carries such weight?

The Worst Enemies

"The anti-Communist flag in Latin America is being converted into a pirate's flag. The worst enemies of liberty hoist the anti-Communist flag and hide behind it. The loyal friends of democracy are accused of communism the moment this aids the dictators. Unfortunately, this despicable trick finds

a sad approval in the United States." —Dr. Eduardo Santos, former president of Colombia

In 1940, the highest death rate from tuberculosis in the United States occurred in the 25 to 34 year old age group; in 1955, the death rate is greatest in the old age group, with persons of 75 to 84.

First Nisei Mayor Elected by New City

When Sen. Mitsuyuki Kido served as acting mayor of Honolulu during Mayor Neal Blaisdell's absence more than a year ago, he became the first Nisei to hold such a position.

Recently a Santa Ana farmer was sworn in as the first elected mayor of Japanese ancestry in the U.S.

James Kanno, 31, was sworn in June 13 as mayor-councilman of Fountain Valley, Orange County's newest city.

Another Nisei was elected at the June 4 elections—Charles Ishii, 39, led a slate of nine candidates in winning a post on the five-man city council.

AMA Junks Honolulu Doctor's Prescription For "Right-to-Work"

The American Medical Assn. at its recent convention in New York City sent flying to the trashbasket a resolution offered by Dr. Harold Arnold of Honolulu that called for a "right-to-work" prescription for closed shop at hospitals.

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education reported:

"Dr. Harold Arnold of Hawaii apparently has been reading some of the propaganda published by the American Medical Assn. about the sinfulness of the closed shops. The AMA has been, and is, campaigning for so-called 'right-to-work' laws which, of course, forbid closed shops.

"Dr. Arnold offered a resolution at the AMA's recent convention in New York City urging organized medicine to adopt its own 'right-to-work' policy. It said that 'a great many American hospitals require applicants for their staffs to belong to the AMA, thus making the AMA an unwilling party to the application of the closed shop.'"

When Dr. Arnold's resolution was quickly relegated to the trash basket, "several of the doctors complained of dizzy spells while they went about their self-imposed business of worrying about closed shops for trade unions."

Truck Drivers Note

On Mainland roads, a truck-driver covering an average 300-mile trip bounces up and down a vertical distance of 8,750 feet, which is more than a mile and a half. This information was released, after a research, by a Monroe, Mich., truck equipment company.

A truck driver on the Kona-Hilo run on the Big Island probably bounces up and down a vertical 13,000 feet. More than 20 years ago, two truck drivers for a Kona coffee company used to cover the 120 miles between Kona and Hilo with an empty truck in two hours and twenty minutes. They probably bounced up and down a vertical 14,000 feet.

Truck drivers are interested in the type of research made by the truck equipment company, for it helps contract negotiation.

But they don't like the kind of research made and conclusion drawn by the Automobile Legal Assn. of Boston. This group reported that a girl in a tight sweater and shorts was as much of a safety hazard to a truck driver as a blow-out, speeding or drunk driving.

An experienced diesel truck operator retorted:

"Why, we'd practically take his union card away from a truck driver who didn't slow down and throw into low gear to whistle at a girl in a tight sweater and shorts."

City "Sitting on Hands" About Water For Rural Areas, Subdivider Charges

"The city is keeping the price of land high on Oahu—unconsciously, of course, but it is doing that just the same."

So said a man who has been in the forefront of the current Great Mahele by Honolulu's subdividers ever since shortly after World War II. The subdivider, who preferred not to be named, feels that if the city would move faster to supply water to rural areas, thousands of acres of habitable land could be opened up and the high price of real estate would come down—along with the consequent high price of homes.

"Do you think we like to charge \$2 a foot for land? Do you think there's more money in it for the subdivider when he has to put the total cost of his units up? Do you realize that raw land which sold for only 17 cents a foot a few years ago is now bringing 40 cents a foot?"

The subdivider, who foresees an economic boom for Oahu in the coming years, believes that trend is, nevertheless, being held back by officials "sitting on their hands" at City Hall.

TRAILERS AN INDICTMENT

It is an indictment of the city as well as the whole housing industry, the subdivider feels, that the U.S. Navy feels impelled to promote the importation of hundreds of trailers to house Navy families.

"There are thousands of acres between Waipahu and Waianae," says the subdivider, "that might be opened up if the city would supply water."

Yet when requests come for water to uninhabited areas, the city gives the excuse that there are no houses there, and therefore no reason to supply water. But if there were

water, the subdivider complains, then the houses would be built.

"The city won't allow us to build until there's water," he says, "yet the officials won't authorize water until there are houses. How do you get around that one?"

Meantime, he sees no solution in sight, at least from private enterprise, for the housing problems of those in the lower income brackets. With the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency moving into the final phase of the Mayor John H. Wilson Project in Kalihi, package-deal house and lots are being quoted at no less than \$18,000, probably more. The subdivider doesn't see how the job can be done for less than \$20,000 when the land costs \$1.65 a foot in 5,000 ft. lots.

Thus many of the people moved out of the "blighted areas" are left with no place to go, except to be absorbed into other blighted areas where sium conditions are equally miserable to those they were moved out of.

Barbers Charge \$2 For Presley Haircuts

Fed up with Elvis Presley haircuts that take twice the time of a regular haircut, Local 416, Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists Int'l Union AFL-CIO, clipped where it hurt the most—the pocketbook.

It raised the price of butch-cuts, Chicago squares, crewcuts and other Presley hairdo variations to \$2 from the regular \$1.50 rate.

Said a union official, "The price differential is more than justified. You give two regular haircuts in the time it takes to give one of those fluke things."

In Our Dailies

THE DAILIES HAVE given a lot of coverage to the McClellan committee investigating "unethical practices" in the labor movement but their readers haven't been informed about Internal Revenue's reaction to the racket in big business circles that cheats the taxpayers.

The dailies have been silent about the statement by Internal Revenue Commissioner Russell C. Harrington that Uncle Sam is tired looking the other way and is sick and tired of businessmen and industrialists making "business trips" to World Series and deducting pleasure expenses from income tax.

Harrington revealed that a new chiseling gimmick of the bosses "involves the use of alleged branch offices established in resort cities for the sole purpose of sending business executives to such cities for vacations."

Big bosses claim deductions for hunting trip expenses, tickets for boxing and other sporting events, entertainment, night club tabs, country club dues and upkeep of yachts and company-financed residences for executives.

WHEN PRES. DAVID J. McDONALD of the United Steelworkers union visited Honolulu, the dailies notably asked him about labor unity on the local scene but not about a matter of national significance. The dailies are interested in labor disunity and do not want to see the AFL-CIO unions working together with the ILWU and UPW.

The price of steel affects all prices, nationally. Recently when the United States Steel Corp. announced a \$6 a ton boost in the price of steel, McDonald declared that attempts by the industry to blame labor for the price increase were a cover-up for higher profits and an effort to wrest still higher profits.

Since 1945 the industry has taken 21 "rounds" of price increases and steelworkers have had only nine "rounds" of wage increases. The industry took more than \$3 in revenue for each \$1 for wage increase.

"Remember this: 'three-for-one' formula," McDonald said, "and noting the fantastic growth of profits per employee hours which accompanied these price increases only one conclusion is possible: wage increases in steel have not caused a single steel price increase."

THIS ITEM COMES from a Mainland daily, the Christian Science Monitor.

In "The Reader Asks" column of June 28, a question by Jacques Karp, Maui, was answered.

"Q. How many American schools and universities teach Russian?"

"A. The latest information is from a survey made in 195-56 by the Modern Language Association, in which 971 colleges and universities reported. Russian is taught in 183 schools. This gives it fifth place, the others being French 905, Spanish 867, German 825, Italian 212. Changes since then would be comparatively few."

