

# HONOLULU RECORD

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 HONOLULU IS  
 THE NEWSPAPER HAWAII NEEDS

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# HAWAIIAN Nudism in Paradise and The Hoodlum Problem

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

Adult delinquency is a serious problem in our midst. In today's column I'll touch on one glaring facet of adult delinquency in our island community.

I am drawn to this subject because of the season we are getting into.

Now that the days are getting hotter and the nights warmer, there will be nude parties on the beaches of paradise. You will find them on beaches at places like Kailua and Lanikai and other areas.

Those who indulge in these orgies of physical exhibition aren't those who are referred to in polite circles as parents of riffraff families.

To the contrary, many of the women are individually known for their devotion to civic causes and public activities. Undoubtedly some of them write high-sounding letters to the editors on moral issues, on hoodlumism and juvenile delinquency.

In a party not long ago, consisting of four carloads of fathers and mothers who enjoyed nature in the raw on a Windward Oahu beach, every male in the party held an executive position with the gov-

ernment. These nudists talk openly about their parties in front of their teenage children. Arrangements for many of their parties are made over the phone in the family living room, frequently in the presence of high-school-age youngsters. And off the parents go to pick up their friends and rush to their rendezvous.

Credit should be given these youngsters for not behaving like their elders and indulging in sex orgies suggested to them by the behavior of adults they know.

It seems that these people who (more on page 8)

# Hart Denies Part in "Wet" Dumping at Olomana Site

X's Mark the Spot



**BIG SHOTS**, including government officials, have been known to cavort on this beach in their birthdaysuits at the spots indicated. The polite name for these affairs is "nude bathing parties," but another name is "adult delinquency." See story at top of page.

## Says Health Dept. Should Check Pine In Ground Cans

Llewellyn (Sonny) Hart, head of the O-O division of refuse disposal, says if anybody is in trouble over dumping "wet garbage" at the Olomana Ltd. dumping site, it's John Nichols, the subcontractor, and not the company with which Hart's name has been prominently linked in past months.

The "wet garbage," would be the spoiled pineapple ground out of the cans and dumped on the Olomana site along with other "fill" refuse in recent weeks. Last week, reporting the story of how Hawaiian Pine has dumped thousands of defective cans of pineapple in various places, the RECORD discovered a large quantity of these cans had been dumped at Olomana.

An Olomana spokesman told the RECORD the cans of pineapple had been ground up because otherwise they float in the water. Publication of the story brought interested inquiry as to whether or not Sonny Hart might not be violating his (more on page 6)

## Unions Join for Action Against 'Visible' Tax Gouging by Retail Bd.

Boycotts and picketlines were starting many of Honolulu's merchants squarely in the face as the RECORD went to press and this time the trouble was over the increased excise tax. As seldom before in labor history of the Islands, unions had joined hands to fight a move dictated by the Retail Board of the Chamber of Commerce, which they said would result in "gouging" and profit-taking under the guise of "showing the public its taxes."

The HLWU, AFL-CIO, UPW, HGEA had united in expressions against the plan by which many stores, going along with the plan handed them by the retail board, were preparing to "roll back" the 2 1/2 per cent excise tax paid until July, then add 3 1/2 per cent, the new tax, and show it separated from the remaining cost of the item.

A variation, initiated by Foodland stores, which would merely show a 1 per cent increase and make that "visible" had met with no more favor from the unions. Friday, it was learned, a meet-

ing will be held by the union that have expressed unanimity to discuss ways of putting their proposals into effect. The only group (more on page 7)

## Sears Drops Kenmore To Sell Japanese Sewing Machines

Japanese sewing machines which are grabbing almost 50 per cent of the U.S. market will make their appearance here at the Sears, Roebuck store.

"We haven't got them yet. We're under allocation," a Sears employe said.

The local store will get straight sewing and automatic machines. The White Sewing Machine Corp., which manufactured Sears' Kenmore sewing machines, is hurt economically by Sears' switch from its product to Japanese machines which sell for as low as (more on page 3)

## Kunimoto, Louis, Sunn Sued by Alewa Hts. Woman for \$60,000 on Drainage

A suit for \$60,000 was filed in U.S. District Court Wednesday against three top city officials by a woman who claims her Alewa Heights property was damaged by their failure to effect a drainage system in the area, where a subdivision nearby has been established.

The three are Yoshio Kunimoto, C-C engineer, Leighton Louis, engineer of the C-C planning commission, and Franklin Sunn, head of the C-C bureau of plans. The plaintiff is Mrs. Victoria E. Lee.

The suit is for \$50,000 damage to the property and \$10,000 punitive damages.

Mrs. Lee charges that she has been deprived of her constitutional right in that she was not properly notified of the city's plans regarding the subdivision and drainage, and thus her property was damaged without due process of law.

The officials are charged with planning and permitting the subdivision. The resultant overflow from it, she charges, damages her property on Alull Street.

Though no official had a comment on the suit when the three were served Wednesday afternoon, (more on page 6)

## Prohibition in Wage, Hour Law Hits Some Gas Stations, Stores

The new Wage and Hour Law which went into effect July 1 has a provision in it that will stop certain employers from deducting pay for shortages and breakage.

This provision is reported to affect a Honolulu service station chain, some supermarkets and numerous stores.

The law states: "Deductions from employees' wages for cash shortages cannot be made where the shortage is a result of a situation wherein two or more employees use the same common money till, cash box, or register. Deductions from an employee's wages for breakage will also be prohibited."

## Cop Catches Man "Shooting" Self With Hypo Needle

The cop saw a truck pulled up alongside the road, the driver in the midst of a strange contortion. He had his pants leg rolled up, a hypodermic needle poised. The needle went in as the cop approached the side of the truck.

"What are you doing?" he asked. "Taking a shot," was the answer from the truckdriver, obviously under severe physical strain.

### CAUGHT IN ACT

Oh-oh! thought the cop, here's a dope addict caught in the act. He noted that the truckdriver had a sandwich laid out by him. As he made the arrest and took the truckdriver in, he reflected sadly on the terrible effect of the habit. The urge might catch a man right in the middle of his lunch, it (more on page 6)

## Referees Burned Up for Years Over Blindness of AAU Officials to Them

While Oahu officials of the Amateur Athletic Union's boxing committee sometimes authorize the spending of money upon themselves, as for instance at the recent Territorial tournament at Hilo, they have been singularly unable in recent years to find any money to pay the referees.

At Fort Shafter, where amateur fights have been held in recent months, a sergeant gets \$5 a night for acting as an usher. But the referees get nothing.

After the invasion of the Far East Air Force boxing team a few weeks ago, the AAU committee threw a dinner at the Smile Cafe for virtually everyone concerned with the fights—everyone, that is except the referees. They weren't invited.

Those are some of the elements of a situation that has made the referees unhappy for a consider-

able length of time, and which resulted in a single referee, a new man with a permit to work amateur shows, to work all 16 fights Monday night. When the other referees were contacted, they "couldn't make it."

### BOXING'S "FORGOTTEN MEN"

Feeling they are the "forgotten men" in the local amateur boxing picture, the referees have for a long time tried to get AAU officials to sit down and listen to their complaints and come to a conclusion. A few years ago, they had an organization, a sort of association. But the AAU took the view Hawaii's Big Five business bosses discarded years ago. They would not meet with the referees' association because that would be "recognizing" the organization.

Adrian DeMello, now president

(more on page 6)

# How the Japanese View the Somagahara Shooting

Mrs. Naka Sakai was shot to death by SP-3 William S. Girard of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment on Jan. 30, at the Somagahara weapons testing grounds.

The Japanese are demanding that Girard be turned over to them for trial. The U.S. administration agreed. Girard's brother is waging a legal battle to prevent the U.S. government from turning Girard over to the Japanese courts. A U.S. district court has ruled in favor of Girard's brother and the government is appealing the decision.

The sentiment of the Japanese who are demanding the trial of Girard by their government is expressed in the following excerpts from the Sohyo News, organ of the largest trade union in Japan. Translation was done by Japan Letters, San Francisco.

"(Precious Japanese blood was shed) on January 30, when a Japanese woman went to the Somagahara maneuvering grounds of the United States Army, at Nomamura, Gumma Prefecture, to gather scattered bullets. This woman was shot to death on the spot by a United States soldier.

## ONE PEACEFUL VILLAGE

"We Japanese can in no way condone the shooting of a Japanese citizen on Japanese land, by a soldier of foreign forces, for any reason whatsoever.

"Headed by National Liaison Council Against Military Bases, Sohyo and the Socialist Party immediately sent an on-the-spot investigation team to Somagahara, whose survey clearly showed that the shooting was done on purpose.

"Before the war, Somagahara and the surrounding vicinity was a peaceful village, which was turned into a target area during the war by the Japanese Imperialists. Land, the precious property of farmers, was expropriated on the pretext

of 'service for the Emperor, and the State.'

