IN OUR DAILIES

QUINN'S HIGH LIFE

IF GOVERNOR QUINN starts putting on weight, it will be because he's eating on the hog in what they call high society. On Monday night he and Mrs. Quinn were entertained by the Walter Dillinghams at La Pietra and on Tuesday night by Betty (Mrs. Joseph R.) Farrington at her Pacific Heights mansion.

Announcement of these two affairs was made Sept. 26 in the Star-Bull's "People and Parties" social column—the one which is used for reporting only haole activities.

Betty Farrington had better put her new drive for control of the GOP (as reported in last week's RECORD) into low gear and remember Abe Lincoln's dictum about not being able to fool the people all of the time.

The day after Ed Bryan made his GOP pitch to the ILWU convention, the Advertiser headlined a front-page story that "Bryan's Speech to Union Draws Loud Republican Huzzahs." Betty's Star-Bull (sticking to her lonely attitude, had a front-page headline:

§ more on page 2 §

Record ILWU Confab Readies Plans for Next Two Years; Girds for Sugar Talks

The ILWU Third Biennial Convention attended by 450 delegates met last weekend and:

- Resolved to make 1958 "A Sugar Year,"
- Readied the general program and policy for the next two years, all of which will be submitted to the general membership in all units for action,
- Heard from their International officers and guest speakers invited to address the convention,
- Heard pledges of support for their sugar demands from West Coast ILWU leaders.

The record attendance made the recently dedicated assembly hall (Hapai Ko Hale) already seem inadequate for the largest union in the Territory.

DEMANDS FAIR

The union's coming sugar negotiations were the key issue at the convention and top officers emphasized the determination of the whole union to realize the demands.

International President Harry Bridges declared, "There will be no sugar unloaded on the Pacific Coast and no sugar refined. We're prepared. Right is on our side. We are sincere and honest and our demands are fair."

From the sugar caucus held prior to the convention, the union sent its demands to the sugar management. Within two hours the companies tossed back their reply, saying the increase in wages demanded "is far beyond the capacity of the plantations and therefore will be impossible of achievement."

Bridges' reply to this was that the whole ILWU here and on the Pacific Coast was behind the Ter-

§ more on page 3 §

READ:

HONOLULU RECORD
The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Volume X No. 10 PRICE 10 CENTS October 3, 1957

Goto Calls Night-Parking Charge "Tax of Unfortunate"

Scenes at ILWU Convention

TOP PANEL—Delegate John A. Burns, center, was guest speaker at the ILWU Third Biennial Convention banquet. Others at the head table seen in the photographs are (l. to r.) ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall, Judge Delbert E. Metzger, Miss Mary Beth Burns (daughter of the delegate), ILWU International President Harry Bridges and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt.
LOWER PANEL—Maui delegates caucus at the convention. Standing in foreground is Maui Division Director Thomas Yagi. Bernard Donnell is speaking on the floor.

Warns $48 Yearly Charge Is Revenue, Not Safety Bill

C-C Treasurer Lawrence S. Goto this week turned loose all stops in blasting a proposed ordinance of the traffic safety commission to charge $48 a year for night parkin gon the streets as unreasonable, unfair to an "unfortunate" group of motorists, and without any reason except to produce revenue.

The proposed ordinance, which went to the board this week from the traffic safety commission over the signature of Chairman H. H. Moniz, would restrict parking between the hours of 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. on "any public highway or sidewalk area of the City and County of Honolulu . . . except as otherwise provided . . ." Parking in "designated areas" would be allowed only by permits to be purchased at the office of Treasurer

§ more on page 7 §

Local Hospital Prices for Single Type Of Case Vary from 'About $70' to $28

If you check prices for a single item at different hospitals in the city, you get all kinds of figures quoted at you but you don't get the same figure twice. The RECORD had been advised of this situation by a veteran doctor and tried it out. The question asked was—how much will it cost to have a little boy's tonsils taken out?

The costs, of course, did not include the fee of the doctor who was to perform the operation.

Information was gathered from four hospitals, and the cost ranged from $70, charged by St. Francis, to $28 at Children's Hospital, with the same essentials being included. They were generally, use of the operating room and anesthetic and one night's lodging for the child.

The official giving the figures at St. Francis said, however, that the prices had been raised only recently from a flat rate to one which is based on the amount and type o fanesthetic used and other items considered flexible. "About $70" was the phrase used.

A figure of $55 was obtained from Queen's Hospital, but only after the questioner pursued the subject at some length. It started at "something less than $100." and came down to $55, which is considerably less.

South Shore Hospital quoted a flat rate of $35, and the questioner was assured the rate included the cost of the usual items and a night in a hospital bed along with such food as a patient can take after a tonsillectomy.

Asked for the reason for such wide differences in the prices charged by various hospitals, the veteran doctor said, "I'm sure I don't know why."

$50 Mil. Cemetery Envisioned for Kaneohe Capitalized at $200,000

California mortuary operator Maytor McKinley ballyhooed in the local dailies about a $50 million to $75 million cemetery at Kaneohe but the RECORD learned this week that the "great Memorial park" he tried to promote has been incorporated for $200,000.

A $200,000 enterprise can be incorporated with $20,000 cash.

"FINEST" IN WORLD

McKinley informed the RECORD last month that "we hope to create one of the finest memorial parks in the world on beautiful property which was so kindly and graciously sold to me by my distinguished friend, Harold Castle."

§ more on page 7 §

Too Much Hot Air In Lahaina School

There is plenty of light in the new Kamehameha III School at Lahaina, Maui, but there is far too much hot air—and it isn't the kind of hot air propelled by long-winded teachers and pupils. It's heavy, oppressive hot air that comes from lots of sun and not much ventilation, county authorities have decided, and they've decided, also, they will have to take steps.

Last week Acting Chairman Tom Tagawa visited the school follow-

§ more on page 3 §

DPI Considers "Residential" School As Remedy for Juvenile Delinquency

Officials of the Territorial Department of Public Instruction recognize, though not so acutely as some parents, a new phenomenon in relation to juvenile delinquency and are studying ways to offset or eliminate it, as a part of the whole problem.

It might almost be called the problem of the "Willful Missing," but it has a certain twist. There are students, it sems, who take advantage of the suspension type of punishment used by some principals to play their own particular kind of "hookey."

A concerned parent told the RECORD something like this:

"A boy that doesn't want to go to school will smoke a cigarette, or maybe roll a pair of dice where the teacher or the principal can see him. Then he gets suspended and that's exactly what he wants. When the suspension is up and he has to go back to school, he smokes another cigarette, or rolls the dice again and gets suspended again. That's just what he wants."

Such students, the parent ex-

§ more on page 7 §

Prison Inmate's "Verdict on Mother" Reflects Blind Spots of Society

Anyone who needs proof of the important part played by broken homes and uncertain economy in the making of juvenile delinquents and of criminals should read "The Verdict on Mother" by "Mana" in the March-April-May issue of the Paahao Press. For those who don't know the publication, it is the magazine written, edited and published by inmates of Oahu Prison and it is about as free from restrictive censorship as it is possible for a prison publication to be.

"Mana tells something of his story in his article which, contained in a Mother's Day issue of the magazine, might be interpreted by some as an indictment of the writer's mother. To more thoughtful readers, it may better be interpreted as an indictment of the circumstances in which his mother and her family found themselves.

Mana was sentenced to "life imprisonment at hard labor" when he was only 15 years old—a circumstance, itself, which should raise many a question in the reader's mind—and he tells the events of the short life he had from his birth at Pearl City in 1932, until his sentence.

BORN IN SHACK

The writer was born, he says "in a shack that you see only if you go out of your way looking for it." For the first four or five years, he was reared by his grandmother.

"Where my mother was then, I didn't know and still don't. She was absent for five years but on the sixth year, she came only to take me to live with an aunt in Kalihi."

The aunt came to take her place in his young mind as "mother," says the writer, until the age of eight when his mother came again.

"I should have had reasons then for being happy but I wasn't," the inmate writes. "We moved in with another aunt up in Papakolea in a two-bedroom house separated by a kitchen. The privy and shower-room were located outside. My aunt had two other boys and besides mothering them, she also mothered me. I assume now my mother was around but all I remember about her is her dressing me up in the morning and sending me off to school."

At night, "Mana" says, his mother again fed him, showered him and sent him to bed.

But after some time after that, the family acquired a house of its own and the inmate's mother went to work in the Navy Yard. "Mana" admits the war probably occupied the interests of his parents, for "she spent her time with my dad talking about their activities during the day. Most nights they went out and left my brother and me alone in the house. I remember the vast empty feeling I had every time they left."

RAN FROM BEATINGS

His father, says the writer, used to strap him a lot, "sometimes justifiably, sometimes for no apparent reason. After one of these beatings, I ran away from home. This was an adventure according to a kid's mind, and I took it. Though I got a terrible thrashing each time I did run away from home, I ran anyway. I was 12 when I got involved in juvenile delinquency. There was adventure in stealing so I stole. I didn't know it then, but I was searching for recognition. My mother wouldn't give me this, so I explored. I even stole from her."

In a very short time, he had a police record, "Mana" says, but in the seventh grade, he pulled his biggest theft to date by stealing the "class dues" out of the teacher's desk. That got him three weeks in detention home and a sentence from a judge that he should be sent to stay with an uncle on a neighbor island.

But in no time at all, says the writer, he was in trouble at the school until his mother brought him back again to Papakolea, but "I still ran and stole, ending up numerous times in the detention home."

Back to the neighbor island he was sent again, this time to high school, but before long he had been expelled and was back in Honolulu again.

"I was now 15 years old. My unfettered criminal mind looking for greater things," the inmates writes, "I pulled several small burglaries until—the big one. So at 15, a circuit court judge sentenced me to 'life imprisonment at hard labor.' That served society's purpose."

Did it really? The reader must doubt that even "Mana" believes that. In any event, his concluding paragraph seems one of the most tragic likely to be written.

MOTHER VISITED FOR SEVEN YEARS

"What of my mother? Like I said, she faithfully visited me for seven years until I stopped her. Far as I'm concerned, I don't want a mother. Though she lives, she is dead to me.

"You were to judge me. What is your verdict?"

No thinking reader will be likely to feel himself capable of rendering a verdict on either mother or son. Events are described far too sketchily for that. But it seems clear society has failed both the boy who was sent up to prison for life at the age of 15, and his mother who strove to make a home and who visited her son for seven years.

The bitterness of "Mana" may not be an aid toward finding a solution, but certainly society must learn the facts behind that bitterness and the many other tragedies like this. Only then can delinquency-in-the-making be halted, families and individuals be given the chances all humans deserve. E.R.

U.S. Publisher Tours Soviet Union De Luxe On $30 a Day

What its like to be a tourist in Russia?