Sport Shorts

BY SKINNY

The Views of Donovan Flint

When J. Donovan Flint unburdened himself on the subject everybody's kicking around these days, "What Killed Boxing?" he also stated very clearly the best reason he should never again be a member of the Territorial Boxing Commission, let alone chairman. Flint, who knows boxing as well as any man in the Territory and loves it perhaps more than most, made it clear he believes it is the duty of the commission to see that promoters are successful and make money.

A man who thinks the promoters must be helped in any such fashion by the government, or by a government agency, obviously believes professional boxing is essential to our welfare, or our "way of life," or some such. That is a view that would certainly get some strong opposition in some quarters, including from individuals who attend the fights.

It is a strange view for a man who consistently wars against rent control and who would, presumably, oppose public housing as do most of the landlords he represents in the Honolulu Property Owners Assn. Housing for those unable to pay the high rents generally demanded by landlords is not essential, but professional boxing is. That's about the way Flint seems to look at such problems.

His views are even stranger coming from a man who has spent a number of years on a Territorial commission, and an attorney at that. It would be interesting to have him give some legal backing for the idea that ANY commission is supposed to insure that ANY type of business-man makes money. If the commissions are not purely for the purpose of regulating existing private enterprise, then a lot of people are laboring under a false impression.

Is the liquor commission, for instance, supposed to concern itself with whether or not bars and liquor stores make money? You might find the odd commissioner who thinks so, but the broader concept is that the liquor business, like the boxing business, has so many doubtful aspects that it needs a commission to regulate it.

As for Reporter Lyle Nelson of the Star-Bulletin, who's been asking everyone what's wrong with the fight game, his answer would appear to be pretty clear. When Stan Harrington was going good a year or so ago, knocking over his opposition, the crowds were not only coming but growing. They even stuck with Stan for several fights after he lost to Joe Micell. But when his confidence was slow in returning and he didn't look so good, even winning against mediocre opposition, the crowds slacked off. So all the boxing fans need to bring them back is a good fighter, or at least a fighter who looks as though he might develop into a good one. He should, of course, be a puncher.

DONOVAN FLINT gives himself too much credit, some of those in the know say, when he claims credit for getting Leo Leavitt and others into boxing promotion. But no one individual has done more than Flint to push the cause of professional boxing here. He drew up the bill that legalized boxing in its present state, though it was considerably amended, and carried on a considerable campaign to convince everybody boxing was worth legalizing.

Some of the oldtimers chuckle when they recall one of Flint's projects in those days—a boxing exhibition for the Honolulu Bar Assn. Flint, former Stanford University boxer and also a boxing star in the Navy, was to meet an attorney named Cowen (or maybe Cowan) who had been a boxer at Harvard. It was all supposed to be quite gentlemanly and in fact, an exhibition of sportsmanship as well as boxing skill. But then some mischievous lawyers got to work, according to the oldtimers, and began baiting the two combatants. One would tell Cowen how Flint had said no boxer from a sissy place like Harvard could be much good. Another would tell Flint how Cowen had prophesied he could knock the block off anybody from Stanford.

When the "exhibition" finally was staged, the story goes, it didn't take long for someone to throw the first hard punch and before long the pair was at it hammer and tongs. The two sportsmen got so angry at each other, saga says, that the attorneys had to converge and pry them apart.

Anyhow, Flint was known as a man who could take care of himself in those days, and he gloried in it. Saga says that when he was chairman of the commission, he used to like to try out the main eventers in the gym. You can hear different versions of these encounters. One is that he once knocked out a maineventer. Another is that one of the boys (was it Herman Hosoff?) gave Flint such a licking that he stopped the practice. It all sounds a bit like Col. Eddie Egan of the New York commission and the dikes he cut up showing people like Rocky Graziano how to fight. One can imagine the embarrassing predicament of a fighter forced to spar with the chairman of the boxing commission. If he should knock the chairman out, he might expect some stern rulings in future cases that concerned him. But if the chairman was a former boxer, like Flint or Egan, he might well embarrass an unwary fighter worse by flattening him. The poor fighter couldn't win. He could only duck and dodge and hope to keep out of harm's way.

JIMMY CLARK, the new football coach at St. Louis for the coming season, got a blow to his hopes this spring when five of his promising boys failed in their studies and won't be eligible. St. Louis has the reputation of being the toughest school in the league in this respect. At other schools, the teachers, administration, etc. are believed to take it a bit easy on athletes when their eligibility is involved. But the Brothers at St. Louis are said to be very tough customers in matters of

Yui Wins July Ace Tournament

Tasaku Yui won the Oahu ILWU Golf Club's ace played at the Mid-Pacific Country Club course on Sunday. He shot a 78-8-70 score.

Ball prize winners in order were: A. Chinen. A. Kong, M. Shishido, and W. Watabu. Low gross honors went to Y. Moriwaki.

The club will play its next monthly special tournament at the Ala Wai course on August 4 with starting time set at 9:50 a.m.

Football Players Union

The British Football Players Union easily won pay increases for its members when it told club owners that if they did not kick through with pay hikes and other contract improvements, the union would encourage its members to take lucrative offers on the Continent and South America. The bosses caught on quickly, hiked pay \$5.60-a-week for winter play and \$5.90-a-week for summer play. They also agreed to larger bonus payments and extra performers' fees for games that are televised.

2,000 Dockers Struck

When "stevedoring companies refused to honor the 2,500th anniversary of Buddhism, 2,000 union longshoremen in Colombo, Ceylon, stopped work. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of employers to pay a \$10 anniversary bonus. The government of Ceylon paid this bonus to its employees.

The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to a Japanese proposal for the opening of preliminary negotiations on trade and payments agreements.

this kind. If you don't pass, you don't play, and you only have to bust one course to be out.

A BIT TARDILY, perhaps, the editors of weightlifting magazines have got around to telling their readers how weightlifting can be a great help to athletes in other sports. Along with the strong men, heroes in those magazines now are athletes like Dave Owen, the Michigan shotputter, and Steve Kislinan, who played football and a lot of other things at Duke and New Mexico.

The old fight between Bob Hoffman and the New York Barbell Co. on one side and the Weider barbell system and publications on the other seems to have broken out again. The latest issue of Hoffman's magazine, "Strength and Health," warns prospective buyers of barbells not to be taken in by systems of exercises that merely build big showy muscles, but not muscles that lift weights or perform as well as they look. That's sort of a new slant for the people in the big biceps business, and it leads one to believe that maybe some of the Weider boys are getting bigger arms than some of Hoffman's. But Hoffman, after all, is the highly respected coach of the U.S. Olympic weightlifting team, and it would be foolish to attribute his statements merely to competitive ire. There might be something to what he says, and certainly he says it plainly enough. "Do you want to be a MONSTER?" he asks, warning that there are exercises that might make your muscles so big you'll be something like a freak. But what a switch for anyone in the barbell business!

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST WEIGHTLIFTING among coaches and trainers of other sports is disappearing rapidly these days, but it has been only within the past few years that the skeptics have become convinced enough to say and write of their conversion for the public. So young a man as Tommy Kono used to dodge the prejudice a few years back because it was just too much of a job to try overcoming the old "musclebound" bugaboo in the minds of so many sports figures. "It was easier to say 'no,' when some of these skeptics asked if he trained with the weights, says Tommy, than it was to try to explain. Now that Tommy has broken records right and left, won Olympic titles and lifted his way around the world for the State Department, it's another story.

