

# Jack Hall Gives ILWU Stand...

This week well after the present sugar strike began, the ILWU broke the silence it has maintained toward the public in pursuance of its policy of negotiating at the bargaining table rather than through the press. Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, gave the following statement on the union's revived radio program on Station KPOA Tuesday night. It is the first public statement that details much of the position of the sugar workers and their union. Following are substantial quotations from that statement with subheadings added by the RECORD.

We state at the outset that there has been no real collective bargaining on the demands of the sugar workers, as that term is properly understood. A great deal of information, facts and figures, have been exchanged but there has been no bargaining. While the proposals of the union were in the hands of the employers last September, no offer of any kind was made by the employers until two days before the deadline. What the sugar workers thought of that splitting proposal was evident in the secret ballot conducted last Friday. With more than 95 per cent of the membership voting,

11,300 members voted against the employer proposition and only 129 were in favor.

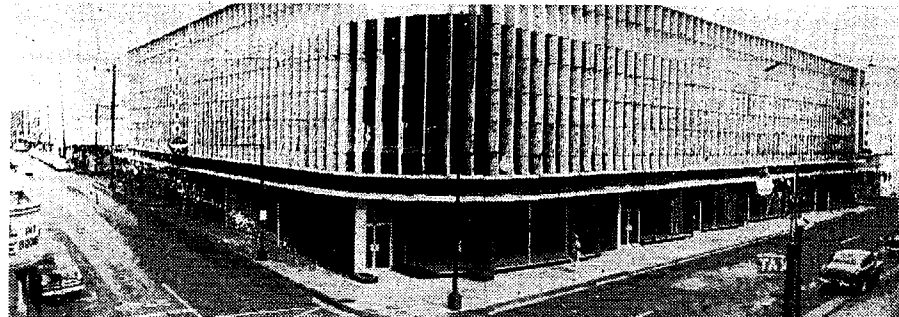
This is most interesting when one knows the breakdown of the sugar work force by labor grades. While a majority of the workers are in the first three labor grades and were offered only four cents over the existing rates of \$1.12 per hour (the base pay); \$1.15½ per hour; and \$1.20½ per hour, approximately 2,000 workers are in the top four labor grades and were offered from 10 to 24 cents per hour. In spite of this, only 129 voted to accept the proposal of (more on page 2)

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 Mayor Wright  
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Vol. X No. 28      PRICE 10 CENTS      THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1958

# Marks Multideck Parking Dealt "No Parking" Ace



## Parking Spaces, Meters Pulled Out By City Because of "Congestion"

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Chairman Herbert H. Moniz of the commission says not. He says "congestion" is the reason for removing meters from Bethel, Pauahi and Nuuanu Sts. all around the Marks building.

But he does not explain why no similar "congestion" exists on other blocks of any of these streets either mauka, makai, waiikiki or in the immediate area?

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CHAIRMAN HERBERT MONIZ of the C-C Traffic Safety Commission says there's "congestion" in this area caused by the \$500,000 Marks multideck parking building 900 car capacity. C-C parking lots don't rate having parking spaces removed from around them. They're usually full not half-full, and they're owned by the public.—RECORD PHOTO

### DID QUINN MAKE BLOOPER?

## Conflict Of Interest Seen In Beebe's HHC Chair Job

The appointment of Attorney Eugene H. Beebe as chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission by the governor has raised the question of conflict of interest and some say that the selection was not a smart political move on the part of Gov. William Quinn.

Attorney Beebe is attorney for Parker Ranch which leases land belonging to Hawaiian Homes Commission. A few years ago Parker Ranch was strongly against the homesteading of some 14,000 acres of HHC land which was being leased by the ranch. The HHC took the best grazing land it owned in Waimea, Hawaii, away from Parker Ranch.

Today, Parker Ranch leases 36,706 acres of HHC land from the Territory in the Waimea area. It pays \$73,750 a year or an average of about \$2 an acre. The Humula land, which is suitable for graz-

ing only seasonally, comprises 33,186 acres. Yearly rental for this tract is \$48,000. Another tract of about 3,000 acres in Waimea is better grazing land and rental is about \$26,000 a year.

The Parker Ranch attorney declared, "Definitely not," when asked if he felt there is a conflict of interest since he was now chairman of the policy-making body of the HHC, at the same time legal counsellor for the ranch.

When mention was made about the ranch's opposition a few years ago to the HHC's taking back 14,000 acres of good grazing land from the ranch, Beebe said such talk is a "Lot of goddam foolishness. If it weren't for Parker Ranch, the Hawaiian Homesteaders wouldn't have cattle over there."

He said all that's passed is

8 more on page 7 8

## Adrian De Mello To Run for Board As Democrat

Adrian De Mello, chairman of the Territorial Boxing commission and long a figure in the Honolulu sports world, will be a candidate for the C-C board of supervisors in the next campaign, the RECORD learned authoritatively this week, and he will run as a Democrat.

The announcement of De Mello's political affiliation will come as a surprise to many Republicans who assumed that, because of his long friendship and association with Mayor Blaisdell and because he had received his appointment from the GOP, he must be a Republican.

Although the RECORD has checked the report and found it entirely accurate, De Mello's reason for choosing the Democratic Party was not learned.

The TBC chairman is employed in a supervisory capacity by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

## Cop Blacks Man's Eye



HERE'S WHAT an Ewa plantation worker looked like after a cop punched him. Read story on Page Three.

# JACK HALL GIVES ILWU STAND

(from page 1)

the sugar companies. As a matter of fact, 711 workers are in the top two grades where the employer proposal would give them 19 cents or more and it was obviously overwhelmingly reflected by this group of workers too.

## WORKERS STAND TOGETHER

Perhaps it is hard for the average citizen who does not belong to a union like the ILWU to understand this solidarity of the sugar workers, but it is characteristic. Certainly, the skilled workers in the industry want and deserve much higher wage rates, and they are determined to get them, but they are equally determined not to get them at the expense of their fellow workers in the lower labor grades.

The second basic element in the negotiations is the frank recognition by the employers that the union's demands are solely and completely economic. There are no hidden, ulterior motives that brought about the strike. Spokesmen for the employers have said several times during negotiations that workers in the sugar industry are entitled to substantial wage increases and, in fact, entitled to comparable community rates for comparable skills.

Comparable community rates on many jobs are higher than the demands of the union, especially for equipment operators and tradesmen.

The machinists, electricians and other tradesmen receive a straight time cash pay rate of only \$1.66 2/3 cents an hour. The seventy-five hundred workers in the first three labor grades receive an average, straight time rate of \$1.18 per hour.

## WAGES LOW— TAXES HIGH

On the outside islands where the bulk of the sugar workers live, the minimum wage will have increased between July 1, 1957 and July 1, 1958 by thirty-five cents per hour to one dollar an hour. High school girls working in retail sales and in soda fountains—many of them the daughters of sugar workers—are almost making as much as their fathers—with tips, probably more. Not that the workers in retail and service trades aren't entitled to at least a dollar an hour, but the fact is that those who do the arduous and skilled work in the basic industry of Hawaii are paid only a few pennies per hour more than the most unskilled youngsters.

Taxes for Hawaii's workers — among the lowest paid — are the highest in the nation. Living costs have soared in the last year. Already by far the highest in the nation, they continue to climb.

Sugar workers can not exist, let alone live, without very substantial increases in wages. They can not be expected to continue to totem pole, an industry that makes Matson and its stockholders rich, that fills the coffers of the cream separators — the Big Five agencies—that supports scores of subsidiary operations and hundreds of other businesses that sell materials and supplies to the industry.

## WORKERS SUBSIDIZED PROGRESS

As the sugar companies have said repeatedly in their propaganda, and we agree, "Sugar is everybody's business." The sugar workers are more than a little tired of getting the "business"; they are determined to get a half-

way decent standard of living out of the business. For more than 10 years sugar workers have subsidized the changeover of the industry from an almost manual agricultural enterprise employing nearly 30,000 workers to a highly complex, highly mechanized "factory in the fields" employing a bare 13,000 hourly-paid workers. This subsidy has taken the form of small wage increases, continuation of 48 hour straight-time workweeks at some plantations, fixing wage rates on an escalator basis tied to the price of raw sugar and even taking wage cuts.

It is at an end. The sugar companies, the agencies and other firms which live off the labor of the sugar worker will have to come up with the money for a substantial wage increase before the sugar worker will vote to call off the strike and return to work.

And this brings us to the third facet of negotiations. Is the industry able to meet the wage demands of the union?

## COMPANIES CAN PAY

We are convinced that the sugar companies can meet the demands. While the sugar companies have not pleaded inability to pay, they have insisted that our demands



MR. HALL

are "impossible of achievement," to use one of their oft-repeated phrases. By that phrase they mean that they oppose granting our demands because it would substantially reduce the profits of the sugar companies, not that they couldn't meet the demands and still make profits — but they wouldn't make large enough profits to satisfy themselves.

Admittedly, profits of the sugar companies are lower than profits nationally, if the profits of the Big Five agencies are ignored — and sugar workers understand the economics of the cream separating agencies well enough that we will not ignore them. But if the profits of the sugar companies are low in relation to national profits, the living standards of sugar workers are abysmally lower than the wage rates of organized workers nationally.

The employers have said that the gross cost of our twenty-five cent wage demand, including the effect of that increase on vacations, holiday pay, overtime, incentives, pensions and the like is \$7,800,000. Even if we accept that estimate the effect of that increase on profits is the net amount after taxes, not the gross amount.

A fair estimate of territorial and federal taxes on gross profit of the sugar industry is 54 per cent — and the employers have not argued against our use of this estimate. Thus, the full net cost of our demand is only \$3,588,000. And because of reductions in the work force in 1958 over 1957 the net increase in payroll

costs as a result of the 25-cent demand in 1958 over 1957 is only \$2,869,647!