Here are some answers by F.F. McNaughton, editor-publisher of the Pekin (Illinois) Daily Times, who has just returned from his second visit to Russia. His first was 20 years ago. He said:

"Intourist is the agency that handles all touring in Russia. The cost for de luxe touring is $30 per day. What do you get for it?

"Room in the best hotel, four meals a day and they aren't stingy with the food.

"Also, a limousine and chauffeur, a free interpreter-guide and free admissions to museums.

"I got a surprise on the first morning when I went to the Intourist office and they handed me a number of freshly printed rubles (money) that on my first trip would have cost me $175. They told me it was pin money.

"I should say that the $30 a day does not include long transportation, such as from city to city. But they took me on many short trips by limousine; never charged a ruble; and were always quick to phone to satisfy my every whim."

EXPERT SEES IKE'S DOWNFALL

Thomas L. Stokes, syndicated Washington columnist, had this to say in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on Aug. 28:

"In a way, President Eisenhower is a victim. Shrewd leaders of the Republican Party, which had been out of power for 20 years, and powerful economic interests which support the party saw that something new was needed to attract the public. The party could not win over the people on its own.

"The ideal solution was a war hero, a household name, not previously identified with politics, if he only could be persuaded to lend himself to their plans. He could. Few ever have been able to withstand such an invitation.

"Now he has served his purpose. "We are witnessing a major tragedy in Americn politics."

Scientific Study of Longshore Industry By U.S. on West Coast

The U.S. Departments of Defense and Commerce are financing a scientific study, now underway, of the turn-around time of general cargo ships in the San Francisco Bay area.

In the course of analyzing every waterfront operation during the next 18 months, it is anticipated that the productivity of longshoremen will be measured.

The study is being made by an operating committee of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. An ILWU advisory comittee is assisting in the study which is expected "to provide labor, management and local government with pertinent facts, objectively obtained."

The Bay area was chosen for the study because San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda are considered typical of most American ports and "because of the attitudes of both labor and management toward the study."

Teachers To Get Higher Tax Exemption In Bill Before Congress

Schoolteachers may win an income-tax exemption on the first $3,000 of their salaries.

Rep. Sid Simpson of Illinois introduced a bill for this purpose just before Congress adjourned. Said he:

"This exemption, which is equivalent to a salary increase, can well be the contribution of Federal aid to education and without any Federal control.

"It would relieve local taxing bodies of tax increases in order to give teachers higher salaries.

"In introducing this bill late in this session, I'm hopeful the Ways and Means Committee will consider some such proposal when the committee holds hearings this fall on next year's tax bill."

President Eisenhower is backing a bill to exempt the big oil interests from effective Federal rate regulations on natural gas. This would cost U.S. consumers about $800,000,000 a year, and add this amount to the profits of oil firms now making record profits in history.

This, according to the President's behavior, would not result in inflation but having pay increases to 500,000 postal employes of $546 a year, totaling $273 million, would mean a "sweep of inflation."

Republicans spent $1,485,819.36 for political activity during the first five months of 1957, an "off-year" when there are no congressional or presidential elections. Democrats spent $547,441.53, and organized labor $78,973.37.

In Our Dailies

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"Bryan Fails to Allay Criticism."

The only criticism carried in the Star-Bull story was a rehash of opinions expressed days earlier by Betty and Robert Morris, counsel of the Senate (Eastland) Internal Security Subcomittee. The rest of the story was praise by GOP spokesmen.

Betty won't win friends and votes by manipulating Star-Bull "news-reports", and editorials.

IN LINE with her renewed activitiy in local politics, the latest editorial dictum at the Star-Bull is that henceforth Betty Farrington is to be described in all S-B stories as Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, a decision which speaks for itself.

Betty is president of the Star-Bull publishing company—a job which Joe filled at the time of his death, so perhaps Riley Allen and the Star-Bull executive committee must consider her ladyship's wishes.

But, as newsmen, did they agree with the bubu the S-B pulled on Sept. 23? The Star-Bull that day front-paged a blast by Betty at Ed Bryan, GOP central committee chairman, for accepting the ILWU's invitation to address its annual convention.

Betty sermonized that "in my opinion no expedient is justified if it is used in contradiction to principle" and that "I want the people of Hawaii to purge themselves of the smear of communism that the extremists in Congress are constantly using against us."

In the final or 5-star edition of the Star-Bull that day, Betty's statement was killed completely and what was left of the story was set back on page 3. It was given a new ending of three paragraphs which quoted Bryan who said:

"No one has told me to my face they thought I made the wrong decision, but quite a few said they were going to wait and see what I had to say.

"They (the central committee) can censor me for it if they want to but I could not, in good faith, avoid speaking to those who set the political policy for a large group of people like the ILWU rank and file."

On Sept. 25 the Star-Bull kept the pot boiling by a message from its Washington bureau that Robert Morris, chief counsel for the Senate (Eastland), Internal Security Subcommittee, said:

"It comes as a distinct shock to me that someone wearing the mantle of the Republican Party is openly associating himself with Harry Bridges' ILWU."

The same day the Advertiser in an editorial said, ". . . From the standpoint of building a strong community, it is desirable that they (the ILWU) have the privilege of hearing Mr. Bryan of the Republican party and Mr. Dodge of the Democratic Party . . ."

"It will be argued that this meeting will be injurious to Hawaii's aspirations for statehood. Only those who are looking for arguments to use against Hawaii will so use it . . ."

So far Betty hasn't used her Star-Bull to reply to that charge. Why not?

THE LOCAL dailies played down the cold fact that New York bankers are charging $11 million interest on $12½ million worth of the Territory Highway Department's recent issue of construction bonds.

Territorial officials said they "hoped for a lower rate" but they forget these are the days of Eisenhower inflation run by Big Business. Back in the 1952 campaign, Ike promised "to bring into government the best kind of business management that the business brains of the country can provide."

The same day the Territory signed for the bonds at $11 million interest, Britain got another $500 million from the U.S. Treasury which automatically increased the U.S. national debt to $273,087,819,991—which is less than $3 billion under the legal limit.

KING HUSSEIN, the playboy of Jordan who likes sport cars and women, has been built up by the dailies as a youngster who overnight came to appreciate the seriousness of the Communist menace from the north.

The papers that play up the "arab" angle in the Middle East make Hussein the savior of his country. Newspaper readers in Hawaii, as usual, got censored news but in Britain, the press gave the real side of Hussein—although on the back page.

The front page of the London Daily Mail, Sept. 6, said:

"King Hussein has appealed to the United States for immediate naval, air and financial help to resist Communist infiltration into Jordan.

"The king, who has been holidaying in Madrid and San Sebastian, made his appeal to Washington through members of the U.S. military mission in Spain . . ."

The back page of the same edition carried the following item on Washington's partner and leader of a Free World country where hunger, poverty, degradation of the people are commonplace:

"Madrid's night clubs will probably be declaring a special dividend as a result of the lavish patronage of King Hussein of Jordan recently.

"Every night between 12 and 1 a.m., the king, his three bodyguards and French doctor, stoked up at the Ritz on double iced orangeade (their religion forbids alcohol) and then drove off for a night's fun.

"I asked Don Felipe, manager of the Villa Rosa, how he made any money if the party took only soft drinks.

"He replied: 'His Majesty always bought whiskey or French champagne for the ladies with whom he and his party danced, and there were usually at least eight girls at their table.'"

Florida Governor Says South Must Wake Up

Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida is described as "a thoughtful and hard-working moderate."

Speaking at the recent conference of Southern governors, he said recently:

"The greatest danger in the South is that our people will fail to understand the change taking place all around them. They must not forget that the first law of nature is change and that the second is the survival of those who put themselves in accord with this change . . .

"If the South should wrap itself in a Confederate blanket and consume itself in racial furor, it would surely miss its greatest opportunity for channeling into a wonderful future the products of change now taking place . . ."

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ILWU CONVENTION

§ from page 1 §

ritory's sugar workers.

"FRAUD, HYSTERIA"

Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the union, spoke for more than an hour, giving production costs, industry profits and rise of productivity. He sarcastically chided the employers for quickly tossing back the demands without careful study.

He charged the industry with having started negotiations "by fraud, by lying, by hysteria and by fear."

The ILWU has taken into consideration the health of the sugar industry, Goldblatt said.

While the employers declare their 1956 profits were $71½ million, he said actually they were "not less than $16 million." In addition to the $11.9 million made by the 26 plantations, the agencies which he called "cream separators" made $7.2 million.

Goldblatt disputed industry claims that the wage boost demanded by sugar workers would cost $10 million. The union declares the cost would be $9 million.

PROFIT CUT SMALL

Even if the demands cost the employers $10 million, said Goldblatt, profits would not be cut to that extent because of tax consideration. He maintained that the demands would cut into profits "around $4 million."

The new wage scale the union seeks will range from $1.37 to $2.46½, as compared to the present scale of $1.12 to $1.71½.

The delegates in their resolution to make 1958 "A Sugar Year" declared that man-day productivity had gone up 223.7 percent from 1946 to 1956; payrolls down $10 million from 1947 ($49 million) to 1956 ($39 million); no plantation lost money in 1956 and net profits were the highest since 1948; total plantation and agency profits in 1956 were more than $18 million—up over $5½ million of 1948, $12½ million of 1952 and $16½ million of 1955.

ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall estimated that the 25-cent an hour wage boost demanded by the union would cost the industry $9 million.

Charles (Chili) Duarte, president of ILWU Local 6 on the West Coast and August Hemenez, ILWU business agent for the Crockett refinery unit, both pledged support for the wage and other demands of the island sugar workers.

GUEST SPEAKERS

Ed Bryan, chairman of the Territorial Republican Central Committee, Robert G. Dodge, vice chairman of the Democratic Party of Hawaii and Delegate to Congress John A. Burns spoke to convention delegates. Burns spoke at the banquet which followed conclusion of the convention.

Following are excerpts from their speeches:

Ed Bryan Said:

Ed Bryan said:

"It is charged that my presence here has given your union a cloak of respectability. I don't think you want to hide behind one.

"You and the rest of your members may be worthy of much more than a mere cloak of respectability.

"The question is what do you as a union member do politically to attain genuine respectability?"

The Republican chairman then set forth to give his formula of "respectability." He declared:

"When the membership of this union convinces the general public that each of you is individually responsible for the actions of his union and is taking an active part in the affairs of his community;

"When your radio programs and newspapers support rather than tear down the constituted authority of local government;

"When the public sees these means of communication are tools rather than the masters of the members;

"When through these windows the community sees your union beginning to transmit the light of constructive criticism and encouragement;

"When you have done this, when the public knows you have done this, there will be no talk of a cloak of respectability and editorials about who appears before you."