THERE'S ONE RESPECT in which this department can join Joe Rose wholeheartedly. That's the amazement he expresses that thus far only one American has run the mile in less than four minutes. The most recent occasion for expressing that kind of surprise came last Friday when FOUR runners in the same race in London all ran the mile in less than four minutes. They were Derek Ibbotson, Ron Delaney, the Irishman from Villanova, Stanislav Jungwirth, a Czech, and Ken Wood, a Britisher, like Ibbotson, who is a private in the British Air Force. Ibbotson's time was 3:57.2 which smashed the existing record, and the slowest man of the quartet ran the distance in 3:59.3. Up in Sweden the same day, the first national of that country to run the mile in less than four minutes made the grade. So why not the Americans? Why, with all the American emphasis on track and field in the colleges, with all the money spent for training, etc., don't some Americans start running the mile as fast as the distance men of other countries? The best answer given thus far is that distance running requires the mental discipline of maturity and most of our best athletes are out of colleges and finished with track by the time they're old enough to know how to pace themselves properly. In other countries, the distance runners continue competing on into their 30's.

Hawaii's Seattle Team Wins Big Over PFEAF Boxers; Year's Biggest Crowd

BY STAFF WRITER

One after another, members of Hawaii's Seattle-bound amateur boxing team hung leis around the necks of fighters of the Pacific Far East Air Force team and then, with few exceptions, beat the be-jesus out of them.

Of the fights settled in the ring, the Hawaii team won eight and lost only three. The PFEAF team won three others by forfeiture, which would make the team score still 9-6 in favor of the Hawaii team, but scores were not in the minds of the 3,162 fans who paid to get in. The fights in the ring were in their minds, and the local boys, including a large proportion of servicemen, showed extremely well.

There were killjoys who maintain the PMAM team was not up to other teams sent out by the Air Force in the East on other occasions, but such arguments are always impossible to settle.

Hawaii's main event star, Heiji Shimabukuro, did extremely well for himself, pounding out a very convincing win over John Cereghin, who has held a number of bantamweight titles, including the National AAU championship. Cereghin, a tall rangy lad from Alliance, Ohio, turned out to be a southpaw like Heiji. He won the first round by a slight margin, using his superior reach and a good right hand to keep Heiji outside. But in the second and third rounds, Shimabukuro slipped the right hand to come in close with rights to the head, double-rights to the head, lefts to the head, lefts to the body and uppercuts to the head that piled up points and had Cereghin unsteady at times. In a longer fight, it appeared Heiji

would probably have knocked him out.

By licking Cereghin decisively, Shimabukuro would seem to have proved clearly that he can fight on even terms in the bantamweight division, even though he's really only a flyweight. But it is also true that Cereghin isn't a puncher. Heiji is both a puncher and a boxer.

MOLINA IN WILD WIN

Wildest fight of the evening saw Luis Molina, local Marine, and formerly of the U.S. Olympic team, stop John Howell of the PFEAF in the second in what would have looked like a street fight if the boys hadn't had gloves on. Howell fought back hotly, giving blow for blow so long as he was able, but Molina has plenty of killer instinct and was after him on every break. In fact, he appeared to have too much killer instinct. When Howell started to rise after a knockdown, Molina charged in to punch him while his knees were still on the floor. The referee of the moment, Bill Pacheco, took no notice, nor did he bother with the fact that one of Howell's seconds entered the ring to insure a TKO, though that is a move much frowned upon by the TBC.

In any event, the superiority of Hawaii's 132-pounder was obvious at that point, though it appeared a clearcut foul had been committed, unintentional though it may have been.

Most decisive win for the PFEAF team was scored by Jerry Wright in the 139 lb. class when he dumped Freddie Ferreira twice in the second round for a KO.

PRICE'S LEI IS CHARM

Percy Price, Marine heavyweight fighting with the locals, prudently hung his gift-lei over the right hand of his opponent, John Stewart, a former champion with a number of service titles, and the lei seemed to act as a charm. Stewart waved the right hand in Price's direction a few times but never landed effectively, though he did land with an occasional left and thus won the decision in view of Price's lack of aggressive intent.

Seldom have so many muscles assembled in a single ring resulted in so little activity.

The third win for the PFEAF team was scored by William Johnson in the 178 lb. class. Johnson decided on Joseph O'Brine, Marine fighting with the local team, without getting up a sweat. Nevertheless, he pushed O'Brine constantly and scored heavily at times so that it appeared the Marine was lucky to finish the fight.

MATHEWS' TACTICS PUZZLE

Paul Fujii, Veterans, scored something of an upset winning over Bob Mathews, PFEAF, in the 147 lb. class, not so much because he won as because Mathews, a former worldwide Air Force champ, elected to run rather than to fight. A very skillful defensive fighter, Mathews easily kept out of the hard-hitting Fujii's way, though his tactics were unfathomable to the spectators who booed him lustily—even more lustily than they booed Referee Bill Pacheco upon The Knee's entry into the ring.

Keeping out of the way doesn't win fights, so Fujii won the decision, despite a certain amount of ineffectual floundering.

Tough Tony Pascua, fighting middleweight, continued his string of victories by moving in on rangy Willie White of the PFEAF and clouting with both fists until it appeared he might score his second knockout in a row.

Floyd Gatuan of the Hawaii Youth confounded another rangy opponent, Harold Brister of the PFEAF, by moving inside Brister's long leads and banging away with a left hook that the tall 125 pounder seemed unable, or uninclined to block. This oversight almost proved

(more on page 8)

For Safer Beaches

By AMY CLARKE

THE BIG WHISPER about one of the recent beauty contests here, the one which sent Ramona Tong into the Miss Universe contest on the Mainland, is that another top contestant wore falsies. You can imagine the predicament of the judges, even if they knew. "Exposing" the masquerader would be a much more ticklish job than most of them would want.

AMERICAN MOTHERHOOD is considered the classical example of a noncontroversial subject. So what about "Miss Maryland," who got kicked out of her winning position as Miss U.S.A. merely because she happened to be a "Mrs." instead, and to be the mother of two children and, incidentally, the husband of an Air Force man. If the thing were being done according to the old-type movie scripts, the judges should have broken down with sympathy for the 18-year old mother and given her, not only the prizes on the book, but a few thousand extra as well for the kids. Could it be that motherhood is losing popularity?

A FRIEND from the Mainland tells a tale they're still telling around the police station of a certain town. A rookie cop came in from his first night on the beat and wrote proudly in his report that he had extinguished a number of fires in a church in his area. You guessed it. The church was Catholic, and the fires he extinguished were on the ends of candles before the altar.

ONE OF THE SCREWIEST cases we've heard in many a day came up in the court of Magistrate John Desha III last Friday. A young man, a lodger at the Edgewater, complained he had been followed by a local man who had eventually started toward the door of his cottage. The young man said he opened the door to ask the local man, "What do you want?" Then he slammed the door shut quickly and called for the house detective. The house detective called a cop who arrested the local man for trespassing. The local man, a studious type, sat reading a book when there was nothing else to do in court, cross-examined intelligently in his own behalf, and finally explained that he had not really followed the young man, though it might have looked that way. He'd just been checking on a refuse disposal route he was supposed to take over for a friend. He had not spoken a word to the young tourist, nor had he touched him, or made a threatening gesture. His only offense was being on hotel property, but he even had a good reason for that. Magistrate Desha fined him \$25 just the same, and the spectators still feel the judge must have seen more to the case than ever came out in court.

PRISONS ARE locations for some of the most eager enthusiasts of the use of barbells Bob Hoffman writes in the June issue of his "Strength and Health" magazine, and he cites many instances of the satisfaction of many inmates and guards in many prisons with the weight-training programs set up there. Nearly every prison has barbell sets now, says Hoffman, and he quotes a newspaper article out of Buffalo as saying, "According to our informant, weightlifting helps to install a new set of values in prison inmates. For one thing it teaches them to cooperate and work with others."

There's an angle and a different sort of testimonial Hoffman may not have thought of. If we're not mistaken Ernest Matias worked out long and assiduously on the weights for a month or so prior to making his spectacular escape a few years ago. He said he knew he'd have to get his body into the

best possible shape for the feats and hardships he'd probably have to endure.