The average net profits of the industry for the years 1956 and 1957 (two years must be averaged because sugar is a two year crop) was approximately ten million dollars. Our wage demand, therefore, is obviously within reach of the industry.

One of the proposals made by the union prior to the strike was to have the sugar companies agree to set aside a certain sum of money to cover all demands of the union from the major demand of twenty-five cents an hour over the board to automatic progression for tradesmen and equipment operators to tool allowances. We proposed a net cost after taxes of \$3,750,000 minimum but less than four million — the amount less to be agreed upon. This would be the real cost of our full demands as compared with the so-called "ultimate" cost which the employers publicized of twelve and one-half million dollars.

The employer spokesman rejected this proposal out of hand without even bothering to consult with his committee.

Even though we are bargaining on an industry basis and, presumably, concerned with the ability of the industry as a whole to meet our demands — not the ability of the highest profit-making company to pay more than our demands and the possible difficulty of the low profit plantation to meet them, sooner or later we will hear that some plantations will suffer a loss and perhaps eventual liquidation if our demands are met. Therefore, we are going to anticipate this propaganda and meet some of it in advance.

According to the employers, three plantations will show a loss on 1957 operations and four would have done so if our twenty-five cent demand were in effect during last year. Those plantations which will show 1957 losses are Olaa, \$514,000; Hakalau \$71,000; and Kilauea, \$9,000. Kahuku while it made \$85,000 would have lost \$72,179 if the increase were in effect last year.

## OLA A LOOKS UP

When we analyze what is going on at Olaa, the picture isn't anything like it appears at first blush. Olaa's 1957 production was nearly ten thousand tons less than 1955 production and five thousand less than 1956. Perhaps as much as thirty thousand tons of cane originally scheduled for harvesting in 1957 were carried over to 1958 because it averaged only 21 months of age. This brings two advantages to Olaa: 1) the cane will be harvested when it will produce more sugar thus higher revenue; and 2) the "loss" in 1957 will make it possible for Olaa to practically avoid federal taxes in 1958, regardless of how high 1958 gross profits are.

Estimated production for 1958 is already such that gross sugar revenue for the year will be at least \$600,000 over 1957.

A couple of other items that contribute to Olaa's apparent lack of earning power. Olaa has paid about one dividend in the last fifty years. Those who buy the stock have not done so for dividends, but for speculation on the rise and fall of its price on the stock market. (During the last few years, however, American Factors, its agent, has been busily buying up the stock when it was low — now owning a majority of it — because it expects the day will soon come when dividends will be paid.)

Meantime, over the last fifty

# PINE WORKERS PAID POORLY, BUT NOT AS LOW AS SUGAR EMPLOYEES, LEAFLET SAYS

A leaflet, published by ILWU cannery workers at Hapco cannery last week, observed that although pineapple wage rates are "far too low for a decent standard of living, our fellow workers in the sugar industry are much worse off." It gave the following comparison of rates in the two industries:

Labor Grade	Sugar Wages	Pine Wages	Difference
I	\$1.12	\$1.30	18
II	1.15 1/2	1.35 1/2	20
III	1.20 1/2	1.41 1/2	21
IV	1.26	1.48	22
V	1.32	1.55 1/2	23 1/2
VI	1.38	1.63	25
VII	1.46	1.71 1/2	25 1/2
VIII	1.55 1/2	1.81	25 1/2
IX	1.66 1/2*	1.92	25 1/2
X	1.79 1/2**	2.02 1/2	23
XI	None	2.15	

\* All first Class tradesmen in the sugar industry are in labor grade IX. In pineapple, electricians and machinists, first class, are in labor grade X. Thus there is a difference of 36 cents an hour between the rates for electricians in pineapple and sugar.

\*\* Leading men in the sugar industry are all in labor grade X. Head auto mechanics and carpenters and plumbers and leading machinists and electricians are labor grade 11 in pine. Thus there is a difference in these classifications of 35 1/2 cents an hour.



"THE FELLOW AT THE PLANT WHO THINKS I ONE GETS \$300 A WEEK... WE'RE TRYING TO LIVE AT HOME"

years, AmFac has been making plenty of money out of Olaa and is continuing to do so. The latest gimmick is that AmFac, rather than loaning money to Olaa to buy new equipment, is purchasing the equipment itself and renting it to Olaa. The rental includes, of course, full depreciation, interest and profit. After five years the equipment is fully depreciated but Olaa will continue to pay rentals which it would not have to do if it had bought the equipment itself with money borrowed from the agency. This gimmick is certainly not in the interests of the now minority stockholders and it does tend to cloud the health of the company.

## HAKALAU HAS FUTURE

Hakalau is another plantation reporting a 1957 loss. During 1957 the company eliminated all remaining hand-cut cane. The resulting mechanization caused the elimination of some 139 employees. Many of these workers received severance pay which contributed to the 1957 loss, but those amounts are non-recurring. Based upon

present wage rates, the annual reduction in labor costs in 1958 and in subsequent years would be nearly one-half million dollars — many times the cost of our wage demands.

Hakalau, obviously, has some very profitable years ahead. Hakalau is owned lock-stock-and-barrel by the agency, C. Brewer. It has, like Hilo Sugar, but twelve stockholders — apparently all Brewer executives (the employers refused to tell us who they were). Even if Hakalau did nothing but break even after meeting the workers' demands, its twelve stockholders could still have champagne for breakfast every morning — no poor widows living on dividends at Hakalau.

Federal mediators still are meeting with the sugar companies and the union. Any statements on mediation must come from them.

But one thing is sure, the strike will not end until the sugar workers have obtained very substantial wage increases and, while it may hurt them a bit or even quite a bit, the employers have the money to pay them.

## Low Paid Sugar Worker Has Rough Time; Set for Strike Showdown

BY SPECIAL WRITER

"I have three bags of rice," a sugar worker in mid-fifties who lives in Middle Village, Ewa Plantation Co., said in explaining that he was prepared for a long strike.

He lives in a U-shaped, barracks-like building about 40-50 years old. He has a bedroom and a separate kitchen. The building, from appearance, saw fresh paint decades ago.

He led this writer to his kitchen door to show how well he was stocked in basic staples. The room smelled of salt fish (bagoong) and steaming rice. He invited the writer to supper.

Smiling, he declared, "If worst come, I can live on bagoong and rice. But we have vegetables, food from our gardens. We will win. One half bag of rice last me one month. Right here I have rice for six months. Maybe I go to the strike soup kitchen in the end. Soup kitchen is for strikers and family people. We not going to be hungry. We live simple and work together and win the strike."

Ewa plantation's housing which once was a prime example of plantation slum today constitutes modern rental units for workers. Middle Village is an exception.

Because he lives in a dilapidated shack, the bachelor in Middle Village pays about \$9 for rent and water.

"Those who live in the new houses pay \$35 and even more than \$40. Family people have very hard time. They go in debt," he said.

He mentioned the situation on plantations where companies are selling houses to employees. Payments are high for workers with low pay, as compared to wage scale on the outside. He said the companies take with both hands—from the workers. At Ewa the company rents its houses and he felt the rental system was preferable to payment on mortgage ranging from \$50 to \$70 a month.

The worker this writer interviewed is a grade 3 employee who was paid \$1.24 an hour before the strike which began Feb. 1. His one-day pay was \$9.92. His monthly take-home pay after taxes came to about \$150. His food costs run from \$60 to \$75. This represents close-budgeting, and eating food that is filling. After he pays for rent, union dues, medical fee, laundry and other expenditures, he has hardly anything left.

His recreation is limited. With his village neighbors, he swaps stories in a clearing in his camp, while relaxing on benches that have been worn smooth.

Here's how he spends his evenings. The company truck takes him home from work at about 10 minutes to four. Cooking and bathing takes him to about 5:30. He has an hour to an hour-and-a-half till sundown. After that he retires to his room, or sits on the veranda with his neighbors, while mosquitoes keep company with them.

Middle Village is in the cane fields. It is quiet at night.

In the morning he is up at about 4:30. He cooks, puts up his lunch and is ready for work by 5:30. The company truck comes by at 6:15. His work-day begins at 7.

"We live very simple. Still we have hard time. The company make good money. The bosses get

good, plenty money. We like to live a little better. That is not much we ask," he said.

Cane leaves rustled as the evening wind swept by. He smiled, then said: "The company maybe think he's lucky because we strike, and the sugar came keep on growing. He thinks he no need to pay wages. But he must pay, by-n-by. The bosses must eat, the company must kaukau too. They must harvest, take care the canefield. We see who win. I say we win. This is no old time days. No same before union days. Now we have the union."

In early 1944, the ILWU Longshoremen began an organizing drive of sugar workers who were frozen to their jobs for as little as \$1.50 a day when defense workers were earning \$1.50 an hour.

The last one-nationality union of sugar workers was formed by Antonio Fagel on Maui. In 1937 the Vibora Luviminda struck for higher wages. Japanese workers provided financial help, as did outside unions and the CIO of that time. The strike brought a turning point in collective bargaining in the sugar industry. The HSPA for the first time met with the workers, who won a 15 per cent pay increase.

Filipino sugar workers established the Higher Wage Movement in 1922. Key issue it raised was an increase in the basic wage from \$1 to \$2 a day, without bonus. The majority of sugar workers getting \$1 a day for 10 hours of work were Filipinos. Significantly, the Filipinos demanded equal pay for men and women.

In 1900, the year Washington outlawed contract labor, there were 25 recorded strikes by sugar workers in Hawaii.



WORKERS PACKED THE BLEACHERS at the Waipahu ball park, listened to speakers in English, Japanese,

Ilocano and Visayan before taking strike vote. At right Constantine Samson, ILWU Local 142 vice pres-

ident, explains the employer offer in Visayan to Filipino brothers at Ewa.