Robert Dodge Said:

Robert Dodge said:

(Ed. Note: We are giving more of Mr. Dodge's speech because the daily press merely touched on it in passing, in emphasizing that Mr. Bryan "jolted" the union by mapping out "ILWU path to respectability. Mr. Dodge's speech was treated in the manner of "he also came.")

"What should the role of labor the individual who works for someone else—be in political activity? What should the role of a labor organization be? These questions should be approached in the same manner as if we were inquiring what the political role of any individual or any organization should be . . .

"I would say . . . that labor, individually and as an organization, has a primary responsibility to learn what the two parties' philosophies and traditions really are—not so much from today as from all the yesterdays—that came before today—so that they can join one or the other and work towards a common goal. The principal objective of each party is identical; and I do not believe that objective is any different from the primary goal of each individual and each association or individuals— a community and a nation happy, prosperous, productive and above all, free, operating within the framework of constitutional government and under the rights and privileges granted by our constitution.

"But, while the principal objective may be identical, the roads by which each party would travel towards that end are significantly different . . . Beware of the person who says there is no difference between the two parties—there are differences—not many, but they lie in the really important, the truly basic areas . . .

"Where one party has sought to finance government in fair and equitable ways, with the burden being measured by one's ability to pay, with all effort put to creating a sound and stable foundation, the other has premised its tax measures on the idea that if enough wealth is left with the wealthy, some will somehow trickle down from the top to those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder . . .

"There are differences, too, in the way in which our public assets are used—our great natural resources—our waters—our land, forests and other valuable reserves. I need but recall the giveaway programs of one party and the conservation and public benefit programs of the other to remind you of this great difference.

"There is a traditional difference—and this is perhaps the widest gap that separates the two parties—in the manner in which they look upon the individual—one fearful of the voice of the people and of rule by majority—arrogant in their belief that only a few are fit to govern—that an idea is to be judged on the basis of who had it rather than on the merits of the idea. The other party conceived and built upon the premise that every individual is inherently capable of exercising careful political judgment—that neither wealth, ancestry nor a privilege entitles a person to more of a voice in government than any other person, and that an idea is to be judged upon its merits regardless of the association of its author . . .

". . . Unlike a group of persons with a precise common interest—such as labor—a political party is made up of many groups, some of whose precise interests conflict, but all of whose general interests are the same. A political party, therefore, cannot become the spokesman for any of its many component groups—it must be the spokesman for all, else it fails in its own precise function.

"But such a realization should not discourage the individual or his association—he and it must make their case in such a way as to show that the action requested is for the benefit of all groups,

"Labor, I believe, has made a significant contribution in this area—organized labor has accepted, it seems to me, the role of spokesman for all labor—for all who work in the employ of others, whether or not they belong to any particular union, and organized labor has made substantial progress in showing that what benefits labor benefits the community and the nation. I am certain that the forward looking labor programs of the 1930's are in no small way responsible for the over-all progress and prosperity of our entire nation in the years which followed. I am certain that the labor legislation of the Territory in the past two sessions of the legislature will be shown to be of benefit not only to labor but to all who live and work in Hawaii.

"Such progress came about only through sound, careful, considered political activity and it can continue by each of us realizing we have a part to play and a responsibility to be active . . ."

Delegate Burns Said:

Delegate Burns said:

"My great respect and high regard for this union and its members who in fact control its actions, its decisions and its officers in genuinely democratic process and fashion, is very real.

"I used the word 'respect' advisedly. Recent press stories have contained numerous references to 'cloak of respectability' and 'respect.' I suppose that we could quibble over the meaning of the term. It is, however, my definite impression that members of this union and the organization as a whole is held in very high respect by the employers and other elements in our community.

"This is true in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast. I am sure that when a member of this union goes in to talk to his boss about his job the respect accorded him because of the backing of the union is a great deal more than he might otherwise receive. I am also sure that the respect accorded is not only because of fear of the acknowledged strength of the union but in genuine recognition of character and integrity of the union and the members who compose it. Your genuine service of American ideals and principles and demonstrated integrity have won deserved acknowledgment . . .

"This union was born out of struggle—economic and social conflict. I realize that I do not need to remind you of the early history of this organization. I have studied Hawaiian political and economic history, going back to the days of annexation and beyond. I am well aware of the course of events that set the stage for an organization such as yours to come into being, and of the difficulties you and your leaders had to overcome to get your union established and recognized.

"At this point it might be appropriate to ask some questions of the critics of this union—yes, critics of the advance of Americanism in reality. A good many of them were around here in the early days of your union—and even prior thereto. What were they doing to help get better pay and better working conditions for the men and women employed in our industries? They like to get before a microphone or on a soapbox or in print and sound off now. But what were they doing then to correct admitted abuses, raise standards of living, establish freedom of expresion and action, and improve the 'respectability' of Hawaii's working people? What is their record of accomplishment in this area?

"Most important, what are they doing now? What is their record on the matter of progress and advancement? . . . The past affords us an opportunity to avoid the pitfalls of the future, to prevent our making the same mistakes. It gives us valuable lessons . . ."

JUSTICE DEPT. IN CRISIS

Lacks Evidence in Smith Act Cases; Witnesses Can't Stand Up

The Justice Department is in a major crisis in its prosecution of political cases because it cannot find useful witnesses who would stand up in court under cross-examination.

Justice Department publicity for years declared that the Steve Nelson case was the most important link against what it called "Communist conspiracy," but U.S. Attorney Malcolm Anderson Sept. 13 asked and received court permission to drop the Pittsburgh Smith Act case against Nelson and four co-defendants.

CAN'T RETRY

Anderson said, "We cannot successfully retry these defendants on the basis of evidence presently available to the government."

The Supreme Court had thrown out this case and ordered retrial because the testimony of one of Justice's witnesses, Joseph Mazzei, had been tainted. The government itself discredited Mazzei. Paul Crouch, another witness exposed for perjured testimony, is dead. The third, Mathew Cvetic (once "here" of a red-baiting movie) is "unavailable."

The Supreme Court has also thrown out the conviction of 14 California Smith Act defendants and ordered new trials for nine.

At Los Angeles, the U.S. attorney who handled the prosecution has sugested that the case against the nine be dropped. The government will decide on Oct. 7 whether to go ahead or drop the case. This decision will have direct bearing on the Hawaii and Seattle cases, both before the Ninth Circuit Court.

STRONG WORDS

Meantime, the Court of Appeals in Connecticut Sept. 11 reversed convictions of five Smith Act defendants.

In language stronger than that used by the Supreme Court, the Second Circuit Court declared, "The use of lawful speech, an agreement to share abstract revolutionary doctrine, and an agreement to use force against the Government in the future do not add up to a conspiracy presently to use illegal language."

It also said, "We would mock both fair trial and free speech as meaningful constitutional guarantees were we to ignore the deficiencies of this record."

The Supreme Court, which convenes on Oct. 14, has as its first item of business the Scales and Lightfoot Communist membership cases. The Justice Dept. in light of the Los Angeles decision has asked to have these cases dropped.

The difficulty of the Justice Department in finding witnesses became emphasized at Pittsburgh. The department had a fourth possibility there, an FBI plant named Isaac Alexander Wright. He was given a try-out last summer before the Subversive Activities Control Board. But a diary kept by Wright fell into defense hands.

Wright's sexual entries were so lurid that the government dropped its case before the SACB rather than expose Wright to cross-examination.

LAHAINA SCHOOLS

§ from page 1 §

ing complaints of teachers and students and decided more holes are going to have to be made in the upper parts of the classrooms to let the hot air out.

The ceilings are edged with a material called corrulux, which is semi-transparent, and lets in plenty of light, but no air at all. Tagawa said he thinks some of these sections are going to have to be replaced with louvre-type windows.

Also, Tagawa said he thinks some of the transoms above the classroom doors might be opened A number of them now are paned with glass that can't be moved.

Tagawa said louvre-type windows are being installed in another school, now nearing completion, and when that project is finished, the county will have a better idea about what steps to take at Kam III School.

41,000 Teach English In Soviet Schools

Should Russian be taught in American schools?

Commenting on his recent trip to Russia, F. F. McNaughton, editor-publisher of the Pekin (Illinois) Daily Times, says:

"They have 41,000 teachers in Russia who teach English. My guess is that they are exclusively English teachers.

"Children are required to learn English from age 10. Of course many adult students may (perhaps many must) study other languages, too.

"Why? Because Russia wants her people equipped to make friends with and deal with the world.

"Russia invites and entertains many guests. All important Indians, Burmese, Ceylonese, Chinese, Arabs, etc. speak English.

"When I saw Russians by the millions studying different languages, I thought of most of the billion people on this earth who have not joined either the Russian or our side."

RESOLUTIONS

The convention passed resolutions regarding the late Harry L. Kamoku, "1958 a Sugar Year," continued support for Jack W. Hall, civil rights, statehood, continued support for the Honolulu Record and Ti Mangyuna, governmental investigations of labor unions, support for Yamada Transfer employes, U.S. national economy, world peace, buy union-made goods and services, welfare, wage parity for C & H employees, and a statement on the Little Rock situation which included two editorials from the RECORD.

Wild Prelims, Dull Main Event at Civic in Pre-Franquin Fight Seance

BY STAFF WRITER

The Great Franquin has promised strange and wondrous sights for his spectators when he opens at the Civic Auditorium next Monday night, but it is doubtful if he can present any stranger sights than the Great Ichinose did this past Monday.

In fact, it was suggested by a fan or two that the main eventers, Bonnie Espinosa of the Philippines and Buddy McDonald of Edmonton, Canada, might be under some sort of hypnotic spell such as the Great Franquin might cast.

McDonald, who was imported to fight Harrington, had been somewhat handicapped by having to take off six pounds to make 138 for Espinosa, and either weakness or some sort of hypnosis kept him from throwing a right hand at Espinosa's head all night. His main effort at assault consisted of an occasional left jab and a gesture of the right toward Espinosa's soft underbelly, which appeared to suffer no damage.

The veteran Filipino, on the other hand, jabbed and hooked his way to a lopsided victory, taking every round but the third on this writer's card. We called the third even.

But facing a virtually harmless opponent, Espinosa seemed affected, too, by some sort of hypnosis and, though he was clearly superior, he seemed uninclined to try for anything like a knockout until the last round. The bout seemed more like an exhibition between two men of exceeding good will. The fighters touched gloves and smiled after any undue impoliteness such as pulling and hauling in the clinches.

FREITAS STEPS IN

After the ninth round, Referee Louis Freitas came out from under whatever spell the coming of the Great Franquin may have cast over the Civic, to twit the young gentlemen about excessive fraternizing. Activities in the last round then were conducted by Espinosa at a more lively pace.