LORD CONESFORD of England writes in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post under the title, "You Americans Are Murdering Our Language," and gives some excellent reasons why he thinks so, though he doesn't limit them strictly to American origins. One of the objections he voices is the influence of "official jargon" on the language and he shows what might happen if official gobbledygook were used on famous quotations. Lord Nelson said before the Battle of Trafalgar: "England expects that every man will do his duty." In official jargon, that would be: "England anticipates that with regard to the current emergency personnel will duly implement their obligations in accordance with the functions allocated to their respective age groups."

BY THE SAME sort of translation, Winston Churchill's "Give us the tools and we shall finish the job," would become, "Donate to us the implements and we shall finalize the assignment."

THE CONFESSIONS of a Lesbian, published in the RECORD a couple of weeks ago has prompted one reader to tell us of the "twilight" high jinx at one of the Walkiki hotels. According to our informant, one part of the hotel is a favorite meeting place for Lesbians who flirt and entertain themselves and each other, while another part of the same hotel is the stamping ground of the "swish trade," whose reading matter is dealt with more fully in another story in this issue of the paper. Who said the missionary influence eliminates strange cavorting in Honolulu? In addition to this hotel, there's another in Walkiki where the "brethren" and "sisters" are not so much in evidence, but said to be just about as numerous proportionately. A couple of bars downtown have been known for several years to flourish on the "swish" trade.

BILL PACHECO doesn't get paid for refereeing the amateur fights, but maybe he profits in the long run more than the professional referees. At his suggestion the AAU boxing committee went to the Oasis for steak dinners after the fights. You can figure Bill made the equivalent of \$15 in profits, putting it conservatively. The professional referees who worked shows during the on-to-Seattle tourney haven't been paid yet. Whenever they ask for their dough, they get a runaround and they don't even get told how much they're going to receive.

"The trouble is," says one referee, "they take us for granted as they've been doing for many years."

JOE ROSE doesn't always do a favor for a guy by giving him a plug. No sooner had he given Sterling Mossman a plug as being the new head of entertainment at Queen's Surf than a cop let the RECORD know there's a rule which says an officer may not work at a place where intoxicating liquor is served—for his off-duty employment. He pointed out that other officers in less disputable forms of off-duty employment have been ordered to cease and desist—why should such an exception have been made for Mossman all these years? Is it because he has been a power in the HGEA, though he's been entertaining since long before he was president of that organization, or is it because of the influence of his mother, Mrs. Bina Mossman, long a power in the Republican

A friend who grew up in New York made some startling comparisons the other day.

In all the 27 years he lived there, drownings at public beaches were so few that when they did occur, they made sensational news.

The significance of this is better understood when we realize that on an ordinary summer day a beach like Coney Island is jammed with twice as many people as the entire population of all the Hawaiian Islands.

Yet here in Hawaii, the traditional home of fine swimmers, hardly a Sunday passes without the shriek of an ambulance rushing to the beach.

The number of fatal accidents even at our supposedly safe city beaches is far too high to be taken for granted.

Everybody seems to have a theory about the high drowning ratio. "Teach them to swim" is the solution of the editorial writers.

No one can argue with that premise. But implementing it is something else again.

Too many children grow up without learning to swim. There may be many reasons why a particular child does not learn to swim.

A compulsory swimming education program at some point in the 12-year school course would go a long way toward equipping this generation with at least the rudiments of survival in the water.

It would cost money. Plenty of instructors would have to be hired so that the timid children could be given the personal attention they need to develop confidence.

But this is a long-range program, and after all a limited one. Even if we could teach all the Territory's school children to swim within a few years, there are still the thousands of local adults as well as visitors who can swim very little or not at all.

How is it that Coney Island, with so many more bathers, has so few drownings, and Hawaii so many?

My friend thinks it is because of the sys-

Party?

Gadabout contacted a police spokesman and learned that Mossman's employment is the matter that's giving the police commission the most concern right at the moment—that the attention presently being given off-duty employment of cops is in reality aimed mostly at Mossman.

As for working at places where liquor is served, another police commission some years ago ruled that musicians were to be an exception so long as they didn't play from behind the bar where liquor is served. But the commission may change all that possibly even at its meeting next week.

Which reminds that perhaps Joe Rose had some ulterior purpose in putting Mossman so much in the limelight at the moment. Maybe there wasn't such good will in the plug as it seemed. There's more than one way to kill a cat, of course.

SHERIFF DUKE Kahanamoku doesn't look with a great deal of favor on the City Charter Commission's proposal to make him

tem of ropes that marks off different sections of the water at Coney Island.

The first rope, the thickness of three fingers, stretches along the entire beach at a depth of about 3 and 1/2 feet. Young children who reach it find it a firm support.

It is a useful barrier for parents who can say, "Now don't go any further than the 1st rope."

A short distance further, attached to buoys, a second rope is stretched. This is used as a goal and resting place for weak swimmers.

At beaches like Sans Souci and Kuhio, where the tides scoop deep treacherous holes in shallow waters, strong thick ropes like these could be just the support a panicky child needs when the water suddenly pushes over his head.

More lifeguards? Yes. Lifeguards in off-shore boats? Yes. But let us try the ropes, too.

Ropes never go off duty, even for a minute. They are never busy at another part of the shore; they are never looking the other way.

They are always there, floating sturdily on the surface of the water, a reassurance for beginning swimmers, a marker for little ones, and sometimes a pull back to life from a second of choking death.

The little girl next door asked her mother what was for lunch.

"Beans," said Mama.

"What kind," asked the child, "porkn?"

THE SAME little girl had her long hair cut not so long ago, and then a week later regretted it and asked her mother to make her hair long again.

"But, honey, I can't do that!" Mother exclaimed. "It's cut off; you'll have to wait until it grows long."

The little girl thought a minute and then said, "Why don't you take the hem down?"

BOSSSES LIED

Union secretaries and stenographers announced as lie and "rubbish" the claim by the Office Executives Assn. that there is a critical shortage in New York of secretaries in the \$87-a-week bracket.

One stenographer wrote to a New York daily that \$87-a-week jobs for secretaries were not going begging and the association's claim was "rubbish."

She wrote: "Ask any girl who has been out looking for a job. If she isn't pretty, she hasn't got a chance and if she is pretty, she's got to be able to run faster than she can type."

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DOWN MOVIE LANE

The overflow crowd at Kapahulu Theater Sunday night clearly demonstrated that people will turn out for films worth their time. At 6:30 the theater was packed for the first show and a long line along the Waikiki side of the theater was moving slowly toward the box office for second-show tickets. An usher was outside, informing the crowd that firstshow tickets had been sold out.

Such a turnout for a Kapahulu show surprised oldtime residents of the area who haven't seen the like of it. Since Kapahulu Theater began showing Japanese films exclusively, attendance has been growing.

Sunday's attraction was "Ketto," (Duel on Ganryu Island), which is part three and a full-length film. It concludes the series that started with "Samurai" (The Legend of Musashi) which won an Academy Award. Part two was "Bushido" which drew crowds at Honolulu theaters recently.

Toshiro Mifune whose outstanding performance in "The Seven Ronin," and other samurai features made him a box-office hit locally, stars as Miyamoto Musashi, who is nurtured and steeled into a warrior.

This series is a good period production, and is educational in portraying customs and traditions of feudal Japan. It is dramatic, has love interest and in graphic contrast shows chivalry and weakness, ambition and degeneration, love and hate. There are enough conflicts to sustain interest of the audience throughout.

English subtitles and beautiful and rich Eastman color add to the film's attraction.