## 9 Punahou Boys Arrested, Charged For Beach Party

Nine Punahou boys were arrested last week and charged with being illegally on Bishop Estate beach land along Portlock Road Saturday night.

Investigation by police and the arrests followed complaints that the boys, all juveniles, had held a drinking party and created a commotion in the area.

Capt. Kenneth Cundiff, head of the crime prevention division of the police, said particular attention is to be given by his division to beach drinking parties by juveniles.

"It is no new problem with us," Capt. Cundiff said.

In some contrast to situations when students of the public schools come in for police discipline, nothing has been printed in the two dailies concerning action regarding the Punahou boys, and the RECORD experienced some difficulty locating reports and disposition of the case at police headquarters.

The first plantation labor organization was formed in Dec. 1908. It adopted the name of Higher Wage Consumption Assn., popularly known as the Higher Wage Assn. It rallied workers for the 1909 strike, the sugar industry's first big one.

The first big strike of sugar workers ran from April to August 1909 and was confined to Oahu plantations. Workers were summoned to meetings "by striking on kerosene cans."

## Ancient Battery Slows Coroner Covering Tragedy in Kalihi

A faulty automobile battery may have delayed Deputy Coroner Joseph T. Westbrook about an hour in pursuit of his duties following the tragic fire at Richard Lane last night, according to a report the RECORD received just before press time.

Westbrook and assistants received a call to proceed to 1230 Richard Lane, where fire took the lives of three children. They proceeded with the coroner's truck to the intersection of Richard Lane and King St. where, according to report, the battery went dead and refused to respond to all efforts to bring it to life.

When frantic but futile efforts failed, the party finally got aid from a filling station several blocks away, and a new 12-volt battery was brought to kick the engine over.

Attempting to check the report, the RECORD called the coroner's office but could not locate Westbrook who was still out on the call. Another deputy was able to confirm the report partially, and though he had heard nothing of the battery mishap, he said, "We've had trouble with that battery before."

The report recalls requests by the United Public Workers, in its opinions on the C-C budget, that old vehicles and equipment be replaced and repaired so as to be in more efficient working condition.

When Hawaii was annexed as a U.S. Territory, trade union experience was meager. The first bona fide trade union was Typographical Union No. 37 in Honolulu. It received its charter on Aug. 9, 1884.

## Vice Squad Cop Blacks Worker's Eye Inside Home at Ewa Plantation

Was it necessary for Vice Squad Officer Raymond Oliveira to punch Eulogio Manglangait, breaking the latter's eye glasses and causing a cut below his left eye?

Manglangait, 56, weighs about 125 pounds and stands five feet five inches. Compared to him, Oliveira is a giant.

### HIT IN BEDROOM

Oliveira hit Manglangait in the bedroom of a house occupied by Severo Dela Cruz, at Verona Village, Ewa plantation. Dela Cruz, who was in his bathroom when Oliveira followed Manglangait into his house, saw the vice squad officer hitting the plantation worker.

Manglangait was apprehended for being present at a gambling game Nov. 10. Officer Oliveira hit

him after following him into the bedroom.

Bernaldo D. Bicoy, attorney representing Manglangait, has the broken pieces from the eyeglasses the latter was wearing when hit by the police officer. The attorney said he will first write Police Chief Dan Liu about the matter.

Manglangait who is a grade 3 sugar worker at Ewa plantation earned about \$180 a month before the strike. He paid \$37 for a new pair of eyeglasses.

### 9 CHILDREN, EARNS \$180 MO.

He has nine children. The eldest, a girl, is working, earning 90 cents an hour. The other eight are attending school.

Manglangait claims excessive force was used by the officer and seeks compensation for damages and suffering.

### RANK AND FILE SOLIDARITY

## Sugar Workers Show Unity as They Cast Landslide Vote for Strike

Thirteen thousand ILWU sugar workers struck Hawaii's 26 plantations Feb. 1 and this week the strikers commenced full-blown picket duty.

In reply to the union's demand for a 25-cent-an-hour across the board wage increase, the employers offered four cents three days before the deadline. (For details of offer, see statement by Jack W. Hall on the front page of this issue. Ed.)

Federal mediators George Hillenbrand and Earl J. Ruddy arrived from the Mainland and this week mediation sessions were being held at the Princess Kalulani Hotel.

On the last day before strike deadline, the sugar workers voted whether to accept or reject the employers' offer. They voted 11,300 to 129 to dump the offer.

At Ewa plantation a RECORD writer witnessed the voting. Almost every worker turned out—623 out of a possible 650.

Unit Chairman Robert Takamoto, a thickset man with a strong, hearty face, stepped up to a mike and said:

"Brothers and sisters, this is a time when we can't be selfish. We must remember our slogan 'An injury to one is an injury to all.'"

"The bosses have made an offer which gives a lot to the higher paid workers and almost nothing to the big bulk of the workers. They are trying to split us. If we forget our slogan and start thinking of every man for himself, we might as well have no more union.

"As it is, the bosses take us

cheap. They, guys like Mr. Budge (president of Castle & Cooke, Big Five agent of Ewa plantation, of which Budge is also president) get \$50,000-\$60,000 pay themselves. They admit the sugar workers need more money just to make ends meet. But they won't give it."

When the ballots were tallied—615 to reject the employers' offer and 8 to accept—Takamoto smiled broadly and said, "We have 33 grade 9 and 10 workers who were offered 19 and 24 cents in this unit but they aren't dumb enough to bite the bait."

At Waipahu the same day, as on other plantations, the workers assembled to hear the employer offer explained in English, Japanese, Ilocano and Visayan. After the whole issue had been thoroughly explained in the ball park at Waipahu, Chairman Sa-dao Shinno of the union unit there took the mike as balloting was about to start. From the bleachers the workers surged down to the polling place.

Shouted Shinno: "Wait, this is a democratic union and we don't vote any old way. We have brothers of all different nationalities and we want to make damned sure everyone clearly understands what the ballot means in his own language."

The workers formed eight long lines as language speakers continued to explain over the mike what the red and black squares meant. The voting was soon over. The ballot box was opened and ballots counted under the eyes of members and newsmen. The vote—701 to reject the employer offer, 31 to accept.

# Sport Shorts

## Kalingo vs. Harrington, a "Must"

By SKINNY

THE HARRINGTON-KALINGO FIGHT is on! It is on, that is, providing Harrington came through in his fight with Deanie Crisp Tuesday night, this column being written in advance of that fight. Perhaps the news of the fight has broken already in the daily papers, but the truth was the fight had been "made" before Old Hoomalimali loosed his last blast in Sunday's "Tiser, only of course O. H. didn't know it. The truth also is, that blast almost upset the appreciat—almost, but not quite. Tad Kawamura, Harrington's manager, felt so aggrieved he considered stalling the thing into a co-promotion.

"All he had to do was call me up to find out the truth," raged Tad Monday.

That was that everyone had agreed to Harrington's coming in at 150 lbs., and getting a guarantee of \$1,500 or 27½ per cent, whichever is greater, and to Bill Pacheco promoting the show all by his lonesome, at the Stadium naturally. Those who think Tad's asking a great deal have to remember, of course, that Kalingo needs the fight more than Harrington and that Harrington is at present "the draw" at the gate. Kawamura is to be praised all the more for driving as hard a bargain as possible for his fighter. Too many local managers are inclined to take whatever's offered, either from apathy or an ignorance of values. The fight is on, and it should be the best the town has seen in many a moon.

☆ ☆ ☆

Rocky Ramon Kalingo, the welterweight champion of the Philippine Islands, gave a show down at Schofield last Saturday night that should convince one and all he is the most serious contender for the welterweight title of the Hawaiian Islands as well. He flattened hapless, game Dan Santiago in the second round and almost with the second punch he landed. The first put Danny down for a 9-count in the first round.

That was something Stan Harrington did not achieve in two fights with Santiago.

There can be no question at all as to Kalingo's belting power. He is one of the hardest hitters seen in these parts in many a day. If he can take a punch and still keep throwing his best dynamite, he may go very, very far, indeed. Stan Harrington is the closest immediate prospect to provide a real test.

It should be a whale of a battle, for Harrington is an excellent puncher who will certainly test Kalingo's ability to take a punch. He is also tough enough to withstand at least a certain amount of Kalingo's battering, and he has learned enough to avoid sweeping left hooks of the kind that took Santiago out Saturday night. As Old Hoomalimali said a week and a half ago, it is now a fight the fans should demand, and it should be staged at the Stadium so as many can attend as possible. Whoever wins, it's one fight where the fans seem assured of getting their money's worth, and that's the kind of fight they have proved time and again they're willing to pay to see—maybe not as much as Old Hoomalimali estimated (\$10,000 for Harrington alone) but certainly enough to make an excellent payday for everyone concerned.

BASEBALL may be suffering, what with the pain the minors feel from TV competition, but it still holds the interest of the true fans. A lawyer who travelled to Hilo recently, tells us he was reading a newspaper in a drug store when a lady tourist, with apparently no one else to turn to, rushed over to him and exclaimed with shock and consternation, "Look, Campanella has broken his neck!"

A lot of other fans will be watching eagerly to see if Campy can make a comeback from the injury he suffered in a car accident, and regain his position as the best hitting catcher in the majors. But it will be a tough haul with age pulling against him instead of for him.

THE CAREER of Dan Santiago, who really ought to retire after three straight kayos having been scored against him, is a strange one. Once he was known as a clutch-and-grab sort of fighter, cagey and very tough to score against. Fighters on their way up hated to go against him because he made them look bad, even when they won decisions. And none of them knocked him out. If they knocked him down, he got up more dangerous than ever. Then he was thrown in as a substitute against Lem Miller, in his first main event, and he was doing well, perhaps ahead on points when Miller blasted him with a right hand and knocked him out for the first time.