It is doubtful if many of the 1,798 fans who paid $3,148 to get into the Civic would welcome a rematch—unless the management should decide to serve tea and crumpets between rounds, and perhaps have some eminent professor give a lecture on the life and habits of the Great White Also after the main event.

The spell of the Great Franquin and the Great Ichinose was manifest, likewise, in the preliminaries in another way. They hypnotized one another with lefts and rights to such a degree that three out of four fights ended in knockouts.

MERELY A DECISION

The only victor who held out against the spell and refused to win by a knockout was stout Harold Mara. But even Mara had to fight hard to keep from being overcome by the spell and scoring a knockout, too. His opponent, Marvin Rose, was on the floor at the end of the third round looking fast asleep until roused by his seconds and urged to reenter the fray. Mara was more careful in the last round and merely scored a decision.

Not so with the other preliminary fighters. Frank Nihau, fighting his first pro bout, edged George Hilderbrand in the first round, then knocked him out in the second round when Hilderbrand tried to adopt his opponent's southpaw style. Nihau draped his man over the ropes once and then dumped him with solid straight lefts, and Referee Wilbert Minn stopped the bout with Hilderbrand helpless. At 159, Nihau outweighed Hilderbrand by 4½ lbs.

Omar Darty had too much experience for husky Ed Cowell and hypnotized him with a series of combinations in the last round of a four-round bout. Darty had shaken Cowell in the first round with right hands, but it appeared Cowell had found a way of avoiding the right, though he still ran afoul of Darty's left hooks. But several combinations in the fourth put him groggy and helpless when the towel was thrown in at 2:36. Cowell weighed 163, Darty 161.

FOURTH KO FOR SUZUKI

Yoichi Suzuki, the Japanese lightweight who has not yet made an obvious error in four fights, also ran his string of forcible hypnotic victories to four when he TKO'd Robert Corniel in the second of a four-round semi-final. Suzuki felt his man in the first, then battered him mercilessly in the second, mainly with a combination of a left hook to the body followed by a right to the head. He dumped Corniel hard once before the referee stopped the slaughter.

It would appear time for the Great Ichinose to find some more rugged and experienced opponent for Suzuki to try out his hypnotic passes on. He has shown no sign in local seances that he isn't as good as a hypnotist as either of the headliners Monday night, though he has not been put to any real test as yet.

It was announced that Boxing Enterprises, Ltd. will attempt an outdoor seance Oct. 14, importing as well known Mainland hypnotist, Billy Peacock, who has mesmerized some of the best men in the profession. He will try passes with Danny Kid and this seance will compete with the Great Franquin, who will then be putting people to sleep in the Civic in his own way. Whether or not Peacock hypnotizes Kid, or vice versa, the management earnestly hopes enough Danny Kid's local followers will be mesmerized to walk glasy-eyed to the Honolulu Stadium gates and plank down enough shekels to make the venture profitable.

'Moonlighting' Used By Employes to Make Ends Meet

As living costs for the average worker soar under the Eisenhower administration, Mainland industries are stuck with a personnel puzzler called "moonlighting" which has nothing to do with making love or liquor.

A moonlighter is a man or woman who works at two jobs in order to catch up on family bills.

The National Industrial Conference Board has issued a study tackling the subject. Facts from it:

Business firms frown on moonlighting because it encourages absenteeism (often to fill in at the second job) and falling work standards on the regular job.

The NICB estimates that there are between one and two million moonlighters.

Unions are opposed to moonlighting because they want to see two men—not one—on two jobs.

Some companies have fired moonlighters when they found their secrets leaking to competitors. Companies, too, fire moonlighters found snoozing on the job.

Economists say that the four-day week for which union leaders are pressing, will wipe out moonlighting.

Prime moonlighters, the NICB study showed, are firemen who can rest and sleep on duty and thus save up energy for after-hours work. Policemen are not allowed to hold outside jobs.

ILWU Coast-Hawaii Sports Competition Discussed by Board

The board of directors of the ILWU Athletic Assn at its annual meeting last weekend:

● Discussed plans for initiating sports competition between ILWU members in Hawaii and the West Coast;

● Discussed and approved the union's sports program and budget for 1958;

● Elected AA officers for 1958.

The 1958 union sports program includes the Fifth Annual Golf Tournament at the Nuuanu Pali course in Sept., Fourth Annual Softball Tournament at Wailuku in May, and Second Annual Bowling Tournament in Hilo in the fall.

Eddie DeMello, Hawaii, was re-elected president. Richard Pang, Maui, was elected vice president, and Tasuku Yui, Oahu, secretary-treasurer.

30 Teams To Bowl at Union's First Annual Territorial Tourney

Thirty teams representing ILWU units in the Territory will compete in the First Annual ILWU Territorial Bowling Tournament at Bowling City Oct. 4 and 5.

Twenty teams represent Oahu ILWU units and 10 teams are arriving from Hawaii, Maui, Molokai and Kauai.

The awards banquet will be held Saturday night, Oct. 5, at the ILWU convention hall. Eddie Chang is tournament director.

British Newsman Tells What Reporting Is Like in China

In view of the current stalemate about American reporters being admitted to China, the following account of news gathering in China is timely.

It was prepared by David Chipp, corerspondent in Peking for Reuters, the British news service, and printed by The Christian Science Monitor. He says:

"Briefly, this is the situation a Western correspondent finds in China:

"There is absolutely no censorship of cabled or airmailed dispatches.

"Correspondents can wander where they choose and talk to whom they please in the streets or cafes of Peking or any other city which they visit.

"No attempt is made to coerce correspondents to visit particular places or report on specific things, though naturally facilities for the usual tourist rounds are better than those for more obscure requests.

"No remarks ever have been made to this correspondent on an official level of dislike or approbation of anything written . . .

"Travel is not permitted to such areas as the Fukien coast, opposite Formosa, or Hainan Island, and facilities are not provided for visits to Tibet or some of the industrial centers which now are being built, such as Fularki in the northeast or Paotow in the northwest . . .

"The advantage of Peking over Hongkong is that, in spite of the lack of spot news, correspondents can see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears."

DANGER

Labor's Daily, published by the Typographical Union, reports that the paper is being blasted by AFL-CIO union leaders because "we cater too much to the rank-and-file."

That's a most dangerous approach. Next thing you know the rank-and-file might want to run things in places where it is held that: "The members ruin this union." —UE News

Sport Shorts

End of an Era in Baseball

BY SKINNY

Baseball is closing its 1957 season this week with the Yankees and the Braves fighting it out in the World Series. But it may also be closing the end of an era. Despite the fear of baseball's big boys of a new law by Congress that will eliminate the reserve clause—thus freeing baseball players from the system that now holds them as chattels to be traded or sold without a voice of their own—the big boys have been acting more and more like big business.

Undoubtedly the Supreme Court is unhappy about the contradictory position it has been put in by professional football and baseball. It has ruled that pro football is big business and subject to interstate commerce laws. Yet it also upheld an old ruling of a previous court that baseball is still a sport and entitled to run by its own rules.

Already baseball had been making somewhat like big business, even when it got the benefit of that ruling. The Boston Braves had become the Milwaukee Braves, the Philadelphia Athletics had become the Kansas City Athletics, and the St. Louis Browns had become the Baltimore Orioles.

Now the New York Giants are about to become the San Francisco Giants, and the Brooklyn Dodgers seem on the verge of moving to Los Angeles.

There is a big difference between these latest moves and the earlier ones. All those teams had been losing money in the cities where they were located. The owners could argue that they were forced to make the moves to keep their particular units of the sport alive. Each of them was located in a city where there was also another major league team, and each could argue financial distress.

The owners of the Dodgers and the Giants argue nothing of the kind. They are moving out of the biggest metropolis in the world, and they are not attempting to plead financial distress. They are frankly motivated by the desire of more profits. They care not a whit for the sentiment of the thousands of Giant and Dodger fans in New York and Brooklyn who have for years considered these teams "their" teams and who have supported them by steady attendance. They care only for the prospect that they can make more money by their moves to the West Coast.

In these circumstances, they can hardly expect the Supreme Court or the Congress to pay much attention to their pleas that theirs is merely a sport and not big business. They have showed their hand clearly and must expect to take the consequences, and it may all be good news for individual ballplayers. When baseball is legally recognized as the big business it is, the law should put them in a better position.

YOU SOMETIMES WONDER why some of these big men in sports don't get wise to themselves, and we mean both locally and nationally. Henry Luce's Sports Illustrated, which does an interesting job of covering many sports, has its inquiring reporter asking certain parties interested in baseball whether or not a union would be good for the players, or bad. With the exception of Dennis O'Keefe, the movie actor, and Eddie Mathews, the Braves' home run hitter, the rest of those questioned think unions would be bad for baseball and they give some of the same reasons that have been given by the bosses of virtually every industry down through history. Of course, Bob Feller wasn't among those questioned. Nor did anyone mention that there is a union of players in the National Professional Football League and it doesn't seem to be killing that sport. Locally, you will hear boxing commissioners speak of "group action," be it referees or managers of boxers, as though it were somehow an obscene phrase. What's wrong with group action? This country first won its liberty by the group action of Thirteen Colonies, and a lot of individuals have won rights, liberties and economic gains by it since then they couldn't have won any other way.

DID YOU SEE the answer that was finally brought out about the special "mystery" shoes the Russian high jumpers have been using? It turned out the shoes were a mystery only to the Americans, British, and French. The Scandinavians have been using them for some years, but no one paid any attention till the Russians started using them. A Danish coach is quoted as wondering how it is the Americans are so far behind the times, what with having two or three of the world's best jumpers.

THE TBC HAS A RULE that requires boxers to use either purple trunks with a blue stripe (if the fight in the blue corner), or black trunks with a red stripe (if they fight in the red corner). The catch is you can't get trunks like that in any of the local sporting goods stores, though there is a place that will make them to order. So fighters don't get fined any more for expressing their individuality in the color of the trunks they wear.

The Soviet Union has sent what is described as a "friendly" reply to the June 3 Japanese proposal for safe fishing operations off the southern Kurile Islands. Japanese Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama said his government hoped to open negotiations shortly. More than 600 Japanese fishing boats have been seized by Soviet patrols off the islands since the end of the war. The Soviets insist on a 12-mile limit to territorial waters; the Japanese stick to the old 3-mile rule.

"The whole policy of trying to prevent contacts with Red China raises questions as to whether Peking or Washington is the more responsible for existence of the Bamboo Curtains." —Christian Science Monitor.

"To place a curtain around a nation (China) comprising one-fourth the world's population is a difficult business." —William H. Stringer, Washington correspondent.

