Irate Husband Strips Wife in Hotel Street Bar

Customers of a Hotel St. bar, which has no cabaret license, were treated to an extraordinary floor show Monday night when an irate husband entered and, finding his wife in the company of two sailors, started tearing her clothes off.

For some time, witnesses said, no one interfered with the action, possibly because the husband was a man of considerable girth. The woman was reported virtually denuded to the waist by the time police entered and halted the enraged husband.

The officers found a coat to cover her when they took her and her husband out. HASP officers removed the two sailors.

Assumption of witnesses that one of the pair, or possibly both, had been charged proved erroneous, however, when the police record revealed no such incident had been given official notice. The presumption at police headquarters was that the officers had probably pacified the couple and sent them home.

Hotel St. wags, conjecturing on possible technicalities, wondered if the liquor commission might consider reminding the proprietor that strip-shows have to be cleared with Chief Inspector Leonard Lee.

It turned out, however, that Inspector Lee hadn't even heard of the matter.

HONOLULU RECORD
The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

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Old Showman Gets $1.25 DPW Check

$1.25 Check Lowest Issued, DPW Says; Only 'Supplementary'

It is true, a spokesman of the welfare department told the RECORD, that "Uncle Bud" Joyner gets a check of only $1.25 per month, and that is all the cash he has had from welfare for some months.

The amount represents a "supplementary check," the spokesman emphasized, but it does represent the full amount of cash the aged man receives from welfare.

The amount is supposed to supplement his $34 check from civil service retirement, and is to round out a budget welfare has figured

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AVELIN (UNCLE BUD) JOYNER
Without funds, not without friends

Supplement Cut From $30 to $17 To Rock Bottom

By Staff Writer

"I've been up to the highest and down to the lowest."

So says Avelin (Uncle Bud) Joyner, 74, and he's talking about his life in show business when he knew Bill Robinson and Josephine Baker, and when he played with the Dixie Minstrels, the Sunflower Four and the Slap Dash Duo. He's talking about when he was a Federal employer at Luke Field and Hickam Field. And he's talking about the present day, when he's reduced to a monthly check from the Territorial welfare department of $1.25 a month.

Once he got $30 a month from welfare, he says. Later it was cut

(more on page 4)

Masaji Marumoto Rumored Nominee To Supreme Court

Masaji Marumoto, the first American of Japanese ancestry to be appointed to a seat on the board of directors of a Big Five plantation, may also be the first AJA nominated for the Territorial supreme court, if current rumors are to be credited.

If nominated and confirmed, Marumoto would fill the seat of Justice Ingram Stainback, whose term on the bench will expire shortly.

Contacted by the RECORD, Marumoto said he had "heard the talk," but declined to comment further.

The attorney became a director of Ewa Plantation Co. last spring.

Local Democrats who heard the

(more on page 4)

HGEA Planning To Sponsor Wild Animal Circus With Yempuku In Aug.

The Hawaiian Government Employees Assn. will sponsor a wild animal circus here next summer if it can come to suitable terms with Promoter Ralph Yempuku, the RECORD learned this week.

Following an item in a recent issue of **Billboard**, which said a circus is scheduled for Honolulu Aug 31, the RECORD asked HGEA officials who largely confirmed the item.

George Miki, chairman of the committee to negotiate for the circus, said he is still talking with Ralph Yempuku who leaves this week for California to look over specific acts. The project, Miki said, is one that might have been carried out some months ago except for a conflict of dates that developed between the Shriners' circus and one Yempuku had planned to bring to Honolulu.

The conflict, reported first in the RECORD at the time, resulted in the project being dropped.

Indications are that the sponsorship may involve some financial underwriting in the manner by which the 442nd Club sponsored a circus last year.

"We would like to find a promoter who will bring in a show without our having to put up any money," Miki said, "but we don't know of one."

POLITICAL PROFILE

Amazing Tom Gill Made Enemies, Won Strength; Faces Crisis Next Month

If there is an obvious local contradiction to Dale Carnegie's famous theory of winning friends and influencing people, it is Tom Gill, chairman of the Democratic county committee. Gill has steadily made enemies and influenced people just the same.

Yet, with the exception of Frank Fasi, there is probably no figure in the Democratic Party whom so many of his party members have violently expressd the desire to relegate to oblivion.

The comparative strength of Gill and his opponents will be tested to some degree in the coming Democratic convention and fully in the first county committee election that follows the convention. At present, both Gill and his opponents in various factions seem to be trying to determine what kind of strength they gained or lost in the recent precinct elections.

Gill's opponents claim the reason those results haven't been published is that the young county chairman isn't satisfied with what happened at the elections. They imply that he may be trying to find a way to disqualify his opposition.

But whatever the result of the prsent elections, no one can take away from Tom Gill his achievement of winning positions of considerable power in the Democratic Party without ever being very popular with the Democats.

Pushed By Burns' Opponents

Very much as Frank Fasi won his position as national committeeman four years ago through a coalition that was out to beat what the papers called the "left wing," so Gill achieved his position by becoming the candidate of a coalition of factions out to defeat the "Burns group." That, of course, is a term applied by newspapers and opponents to Democrats who are believed to follow the leadership of John Burns, central committee chairman. Burns, incidentally, disputes the usage, maintaining instead that he follows the leadership of whatever "group" there is.

But as for Gill, even those who touted the young attorney at that time did so with reservations. He was headstrong, they admitted. He sometimes tried to be witty and wound up being something else, they admitted. But no one could deny that he was a hard worker and that he got things done. And these were attributes not to be taken lightly in politics where talking about working is generally

(more on page 5)

Seek Meeting On Plight of Damon Tract Families

A meeting of various C-C territorial and federal agencies who might be of help in the problem of some 800 families in Damon Tract will be probably be suggested this week, the RECORD learned. Representatives of Damon Tract community organizations will probably be invited to attend the meeting and give their views on what type of help they need in their present predicament.

At present, they are faced with the prospect of eviction at the hands of the general landlord of the area, the Damon Estate, unless they pay rents which the estate has increased vastly.

At the same time, despite an announcement of the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission that the area will be "unlivable" because of the proximity of the jet transport airfield now ending the planning stage, Damon Estate has continued with plans for an expensive subdivision in the area.

The C-C planning commission has not given sanction to such a

(more on page 5)

Sugar Agreement Wins Money Cushion For Laid-off; Ends Hilo Escalator

The sugar agreement negotiated between the ILWU sugar workers and 27 plantations, now up to the workers of the plantations for ratification, is in reality five separate agreements for different periods of time, and covering different items as follows:

1. The General Agreement— for 21½ months—gives a wage increase of six cents per hour starting 1957, and puts six more plantations on the 40-hour week. Ten plantations retain the 48-hour week. This agreement strengthens seniority rights for workers and requires that companies give laid-off workers better chances at any job opportunity that may arise. Employes with 20 years service will get three weeks vacation per year.

In this agreement, the sick benefit plan is extended to allow an extra 12 days making a 48-day total, for workers with 25 years service and establishes an outside medical specialist as final arbitrator in the event of disagreement on sickness, or ability to work, with company doctors or nurses.

Union housing committees are formally recognized for joint discussion of housing matters, including allocations and repairs.

Sixteen hours per year are allowed the union for stop-work meetings. Reasons for discharges must be furnished both laid-off employes and the union, and learner and trainee jobs must be posted and filled according to seniority.

2. Severance Allowances Agreement—for three years—gives laid-off workers lump sum cash payments, and weekly benefits equal to those given industrial workers under territorial unemployment compensation. It further offers cash payment of these benefits in a "repatriation allowance" if one leaves the Territory permanently at the time of the layoff. This agreement is aimed especially at providing a cash "cushion" for workers who will lose their jobs as a result of expected elimination of 1,600 jobs within the next two years because of increased mechanization.

The cash severance payment, based on years of service and age, would give a laid-off worker with 10 years service from 37½ to 40 days' pay in a lump, plus 10 per cent of that amount for those from 40-49 years old, or 35 per cent for those from 50-54. Those who do not wish to repatriate will get 10 days' pay for the first four

(more on page 4)

SILK PRODUCED IN Chekiang Province, East China, is ready for export. Despite the use of synthetic material in place of silk, Chekiang silk finds a ready market in foreign countries.

"I Was There," Says Worker Confirming Gov. Crossed Pickets

PORTLAND,Ore. (FP) The forgotten man in the picketline crashing incident involving Gov. Elmo Smith, the Intl. Typographical Union and the Bend Bulletin has been heard from. He is the man who did the picketing.

From varying sources came conflicting reports about the incident which some denied, some confirmed, and some rationalized. Now comes undeniable confirmation from one of the principal actors on the scene who, contrary to exaggerated rumors that he was only a figment of someone's imagination, was actually there, picketing the newspaper in the 18th month of the ITU strike.