THE RESPONSE of Honolulu's movie fans to the Musashi series is a lesson the Consolidated Theaters should pass on to Hollywood movie moguls. Film producers in Hollywood are now planning a promotional campaign. They have done this before and their efforts failed because they had weak attractions, buttressed by wide screens, sex and glitter.

Bosley Crowther, film critic of the New York Times, recently cautioned Hollywood producers to win back the confidence of moviegoers.

He wrote, "There should be no assumption on the part of any of the several elements in the movie industry that it can now possibly 'con' the public into swallowing a lot of bosh about films. The public will not be made suckers for any sort of vague hoopla campaign."

He continued, "It has long seemed to this observer that one of the quite important things contributing to the slump in movie business has been a growing psychological attitude on the part of contemporary patrons. They have waxed skeptical towards films. This has been caused in large measure by the industry's own merchandising techniques. Too often, the public has been misled by phony advertising and come-on tricks. Too often, it has had its hopes shattered by failure of films to live up to claims. There is actually a sort of 'buyer' resistance. Many people stay away from movies because too often they have been burned."

TV STATIONS like the Kaiser enterprise here which buy old movie films in packages have bought and shown anti-Nisei films produced before and after the Pearl

Harbor attack. These films, like "Across the Pacific" and others, portray Nisei as spies and saboteurs and impugn the loyalty of all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Numerous stations, here and on the Mainland, have agreed to cooperate with the Japanese American Citizens League to rid the network of anti-Nisei movies.

The JAACL recently invited the National Assn. of Radio and TV Broadcasters to join in the campaign. TV officials have agreed to discuss the matter with Television Code Review Board, the association's policing agency.

WITH SO MUCH suspicion and ill will among nations, it is encouraging to learn that eight countries on both sides of the Iron Curtain are completing work on a full-length color film on the Danube, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea." Initiative for the film came from the Hungarians a year ago, but producers in West Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union also participated. The sound track is in seven languages.

GEM Prices 25 Per Cent Lower Store Attracts Large Opening Crowd

Government workers and others who visited the GEM discount house since its opening Sunday expressed amazement at the throngs, and could attribute the intense interest only partially to the low prices offered.

An additional stimulus, mentioned by many, was GEM's practice of not adopting the Chamber of Commerce sponsored "visible tax."

Those who investigated reported that commodities available included nearly everything imaginable, from cameras to candy, from clothes to doughnuts. And there were indications the variety will shortly be even greater. Space in the large building was marked as rental stalls and will be rented by merchants who seek concessions in the discount house.

Observers said a comparison of prices shows GEM actually does offer price reductions averaging 25 per cent.

Appliances, for example, are sold at bargain prices. Osterizers selling from \$44 to \$47 downtown were

GEM Interested in Selling To Union Members; Means Major Change

(from page 1)

GEM, he said, has always from the beginning sold to government workers, and military personnel, and has followed this policy strictly.

Speculation in local circles that GEM limits its clientele to government employes and military personnel in order to get around certain laws has no basis at all, according to Evans.

The Better Business Bureau says that as long as discount is uniform to all customers, discount selling is not unlawful.

GEM sells to government employes and military personnel because these groups present a good market, he said. He mentioned "fixed income" as an important factor. He said these groups earn "more or less moderate income."

The local branch has 26 departments. GEM now operates all but five. The five concessions are run by Yat Loy Co., C. S. Wo & Sons, Ltd., Kokua Sales (sporting goods) Kalam Sales (complete builders'

Postal Pay Hike Voted By House Committee

The House Post Office Comm., has voted a \$350 million pay boost for postal workers.

The committee took this action in face of a warning by the Eisenhower administration that a postal pay increase might lead to government-wide raises.

An across-the-board increase of \$664 a year for most postal workers is provided for by the committee action.

In labor and liberal circles the strong objection of the Eisenhower administration to the congressional measure is criticized as nonsense. When the administration is spending billions for a war program, and giving billions in handouts to big business, it is foolish to argue that a few hundred million in pay increases for government workers will unbalance the budget.

The number of X-rays taken for tuberculosis case finding is increasing nationally, as X-ray examination continues to be one of the major methods of finding TB. More than 10 percent of the U.S. population was X-rayed during 1955.

In 1946, only six million chest X-rays, to find new cases of tuberculosis, were taken in the nation. In 1955 the number had increased to over 17 million.

Japanese shipyards, faced with the end of a two-year boom, are looking to Communist and South American countries for new orders.

Merchant Bares Plan of "Visible Tax" Boys To Cash in Christmas

(from page 1)

crowd to go along with their "roll back, pass on" proposition.

And then he told where the body is buried.

He said that, while the merchants may actually roll back their prices and merely put the 3½ percent on top for the time being, the payoff will come with the Christmas rush. Then the merchants figure to add sizable increases—and to keep the 3½ percent right where it is. At least, so the big merchant told the union spokesmen. Both commented that it made sense in view of the thousands of dollars now being spent to "sell" the idea to the public via newspaper advertisements.

At the moment, it appears, the merchants who use the "visible tax" and the Chamber of Commerce are busy trying to convince the public no stores that have once adopted the tax have given it up since. But that is a considerable variation from the truth.

FRONT BROKEN ON MAUI

Both from Maui and in Honolulu, union people taking surveys found stores which had rejected the move after once making it. And on Maui, where the merchants-association would have everyone believe there is a solid front among merchants (except for Lahaina, of course) no such thing exists.

Said a traveller from Maui, "There are plenty of stores in Wailuku that haven't taken either the 3½ or the one percent, and those are stores that sell all kinds of things. They aren't just grocery stores."

Nor is there anything like a solid front among merchants in other parts of Maui, he said.

In Honolulu, McClung and McElrath reported blocks of stores in various parts of the city that aren't going for the Chamber of Commerce move, including 25 merchants in Kalia, 25 more in the

ILWU-Teamster Pact Pays Off For 40,000

(from page 1)

general demand. That forced the other union's demand down.

This time, the Teamsters were bound by an arbitration agreement while the ILWU was free to negotiate and, if necessary, strike.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

This time, according to Howard's story, the unions agreed that neither should settle the wage issue until both had been informed and consulted: The Teamsters agreed to hold up the arbitration while the ILWU bargained, and the ILWU agreed to keep the Teamsters informed of the progress of negotiations.

Thus, when terms were made, they affected 25,000 Teamsters and 15,000 ILWU members.

Both unions state that the agreement covers only that particular bargaining situation and each feels free to take issue with the other about anything whatever. But since both union leaders and members of the two unions have realized the fruits that may be won by cooperation, it seems likely this tactic will be repeated.

It seems less likely that the bosses will be able to play one union against the other as they have in the past.

Overhead is kept down, a stockholder said, because GEM does not advertise in newspapers, uses limited radio advertising, charges low rent and employs the self-service system.

Palama-Liliha area, two of the largest stores in Manoa, and one of the largest merchants in Kaneohe.

Either later this week or early next week, the union spokesmen said, they will publish lists of such stores for their members. But not all such stores will be on the list.

McElrath told of one merchant who has asked that his store not be publicized because he's already doing so much business it strains his staff to take care of it. He's planning to add a new part to his store shortly, he said, and if he got any more business than he has, he doesn't know how he could take care of it and give attention to the construction at the same time.

Court Invites Argument for Acquittal

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals will hear argument for outright acquittal from attorneys for seven Hawaii Smith Act defendants.

Earlier this week as a U.S. attorney in San Francisco asked the court to reverse the conviction and remand the case for a new trial, Attorney Myer C. Symonds said he would file a brief for acquittal. He said the defense will strongly resist a new trial.

Attorney Richard Gladstein said in San Francisco that defense attorneys were to meet in that city yesterday to discuss the cases.

Telford Taylor, attorney for Jack Hall in the appeal, was expected to fly from New York to join the others.