Gadabout

OREN LONG, the former governor, will probably deny this—in fact, he already told a reporter or two he would. But he teed off on the American Legion in fine shape at the last meeting of the statehood commission, warning the reporters that if they quoted him, he'd deny what they said. Now do you understand why it is that so many politicians are "misquoted" in the press?

ARTHUR WOOLAWAY, the former GOP chairman, went on Joe Rose's TV show Sunday night to talk about why Ed Bryan, the present GOP chairman, went to address the ILWU convention. Woolaway said he'd have gone if he'd had an invitation at the time he was chairman, and he would have said about what Bryan did. Then he went on to say what he thought Bryan was trying to say, and included many things the chairman didn't touch on at all. Joe complimented him, telling him he'd made a "better speech" than Bryan. By "better," Joe probably meant it sounded somewhat like his own views. Woolaway wouldn't go for Rose's idea that Bryan "hit them on the head," though, and he also said he thought the press hadn't covered Bryan's speech fully.

WOOLAWAY did his share of Red-baiting, calling Jack Hall a "convicted Communist," though the trial at which he was convicted brought out that Hall had signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit and couldn't have been a Communist even when he was being tried. Or if he could, no one has seriously charged his statement on that affidavit as not true. He also cast aspersions on the Republican membership of Harry Bridges—surely a strange way to get people to sign up in a political party.

CAN IT BE TRUE that a West Coast labor leader is in trouble because he bet (and lost) some of his union's funds on one of Bobo Olson's fights? It's a rumble around town here these days.

BACK TO BRYAN'S speech and the repercussions—did you get a load of that Star-Bull story which carried an eyebrow stating Bryan had failed to "allay" critics of his visit to the ILWU? It turned out, if you read down the whole way, the only Republican not "allayed" was Mrs. Betty Farrington. You can't say the Star-Bull doesn't take care of its own.

COME TO THINK of it, maybe the reason Woolaway felt he had to throw a hook or two at Harry Bridges was because Bridges says it hasn't made him feel any more respectable since he registered as a Republican last year. Woolaway also cited the records of Mrs. Farrington, the late Joe Farrington and Sam King as Delegates to Congres who had done a lot for labor. It would be interesting, at that, to have the list of "pro-labor" accomplishments of that trio before the public, but probably Jack Burns and the Democrats will get around to that in the coming campaign, especially if Mrs. Farrington or King should decide to try making the race again.

USEFUL INFORMATION comes from all over. Lt. Marilynn Olson of the Chicago police, for instance, gives the intelligence that a woman's bite is to be feared much more than any of her other tactics, including presumably, her bark. What's more important, she gives instructions as to what to do about a biting woman. She's quoted in Sunday's 'Tiser as recommending, "One way to protect yourself from a woman's bite is to grab the hair on the back of her neck and pull her head back."

Sure, Lieutenant, but how do you turn her loose?

Anyhow, it's good to get little tips like this. You never know when they may come in handy. Lt. Olson is here for the convention of police chiefs, of course, along with her father, Capt. John Olson of the same force.

CITY HALL's "News Letter" is still the object of considerable conjecture. Thus far the items used haven't been especially "hot," so the idea doesn't seem to be one of competing with the press. The circulation is so small it wouldn't appear there's any big effort to get the stories widely disseminated. One might expect it to be a political vehicle to build up Mayor Blaisdell, but his name hasn't been conspicuous in the content. Yet it seems a peculiar type of public relations, so a lot of people are sitting and waiting to see what the idea is going to turn out to be.

TUESDAY was a tough day for a lot of people. Down in the McCandless Bldg., a woman spent an hour of a lawyer's time trying to convince him she has invented a new improvement on the atom bomb and can't get the U.S. Atomic Energy Comission to listen to her. Down at the C-C jail at Iwilei, the ancient washing machine has broken down and the sheriff can't get the money to buy a new one. And in the mayor's office, someone filched a cucumber out of a secretary's desk. The theft is thought to be an inside job with no connection to the visiting chiefs of police.

RON BENNETT, who's been there before and written memorable stories, is going to Hilo to replace Paul Avery as 'Tiser correspondent for the Big Island. The dope is that when Avery's stories of police payoff didn't get backed up in the report of the Territory's investigator, Everett Ah Fook, the management decided to put Bennett back on the job. Besides being a veteran of the Hilo beat, Bennett is also a veteran of the City Hall beat here in Honolulu. George Remington, incidentally, has moved to the United Press. And Sherm Williams, after a somewhat protracted stay following his leaving the 'Tiser, has finally returned to the Mainland.

DOROTHY FURUYA, an artist, not long ago drew a picture and helped police make an arrest of a her up. Now Holly Carter, an art young man charged with beating student at Punahou, drew a picture of a man who attacked her and stole her car, and police arrested an AWOL marine. It would seem the lads who molest women should have a new theme song—something like, "Lay that pencil down, babe, lay that pencil down."

Sen. Morse Criticizes Cruelties on Animals For Useless Tests

Cruelties to animals are conducted in the name of science, declared Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, and he had leaflets describing such experiments published in the Congressional Record, Aug 21.

Here are titles of the leaflets:

"An experiment concerning the administration of adrenalin to cats which have been skined alive." (U. of Buffalo School of Medicine).

"An experiment to determine how much pressure must be applied to an animal's tail to cause it to rot away" (U. of Minnesota).

"An experiment to demonstrate certain known characteristics of shock by mashing the legs of dogs with a rawhide hammer" (Columbia University).

"An experiment to see how long it takes to starve and freeze a pigeon to death" (Medical Division, Army Chemical Center).

"An experiment to observe the results of choking a group of dogs to death" (U. of Minnesota).

"An experiment into the effects of striking a dog's exposed brain with a steel weight" (U. of Chicago).

"An experiment to pile up statistics on 15,000 animals scalded to death" (U. of Southern California Medical School).

"A new experiment to observe the deaths of animals whose hind legs have been beaten to pulp" (U. of Georgia School of Medicine).

The leaflets, prepared by the National Humane Education Assn. and the National Antivivisection Society, both of Chicago, summarized in laymen's language experiments described in various scientific journals.

Sen. Morse, in introducing the leaflets into the record, made it clear that he was not opposed to experiments on animals for useful purposes. He explained, "There should not be useless experimentation, and such experiments on animals as are conducted should be conducted in the most humane maner possible."

Through A Woman's Eyes

Social Security Unfair to Women

By AMY CLARKE

Newspapers, judges, social workers and ministers are always scolding about working wives and mothers.

If mothers would stay in the home, they say, we'd have fewer divorces, beter adjusted children, less juvenile crime and a happier America.

There is more than a smattering of truth in that statement.

And yet our Social Security law is so worded that when a woman does quit her job and devote the years of her children's youth to the home, she is penalized for it instead of being rewarded.

This is how it works: Social Security benefits are based on coverage, and this is figured by the number of calendar quarters a wage-earner has worked since 1936 or since she began to earn wages.

Many a woman works until she marries, or after marriage until children come, and then stops working. She has paid her share into the Social Security fund, **but unless she returns to work, she will never get a penny of it back.**

What if she goes back to work? **Here again she is at a disadvantage compared to the woman who stayed on the job. For when she reaches retirement age (62), her benefits are figured including the long period when she was not working.**

Naturally, with this "unproductive" time counted in, her average monthly wages will be very low. It is true that the Social Security Board allows such a woman to "not count" 5 years in this total, but in most cases this is not much help.

Even if a woman has what they call lifetime coverage, having worked ten years or more, if she has taken years off to rear a family, her monthly benefits will go down in proportion to the length of time she has been away from the job.

They do set a bottom for this type of benefit, however; the monthly benefit for a fully insured woman is never lower than $24. (Think what you can do with all that money!)

There are other factors too that make it hard for mothers to increase the small coverage they may have. For when a woman has raised a family, she is likely to be in her middle thirties or older.

If she was in some specialized work, her skills have become rusty. She is quite a bit older now, not as quick and adaptable as younger girls, and no longer so attractive.

Even with our employment boom today, it is not so easy for the older woman to find work.

Our Social Security laws are not kind to widows with young children, either. Under present laws, a widow of an insured worker receives support money for the children and herself, but only until the last child reaches the age of 18.

After that, she is on her own, until she reaches the age of 62, when she will become eligible for widow's benefits.

The time in between the child's maturity to the time the widow reaches 62 is the time when she will need help most of all. Happy the woman who can find work to support herself. Many cannot.

I say that it is extremely unfair to take compulsory deductions for Social Security from a huge number of employed women, and then to give back nothing in return.

If a woman has not worked long enough to earn monthly benefits, the very least the government could do is return the amount she has paid in when she reaches 62. Why should she pay for other people's pensions?

Actually, the whole system of keeping records of every wage-earner's account is wasteful. The amount it costs the taxpayers to maintain the huge Social Security administration is staggering.

A much more common-sense method would be to pay every person, wage-earner or not, a flat pension when they are too old to work. Not at any fixed age, for many people do not want to stop working at 65, or 62.

Some countries pay bonuses to mothers, realizing that a family with young children needs extra help. The armed forces do this now with military dependents. It is a good principle.

Do we really want mothers to stay at home with their small children? Then let us change the Social Security law so that they will not be punished for it by losing out on their old age benefits.

If the newspapers, the judges, the social workers, the Congressmen are not willing to put an end to this robbery of the young woman's pay envelope, they cannot be sincere in their concern for the "neglected" children of working mothers.

They cannot have it both ways.

TV & Radio

LOOKS LIKE the Advertiser's Krauss columns on TV are running into the ground. We said at the start that the Advertiser would be smart to invite viewers to sound off in letters—if it wanted genuine criticism.

But, as owner of Kona-TV, what did the Advertiser hope to accomplish? Viewers know that programs, in the final analysis, are geared to the cash registers of the stations which try to make viewers prisoners of tawdry shows and too many moronic commercials.

Krauss, of course, relished the idea because it enabled him to be spiteful with the self-centered, incompetent and underpaid local TV jockeys, but with that pointless phase now pau, inexperienced Krauss has run into a deadend.

Viewers may have the last word simply by turning off their sets, as they are doing on the Mainland, and so discipline the sponsors—the people who foot the bills and so set the pace.

KGMB-TV seems determined to keep on lousing up "Playhouse 90" with inserts of locally-originated commercials.

Last week the show started at 7:35 p.m. and was pau at 9:02. When it should have had only two breaks (at each half hour), it had four. There was a total of 9 commercials or one for every 10 minutes of the elapsed program time.

Noteworthy is the fact that KGMB-TV does not disrupt other programs like the Ed Sullivan Show, General Electric Theater, etc., with local inserts of commercials.

LAST SATURDAY, on HSPA's Viewpoint show at 7:10 a.m. on KGU, spokesman Bob Roberts read extracts (without giving proper credit) from the RECORD's story last week on how General MacArthur, in $100,000 a year civilian job, was criticized by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger and others for his recent attack on administration policies of his former army subordinate, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Roberts then made an embittered and personal attack on the Senator which maybe was prompted by his envy of the Senator's professional, political and military careers and of his contributions to such publications as Satevepost, Reader's Digest, Collier's, Harper's, New York Times, etc.

Roberts avoided tackling the other sources which criticized MacArthur, as the RECORD reported. Perhaps Roberts does not know that the NBC network, on its News of the World show, featured a woman stockholder of MacArthur's company who interrupted MacArthur's two-hour spiel (which attacked the President) and told him plainly:

"This is a business meeting. Your speech is nothing but politics. Let's get down to business!"

The audience applauded her.

Another reason, of course, for the Roberts attack is that Senator Neuberger lately has been opposing the powerful Matson interests which have been able (so far) to exclude competition in the Mainland-Hawaii shipping trade.

Interests within the HSPA are interlocked with the Matson monopoly, so Roberts on HSPA's Viewpoint cannot tolerate the Senator's public-spirited viewpoints.

LISTENERS chuckled on Friday at the about-face made by the IMUA show on KGU when the spokesman praised GOP's Ed Bryan for addressing the ILWU convention. He was so happy about it. But earlier, on Monday night, the IMUA prophet of gloom declared that the acceptance by Bryan of the ILWU's invitation was "embracing the Communist leadership."

GOP Speakers at ILWU Functions Run from Roy Vitousek to Peter Aduja

Oldtimers on the political scene can't repress a chuckle over the hue and cry raised among some Republican figures over the acceptance by Ed Bryan, chairman of the GOP central committee, of an invitation to speak at the ILWU's territorial convention.

Prominent Republicans have appeared down through the years at many an ILWU-sponsored function, the politicos recall, without such a fuss being raised. In fact, Peter Aduja, a member of the House of Representatives from the Big Island, was the speaker sent by the GOP to speak at the last ILWU territorial convention, held at Hilo.

But the history of Republican speakers at ILWU functions runs much farther back. During World War II, Roy Vitousek, a power for many years in the GOP, appeared at the Labor Canteen to engage in a discussion panel along with Robert McElrath and Marshall McEuen of the ILWU and Art Rutledge of AFL and independent unions.

FARRINGTON WORE PAC BUTTON

During 1945-46, the late Delegate being a Labor Day football game number of ILWU-sponsored functions, perhaps the most conspicuous being a Labor Day Football game at which Farrington sat betwen Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, and Rutledge. On that ocasion, it is recalled, Farrington wore a button of the union-organized Political Action Committee, and made the drawing of a "lucky number" for a Buick automobile won by some ticket buyer. He was escorted from his seat to the drawing by Iwalani Smith, daughter of Nolle Smith, another prominent Republican.

Farrington is recalled as also having attended a teahouse dinner along with certain members of the U.S. House Committee on Insular Affairs—a dinner at which Farrington sat beside Jack Hall.

When the ILWU has held receptions for members of the Legislature, numbers of Republicans have attended along with Democrats.

The first big fuss to be raised over such attendance seems to have been that made by former Gov. Sam King when he fired Attorney General Edward N. Sylva, for attending a dinner given by the union in honor of its regional director, Jack Hall, about a year ago. It is significant, perhaps, that Sam King is one Republican who never received an invitation to attend an ILWU function.

Republicans who have spoken over the ILWU radio program are almost too numerous to remember, but they include such figures as Mayor Neal Blaisdell, Sen. Ben Dillingham, and Sen. Joe Itagaki.

And of course, Ed Bryan may have gone just to pay his respects to a fellow Republican, as did Ed Sylva, that being President Harry Bridges who registered as a Republican in California before the last election.

Down Movie Lane

NANATSU NO CHIKAI (Seven Pledges) and Kaette Kita Wakadanna (Young Master Returns), new Japanese movies showing at the Toyo theater this week, demonstrate the versatilit yof Japan's rising movie industry.

The first, in color, is a fast and furious historic drama of lusty warlords 500 years ago. It is produced and directed with the sweep and boldness of Cecil B. de Mille at his best.

Japanese movies usually are photographed in natural settings but this one almost entirely is done on indoor and outdoor studio lots, the perfection of which is a tribute, too, to the industry's know-how.

There is a splendid and barbaric array of villains, beautiful harem girls with hour-glass bodies, sweating slaves, and a hero who always arrive's in time's nick. The movie has all the excitement of an old-fashioned cliff-hanger. Undoubtedly the audience all will be back to enjoy more of the same in the second chapter which starts at the Toyo on Saturday.

THE SECOND PICTURE is a rollicking comedy of modern Tokyo. A widower runs a bakery shop. He's in debt. A widow runs another bakery in competition with him. The widower's son loves the widow's daughter.

The widow, who's no business slouch, gets a mortgage on the widower's shop and swears to foreclose unless he pays up pronto. They exchange gusty insults and so the movie gets set for the fun that follows. —M.M.

NEWSWEEK magazine (Sept. 30) has a special report on "the extent to which U.S. movies are losing out to those made by People's China in one of the world's most vital areas—Southeast Asia."

Newsweek reports that "last year Red China produced more than 80 feature-length films and will make many more by the end of 1957. Peking has concluded joint-production agreements with French and Italian producers and is negotiating with Italian moviemakers for similar arrangements."

The Chinese movies are good by any standard, says Newsweek, "and attract large audiences when dubbed in local languages" and "unlike Hollywood, the Chinese tailor their product to the Asian market."

An American expert told Newsweek that the Chinese movies show "great production values and technical refinements."

More than 90 per cent of Southeast Asia's movie theaters are controlled by Overseas Chinese, who says Newsweek, "are inclined to help the Motherland. When a representative from Formosa pleaded with one important magnate to refuse to handle Peking films, he replied:

"'If I don't, the opposition will, and I'll be forced out of business.'"

A survey of 335 company presidents (average age, 51; average pay, $68,000 a year) in New York City by the American management Assn, to find the formula for success revealed:

"Almost 20 percent of the presidents frankly stated that they got where they are by inheriting their jobs. Some not fortunate enough to be born with companies in their mouths, overcame the handicap by marrying the boss' daughter."

The two World Wars and the Korean War cost the U.S. a grand total of $677,149,765,000.

HAVE YOU SUFFERED SUDDEN PARALYSIS?

Did your father ever give you that old line: "This hurts me worse than it does you," as the introduction to a good, old fashioned spanking? It might have been true—but probably not if you got the spanking.

Parents have, on occasion, suffered a sudden paralysis of the arm raised to strike a child. The condition is known as cataplexy, a temporary weakness or paralysis of voluntary movement caused by emotion. The brain sends messages to the muscles to prevent an action which consciously or unconciously it wants to stop.

Parents aren't the only people who have been stopped in their tracks by cataplexy. There is the case of the boxer suddenly unable to land the knockout punch, the hunter with his finger frozen on the trigger, the fisherman unable to reel in his catch. Even in such a quiet game as chess, the winning player has found himself unable to move his piece for the final play.

In such cases, the psychologist will look for some hidden feeling of guilt, shame, or fear. The parent may feel guilty about his attitude toward the child he's about to strike. Cataplexy rarely happens when aggression is justified. Cataplexy rarely, if ever, strikes the losing player in a game. It seems to happen to the winner because he feels guilty about beating a competitor even in sport. He may not like to lose, but winning makes him even more uncomfortable because it satisfies unconscious hostile feelings of which he is ashamed.

Magazines Hit Top Sales In Japan; Many Have 500 Pages

What magazines do you read? Life or Look? Time or Newsweek? Popular Mechanics? Ladies' Home Journal? Sir!? A trade journal? Magazines on your hobby? A religious magazine? None at all?

If your answer is none, you wouldn't feel at home in Japan.

Japan, population 89 million including infants, issued 401 million copies of magazines last year and the public spent close to 41 billion yen buying them, according to Shio Sakanishi in Japan Quarterly. At least 1,200 titles are sold through bookstores alone, not to mention hundreds through other channels.

WEEKEND MAGAZINES

Outstanding development since the war is the weekend magazines put out by the great metropolitan newspapers. One of them, the Shukan Asahi, sells 1,200,000 copies a week, as compared with 2,200,000 for America's Time. Sold separately from the newspapers at 36 yen (8 cents) a copy, these weeklies are a sort of cross between the weekend magazines of our own dailies and Time and Newsweek. "Editors," says Sakanishi, "are constantly on the watch for social trends and try to interpret important events in terms which link them with the life and living of average persons."

Most popular of the 26 women's magazines with a combined circulation of 2,500,000 are Shufu no Tomo, Fujin Club, Shufu to Seikatsu and Fujin Seikatsu. Every issue is 500 pages or more with separately bound supplements such as style books, texts for knitting, dressmaking guides, handbooks on first-aid and the like, saving of which builds up a sizable library.

For a while competition was so keen that an issue loaded with supplements weighed three or four pounds and "supplements" included toilet articles and sewing kits.

CHILDREN'S JOURNALS

Some 52 children's magazines reach the staggering total circulation of 75,000,000 a month. None, says Sakanishi, is of good quality. The market is flooded with comics, picture boks, and blood and thunder adventures, "often of such questionable content that the public feels that something ought to be done about them."

For awhile, to attract young readers, publishers used to offer a gift package with each number. "Given away were cameras, projectors for lantern slides, telescopes, dolls, airplane sets, and other objects, but they were so poor in quality and worthless that these offers . . . . had to be dropped."

Then there are the ero-guro magazines—ero for erotic, which appeared such a menace that prime minister Hatoyama urged the Diet to do something about them. The Tokyo Mothers' League did something: it collected some 50,000 copies of risque journals and burned them in public. Publishers have toned down their offerings in this line.

FARM PERIODICALS

As might be expected in a country where half the people are farmers, there are 35 important farm journals, one of which, Ie no Hikari, "Home Light," distributed through the National Agriculture Cooperatives, has a circulation of 1,300,000.

Trade and technical journals and agazines on hobbies abound. There are 10 for the four million amateur camera fans alone. Ninety-nine journals specialize on haiku and tanka poetry, and 12 on Western music.

At the top of the popular magazines, intellectually, are the big three that compare with our Harper's or Atlantic Monthly: leftist-neutralist Sekai (130,000 circulation), liberal Chuo Koron (120,000), and middle-of-the-road Bungei Shunju (650,000). A fourth, Kaizo, suspended publication in March when conservatives and progressives on its staff split over policy.

Still another, started last year by "diehards who had taken leading parts in the war," lasted only a few months; its song of the "good old days" sounded sour to present-day Japanese.