"Then came the end of the war. But no farming was allowed for the inhabitants. The land was handed over from the old Japanese Army to United States forces under the flimsy excuse of 'guaranteeing the safety of the inhabitants.'

## SIX KILLED

"Somagahara village consisted of 6,869 tsubo, or about five acres of arable land, and again it was requisitioned, to the desperate sorrow of the villagers.

"As a result, their living through farming has become impossible, and they are driven to seek livelihood in other ways. Most of them are forced to pick up scattered bullets or expended cartridge cases.

"Already six have been killed and a great number injured in their dangerous work although most of them were injured by blind shells or their fragments.

"Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46, wife of farmer Akiyoshi Sakai of Soma Village, entered the firing range to pick up cartridge cases, after the morning maneuvers were over. Then . . . SP-3 Girard . . . shot her after throwing a bullet and ending her with a gesture to pick it up. Eyewitnesses, Hidetsugu Onoseki and others, testified that he shot her once, and seeing he had missed, shot her again, killing her instantly.

"Their testimony clearly showed that the shooting (during the noon recess) was done purposely.

"The National Liaison Council Against Military Bases . . . sent investigation teams to the scene twice, on Feb. 4th and 8th. The council demanded that the criminal be turned over to Japanese courts. It decided to investigate the case further and take it up as a part of the movement against unfair treaties concluded between

the United States and Japan, which is one of the targets of their activities.

## PROTEST TO U.S.

(Sohyo, the Socialist Party, the National Students' Federation, the Farmers' Assn., and women's organizations held a rally Feb. 20 in Tokyo to protest the shooting. About 1,000 attended. There Onoseki and others reported on the shooting.)

"The rally sent protests to the President of the U. S. and the commander of the U.S. Forces, Far East. It also adopted a recommendation to be addressed to the presidents of the upper and lower houses and the prime minister and attorney general (of Japan). The

following declaration was adopted:

"The indignation and fury of the Japanese people are greatly aroused over the shooting to death of a farmer's wife, Naka Sakai.

"Since the end of the war, both before and after the conclusion of the peace treaty, numerous precious Japanese lives have been lost because of the inhuman violence of United States military men. Damages done to the lives and property of Japanese, if the number of those disfigured for life are included, are more than can be imagined.

## AGAINST UNFAIR TREATIES

"Above all, this shooting incident took place outside the area prescribed for military use in Article II of the United States-Japan Administrative Agreement, by a

U.S. serviceman who shot the victim to death by throwing bullets to entice her. This barbarous act of violence completely disregards the basic rights of human beings. We cannot condone it.

"The government should demand that the criminal be turned over to it, making a detailed survey of the case and taking it into the Japanese court.

"We pledge that we will thoroughly study this case, and further our struggle to demand appropriate compensation for all the losses inflicted by the United States forces. We will continue to try to abolish the unfair treaties concluded between the United States and Japan until United States forces withdraw from Japanese land."

## Behind the Girard Case

# What the Japanese Oppose

The Girard case has aroused U.S. public interest in the treaty between the U.S. and Japan.

The Japanese Peace Treaty was signed at San Francisco on Sept. 8, 1951 by 40 nations. The U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia were present but refused to sign the treaty.

Among its major provisions is the following:

## LOOPHOLE

"All occupation forces are to be withdrawn as soon as possible but not later than 90 days after a majority of the signatory countries have given notice of ratification of this treaty. Nothing in this provision shall, however, prevent the stationing or retention of foreign armed forces in Japanese territory by agreement with one or more of the Allies."

The above loophole left the opening for the U.S. to station troops in Japan. When the treaty was up for signing it was public talk that the loophole was authored by the U.S. for its benefit.

## DULLES, YOSHIDA MEET

The day after the signing of the Peace Treaty, Secretary of State Dulles and Prime Minister Yoshida signed the Japanese-American Security Treaty under the proviso quoted above.

Thus, the groundwork was laid for garrisoning U.S. troops in Japan, which has led to the Girard case.

The security treaty gives the U.S. the right to station her armed forces without any limits on strength or duration of stay. It also says the U.S. forces in Japan can be employed in the event of foreign military attack, large scale riots or civil war instigated by one or more foreign powers. The treaty does not stipulate the number of bases and their location. It does not say who is to pay their expenses.

Furthermore, the treaty does not say anything about the relationship between Japanese laws and U.S. forces.

## LATER 'SPELLED OUT

These points were later spelled out in the Japanese-American Administrative Agreement.

The administrative agreement permits the U.S. to use any necessary land and establishments. In the immediate areas of the establishments, the U.S. has complete legal authority.

Japan agreed to pay the expenses of the establishments, areas or roadways, including harbors and airfields. She also agreed to pay for transportation and labor costs involved.

As of Sept. 1, 1956, according to the Japanese procurement bureau, U.S. forces were using 545 areas and establishments, and 42 fleet maneuvering areas.

Other provisions in the agreement states:

1. U.S. forces can use electronic waves without interference from Japanese waves.

2. U.S. government ships and planes have the right to use Japanese ports and airfields without paying for their use.

3. U.S. forces have priority in the use of public utilities under Japanese government control.

4. The goods for members of the U.S. forces, civilian employes or their families imported by the Armed Forces or their authorized agencies will not be taxed.

5. The goods or labor procured in Japan by the U.S. forces or their authorized agencies will not be taxed.

6. Custom duties are not to be levied against personal effects, including cars, brought in by members of the U.S. armed forces, civilian employes or their dependents.

7. Members of the armed forces, civilians and their families need not observe the Japanese passport law or the alien registration act.

8. The above Americans are not required to have a Japanese driver's license.

9. U.S. personnel cannot be tried by Japanese courts in the event they violate Japanese laws in line of duty. For example, if a reckless driver while on duty runs over a Japanese and kills him, the Japanese courts have no jurisdiction over him.

The Japanese people are demanding that their government open negotiations for abolishing the administrative agreement, which they say smacks of colonialism.

In its early stages, tuberculosis has no symptoms. The disease progresses, and the tubercle bacilli may be spread to others. This situation can be detected only by tuberculin tests, chest X-rays, and laboratory tests.

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## DANCE, BALLERINA

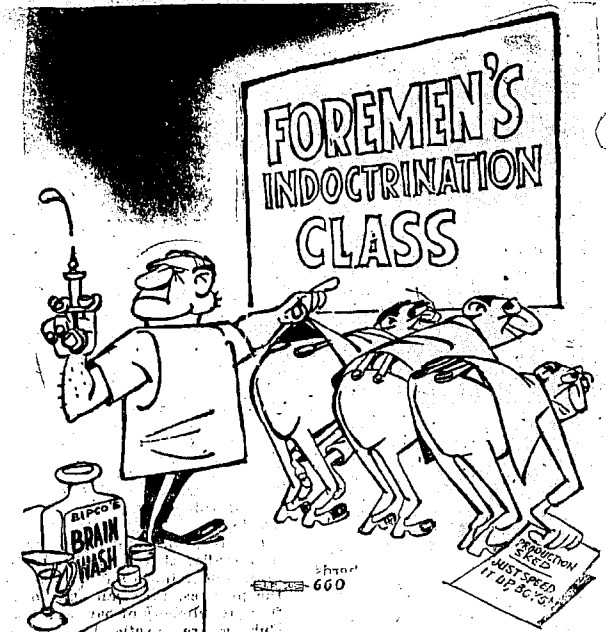
The dancer whirling across the stage certainly proves that the feet can be faster than the eye. But did you know that science has also learned from her basic facts about the human eye?

Why doesn't the spinning ballerina get dizzy? Analyzing her movements in a pirouette, scientists noted that she focuses or "spots" on a distant object before starting to turn. With each turn, she twists her body as far as possible, keeping her eyes focussed on the object. Then she snaps her head around to re-focus on her point of reference. So she can spin round and round and never lose her balance.

For a more careful scientific observation, the scientists put her in a rotating chair equipped with all kinds of gadgets to test responses during and immediately after rotation. When she was told to "spot" she had hardly any reaction. But when she did not, her eyes jerked haphazardly while the chair spun and when it stopped she was dizzy.

The same test was given many people—some who were blind, and some with only partial defects of vision. The result of all this whirling has been a reliable clinical test by which a doctor can distinguish between psychic and organic blindness.

Ballerinas, rats, mice, guinea pigs, monkeys, penitentiary prisoners, rabbits, fruit flies—they all have their contribution to science. New discoveries in medicine can't be used to help you and me until they've been proved harmless on different kinds of animals and finally on human volunteers. The next time the doctor gives you a diagnostic test, or a shot of vaccine, or a prescription for an antibiotic, give a grateful thought to the thousands of animals and self-sacrificing human beings who have helped to make these miracles of medicine possible.





WHEN AUNT JENNIE WILSON got home from the hospital she found her yard all cleaned up. After they read the story in last week's RECORD about the rundown condition of the Wilson home, domicile of the late beloved Mayor John H. Wilson and his widow, Aunt Jennie, a number of readers went out and cleaned up the yard. Seen in the picture are some of them at work, including Stephen Murin, UPW official, Adolph Samuels, UPW officer, Harold Shin, Waialua ILWU Local 142, Akio Nishikawa, Jerry Shinozawa, Martin Rana of Waipahu ILWU Local 142, Herbert Sueoka, Love's Bakery ILWU and Rep. Philip Minn, 5th District. The picture above is from last week's RECORD and shows how the lot was overgrown prior to the descent of the volunteers.

## Colonel's "Churches on Hotel St." Almost Realized with Religious Movie

How times have changed! Thirteen years ago, back in the middle of World War II, servicemen queued up in front of houses of prostitution in various parts of Honolulu without any serious interference from either military or civilian police.

Today, walk down Hotel St. and you'll see a sign with the word "Girls" blacked out—by request of the military. And the "Girls" that used to be in the sign didn't refer to anything but a comparatively innocent picture show.

Another place, you'll see the figures of women painted on the wall of the entrance of one of the amusement places. The ladies used to be virtually in the raw and a sign proclaimed something like, "They Don't Wear Any Clothes." Now the same ladies have a discreet disfigurement painted across their strategic parts with a sign that advises there's a "new policy" upstairs.

If you ascend the stairway, you'll find the "Show of Shows" advertised in one end of the establishment. That turns out to be a combination of educational features. Pay your money and you'll be treated to an excellent illustrated explanation of the Bill of Rights and a show of how the shepherds tend their flocks in the Holy Land.

### CIVILIANS GET DIFFERENT FARE

If you're a serviceman, that's what you can see. If you're a civilian, you can go to the other end

of the house and study the female form at leisure in another type of movie. But a sign tells servicemen to stay out, and if you hang around long enough, you can hear the ticket-taker read the sign and spell out what it means to some uniformed GI who doesn't take signs too seriously.

Certainly it's a far cry from the old days, and the most recent, most obvious changes are, of course, the result of the campaign started months ago by Col. H. G. Thomas, the big wheel of the Armed Forces Disciplinary Board, and also a big wheel of HASP, to clean up Hotel St.

At the time, the RECORD reported the comment of an amusement center man who heard Col. Thomas expound on his coming campaign, and who prophesied the colonel was planning to "put churches on Hotel St." With the showing of pictures of the Holy Land, it would seem the colonel has gone a long way toward achieving his objective.

There are undoubtedly many veterans of the Armed Forces who miss all this and sigh for the "good old days."

But they probably cheer up as they realize there's life in the old town yet. What they can't see in the pictures, they can ogle in the flash at numbers of bars and night clubs where "exotic dancers" still hold forth and where earnest students of the various art forms can study the striking physiques of real live gals—or as much as

## Sears Drops Kenmore To Sell Japanese Sewing Machines

(from page 1)

\$37.88.

Sears was White Sewing Machine's major customer.

White is trying to meet the new competition with a "fight fire with fire" policy. It is cutting its domestic production and will import Japanese and German-made machines. The imported machines will be priced substantially lower than its domestic-made machines. White employees in the U.S. will be hit hardest.

A spokesman for the local White Sewing Machine Corp. said it is indefinite whether the branch here will sell Japan-made machines. He said most likely it would if the company brought them in.

The Singer company is not expected to bring in Japanese sewing machines, although its Pine Sewing Machine Co. in Japan makes machines for the Asian market.

Almost 92 per cent of military contracts other than construction jobs are let by short-cut negotiations that do not require advertised competitive bids. Thus favored companies with "pipelines" to the military clean up extra profits, at the taxpayers' expense.

the law allows, anyhow.

Who'll be the first vet to drag out that old wheeze about how there are two ways to do everything—the right way and the Army way?

## Carden Was Bank Pres. Who Didn't Fear Truth; Spread Local Enterprise

BY EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Edward W. Carden was an unusual bank president. When you asked him a straight question, he gave you a straight answer even though the answer might not necessarily put his bank, or the economic powers of Hawaii, in the most favorable light.

We had the privilege on several occasions of attending press conferences called by Carden, when he was president of the Bank of Hawaii, usually jointly with Dr. James H. Shoemaker, then a vice-president, who was usually delivering one of his reports on the economic aspects of Hawaii.

Dr. Shoemaker usually did most of the talking, naturally enough since his work was usually the primary reason for the press conference, but Mr. Carden was always standing by with additional information, ready to answer any question that might be asked him.

Frankly, we always found Carden's answers more informative than Shoemaker's reports, and we always found him much more ready to tackle a tough question than his scholarly vice-president.

The first time we attended one of these press conferences, we thought possibly Carden and the Bank of Hawaii had made a mistake in inviting the RECORD. We thought the bank president might not yet have realized the RECORD was and is the one paper in Hawaii not dedicated to the continued domination of Big Five interests like the bank.

### EDITOR ASKED INSTRUCTIONS

On that occasion reporters sent from the dailies appeared to have more nearly the attitude of worshippers at the shrine than newsmen after a story. Their attitude may have been influenced by the presence of a senior editor from one daily who asked pointblank that the bank official wanted the newspapers to do to further their views.

We took a rather different tack, asking questions that occasionally brought on verbal sparring matches. Dr. Shoemaker may have sparred better, but President Carden gave out with more blunt, economic truths.

For one thing, he said local capital wasn't doing nearly what it might to develop Hawaii. He mentioned a number of possibilities that hadn't been exploited at that time—and haven't yet. One of these was the commercial distilling of Hawaiian oke.

When someone suggested a shortage of land, President Carden went into some detail to point out the vast stretches of land on the Big Island that could be opened to enterprise. He also told something of an old Big Five family scandal that had prevented the opening of some land, and deplored such an attitude.

We were so intrigued with President Carden's frankness, that we stayed after the press conference was finished and asked some more questions, and got some more answers.

Later, writing the story, we wondered if President Carden expected some kind of "sacred cow" treatment such as the daily press often gives Big Five executives. We wrote what he had said and thought to ourselves it would probably be the last time we'd be invited to one of his press conferences.

### NEVER DODGED

We couldn't have been more wrong. Later Carden sent word he liked the story. Year after year we were invited to the press conferences, and before long the dailies were sending men who asked controversial and penetrating questions, so that the press conferences got more lively all around.

Still, we liked to stay and talk to President Carden about all kinds of things. Once he warned very seriously that people here are buying far too much by installment and paying far too much for land. He was a little shocked about the number of depositors who were buying TV sets, deep freezes, automobiles and one thing and another on time, and he didn't like the high prices they were paying for real estate. Maybe that was because he remembered the Great Depression of the '30's all too well. He was not one of the good-time-Charlie economists who say it can't happen again to America.

We though he was level-headed and we admired his lack of fear of what the press might say about him and the bank, so long as it was the truth. We had high respect for him and we wished we'd had an opportunity to know him better.

So when he retired from the presidency of the bank at the end of 1955, we felt a bit badly about it because we felt some sort of era had passed. We didn't get any more invitations to press conferences, of course, but then we didn't expect any. We'd known Carden was one bank president in a thousand.

We were saddened last Saturday, too, to read that Mr. Carden had passed away in California at the age of 65. We feel he set some standards and held some views Hawaii's other bank presidents would do well to consider and emulate.

## Hapco's Dumping of Bad Pineapple Cans Starts Speculation

The dumping of defective fruit cans by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. from its barges off the island of Lanai has started speculation as to how many cans become defective in a normal pack.

The new Hapco can plant which ran into trouble produced 365 million cans during the last fiscal year. In past seasons when defective cans were smaller in number, they were disposed of in the company's backyard. This year besides dumping the bad cans from barges, the company has been sending loads of them to a Sand Island dump.

The RECORD asked A. T. Augensen, vice president of American Can Co., what the figures of defective cans were in the normal experience of the firm.

He said normally defective cans came to about two-tenths of one per cent. He said this is a good average maintained by the company all over the country.

"Our machine is so highly automatic that we have very little spillage," he said.

As to the recent experience of Hapco's can plant, he said he isn't informed since his company has no contract with Hapco. American Can sold cans to Hapco until the pine company began producing its own cans.

Hapco says it cannot reveal specific information on the number of cases of defective packed pineapple.

Its spokesman merely said that it is in the "thousands."

According to the percentage of defective cans allowed by American Can, Hapco could have had 730,000 bad cans and still called its can manufacturing efficient. This figure is based on the production of 365 million cans.

Reports in business circles indicate that the total number of defective cans resulting from Hapco's last year's pack is much higher than the figure allowed.