The fight was such a crowd pleaser that Santiago got another main event, this time against Leo Alonzo. The result was another kayo, but not before Santiago bounced a couple of his best punches off the Filipino's chin and had him weaving. There was no such luck Saturday night. Danny was down the first time Kalingo landed his left hook, and that was very early in the first round. He tried to crowd the Filipino and he did manage to score with a couple of punches, but gameness alone was not enough.

Santiago, veteran of the Korean War who overcame a wound, husband of a Korean girl he met then and father of several children, fought because he needed the extra dough and he got comparatively little of it, though he always treated his occupation with seriousness and dignity. A former TBC chairman says that of all the fighters he knew during his service, Santiago was the only one who seemed to regard fighting as serious business.

To this we can only add he has been a fine young man who gave the fight game his best and certainly earned every cent he got in it.

## Crisp Gives Stan Trying Moment Losing at Civic

By TINY TODD

Stan Harrington may find himself the underdog, in such betting odds as are quoted when he fights Rocky Ramon Kalingo. That would be a result of his decisive but disappointing decision over Deanie Crisp of Los Angeles Tuesday night.

Perhaps it would also be a result of what happened in the fifth round, the round Harrington had his opponent on the floor.

But to go back a little, both boys had fought through three careful rounds feeling each other out. Then in the fourth, Harrington seemed on the road to solving the slow-moving Crisp's style. He found his target with head shots and jarred his man with right and left.

In the fifth, he continued landing head blows and dropped his man. Crisp took a nine-count in his own corner and seemed in bad trouble. He seemed in worse trouble as Harrington rocked him again and again.

But then Crisp began lashing back desperately landing a hard right to the midsection and a left hook to the jaw. Harrington's flinching effort stalled and didn't get started again that round. The local boy seemed as obviously hurt as he has been in any fight, and didn't push his offensive eagerly for the next two rounds. Not until the last round did he begin to "throw" again with the effect he had in the fifth and it appeared he might drop Crisp again.

But the game Californian finished on his feet, a loser but by no outrageous margin.

Many a fan must have pondered that fifth round and wondered if Harrington could have shaken off the Kalingo brand of dynamite.

The only knockout of the evening came in the semi-final when Floyd Gatuian dropped Fidel Manalo, a newcomer to professional fighting, for the full count in the second round with a short right chop to the head.

Yutaka Saikawa, 140½, took advantage of his weight to score over Dan Melendez, 134½.

Walter Kinoshita, 120, fought a draw with Baby Ortiz, 118½, after dropping his opponent in the second round, and Bob Corniel decided Randy Kim Seu in the opener, with Seu showing the effects of a long layoff.

Japan has been asked to help Pakistan to set up a tractor and farm implement assembly plant.

Japan now has two teams of expert rice growers showing Pakistani paddy farmers how to grow more rice.

Many Filipinos are learning the national language (Tagalog) from komiks, which are ideal textbooks because of their vivid illustrations and simple language.

It's too bad he couldn't have had better luck.

AUGUSTINE DIAS, whose first promotional venture was both an artistic and financial success at Hilo last Saturday, took a step Monday that should make him the most popular of promoters with the fighters, and with the fans as soon as they know about it. He announced that, since he made money, he's going to give each of his preliminary fighters a \$10 bonus. From all reports of the show, they earned it. Every fight was a slambang affair, according to those who journeyed to the Big Island, and Aladino Gusman surprised local fans by scoring a 4-round TKO over Yoichi Suzuki.

## Todd Tells Hazards of Fitness Bug; Barked at by Dog, Shown Up by Kid

better look. Glared back self-righteously.

Last week we caught the physical fitness bug and this week we feel we were pretty lucky to survive.

Not that we feel any excuses are in order. Everybody has been worrying about the physical fitness of Americans for quite a spell, and most especially since the Kraus-Weber tests proved American kids aren't able to touch their toes as many times, run as fast, or chin themselves as often as European kids and President Eisenhower issued a call to the nation to get into shape.

People have been talking about getting into shape and charging about starting physical training programs ever since. A week or so ago Arthur Godfrey, one of Hawaii's warmest TV boosters, proudly did a series of push-ups and chin-ups on his program to show that almost anybody can improve himself.

It had some effect. If a fat old TV personality can do it, why not a fat old newspaperman?

Turns to Dr. You

We thought immediately of Dr. Richard You, the rebuilder of hasbeens. Then we sought the doctor out and put the proposition to him. If he could build up old broken down prizefighters, why not old broken down newspapermen? Maybe, we suggested, he might train us up until we would rate a match with some younger contemporary like maybe Bob Kraus, or Charlie Parmiter, or Al Goodfader.

The doc kind of "heh-hehed" politely and started talking about what big-name scrappers he's going to bring into the islands.

Okay, we thought, if doc didn't want to get the credit for this experiment, we'd do it ourselves and take the credit. So in the interests of science and the physical fitness of the American male of middle age or worse, we give our findings from the first and probably last week.

All for Science

First, weighing ourselves, we discovered that at 215, we were probably overweight, especially since we seemed so soft. The answer seemed to be to run it off, so we determined to make use of the McKinley High School practice track giving it an hour every morning. Morning-by-morning results are listed below:

Monday: Rose at 6 a.m. Mighty dark outside. Dressed and started jogging to McKinley track. Had to change the job to an alternative of jog 100 steps and walk 50. Quickly changed this formula to jogging 50 steps and walking 100. Finally arrived at track and sat down to catch breath. After 10 minutes was able to circle track once and return home on a jog-20, walk-80 formula.

Tuesday: Started with jog-50, walk-100 formula and was able to circle track three times. Was object of suspicion of several early motorists who slowed down for

Wednesday: Too rainy. Might slip in mud and fall down. Might catch pneumonia like George Washington. Might catch flu like almost anybody. Turned off alarm and got another hour's sleep. Felt good all day except for conscience.

Thursday: Too windy. Too rainy. Too dangerous. Went back to sleep.

Friday: Disgustingly calm weather. Arrived at track in good shape and almost awake. Managed three laps on easy jog-walk formula. Felt pain in hip and thought of Sen. Robert Taft. Thought of various other people pain in hips reminded us of. Barked at by large police dog on way from track and decided further jogging imprudent. Certainly couldn't outrun dog.

Saturday: Did three laps around track on easy formula and then discovered intruder. Small boy running around track at good pace. Stepped off track ostensibly to do calisthenics—actually to keep from being lapped. Left while small boy was completing 10th lap without any formula and without any difficulty breathing.

Sunday: Decided small boy might be there again. Decided to wait until Monday when small boy should be getting ready for school. Decided to wait perhaps until small boy graduates from school and has gone to college, preferably on Mainland. Decided small boy is probably future Olympic champ. Weighed. Scales read 215.

## TO THE EDITOR

January 29, 1958

Editor, Honolulu Record

From my personal observation and knowledge and justified criticism by city officials and others at the public hearings in various sections of our city, one sober fact becomes increasingly clear almost every day: the proposed new City Charter meetings are meaningless.

Even to a casual observer, the scanty attendances at these hearings and apparent apathy of the public must be quite disheartening. Because of all this, I am indignant over the painful waste of taxpayers' money it would entail to hold a special City Charter election in the spring, at an estimated cost of \$80,000!

At a time when the Mayor has appealed to each and every operating department to weed out every item of expense that could be eliminated without impairing operating efficiency, it would be good money going down the drain to hold the special election as scheduled. If we are to tighten our belts a notch or two and pinch pennies, then let's be consistent and honest about it.

My dual duty as City Auditor and watchdog on the administration's spending and as a civic-minded citizen, is to ward off this anticipated utter waste of public funds. Tie in the City Charter election with the general election and save the unnecessary expense in these critical times!

Only sustained and concerted citizen-wise action can avert the foolish expenditure for the proposed new inadequate City Charter.

JAMES K. MURAKAMI  
Auditor  
City & County of Honolulu

# Gadabout

# Thoughts While Ironing

By Amy Clarke

**JIMMY IZUMI**, who has been doing the technical work of the Maui civil service commission for a long time, had his merit recognized recently by being appointed deputy director. The Maui News, interested more in politics, perhaps, than merit, has taken editorial exception to the promotion, but reliable sources say it's likely fair-minded government employees will hail the promotion and congratulate Izumi.

the time for which he has been elected to another position? In the case of Long, he's still a member of the Territorial Senate and will remain such until the next election.

**IT'S NOT OFTEN** this column gets a beat in show business stuff, what with Eddie Sherman doing such a lively and thorough job, but you can try this one for size. Skeets Gallagher, who made many a movie in the roaring twenties and the thirties, has been living in Honolulu for several years — selling shoes under another name, quite possibly his own original name.

Come to think of it, here's another. Cyd Charisse, the dancing movie star, is a cousin of the St. Sure brothers, George, Bob and Pete, the first two being local attorneys, both former C-C prosecutors, and the third the former representative from Maui and football coach.

**WHAT MAINLAND JUDGE**, sitting on a local bench, betrayed his particular brand of prejudice and ignorance by eyeing a local attorney of Chinese extraction and saying something like, "I can't tell the attorney from his clients?"

**REMEMBER** the mother Judge J. Frank McLaughlin gave a bad time after she'd said she wouldn't have her son in the house? There's a circulation man working for a local daily who had an experience with that mother even before the boy got hauled into court as a juvenile delinquent. The boy had applied for a route to deliver newspapers and the circulation man visited the address to talk to him, check on whether or not he was a good prospect. The "mother" met him at the door and replied to a question that she didn't have any son. The circulation man then said a young man of that name had applied for a newspaper route and the woman replied that, yes, the boy lived there, but he wasn't her son.