The above developments followed the recent Supreme Court decision on the California Smith Act case. The high court acquitted five and ordered new trial for nine others.

Symonds said this week that the government's "so-called evidence" against the Hawaii defendants was far weaker than that against the five in California who were acquitted.

The Supreme Court last month ruled that Smith Act convictions cannot be upheld merely because of advocacy of doctrine on the overthrow of government.

The government's charge that the California defendants helped organize the Communist Party was thrown out because of statute of limitation. The Seattle Smith Act defense will also argue for acquittal before the appeals courts.

Native of Honokaa Wins Fellowship

George Miyasaki of Honokaa won a John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship to continue study and experimentation in lithography at the California College of Arts and Craft.

The awards are given to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have not been able to develop their potentialities because of race, cultural background, economic condition or region of residence.

Miyasaki who has exhibited in a number of galleries will be represented this year at the 17th annual international exhibition of the National Serigraph Society, New York.

In spite of great advances in the fight against tuberculosis, the annual incidence of TB is exceeded among reportable infectious diseases only by measles, gonorrhea, syphilis, streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever—diseases which today are not comparable in seriousness to TB.

Honolulu "Swish Trade" Reads Same Favorite Fare As Mainland Brother (?)

"Who buys these magazines?"

The owner of the magazine store smiles as he notices the publications listed. They appear to be physical culture magazines, but something about them is a little different. For one thing they are pocket size. For another, the muscular young men in them pose with bows and arrows rather than barbells. They wear brief G-strings instead of trunks and shorts. Sometimes they wear nothing but coy smiles.

The owner of the magazine store tells me the buyers are neither women who like to look at beautiful men, nor athletes intent on amassing more muscles. The magazines the athletes read are across the store and easier to find.

Those who buy these little magazines are from Honolulu's homosexual community.

"They are local boys, haole—servicemen, civilians," says the store owner. "Mostly the civilians are over 40."

There is no distinguishing mark—not even the fact that they buy these juicy, little magazines that pose men into cheesecake poses. Like as not the man you see buying is a casual customer looking around for new fields of reading, or a misplaced muscle enthusiast who thinks he's located a whole new school of physical training—which of course he has.

But there will be customers unmistakably of the "swish trade."

YORK EXPOSES MAGAZINE

Recently attention has been called to such magazines and their purpose by "Strength and Health," a magazine edited by Bob Hoffman who directs the fortunes of the York Barbell Co. and also of the U.S. Olympic weightlifting team of which he is coach.

In an article entitled "Let Me Tell You a Fairy Tale," Harry B. Paschall, managing editor of the magazine, the writer strikes out as follows:

"Under the guise of wholesome physical exercise, these dirty little books are aimed at a very profitable market, the homosexual or 'fairy' trade. . . . They are on the stands for one reason only—to make a profit. Circulation figures show they do just that, because they out-sell the regular physical culture journals and are so cheap to print that the profit is obvious."

Although the article in "Strength and Health" does not mention any particular magazine in its text, it is accompanied by an illustration that shows the fronts of five magazines on which the names are clearly discernible. Four of the five are to be found on local newsstands, along with a number of others local dealers say are in the same category.

BLAST IS FRANK

The outline underneath the illustration declares, "Above are a few typical examples of the so-called Body Beautiful magazines aimed at the profitable homosexual trade. Such publications have infiltrated the bodybuilding field juvenile delinquency and debauchery."

With such strong words, it would appear "Strength and Health," the organ of the York Barbell Co. is inviting a libel suit. Some of the words and ideas in the text of the article are even stronger.

Paschall suggests that the AAU should bar from any athletic event anyone "whose photo has appeared in one of these trashy magazines."

He explains, "It is these so-called bodybuilders who have encouraged this disgraceful situation by offering their photographs for use in stimulating a vicious trade."

Further, he suggests that, since the comic book industry was forced to clean up, it would not be amiss for the bodybuilding magazines to have to do the same thing.

While castigating those who pose for the "swish trade," Paschall

admits that a number of aspiring young men who are merely proud of their physical development, send their pictures to such editors innocently.

The cause for ire of Paschall, he said, was that he had discovered a New Jersey town in which the Catholic League of Decency had barred all "muscle magazines" because of the interest of homosexuals in them. Since "Strength and Health" was affected as well as the others, Paschall felt a grave injustice was being done.

Another expose of the muscle magazines for the "swish trade" is in the September issue of "Rave" magazine, which carries an article, entitled, "Who Pins Up Pin-up Boys?"

SWISH-TYPE CHEESECAKE

After an alleged bit of research, "Rave" comes to the conclusion that no girls buy the muscle magazines, but generally men with homosexual tendencies. "Rave" illustrates its article with pictures of posed muscle artists, taken from the pseudo-physical culture magazines, the faces of the men blacked out.

But none of the poses are as juicy as some to be found on Honolulu's newsstands today. In one magazine, a muscular young man kneels before another muscular young man in a pose that might be construed as both a bit artistic and fairly salacious. The kneeling young man has his hands reach-somewhat above the knees. Both men wear skimpy, though bulging jockstraps.

The skimpy, but bulging jockstrap, in fact, is almost a trade mark with such magazines as distinguished from magazines truly devoted to bodybuilding and physical culture.

If the reader hasn't had his fill of a magazine by looking at the pictures in it, he can always get enlargements, or more copies by applying to the various studios advertised in the back. And the stars who pose for this trade apparently get followings just like those female burlesque and movie stars get in other magazines. They are advertised individually as the "Incomparable John Doe," or "Richard Roe, the Florida Adonis."

And the following exists in Honolulu just as it does on the Mainland.

Check on Report of Gas Theft from C-C Motor Pool Brings Small Evidence

A report of the theft of gasoline from the C-C motor pool brought a quick check from Superintendent Richard M. McBean, but no evidence that gasoline in any substance is missing, or had been missing in recent months.

When C-C Auditor James K. Murakami received the report from his private sources, he informed McBean and a check followed.

"I estimate we lose less than \$500 worth of gas a year," McBean told the RECORD this week in answer to a question, "and that's pretty small in an operation that spends \$25,000 a month."

Checks of the mileage of C-C vehicles fail to show any evidence that more gasoline is being checked out than actually used.

There is a problem of petty pilfering from time to time, McBean said. Now that the fence on the ewa side of the lot is down, night thievery is easier, but only slight indications of such thievery have been found.

"We know a little goes on," said McBean, "because we find a can

KIMMICH

(from page 1)

an dMount Zion Hospital in San Francisco.

The Kimmichs will then proceed to Washington where the doctor will discuss research and training grants with Federal authorities. He will work further on plans discussed previously.

He said he hopes he will be successful in getting a Federal grant. He will then proceed to the Yale Psychiatric Institute.

His next major stop will be London. He will next go to the continent and proceed to Switzerland.

Dr. Kimmich said that the rate of incidence of mental sickness here is about the same as on the Mainland. This means that one out of 10 persons, sometime in his life will spend his time in a mental hospital. He said that the first admission rate here is higher than the national average but this is not significant.

The Territorial Hospital has a rated capacity of 880 patients. It now has 1,240 patients.

U.S. Must Reappraise China Trade Policy, Gov't Expert Says

The United States "must obviously" reappraise its policy toward trade with People's China, declared an American expert in export, John C. Borton—who directs the Office of Export Supply of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce—addressing the Foreign Traders Assn. at Philadelphia.

This is true, Borton explained, now that Great Britain has decided to reduce its controls over shipments to China.

Borton pointed out that American trade with the Soviet Union and its European bloc of nations is rising rather rapidly. The figure for 1956 was \$11 million, but in 1957 the total is expected to run between \$20 and \$25 million, not counting aid to Poland.