Kenneth R. Koch of Bend wrote to the editor of the Portland Oregonian:

..."**A picket is a man or woman who, in the course of his duties, is alternately condoned, tolerated, abhorred, championed, snubbed, hated, inveigled, tricked, cussed or completely ignored.**

"I was the one wearing a sign which states 'The Bend Bulletin Unfair to Organized Labor, Local 780' at the time the governor entered the building, and who apparently touched off this controversy. But then I am only a working man so I am used to being ignored.

"I was talking to a man at the time. We had finished making some conversation about the weather. . . We were standing about two thirds of the way down the front of the building, but we were standing in front of the building.

"Suddenly a black, shiny important-looking car—fish tail and all—swished past, pulling to the curb in front of the Bulletin main entrance. The governor alighted and entered the plant.

"My friend said something like, 'Gads, there's the governor!' and rushed after him into the door. I was left to my lonely vigil on the sidewalk. I examined the car. It was beautiful. The lady in the back seat who kept looking at me was beautiful. I moved a few steps closer and as I did so, the governor rushed out. He was in a hurry. A man opened the rear door for him and they were gone.

"I am not too political minded. I walk this picketline to help insure decent working conditions for typos."

Anderson Grace Proves Elusive; Too Tough For Chang Apana, Leal

Anderson Grace, the oldtime murderer and escaper, has proved just as elusive for the RECORD researcher as he was for Capt. Arthur McDuffie and the Honolulu police back when he escaped from a jail work-gang in 1910.

The researcher hasn't caught him yet, having failed to put his hands on material he expected to find. But he has a couple of yarns to add to last week's story, especially the prediction that Grace would prove as tough as he talked.

Both those stories came from old-timers who heard them.

According to one, Detective Chang Apana, the original "Charlie Chan," got close enough to Grace one night to play hide-and-seek with him among the tombstones in the Kawaiahao Church cemetary. But then Grace, according to [illegible] the story, rose up from behind a stone and struck Apana in the jaw with a bottle, knocking the famous detective out and breaking his jaw.

Too Tough for Leal

Another old-timer says Detective Joe Leal, who boasted that he would catch the notorious convict in three days, actually did put hands on him somewhere around the Kewalo Basin waterfront. But he then took off again.

"Anderson Grace gave him a licking and got away," recalls that oldster.

Within a few months after his escape, even police and reporters were wondering if the big Negro didn't have some extra power working for him. A headline in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser for August 4, 1910 proclaimed, "Anderson Grace is a 'Voodoo.'"

The story went: "James Strater and other close cronies of Grace are all said to be imbued with voodoooism, which includes a line of superstitions that gives cards and spades to kahunaism."

No further explanation of voodoo is given, but the PCA states the belief that Grace's "voodoo brothers" are all shielding him from the police. Grace wasn't very big news [illegible] day, for the British ship "Helga" had piled up on the reef outside Waikiki and everyone was busily gathering up coal that lined the waterfront for several miles.

The captain and the first mate were busily blaming each other for the wreck.

But next week, we hope to have "captured" Anderson Grace well enough to complete his story.

JOHNNY WILSON was one of those consulted by the RECORD researcher about what happened to Anderson Grace, the old time murderer and escaper. The former mayor remembers the case and the name, all right, but he's not sure what happened to Grace, either. However, he recalled an interesting escape story of his own that happened a few years before Grace's time. Johnny was working for the city waterworks at the time and mostly prison labor was employed.

"Among them," said the former mayor, "was a Chinese named Chun Hook who had been getting out and raising cain. They had him chained up to a big iron ball to keep him from running away again. But then one day he disappeared. They looked all around but they couldn't find a trace of him and they couldn't imagine how he could get away with that big iron ball. It must have weighed 40 to 50 lbs."

Not much later did the officers discover Chun Hook had merely climbed a tree with his iron ball and watched the search from above until nightfall. Then he came down, broke the shackle off his ankle with a couple of large stones, and was on the loose again for some time before he was eventually captured.

"No one," says Johnny recalling the day of the search, "ever thought to look up."

Hawaii's Labor Relationship Improved

The following editorial in The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, June 22, 1877, is reprinted because it is interesting to note the tremendous change which has come to labor relations in the Territory. Here the Advertiser regarded the Hawaiian workers as "tractable as a child," when fairly and kindly treated, but "notoriously obnoxious" to rough treatment by plantation bosses. The paper suggested an incentive system to get the most out of the workers.

Today workers on the plantations are respected by the employers and they stand and bargain on their own feet, across the table from Big Five representatives. Militant unionism made this possible and changed social, political and economic relationships throughout the Territory.

* *

THE LABOR QUESTION at present occupies so prominent a place in the eyes of the public, that a few remarks upon this subject from an essential point of view may not be inappropriate. We propose to make some suggestions upon the systems employed towards laborers on the plantations.

Experience proves that on some plantations, there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining hands, where labor is abundant; whereas, on other plantations, it is often quite the reverse. It is very natural to enquire what is the cause of this difference. Without intending to offend any of the employers of labor on the plantations by invidious reflections, we believe that we may explain the case by stating that the system of treatment of laborers by the managers of plantations is at the bottom of it.

The native Hawaiian is as tractable as a child, when fairly and kindly treated; but, on the other hand, he is notoriously obnoxious to be "driven," by undue authority, in a severe and high-handed manner. Perhaps no race under the sun exhibits more sturdiness of character in this respect than the Hawaiian; and we are disposed to think that it is a special trait of character by no means to be condemned or found fault with. The Hawaiian may justly feel proud that servility is not his natural characteristic. He yields at once to kindliness, but is the very last man to submit to what he may consider as undue authority.

Now, it is doubtless owing to a want of understanding and appreciation of the real character of Hawaiians, that so much difficulty is enountered by some managers of plantations to "'ship" hands, as they say themselves, , and to keep the laborers on their plantations satisfied. The fault is really their own. They want tact. They do not possess that knowledge of the Hawaiian character which is required in persons who undertake to direct and control the will of others. They say to themselves: these Hawaiians have no mind, they are mere machines, and we must try and knock as much work out of them as we can.

Adopting this view of the people employed, they set to work to "drive" them, and then come the difficulties. Where a little kindliness would at once influence their Hawaiian laborers, and make them the most willing of working people, a harsh and unduly authoritative manner at once sets their entire batch of Hawaiian laborers against them, and the result is that the employer generally finds in the long run that he has the worst of it, very naturally in our opinion, the fault being entirely his own from the very beginning. On the other hand, when the plantation manager is kindly and friendly towards his Hawaiian laborers; it is astonishing how little trouble he has to get along with them satisfactorily for both sides.

Some plantation managers have adopted a particular system, which they say that they find to work admirably. It is what is known amongst the Hawaiian laborers as the **uku pau** system, for which the old English acceptation of the word, "stint" still in vogue in New England, and meaning an allotted task, is a good rendering. By this system of "stint," the manager of the plantation lays out what he considers a fair day's work for his hands, and then says to them: as soon as you have done so much as I have fixed for the day's work, you are free to knock off, and go about your own business.

The result is, that the laborers turn in with a heart and a will, and get through their day's work often-times at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, thus securing for themselves a few leisure hours in the day for their own interests and bodily and mental culture, the advantage of which from a moral, social, and religious point of view can not be over estimated. Whereas, in those plantations where the manager adopts the "driving" system, although his men are at the work from sunrise to sunset—it really often happens that he does not with all his "driving" get relatively speaking by any means as good a day's work out of his laborers as the manager who is kindly towards them, and adopts the **uku pau** or "stint" system for the day's work.

Recent conversations with some of the most intelligent managers on plantations has induced us to enter into the foregoing remarks; and we believe that the adoption of this system is well calculated to remove a great deal of the trouble and annoyance that results in consequence of plantation managers being blind to the true character of the Hawaiian race, so easily managed by kindness, but so intractable and discontented when unduly pushed.

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STATUE FOR BRANDEIS CENTENNIAL—Robert Berks (r), noted sculptor, presents a model of his 9-foot bronze statue of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis to Dr. Abram L. Sacher, president of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. The memorial will be unveiled on the campus Nov. 13 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the jurist's birth. (Federated Pictures)

CHINA IS NOW ABLE to produce surface grinders such as this which was made in the state-owned Shanghai Machine Tool Factory. This and other machines are now produced for the foreign market. Here, Burmese visitors are inspecting the grinder. In the past China imported all kinds of machinery and was dependent on foreign countries. Today natural resources are processed in Chinese factories.

INDEPENDENCE OF BAR ASSN. THREATENED

Assistant Attorney General Attacks Smith Act Lawyers As Dupes of CP

The reported attack by Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins against lawyers who represent Smith Act defendants as "dupes of Communist Party strategy" is a serious threat to the independence of the bar and possibly a calculated attempt to influence the action of courts and juries in pending Smith Act cases, the National Lawyers Guild recently wrote President Eisenhower.

The Guild wrote the President that this matter is of sufficient importance to demand his personal attention.

Brings Discredit to U.S.

"At a time in world history when it is our highest duty to defend the basic rights of the individual, a statement such as that attributed to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins tends to bring discredit upon our country and casts doubt upon the integrity of its ideals," the Guild letter said. If the statement had been made, it asked the President to have it promptly and properly repudiated.

The United Press had reported Tompkins as saying, "The Bar Associations that lend their support to this move are themselves dupes of Communist Party strategy. An indication of the effectiveness of Communist Party propaganda is the fact that many of the persons challenging the Smith Act sincerely believe they are defending civil rights."

Tompkins cited the Cleveland Bar Assn., which took up a collection to defend 10 Smith Act defendants. Four of the defendants were recently acquitted while the others were convicted.

Effort To Intimidate Lawyers

"Some of our leading judges, including Chief Justice Warren, have recognized that efforts have been made in recent years to intimidate lawyers who may be called upon to defend unpopular causes," the Guild wrote the President.

"In an article in the New York Times magazine . . . entitled 'The Black Silence of Fear,' Mr. Justice Douglas called it 'a dark tragedy' that lawyers were being made fearful of taking up the defense of unpopular causes."

The letter continued:

"Mr. Justice Jackson in Sacher vs. U.S. . . . said:

"We are not unaware or unconcerned that persons identified with unpopular causes may find it difficult to enlist the counsel of their choice. But that there may be no misunderstanding, we make clear that this Court, if its aid be needed, will unhesitatingly protect counsel in fearless, vigorous and effective performance of every duty pertaining to the office of the advocate, on behalf of any person whatsoever."

"In 21 Tennessee Law Review . . . Mr. Justice Black said: '"I do not think there is any group in America outside the lawyers who can be expected to preserve the individual liberties about which people speak; liberty of the individual to go to the church of his choice, to belong to the party of his choice, to speak his views, however bad we may think they are. No people but the lawyers, and when they fall, the torch of liberty will be carried by nobody else.'"

Canon 15 Cited

The Guild quoted from a report of the American Bar Assn.'s subcommittee on individual rights, as affected by national security, that said:

". . . counsel of outstanding reputations, well known for their anti-communist views, in several recent cases involving persons accused of being Communists, which they took out of a sense of public duty, have been subjected to severe personal vilification and abuse. . . Important legal business has been taken elsewhere rather than going to reputable counsel who were preferred but who had represented defendants accused of being Communists. These episodes could no doubt be multiplied. Their existence is a serious cloud on the proper discharge of a lawyer's duty."

The Guild in its letter to the President quoted Canon 15 of the American Bar Assn.'s Canons of Professional Ethics:

"The lawyer owes entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance of the defense of his rights and the ability to the end that nothing be taken or withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense."

"Surely those who wrote the Bill of Rights under our Constitution believed that lawyers, in the exercise of their high duty to defend the rights of accused persons, should not be subject to attack, or have sanctions imposed upon them as a result of pursuing this duty," the Guild said to the President.

"When Charles Evans Hughes, Morgan J. O'Brien, Louis Marshall, Joseph M. Proskauer and Ogden L. Mills in 1920 defended the rights of five Socialist Assemblymen to sit in the New York Assembly it was not because they approved what the Socialists believed in, but because of their firm conviction that American freedom depends on the right of all men to be free to believe and advocate what they choose," the letter said. "The same may be said of Wendell Willkie's successful defense of the Communist Schneiderman."

The letter said "Members of the National Lawyers Guild have been active in the defense of defendants in unpopular causes. Hence, we are especially concerned at this attack on other Bar Associations

Justice In Puerto Rico

JURY SYSTEM FAVORS BIG INTERESTS

By Special Writer

The jury system in Hawaii's Federal court became more representative of the people of the islands through the legal fight put up by the defense in the local Smith Act trial. The boss-haole dominated jury of the past commenced to pass from the courtroom scene.

In Puerto Rico, a so-called commonwealth of the U.S., Smith Act defendants are waging a fight against a jury system that stacks the cards on the side of big U.S. business interests.

English Used

Attorney Pablo Garcia, a Smith Act defendant, told a Detroit audience that by act of Congress no Puerto Rican may serve on a jury in Federal cases unless he understands English. Since Spanish is the language of the schools and of the Puerto Rican legislature and of commerce and industry generally, English, though an elective subject in the schools, is not widely known.

Most Puerto Ricans do not know English and the few that do are often tied up with U.S. sugar and other interests so that they are not likely to go back on their employers or business associates if they are called to serve as jurors.

All judicial proceedings are conducted in English and the government makes no provision for interpreters to let the Spanish-speaking defendants (or plaintiffs) know what's going on, Garcia, who is a Harvard law school graduate, said.

Constitutional Aspect

He and 10 other Puerto Ricans were indicted by a U.S. grand jury there under the Smith Act on charges of conspiring to advocate and teach the violent overthrow of the government. This happened after two attempts to convict them under Puerto Rican law had failed.

This case has important constitutional aspects because of the vague relation in which Puerto Rico finds itself toward the U.S. The island was conquered by the U.S. in an imperialist war against Spain in 1898 and was administered as a U.S. territory for many years.

Accusations of imperialism against the U.S. by Latin American critics and the desire of the Puerto Ricans for independence made it seem expedient for Congress to eliminate the territorial status.

Limited Constitution

Puerto Rico was therefore designated a commonwealth. This does not give it the rights of a state in the U. S. but at the same time Congress deemed it to be no longer a territory. The act of Congress, giving Puerto Rico a limited constitution, reserved for the U.S. the right to legislate in such cases as the Smith Act and other Federal acts.

In the Smith Act cases the defense is arguing that Congress has no such right unless Puerto Rico is still a territory and that Federal acts do not apply there if it is a commonwealth.

The defense also denies any conspiracy and points to the fact that the attempted assassination of former President Truman and the firing of pistols at congressmen by fanatical Puerto Rican nationalists was condemned by the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

Cost of living in the island is 25 per cent higher than in the U.S., Garcia said, while Federal living wage in force there by U.S. Dept. of Labor ruling is 25 per cent or more below U.S. Mainland legal minimums. He and other defendants are awaiting trial under $15,000 bond each.

Drinking Driver Gets Lesson From Expert on Death

When one touring car forced another to the curb in front of the Advertiser Building last Thursday night about 12 o'clock, and a driver got out to march back, a couple of bystanders thought they were watching a police detective, or an officer off duty in action.

The driver of the first car admitted he had been drinking and that was responsible for a near collision with the other car that had occurred further down the street.

"If you want to kill yourself, that's your business," said the man who looked like a plain clothes policeman. "But you're a danger to everyone else on the road. You don't have any right to kill anyone else."

A little more conversation developed the fact that the man who looked like a policeman was, indeed, an official, though not a policeman.

"I could take you in," he said, "but I won't. Instead, I'll follow you home to see you drive carefully.

One of the bystanders learned that he was actually a deputy coroner from the C-C sheriff's office—a man who spends many hours each year picking up the bodies of those killed in highway traffic accidents on Oahu.

No wonder he felt like giving a n lecture to a drinking driver.

BENSON RAPS FARM COMPROMISE—Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson (r) declares the compromise farm bill of the Senate-House conference committee is "not acceptable." Shown emerging from White House conference with Undersec. True D. Morse, Benson said administration objected to rigid price supports incorporated in the measure. (Federated Pictures)

Old Showman

(from page 1)

to $17. But the cut that came a few months back was the roughest of all. That time, says Uncle Bud, they all but cut him out entirely even though his physical condition is worse than ever, what with having a leg amputated last year, and his need great.

"The last time," he says, "the worker said they were going to have to reduce me to $1.25. She said, 'Hardly worth writing the check out for that, is it?' But I told her, 'It's worth it. You keep on writing it out.'"

Aided By Kind Family

So if it were not for the kindness of a family on Hinano St. which allows him to occupy their garage rent-free, Uncle Bud doesn't know how he'd live at all.

He gets a check for $34 a month from Federal civil service retirement fund, the old man says, but that doesn't leave him enough to eat and pay his meager incidental costs of living.

"I can't get any washing done," he says, "so I wear dirty clothes a lot longer than I want to. I can't ask the people here to wash shirts for me. They've been too good to me already."

Washing or any kind of work, no matter how small, is very difficult for the old showman for two reasons. First, his body is wracked almost continually with arthritic pains. Second, he had to have his right leg amputated above the knee about a year ago, because of this same arthritis, and moving about is a difficult job for him, to be performed only on crutches.

When the pain isn't too bad, Uncle Bud catches a ride down to Kuhio Beach a half dozen blocks away, to play cards with the old-timers who gather at the tables there. Of course, he goes for companionship and the camaraderie of his friends primarily, but there's a little more to it than that.

Lunch Helps Out

"At lunch time," he says, "somebody usually buys me a doughnut and coffee and that goes a long way toward feeding me for the day."

There's not much food harder than doughnuts that Uncle Bud can eat. He has no upper teeth and he doesn't know how he can get any.

"The welfare won't pay for anything like that," he says. "I asked them and they said, 'Oh, no!'"

It was the same story with glasses. He's worn them for some years to read with, and he needed to have them changed. He got the new glasses, but he doesn't know how he can pay the bill. Again, he says, welfare wouldn't give him any help.

Back when Ernest Heen was welfare director, he says, he did considerably better. But since that time, welfare has been getting tighter and tighter, down to what for him is an all-time low.

"I'll bet," he says with some ire in his voice, "you can't find anybody getting a lower check than I do. $1.25 a month. Think of that!"

The old showman has a lot of resilience, though. He thinks of the good times of the past as well as the hard times of the present, and mementos of those better days cover the walls of his room.

Happier Days

There's a faded picture of the master of the tap-dance, the late Bojangles Bill Robinson.

"I went into show business with Bo," recalls Uncle Bud, smiling.

And there's Josephine Baker, the Negro girl from St. Louis whose talent went unrecognized in her own country—until she became a star in Paris and came back again.

"I was stage manager where she played," says the old man. "Back in St. Louis. That picture there is from Paris, of course."

Danced Charleston

Then there's a picture of Bud Joyner when he was much younger and billed as "Happy Bud" Joyner. He's smiling from a stage.

"That," he says, "was when I introduced the Charleston to San Francisco. The Charleston, you know, the dance."

Later Bud Joyner worked at Luke Field on the Mainland and came to Hawaii in 1926 to work at Hickam. But many a Honolulu show knew his dancing and his comedy.

Now that dancing days are ended for him, the comedy makes him a favorite of the children of Hinano St.

He's an honorable retired veteran of show business, making the best of a hard lot and keeping his chin firmly up.

But he can't understand why the welfare department, with all the employes it hires to do its own work, can't spare him more than $1.25 a month. In fact, he told his welfare worker so.

"Since I've been here," he told htr, "I've seen plenty of these girls standing around talking and doing nothing. Looks like you haven't got enough work for them all. Yet you can only give me $1.25. Why is that?"

If he ever got a reasonable answer to that one, Uncle Bud doesn't remember what it was.

Read the RECORD for the news Behind the News in the dailies

Seek Meeting On Plight of Damon Tract Families

(from page 1)

subdivision, and has indicated that it will probably rezone the area from "residential" to "industrial."

Meantime, some 800 families are caught in a squeeze between airfield plans and those of Damon Estate. About 60 per cent of the families are in low income brackets, HAC and Hawaii Housing Authority studies show, and a number of these are on welfare.

Anticipating the problem early, the HAC set up an office for studying the problem and interviewing tenants before news of the impending move was broken to the public first by the RECORD.

The proposal of a meeting of agencies to consider the problem is expected to come from the C-C planning commission. Other agencies to be invited will probably include the HAC, HHA, territorial department of welfare, the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency and possibly the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

$1.25 Check Lowest Issued, DPW Says; Only 'Supplementary'

(from page 1)

out for Joyner to live on.

That budget would allow 60 cents for bus fare, $31.75 for food and $3 for laundry. There is no allowance for rent or utilities, she said, since Joyner gets these without charge. But if "Uncle Bud" happens to use more for various items than welfare has estimated, then his budget is thrown entirely off balance.

As for Uncle Bud's lack of upper teeth, the spokesman also confirmed that welfare is not allowed to buy false teeth for clients. The spokesman added that there is no charitable agency in Honolulu that provides dental welfare for the needy and stressed that here is a very real need.

The $1.25 check is probably the lowest cash amount issued to any client, the spokesman said, $1 being the lowest ever given anyone.

TORNADO LEAVES DEATH, DEBRIS—Just a patch in the path of the death-dealing tornado that battered 13 states and killed at least 50 persons is seen from plane over Berlin, Wis. Above the highway bisecting the photo is the damaged Carnation Milk Co. condensery. Below it is the scattered debris from factory and homes (Federated Pictures)

"OF COURSE WE WANT THE TRUTH... BUT CAN'T YOU WRITE IT FROM OUR ADVERTISERS' VIEWPOINT?"

Sugar Contract

(from page 1)

years of service and five days' pay for each year thereafter. Those who wish to repatriate will get 12½ days' pay for the first five years and five days' pay for each year thereafter.

An example offered by the union, explaining the agreement to its members, is of a worker 40 years old with 10 years of service and an average pay of $10 a day, who would receive total basic severance allowance of $412.50.

Weekly unemployment payments like those of territorial unemployment compensation are paid, under the same mechanics.

A repatriation allowance of 34 days' pay, plus free transportation home, is given to any worker who wishes to repatriate, less such weekly benefits as have been paid him.

3. Temporary Severance Bonus—for two years—increases severance pay for laid-off workers under 55 who have no vested pension rights. Employes who repatriate will get a bonus of $250 each, those who remain in Hawaii, $100 each, until the fund of $150,000 is exhausted.

4. Voluntary Repatriation Fund—for two years—to allow those who wish to quit and repatriate to do so, reducing the whole number threatened with layoff through job elimination. Payments from this fund are not available to workers with less than 10 years service, though if such workers are laid off, they will receive the severance allowances described earlier. Under this agreement, a worker with 10 years service will get $1,000, and the range increases proportionately to 25 years service, a worker at that level receiving $2,500 for voluntary repatriation.

Workers of 55 or over are entitled to a flat gift of $268 from this fund, which totals $75,000, plus $432 of their own pension contributions as an advance payment on retirement, and free transportation home. One can take his remaining pension benefits at 65, or leave them to his beneficiaries.

5. Eliminating Hilo Escalator—agreement running 3½ years—designed to put workers at Hilo Sugar, Onomea, Pepeekeo and Hakalau on the same wage rate as those at other plantations. Eliminating 2 cents of differential July 1, 1957, and another cent Oct. 1, 1958, workers on these plantations permanently join the industry-wide line August 1, 1959.

The escalator clause is that which tied the workers' wages to the rising or falling price of sugar.

Masaji Marumoto

(from page 1)

present talk said such a nomination would not surprise them, since it is in line with the present GOP pattern of appointing AJA's to important posts in an effort to crack the large vote received by many AJA's who were elected on the Democratic ticket two years ago.

Before the current rumor, Marguerite Ashford, Territorial land commissioner, had been considered a probable nominee to replace Stainback on the supreme court bench.

Abortion Charge Rumored Quashed By City Hall

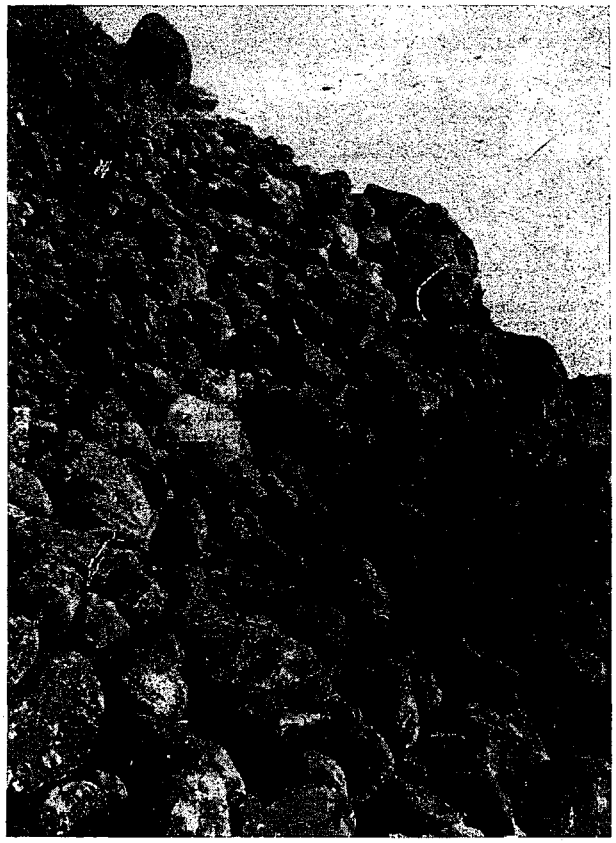
A story emanating from unofficial police sources, of an abortion charge that was dropped, could not be confirmed as the RECORD went to press, though the main elements of it were still believed by the sources.

The story was of a charge of abortion made against an individual, not a doctor, who was accused of performing an abortion on a relative of a high official at City Hall. That official, according to sources, had exerted infuence to keep the case from being pushed and the "patient" had indicated unwillingness to testify.

Thus the case was reported to remain in waiting.

But the only incident like that revealed by police records in recent months was one in which the individual accused was discharged one day after he had originally been arrested.

Is there a coverup somewhere? The RECORD's sources think so. But there are indications the story may come into the open shortly.



LAHAINA IS ROCK RICH. More than 4,000,000 tons, which is equivalent to more than 10 years' supply of rocks from the Kapaa quarry at present Honolulu Construction and Draying Co. output are in numerous rock piles in the cane fields. The Lahaina rocks which are suitable for road beds, airfield runways and other construction, were dug out of the ground by Pioneer Mill Co. in its program to improve the fields. One of these days someone will crush the rocks which do not have to be quarried. Currently, on Oahu, there are rocks suitable for construction use but quarrying costs are high.

SYNGMAN RHEE—a projectile the U.S. set in motion and now can't control.

From CHUO-KORON, a leading Japanese magazine

Herman Wedemeyer Urged to Run for Sheriff's Job

Still another potential candidate for the office of C-C Sheriff is being strongly encouraged by friends to enter the race against Sheriff Duke Kahanamoku, and this one is an athlete.

Herman Wedemeyer, one of Hawaii's all-time football greats, is said by friends and relatives to be considering entering the race, and like the two who have announced thus far, he would run as a Democrat.

The first two who announced were Lau Ah Chew, once high sheriff, and John Moniz.

Supporters of Wedemeyer feel his athletic background would make him an outstanding candidate against Duke, whose world-wide fame as a swimmer and informal ambassador of Hawaii has helped him get elected sheriff year after year.

Wedemeyer, who starred at St. Louis College, went on to become an All-American at St. Mary's University and to follow a career of professional football for a time. Back in Hawaii he has been in the public relations department of Dairymen's Assn., and a sports-caster on radio and TV.

Cops' Action Hit By Negro Students

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (FP) Nearly 1,500 Negro students at the co-educational South Carolina State College continued their protest boycott of classes here.

The strike began as the students' Easter vacation came to an end, in protest against an order by Gov. George Bell Timmerman for surveillance of the campus by state law enforcement officers. The governor ordered state police to the scene on the basis of reports he received that "certain subversive elements" planned a campus demonstration.

The striking students said they would stay away from classes until the state cops were called off.

East-West Trade List To Be Cited

WASHINGTON (FP) Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks said April 12 he would announce a list of goods which the administration does not object to American businessmen selling to the USSR and her east European friends. The list does not apply to mainland China or North Korea, he said, because the U.S. still maintains a tight embargo on sales to those countries.

Since the cold war economic blockade policy began in the late 1940's, the U.S. government has discouraged sales of all kinds to eastern Europe, though it did not completely forbid all of them. American businessmen, encouraged by increased contact with eastern European governments in the past two years, have been pressing the Commerce Dept. for information on permissible sales, so that they might do business without being smeared as undermining U.S. foreign policy.

The year Duke Kahanamoku won swimming championships at the Olympics, 1912, was the same year John H. Wilson first became Democratic National Committeeman, and when Link McCandless ran for U.S. Delegate to Congress.

Amazing Tom Gill Made Enemies, Won Strength; Faces Crisis Next Month

(from page 1)

more popular than work, itself.

No one denies those qualities today, either, though some of the Democrats most bitterly opposed to Gill now argue that he is using his energy and industry to build his own influence rather than that of the party.

Dissatisfaction with Gill came early among some Democrats, during the last primary campaign. No one could deny that Gill headed the Democratic campaign on Oahu with energy, but more than one candidate felt he showed partiality to Frank Fasi in the race against Mayor John H. Wilson.

Partial To Fasi

Gill retorted that, instead, he was being very impartial, and that Wilson's workers could not expect special favors in timing and speaking arrangements for their man merely because of his age and the duties of his job at City Hall. Some candidates, likewise, showed a marked lack of enthusiasm for the samples of "wit" with which he introduced them.

Later, when a newspaper appeared under the aegis of the county committee, most Democrats expressed general approval. Though the format of that paper has changed from time to time, most Democrats still approve of it. In fact, some county committeemen not especially friendly to Gill are already asking who's going to put out the paper if Gill isn't returned to the chairmanship.

So that's one solid score for Gill's industry and energy.

But when the county chairman disciplined his committee by declaring "inactive" precincts whose committeemen or officers failed to show for three meetings in a row, a number of Democrats charged he was doing more to wreck the party than build it.

Gill's answer was that members who repeatedly missed meetings couldn't be any great loss. And he pointed out that his was the only county committee in recent history which had been able to hold regular meetings and transact business.

His opposition replied that the quorums gotten by his count, after disqualifying many, weren't representative, and therefore the business transacted wasn't very important.

More Democats raised an outcry when Gill started checking the rosters of precincts prior to the elections to determine, according to his interpretation of the rules, who was eligible and who was not. That hassle may not have been resolved yet. But a good many old Democrats got hot under the collar when they saw "authorized lists," which didn't include their names, and believed, perhaps through misunderstanding, that they were being shoved aside.

Won New Enemies

Gill's traditional lack of tact won him a few new enemies at the election in his own precinct club, the 15th of the 4th, when some members felt he was taking undue credit for the county committee in the last Democratic success, and slamming the central committee unjustly. A touch of some kind or other was added when Edward Burns, brother of the central committee chairman and, covered by the Hatch Act because of his job as director of the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency, was nominated for one of the delegates's seats by Gill, himself.

Burns received one vote, in absentia since he had to leave early, and the impression got around that Gill was merely staging a show of strength in a precinct he had thoroughly organized, himself. Burns' friends had refrained from supporting him, knowing he could not serve.

One desult of that show was that a Democrat who had previously intended to donate at least $25 to the county committee, stalked out instead without donating anything.

The shoe was on the other foot, however, when Gill showed up a week later at the Wahiawa elementary school to help organize a precinct that had failed to show a quorum the night of the other elections.

A large number of "Burns group" went to the school, too, and courteously asked Gill to chair the meeting which was to select officers and delegates for the 31st of the 5th. Gill had the honor of presiding over the election of a solid slate of "Burns delegates."

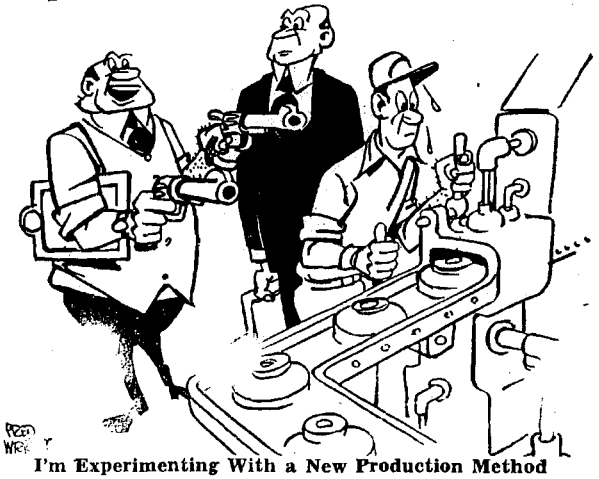
At present, most observers agree with Millard Purdy, Star-Bulletin political writer, that Gill seems to have lost strength through the precinct elections. But for a man who makes enemies on all sides, Gill has achieved amazing things before. At present, some Democrats feel there are two important questions about Gill they would like to have answered.

They are:

1. To what extent is Gill under the influence of Art Rutledge, Unity House boss, who has employed him as an attorney often, and who backed Mrs. Elizabeth Farrington and Frank Fasi in the last campaign?

2. What objective has Gill's personal ambition, said to be very strong by some who know him well, set its sights on?

Whatever the answers to those questions are, it would appear that the amazing Tom Gill will soon face an important crisis in his political future. Will he go up or down?



I'm Experimenting With a New Production Method

Can Youth Really Get High Ideals From Athletics As Operated Today?

By Edward Rohrbough

You will hear again and again that athletics are good for the youth of the land because they build sportsmanship, a sense of fair play, and a sense of ethics.

You may also hear, quite possibly from the same sports enthusiasts, that sports also build a competitive spirit, and that they help youth develop his brains in action. It is the sort of thought that comes from the old English chestnut about how various English military victories were made "on the playing fields of Eton."

And no one ever seems to notice the contradictions between those two concepts. College athletes are generally the finest young men of the country, among the most fair-minded and ethical. Yet we never heard of an end admitting he'd trapped a forward pass, once he was credited with catching it. We never heard of a basketball player calling the attention of the referee to a foul he had committed. And we never heard of a ballplayer, college or otherwise, insisting the umpire had made a bad decision in his favor.

To be sure, athletes on all these sports are quick to holler when the officials make a bad call against them—even a close call that might look bad.

Is Tennis Different?

In tennis, it is true, players have the tradition of purposely and obviously giving a play to opponents immediately after a decision they consider unfair. Yet in some way, lawn tennis as organized and financed, is pointed out by sportsmen in other fields as a glaring example of hypocrisy.

While refusing to stage "open" tournaments in which professional and amateur tennis players both may compete, the American Lawn Tennis Assn. has allowed wealthy clubs to subsidize promising amateurs in such a manner that they seem professional in everything but the actual name.

The uncomplimentary name actually applied to these young proteges of the society sport is "tennis bums."

As for sportsmanship in college football, the desire to win and the economic pressure on winning seems to have done much to eliminate most sporting gestures. Only a few years ago, there was a scandal at West Point—cheating on examinations by athletes and a wholesale ejection of the athletes involved. Now the state of Washington has a scandal of paid college football players on its hands.

But it has been that way for a long time. Coaches have been forced by the pressures to put winning first and sportsmanship close to last. We once knew a coach, name of Biz Dawson, back in the free and easy days of college eligibility, who would sometimes don a uniform, tape his battered features carefully, and take the field under the name of one of his players while the player acted the role of coach on the bench.

Greasy Was Tricky

And we remember a year when Greasy Neale, then coach at the University of Virginia, instructed his line in the fine art of charging a half count **ahead** of the center's snapback, thus illegally getting the jump on the defensive team, while the mass movement fooled the head linesman into thinking his eyes were deceiving him.

Such tricks were and are considered "smart" football. But it seems hardly likely that they engender a sense of fair play in the pliable minds of the youths learning them for the first time.

With such tricks the rule rather than the exception, both on the playing fields and in the whole background of the athletic picture, it is not too surprising to find student basketball players taking money to "throw" games, or football players to guarantee a "point spread" for the benefit of gamblers.

It has happened here in Honolulu, as local sports fans know.

But when the youth sees so much emphasis on winning, and so much money being taken in at the gate, is it so surprising that youth decides it deserves a share? Or that youth decides any means of getting it is all right so long as no one's caught? After all it can only learn from the elders.

So isn't most of the talk about sportsmanship a little empty?

Record of Executions

"A compilation of executions in the nation from 1930 through 1953 shows this racial breakdown: 1,479 whites, 1,763 Negroes and thirty-nine of other races. From this it can be seen that, though Negroes constitute only 10 per cent of the population, they have suffered 53.7 per cent of the executions. In the Southern states, 373 of the Negroes were executed for rape. A study of seven Southern jurisdictions—Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia—showed that while 78 Negroes had been executed during the 24 years for rape, not a single white man had been executed. And this despite the fact that hundreds of whites were convicted in the same period for the same offense.

"Such statistical evidence led the House of Representatives Committee of the District of Columbia in the Sixty-ninth Congress to recommend a bill abolishing the death penalty in Washington. . . The death penalty, the committee found, was 'an arbitrary discrimination against an occasional victim.' It added:

"'Almost any criminal with wealth or influence can escape it, but the poor and friendless convict, without means or power to fight his case from court to court or to exert pressure upon the pardoning executive, is the one singled out as a sacrifice to what is little more than a tradition."

—Fred J. Cook, "Capital Punishment, Does It Prevent Crime," in **The Nation**, March 10, 1956.

SIGNS OF SPRING—Airline stewardess Tamie Kawamoto of Japan smiles against backdrop of cherry blossoms at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington. She participated in the capital's annual spring Cherry Blossom Festival. (Federated Pictures)

Next Harrington Foe Fast, Light, Young, On Way Up Ladder

Dave Johnson, San Francisco welterweight here to fight Stan Harrington next Tuesday night, worked Tuesday afternoon at the Armory gymnasium and looked fast, muscular, and somewhat short-armed and undersize as an opponent for Honolulu's punching star.

In his last fight, Johnson beat Philip (Wildcat) Kim on the West Coast by a TKO, and prior to that, he lost a decision to Giancarlo Garbelli. His coming fight with Harrington will be his third this year and, it is reported, his third as a main event fighter.

Prior to the first of his 20 fights, Johnson was national AAU champ in 1594 in the welterweight class.

In remuneration as well as prestige, Johnson is stepping up the fistic ladder for his fight with Harrington. He will receive $750 for the coming fight, in addition to two round trip tickets and expenses. Reportedly, his largest purse to date was $150.

In preliminary workouts with the heavy bag and shadow boxing, Johnson appeared to be perhaps faster than Harrington. But ring watchers felt he would be giving away some reach and height.

Harrington, whose last fight resulted in his first loss, to Joe Micelli of New York, is reported to have come through the fight with his hands in good shape, and is expected to put on his usual aggressive battle Tuesday night.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

The Kalihi Valley Park which is still in the blueprint stage should be a welcome addition to the network of parks now under the supervision of the Board of Parks and Recreation. The nine-acre park is to be located in the area between Kam IV Road and Kalihi Stream and will need a terrace job in order to eliminate the sloping condition. Football, basketball, baseball, volleyball, tennis and other sports have been kept in mind in the plans. However, the most unusual phase is setting aside an area near the stream for a picnic ground. Unusual in the sense that while recreation has often been considered activity, setting aside the area shows that recreation can also mean just sitting around.

Keehi Lagoon Park was shelved temporarily also by the same Board because of the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission's jet plane expansion plans although some work had gone on with some $39,000 being spent so far.

With all these parks and playgrounds the Recreation Department is undermanned, and playground supervisors are leaving the field of work whenever there is something better. A park supervisor is an underclassified worker and recruiting for these jobs is tough indeed. This is one phase that the Board of Parks and Recreation should give serious consideration to, because above all things no amount of parks and playgrounds can be of use without proper supervision in the program.

DR. RICHARD YOU, Hawaii's great sports booster, dropped us a line from Boston where the famous Boston Marathon will be held. The Boston run is to be held on Thursday, April 19 and has attracted one of the biggest fields with a number of runners from foreign countries. Dr. You was selected as one of the Olympic team physicians and it is a signal honor indeed that one of our own boys should be so honored.

Norman Tamanaha, the 49-year-old Hawaii representative for the Boston run and the National AAU Marathon at Yonkers, New York, which is to be held on September 30, is getting reams of good publicity for Hawaii. The Boston and Yonkers run are two events all candidates for the Olympic marathon must participate in for consideration.

An interesting sidelight of the Boston run is the many friendly wagers and pools on the outcome of the race. Two Finns at scratch are favored to win the event. They are Eino Oksanen and Enty Viskari.

Here are some of Dr. You's comments in his letter.

Dear Wilfred,

Just a short letter to let you know that Norman, Steve Nakano, assistant trainer, and I arrived safely on Boston on April 12 via Los Angeles and Chicago . . .

On April 12, Norman ran 15 miles on the marathon course, 20 miles yesterday and today. Tomorrow he will rest and will run 15 miles on Monday. The big race will be on Thursday, April 19 at noon.

The foreign runners as usual are favored to win, especially the two Finns, and Doroteo Flores who won the Boston Marathon in 1950 and Pan-American title in 1955 (is) a top favorite.

I feel Tamanaha will place in the top 10 and within the first five Americans. Champions from all over the world and U.S. are starting to come in for the Boston run. The competition will be tough because this is Olympic year.

Sincerely, Richard

THIS ITEM is a bit afield from sports but a recent ruling in California by the Internal Revenue Department rescinds its previous ruling that the singing patrons in a "piano bar" are taxable by a 20 per cent cabaret tax as taxable entertainment. A refund came in a form of a check from the US Treasury made out to Jay Smith of Pasadena who was the guinea pig for the test case. Smith paid the tax under protest for permitting his patrons to sing in his tavern.

WAIPAHU WON the AJA Oahu championship last Sunday by a one-sided margin, beating Moiliili, the city champs, by a score of 14-1. A crowd of 4,000 fans came out to see this big game. Waipahu's next big one is the Territorial championships. We'll take Waipahu.

NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT at the Civic, Boxing Enterprises headlines Stan Harrington against Dave Johnson. Johnson is former topnotch amateur star and his last outing was against Phil Kim whom he beat in the fifth round. On paper the prelims look very mediocre with the usual prelim boys meeting for the umpteenth time.

WE SEE by the morning paper that "Sonny" Hart, an authority on garbage, trash and refuse plus other associated products, heaves one at the luau and welcoming affair on Kauai as something that brought him to near nausea. Which reminds us of people who live in glass houses.

THE ONLY BRIGHT light in the dismal picture of the amateurs who went to the AAU and NCAA championships was Choken Maekawa of Hawaii and now of Michigan State who won the bantam title at the college meet. We understand the caliber of the fighters was top grade with the Olympics the motivator.

THE L. A. hearings of the California boxing setup brought out some things which need changes. Among them is the strong influence of Babe McCoy and Cal Eaton of the Olympic Stadium. While McCoy was on the hot seat most of the time, Eaton himself occupied a rather strong place in "influencing" commission members. The line of questioning by James Cox at Cal Eaton was intended to show how the California Commission allowed itself to be pressured by Eaton to suit Eaton's boxing and wrestling needs. Cox also indicated the close connection of McCoy and Eaton plus their connection with well known "men about town" who indirectly or directly controlled the destinies of a number of fighters.

Cox also drew out in testimony the apparent dislike that Eaton has for rassling referee Al Billings and Fidel LaBarba, the commission inspector, who lost their assignments without any good reason except that they were on the "S" list with Eaton. Eaton had even gone so far as to order that Clayton Frye, the assistant secretary of the commission, could not enter the dressing room of the Olympic. Cox pointed out the fact that a promoter had more power than even official members of the commission. The case in point was the ukase of Eaton in the case of Clayton. Throughout the hearings Eaton suffered from lapses in memory which somewhat hampered the hearings but there is no doubt that James Cox did a good job.

Gadabout

SOME YEARS back, the RECORD wrote a story about certain policemen alleged to have made a practice of shaking down bar and restaurant owners for free food and liquor. HASP men around at the time were also involved. Few bar owners who preferred to give to the cops rather than have trouble wanted to talk about it. But there were some who did talk. Now, we are told, one bar owner who died not so long ago left some pretty effective evidence against cops who bummed free liquor and other favors from him. The officers concerned don't know about this yet, but they may find out one of these days most unpleasantly. And we've a notion the majority of Honolulu's police, hard-working and poorly paid public servants in jobs that are often unpleasant, will applaud when it happens. This is a story that's yet to be told.

FEW AUTOBIOGRAPHIES are as lively and full of action as Rocky Graziano's "Somebody Up There Likes Me," and the title is a little misleading. There's very little of "The Man Upstairs" in this one and a great deal of the East Side slums, various reformatories, Leavenworth and the prize ring. In fact, you wonder if the title wasn't put on to make the book just a little respectable, on its face, anyhow. Roland Barber, who helped Graziano write the book, has done an artistic job of putting Rocky's words down as spoken. This is a far better book than most athletes' autobiographies. In fact, it may be something of a social document, for many of the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency that made Rocky a hoodlum in early life are still causes today.

ONE OF THE FAMOUS UPW parties with dancing, entertainment and refreshments will be held Saturday night, April 21, at the roof garden of the ILWU Memorial Assn., 451 Atkinson Drive. Music for dancing will be furnished by the Paradise Serenaders, and sponsor is the Oahu division of the UPW. Donations of $1 per guest are expected.

HERE'S A THOUGHT for those who believe it's quite all right for schools, professors and schoolbooks to be purged of "subversive ideas." Back in 1856 a North Carolina politician said, "The expression of Black Republican principles in our midst is incompatible with our honor and safety as a people. Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out."

The move then, according to Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University, was to drive out any teachers or books that raised the "awkward question of slavery."

WE HAVE A THEORY about the ruckuses between servicemen and local boys which we may have expounded before, but which in any case, won't hurt to repeat. It is that seldom do the real tough guys on either side tangle with one another. More often than not, the serviceman who gets beaten up is some quiet little fellow with glasses on his way to the library, or waiting for a bus to take him to the Bishop Museum, or doing something else innocuous. And the victims of the rough servicemen are usually shopkeepers, barmaids and escorts of women on the streets—hardly formidable opponents. The tough guys seldom pick one another for trouble, which is probably a shame. If the tough guys had to face one another, the action would be considerably less frequent, we imagine, and considerably more educational to both sides.

THE MAYOR'S JOB, of course, involves much good will greeting, presenting the keys of the city to notables, sparking drives of community organizations and the like, but does it really require that the mayor pose with the new Coca-Cola bottle? Or maybe Coca-Cola has some special status now with the state department since it became controversial commodity in Europe a few years ago, attacked by those who didn't like American foreign policy.

LLEWELLYN "SONNY" HART, we see frolm letters-to-the-editor in the morning daily, is nauseated by publicity given Anthony Baptiste's reception on Kauai following his release from prison, though "Sonny" doesn't mention the name. Well, a lot of people were nauseated by the way the newspapers have hounded Baptiste and his friends, but that isn't what "Sonny" means. He's afraid it will build somebody's ego. Of course, "Sonny" is a little touchy about newspaper publicity. We recall a RECORD story that made him unhappy—one about how he was getting ready to raffle off a diamond ring at City Hall. He had the tickets printed, and we reproduced one in the newspaper, but the raffle never came off.

GARDINER JONES, who is writing politics again for the **Advertiser** after a considerable absence on other chores, appears to have got his sources fouled up. Or maybe his sources kept out of politics, too. Came out with his first byline political piece Sunday, and then had to run another Tuesday carrying denials of practically all the dope he'd dished out Sunday. The second story was almost as long as the first.

Justice Dept. Shies Away from Anti-Union Violence in Gaffney

WASHINGTON (FP)—The Justice Dept. again refused to step into the situation in Gaffney, S.C., where organizers for the Textile Workers Union have been beaten up in an attempt to prevent them from trying to organize employes of the Limestone Mfg. Co.

The department said it could not take jurisdiction unless it were proved that a local police officer was willfully compliant in the action. Failure of a local police officer to stop such violence could not be interpreted as a violation of Federal civil rights statutes, the department claimed.

The department's statement was in reply to the union's notice of a second outbreak of anti-union violence in Gaffney during which goons hired by the company, a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, N.Y., bowled over unionists with jets of water from a fire hose and threatened them with revolvers and baseball bats.

STOOLPIGEON SUED

WAKEFIELD, Mass. (FP) FBI stoolpigeon Herbert A. Philbrick, who got rich through his betrayals, is being sued for $120,000 legal fees by Atty. M. M. Frankel.

WATCH THAT FOOD BILL!

BY AMY CLARKE

Now that the courts have finally decided that the Fair Trade law is valid (and as a housewife I'm not very happy about that!) we will have to be sharper than ever to keep our food bills from shooting up.

Happily, this can be done by the use of substitutes without drastically changing the meals you are accustomed to.

You can even have steak once a week, if you buy Mainland chilled or Government Good, which has been selling for 49 cents a pound for T-bone and porterhouse at the markets where I shop.

Sprinkle meat tenderizer over these steaks, let them stand a half hour before broiling, and they will be as delicious as expensive choice cuts. Try a teaspoon of liquid smoke, too, for a good charcoal flavor.

Meat tenderizer works wonders with low-cost pot roasts and round steaks, also. If you haven't tried it yet, look for it with the spices next time you shop.

My own food standards are high, yet I never buy the top grade of meat. Neither do I buy island eggs or butter. My family has enjoyed good eating for years with storage eggs and margarine.

Every housewife on a budget should know all about the many uses of powdered milk. When the proper amount of water is added to it, dry skim milk has all the food properties of whole milk, except the butterfat.

It is wonderful for the members of the family who are trying to keep their weight down, for it provides the calcium we need, without the fattening cream.

I like it just as well plain, but children usually prefer it flavored with chocolate syrup or mixed with beaten egg, sugar and vanilla into a nourishing eggnog.

Get into the habit of using powdered milk whenever a recipe calls for milk. One-third of a cup, plus a cup of water, equals a cup of milk. Add powder with the dry ingredients, and the water separately.

I add milk powder to my bread dough for a healthier product; I stir 1/3 cup into the water I boil for hot cereal to make it richer. The more you use it, the more uses you will find for it.

Watch the packaging when you are shopping. Is the extra convenience of certain containers worth the extra cost?

Those packs of dry cereals with individually wrapped small boxes inside may be handy, but you pay more than if you bought one large box of cereal.

Sometimes what looks like an economy isn't really one. For instance, you should not buy a two-pound can of coffee unless your family can drink it all within two weeks.

Coffee flavor depends on its freshness. It starts to deteriorate as soon as it is exposed to air, when the container is first opened.

Coffee manufacturers say you should not even pour your coffee out of its original can or bag into a container, because the brief exposure to the air will detract from its flavor.

So here, although you may save a few cents by buying a two-pound can, it is wiser to buy one pound at a time to protect the freshness.

Also—another thing to remember now that coffee prices are up again—instant coffee is cheaper than brewed coffee.

And one final thing: **when you steer that loaded cart toward the cash register at the checking out counter, watch as the girl counts it up.**

Last month a supermarket magazine had an article telling women to leave the totalling up to the cashiers. It implied that you are a nuisance or a "character" if you keep your eye on every item as it is rung up.

On the contrary, I think the shopper who doesn't check the cashier is careless and is often cheated unintentionally. Cashiers are human and they make mistakes like anybody else.

There are thousands of items in a big store. Sometimes a certain article isn't stamped or marked except on the display counter. The cashier may be new and inexperienced.

If you save 3 cents or 10 cents by careful comparison shopping between brands, why lose it again at the checking counter because the girl is hasty?

I have caught mistakes at the cash register often enough to know that "checkers" require checking. Don't let the girl ring up six or seven items so fast you don't know what they are.

She may give you an exasperated look, but don't let that get you. You've shopped carefully and thoughtfully, made your money go as far as possible. It's only common sense to see that the bill is added up correctly.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE MISSION—UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold talks to reporters before leaving New York on his peace mission to the Middle East. New outbreaks of fighting on the Gaza Strip frontier heightened the urgency of his trip, the UN chief said. (Federated Pictures)

Tribute to Farm Women

A Latin American newspaperman, who took part recently in a farm press and radio course sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and International Cooperation Administration, paid this tribute to the American farm homemaker:

"It may seem strange to consider the woman as a separate factor, but I have no fear in qualifying the American woman as one of the most decisive factors in explaining the great agricultural development in this country. In the home, in the kitchen, in the field, the American woman, it could almost be said, excels the man."

The newsman was Mario Miglio of **La Prensa**, Lima, Peru, who visited farms in Missouri.

IKE PROGRAM HIT

SIOUX CITY, Ia. (FP) —The Eisenhower farm program is "inadequate and detrimental to the family type farmer and the nation as a whole," Agric. Sec. Ezra Taft Benson was told here by union leaders from 10 midwest stockyards.

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Editorial Lynching

It is getting so initial reports of crimes of violence in the dailies, especially when they involve service personnel and "local boys," are almost incomprehensible. The most recent instance, that in which one marine lost his life and two others were beaten up, is a case in point.

First reports of this tragedy were, to any thinking reader, without coherent meaning. As the dailies had it, the "local boys" had assaulted the marines without provocation, and one of the assaulters had pistol-whipped a marine and then shot him, inflicting a fatal wound.

All this, it appeared from the first stories in the dailies, was initiated by the "local boys" and carried by them to the tragic conclusion. No thinking reader could accept that statement of the case at face value. There had to be more.

Sure enough, by Tuesday afternoon, when a number of the local teen-agers involved had been apprehended, it developed that it was the unfortunate marine who made the first contact. When Akamine bent over to pet a dog, the amended story says, the marine "tapped" him. Hot words followed, and then a punch was swung by another "local boy" before Akamine went for his pistol.

From that point, the facts of the case will probably some day be aired in court. And they will probably be much more complete at that time than they are now.

Certainly it is hard to imagine any undue intimacies attempted by the young marine, or any hot words, no matter how they may have been influenced by beer, that justify the shooting that followed. The court will decide on this matter and this function is not given to newspapers—to try a case in editorial and news columns.

But the dailies don't see it that way. By their reports of the case, by the play they have given it on their pages, and finally by an editorial in the morning daily Tuesday, they have labeled Akamine and his companions "hoodlums," and the deceased a "fine young man," which last he may very well have been.

But the point is, there was a reason for the original altercation. There may have been more reason than yet reported in the papers, for the character of the "hot words" exchanged has not yet been made public.

Consider the case. Is it very surprising that anyone, "local boy" or marine, should resent an unknown person's "tapping" him when bent over in such a position? Would anyone expect that the two would immediately shake hands and become fast friends after such an introduction?

Most of the marines and other servicemen are "fine young men," but like any other young men, some are high-spirited and their actions are not always tempered by good judgment.

Only last weekend, the marine "task force" landed on Kauai, and an eyewitness of a part of that operation, a former serviceman himself, told the RECORD there was considerable fistic action among the marines, both during the operation and at entertainment places later. "Local boys" have no monopoly on rough stuff.

As for Francis Yoshio Akamine, he is already paying for his involvement in the crime. A fugitive from the law, he faces almost certain capture and trial before legally constituted authority.

There seems little need for the dailies to lynch him editorially in an effort to butter up the high brass of the armed forces.

"STAND FAST, MEN,... EVERYONE IS ON OUR SIDE EXCEPT THE CUSTOMERS!"

Science Fiction vs. Medical Fact

Fortunately, the Republican party had the good taste not to try to label the recent death of Fred Allen as a Democratic plot. Allen, one of the nation's most beloved comedians, died of a heart attack while out walking on the streets of New York. He'd one heart attack earlier. But just a few hours before his death, at 61, he had a complete physical, including an electrocardiogram, and was, said his doctor, "in perfect health." Then came the second and fatal attack. The GOP has been telling us since Pres. Eisenhower's first heart attack that a man over 60 who suffers a heart attack has a better chance of living longer than the average healthy man who has not been afflicted with heart disease. With many millions across the world, we wish Pres. Eisenhower a long and healthy life. But we do wish the GOP would stop issuing science fiction releases in place of medical facts.

—Oil Chemical & Atomic Union News

Dust Storms Threaten Our Future

"Blown soil of six states blackens skies of Texas," says a news report. High winds picked up dust from farmers' fields and carried it as much as 1,500 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. "Growing grain disappeared along with the soil," and so dark were the dust clouds that "day was turned into night." We have been reading reports like that ever since the tragic "dust bowl" days of the 1930s, and nothing much seems to be done to stop it. All human life depends on the precious and almost irreplaceable "top soil" and it is blowing away from large areas of our country. Pres. Eisenhower promised to present to Congress a special farm program for the "semi-arid areas," which means parts of many midwestern and western states, where drought is a frequent affliction. We hope Ike will propose a real beginning on a big and long-needed job, and that Congress will give serious consideration to his recommendations.

—Labor

Automation and Jobs

Automation is now official; it's been given special feature treatment by **Time Magazine**. And **Time** opines that automation will be a boon rather than a bogey for the nation's workers. We tend to agree—though with the important proviso that automation can be a boon—though it will not automatically be beneficial. The 30-hour week, which many observers see automation producing as a primary by-product, will be of value only to those who work—and of no value to those who have no jobs.

Milwaukee Labor Press

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Guilt by Dissociation (conclusion)

This is the fourth and final column devoted to what I consider one of the most significant articles by a liberal in several years: Milton Mayer's "Guilt by Dissociation" which appeared recently in the Progressive, started by Bob LaFollette in Milwaukee.

In this long article, Mayer takes liberals and religious pacifists to task for tagging along with the McCarthyites to save their own hides, instead of fighting for the rights of Communists. But at last the situation is improving, Mayer says; there is no longer humble submission to "the American tyrant whose name is Demos." (Demos means "the people."—Editor)

"It is understandable that secular organizations —like the ACLU, the ADA, the AVC, and the trade unions—should submit so far to Demos," he writes. "I do not say it is forgivable or unforgivable; only that it was understandable. Their guilt by dissociation is not as heavy to bear as the consequences of their association with Communists. They mean to be effective with Demos; effectiveness is, I won't say their first, but their second principle. In the interest of effectiveness they have to show themselves more anti-Communist than Demos itself, because Demos suspects them. I do not think their lot is a happy one or, in the end, effective, but that is neither here nor there.

"What is not understandable or, if I may say so, forgivable, is that religious organizations should submit as they did, and as they do. . . When we said that we would not collaborate with Communists organizationally—whatever we meant by that—we so stigmatized them in our own hearts that we were no longer free to collaborate non-organizationally. And we didn't. We defended their rights, but we wouldn't touch them with a fork; and so we discharged our commitment to Demos.

"We were Pharisees. Will we go on being Pharisees? We will, indeed, if we forget the only thing it is important that we remember, namely, that we have another mission other than public relations. The business of the religious organization —and of the religious man—is not to be effective but to believe in God.

"We religious pacifists had no right to concern ourselves with effectiveness. We had, and we have, no business to DEFEND people against the FALSE CHARGE that they are Communists—having first to accept the sacrilegious verdict of Demos that the world is divided into good and evil men. We had, and we have, no business to talk about 'the Communist movment' and a 'conspiracy'; these malevolences, factually, historically, and religiously false, belong to Demos and his high priest from Wisconsin.

"There is a context of time and place that determines, not truth, but the order of truth. During any time and in any place it might be argued, by just men, that there is a Communist movement and that it is a conspiracy; but it could not be argued during the McCarthy decade without its being mortally inflammatory. So too, just men can argue, in a time of happy peace, that pacifism is in fact treason in time of war; but they can not argue it in time of terrible war without being mortally inflammatory.

"There is a commandment to love that determines, not justice, but the order of justice. You may think that the ends of justice can be achieved without love, and that all we need is to know. But the ultimate knowledge of the secret heart is beyond us. The ends of justice—however often justice may err, and the guilty go unpunished—can not be achieved except by love. This the believer in God knows by faith. He does not suppose that it is within his power—and is therefore his business—to change the course of history; and, so he never has to surrender his courage to save his effectiveness, his morals to save his politics. Neither does he suppose that it is within his power—and is therefore his business—to know the secret heart and inflict judgment on his fellow-men; and, so, he never has to surrender his charity to save his justice, his love to save his truth.

"When we religious pacifists had more courage and wisdom and would not surrender to a very mild Demos, we said, with A. J. Muste, 'If I can not love Hitler, I cannot love at all. 'But a decade later a more terrible Demos confronted us, and instead of saying, 'If I can not love Stalin, I can not love at all,' we assured the tyrant Demos that we hated Communism, and when he said, 'I want you to call it a conspiracy,' we called it a conspiracy, and although we continued to mumble that there is that of God in every man, we saw to it that we did not get close enough to the Communist to find out what was in him."