**WHAT FORMER GOVERNOR** of Hawaii once turned the majority of a jury, while sitting as a member, and got acquitted for a man charged with smuggling in opium from the Orient? If you get the answer to that question, you'll have to get it from the oldtimers.

**ANOTHER STORY** from the oldtimers is about the days when youngsters used to hang around the prostitution shacks at Iwilei and pester both the girls and the soldiers who comprised the bulk of their customers. The lads would run alongside the shacks and whack on the sides, and eventually a woman would retaliate by hurling the contents of a pot at them. Usually they were too late. But a couple of old heads at City Hall can still chuckle about the time another well known oldtimer was last in line and caught the whole contents of a pot in his face. Such was the hazard of entertainment in those days.

**THE DEMOCRATS** may seem to have an ideal opportunity for putting their man in the top spot at City Hall, but there are indications they'd better beat the bushes for a candidate of more stature than any that appears at the moment. We talked to a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat who has never lost an election last week and he said he'd prefer Blaisdell to any of the candidates apparent among the Democrats. Maybe the Star-Bulletin will think up a candidate for them.

**SPEAKING OF POSSIBILITIES**, although House Speaker O. Vincent Esposito has said firmly he would not run for the mayoralty, or any other full time job, his name persists among the candidate-guessers. So does that of Oren E. Long, the former Governor of Hawaii now working for the Statehood Commission. Incidentally, how does Long continue to hold that job without protest when the Organic Act specifically states a person may not hold a job under the Territorial government during

Reading about the sugar negotiations reminded me of another union-management session on the Mainland five or six years ago. The contract for a large industrial plant was about to run out.

Neither side wanted a strike. The company had a competitor that was getting along beautifully with its local union, and feared that a strike would mean the loss of some of their customers.

The workers, while not anxious for the idleness and belt-tightening of a strike, still felt they had to make a stand to maintain a decent standard of living.

The talks went on for days, right up to the contract deadline. Notice had already been given that the union would not work without a contract.

An hour before midnight, the management asked the union committee if they would agree to "stop the clock" if agreement could not be reached by midnight.

The union agreed, but only on condition that the negotiations continue unbroken. As soon as the meeting ended, the strike would be on.

The hours went by, with very little progress. The men yawned, smoked to keep awake, found it harder and harder to concentrate.

At 3:30 a.m. the chairman of the union committee said he'd like to confer privately with his committee for a few minutes. The union men went to their headquarters across the street, while the management men smiled, thinking this meant the union was ready to give in.

But at the union hall, instead of talking over the issues, the committee members stretched out on tables and floor and slept for half hour. Then they got up, took turns shaving and washing up, and had coffee.

After an hour's absence, the committee marched back fresh and vigorous into the conference room, where the company men had been fidgeting and struggling to keep awake.

(so far) for the public and readers of the RECORD in particular was caused when Mayor Neal Blaisdell, pleading for support at the Republican seminar Jan. 18, said, "There's nothing wrong at City Hall."

**IT'S FINE TO SEE** Uncle Sam's postal inspectors, the unsung watchdogs of the public interest, busier than beavers in rooting out local doctors for allegedly using the mails to defraud with irregular billings. There's too much white collar crime here and in the long run it is the sucker public that foots the bill

**THERE'S A BUILD-UP** underway to have President Eisenhower, the prophet of free enterprise, reappointed as a five-star general by his successor. The Army-Navy-Air Force Journal reports he'll get \$22,943 a year, plus all sorts of allowances and staff aides, for life when he quits his present job.

Of course, Ike has capital of his own. The biggest gob of it came from the sale of his book for \$635,000 on which he made a special deal with the Treasury Dept. by which he paid a capital-gains tax of \$158,750 instead of an income tax of over \$400,000. The deal was so raw that similar deals were outlawed in the future.

**THE LOCAL UNION** organizational drive by the Hawaii branch of the American Guild of Variety Artists is making real headway in getting higher pay and better working conditions for more than 200 dancers and singers. Most of the night clubs have

signed AGVA agreements. Hawaiian Village Hotel was the first of the top hotels to ink a deal, with the others expected to follow soon. Under the agreements, no military personnel will be allowed to take civilians' jobs.

**SIMULTANEOUS** London and Washington press releases have announced progress on the taming of hydrogen fusion reaction to yield cheap and abundant power for peaceful uses. Russia made its first announcement of progress it was making as long as April, 1956.

Newsweek magazine reports that "the British work was done by atomic scientists under Peter Clive Thonemann, a 40-year-old Australian, and the American work was done under British-born James L. Tuck, 48."

**DEFENSE SECRETARY NEIL H. McElroy's** statement that he's authorized military brass to give "truthful testimony" before congressional committees, currently probing the U. S. defense mess, implies that the brass haven't been coming clean right along.

McElroy, of course, qualified his statement by saying that dissenting officers should bear in mind their obligations to what he called "the Defense Department team." Congressmen reminded the secretary that there had been "unfortunate implications" following critical testimony by officers like Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, army research chief, who quit after testifying.

"No change in our position," the chairman said. It was too much for the company representatives. After a little more half-hearted dickering, they gave in.

This was told to me by one of the men on that union committee. I don't know if those "industrial relations" men ever did find out what the union negotiators had done during their absence.

Has this happened to you? I had been intending to get a certain article as soon as I completed two books of savings stamps. (There is practically nothing you can get for one book any more.)

But now I find that a new catalog has come out, and my cheap two-book premium isn't there. In fact, most of the items require anywhere from four to 18 books of stamps.

Since I trade mostly at stores that don't give stamps (the prices are cheaper), I figure maybe by 1960 I'll have enough stamps to get a \$7 coffee warmer after spending \$240 for merchandise.

Overheard in the children's room:  
"Not that way! Oh, you stupid!"  
"She's not stupid—she's just clumsy."

I've seen some queer things around town lately. Are they new fads?

Crossing Hotel Street at Bishop—a mother with two children, and perched on her shoulder, a parrot!

Same corner, different day—a young woman wearing her cardigan sweater buttoned up, backwards. (Looked rather nice.)

At Ala Moana Park, an Oriental family leading a cat along the beach in a fancy leather harness.

And at Waikiki, a bearded man in shorts strolling along, his hands swinging freely, a Samoese cat slung over his shoulder.

billion-dollar General Electric Co. tried to prevent one of its employees from collecting unemployment compensation because she was approaching motherhood.

Mrs. Phyllis Haight, a \$56-a-week GE file clerk, asked for lighter work when she found she was pregnant. GE refused to give her lighter work and then tried to persuade the state that she shouldn't get benefits to which she was entitled.

The Unemployment Compensation Board of Review slapped down GE, said that any pregnant woman who wasn't given lighter work, as requested, is entitled to unemployment pay.

**A NEW WAY** has been found to speed up union beef processing. Closed-circuit TV was used to argue a dispute between the national Assn. of Broadcast Employees and the National Broadcasting Co.

The arbitrator and union witnesses convened in an NBC studio in California to watch and hear NBC witnesses sworn in 3,000 miles away in New York. Over the TV hookup, union spokesmen were able to cross-examine the NBC brass.

At the session's end, a union official commented: "A complete success. Maybe next time we'll insist on color instead of plain black-and-white!"

In 1952 it was estimated that there were some 2,000,000 cases of malaria in the Philippines, or nearly one case for every 10 persons. There were over 10,000 deaths and the annual cost in sickness alone was estimated to be about 120 million pesos.

**BIGGEST LAUGH** of the year

**IN HARRISBURG**, Pa., the

# TV & Radio

A NEW LOCAL half-hour program, Hawaiian Radio Forum (KGU Sunday 5 p.m.), asked: "Are we likely to get statehood in 1958?"

Panelists Rep. Patsy Mink (recently in Washington), Sen. Oren E. Long and Lorin P. Thurston (statehood commission chairman), after on-the-one-hand and on-the-other-hand explanations, left the impression that there'll be no statehood from the present session of Congress. Thurston was the most optimistic.

Listeners (not identified) were asked to phone in questions. In reply, the panelists said communism in Hawaii is "not a serious problem" and that Delegate Jack Burns has shelved his idea (Mrs. Mink said) of introducing an elective governor bill because progress, he thinks, is being made on statehood.

Dr. Frank G. Ricker of the First Unitarian church of Honolulu (sponsor of the program) said that next Sunday (Feb. 9 at 5 p.m.) the forum will discuss "the situation in the sugar industry." Panelists have not been chosen yet.

★ ★

BOB CONSIDINE laid it on the line in his "On the Line" news commentary (KGU Sunday) re Dr. Wernher von Braun and his 130-man team of ex-German scientists who built the Jupiter-C rocket which fired aloft the Yank-nik.

Conside called von Braun the "most hated and feared, the No. 1 evil genius" of Hitler's technocrats who were responsible for the V-2 rocket pulverization of London. Now, Conside said, von Braun is "the pin up boy of American rocketry."

Speaking of Germans, Conside said that West Germany's firm notice to Washington and London on Saturday that henceforth the Bonn government would not pay the costs of allied occupation troops "has a loud and firm sound in the background, the sound of flexing muscles."

Conside reminded listeners that the U.S. is "still five years behind Russia" (he quoted von Braun) even though the first tiny U.S. satellite is in orbit, and, to maintain the lead, "Russia right now is cooking up something big."

★ ★

"FACE THE NATION," a well-established Mainland program, was aired for the first time here Sunday (KGMB) when Sen. John C. Stennis (Dem-Miss.) faced newsmen's questions. He is on the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee currently probing the Pentagon mess.

Stennis is all for an all-out expansion of the missiles program and SAC's bombing forces. He said the U.S. is "well equipped" to take care of "brush fire wars." He likened today's space problems "to centuries ago when nations faced the problems of the high seas." None of the newsmen or Stennis wondered about how there could be a meeting of minds for world peace.

★ ★

THE ARMS RACE mood of Washington was reflected on "Meet the Press" (KGU Sunday) when Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson said \$7.9 billions in new contracts for weapons were given to private industry in the July-Dec. period of 1957 and that an additional \$13.4 billions would be granted in the first six months

of this year. The word peace was not mentioned in the half-hour show.

★ ★

CHUBBY ROLAND is having a hard time with his "Downtown Date" half-hour show (KGU weekdays at 4:30 p.m.) of interviewing pedestrians at the corner of Bishop and Hotel Sts. outside Longs Drug Store, his sponsor.

On Jan. 31, for example, he wanted to get pedestrian reactions to the then impending sugar strike. He stopped one man, a Territorial employe, who said "nobody wins." A couple of girls from Maui said they didn't know, that they couldn't even remember the last strike.

That's all the comment Chubby succeeded in getting. A woman was in search of a taxi and Chubby pointed out a nearby stand. Along came a group of sailors from the visiting Japanese warships. Chubby went into a nose dive trying to find someone who could speak Japanese to ask questions for him, but he had no luck. All in all, Chubby had a lean time — only three brief interviews in his half-hour slot.

★ ★

IRVING R. LEVINE, NBC correspondent in Moscow, reports that some 25 Russian cities, including Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok, Omsk, Tomsk and Minsk, have TV stations, but they aren't linked by networks.

On special occasions, however, like the 40th anniversary of the Revolution and the World Youth Festival held last year, all the stations are linked by means of relay transmitters sent up in airplanes which hover aloft at specified distances. These boosts given to the transmission enable audiences right across the nation to see instantaneously what is taking place in Moscow.

Levine says that all Russian TV shows are live. So far they have not used film and electronic taping of programs. There are approximately three million TV set-owners.

Moscow TV is on for four hours nightly, from 7 to 11 p.m. It starts an hour earlier on Saturdays and there's a couple of hours on Sunday afternoons. Moscow has just one station and it broadcasts on two channels.

Levine says they "both have pretty much the same sort of programs. But at least there is the feeling of satisfaction that comes with knowing there is something else to watch."

He tells of a concert program that had a bizarre ending. The last two songs were "Casey Jones" in English and the "Internationale" in Russian.

★ ★

LATEST FIGURES show that there are 41,500,000 TV sets in use on the Mainland. Next in line comes Britain with 7 million sets, Russia with 3 million and Canada with 2,700,000.

Then come West Germany with over one million sets (East Germany has only 60,000), Japan with 700,000, closely followed by France (600,000) and Italy (575,000).

On the Mainland, TV has a regular weekly audience of 66 million viewers, but radio, because of its music and news appeal, has 72 million weekly listeners.

## Down Movie Lane

"DON'T GO NEAR the Water," in CinemaScope and Metrocolor, has a foreword which sets the pace for the gusty movie:

"This is a story of some fearless and wonderful guys in navy public relations. They push a perilous pencil, pound a dangerous typewriter and fire a deadly paper clip . . . but they 'Don't Go Near the Water.'"

From then on, the movie with comic absurdities describes the adventures of Wall St. and Madison Avenue geniuses assigned to public relations duty with the Navy on a Pacific island during the war.

The crowd of bally-hooligans have never seen sea duty (except Glenn Ford, the star). They struggle to accommodate visiting Congressmen and correspondents and in general strive to keep the folks at home apprised of the glories of the service, etc.

Director Charles Walters ("High Society") keeps the story paced at full throttle and keeps the numerous separate little adventures tucked into an over-all smooth continuity. Fred Clark gives a top slowburn performance of a harassed public relations commandant faced with perpetual petty problems.

Ford and Gia Scala, an exotic looker, team up nicely in the story's main romance interest. Keenan Wynn (son of veteran Ed Wynn), with proper "heavy" overtones, plays a temperamental correspondent who represents a mass circulation paper back home. His main gripe is getting a change of bed linen every day.

Eva Gabor, flashy and deeply cleaved to show black undies, is a women's mag rep who maneuvers herself aboard a heavy cruiser that engages in actual battle. In a sequence of broad comedy, she donates a pair of her black ruffles to the crew to fly at the ship's masthead.

Much footage is given to Mickey Shaughnessy, a brawny ribald seaman who makes constant use of a four-letter obscenity which, every time he uses it, is drowned out of the soundtrack by a boat horn.

Surprising facts about the movie, which is based on the fast-selling book of the same name by William Brinkley, is that the screenplay was co-authored by a woman (Dorothy Kingsley) and edited by another (Adrienne Fazan). The dialogue is ribald plus and the editing with rapid scene changes emphasizes the picture's fast flow.—M.M.

★ ★

"CHIKAI TESHU" (Memory Lane) is a powerful drama of modern Tokyo that's done with artistic restraint. An unusual feature is the use of haunting koto music in the same way as zither theme music was featured in the Hollywood production of "The Third Man."

"Chikai" deals with skulduggery in a big construction company which handles electric power, etc., contracts. The boss (Tsukia Masaya) is a ruthless man who has stolen a construction patent of his deceased partner. The partner's son (Negami Jun) works for the firm but he doesn't know about the boss' fast work.

The boss' daughter is in love with Negami, but he's cool to her because he's pledged to a beauty parlor operator (Kondo Miekko) whose father makes koto instruments.

The drama mounts as it focuses step-by-step on the exposure of the big shot and its accompanying clash of wits between the two girls for the young engineer's love.

The movie is done in Eastman-

# In Our Dailies

IN AN EDITORIAL Jan. 31, headed "Sounded Off Too Soon," the Star-Bull recalled that last April the Territorial Legislature and Rep. Patsy T. Mink, Oahu Democrat, in particular had "got all hot and bothered about British H-Bomb tests in the Pacific."

The editorial said that the Russians must have "got a hearty laugh" out of the legislature's action. It concluded that continued testing of nuclear weapons by the U.S. should go on.

In the Saturday Review of Jan. 18, editor Norman Cousins (he promoted the plan for bringing the Hiroshima maidens to New York for treatment) takes an opposite editorial line. He points out that:

1. The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy has warned that unless a world ban on nuclear testing is put into effect, radioactivity in the air will rise beyond tolerances set by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

2. The A.E.C. already has found detectable radioactive strontium in samples of the nation's milk. Dangerous levels will be reached as the result of unlimited testing.

3. The Japanese government has found soil in the Tokyo area strontium infected, "as the result of nuclear explosions by the U.S. and Russia," fast approaching the danger levels specified by the A.E.C.

4. Recently, scientists at the University of Minnesota reported radioactive levels on local farms where more than 100 times the national average.

5. So far, 132 nuclear explosions have been set off by the U.S., Russia and Britain. It takes 26 years for radioactive poison produced by the explosions to lose half its strength. Only a small fraction of the poison so far produced has come to earth. There is no way to wash the sky.

Cousins concludes that "the time has come for people to put the governments on notice that the cause of man must be put above the cause of the nations . . . if existing agencies do not serve (man's) natural rights, new agencies should be created."

★ ★

WITH THE HAWAII County Medical Society and postal inspectors busy on the trial of local doctors who've allegedly been shaking down HMSA with overcharges via Uncle Sam's mails, the public is being given a look-see into how easily it can be fleeced.

Dr. Kenneth M. Amlin, one of the doctors under fire, went into Circuit Court to protest his expulsion by the medical society. An eye-opener came when his secretary, Mrs. Mary Savio, appeared as a witness and took blame for making over-charged claims. Said

Daniel Color. Its range of pastel shades adds realism and warmth to the many scenes of Tokyo's countryside, business centers, the parks and places like Haneda airport. The interiors showing the folks in their homes are eye-filling gems.

The selection of the cast is superb and everyone turns in a convincing job. The direction is taut, the photography first-rate. The use of the koto music is done with dramatic imagination and the spectacle at the movie's climax of massed koto players is an artistic triumph.

The advertisements claim that "Chikai" is "the love story every lover has been waiting for." Its story is tender and the way in which it is put together makes "Chikai" definitely a milestone in Japan's impressive movie progress.

she:

"A great many doctors do it. It is a routine, common thing. It is done so widely, it has come to be accepted practice."

The society asked Judge William A. Fairbanks to dismiss Amlin's suit because it intends to reconsider Amlin's expulsion at a special meeting when it may apply "internal remedies."

The judge thought the society should be restrained from expelling Amlin until it washes "its own dirty linen."

After the society has finalized its position with Amlin, will it root out the "routine, common" practice of over-charging by some of its members which Mrs. Savio described?

★ ★

THE LOCAL DAILIES haven't given editorial attention to the fact that last week was the 25th anniversary of the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party to power in Germany. In 12 years they murdered six million Jews and engulfed Europe in war.

Today, in Europe, editorial attention is being paid to the way in which many Hitler minions are returning to places of power in West Germany. For example, there is a total of 374 men, who held similar posts under Hitler, now occupying posts as judges and prosecutors in the West German judicial system. In the new Bonn parliament under Chancellor Adenauer, at least half of the members of his coalition parties were either members of the Nazi party, Nazi officers during the war, or were lawyers and businessmen who did well under the Hitlerite state.

★ ★

MAX OTTO GARTEN of San Diego has been charged with, misdemeanors in Circuit Court here for allegedly practicing medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy and osteopathy in Honolulu without a license. He ran into trouble after he gave free lectures on health and travel topics and then some paid ones.

In reporting these developments, the Star-Bull said that the free lectures "were announced in a newspaper advertisement on Jan. 18." The newspaper was the Star-Bull. The ad was a 2 column by 4 inches—or \$30 for the S-B.

★ ★

IT WAS NOTEWORTHY that the local dailies didn't interview Lt. Gen. James E. Moore, U.S. military high commissioner of Okinawa, when he was here last week for the conference of Pacific brass hats with Admiral Felix Stump at Pearl Harbor.

It was Moore who changed the laws to unseat a leftist mayor of Naha, capital of Okinawa, but in a consequent election recently the deposed man supported another so-called leftist who won, despite the organized opposition of Moore and his military government. The result was a black eye for U.S. prestige.

Now Washington has ordered Moore to carry out a policy of "learning to live" with the new mayor, the duly chosen representative of the Okinawans.

HONOLULU RECORD

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ewa of the Marks building.

From the C-C Traffic Division, the RECORD learned that no traffic count on these streets has been taken.

The move became apparent to parkers in the area last week when 12 meters were removed from all spaces around the Marks multideck building and "no parking" signs erected.

Monday a policeman proved those signs meant what they said by giving a \$5 traffic tag to a vehicle parked on the Marks building side of Bethel St.

**"Money Invested"**

A call to the C-C Traffic Division, answered by an employee other than Traffic Engineer Lawrence Felix brought the answer that the change had been made at the request of the multideck people who "have money invested there."

Engineer Felix, however, said the Marks people have made no such approach, so far as he knows, and have expressed interest only in having Chaplain Lane made two-way, a move he opposes at present.

A letter recommending the removal of the parking spaces, signed by Chairman Moniz of the Traffic Safety Commission, was sent to the mayor and the board Jan. 13. It gave the following reason for the proposed change:

"This prohibition is necessary to alleviate congestion and expedite traffic through this area. With the construction of the Marks Parking Lot, accommodating 900 vehicles, traffic volume has increased in this area."

Since no count of traffic in the area has been taken, the RECORD asked Chairman Moniz how he knew there had been an increase that results in "congestion." He said the recommendation was made first by the commission's engineering committee, of which August Lochbaum is chairman.

**HRT Man Reports**

Lochbaum is an executive of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., a firm which has conducted an expensive advertising campaign to convince the public parking is so scarce downtown they'd be better off riding HRT buses. A popular slogan of that campaign has been, "Drive to where the parking's free; then go to town by HRT."

But is there congestion in the block around the Marks building, "accommodating approximately 900 vehicles?"

A few days before the 12 meters were removed, this reporter was in a Nuuanu St. store when Marks man entered to ask the store proprietor why he had quit parking his car with Marks.

"Did anyone say anything or do anything?" the Marks man asked anxiously.

No, the store proprietor explained. He had parked there during the Christmas rush, but since then he'd had no trouble finding parking on the street near his store, and that was a lot cheaper. "I can't blame you," laughed

the Marks man.

After he had left, the store proprietor commented, "I'm afraid that thing's a white elephant with them having to beat the bushes for business like that."

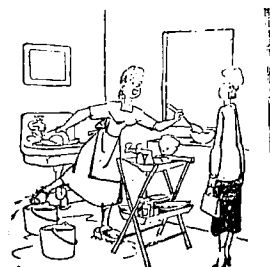
He added that none of the store-spaces prepared for rent in the first floor of the Marks building have as yet been occupied

**Board Asleep?**

The board of supervisors, apparently without raising serious question as to why the Marks multideck business should be the beneficiary of such action at the expense of the average motorist, calmly passed the resolution removing the meters and it became law Jan. 24.

Strange to note the C-C Traffic Safety Commission has never found "congestion" around the four C-C parking lots on Kukui, Smith, Maunakea, and lower Bethel Sts. where few if any parking spaces were removed. The three streets around the Marks multideck building are clearly exceptional.

The same week the RECORD investigated the commission's action on "congestion," the death toll on Oahu's highways had risen already to nine in 1958, more than twice the number of those who lost their lives here in traffic at the same time last year. Traffic deaths last year were almost twice what they were the year before.



"THIS IS SIMPLE... YOU SHOULD SEE WHAT I HAD TO DO ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE AT THE PLANT."

AN EISENHOWER recession may be well underway, but the United States Steel Corporation is realizing big profits. An Associated Press report tells how 1957 was a record year for the industrial giant, although steel production is at only 75 million tons a year, lowest rate in 10 years.

The corporation in 1957 made a net income of \$419,073,722 equal to \$7.33 a share. In 1956 the net income was \$347,865,150, equal to \$6.01 a share.

Last year steel prices were upped again and Congress looked into the matter, but nothing was done — except that the steel companies made bigger killings.

**DRINKING AND DRIVING**, of course, has long been recognized as a highly unwise combination of practices. Any study of the causes of traffic accidents finds drinking high on the list. But, suggests a reader, has anyone ever made a study of the effect of hangovers? It is the opinion of this reader that drivers with hangovers may be much more dangerous than drivers who have had two or three drinks. Maybe this proposition would be worth a bit of research sponsored by the WCTU, which would then have another argument against alcohol. If there's any trouble about finding men with hangovers, we suggest the magistrate's court any Monday morning. There are plenty of people there with hangovers who would be only too happy to drive away.

**Mayor Wright Gave Beaches To Public; Built Kuhio Park**

Had Mayor Fred Wright lived a few more years, there would be no squabble today about Waikiki beach land condemnation.

That is the observation of many oldtimers.

In three years, 1935-38, he acquired beach property from private owners, making development possible of what is now called Kuhio beach.

**ROYAL TO DIAMOND HEAD**

Had Mayor Wright lived longer, he would have bought the Steiner Estate where Ruddy Tongg wants to build an apartment, and which property the city has condemned for public beach. He would also have bought the Queen Surf property which its owner now wants to sell to the city.

Condemning or buying private beach property at Waikiki by the city for public use is not a new practice, although many today take it for granted that Kuhio beach has been public all the time.

Back in the mid-thirties, Mayor Wright declared that he wanted to acquire for the city all beach property from the Royal Hawaiian Hotel to Diamond Head. He wanted to restore the beaches to the people.

His associates recall the time when he stood on the ground of Matson-owned Moana Hotel and declared he would eventually condemn the hotel site for public beach.

**MAN OF ACTION**

One of his strong supporters described Mayor Wright as a "man of action," and declared recently that, "he died too soon."

He recalled also that the mayor had plenty of opposition. The six Republicans on his board were split even on the acquisition of the Kuhio estate. An oldtimer said this week that three supervisors were committed to oppose the condemnation of the estate of Prince Kuhio. They were against taking his home and property from his widow, Princess Kalaniana'ole. They were influenced by the "all sentiment," the oldtimer said.

The Republican mayor swung over the lone Democrat on the board, Manuel Pacheco, to break the GOP deadlock.

The oldtimer smiled as he recalled that Pacheco, who fought the Republicans constantly, was won over to the mayor's side, "unbeknown to the Democrats."

**STARTED FROM SAND STRIP**

The beginning of Kuhio beach development was the sand strip given over for public use by Queen Liliuokalani. It had about a 100-foot frontage on Kalakaua Ave., and was located ewa of Oahu Ave.

Prince Jonah Kuhio's two-story residence was located ewa of the sand strip. When Kuhio's widow Princess Kalaniana'ole, married Sam Woods and went to live at his Pacific Heights home, now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Farrington, the two-story building was unoccupied. Mayor Wright heard that Bishop Trust was interested in selling the beach property and he acquired it for the city for \$30,000. The transaction was concluded on May 15, 1935.

The mayor quickly had a beach created by tearing down the walls of the property. He did not like walls of private property that barred people from the beaches.

He next succeeded in getting the city to buy the Stinton property for \$55,000. This area was located ewa of the Kuhio parcel. The Stinton property was divided in two and one lot was the property of the parents of Commander Kanakanui. The Stinton property was bought in 1936. The Republican supervisors who had split on the Kuhio property condemnation were with the mayor for creating a public beach.

Many now say Mayor Wright had foresight and developed Kuhio beach in face of opposition. The mayor often mentioned to friends that when he was a youth, the beaches belonged to the people. He acquired beach property during the depression years when money was scarce.

**BEEBE**

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"water under the bridge" and that the "Hawaiian homesteaders now have 99 year leases."

He explained that with the assistance of Parker Ranch the homesteaders were able to buy cattle under chattel arrangement.

Beebe said that Parker Ranch acquired the 14,000 acres under lease contract by bidding for the land on the open market. The land was leased out by the territorial land department.

HHC land not in use by Hawaii-an homesteaders reverts back to the Territory which leases it out. When the HHC wants to homestead land, that part desired for such use is withdrawn from the lease.

The first recorded instances of interracial cooperation among sugar workers occurred at Puehuhu in June, 1900 when Chinese and Japanese workers struck against retention of part of their wages. They won. In December, Portuguese and Japanese workers struck for a pay raise from \$8 to \$10 a month. They won.

**TOWARD DIAMOND HEAD**

Mayor Wright began expanding the public beach toward Diamond Head from the Liliuokalani sand strip. A stone wall ran all the way from the Dean property, located Diamond Head of the sand strip, to Kapahulu Ave. The waves came in and dashed against boulders in this area. There was no sandy beach area here.

This area was developed in recent years by extending the beach into the water.

The Dean property (L. B. Kerr Trust Estate) was bought in 1940 by the city for \$26,000. Proceedings for the purchase were started as a result of Mayor Wright's action.

Mayor Wright bought a small area of beach property opposite Kapahulu Ave. The Ward and Kuna estate properties further toward Diamond Head were acquired immediately after the war. Another recent acquisition added the Steiner property on the ewa end of Kuhio beach to the public park. The city paid \$400,000.

**HAVE FUN AND TUNE UP**

So you're exhausted from the holidays? What you need is a good rest? Wait a minute! Up off that punee! What you really need is a brisk walk around the block.

Sound-crazy? It really isn't.

Doctors know today that fatigue, as often as not, is caused by lack of activity. They call it "atrophy of disuse." We can call it boredom. Young people usually avoid this condition and keep in good shape taking part in many active sports. But as we grow older we tend to give up physical activity. We suffer from fatigue which makes us think we should give up even more. Caught in this vicious circle, we can become old and worn out before our time.

We can blame part of the trouble on labor-saving devices our ancestors didn't have. The electric golfmobile, for example, may be fine for heart cases and similar problems, making it possible for the semi-invalid to get some exercise. But for the average man, it can destroy most of the health-giving value of his day on the golf course. How often do you go out for a ride rather than out for a walk after dinner?

We aren't suggesting a brisk swim and fast set of tennis before breakfast every day, but if you feel exhausted after a hard day of sitting behind the desk or loading your automatic washer, exercise may be just the thing for you. Remember the signs in our public parks . . . Have Fun. The kind of fun that really is FUN for you. Do you suddenly feel full of pep with the suggestion of an evening out for dancing, or is it a quick trip to the beach that "gives you your second wind"?

Remember you are just as young as you feel.

**DOUBLES TRAFFIC TROUBLES**

**SLOW DOWN**

## DOCTORS AND BILL-PADDING

Doctors who have opposed national health insurance as undesirable, socialistic and not practical have been exposed for padding their bills sent to the Hawaii Medical Service Assn. (HMSA).

Essential medical service is beyond the means of many, and they take treatment only when forced to in an emergency. The doctors who pad their bills have boosted the already high medical fees in Hawaii. Many ride in Cadillacs and put on a good front. The culprits who should live and work in accordance with their code of ethics are nothing but cheap crooks. Fleecers have been put away in jail, for comparatively less serious offense.

It is no wonder that national health insurance is highly popular in Britain. Introduced by the Labor Party, the Conservatives who criticized the insurance as socialistic were forced to support the program.

National health insurance to bring medical and hospitalization benefits to all is long overdue. The people would pay for the services as they pay for Social Security benefits. The doctors have opposed this insurance, and among them are many who padded their bills they sent to HMSA. A witness testified in court that padding is common among doctors. She evidently knows. She works for a doctor charged with padding bills sent to HMSA. The doctors' association has not answered her criticism to the satisfaction of the public.

Under national health insurance, doctors may not be able to make as much and pad their bills but the people will have a more adequate medical and hospitalization service.

## GOV. QUINN'S MATSONITIS

Gov. William Quinn, a lawyer in the Big Five apparatus prior to his appointment, and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce have found their voice to protest the proposed \$2 a ton surcharge on rail shipments received from or destined from water carriers.

They lost their voice when Matson asked for and got their recent 9 per cent freight rate increase. The chamber was thoroughly exposed as a Big Five front outfit for purposely losing its voice, afflicted by what is now known as Matsonitis, when the supermarkets were up in arms against the freight rate hike, demanding Washington to conduct a hearing.

The Honolulu board of supervisors condemned the Matson rate increase, noting the increase was the eighth granted in 12 years, representing a 40 per cent increase since 1953. This brought a whopper of an increase in the cost of living here.

When Matson asked for rate increase, the governor had Matsonitis, too. But he lost his voice only on this matter. As a top-figure Republican, he was meantime politicking, singing songs at gatherings to woo voters for the next election.

The proposed rail rate increase must be opposed. It could have been opposed more effectively if the Matson rate hike were opposed, in the first place.

Meantime, the Star-Bulletin adds a comic note to the tragedy of the lack of

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

## CHARTER IN A VACUUM?

Members of the City Charter Commission may conclude unhappily this week that they have been working in a vacuum. Little interest in the commission's labors and its prospective charter is indicated by the sparse attendance of citizens at the widely advertised hearings on the charter.

One interpretation of public apathy about the charter might be that people do not feel there is so very much wrong with the framework of the city and county government the way it is—regardless of what Mainland experts on municipal affairs may think. Certainly if there was any widespread dissatisfaction with the present setup among the voters, throngs would crowd City Hall and overflow the many seats that have been left empty at hearings thus far.

Some critics of the Charter are all the more disturbed by this apathy because they feel the document, as proposed, tends to weaken the power of the people over their government rather than to strengthen it. They point out that much power is vested in a single executive, far less in the several councilmen (supervisors) who are more approachable by the voters, and that a number of presently elective officials are made appointive and removed to a degree from the power of the voter.

Agencies like the police department and the board of water supply, kept out of range of the voters down through recent history, are carefully maintained in their strange autonomy by the charter.

When objectors ask why, they are told by commissioners that the present system works well enough—so why change? The same answer might be given for a great many situations the commission is changing radically, and the opinions of Mainland experts do not weigh heavily in Hawaii against the opinion of the people of Hawaii.

But the apathy of the public is dangerous, critics of the charter feel, because it might lead to the charter's being approved by a small percentage of an electorate that didn't fully comprehend what it is voting for.

Such things have happened before on a large scale. The tragic farce of National Prohibition and the wave of crime and gangsterism that followed is an excellent example. There are those who say Hawaii's 1950 Constitution is another example of a measure pressured through by publicity that made a large segment of the public think it was voting for something as fine as motherhood, or milk for all babies.

The point made by the ILWU statement on the charter is well taken—that the Charter should be voted on at the next general election and "that it is going to take a considerably longer period to assure that the electorate has the necessary information on this complicated matter to vote in an informed manner."

## DAWN ARREST, FBI STYLE

(continued from right)

daughter remembers the incident more clearly. The minds of both of them were scarred by the behavior of the FBI agents.

### TRIAL'S AFTERMATH

Now that the case has been thrown out of court, we look back over the years since the morning of the arrest. There is relief in the family circle. But the incidents of these years have left deep impressions.

I tell my children that not all laws are just, that public officials dedicated to the best interest of

the people are few, that vested interests have laws passed to benefits themselves, and after 250 years the Bill of Rights has not flowered fully and that it takes honest effort to fight for democratic justice.

So now Roger, who is eight years old, understands in his way that the sugar workers are striking for a better deal, that since the Smith Act is over, the employers have lost that political lever they used against the workers.

Of course, life is not all seriousness. We share and enjoy many things like laughter and sweet, relaxing music.

## GOV. QUINN'S MATSONITIS

administrative leadership of Gov. Quinn, who was one of the daily's attorneys before appointment. In a story reporting that Quinn and the Chamber opposed the rail rate increase, the daily said, "... price tags in Honolulu aren't expected to reflect much of the 9 per cent increase granted to Matson. . . One store manager said increased prices in his store would 'scarcely be noticeable' on most lower cost items."

On toothbrushes and toothpicks? Riley Allen should take hold of himself and pretend to be more serious.

## DAWN ARREST, FBI STYLE

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Six and a half years ago 750 pineapple workers were on strike on Lanai and representatives of about 18,000 ILWU sugar workers were negotiating with the Big Five for a contract. At that time a political attack came—designed to help the employers. The "Hawaii 7" were arrested, the key figure among the defendants being Jack W. Hall, regional director of the ILWU representing the above workers.

Early on the morning of Aug. 30, 1951, while we were still in bed, a couple of men yelled at the top of their voices and pounded on our front door. They beat our door as though they were going to batter it down.

### ENTER THE FBI

"This is the FBI! This is the FBI! Open the door! You're under arrest!"

We were then, living in Halawa Housing, where apartment units had been built into abandoned Navy barracks. Evidently the Federal police wanted to wake up the whole neighborhood and to intimidate them—while putting me under arrest.

Taeko, my wife, put on a robe and went to the front door. As she opened the lock and turned the handle, two agents pushed the door against her and one rushed directly into our bedroom. The agent showed me his badge. He seemed highly excited. He repeated that I was under arrest. I asked him to show me the warrant.

I was in pajamas. He held my arm. He acted as though I was the most dangerous man, ready to attempt to overturn the world like a maniac. Actually the shoe fit him—acting like a lunatic early in the morning, busting into a private home without a warrant. I did not like the look in his eyes.

### ACCORDING TO PLAN

One agent who didn't rush to the bedroom dashed into the kitchen, opened the kitchen door that opened to the back of the apartment and let in another agent.

How they must have plotted this arrest. . . They knew the complete layout of our home.

I told the agent who held my arm that I wanted to use the bathroom. He told me to go ahead and followed me into the bathroom.

I told him I was going to sit on the stool. He said for me to go ahead and stood in front of me and watched my every move and expression. I thought he was carrying his FBI instructions too far but I soon learned that he was well-schooled.

After I had moved my bowels, I washed my face. I lathered my face and was about to pick up my safety razor to shave when the alert FBI agent reached from behind and took the razor away. Apparently he had instructions to keep me from committing suicide, so that the government could try me under the Smith Act.

By then two agents were searching my bookshelves. They shoved aside stacks of the Congressional Record and a Holy Bible and picked up a few Marxist books.

I was taken into the dining room and told to sit at the table. The agents asked me to sign a statement, releasing the books they were taking. I refused to sign it. They had no warrant to search my house.

### SHOCK FOR CHILDREN

As the agents were standing by me, trying to get me to sign the statement, I looked up toward our bedroom, directly into the hallway that separated our bedroom and that of our eight-year-old daughter and nearly two-year-old son. I saw my son come out of his bedroom, look toward me, bewildered, half thinking of coming to me but afraid of doing so because of the strangers from the night who had stormed into our home. He stood there, the little fellow in his white sleeping clothes. He stood there a little while. Suddenly he turned and rushed into our bedroom where an FBI agent was watching Taeko and crawled into her arms.

My daughter quietly followed and went to her mother. The head man of the FBI group instructed an agent to go through my bookshelves again. Apparently, they had expected to find more books. Their eyesight was poor. They missed a few titles which were mentioned over and over during the seven-month trial that followed.

### UNFORGETTABLE MEMORIES

When the agents led me out of the house, I saw my wife with our son in her arms and our daughter clinging to her robe. I asked Taeko to call our lawyer.

I will never forget how our son stood and watched me and the FBI agents that morning. Our

Continued at Left