Two other popular monthlies, Heibon (1,350,000) and Myojo (750,000), compare with our Saturday Evening Post or the defunct Collier's. "They are mediocre, if not vulgar at times," says Sakanishi, "and no one with intellectual pride is likely to be seen with a copy."

DPI Considers "Residential" School As Remedy for Juvenile Delinquency

§ from page 1 §

plained, come from homes where parents both working, or unable, or apathetic about discipline, so the students don't worry much about punishment they might receive at home. Nor do they worry about police, because they're legally out of school so long as they're suspended.

SUSPENSION EXPLAINED

One principal confirms that he knows of such cases. Another told the RECORD he knows of no case where students have willfully invited suspension. Further, he explained that suspension is normally exercised by a principal only when the school's administration has become convinced that the student's continued presence is a detriment to the other students and no advantage to himself. Further, it is a step taken in preparation for another step, such as perhaps a psychiatric study of the student to determine what sort of program will bring a response from him.

Before suspension, this principal explained, a principal and perhaps teachers will hold conferences with the parents to try to determine the cause of the student's indifference and to find out whether or not that cause can be eliminated at home.

"But we hate to use that term, suspension," said the principal

Normally, the principal said, suspensions do not last more than a week, but if some delay in the planned conferences, or programs occurs, it is possible a suspension might last longer.

Joseph R. Bishop, DPI assistant district superintendent, confirmed that suspensions are supposed to be used sparingly and should not be for longer than a week, unless the principal communicates with his DPI superiors on the matter.

"WILLFUL MISSING" FEW

Bishop did not, however, confirm that there is any marked tendency on the part of delinquent juveniles in the local schools to invite suspension, or that such a trend constitutes a problem of any large scope.

He did say that DPI authorities have given much thought to the problem of juvenile delinquents in school whose attitude and activities are so disruptive as to make their removal necessary. In some respects, Bishop's ideas on the subject were not so very different from those expressed by the parent who first informed the RECORD of students who invite suspension.

The parent, a resident of Kalihi, suggested that there should be a disciplinary school — something tougher than the regular school, yet not so tough as the Koolau Boys School, or the Kawailoa Girls school.

"It should be a place," says the parent, "tough enough so they don't want to go back."

Assistant Superintendent Bishop says the DPI believes a "residential school" for such students might provide a better solution to the problem of delinquent students than any that has been taken thus far. But the DPI put its emphasis on regularity rather than merely discipline.

"Many of these boys are not used to a life with any sort of regularity," he says. "They come and go at all kinds of times and they eat their meals at irregular times. A residential school might make a great change in them by giving them regular living habits."

As envisaged by the DPI, such a school would have small classes with just enough instruction to keep the students busy in a good environment.

Whatever the cost of an institution of this type, Bishop feels it would be far cheaper for the community than the problem of juvenile delinquency as it is handled today, especially when it is recalled that a high proportion of the inmates of Koolau Boys School eventually become inmates of Oahu Prison.

"But the problem is one the school is powerless to solve," said Bishop, "without the understanding of parents and without all-out community support."

Rose Ties Woolaway Into Phony Smear Job

Joe Rose got off on another of his many wacky tangents Sunday night and took his gripe box guest, Arthur Woolaway, former chairman of the GOP, along with him. It was a little reminiscent of the time he sucked Bob Stewart into a bit where Rose called a former Marine, (and up to that time unsmeared) a "Fifth Amendment Communist."

This time the target was one of Rose's favorites, Hawaii's Delegate to Congress John A. Burns, and the gimmick Rose used was a question supposed to have been called in to KONA-TV, where Rose's program was holding forth. The question asked whether or not Delegate Burns had "paid back" $2,000 he received from the statehood commission when he went to Washington after his election and prior to taking his seat in Congress.

Rose read the question to Woolaway who immediately disavowed any knowledge or responsibility for the question or answer and suggested to Joe, "If I were you, I would ask Mr. Burns the question the next time you see him."

Well, Rose didn't but the RECORD did. Burns' answer was that, in the first place he didn't get any $2,000.

"What I got was per diem for 13 days," said Burns. "It was either $260 or $360 as I remember, and as it turned out, it didn't go past paying my hotel bills."

The statehood commission had approved the expense for Burns on the theory that his early presence at Washington would be an aid in the fight for statehood in the present session.

No one except Joe Rose and his questioner had ever suggested that it was a loan any more than the other expenses paid out to send various lobbyists to Washington in the cause of statehood.

Soviet Spy Abel May Beat Espionage Rap; G-Men Violate Law

Col Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, a Soviet secret police agent now in custody in New York after 10 years undercover work in the United States, may not be tried for espionage.

He has asked the Federal courts, acording to the New York Times, to quash the indictment on the ground it was procured with tainted evidence.

NO WARRANT

Abel, in his supporting affidavit said that when U.S. Immigration agents raided his New York hotel room last June 24 they searched the room and found material which Abel had used in his espionage. The agents did not have a warrant charging espionage before searching the room.

Abel admitted in his affidavit that he had entered the U.S. illegally on a false passport in 1948. He states he was held incommunicado for five days and denied counsel.

Abel's court-assigned attorneys are asserting his rights under the laws of the U.S. Constitution. They have applied for the return of all the colonel's property seized in the room and for its suppression as evidence.

If they succeed, the Times said, Abel could escape the spy rap. However, he would still be subject to deportation proceedings.

After studying 10,000 accidents, Cornell University Medical College says auto safety belts would cut traffic-accident deaths by about 60 per cent if they were in general use.

$50 Mil. Cemetery Envisioned for Kaneohe Capitalized at $200,000

§ from page 1 §

This week the RECORD also learned:

● That there are no millions of dollars floating around, that McKinley has not pumped in the millions some thought he would after reading stories about his proclaimed assets and his local ambitions in the dailies;

● That the newly incorporated Hawaiian Memorial Park is organizing a sales force to attract local investors in the enterprise, capitalized at $200,000;

● That the sale of land to McKinley or the Hawaiian Memorial Park, which McKinley said had been concluded, has not gone through.

H. W. B. White, treasurer of Hawaiian Memorial Park and representative of Kaneohe Ranch owned by Harold Castle, said when the land transaction for the cemetery goes through, it will be recorded at the Bureau of Conveyances.

The question asked locally is whether or not McKinley is now out of the picture of the Kaneohe development.

OFFICERS NAMED

White said that "Mr. Castle can put the cemetery through," when asked if McKinley has the $50 million, or if he is planning to raise the money here.

McKinley is not among the officers of the Hawaiian Memorial Park. The officers are James C. Castle, president; Herbert Lee, vice president; Henry H. Wong, secretary; and White, treasurer.

Although McKinley extended an invitation to a luncheon or dinner to the RECORD's reporter two weeks ago, he has not been available for further comment on his proposed project he was eager to explain to this weekly.

Earlier he had written this weekly that he was pro-labor and suggested that his record be examined in Dun and Bradstreet.

He wrote: "One of the nice things that Dun and Bradstreet said about me was that I paid higher wages than any organization in the industry and that I kept people longer and took better care of them."

16 MORTUARIES

Dun and Bradstreet's special report on Utter-McKinley Mortuaries (July 20, 1956) says nothing about his employment policy. Like other reports issued by the reference service, the special report gives his financial standing.

The 16 mortuaries his corporation operates, plus subsidiaries, grossed $2 million in the last calendar year. Profits were reported between $50,000 and $100,000.

Ever since the Star-Bulletin published the article on his proposed $50 million venture, this weekly has been asking, "Can McKinley realize a profit on such a colossal investment in these islands with a small population?"

Four percent interest on $50 million comes to $2 million. To pay this, a $2 million profit must be realized.

With about 2,000 civilian deaths on Oahu per year, even a $2 million gross (not profit) volume cannot be realized—even if McKinley were to get all the business. Apparently, there is insufficient volume of business even to pay interest on a $50 million outlay.

Even in the populous area of Southern California, his 16 mortuaries cannot gross $2 million. Only with income from subsidiaries does the gross volume exceed $2 million.

His 16 mortuaries in California have furniture, equipment, including cars, worth $680,609, or $43,000 per mortuary. In May 1956, tangible worth of Utter-McKinely Mortuaries was $616,375. Inventory came to $75,000.

The deferred liabilities and debenture notes came to $1,097,226.

Fancy decanters which are used to boost the sale of Christmastime booze are on the way out. Reason: the liquor kings say they aren't worth the extra cost of marketing.

Warns $48 Yearly Charge Is Revenue, Not Safety Bill

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Goto at a cost of $12 per calendar quarter

"As written," said Goto, "the measure applies equally to people in the rural areas, and it is grossly unfair to them to pay for parking where there is no conceivable congestion."

Residents of the country areas of Oahu, Goto points out, will be forced to pay $48 a year for the privilege of parking along country roads according to the proposed ordinance.

In the city of Honolulu, the situation is equally unfair, the treasurer says, because it "penalizes the unfortunates among the motorists without in any way giving benefit to the fortunates."

OUT TO PRODUCE REVENUE

If the question is merely one of traffic safety on congested streets, Goto points out, the traffic safety commission has merely to recommend that no parking be allowed on such streets.

"But this is clearly a measure to produce revenue," the treasurer says. "That is evident in the high amount charged for parking permits. In cases where purely regulatory fees are charged, the fees are very small. This fee for a permit is very large, so there can be no question but that the idea is to produce revenue. And it amounts to taxation of a restricted group of motorists."

The burdens of the motorist are already considerable, Goto points out, with the territorial tax on gasoline being 8½ cents per gallon.

Goto further exposed the bill as not being aimed primarily at traffic safety, saying, "It is absurd to assume that the commission and the board would approve night parking in unsafe areas. It is clear that permits will be allowed only for safe areas. Then why the charge?"

Nor can such a measure be enacted without cost to the taxpayer, Goto points out. His office will have to hire at least two additional clerks, as well as absorbing much of the work with the present staff. But a much larger item will be the extra policemen needed to enforce the night-parking ordinance.

"Imagine," the treasurer says, "what it will be like to enforce this in rural Oahu."

It looks very much as though the traffic safety commission is trying to raise revenue from streets where there is no congestion, and no revenue at present, Goto says, adding, "but there are much more equitable ways of raising revenue, if that is so much required."

The night-parking ordinance, says the treasurer, "exemplifies one of the types of evil we must be careful to avoid in government."

U.S. Experiences Shortages of Doctors; AMA Is Influence

● In an American hospital, chances are better than one in four that the resident physician who admits a patient will be a foreigner, recruited abroad.

● Twenty-eight percent of approved interneships and 25 percent of approved residences in American hospitals remain unfilled today.

● An American doctor's average work week is 69 hours—about **10 hours a day seven days a week.**

● According to the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, this country needs to guarantee 10,000 doctors a year instead of the present 7,000.

● By 1970—taking into consideration the rise in population and demand for medical care—the U.S. will need 330,000 physicians instead of the present 192,000.

These are some of the facts emphasized by Lawrence Bloomgarden in an article in the June issue of Commentary. A "crash" program to expand our medical school facilities seems called for, says Bloomgarden but the American Medical Assn. thinks otherwise.

AMA DECIDED

In 1933, when the low earnings of doctors began to worry the AMA, it decided that the numbers of doctors graduated annually should be "drastically curtailed." The AMA has never got around to making up its mind that limits should be lifted. While our 82 medical schools are the best in the world, they admit only 7,800 students annually.

With 600,000 students due to be taking their bachelor degrees by 1965, there is more than enough highly qualified human material available to the medical schools. But only some 15,000 students now think it worth their while to apply.

Many state medical schools, Bloomgarden points out, discriminate against out-of-state applicants, on the principle that they are training doctors to practice medicine in their home states—although in fact only 60 percent of the graduates do so.

RIGHT "PERSONALITY"

Also, intelligent applicants are turned away from many medical schools because they lack the right "personality." Their "diction" and "grooming" are reported not quite up to their IQ and grades.

Jews and Italians most often flunk the personality tests, even theough medical schools have dropped the practice of putting Jewish applicants on an undisguised quota basis.

Planned expansion of medical facilities will barely maintain the present ratio of physicians to population, writes Bloomgarden—with foreign doctors imported to fill the gaps. Far from recognizing the need for a "crash" program to expand our medical schools, the AMA still insists there is no real shortage of physicians.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Have "Confidence in Ourselves"

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is an endearing personality to people of the entire world. This is not because she is the widow of the great FDR, not because she is an intelligent and courageous mother, but because she has a great liberal mind, thoughtful and warm concern for humanity.

She is an outstanding woman of the world. She has just returned from the Soviet Union. It is tragic that the Dulles-Eisenhower protective custody of Americans prohibits her from meeting another great woman, Mme. Sun Yat-sen. The meat of their talk would be more substantial than that between Ike and Zhukov. The President says Zhukov's argument for communism leaves him "breathless."

When Ike made that statement, this weekly editorialized that he should study U.S. history thoroughly. In it there is the strong sinew of democratic tradition upon which the cancer of slavery, Bilboism, Eastlandism, McCarthyism has grown but cut off time and again by the sharp surgery of enlightened public opinion. The spirit of 1776 is a proud heritage of Americans and the world now waits for the regeneration of that spirit in this country.

Mrs. Roosevelt upon returning from the Soviet Union was asked how deeper understanding of the Russians could be reached. She declared, "Study your history as it has never been studied before."

The answer is simple. The Dulles brink-of-war mind that engenders fear stunts growth and development of the American mind, which alone can flower American progress. During the past decade the State Department dared the Socialist countries to open their borders and allow U.S. citizens to enter and mix with their people. Today as the Socialist countries move ahead in rapid strides, the State Department makes prisoners of U.S. citizens, including newsmen.

After all the boasting of U.S. military might, of U.S. superiority in every respect by the Defense and State Departments, Americans now get this observation from Mrs. Roosevelt:

"Russia is a going concern that can't be beaten by military force. The only way to beat her is by being far better than they are."

She said, "by being far better than they are."

This apparently means embracing the spirit of 1776 and supporting genuine independence of colonial and semi-colonial people, production for use and not dehydrating and stockpiling produce as "surplus," better living for all by pumping money into education, health, housing and general welfare rather than for military arms that profit General Motors and other big interests. It means education on the one hand and rigid enforcement of civil rights legislation on the other throughout the U.S. It means the bringing to flower of the Bill of Rights.

FDR said that the government has to be returned into the people's hands. When this is done the atmosphere is present for promoting better understanding between countries and between the people with a country.

What healthier atmosphere for peace the world would enjoy if the jet bombers roaring overhead this week were civilian jets carrying university students, 4-H clubbers, farmers, businessmen and athletes to China on a grand exchange basis.

There are three great powers today. The U.S., U.S.S.R. and China.

Understanding must be developed among people of these countries. Mrs. Roosevelt said, "We must have greater understanding between both people and much greater confidence in ourselves."

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

Block This New Gouge!

$3 a month—$12 a quarter—$48 a year.

That's the new cost the C-C Traffic Safety Commission proposes to put on motorists who are forced to park on streets outside or near their homes at night. The commission has now given the board of supervisors a proposed ordinance which will require motorists to pay the price above listed for permits to park on the streets "in areas designated" by the board.

In other areas, parking between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. is to be illegal, and cars parked at those times will be subject to tickets by the police if this ordinance is passed.

But before the supervisors pass this one, they had better ask themselves and the traffic safety commission the following questions and perhaps others.

1. Is it justifiable to charge the poorest class of motorists in the city another $48 per year on top of all the other charges they are forced to pay?

2. Since the traffic safety commission calls this measure one in the interest of safety, why should such a measure be applied to the hours when traffic on all streets is least congested?

3. How many new policemen must be added to the department to insure the enforcement of this proposed law?

4. Is it really legal to sell motorists something they don't get? The commission makes it clear that permits do not entitle motorists to the space they're paying for, and that everything is on a "first come, first served" basis. So the motorist is being sold a right he doesn't really get at all if someone happens to be ahead of him.

5. Is there any reason why the public shouldn't view this move as one of the most obvious bits of gouging by City Hall in many a year?

6. Does any supervisor welcome the chore of telling the voters in the next campaign that he voted a charge of $48 a year for thousands of them—and of explaining the need for such a charge?

Unless the supervisors can satisfy themselves with answers to these questions, they would seem well advised to drop this one in the wastebasket and tell the traffic safety commission to get back to the job for which it was created. The continued high toll of Oahu's traffic accidents is a clear indication of plenty of work for the commission to do in its field without thinking up ways of gouging more money out of the motorists least able to pay.

Formula for Respectability

(continued from right)

Ewa plantation and when he occupied that position it was apparent that he was happy to see old shacks torn down and new houses built. He tries to win over the workers, even by saying unintionally foolish and insulting things.

After he spoke a worker asked me, "What does he think? We are not respectable?"

Then he exploded, "In the old days when we worked for less than one dollar a day, and when they treated mules better than us, because if the mules died or got sick, they lost money, did they tell us to be 'respectable'?"

"RESPECTABLE" BEFORE

Were workers "respectable," he asked, when they were whipped by lunas? Were workers "respectable" when they were told by plantation bosses who to vote for, and when Democrats were prevented from campaigning on plantation property? In those years the bosses and the Republicans held the workers' destiny.

He said if the plantations were left to their resources and way of life, the Territory would have many "Little Siberias" and a big Republican from a plantation would not have appeared at a workers' gathering. Such a gathering would have been prohibited anyway.

Workers long ago waited hours to see the big boss or second boss, squatting on the ground in the hot sun outside the manager's office.

"When Bryan tells is to be 'respectable,' he means, go back to second-class cititzenship," the worker said.

Hawaii has lived through its Little Rock. The old-guard boss-Republicans hated to see the day when workers would sit across the negotiation table from them and make their demands. When the workers became powerful and won a new feeling of dignity through unionization, they lost all "respectability" in the eyes of old Republican leaders.

Formula for "Respectability"

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

A union convention is exciting and inspiring when carried on as the ILWU Third Biennial Convention held the past week in Honolulu.

The dailies distortingly gave the impression that the biggest explosive event at the convention was the speech given by Ed Bryan, territorial Republican chairman and assistant manager of Ewa Plantation Co. They gave Bryan's speech a big play for days.

DID PUBLIC SERVICE

Before Bryan spoke to ILWU members, alarmed old-guard Republicans openly declared his move was foolish, for his acceptance of ILWU invitation gave a "cloak of respectability" to the union which has for years been labelled as an organization led by "Communists" and "subversive elements." Some said he was "playing into the hands of Communists."

Bryan did a big service to the island community in promoting a healthier give-and-take atmosphere by accepting the ILWU invitation. In this country with democratic traditions, it is distasteful to say that it must have taken courage for him to arrive at his decision to exercise free speech. Later developments proved that had Bryan been less than the assistant manager of a Big Five plantation, he might have gotten a rough going over. He might have been stopped from addressing the union delegates.

Bryan's appearance at the convention and what he said are two different matters. Many of the things he said were foolish. But the dailies and the Republican leaders—who sell the people short on intelligence—thought Bryan did a whale of a job, because he told the union delegates who represent 23,000 members, what they should do to "attain genuine respectability."

LIVE IN THE PAST

"That's telling 'em!" was their quick reaction. They were relieved that Bryan, in their eyes, gave a good account of himself, stepping into what they believe is the opposite camp to tell the workers the facts of life. The Star-Bulletin laughed out loud editorially. It seemed to say, "See what medicine you got for inviting a respectable Republican!"

All this loud boast shows that the old-guard Republicans still live in the past. They still dream of pre-ILWU years when the Big Five lorded it over workers. They look upon unionization of plantations somewhat in the manner that Southern racists remember Reconstruction, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the end of slavery.

Their mentality, simply put, is that of Little Rock.

To me this seemed to be the situation at the convention. The guest speaker from the Democratic Party was Robert Dodge, its vice-chairman. He spoke first. He wore a business suit and tie and presented a neat appearance. He went to the convention as he would go to an employers' convention. He did not sell the unionists short on intelligence. The message that he brought was not condescending, nor patronizing. He was representing a political party which is now in control of the legislature. His group has taken half a century but finally in recent years has won elections by landslides.

He was serious. He dealt with problems and issues, not on what union members should do to win "respectability."

The conduct of the Democratic speaker demonstrated that he was speaking to people with equal dignity and respect.

POLITICAL SLUMMING

Republican Bryan gave me the impression that he was out political slumming. Naturally, and as expected, the dailies stressed that Bryan went to the convention in aloha shirt. He tried hard to put over the point that he was a regular Joe. In patronizing tone he tried to build a bridge to his audience by talking of old days, his kid days when he claims he opposed low plantation wages, of pay differential, etc. He even got a good laugh by telling the workers he would have done something about organizing plantation workers had the ILWU not taken over the task after the war.

If he had the common touch in the old days, he had lost it. He is assistant manager of a plantation where union militancy is often a thorn in the management's side.

In one breath he spoke of the injustices of the old days and of his infuriation; in the next breath he told the unionists to win "respectability" by the path of toned-down militancy.

When Bryan spoke forthrightly, I did not notice any "hisses of indrawn breath," but deep interest and controlled laughter.

A REJECTED PARTY

No matter what the dailies and the Republicans say, Bryan was impelled to go to the convention to sell his party. He represents a political party which the voters of Hawaii have rejected.

He apparently does not think like the old-guard elements. He was a housing director at

(continued at left)