This, however, is a mere drop in the bucket compared with American trade with these nations before the cold war got into full swing, or with the trade now carried on by America's allies. In 1947 American trade with the Soviet bloc amounted to \$206 million.

And last year the 14 countries of Western Europe, plus Japan, did more than a billion dollars' worth of trade with the Socialist-bloc countries, Borton pointed out. The implication is: why doesn't America get in on this trade, especially as the Soviet Union is putting out strong feelers for stepping up imports from the United States.

and a piece of hose, occasionally. But it certainly doesn't amount to much."

The last big theft of gasoline from the C-C motor pool came during World War II, before McBean's employment there, when a "ring" was uncovered. That operated through an employee who had access to a tank-truck driven out to other areas to refuel C-C vehicles on the spot, and the thief and an accomplice had a storage point at a nearby park.

In that instance, some 30 persons were shown to be involved in the operation, most of them having purchased the unrated gas at a price generally reported at 50 cents per gallon. A number of persons were indicted, though many were left to go free when it could not be proved they knew they were buying stolen property.

The main operator was sent to prison, and other employees involved were fired.

But since then there has been no clearly authenticated case of gas theft from the motor pool.

Charter Comm. Expects "Fireworks" As Time for Public Hearings Nears

"There'll be a hell of a lot of fireworks from now on."

So said a man this week who's been working closely with Honolulu's City Charter Commission for many months.

The fireworks began in earnest last week when newspaper readers, including three elected department heads, woke up to discover the commission is moving toward a proposal that would put much administration in the hands of the mayor, or maybe the city manager, and that would remove four department heads now elected from the public vote.

The three department heads fired off hot volleys of criticism and their views were echoed, though less publicly, by many persons in government and out. Most critical were Democrats who recalled that the whole idea of a charter commission for Honolulu arose from the first Democratic Legislature in Hawaii in 50 years.

How, asked some Democratic veterans, could the members of the charter commission have betrayed the "party of the people" so grievously?

PUBLIC TO GET CHANCE SOON

Whether or not there is a betrayal, and if so to what degree, must remain for politicians and public alike to learn some time late in August, or early in September when the commission bares its completed document, the tentative charter, for public hearings.

But there are many who feel the signs indicated in news reports thus far are extremely ominous.

Act 225 of the 1956 session set up the charter commission and instructed it to draw up a charter that would give Honolulu an economical, efficient and "more representative" government. Whether or not these aims are in conflict remains to be seen.

Senator Mitsuyuki Kido, while still a member of the board of supervisors, told a committee meeting in the 1955 session that a dictatorship might well be the most "efficient" form of government, and then he asked who wants a dictatorship in a democracy?

His words are being recalled today by Democrats who read stories in the newspapers about the commission favoring a "strong mayor."

Last week's release about the proposed removing of the four department heads from the popular vote, and the proposed appointing of three of them by the mayor brought the fear that too much "strength" would be vested in the mayor.

PROBLEMS OF REMOVAL

What, some observers asked, about past experience with department heads who were never exposed to the public vote? There was Karl Sinclair, the target of many critics when he was chief engineer. Yet nothing could be done about him until he got to be 70 years of age.

There was Lyman H. Bigelow, who finally ceased to be superintendent of buildings through the same process, despite critics.

There is Llewellyn (Sonny) Hart, head of refuse disposal, protected by civil service against his critics. True, Hart isn't a department head, but he's an excellent example of an official who runs a lot of the city's business and certainly an official a lot of taxpayers would welcome the chance to vote on.

And here, alarmed critics of the commission point out, is a group of people, empowered by the Democrats, who propose to put more, not less, of the public officials behind such protection.

As for the commission, it fully expects to hear complaints like these when the public hearing be-

gins, and it continues meeting at least once a week, often twice, in the Hawaiian Telephone Co. board room to put the finishing touches on its document.

Contrary to a belief held among many Democrats, the chairman of the commission is not Robert Dodge, but Ballard Atherton. Dodge is the vice-chairman and has chaired a number of meetings. Other commissioners include: Mrs. Eureka Forbes, a school teacher; Raymond Y. C. Ho, an insurance man educated originally to be a lawyer; Allen J. McGuire of the Advertiser; Thomas D. Murphy, a professor at the University of Hawaii; Suyeiki Okumura, a lawyer; A. S. Reile, an organizer for the AFL-CIO; and C. Nils Tavares, lawyer.

Tavares, the latest and possibly the most controversial member of the commission, replaced William Quinn after the latter removed himself by running for the senate last fall.

After a tentative charter has been discussed at public hearings, a final charter will be drawn. At the same time, the commission intends many educational steps for the public about the charter in coordination with the hearings.

BOARD GETS FINAL DRAFT

A final draft will be presented to the board of supervisors, but the board cannot amend. It can propose alternatives, or conceivably even an entirely new charter. But if it approves the charter, the document is then put to the vote of the people.

If the charter wins a majority of the popular vote, it goes to the next session of the legislature, a group that does have the power of changing it.

But those who fear what they have heard already also fear, that by that time the Legislature may have been cowed into being afraid to touch it.

Like other bodies put upon weighty problems here, the charter commission has its own "Mainland expert," this being Charleton F. Chute of the Institute of Public Administration, a private firm which concerns itself with things like city charters. Chute, in fact, was deeply concerned with the city charter of Philadelphia, a document in the drawing of which he participated importantly. Chute was last here in May and June of last year and he is expected again when the public hearings are scheduled, probably in September.

In the meantime, he has given the commission the benefit of his thinking through correspondence.

BAD FRIENDS

"This promise of aid to anyone, anywhere, who would oppose Russia may be the best strategy in a world war atmosphere. However, it likewise allies us, with some of the worst dictatorships in the world and robs us of the moral strength that comes from supporting only lovers of freedom. In Latin America itself, dictatorships have grown rapidly since we adopted the policy of 'Containment,' and the democratic governments that are left wonder whether we are still the champions of liberty or whether power has gone to our head."

"The answer to this difficult problem, I do not know. There may be no other way to defeat Russia than by uniting with the Trujillos, the Francos, the Laureano Gomezes, the Perons and the Arab League. If this is so, it seems clear that victory may well mean the loss of those things that caused France to present us with the Statue of Liberty, and the world to vote to establish the United Nations in our largest metropolis."

—Samuel Guy Inman, Specialist in Latin American Affairs

Quinn's Mission and Semi-Colonialism

When Del. John A. Burns denounced Governor Sam King in Congress for the latter's behavior during the recent legislative session, local Republican leaders, their dailies and Gov. King became incensed.

They declared that the delegate should mind his own business, and that he was stepping out of bounds when he told Congress the governor was not carrying out his duties in a proper manner.

The arguments of the Republican leaders and their press not only sounded asinine, they were asinine.

The delegate is the representative of Hawaii in Congress. He was elected by the people of this Territory. He is the Territory's highest elected official. At his post in the nation's capital, he would be derelict in his duties if he did not speak out on matters concerning the islands, to acquaint Congress and the administration with, for example, the abominable behavior of the governor.

The governor is a political appointee of Washington. He is not the people's representative. Traditionally, Washington does not appoint the people's choice, but someone whom the political party in power, an influential politician or businessman wants to reward for one reason or another. Sometimes there is a contest between aspirants for the gubernatorial post. The people of Hawaii who are going to be saddled with an appointed governor generally do not know what these aspirants are like, what their qualifications are and what their record is.

This whole practice is a replica of the British sending Lord Mountbatten and other lords to govern India, the French dispatching their colonial officials to Algeria and other African colonies.

The semi-colonial status of this Territory becomes emphasized when tax time comes along and people are reminded that they are taxed without representation. This unequal status becomes glaring when Gov. King and others go begging for appointment to Washington.

A political upstart like Attorney William F. Quinn who the Republican press explains is an up and coming politician, was last week called to Washington by the administration for consultation on the governorship. There is talk that he might be appointed secretary of Hawaii.