# Sport Shorts

BY SKINNY

## Our Sleeping Sports Editors

There are times when you wonder just how sleepy our sports editors can get and how they can fall so far short of keeping up with the interests of the community they serve. For instance, a few weeks ago there was a national judo tournament held here, a spectacular and thrilling event that lasted for two full days and offered excellent opportunities for both picture and story coverage. What happened? Outside of a single advance column in the Star-Bulletin, the results of the national judo tournament rated about as much space as a softball game between a couple of service teams. Yet there are thousands of local people who have had enough experience with judo to be thoroughly interested in the results.

Instead, they get the major league box scores—the hits, runs and errors made by a bunch of ball players they'll probably never see in action.

Now comes a similar situation. Tommy Kono, perhaps the greatest athlete in Hawaii today, journeyed last week to Daytona Beach, Fla., along with Jim George, a fine weightlifter in his own right, and Pete George, his brother, a lad who won the intercollegiate championship. Kono regained the American, lightweight title—a title he had lost last year when he failed to qualify in the clean and jerk—and the other boys showed well.

The local coverage again was something a softball team could expect for beating a local rival.

In Daytona Beach it was different. Unlike our two dailies ignoring the national judo tournament, the "Morning Journal" and the "News Journal" of that city devoted reams of copy and pages of picture layouts to the national weightlifting meet. Kono's performance, setting a record total of 970 lbs. for the three international lifts, was called "easily the best showing of the day." Jim George of Hawaii came second with a respectable 940 lbs. in the same lifts.

And the big story of the tournament was the comeback of heavyweight Norbert Schemansky, once an Olympic champion, four times world champ and five times national champ, to regain his American championship. What made it a story was that the 33-year old Detroit brewery worker had retired because of a case of sciatica, recovered, trained for three months, and won his title again.

Did you read about that in the dailies? No, you read the major league box scores. Yet you won't have to look long around this town to find plenty of kids sweating over their barbells sets every day, (or maybe every other day) hoping to emulate Tommy Kono some day. When will our sleepy sports editors catch wise and cover the sports local people follow?

"MR. AMERICA" for the coming year, incidentally, was also chosen at Daytona Beach last weekend. He is Ronald C. Lacey and he started playing with the weights when he was a footballer. He saw the other boys doing it and tried it out, just for fun and found out he liked it. He is a jitterbugger, too.

PAUL ANDERSON, the strongest man from a lifting point of view this country ever produced—and also strongest in the world—turned professional shortly after the last Olympic Games. You may wonder how a strong man makes any money out of being strong. Well, Anderson lifts a couple of safes that jingle with \$15,000 and if anyone else can do it, he gets the dough. Anderson takes that act into night clubs at Las Vegas and elsewhere and it's a big attraction. Undoubtedly he must lift a few tons of beautiful show girls from time to time, and that doesn't drive the crowds away, either. There is far more interest in this sort of thing than local sports editors seem to realize.

THE PIRANHA, the man-eating fish of South America, has become a matter of some concern to certain because some of them are being imported into the U.S. as curiosities. These fish are small but exceedingly vicious. Put your leg into a stream where they are plenty, and in less time than you can imagine, they'll reduce that leg to nothing but a bone. Congress is considering a bill to forbid their importation, but so far as we can see now according to reports, you can buy them at many pet shops on the Mainland. Of course, you'd probably be better off and safer if you bought a rattlesnake to keep at home.

PETE RADEMACHER, the U.S. Olympic heavyweight boxing champ, is willing to turn pro if he can fight Floyd Patterson, the world's heavyweight champ, as his first opponent. Patterson's manager, Gus D'Amato, has proved himself a man of imagination and also an astute businessman by accepting if Seattle can put up \$250,000 for Patterson's end. Promoter Jack Hurley says the fight will go on whether the NBA or New York's Julius Heifand think of it. The view of the NBA is the orthodox one, of course, that an amateur shouldn't be allowed to fight for a title the first time out. The argument may well be that the fans need protection from what sizes up on its face as an uneven fight. Certainly Rademacher, who's never fought more than three rounds and who has been knocked on his potato by amateurs, doesn't figure to be any match for the young, vicious-punching Patterson. Yet we hold there's less reason for "protecting the fans" from this one than from many another. After all, nothing but a love for novelty or an affinity for lost causes could cause fans to flock to this one. Nobody's being kidded. The records of both men are right out there in the open, and if Hurley wants to take a gamble on luring the fans in, and if Rademacher wants to take a chance on getting the beating of his life, we think they ought to get the chance. After all, they're letting Joey Maxim and Bobo Olson keep on. Why get finicky about this one?

## Dr. Tsuru Under Attack As Squealer

Although Hawaii, with its large community of Japanese ancestry, has more than average interest in relations with Japan, local dailies slid over the Eastland subcommittee's latest rolling of international relations, what Christian Science Monitor staff writer Takashi Oka calls "the Tsuru whirlwind." Barely mentioned in the two Japanese-English dailies, it was completely ignored by the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser.

In April feeling in Canada was aroused to the boiling point when that country's ambassador to Egypt, Dr. E. Herbert Norman, was driven to suicide when Eastland's subcommittee resurrected stale charges of communism against him and its untruthful counsel, Robert Morris, distorted the old testimony against Norman.

Now Japanese are angry over the subpoena served by the subcommittee on Dr. Shigetō Tsuru, visiting scholar at Harvard University, a week before Norman's death. It is the first time a visiting foreigner has been questioned by the subcommittee.

Even more anger is directed against Dr. Tsuru himself for having responded to the subpoena. Also, based on erroneous reports, Dr. Tsuru was accused of having "financed" some 50 Communists and pro-Communists in American universities.

This mistake seems to have got started when Dr. Tsuru was asked about his connection with a scholarly Marxist magazine, Science & Society, Researcher Benjamin Mandel—who nearly drowned at Waikiki during the Honolulu visit of the Eastland subcommittee—read into the record a list of 50 contributors to the magazine, and Japanese newspapers got the idea that Tsuru had furnished the names.

Tsuru freely admitted left-wing associations but said he had nothing to hide. "I acted like a Communist," he told the subcommittee, "I spoke and wrote like a Communist. But I never joined the Communist Party. Looking back over 20 years, I can only explain such interests during my student days in terms of youthful indiscretion of which I am ashamed."

Tsuru, according to staff writer Takashi Oka of The Christian Science Monitor, is probably due for a hot reception when he returns to Japan this summer.

So serious did the outcry against Dr. Tsuru become that four of his colleagues at Harvard wrote a letter to the New York Times and a number of Japanese newspapers, deploring his subpoenaing and firmly denying that the professor had furnished Eastland's outfit with any list of Communist names. The signers were John K. Fairbank, Edwin O. Reischauer, J. K. Galbraith and Seymour E. Harris.

"Professor Tsuru has not been the only sufferer from his incident," said this letter.

"Serious damage has been done to our relations with Japan, where it is not clearly understood that the subcommittee does not act for our government."

"It seems incredible that, while spending billions in an attempt to gain good will for the United States abroad, we should be embarrassed by such damaging procedures by a congressional subcommittee."

Two capital cities in the South will begin desegregation next fall, beginning at opposite ends of the school ladder. Nashville, Tenn., reports that 3,200 children will be affected by a first-grade desegregation plan. Little Rock, Ark., will begin desegregation on the high school level.

## Five Fall Before Flailing Fists at Civic; Takara Scores Second TKO

BY STAFF WRITER

Potent fists swung among the amateur fighters Monday night at the Civic Auditorium as five battles out of 12 in the open division ended in knockouts, or technical knockouts. The show presented all that and style besides, with Luis Molina, member of the last Olympic team, flattening his opponent in jig time, and Heiji Shimabukuro, the nation's best amateur flyweight a couple of years ago, coming back to give Frank Apostadiro of Ewa a boxing lesson.

One battler scored his second TKO in as many weeks, that being Gilbert Takara, lightweight fighting for the Marines, who kept knocking John Gelineau of the Army down until the referee stopped the fight in the second round.

Though he got hit a few times by his game opponent, Takara looked even better than last week, knocking Gelineau down with the first punch he threw. The Army fighter rose with a look of understandable amazement, and fought back to the best of his ability. But Takara, a rangy youth, would measure him again and again with a long left hand and, taking aim carefully, drive him to the floor like a pile-driver driving a pile.

Like Takara's opponent last week, the Army fighter fell short of being formidable enough to test this sharpshooting puncher. Just what constitutes opposition for Takara remains to be seen. In the current tournament, he has been able to whip anyone handily he can hit.

Another fighter who looked tough to beat was Albert Smith, Army, who tangled with Ray Almeida, Hawaii A.C., and threw blows in hurricanes from all angles to batter down his lanky opponent's defenses, then batter his opponent to the floor no less than five times before the referee called a halt to the action in the third and gave Smith the victory on a TKO. The fight was at 139 lbs.

### FUJII FLATTENS FOE

Paul Fujii, Veterans, made short work of Albert Aldrich, Army, at 147 lbs., despite the latter's superior reach. Fujii managed to get inside and send the Army fighter's head back on his shoulders, finally dropping him for the full count with an overhand right before the end of the first round.

A fifth bout to end before the full three rounds was one in which Ted Meeks, Army, copped a TKO over Willis Lowery, Marines, in the 156 lb. class, after Lowery had made an aggressive start. After dropping the first round, Meeks moved inside his opponent's blows to score effectively with both right and left and knock his man down twice. The referee stopped the fight in the third.

A fight expected to produce considerable action came to something less when Faatagi Palega, Aiea Eagles, and Arthur Roman, Army, turned out to have lots of respect for one another. Palega, ordinarily a slambang battler, slammed and banged with too much caution and Roman copped the decision, though he did not appear to score effectively either. In fact, the fans thought he did not score effectively enough to win the decision and set up some hullabaloo, in which the writer concurred. Since neither seemed able to land solidly on the other, Palega's aggressive action seemed worth more consideration than the judges gave it. The fight was at 147 lbs.

Another decision unpopular with the crowds was one Omar Darty, Army, won over Antonio Pascua, Citywide, in the 165 lb. class. Darty

landed cleaner and oftener, though never enough to discourage Pascua who pushed in steadily, but fans may have been incensed over Darty's repeated holding tactics. Pascua seemed somewhat irritated about it himself.

### GATIUAN BEATS LIU

Still a third unpopular decision was won by Floyd Gatiuan, Hawaii Youth, over Soanaloio Liu, Aiea Eagles, in the 125 lb. class. Liu boxed well and generally avoided Gatiuan's wild swings and the fight appeared fairly even at the end of the second round. Gatiuan, a chunky fast-swinging battler, charged out to take the day by storm in the third round, and apparently the judges thought he succeeded. This writer would not seriously disagree.

In the first of the open division fights, Benny Young, Army, took a decision over Lawrence Blades, Marines, in the 165 lb. class, dumping his opponent once and scoring with a strong right hand.

Marcus Colburn, Citywide, took a decision from the fast-flailing Isiah West, Marines, in the 139 lb. class, by punching straight through the hall of blows coming at him to score the more points, while generally staying out of harm's way.

### SHIMABUKURO IN UPPER WEIGHT

The final fight of the night was watched with much interest, for it marked the return to the ring of one of Hawaii's best known, most popular amateurs, Heiji Shimabukuro. Frank Apostadiro, Ewa, an eager battler of much less experience, gave Shimabukuro a good enough test to show the former champ is pretty rusty, though he boxed well while on the defensive. The writer could recall only one punch Apostadiro was able to land, but Shimabukuro appeared unable to carry an effective attack beyond a punch or two. He tried no combinations, and appeared satisfied to take a decision by boxing rather than by punching.

Although the fight was in the 119 lb. class, Shimabukuro could still make the 112 lb. class in which he won his title. Monday morning when he weighed in, he didn't bother to take off his street clothes, explaining that he had somehow got entered in the bantamweight class by mistake instead of the flyweight class, but he had decided to go ahead in that division.

A punching match between between Frank Meho, Army, and Fulgencia Tubania, Aiea Eagles, in the 125 lb. class, was won by the former who came on strong in the last two rounds to outscore his rival.

In the Oahu novice division, Robert Samson, Wahaiya, decisioned Robin Sabog, Aiea Eagles, in the 112 lb. class. Also among the novices, Manuel Canoy, Ewa, decisioned Francis Martin, Aiea Eagles, in the 119 lb. class. Alfred Dela Cruz, Aiea Eagles, decisioned Melvin Tandal, Ewa, in the 125 lb. class.

Anthony Carvalho, Aiea Eagles, knocked out Phillip Torres, Aiea, in the second round, this fight being also in the novice division and in the 147 lb. class.

Spectators who wondered why a single referee, Harvey Reum, worked all 16 fights of the evening, found out Tuesday morning when it was revealed the referees are asking payment for working the amateur bouts, \$15 a night at the Civic and \$7.50 a night when the fights are held at Fort Shafter.

TENANTS of some 45,000 rental units in Honolulu can thank Rent Control Administrator O. C. Soares' eloquent plea before the board of supervisors for the retention of the present method of increasing rents, without anything like an across-the-board raise. Supervisors had expressed themselves privately as favoring a 10 per cent increase (some had talked higher figures) and "wise" opinion around City Hall was that Soares wouldn't hit the ball very hard on this issue. Instead, no one could have hit it harder or more effectively. He displayed a series of pictures of ramshackle rental units whose owners would get the benefit of any such increase, though they have done little or nothing for a number of years to improve their units.

"We feel there is no justification," said Soares, "for rewarding someone for something he does not do."

SOARES also stated that a study of 4,134 rental units whose owners have applied for increases shows increases averaging 25.3 per cent were awarded. Answering the complaint of landlords voiced at last Tuesday's hearing that it is "too much humbug" to come in and apply for an increase, Soares pointed out that a landlord can apply for a raise by writing in which he outlines his increased costs that require a raise—and that he doesn't have to come in at all.

Soares also pointed out that, while a landlord is always granted an increase when he has increased taxes, he never knocks anything off the rent when his taxes are reduced, as they often are, because of depreciated value of the rental units over the years. The rent control administrator said estimates of the effect of the new real property tax at present are that the average landlord will pay only about three per cent more taxes on his rental units than before.

MAYOR BLAISDELL helped Soares' case along, confirming his statements about taxes and in general lending moral support. The Democrats were strangely silent, beyond asking a very few questions, and the upshot was they passed the proposed measure without a rental increase. The surprising thing, of course, was that they should have considered giving way at all on this item, long a boasted protection of the Democrats for the thousands of tenants against gouging landlords.

But in the pinch, they refused, as Soares put it, to "substitute pacification for principle."

THE LEGISLAURE concerned itself, perhaps properly, over the stiff penalties given really in sex-under-16 cases. But they forgot one area where they might have made a lot of people happy without creating any injustice. That's the bit which makes anyone under 20 ineligible to purchase at a liquor store. The big problem always is the many youthful servicemen. There are many who feel there is no reason why, if a man's old enough to wear the uniform of his country, he shouldn't be considered old enough to buy a drink or a bottle in it. And if an exception were made for men in uniform, who'd be angry or upset about it? Certainly it would remove local bar owners, store owners, etc. from what seems a slightly unfair position in the matter. It's hard to imagine why the Hawaii Restaurant and Dispensers Assn. has never brought a bill like that in and plugged for it.

THERE WAS one spokesman for rent control a few years ago who got tougher than Soares with the landlords. He was an assistant administrator appointed to speak for

the department in the absence of his boss, "Uncle Billy" Miles. After he'd heard the yelps of the landlords through—and they took up plenty of time in those days—the assistant came to the mike and said something like, "I notice that every speaker against rent control thus far has been a convicted violator of the rent control law."

That cooled the landlords off in a hurry and none of them had anything to say in rebuttal. Incidentally, a couple of those who spoke last Tuesday fit into the same category, but a lot of the oldtimers didn't show up at all. It was a comparatively weak lobby—which made the complaisant attitude of the board more surprising. This department figures Soares, a Republican, saved the Democratic board from a very bad mistake.

THERE WAS ANOTHER time when the landlords descended en masse to kill rent control once and for all. They had plenty of spokesmen and that was one occasion when the tenants had spokesmen, too, so the landlords packed the area around the microphone with their numbers, including James Needles. Needles, an imposing looking man and a kamaaina, was given the second or third crack at the mike, and he set the controlling landlords right on their collective ear. He spoke FOR rent control, saying it was an eminently fair law and kept a lot of the landlords from gouging. To some who claimed they had a lot of vacancies, he advised them to lower their rents because they were charging too much. He was renting some units in Waikiki, Needles said, and he didn't have any trouble keeping his units full.

A couple of weeks later Mayor Johnny Wilson appointed Needles to a board to make a study of rent control. That body, to no one's surprise, found rent control was still badly needed.

SAM ASKINS' resignation from the Territorial Civil Service Commission has thrown the whole picture into a confusion. Hunting around for another commissioner to take the chairman's spot, the administration hadn't had much luck in its first go-round Monday. Askins said his reason is that a promotion with the California Packing Corporation is going to take up too much of his time. Maybe his bosses have figured Askins was giving too much of his time to the commission and its work before now. But this move explodes all the theories passed out these many weeks now that Askins had his eye on Arthur Akina's job and that Akina was going to get the bounce in favor of Askins any day.

HAROLD DUPONTE, we notice, confirmed the RECORD's story of a couple of weeks ago saying he'd be likely to resign as Maui County attorney and not run again. Only he did it in a sort of roundabout way. Wait a few more weeks and that story will be confirmed all the way, and very clearly for anyone to see.

STRANGE EDITORIALS of the Star-Bulletin attribute opposition to the "roll-back-pass-on" tax to the ILWU and the UPW. David McClung, spokesman of the AFL-CIO Committee of Political Education, says his outfit started the thing—the talk of a boycott. Charles Kendall of the HGEA says his outfit was the first to take up arms against the "B-racket" tax a few years ago when merchants tried to "educate" the public about a sales tax (and make a few extra bucks at the same time). So where does that leave the Star-Bull? Can it be that Riley Allen hates the two unions so much he attributes ev-

# Through A Woman's Eyes Thoughts While Ironing

By AMY CLARKE

Amy Clarke wishes to thank those of you who sent in names for the "mystery recipe" we printed last month.

The winner of the contest was adjudged to be Mrs. M. Wilson of Waimea, Kauai. Her title, "Chinese Goulash."

Congratulations, Mrs. Wilson.

Whoever wrote those ads and editorials praising the new HRT buses, one thing is plain—the writers don't go to work on them. I dearly love to say I told you so, but in this case my feelings are mingled.

I have always maintained there has never been a bus built yet that can compete with a trackless trolley bus as far as comfort, silence, and smoothness are concerned

Yet so reckless were the HRT's claims of a wonderful new revolutionary bus that I took my first ride on the new Waikiki bus with an open mind.

They're pretty, yes. The interiors are pleasant, with the dull silver walls and the green and blue color plan.

I'm afraid that's all I can say in their favor.

The front door is so narrow that only one person can enter at a time. Human nature being what it is, those sitting in the front part of the bus will leave by the front door, causing a delay before the waiting passengers can enter.

The first two seats on both sides seem to have been designed for people without legs. The two aisle seats directly behind those are ideal for people who have one leg;

If you happen to be a fully equipped normal person, you have to sit with your legs sticking out over the curve of the wheel underneath.

In the old trolleys, you could ride with one arm bent on the sill, to vary the monotony of a long trip. In these new buses, only the center portion of the window opens. In some of the seats instead of a window there is a wide metal strip to look at.

The seats are so close together that if you happen to sit next to the window, in order to get out you must practically sit in the lap of the person in the aisle seat,

everything he doesn't like to them?

YOU OFTEN see trucks of the Hawaii Magazine Distributors hauling loads and loads of pocketbooks to stores, but you seldom see them doing what they were Monday—hauling loads and loads back. That was because the firm that publishes "Lion" pocket size books and one other brand went broke, and the books had to be recalled.

COL. H. G. THOMAS, the fire-eating HASP officer who wages steady war on what he conceives as sin on Hotel St., told *We, the Women*, the Armed Services make the "punishment fit the crime." Maybe the colonel should check over the list of dispositions of sex-under-16 cases by courts of the Armed Services. If things run as they did a year or so ago, we've a notion he'll find a wide variety of punishments fitting that crime and perhaps a few others. Strangely, *We, the Women* has never concerned itself about matters like that.

unless that person rises for you.

(Sooner or later two fat ladies are going to get stuck in one of those seats.)

So it turns out I was right about these buses being over-rated—but somehow, I'd rather have been wrong.

After all, I have to ride in them. Bet the management of HRT doesn't!

You do see some funny things in the papers.

We've all heard of tourists who spend two weeks in Waikiki and go back spreading their own astonishing version of Hawaiiana among their friends.

What they tell may be true, but it is only a little bit of a much larger, totally different truth.

And yet no one is so eager to jump into print with their "travel impressions" as the casual tourists.

Consider the lady who returned recently from Europe and told a reporter that in Rome she saw almost no sloppy clothes and chewed-off "Italian" hair cuts.

Italian women, she said, dress very elegantly and always wear hats and gloves during the day.

At night, she said, they wear magnificent gowns and jewels; and everywhere they go to the theater, the opera and ballet.

Permit me to doubt this. It is quite possible that this traveler visited only places frequented by women who dressed richly.

It is also true—from novels I have read, news reports, movies with the stark aura of honesty—that there is appalling poverty in Italy, as in other European countries.

It was about a year ago, as I recall, that some titled Italian threw a party that shocked even our visiting American movie stars, who are used to a fair amount of dazzle and display.

The extravagance of the affair was thrown into sharp relief by the crisis the Italian government was facing at that time, with many thousands unemployed, hunger and want shadowing the land.

It's a rare traveler who can tell fact from fantasy and where to draw the line.

The rest of them do make amusing reading, if you don't take them seriously.

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# Wharton Center Sends Men Out to Streetcorners To Fight Delinquency

(Fourth of a Series)

How do you keep boys off the street? How do you keep them from forming into gangs?

The answer found by Wharton Center, a social agency in Philadelphia, Pa., is that you don't do either of these things in the fight to curb juvenile delinquency. Instead, you put a ready-made leader out on the street with the boys and little by little he leads them out of the ways of vice and sin and into the paths of righteousness, as exemplified by healthy sports and games, and as opposed to rolling drunks, shoplifting, trafficking in narcotics and burglary.

The Wharton Center answer to juvenile delinquency is given considerable space in the latest report of the U.S. Senate's subcommittee on juvenile delinquency, perhaps in the hope that it may be the answer in other communities as well.

A Wharton spokesman told the subcommittee his agency studied the problem for six years until it hit on the "streetcorner group" idea, and since then it has spent most of its energy on this type of project. The agency became convinced that with many boys of insecure home background, the loyalty to the gang is stronger than the loyalty to the family. So it started sending workers out to "get in" the gangs.

## CASUAL APPROACH

Here's the way it works, as told in the words of a Wharton Center spokesman:

"The method of approach to these accomplishments is as important as any other phase of such projects. The contact with the streetcorner group is made by a trained staff member. He studies the neighborhood and its influences and its facilities. He becomes a loner. Casually he leans against a lamppost. He may kibitz in a crap game although he never joins one. He may admire the swell tie the guy is wearing.

"And he may open up with, 'Well, what do you think of the Phillies this year? I wonder how the big fight is doing tonight?'"

"At first his overture will inspire little or no response, a gloomy look or a half-hearted reply. The man from Wharton Center moves on. Periodically, he will return to a particular corner. There are always several corners under his observation. Gradually the boys realize that he is not a digger. The cops don't come during or after his passing.

"They find he is from Wharton which has won the respect and trust of all neighborhood factions. It may take several weeks, but eventually the man from Wharton Center is tolerated as a straight guy."

So then the man from Wharton moves in more and more and the first thing the kids know, he's organized them into a club, operating under Robert's Rules of Order. The next step, or a parallel step, is a program given them bit by bit, that includes everything from sex education to the organizing of athletic teams to compete with other clubs.

There are parties, camping trips and all manner of enterprises the boys are led into, but the leading is done gently, the boys doing the work, electing their own officers and sharing all the responsibility. "The boys must carry the ball," says the spokesman, "while the man from Wharton merely referees."

## "STATE OF WARFARE"

The spokesman says his agency estimates that "an overwhelming majority" of the boys in the streetcorner gangs are potentially good

citizens. But he adds that "most of these children have been driven into a state of warfare with a community through their feeling that they have been abandoned and that the community has little interest in their needs."

The main objective of the operation described is to change this state of mind, the Wharton spokesman told the Senators, and he claims it has been successful to a high degree.

"Some have been stimulated enough to prepare themselves for a university education," said the spokesman. "Many have been assisted in the finding of jobs. Most have been given a better emotional and social adjustment to their surroundings and are living happier and fuller lives."

# AAU Committee Agrees To Escalator Pay for Referees; TBC Is Mediator

Some judicious pressure by the Territorial Boxing Commission Wednesday convinced Max Fontes, chairman of the AAU boxing committee, and other members they should meet with the boxing referees to talk about remuneration. In a matter of minutes, but after voices had been raised sharply, a time or two, "agreement" was reached.

Nothing had actually been agreed upon, however, except the escalator principle that referees would receive pay according to the size of the gate at amateur fights, the RECORD learned. Specific fees were not set.

Fontes took the "witness chair" before the commission at the outset of the meeting to say in the beginning: "We cannot go along with a guarantee of any kind."

Acting chairman Arthur Stagbar of the TBC and commissioners Yono Kitagawa and Adam Ornellas expressed surprise that Fontes had not met with the dissatisfied officials before.

## "NOT ONE SOUL" FROM TBC

Fontes suggested that a possible solution might be the issuance of more permits to referees.

Bobby Lee, TBC secretary, agreed that it might be a solution, but that the AAU had brought in "not one soul" to qualify for a permit.

Acting Chairman Stagbar asked Fontes finally, "Why did you refuse to meet with the officials?"

"It is not the position of the committee to meet with officials," Fontes answered.

Referees Louis Freitas, Walter Cho, Benny Berman told of the uncertainty of the officials' position—that other officials, including announcers, get paid.

Freitas mentioned that an usher at Fort Shafter gets \$5, whereas referees get nothing. Henry Oshiro of the AAU committee said the \$5 is because no rent is charged at Shafter and, because, the AAU doesn't have to clean up after each fight.

## MEETING DOWNSTAIRS

After more urging by Stagbar, Fontes agreed to meet with the referees and members of the AAU committee and they all trooped downstairs to another Armory room. In its own room, the commission conducted the remainder of its business unperturbed by the occasional noise of wrangling from below. The TBC decided it could practice an economy or two and pay up some back dues in the National Boxing Assn., with which Hawaii affiliates.

Shortly, Secretary Lee went below to check progress and discovered the aforementioned "agree-

# \$60,000 Suit

(from page 1)

the RECORD learned there had been some difference of opinion between Mrs. Lee and the city over who should pay for certain drainage in the area.

The RECORD was informed that the city had agreed to pay for digging and installation if Mrs. Lee would pay for the drainage required. She did not agree to this, informed sources said.

City attorneys who were studying the papers served on the officials expressed surprise that the suit had been filed in Federal instead of in a Territorial court. The attorney signing the papers for Mrs. Lee is John Alexander.

It seemed probable, informed sources said, that the city will supply legal assistance to the three officials in their defense against the suit.

ment" had been reached.

There had been one tense moment, the RECORD learned later, and that came after the escalator principle had been adopted, and that moment was typical of labor-management negotiations.

Referee Wilbert Minn asked how about looking at the AAU books to check how big the gates are.

Max Fontes had drawn himself up with dignity to ask, "Do you think we're a bunch of crooks?"

# Says Health Dept. Should Check Pine In Ground Cans

(from page 1)

own rule allowing wet garbage in dumping sites. The failure of Joseph J. Iseke to receive a permit to dump on Hauula land some years ago because of the use of wet garbage was recalled to him.

## HART DENIES RESPONSIBILITY

But Hart denied either that it is his rule against wet garbage, or that he blocked Iseke's permit. Both these items are to be attributed to the Territorial Department of Health, Hart said. He had only passed on their recommendations.

Anyhow, Hart said, Olomāna Ltd. no longer has a permit to dump at the site it is filling in along Sand Island Road.

"Their permit has expired," he said.

"Then who has one?" he was asked.

"The man who leases," said Hart. "He's applied for one."

That man is John Nichols, in the past called an employe and at another time a lessee. When the question of possible conflicting interests first arose, Hart was named as one of four owners of stock in the company which is engaged in dumping on the Sand Island Rd. site.

## STOCK FOR ADVICE

A spokesman for the company at that time said Hart had rendered valuable assistance because of his advice and help to the company, and he had been given some of the stock because of that. Later he had purchased more.

Wednesday he was asked whether or not he had given advice about the dumping and grinding of the cans of pineapple.

"No indeed," he said. "I haven't given them advice for two years. I don't know yet for a fact that's what they're doing."

# Referees Burned Up for Years Over Blindness of AAU Officials to Them

(from page 1)

of the AAU, did sit down once with the referees when he was chairman of the boxing committee, a few years ago, and a sort of an agreement was arrived at. It was that "when there is money enough" the referees would get paid. When there wasn't the referees would work for nothing. But no one has decided how much money must be grossed before the referees get paid.

Considering that his job costs a referee some out-of-pocket money, such as \$25 for a license, \$35 for a combined referee and judge, his equipment, transportation to and from fights and odd meals at odd times the referees have contributed considerably to the cause of amateur boxing.

## RISKS LICENSE

Also, they run a certain risk working the amateur fights, of jeopardizing their careers as referees of professional fights. More than once the Territorial Boxing Commission has cast a jaundiced eye on the manner in which a referee handled an amateur fight, and "demoted" him in its collective mind and passed him by the next time an assignment for a professional main event came up.

It is quite conceivable that a referee might lose his license, or have it suspended by the commission for an error committed in an amateur fight, for which he would receive not a red penny.

An event, or series of events that still rankles in the minds of veteran referees occurred in 1951 when a tournament was held to choose a team to visit Japan. Some \$26,000 was grossed, the fighters completely outfitted from the proceeds and taken to Japan and back, along with complement of coaches.

## NOT EVEN "THANK YOU"

Says one of the referees who labored through the tournament, "We didn't even get a thank-you card."

At one point, the AAU boxing committee agreed referees should be paid \$3 a show to cover their expenses. But then it was calculated this figure would run to \$289 applied to a whole year, and the committee decided that was too much.

Such thrift practiced by the AAU committee toward its hardworking referees is at marked contrast with the generosity with which the Oahu committee hired itself to attend the Territorial tournament at Hilo, upon which occasion, its members paid themselves \$10 a day for "incidentals" in addition to hotel bills and plane fare. The duties the committee performed at Hilo included such arduous tasks as checking weigh-ins. Oahu's AAU officials cost the struggling sport \$880 that time.

There are those who sympathize with the referees, yet who

Does he intend to take any action?

"No. That is a matter for the Department of Health."

## MASH AT KEWALO

Hart went on to say that pineapple mash was at one time dumped at the Kewalo C-C dump without any objection from the department of health. He said he believes there was nothing wrong with the operation because a layer of dirt was put over a layer of pineapple.

Department of Health approval depends, Hart feels, on the manner of handling of the wet garbage.

Joseph Iseke, contacted by telephone, said back at the time his dumping site was ruled out, he got no chance to change a method, but then he says that would have been virtually impossible.

"I had absolutely no wet garbage," he said. "I could burn everything."

feel their present demands of \$15 per show at the Civic and \$7.50 at Fort Shafter are actually "unreasonable" in the face of the poor boxoffice amateur boxing has enjoyed recently. But the referees will tell you privately their demands are made "in self-defense," and in effect don't represent much more than a bargaining price.

## "CONSPIRACY" CHARGED

Some AAU officials, grabbing again at discarded tactics of the Big Five bosses, have charged the referees are in "conspiracy" and must be disciplined by the TBC.

The truth is, there is no law by which the TBC can enter into the economic arrangements between referees and their employers. Secretary Bobby Lee of the TBC says it is the duty of the TBC to qualify officials and regulate their behavior in the ring, and it may on occasion suggest arrangements and perhaps act as a mediator. But it has no power to force the referees to come to any terms with promoters, amateur or professional.

It was as mediator that the TBC held Wednesday's meeting to consider the complaints of the AAU chairman of the AAU boxing committee against referees. Max Fontes, chairman of the AAU boxing committee at present, has shown little inclination to meet with the referees before this.

## FONTES SHY

Asked about this by the RECORD Tuesday, Fontes asked, "Why should I meet with them?"

He added that in any case, he will now be meeting with the referees in the TBC offices, and went on to remind that he is chairman of a comparatively new committee and that he and his committee are being blamed for things that happened under a former regime.

Referees agree it is a new regime but insist it is acting suspiciously like the old one.

# Cop Catches Man "Shooting" Self With Hypo Needle

(from page 1)

seemed.

At jail, the man seemed in such bad shape, it was determined to take him to the C-C Emergency Hospital for an examination. After all, you can't take chances with a dope addict.

Doctors at the hospital determined that it wasn't heroin in the hypo, or any of the drugs to which men become addicted, but insulin, the life-blood of those who suffer from severe cases of diabetes. The cop had apprehended the patient in the act of giving himself a treatment.

But it turned out he had made a "good pinch" after all, because the truck driver had lost his license some time ago because of his diabetes, which had once caused him to black out while working. The only trouble was, he doesn't know how he can get any other job than the one he holds, and he's a good truck driver when the diabetes doesn't have the best of him.

Now a magistrate has agreed that his license may be restored if his doctor writes a letter to the effect that he will be supplied with insulin and that it is safe so long as he is able to "take a shot" whenever he needs one.

So everything will be all right all around, and the names in the story have been deleted to protect the innocent—from embarrassment. But it all happened in the City and County of Honolulu.

# Unions Join for Action Against 'Visible' Tax Gouging by Retail Bd.

(from page 1)  
 of unions not participating by representation is that of Unity House, whose spokesman, A. A. Rutledge, has declared himself not in accord with the views expressed by the others.

## BATTLE ON AIR WAVES

Thus far, the battle has been fought largely in newspaper advertisements and on the airwaves. After spokesmen of both the unions and the retail board had voiced their stands over the radio program of disc jockey J. Akuhead Pupule, on the Kaiser Radio Station KH-VH, the two forces met head-and-head Wednesday morning in an informal debate. Spokesmen of the ILWU, the committee of political education, AFL-CIO, the HGEA Liberty House, Sears, and the retail board made a verbal donnybrook of the occasion.

But one question asked by the union representatives remained largely unanswered. That was, in substance—if the merchants do not stand to make considerable profit out of the new "roll back, pass on" methods of collecting the tax, why are they spending thousands of dollars, both in advertising and in repricing the items?

The business spokesmen argued they, too, have not had an answer to the "unalterable opposition" of the labor unions to the tax. They insist, too, that there will be no gouging.

The union spokesmen have argued that it is impossible to collect 3½ per cent of items priced at, for instance 15 cents. To prove their point, they bought 10 items for 15 cents each, discovered they had paid 10 cents in tax, or far more than 3½ per cent on their purchases. They charged that the stores will pocket the additional money they paid.

The retailers, on the other hand, argued that they have set their prices so that when the tax comes to less than half a cent, the customer will get the benefit, and when the difference is above half a cent, the store will charge the full cent. The retailers argue everything will wind up about even in the long run.

## BIG ISLAND STORES COOPERATE

While stores on Oahu were generally reported holding fast to either the plan of the retail board or that advanced by Foodland, the story on the neighbor islands was different. The Puna Businessmen's Assn. on the Big Island, which includes stores at Olaa, Pahoa and Mountain View, had indicated it

## Private Housing Units Increase 23,000 on Oahu in 7 Years

Privately controlled housing units on Oahu rose from 71,239 to 94,750, between 1950 and 1957, according to statistics compiled by the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency.

During the same seven-year span, housing controlled by the Territory increased from 4,056 to 4,513 units, and military housing increased from 7,880 to 9,160.

Of the 108,423 dwelling units on Oahu in April 1957, there were 13,673 under military or territorial control.

The proportion of dwelling units controlled by government agencies or the armed forces is continuing to decline on Oahu. Public or military housing accounted for only 12.6 per cent of all Oahu dwelling units as of April 1957, compared with 13.1 per cent in 1956, 14.0 per cent in 1955 and 14.4 per cent in 1950.

would go along with the ILWU and take care of its markup some other way besides a "visible sales tax."

There was dispute even among lawmakers who passed the increase. Rep. Elmer Cravalho, chairman of the House finance committee, said no such step was authorized in the new law and he thinks it is "morally reprehensible." Sen. Kazuhisa Abe, chairman of the Senate ways and means committee, on the other hand, said he believes there is no legal barrier to the system being pushed by the retail board and sees no reason why they shouldn't do it.

So a court trying to decide legislative intent would appear to have a job on its hands.

There was some sign, too, that some court might have exactly that job tossed on its hands, or into its lap. The union spokesmen indicated they have doubts about the legality of the practice suggested by the retail board and may very well swear out a warrant for someone's arrest on the matter.

But further action was delayed until after Friday night.

## Drew Pearson Tells . . . Why Eisenhower Opposes Statehood

Drew Pearson accuses Lucius Clay of influencing President Eisenhower against statehood in an article, titled, "America's Biggest Scandal!" in the August issue of Inside Story.

According to Pearson Gen. Clay "put the skids under statehood plans," because big fisheries and salmon cannery are against Alaskan statehood.

These industries are good customers of Continental Can, of which Gen. Clay is board chairman.

### HAWAII BLOCKED

The general has successfully persuaded the President to be against statehood, Pearson says.

"As long as Alaska couldn't get statehood, Hawaii couldn't squeeze into the Union either," declares the columnist.

The press is sympathetic toward Ike and for this reason it doesn't want to explode the scandal about the President and his military friend who has his ear.

"They don't want a full-scale investigation of the reasons the big fishing companies don't want Alaska to become a State—and are thereby blocking statehood for Hawaii also," Pearson writes.

Why are the fishing companies against statehood?

Because once Alaska becomes a state, their right to fishing traps would cease. If Alaska remains a territory, the fishing companies feel confident that they would be able to influence the bureau of fisheries in the nation's capital to allow them the traps.

### MUCH EASIER

In other words, the companies feel that it is much easier to win over a single government bureau than to influence the legislature of the state of Alaska.

### CATCH COSTLY

The fishing traps which are being allowed by the Federal bureau despite protests from Alaskans are fences projecting out into rivers. They divert salmon into nets. The female salmon go upstream to spawn, therefore their capture before they spawn is costly to the Alaskan salmon industry.

This manner of catching salmon is cheap but has caused Alaska's salmon catch to decline. In 1936 8,454,948 cases were put up. The 1956 production dropped to 2,989,030 cases.

When the salmon catch was lowest—1,521,832 cases—in 1962—

## Taok Takes Issue With Fil. Leaders

E. A. Taok, businessman and a leader in the Filipino community, took sharp issue with officers of the Filipino Memorial Foundation, who are pressing Consul General Emilio D. Bejasa to pay \$2,000 in back rent for his residence at the consulate building owned by the association.

Taok says that Consul General Bejasa has performed valuable services to Filipinos and as a gesture of appreciation the rent should be wiped off the books.

## Passenger, Mail Flights to Red China Seen as First Wedge

Sen. Warren Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, will urge resumption of U.S. passenger and mail flights to China as an initial step to opening the way for trade with China.

Two airlines, Pan American and Northwest Airlines, hold certificates for China flights but need approval of the State Department to send their planes to China.

President Eisenhower ran for the presidency and he appeared all for Alaskan statehood. That was before Gen. Clay whispered in his ear.

The President was questioned in 1955 about his changed attitude at a White House press conference. He was reminded that in 1950 he was for statehood. Why did he change his mind?

The President replied: "At the time in 1950 when I was talking, I was not responsible for the national security of the United States. I didn't bear the responsibility I do now."

### LOFTY GROUNDS

"Now I don't mean to say that I have changed my mind. I still think any territory of the United States has got a right to strive to achieve the standards normally accepted for statehood, but we have got a very, very difficult, tough problem up there and, as I say, my position has been stated in front of this body several times." Pearson says, "It's all put on loftier, more patriotic grounds."

### POOR EXPLANATION

It is argued by the administration that it is easier to defend Alaska if it were a territory.

John W. Vandercook of the American Broadcasting Co. asked the President, "I don't quite understand the theory that a territory is necessarily any easier to defend than a state."

The President's reply was, "Well, I would say this. I didn't say it was easier to defend. I said it was easier to use, because in one case, it is under the absolute control of the central government, and in the other case it isn't."

This is a poor explanation because 99.5 percent of Alaska is Federal domain.

The White House does not seem to be worried about defending Hawaii, Pearson says.

"They are worried about Alaska. Alaska has never been attacked, but Ike says he's worried just the same," Pearson writes.

### RACISTS WIN

Hawaiian statehood worries those who do not like the idea "that Orientals will undoubtedly be sitting only a few feet away from our present Senators or Congressmen."

"Actually, there's more than the Senator of Oriental birth that objection to sitting alongside a raises the hackles on Southern



THE STRIKE ON KAUAI by workers in the construction industry to get recognition for the Carpenters Union AFL-CIO goes on. Here a picket shows the sign he carries. Contractors who have refused to recognize the union have a hard time finding anyone to help finish projects they have started and some work only on weekends. Union officials say they are considering filing a complaint of unfair practices with the NLRB. Their target, if such a complaint is filed, may be the Hawaii Employers Council, which they say is carrying the ball for the reluctant contractors.

## Little Bomb

Little Bomb, who made thee?  
 Dost thou know who made thee,  
 Not so DIRTY as the last,  
 With a CLEAN, effective blast,  
 Annihilating all, with just  
 The very minimum of dust?  
 Did he tell thee that he means  
 No mutations in the genes,  
 Minimizing (so he hopes)  
 Radioactive isotopes?

Little Bomb, I made thee,  
 All of us have made thee.  
 When the World was old and sad  
 Power drove our rulers mad;  
 All their cruelty and fear  
 In thy lineaments appear.  
 These, with my own apathy,  
 Framed a fearful cemetery  
 Where the human form divine  
 Drivels to its last decline.

Little Bomb, who'll drop thee?  
 Lunacy will drop thee;  
 Lunacy, which generates  
 Hateful poisons, poisonous hates,  
 Lunacy, which offers Earth  
 Painful death and monstrous birth.  
 Thou a bomb and I a bloke,  
 We shall both go up in smoke;  
 But, if that is only bluff,  
 Strontium 90 is enough.

—Reginald Reynolds

(This verse, appearing in the The New Statesman and Nation (London), refers to the Christmas Island bombs, which were supposed to be "clean" of radioactive fall-out.)

Senatorial necks. It's fear that new Senators from Hawaii would dilute the slender margin by which the South still controls the Democratic Party, and most of the time, the Senate."

Once centered largely among young women, tuberculosis in Hawaii is becoming more and more a disease of men, particularly between the ages of 45 and 55.