How different the situation would be if the residents of the Territory were to elect their governor and secretary of Hawaii. Quinn, an unknown quantity as far as territorial politics goes, wouldn't dare run on a territorial ticket. And Sam King, now that people have had a good taste of him as governor, would be thumbs down. This is the same Sam King who ran successfully for delegate in the old days, but those were the old days when Big Five Republicans regimented and controlled politics. Those were days before trade unions, when Democrats running for office could not campaign freely in plantation areas.

In Hawaii, a show window of the Free World, we have—instead of broad political participation—ambitious politicians trekking to Washington for appointments when the proper and democratic procedure is election.

The people of Hawaii must elect their governor. The colonial practice of gubernatorial appointment must go.



BOXING

(from page 4)

fatal in the second round when Gatulan dumped his opponent on the seat of his pants. Bristler rose and finished the fight but was unable to do much more than keep upright in the face of Gatulan's onslaught.

One tall boy, Leonard Romanoski of the Aiea Eagles, made excellent use of his reach, especially a long left hand and a banging left hook, to take a decision over James Cooper in the 139 lb. class. It was a clear victory for skill and science over bulk and brawn.

In the opening fight of the evening, Gilbert Takara, hardhitting Marine who lost to his teammate Mollm last week, squeaked out a decision over Charles Waugh of the PFEAF team. A vicious puncher when he's set, Takara proves something less than that when he has to keep moving, and he's not an especially difficult target. Still, he appeared to be close to finding his hitting range by the end of the fight and possibly deserved the decision by a shade.

LUI, ROMAN WIN

Soonalu Lui, featherweight of the Aiea Eagles, banged out a decision over Celestino Cordova in the second fight. Lui went into the third round behind and speeded up

Union Militancy

(from right-hand column)

Certainly, improvements in the method of production represent progress and should not be fought. Ways must be found so that those who toiled to make progress possible will enjoy benefits derived from advanced technology in production.

And unions—unity of workers—will make this possible.

Some of my union friends have told me that it is almost impossible to sustain militancy. When unions become formalized, become set, they say members "slack off."

DOES NOT HOLD WATER

I have told some that this argument does not hold water. I've seen missionaries of established wealthy churches in the jungles of Burma, sweating under mosquito nets, delirious from malarial attacks. They were dedicated people, knew what they were doing. They believed they were doing the right thing for the good of humanity. When the fever passed, they were out in the field

his throwing from his southpaw style to win the fight.

Arthur Roman, a Waialuku, Maui, boy fighting in the 25th Div., also scored well in the third round of his fight against Bernard Barton, PFEAF 147-pounder, to win a clear decision.

Two fights whose promise undoubtedly contributed to the bumper crowd, the biggest to witness a fistfighting at the Civic in many a day, were cancelled and the crowd let out a moan when it heard the news. They were the match between Ray Perez, Hawaii's other Olympic star, and Donnie Adamson, PFEAF flyweight, and the fight between Dean Harrison, PFEAF star light-middleweight, and Ralph Harris of the 26th Div.

The management announced that anyone dissatisfied could get his money back at the box office if he applied within the next 10 minutes. Few if any applied and the thesis was again proved that the fans will come out, and even stay when they can get their money back, if the promoter can offer them a fight they want to see.

At present, Sad Sam Ichinose very much hopes the fans will want to see, whether or not Stan Harrington can knock out Lem Miller next Monday night in the first professional card for some months. The announcer at the amateur fights intimated as much.

to propagate and spread God's message, and some whom I knew had admirable qualities, giving everything to uplift the everyday life of the native people in the limited way open to them in a colonial country.

"Is unionism any different that its believers need not show their deep devotion in tangible ways to uplift humanity?" This I have asked my friends.

I have been very fortunate that through my work I have met top quality trade unionists here. Space does not allow me to write about them, or to name them.

It is encouraging how the union movement develops people. A stronger movement develops stronger leaders. And here too, Hawaii will benefit.

The U.S. government has paid \$25 million in evacuation claims to people of Japanese ancestry who sustained losses during the wartime evacuation to inland areas. Losses incurred by evacuation is estimated at \$400 million.

Thoughts on Union Militancy and Unity

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

Friends with whom I worked together as longshoremen years ago often tell me, "I miss the good old days. We were militant. You could feel the union spirit in the old days."

When my friends talk like this, I know what's in their minds and I appreciate their feelings.

I get this same sentiment, expressed in labor papers published on the Mainland. When the McClellan Senate investigating committee began holding hearings, responsible unions declared that only the rank and file can do the cleansing and strengthening job. Terms like "dry rot" in unions were used by unionists to describe apathy on the part of rank and filers and pie-card attitudes among officials.

MILITANCY ON THE WAYSIDE

The McClellan hearings demonstrate that the labor movement, despite the getting together of the AFL and CIO is still not strong, for its house is divided, its range and vision both narrow and short and its militancy lost on the wayside in the self-purging operation to cut off left-wing unionism to achieve respectability.

Big employers and their representatives in Congress know when labor is weak for they constantly work to weaken organized labor. And they time their attacks, their frontal attacks.

They do not like labor unity. The ILWU was right when it declared that the local Smith Act prosecution was an attack against the ILWU. Jack W. Hall was the immediate target.

The Smith Act prosecution, and the congressional un-American and "subversive" hearings, hurt labor. Today, the smear and the label brought about by these activities, prevent trade unionists from working together to organize the unorganized, to strengthen their over-all movement. And locally the dailies play this up, gleefully reporting that trade unionists in Federal employment do not want to work together on a unity assistance program with unions labelled by official witchhunters.

GETS WORK DONE

All sides in the labor movement lose out in this situation. A unity program cuts down jurisdictional disputes among unions. A unified drive to organize the unorganized gets the work done effectively and fast.

The damage done to the labor movement by witchhunting will last for some time to come. Militant, alert unionism will speed up the process of removing the poison of fear left by McCarthyism.

Nationally, the political climate is getting better. Anti-labor, reactionary members of Congress are sounding off because the Supreme Court reset the compass toward areas charted by the founders of this country, so that the ship of state could plow ahead in the deep and rich sea of democratic life opened up by the Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

TIMES ARE CHANGING

The court led by Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled on fundamental constitutional matters. Reactionary lawmakers on Capitol Hill talk of impeaching the justices. They want to pass new laws to circumvent or nullify the high court's decisions.

But these lawmakers know that times are changing.

This does not mean that efforts to improve the general welfare should slacken.

AUTOMATION AFFECTS ALL

Especially for the working people, there is urgent need to strengthen trade unions and to organize the unorganized. Workers need strong unions more than before.

With automation the employables are getting unemployed. On the plantations in the Territory thousands have been laid off and more are being separated. You can see the young, middleaged and old workers who have contributed substantially to the development of these islands departing for the Philippines, if you were to go down to the waterfront when a President Line ship stops here on its way to the Orient.

Mechanization is affecting every industry. The other day I watched longshoremen working at the waterfront. Productivity is high today. There will be more speed-up. Ben Dillingham is talking of roll-on, roll-off operation. Matson is discussing shipping cargo in bulk or packaged form.

In the unorganized field, the speed-up and lay-off are more accelerated. Automation is going to hit office workers with a terrific impact.

A top business economist, A. James Meigs of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, recently told the Assn. of State Planning and Development Agencies, that electronic computers could replace up to 90 percent of clerical workers in some areas of the economy. He predicted 25 to 90 percent cut in clerical employes from machinery replacements and dispersal of data-processing operations.

SPREAD BENEFITS

For a healthy economy, for workers as well as the self-employed, including professional people, and businesses that depend on patronage of wage earners, strong, healthy unions are essential.

(Continued at left)

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR