

RILEY SHOWS AGE

RILEY ALLEN is getting so old (he's 76) that evidently his eyes are too tired to read his own paper. Lately (since Sputnik) he's been wailing in editorials about how U.S. schools glorify football stars instead of good students, etc.

Cool head, Riley. Turn the pages of the Star-Bull. Note your handling of crime and sex, your advertising of movies geared to headline scandals, space-monsters and other horroramas — Hollywood's answer, like yours, to the quick-money urge of USA 1957.

Look at the space you give Elvis Presley and the ads of record companies and their hi-fi hysteria for "All Shook Up" rock-and-rollers. If you honestly want to understand the tragic plight of today's school teachers, just take stock of the "entertainment" brainwashing your "news" and ads dish out to stunt and deform the minds of adolescents.

Your paper, Riley, has degenerated into an engine of distraction and distortion that neu-

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Kahuku Has Bumper Crop But Shows No Thanksgiving Goodwill For Workers

Kahuku Plantation Co. is not keeping the spirit of Thanksgiving, a traditional part of the American Way of Life from the days of the Pilgrims, for after enjoying a bumper crop this year, it is not expressing appreciation for the profitable harvest to its employes.

Kahuku employes say the Pilgrims sacrificed together during the grim and lean winter, and the following year the good earth responded with a bumper crop and the forests yielded meat for the family tables.

The company claimed it had a

lean year last year and called in union leaders to discuss its problems. It created "artificial holidays" to cut down on the employes' working days. This worked a hardship on the workers but they cooperated so that the company could make a comeback this year with a good crop.

This year the plantation enjoyed a bumper crop. Furthermore it harvested the crop in seven months with speeded-up process. To make the year more profitable, the company cultivated and harvested its sugar cane with 308 employes, as compared to 345 last

year. Tomorrow, day after Thanksgiving of this good year, will be a non-paid "artificial holiday" at Kahuku, a day of "forced rest."

Union leaders at Kahuku say that workers "feel the pinch" from artificial holidays because, with the present highly mechanized production process, the company need not utilize every day for harvesting as in years past. When it rains a little, the company blows the whistle to inform workers not to report to work.

The absence of the Thanksgiving more on page 3 §

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READ:

Juvenile Crime

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New York's Flea Circus

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Gimo Chiang's Crisis

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Volume X, No. 18

—SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS—

Thursday, Nov. 28, 1957

Sputniks Spotlight Why Local Education Lags

EDITORIAL

IMUA's \$94.5 Gs Anti-Statehood?

IMUA's public fund drive for \$94,551.75 is rapidly acquiring the reputation of an anti-statehood fund-raising campaign.

IMUA's former president and a chief spokesman, Dr. Lyle G. Phillips, sounded off about the "communist threat" in Hawaii on the Mainland recently and focally many recognized the anti-statehood sentiment it apparently stirred among people who read his statement.

The Star-Bulletin noted editorially that the statement came at the time the Republicans, gathered on the West Coast, strongly endorsed statehood for Hawaii.

Dan Aoki, administrative assistant to Delegate John A. Burns, has reported that IMUA bombarded members of Congress with literature that detracted from the statehood campaign, just at the moment when Congress was deliberating statehood.

IMUA's line is that it is fighting communism and bringing racial harmony to Hawaii. It claims with affected innocence that it is non-political and therefore is not taking sides on statehood. Yet it says it is 100 per cent for Americanism. Its Americanism obviously does not mean first-class citizenship for the people of Hawaii.

The honorary chairman of the \$94.5 thousand fund-raising campaign is Walter F. Dillingham, the number one anti-statehood figure in the Territory. He is candid about his views and speaks out his deep anti-statehood sentiment. If he wants to, he himself can easily finance IMUA and write off the expenses of the extreme right wing propaganda of the big employers by tax write-off. This would make the professional patriots on IMUA's propaganda staff happy. But big business wants a fund drive to make IMUA look like a broad community outfit.

Dillingham has a big interest in the Honolulu Advertiser. Its publisher, Lorrin Thurston, now chairman of the statehood commission, said a few days ago that the anti-Japanese (Nisei and Issei) sentiment blocks statehood.

Probably Walter F. appreciated this observation.

Walter F., like his IMUAites, sees menaces. Even as far back as 1921, after the Japanese sugar strike, he told Congress that it had a choice between importing Chinese

(more on page 8)

Experts Here Tell Of Needs; Drive By Soviets Is On

While the Sputniks have not upset the system of education in Hawaii; they have helped to focus attention sharply, on it, two men high in the educational field told the RECORD this week.

Clayton Chamberlin, superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, said "We were conscious" of the need of beefing up science education for several years and "We're doing all that we can."

Dr. Willard Wilson, acting president of the University of Hawaii, said that at the Manoa institution there was "pretty high intensity" for improving scholarship long before the Sputniks went up.

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HIS FACE IS VERY RED

HSPA's Budge Botches Sugar Wage Facts; Who Gave Him Bum Steer?

Although the ILWU has suspended publicity during the current sugar negotiations, in order to keep outside issues from interrupting sugar talks, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn. suffered a major psychological setback this week that came as a delayed reaction.

Alexander G. Budge, president of the HSPA and Castle & Cooke Ltd., a Big Five agency, informed the Rotary Club of Honolulu recently that he had made an "inadvertently misleading comparison" of sugar wages when he spoke to the organization Sept. 24.

Four days after Budge's speech, Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International ILWU,

during the Hawaii union's biennial convention declared publicly that the HSPA president misrepresented facts.

Goldblatt said that while Budge claimed industry wage costs jumped from \$48 million in 1947 to \$56 million in 1956, the facts were that the 1947 figure was for members of the bargaining unit and the 1956 figure included pay of managers and supervisors.

The union official said this was "a slight padding of 40 per cent."

In the corrected figures given by Budge, "the total wage bill, including hourly-rated and salaried employes, for the industry in 1956

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Toyama, 200 Per Cent American Today, 200 Per Cent for Tojo, Hirohito Before

By SPECIAL WRITER

Is editor Tetsuo Toyama a man with a weak backbone?

Is he a man who can change teams easily and shout his new rah-rah cheers by completely forgetting his past associations?

What's behind Toyama's chameleon-like quality?

These are a few among questions many are asking.

His recent outburst against local Issei and Nisei, calling them "stinking" and "stupid," while praising those of Okinawan ancestry, is reported to have embarrassed those for whom he had kind words.

Toyama is known locally for having been a vocal 200 per cent Tojo and Hirohito man before Pearl Harbor. He then edited the Jitsugyo-no-Hawaii, and he was dependent on local Japanese for readers and advertisers. Did he crow for Tojo and Hirohito because of this?

Today he is 200 per cent American, a super patriot, and even Editor Riley Allen who used to denounce pro-Hirohito men before Japan's surrender, spoke eloquently of Toyama at a public gathering sponsored for the latter.

Toyama today is not only anti-Issei and Nisei but he is anti-

ILWU. Furthermore, he is for IMUA, whose key supporters and leaders are anti-statehood.

Before Pearl Harbor Toyama was a loud promoter of Japanese imperialism through his Jitsugyo-no-Hawaii. He did not speak ill of the Japanese, locally or abroad. He was a Japanese citizen then. Now he is a naturalized American.

Loud Outburst Recently, in what seemed a bitter outburst, he wrote in a signed editorial in The Citizen which he edits:

"Fifty years ago we Okinawans

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ALARMING PICTURE OF OAHU'S DELINQUENCY

ALLEGED DELINQUENT CHILDREN 10 THROUGH 17 YEARS OF AGE REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT: 1951 THROUGH 1956; ESTIMATED NUMBER TO BE REFERRED: 1957 THROUGH 1960

In Our Dailies

§ from page 1 §

trilizes the effects of formal education on too many young and old citizens. You glorify the tailfin and chrome peddlers, and the peddlers of cigarettes, toothpaste, gasoline and booze.

You sow the seeds—and moralize about the evil harvest.

HOW STUPID does Lorrin Thurston think people are? In Hilo, when he was making a pitch for statehood, he said people are against it because:

"They haven't the trust or faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry that the majority of people in the Territory do. I have that faith — I want statehood as fast as we can get it."

Just five years ago Lorrin's Advertiser produced a report for circulation among Mainland advertising agencies which stated that it had the "quality" circulation in Hawaii Nei because it was read by the rich elements (obviously haoles). It was designed to chop the Star-Bull which derives most of its readership from lower income families.

The Advertiser's report said local Japanese were perpetuating "Little Tokyo" culture.

As the RECORD reported at the time, the Star-Bull reprinted offensive sections of Lorrin's brainwave and, along with copies of the RECORD's story Star-Bull ad salesman made sure that Oriental merchants and retailers here saw with their own eyes what Lorrin had said.

It's going to be a long, long time before the Orientals of Hawaii forget that fast one, and Lorrin should know that the Senate Interior Committee has a copy up its sleeve of the Tiser's circulation sentiments.

IT WAS DUCKY reading in the Star-Bull that Adm. (ret.) Arthur W. Radford looked "marvelously well" when he was here last week. It was he who master-minded the revolt of the admirals against the Air Force in 1932. President Truman banished him from Washington, but Ike, bankrolled into the presidency by Big Business, brought Radford back to Washington and it wasn't long before he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Radford and Charles E. Wilson, Ike's secretary of defense, soon had defense contracts humming for the good of General Motors. Most of the stuff they had built has been junked by Sputnik rocketry.

But the Big Biz boys took care of Radford. When he retired, they gave him top-level jobs with the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, Champion Paper Co., the Philco Co. and Molybdenum Corp. of America.

Radford was here last week on his way, at taxpayer expense, to a SEATO conference in the Philippines. When that's pau, he's going on to visit Dictator Chiang Kai-shek and his U.S. taxpayer-financed setup on Formosa. Radford has made so many visits to Formosa that they say his home is loaded down with Chinese arts and crafts given to him by Chiang who wisely takes care of his mouthpieces in influential places.

To add to all the other jobs Radford has picked up, will Chiang appoint him honorable naval adviser?

BOTH THE LOCAL dailies believe that news is what you make it. Hence they are mum about the sordid business of how Mainland companies, including their big advertiser Sears Roebuck, have poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into organized anti-union activities, as revealed by the McClellan Rackets Committee.

The big, black headlines, the long, detailed stories, the columns of radiophotos, with which they greeted the reports about Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa are noticeably absent.

When a union witness takes the Fifth Amendment, it calls for "powerful" editorials, but when management witnesses do the same thing, the bias of the local dailies is shown by their silence.

Too bad the Associated Press and the United Press don't give out awards for the suppression of news. If they did, our local dailies would be award winners every year.

THE STAR-BULL in an editorial claimed that the union beef at the Capehart housing project "involves national defense" and so on and so forth along the chronic anti-union line of the Merchant St. mouthpiece. It really rolled the drums of war and waved the flag.

There was not one word, not a word, about the welfare of the workers on the "defense" project, about the welfare of the workers' families. Not a word either about asking the contractors on the job to pay the local workers what they pay workers on their Mainland contracts.

Not a word either about how rough it must be for the workers and their families to make ends meet here where the cost of living is the highest under the U.S. flag. How strong will our defenses be if there is not social justice?

A **PRIME** example of how the editorial policy of the Star-Bull swings according to political winds is shown by its attitude these days to statehood. On Nov. 15 the Star-Bull ran an editorial which rebashed abuse of Delegate Jack Burns (Democrat) and his ILWU supporters.

A letter writer to the Advertiser called the editorial "asinine" and recalled that when the Republican Farringtons were delegates to Congress, statehood was just around the corner, according to the Star-Bull line which didn't worry then about the ILWU.

Four days later, on Nov. 19, the Star-Bull had another statehood editorial which deplored that while the statehood commission is getting Mainland groups to vote for statehood, Dr. Lyle G. Phillips of IMUA is telling other Mainlanders that Hawaii can't have statehood because it's Communist (ILWU) infested.

For years, the Star-Bull referred to Communism here as "exaggerated" but now it says the charges can't be "completely baseless" and so a good, deep look by the Congress is in order.

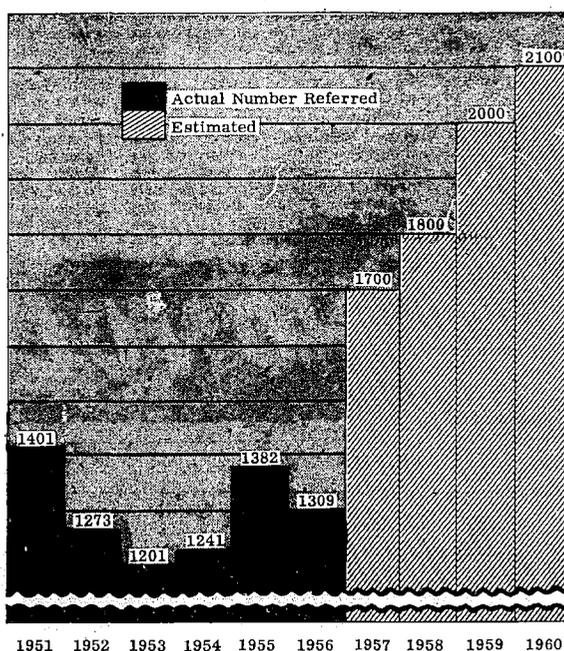
ACCORDING TO a front page announcement in the Tiser, the circulation of "The Advertiser and its Shopper" is slipping. On Nov. 14 it was 120,929 but a week later it was down to 120,061.

Each announcement added that there were "more than 100,000 home deliveries to Oahu Homes." That's easy to say, but how many of them were to paid subscribers?

The Tiser cannot say, as the Star-Bull does every day, that its circulation is "100 per cent bought and paid for." Who does Lorrin think he's kidding?

Alleged Delinquent Children

2200
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Alleged Delinquent Children

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THE ABOVE CHART SHOWS the number of alleged delinquent children 10 through 17 years of age referred to the Juvenile Court from 1951 through 1956. It also shows the estimated number to be referred during 1957 through 1960.

Juvenile delinquency is a major problem. The Honolulu Juvenile Court said in its 1956 annual report that:

"During the four-year period 1952-1956, the number of children in the area of our jurisdiction between the ages of 10 and 17 increased by 33.6 per cent. During the same period, total expenditures for operation of the Juvenile Court and the Detention Home increased by only 13.9 per cent. The largest part of that increase was attributable to higher salary levels."

Recent reports on the juvenile detention home said that children referred there were sleeping on floors when the police conducted campaigns to enforce curfew and stepped up arrests.

Some social-minded observers say that this city which spends huge sums for a golf course tightens the purse strings when it comes to meeting the needs of juvenile

delinquents. The Juvenile Court's report indicates what small outlays will be able to accomplish:

"In February 1951, we hired our first recreation director for boys and two months later a director for girls. Using the available facilities to their best advantage, these recreation leaders have conducted a program that has helped tremendously in getting the children to participate in group activities and in helping them release their pent-up energies."

Those who are alarmed by the increase of delinquency and would like to stop its growth declare that preventative measures are essential. Some of them say that among girls sex is a major problem which calls for the education of both adults and juveniles to effect correction.

Among girl delinquents referred to the court, sex offenses totaled 29 per cent in 1956. Runaway constituted 34 per cent among girl cases.

For boys sex offenses totaled 3 per cent of the cases and runaway, 5 per cent. Burglary, 25 per cent, and larceny, 21 per cent, were highest among boy cases.

Vermont Suicides Grim Social Facts

Vermont has the lowest per capita murder rate in the U.S. but its suicide rate is among the nation's highest.

State pathologist Richard S. Woodruff blames the suicide rate on three local factors:

- Two centuries of inbreeding.
- Mental depression caused by rugged climate, lonely mountains.
- Lack of mental health facilities.

State Tax Commissioner Leonard W. Morrison adds another reason:

"87 per cent of income tax returns show less than \$5,000 income a year. The suicides are not lonely. They're poor."

Sob Story Wins

In Osaka, Japan, a burglar pressed a towel against a housewife's mouth and ordered:

"Silence for your baby's life. Give me all your money."

She handed over 961 yen and complained: "We're hard up because our baby has been sick. Won't you have a heart?"

The burglar returned 861 yen. The housewife had the last word. Said she:

"How sad your wife would be to know you are a robber!"

The strength of the U.S. National Guard force today is over 400,000, its highest peacetime strength.

Ten percent of America's labor force works and lives in New York state.

Poll Shows Workers Prefer Shorter Week

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union, recently polled the readers of its official publication, *Union News*, asking this question: "When work hours are cut, how would you like to take your additional time off?" The vote was as follows:

- For shorter daily hours 50%
 - For fewer days per week 22%
 - For an occasional 3-day weekend 53
 - For longer vacations 107 1/2
 - Miscellaneous choices 31
- (United Automobile Worker, June 1957 p. 6)

In a man runs the family, he's the head of the house. If a woman runs it, she wears the pants.

KAHUKU'S BUMPER CROP

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ing spirit during this profitable year became clearly apparent about three weeks before Nov. 11, Veterans' Day. The management called in the supervisors and told them that Nov. 11 will be a day of rest. For supervisors on monthly pay this was good news.

The ILWU Unit at Kahuku was not informed by the management. For the hourly paid workers, one day of rest cuts a big slice off their pay, especially before the holiday season.

Rumors about the holiday spread and Miyoji Tsukamoto, president of the union unit, called on the industrial relations department to get the facts from the horse's mouth. The industrial relations spokesman said the holiday matter was still "not official."

The company began notifying hourly-paid workers that Nov. 11 will be a non-paid holiday less than a week before Veterans' Day. The last shop was notified on Friday, the last work-day before the holiday.

Tsukamoto asked the management why the workers weren't given ample notice. The company explained that if it had rained, it would have put the employees to work on Nov. 11, therefore it did not give advance notice.

This explanation of the company, which is cutting down on work days progressively by creating artificial holidays, did not satisfy the workers and on Nov. 14, 200 employees turned out, ready to work — in a protest "with lunch can and all" and demonstration.

Tsukamoto told the company that the failure to notify workers' well in advance will be taken up through the grievance procedure.

The plantation which explained it would have made Nov. 11 a day of work had the workers lost a day through rain came right back and posted a notice to employees saying it was not offering

work on Nov. 29, the day after Thanksgiving.

The company's position had not altered, the Record learned at press time, although 95 per cent of Kahuku workers were forced to remain home Nov. 21 and 22 — because of rain.

Kahuku workers say that since there is no work guaranteed, the company is instituting a shorter work-week. Higher wages is necessary for plantation families to make ends meet, they say. And higher hourly rates should not result in a shorter work-week. Already fewer workers are producing more sugar in a shorter grinding season, they say.

"The company conveniently forgets the traditional Thanksgiving spirit. Workers must continuously struggle for better conditions. The company is not going to offer thanks to those responsible for its bumper crop," workers say. "It will try to take more from the employes if workers are not on the beam."

Tapping Bank Tills In Crime Increase

Embezzlers have tapped tills of U.S. banks to the tune of \$2,700,000 in the first six months of this year, according to the American Bankers Assn.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, finds it impossible to estimate the losses suffered in any one year. He has commented:

"Unlike the robbers and burglars who prey upon banks, embezzlers often do not appropriate great amounts of money at any one time.

"Instead, they continually pick away at the funds, taking amounts which can, at least temporarily, be concealed in false records."

"Some idea of the size of the problem," reports the N.Y. Times, "can be gained from the number of cases referred to the FBI.

"In fiscal 1946, for all classes of financial institutions, 289 cases were investigated. In the year ended June 30, 1955, for banks alone, this number had risen to 952. Next year it was 1,079. And in the end last June 30 it was 1,243."

"Unseen Ears" Are Snoopers For Big Biz

Watch your talk, workers! Pocket-size tape- and wire-recorders have become standard equipment with U. S. Big Business.

They use them to spy on each other and on their employees, the Wall Street Journal says in a candid roundup of the situation.

"After World War II, a system of organized, mechanized intelligence was introduced to business espionage," says the Journal.

"During the war thousands of FBI, OSS, CIA and other agents were trained in the use of electronic sound equipment. Today many of these men operate their own investigation agencies or do similar work as employees of large corporations."

They use Minfons which are made in Germany, weigh only 28 ozs., cost \$290, and pick up sounds as far as 20 feet away. There's also Magnemite which usually is carried in a brief case with a microphone built into the lock.

According to the Journal, "business espionage seems to expand as competition stiffens. Most businessmen squirm with embarrassment when asked why or when

Rizal Concert at Civic Dec. 3; Kick-Off for Centennial Celebration

The Rizal Memorial Concert Dec. 3 at the Civic Auditorium will kick off the Hawaii campaign to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose P. Rizal, on June 19, 1861.

The Memorial Concert, which will be presented by the Philippines Consulate General, through the Jose Rizal Centennial Committee in Hawaii, will feature the famous Filipino artists, Marcelita and Gilopez Kabayao, and the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra conducted by George Barati. Reversed as Hero

Miss Kabayao will play Mozart's Coronation Concerto in D Major, while her brother will undertake Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto. The benefit concert is popularly priced at \$2 to \$2.50, reserved seats; \$1.50, general admission; and 90 cents for students.

While the concert will be a part of the Rizal Day celebration this year, it will also start the campaign here to help the Philippine government raise 10 million pesos (\$5 million), both from public contributions and direct appropriations for the purpose, of the Rizal centennial celebration.

In the Philippines, school children are contributing five centavos (U.S. 2½ cents) a month to this fund.

Filipinos everywhere revere Dr. Rizal, a national hero. Every year, Dec. 30 is a national holiday commemorating the martyrdom of Dr. Rizal who was shot by the Spaniards in the Luneta in Manila, on that day, in 1896.

Dr. Rizal lived as an exile from his native land for many years. His novels, "The Reign of Greed," and "The Social Cancer," aroused Filipino nationalism and sowed the seeds that resulted in the successful revolution against tyrannical Spanish rule.

The late Pres. Ramon Magsaysay, through an executive order, made possible the creation of the Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission. The Philippines government has asked the support of Filipinos abroad to contribute to this fund.

In Hawaii the Rizal centennial committee was created by the Philippines consul-general in Honolulu to coordinate the campaign for funds in the Territory.

NEW HEADLIGHT

A German engineer has invented a single tube headlight, with a parabolic reflector along its length, to replace the twin headlights of today's cars. It gives excellent vision and doesn't dazzle oncoming traffic.

Note on progress: In 1527 Ferdinand I, in Vienna, heard of his election as king of Bohemia at Prague, 180 miles away, in 36 hours. In 1957 letters generally take five days between the two cities.

they use hidden recorders. For obvious reasons they'd simply not talk about the whole matter."

A New York state investigation of wire-tapping found that "wire tapping was small potatoes; that the electronic recording devices were much more prevalent and getting more popular every day. They're accepted in business as normal practice."

The Journal says that merchandising tactics of miniature recorder dealers are revealing. One dealer, it found, "believes in appealing to the 'larceny in people' by sprinkling his ads with such teasing words as 'secret,' 'hidden' and 'concealed.'"

The Big Business customers get the point.

MORE ON EDITOR TOYAMA

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(in Hawaii) were treated like dogs by the boastful, egotistical and stupid Japs. That's what they were — plain, stupid Japs!

"The nerve of these stinking Japs! (for insulting Okinawans)

"Furthermore, if residents of Hawaii were only the Japs and the Okinawans, there is no question in my mind that all business would have come under the control of the Japanese.

"But thank God. This is America, and, therefore, the Japs couldn't usurp the power possessed by the Okinawans."

Toyama has a short memory. A glance through old files of Jitsugyo-no-Hawaii reveals these editorial gems:

"The long awaited crown prince of the Far Eastern Empire was born on December 23, 1933. With the 90,000,000 Japanese subjects we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at the birth of an heir to the Japanese throne, the oldest dynasty in all history." (Jan. 1934)

Toyama showed no bitterness toward the "stinking" and "stupid Japs"; he had the Koreans and Formosans rejoicing, too!

War for Peace

"April 24th marks another hap-

py birthday of Emperor Hirohito of the Far Eastern Empire. With the 90,000,000 Japanese subjects we respectfully offer our congratulations on its being the Emperor's Birthday." (April 1934)

"The Sino-Japanese war may be called a war to preserve peace in the Orient. . . . Japanese control of North China does not mean political and economic domination." (Nov. 1937)

"One of the beautiful traits of the Japanese people, who esteem gratitude, affection and duty is their high sense of loyalty." (July 1933)

"But, remember this: the history of Japan since its founding 3,000 years ago, and the unbending spirit, magnificent ideals and a will power with the strength of steel to overcome all difficulties of the Japanese people from ancient times—this spirit and power are symbolized by the Imperial Japanese Navy." (June 1933)

No one would guess from such language that Editor Toyama was inwardly ranking at those "plain, stupid Japs" for their discrimination against his Okinawan people.

It is true that the Japanese imperialists ill-treated the Okinawans, but when the abuses were rampant, Toyama was sugar-coating the imperialist aggressors for American consumption.

His crocodile tears for the Okinawan people are too late.

BUDGE BOTCHES FACTS

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amounted to \$56,239,000. This compares with \$63,202,000 ten years ago."

According to Budge, the industry paid \$6,963,000 less in 1956.

The union, which is demanding a new wage scale ranging from \$1.37 to \$2.46½ an hour, compared with the current scale of \$1.12 to \$1.79½, declares that productivity per man hour has gone up. The company which is paying \$7 million less annually in wages than 10 years ago says that the union's demands would come to \$10 million and they are "unreasonable."

As Budge made his correction by sending letters to C. Dudley Pratt, Rotary President, and copies to the sugar plantations on various islands; the ILWU; and the dailies, there were speculations that someone in Big Five circles was called on the carpet for supplying the erroneous information to Budge.

Others commented on the union's alertness in catching the discrepancy immediately.

Checking with employer sources, the RECORD learned that they were not as wide awake. For example, Budge's letter says that he learned the ILWU had challenged his figures after he returned from the Mainland Nov. 12. He had left for the Mainland in mid-October.

Malcolm McNaughton, executive vice president of Castle & Cooke, said he himself did not learn about the error until the day Budge's letter was sent out. That was Nov. 14.

He said the "error wasn't found until the union got hold of it and made news." By then Budge had gone to the Mainland, he explained.

The ILWU's pamphlet distributed to its members mentioned the

error. Budge in his letter mentioned the pamphlet.

When informed that Goldblatt's challenge of the figures was given front-page news in the dailies, two weeks before Budge left for the Mainland, with the union leader saying the industry was lying about profits, McNaughton said the error did not come to Budge's attention until he returned. His letter to the Rotary club went out two days later.

Both the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser received copies of the letter. The Advertiser ran it. The Star-Bulletin has not printed a line on Budge's letter, although it gave prominent play to his talk before the Rotary club.

Problems Beset Garcia Regime

President Carlos P. Garcia faces an array of serious problems for the four-year term he's just won as President of the Philippines.

Observers agree with his own view that the most difficult will be:

- Agricultural and industrial production must expand to maintain living standards for the 23,000,000 population which is increasing at the rate of a half million a year.

- Recent drastic drains on foreign exchange have reduced the total of freely available funds from \$230 million early this year to about \$100 million.

- Internal revenue is lagging behind government expenditures and deficit spending is contributing to inflation.

- The peso sells for 3 to 3½ pesos to the U.S. dollar in Hong Kong compared with the official rate of 2 to 1.

- Losses in foreign exchange and customs revenues from smuggling and other irregularities total millions of dollars annually.

Rania Opposed Approval of IMUA Public Fund Drive

Labor's representative on the Appeals Review Board strongly opposed IMUA's request for approval of its \$94,551.75 public fund-raising drive when the matter came before the body sometime ago.

Antonio Rania, president of ILWU Local 142, said this week that he told his colleagues on the board that IMUA's program was not in accord with its stated objectives, that of fighting communism, and bringing racial harmony. As for fighting communism, Rania declared, there were constituted authorities to do the job.

IMUA is anti-ILWU. It was spawned during the 1949 dock strike. It is the outgrowth of the Citizens' Committee, he said.

It is doing the kind of job Governor Faubus and the White Citizens' Councils are doing, he added.

The Appeals Review Board passes on requests for approval of public fund-raising drives. It approved, with Rania's lone dissent, IMUA's request.

Rania said that big employer influence of the board is evidently strong. Those on the board are Robert W. Capps, president; Richard Kennedy, Honolulu County Medical Society; N. F. Banfield, Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu; Curtis E. Cluff, administrative assistant, Aloha (TPA) Airlines; Ernest Nagano, manager, Style Shoe Store; Mrs. Mildred Sawtelle, Better Business Bureau; and Rania.

Sport Shorts

THE LOCAL FIGHT PICTURE. Danny Kid of Manila and Ramon Calatayud of Venezuela fought to a 10-round draw in last Tuesday's wind-up scrap at the Civic Auditorium. Ramon weighed 115½ to Kid's 118½. The smoker was witnessed by some 2,500 fans.

Floyd Gatuan (121½) decimated Lionel Rivera (121½) in one of the six-round semifinal bouts. James Mackey (132½) defeated Yoichi Suzuki (133½) in the other sixer.

The Stan Harrington-Deane Crisp setto, slated for December 2, has been cancelled. Harrington was injured while in training. Crisp returned to L. A. the other week.

Bonnie Espinosa of Manila will go up against L. C. Morgan, an importation from Ohio, in this Monday night's 137-pound main event. New Promoter Bill (The Knee) Pacheco is currently trying to put his first show on at the Honolulu Stadium on December 9. Lem Miller and Rocky Kalingo of the Philippines are being lined up to head the card. Miller, ex-Schofield GI, is currently on the Mainland.

STRONG LEGS RUN SO WEAK LEGS WALK. All roads will lead to the Honolulu Stadium this Saturday afternoon for the "Greatest Game For the Greatest Cause."

It'll be the visiting San Jose Spartans versus the University of Hawaii Rainbows in the annual benefit game for the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. Game time is 2:30. Another elaborate pre-game and half-time entertainment is in the offing for the fans.

San Jose has played in Honolulu a number of times in years past. Their first contest here was against Kamehameha in 1935. Kam took the local prep title that year and was augmented by several players from their great Alumni team for the game against the Spartans.

MAUI, KAUAI PREP ALL-STAR TEAMS. The annual selections of all-league teams in the Valley Isle and Garden Isle prep grid circuits have been announced.

Championship Lahainaluna placed five players on the all-Maui team. Here's the selection:

Leroy Yamashiro (Maui High), center; Toshio Arisumi (Lahaina) and Edwin Doi (Maui High), guards; Joe Ah Sau (St. Anthony) and Jackie Freitas (Maui High), tackles; Ernest Hue Sing and Roy Katama (both Lahaina), ends.

Backs: Henry Endo (Baldwin High), Alfred Domingo (Maui High), Stanley Tadaki (Baldwin High), James Hapakuka (Lahaina), Reynolds' Corpus (Lahaina) and Peter Endo (Baldwin High), utility back.

The Kauai all-star pick is composed of five players each from the six-times champion Kauai High Red Raiders and the runners-up Kapaa Clippers. Here's the lineup:

Ernest Javier (Kauai), center; Charles Taba (Kauai) and George Masuoka (Kapaa), guards; Joe Kauo (Kapaa) and Roy Kupihea (Kapaa), tackles; Rogers Taniguchi (Waimea) and Ed Morishige (Kapaa), ends; David Iha (Kauai) quarterback; Glenn Takabayashi (Kauai) and Gary Motoyama (Kapaa), halfbacks; Matthew Kaluahine (Kauai), fullback.

Picked as utility lineman was Albert Kaohl (Waimea), while Richard Kau (Kapaa) was selected for the utility back position.

David Iha was the choice for the most outstanding player honor. Seichi (Champ) Ono, of the title-winning Kauai High outfit, was picked "coach of the year."

ANOTHER HULA BOWL SELECTION. Don Stephenson, center and captain of the Georgia Tech Engineers, will play for the College All-stars in the 1958 year-end classic, slated for January 5 at the Stadium. He's a center and was an All-American in 1956.

Elroy (Crazylegs) Hirsch of the Los Angeles Rams will perform for the fifth time for the Hawaiian All-Stars. He's the first pro to be named on the '58 team.

HONOLULU FOOTBALL NOTES. Fresno State swamped the University of Hawaii by a lopsided 31-8 score last Friday evening at the Stadium.

Roosevelt High ran rough-shod over Kaimuki High by a 46-0 count to officially wrap up its third straight prep loop crown. The Rough Riders and second place Punahou will clash in the feature game of today's annual Thanksgiving Day doubleheader. St. Louis, winner over Iolani last week, will meet Kam in the other contest.

The Marines defeated the Navy 14-0 at Kaneohe last Sunday in the local senior league season's finale. The Hawaiian Rams won the league championship.

BIG ISLAND BRIEFS. In final games played in the island-wide high school pigskin loop, Pahala turned in the season's biggest upset by whipping Honokaa, the league champs, 19-9, and Hilo routed winless Kohala 21-0. The annual Turkey Day doublebill at Hilo's spacious Hoolulu Park this afternoon will see Honokaa and Hilo tangling in the headliner, with Pahala and Kohala clashing in the opener.

Two teams in the forthcoming Hawaiian Invitational cage loop—Subpac and Conservapac—played in Hilo last weekend. Another team—Cinpac—will compete in the annual Police Invitational Tournament, Saturday. Other teams competing in the benefit tourney for the Junior Pedestrian Officers will be the Honolulu Police, University of Hawaii Hilo Branch Little Rainbows, and Hilo Police.

GARDEN ISLAND BRIEFS. Kazuchi Kakuda of Waimea and Spike Roduit of Kekaha won top honors in the November Shooting matches, sponsored monthly by the Kauai Police Department, held at the Kekaha Gun Range.

Kauai High crushed the Kapaa High Clippers 40-0 in the annual Shrine Hospital benefit game played at the Isenberg Field last Friday night.

WINS TOP HONOR. Vernon (Red) McQueen, veteran sports editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, will be honored at a community-wide testimonial luau to be held at the St. Louis Alumni Clubhouse, on December 17.

McQueen was picked 1957 Sports Writer of the Nation by the Los Angeles Times Sports Award Board. He will receive a special award at a banquet to be held at the Ambassador Hotel in L. A. on December 30. About 1,000 people are expected to attend.

Hubert's Flea Circus Wows 'Em With More Than Fleas

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
NEW YORK—"Wouldn't you like this nice snake for a necktie?"

It was a thought that hadn't occurred to us until the suggestion came from the "mystery girl" at Hubert's Flea Circus on 42nd St., but it seemed a little late to chicken out, so we stood still while she wrapped the big boa constrictor around our neck. He seemed very friendly, running his head up under our left arm and nuzzling us gently on the cheek.

"You can have your tie tighter if you like," said the girl.

"He's nice just like this, thanks," we answered.

PYTHON LESS FRIENDLY

The Mystery Girl lifted the boa off and a little later tried a python on us for size, but he was more sluggish and not nearly so friendly as the boa. In fact, we imagine he was still asleep and dreaming of his last dinner a couple of days before.

Snake neckties are the sort of experiences Hubert's offered its audiences ever since 1925, and rustics like ourselves have been going there to see people eat rats, swallow swords, put themselves through metal rings and eat with their feet all that time.

Today, in spite of the competition of Elvis' latest picture, "Jailhouse Rock," and Sinatra's "The Joker Is Wild" on the same street, Hubert's seems to have as many attractions. Hubert's freaks and curiosities have survived burlesque, the Great Depression, movies and now television, to prove that there are always enough gullibles around to make fooling people profitable.

As an old gull of long standing, we made our customary visit to Hubert's this trip, the first in 10 years, and were hopor-

ed by the Mystery Girl, as noted above.

"HAWAIIAN" DANCER

The way we got into the Mystery Girl's show all rose out of an "Hawaiian dancer," named Suzanne. She danced a fast hula out in front of Hubert's circulating audience wearing a grass skirt and showing a very shapely pair of legs. Then the barker explained that there would be another show, inside a sort of private theater, and he implied that Suzanne was going to do another dance which would "leave nothing to the imagination."

Probably he didn't actually say it would be the same girl. Anyway, it turned out to be the Mystery Girl, a highly self-composed Negro girl wearing "native" costume, who invited everyone up as close as possible and then brought out her snakes.

The barker was right—she didn't leave anything about the snakes to the imagination at all. She lectured on them and offered to answer any questions. The crowd, including a couple of Air Force men, a couple of soldiers and four or five Puerto Ricans besides ourselves, didn't have any questions, but it didn't have any complaints, either. Unless, of course, the Puerto Ricans complained in the mellifluous Spanish they were speaking.

Later, with a thought of bringing RECORD readers the story of an Hawaiian girl who'd made good in the big city, we asked an acquaintance connected with the show about Suzanne, but he said he thinks she isn't really Hawaiian at all. As for the Mystery Girl, he said he thinks she comes from "some island," and admitted it could be Puerto Rico.

JOHNSON AND "OLD PETE"

But it would be wrong to infer

all Hubert's attractions lack authenticity. In the past, such greats as Jack Johnson, once world's heavyweight champion, and Grover Cleveland Alexander, have appeared there. Likewise, some very expert sword swallows, live rat eaters, magicians and strong men have graced the platforms in Hubert's basement.

One of the most popular acts down through the years, that which gives Hubert's part of its name, is the flea circus, operated by a "Professor" who has his tiny charges pull objects, jump here and there, and feed off his arm for the edification of the gullibles. The fleas are as lively as ever, and so is the "Professor."

Another famous attraction for years at Hubert's was a bearded lady who was the subject of a New Yorker profile. She hailed from North Carolina and used to wrap her beard up carefully to go to and from work so she wouldn't give free shows, or free shocks to passers on the street. She has been dead for several years, our acquaintance said.

Presently playing at Hubert's besides Suzanne and the Mystery Girl with her snakes, is a "Leopard Woman." She is an elderly Negro woman over whose body some skin deficiency has made strange white markings. No one who views her doubts her authenticity.

Then there is a comely young woman who puts herself through a series of metal rings. Most old gulls have seen the stunt often enough, but few complain when the girl is goodlooking enough.

"It's no different from the old days," says our acquaintance. "They'll still come in to see something out of the ordinary."

Where else, after all, can you get a snake necktie?

SPORTS SHORTS

"FOUR HAWAIIANS" seem to be making their share of sports history in New York. Harold Weissman's sports column in the New York Mirror for Nov. 13 carries the following item: "Now we know what happened to the 'Four Hawaiians' who used to be billed but never appeared with Joe Cook, the gifted late king of comedy. They showed up last Saturday on the 150-lb. Columbia team that upset Penn—Dave Sakuda, his brother, Paul, Ray Fujii and Irving Chang."

BOXING SHOWS since TV, attract very small crowds as nearly everyone has noted, but it's not the case with wrestling. Despite the care with which New York State requires wrestling to be billed only as "exhibitions," Madison Square Garden recently turned away a couple of thousand customers from a wrestling show. Dan Parker of the Mirror, who has always written as fearlessly as though he never heard of Hearst, says the promoter's have accomplished this miracle by playing to the large Puerto Rican population. They give a big bulldip to a wrestler of Latin extraction, or at least one with a Latin name, and the Puerto Ricans come in droves. It's the same gimmick, with variations, that's employed by both boxing and wrestling promoters in Honolulu, of course, but it hasn't worked that well here yet.

Third Round

Joe Louis, 43, former heavyweight champion for 12 years, and his second wife Rose Morgan, 44, a New York beautician, have thrown in the sponge and decided after two years that life together "was just too difficult."

Commenting on their friendly separation, Joe said: "There was no conflict. My milk business was keeping me in Chicago and her cosmetics business was keeping her in New York. Now both of us can have some peace of mind."

The Small and Rare

Food and race tracks are blamed for keeping bantam weights (113 to 118 pounds) from U.S. rings, according to fight promoters.

"Our youngsters eat more than those abroad and grow bigger. If a guy doesn't grow, he won't fight. He becomes a jockey," says Jim Norris, president of the International Boxing Club.

None of the two dozen bantamweights working in the U.S. today stands to earn more than \$15,000 this year. Starting with 108-pound Willie Hartack (230,000), ten U.S. jockeys will pass \$100,000.

Current world bantamweight champ is Alphonse Halimi, 25, of Algeria.

Today there are 73 million workers covered by the social-security program.

"Operation Hypo" To Combat Polio In Second Phase

"Operation Hypo," the campaign to stamp out paralytic polio, moved into Phase II this week with some 300 organized groups, with 50 or more employes or members, participating.

The campaign headquarters in a release said that doctors and nurses were giving their services free, and charging the special low price of \$2 a shot. A vaccine costs 80 cents a shot.

On Maui and Lanai, as reported in the Record, doctors put on a drive by charging 80 cents.

On Oahu, the society says that the balance of \$1.20 will go into the fund to pay for the vaccination of those unable to pay. Such clinics will be run at dates to be announced later.

In the present campaign, smaller groups may combine with other organizations to participate in "Operation Hypo." The operation started on Oct. 1.

Compared to the U.S. average, Hawaii has been dragging its feet in the use of polio protection, the Polio News says. It continued, "for some unexplained reason the percentage of paralytic polio among the adult group—especially in the 40 and above age group—is higher in the Islands than on the Mainland."

Even Baby Likes A Book

By AMY CLARKE

(Part One of Three Articles)

WE HEAR that Wynthrop Orr, IMUA's expert on Communism, is going to place the first call when, on Dec. 23, the Hawaiian Telephone Co. — anything for another buck—opens telephone service between Hawaii and Russia.

Our informant, who is close to sources which know sources within IMUA, says that Wynthrop's call will be to Mr. K in the Kremlin because he wants to talk with Mr. K about coexistence and peace and Sputniks for fun, and (this is very hush-hush, our IMUA source breathed) he's going to get Mr. K in a mellow mood and touch him for a few rubles for IMUA's appeal for operating expenses.

Our informer says, too, that to make sure Wynthrop doesn't get Mr. K ruffled, Dr. Arthur Marder of the University of Hawaii who counter-interviewed Mr. K on TV, is going to bat at Wynthrop's elbow with his "expert-on-Russia" touch!

A FEDERAL court in Milwaukee has ruled that union strike benefits are tax-free gifts rather than taxable income. The jury ordered the Internal Revenue Service to return \$108 that is assessed on \$566 paid to a Kohler Co. striker by the United Auto Workers.

Unless a higher court revokes it, the decision will set a legal precedent affecting millions of dollars in taxes.

LEE MORTIMER, known in Hawaii for his marriage to an Olua girl as well as for including these islands in his roundup of "confidential" information and/or misinformation, has been filling in for columnist Walter Winchell lately. He reported with alarm that the president's new scientific adviser, Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., of M.I.T., "signed a resolution in 1951 urging the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and Nationalist China and the recognition of Red China. He defended Dirk Struik — still teaching at M.I.T." after being called a communist. Poor old Ike! Without Lee Mortimer to warn him, he might be contaminated too.

THAT WAS a sweet 5-year contract that some 400 members of Local 1186, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have inked with the Pacific Electrical Contractors Assn.

They get \$2.60 an hour minimum pay right away and it will be boosted each year until by 1962 the minimum pay will be \$3.60 an hour with lots of other benefits like a union shop, arbitration of grievances, a health and welfare trust fund, one week's paid vacation annually, and a joint board to discuss industry problems, etc.

The ILWU stevedores earlier signed a five-year contract.

Electrical workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations are interested in the new IBEW contract. For doing the same work as the IBEW men do for \$2.60 an hour, the plantation electrical workers get only \$1.66½ an hour — which is a big, big difference in these days of inflated cost of living. Sugar workers will begin negotiating with employers very shortly for higher pay.

WORD FROM City Hall is that Mayor Neal Blaisdell, who is better known for his hula dancing than for civic action, is perturbed about the Liquor Commission's intentions of cracking down on what it calls vulgar nightclub acts.

The commission reckons performers should be licensed and issued permits so that the com-

mission's vice experts can crack down pronto. Will the mayor's hulas have to pass the commission's sanitization tests? After all, he's a professional because he dances for votes and they say that when Neal gets really wriggling at his hulas, they have a meaning of their very own.

Not only that is worrying the mayor. He remembers vividly how his administration made things so rough for Bill (the Knee) Pacheco and his Oasis performers that Bill, a staunch Republican too, ran against Blaisdell for the mayoralty and made things very embarrassing.

"IN TOTTING up the West's assets," a reader wrote to Newsweek magazine, "you ignore some intangibles which might decide the issue in favor of Russia."

"These are the toughness of the two antagonists; their will to win and survive; the earnestness of their belief in themselves; their zeal and skill in selling themselves to others, their willingness to study, work, fight, and die for their convictions and institutions."

"If all these are included in the balance, I fear the outlook would be much less favorable to the West."

BANKRUPTCIES of small businesses under Ike's Big Business administration are running so high that last month they totaled 1,000, the worst since the dark days of 1933.

The situation is so grave that on Nov. 23 William T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange, said:

"I've been stewing for a long time about the financing problems of small business, and I'd like to see something effective done about it."

He suggested that the Federal government invest \$250 million dollars in the stock of small businesses and with this risk capital make Uncle Sam a partner in the dividends.

If an ordinary citizen suggested such a setup, he'd be called a Communist, a Socialist and maybe words unprintable, and Life and Reader's Digest would rush into print with the Nixon line about standing on your own feet, but when the idea came from Wall Street, the Advertiser made it front page news.

A GUY WHO'S got a sweet setup at taxpayer expense is Capt. William J. Lederer, special assistant to Admiral Felix B. Stump, commander-in-chief, Pacific.

Lederer is an author on the side, the one who autographed sales of his latest book at Bill Lederer's Bar (no kin) on Hotel St.

Everywhere Adm. Stump goes, author-Capt. Lederer goes, too. They spend scads of time visiting the Western Pacific, Japan, Formosa and Southeast Asia. Lederer makes sure that everywhere they go, Stump gets his profile and lots of personalized publicity in the papers.

Now Lederer is working on a book about Asia and to whet an appetite for it he's busy lecturing to women's clubs, etc. He told one last week that "because of public apathy" Americans don't know much about Asia. He told them to get their newspapers to "print more foreign news."

How about it, girls? Get the local dailies to print less about Stump and his stooge and more about what's really going on in Asia.

AS WE WENT into a supermarket, two guys were standing

The mother of a friend of mine was astonished one day to come upon her daughter reading aloud to 18-month-old Billie.

"How silly!" she cried. "You know he doesn't understand a word you're saying."

"Maybe he doesn't," the daughter answered calmly. "But he's enjoying it."

And indeed the baby sat quietly beside his mother, taking pleasure in the gentle flow of her voice and the vivid illustrations on the pages he held with two fingers.

Far from being silly, this young mother is laying the groundwork for one of the most valuable qualities her child will ever have—the enjoyment of books.

Healthy attitudes toward reading do not begin in the first grade. Long before that, when the mother is talking to the baby, singing nursery rhymes to him as she bathes him, dresses and powders him, she is paving the way for reading to him later.

When he is old enough to notice pictures in a magazine or book, these pictures can be explained to him very simply.

The next step is to show him children's books with very attractive pictures and a minimum of print on each page. As the child looks at the picture, the mother reads the text, explaining in detail if necessary.

As soon as the child grows restless, the book should be closed and put away. The book should be kept out of the toddler's reach until the child can be trusted with its keeping.

We have all seen what happens when little children are permitted to treat books as playthings, scribbling in them, crumpling or tearing out pages.

Why do the educators say reading to babies and young children is so important?

There are many reasons. One is that story reading can begin earlier than story telling. At first it is the picture that catches the baby's attention. As he looks at it, he hears what is being said about it.

Then, only a few people can tell a story

at the entrance and we overheard one say to the other: "I hate his guts! He's no good to the industry."

That set us to thinking about the lack of coexistence spirit as we pushed our cart along the aisles. We'd just lighted a Pall Mall — "you can light either end" — when one of the guys from the entrance stopped us and asked, "What sorta cigaret are yuh smoking?"

He looked us right in the eyes and when we said "a Pall Mall" we thought the guy was going to grab us by the throat. He reached forward, all right, but instead of throttling us, he snatched the Pall Mall from our lips and ground it on the floor with a size 11 shoe.

Then he started a spiel. He said he worked for Liggett & Meyers (they make Chesterfields) and "we have, after millions of dollars spent in research, come out with a brand new brand called

Oasis. with 'the flavor of fine tobacco enhanced by exclusive Menthol Mist' and you won't know the great pleasure of smoking until you try and buy Oasis cigarets" and with that he pulled out an Oasis, stuck it in our mouth and flicked his lighter, and said, "Now, take a deep, deep suck! Isn't that a smoking sensation?"

And on and on he gabbed, a brainwashed production of super-salesmanship, Madison Avenue style. Even our negative attitude didn't phase him. He leaned toward us, confidential-like, and said:

"Tell you what, I'll give you this full pack of Oasis — notice the crush-proof box which guarantees that every Oasis in it will be firm and full of highest quality tobacco — if you promise me that, in return, you'll buy two packs of Oasis on your way out. The cashier has them, waiting for you. Yes, sir!"

And with that he beat it. We

well; but almost any person old-enough to take care of the baby can read to him. Also, the language a child hears when a story is read to him is usually better than when the story is told.

All young children have need for a certain amount of quiet, calming activity after their usual normal, noisy rough-and-tumble play, and being read to is much more beneficial than squatting before the TV set.

Reading to a child creates a warm companionship between the youngster and whoever is reading to him—parent, grandparent, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, or baby-sitter

Sometimes the reader gets as much benefit from the experience as the child being read to. Reading aloud helps to develop ease and forcefulness in speech that may not come naturally to all of us.

This is especially true in the case of those who read stories to a younger brother or sister. No tutor can help a poor reader more than he can help himself by reading to an eager little listener.

But what else does oral reading do for the child? Of course, it stimulates his imagination and inspires his natural creative-

ness. It broadens his information, gives him much to think about and talk about, enriches his vocabulary.

It teaches him that deep satisfaction can come from books, and makes him desire to read such stories from a book himself by and by.

It stimulates interest in meaning rather than in mere words. A child often read to in his early years will hardly become a mere word reader.

Lastly, it exercises him in good habits of concentration. He learns to listen with his entire attention, a faculty he will need all through his school life.

Picture books today are more interesting, more beautifully illustrated, than ever before. Some are in the \$3 or \$4 range, but most are well within the reach or everyone.

Give the baby a book for Christmas — and be sure to read it to him!

NEXT WEEK: "Getting acquainted with Books" (the 7 to 13 year-old).

crushed the Oasis and its "Menthol Mist" on the floor — and went back to a Pall Mall and meditated about U.S. salesmanship, 1957 style, the costs of which are paid for by every sucker of a cigaret.

P.S.—We didn't buy two packs of Oasis. We traded the one he gave us for a pack of Pall Mall.

The Swiss government admits that it taps the telephone lines of foreign embassies and legations. Other governments are not so frank.

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TV & Radio

"RUSSIA, I CAN personally assure you, will not attack first and fire an intercontinental ballistic missile at America.

"If an ally of America attacks us, then we will have to retaliate and America may then become involved."

These statements were made by Nikita Khrushchev to William Randolph Hearst, Jr., in a three-hour interview in the Kremlin last weekend.

Bob Considine, a Hearst reporter who sat in on the interview, told about it in a direct broadcast from Moscow Sunday night (On the Line—NBC-KGU, sponsored by Mutual of Omaha).

Considine read extracts from what he said was a series of reports, based on the interview, which he and Hearst had written for publication by the Hearst papers on the Mainland this week.

Khrushchev told Hearst that "we have ICBMs and with them we could devastate America and cause widespread death. But we are building ICBMs for defense. We do not want war and we will crush any invader.

"We want to compete with America in trade. Let us trade. If you want to restrict certain items, that's alright. Let us trade with what we can."

Khrushchev showed Hearst an ear of hybrid corn which he said was given to him by a visiting U.S. farmer—a friend of Henry Wallace.

"We showed your farmer," said the Soviet leader, "that we grow better corn."

As the interview dragged on hour after hour, Khrushchev jested that "your organized union workers in America would say that you are working me overtime, Mr. Hearst!"

That caused Hearst to ask the Soviet leader what he meant by his references to ruling classes and working classes Khrushchev replied:

"It means the same in any country. You have rulers and you have workers."

"But," said Hearst, "the workers are in the majority in America."

Mr. K chuckled and said: "But you have a funny sort of democracy in America. The ruling class own the press, radio and TV, the banks and railroads, the coal mines, oil and electric power. They control everything.

"With this wealth and power the owner-rulers develop pressures which make people vote the way they want them to vote. Someday—and it will take patience—the workers in America will come to their senses and there'll be a change."

All in all, it must have been quite an interview. According to Considine it happened on the day after the Communist parties of 64 nations, representing a billion people, had signed a manifesto in Moscow.

A week earlier, in another broadcast from Moscow, Considine said that he has visited every country in the world but that this was his first time in Russia.

"What I am seeing is opening my eyes as I never thought they'd be opened," he said. "At Moscow airport, at which we arrived in a Soviet jet at 600 m.p.h., I saw more and bigger jet commercial airliners lined up than we'll see in America for years to come.

"On the way into Moscow I saw mile upon mile of housing projects that make our biggest look like two-bits.

"There is no doubt that Russia is building—and in a big way."

Down Movie Lane

In "Fire Down Below," Robert Mitchum, and Jack Lemmon, who looks like a junior Henry Fonda, are a couple of drifters who own an ancient coastal powerboat which they use in legal and/or illegal inter-island traffic somewhere in the Technicolor Caribbean.

Mitchum affects a T-shirt and sucks a cigar butt. Lemmon is a disillusioned Korea vet who left wealthy U.S. parents to rub shoulders with "life." They're sitting in a dockside joint mopping up beer and brandy when Rita Hayworth slinks on screen.

She's a femme fatale with no passport, an adventuresome ex Europe's black markets, etc. She pays the boys 1,200 bucks to take her to a distant island. On the way the engine breaks down conveniently alongside a Technicolor beach.

Rita pours herself into a black one-piece swim suit and joins Lemmon for a sunbath on deck and then for a real swim. Mitchum broods by sucking deeper at the cigar and while Rita frolics and hocks Lemmon he gets all greasy while fixing the engine.

When the swimmers return, Mitchum insults Rita and that gets him into a fight with Lemmon. They make up, shake hands like pals and drink to it. Rita stands by, frowning in the close-ups, which means she's perplexed.

They deliver Rita O.K. to the distant port and—by honest to God, why say more? "Fire Down Below" is third-rate melodrama that makes Rita (39) look her age and Mitchum the wooden character he is. Lemmon shows promise. He ought to be good on TV.

Now one year old, "The Ten Commandments," which opens for a roadshow run at the Kuhio theater on Dec. 13, is expected to out-distance "Gone With the Wind," the big money champion up to now.

Since 1939, Wind has grossed \$33.5 million but in the past year alone Commandments, in two-day engagements in some 800 cities on the Mainland, has grossed \$26.5 million. Experienced calculators say Commandments eventually will do a gross of \$45 million in the U.S. plus 10 to 15 per cent better than that amount again in its playoffs through the rest of the world.

Why, with people going less to movies, is this particular picture cleaning up right now? Some say it has an unbeatable mixture of color, bigness, heroics, sex and oldtime religion. The New York Times says:

"Irrespective of its so-called corny qualities in the eyes of scholars and sophisticates, it does compound elements and values that have great popular appeal, not the least of which is an aura of religiosity.

"Moses, its dynamic hero, is on his way to great material success until he is moved by a personal slight and a sense of injustice to embrace, a popular modern-day ideal—the ideal of freedom and independence—to which he devotes himself masterfully.

"He is, in this clever dramatization, a sort of fine and benevolent superman."

The Times says it "is a job worth close study by those who are interested in mass appeals" and adds that "there is a factor of excellent promotion to account for its wide appeal. There is also the incalculable asset of its support by church authorities."

Commandments runs for three hours and 40 minutes. At least it does on the Mainland.—M.M.

IN UNITY THERE'S STRENGTH 18½ Million U. S. Workers Now In Unions; 3½ Million Are Women

One of every four persons in the nation's labor force now belongs to a union and, if those holding farm jobs are excluded, one of every three U.S. workers holds a union card.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports on organized workers from a survey it has made for its 1957 Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the U.S. which will be published shortly.

Other figures from the Federal count are:

- Total union membership is at a peak 18,500,000, an increase of 500,000 on the last official survey in 1954.
- 16,900,000 workers are in the affiliated AFL-CIO unions.
- More than a fifth of today's union members, or 3,400,000, are women.
- About 2,500,000 union mem-

bers are white collar workers. • More than 900,000 are government employes.

Another study of union membership has been made by the non-profit National Bureau of Economic Research. It shows that union membership has doubled since World War II.

Ten states, which have a majority of union membership, are New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts and Missouri. Together, they total 67 per cent of the total labor strength.

Percentagewise, the state of Washington ranked first with 53 per cent of its non-agricultural workers organized in 1953. The national average was just under 33 per cent. North Carolina was at the bottom with a scant 8 per cent.

The NBER study credits a handful of unions with more than half of organized labor's total increase in membership. They are the Auto Workers, Teamsters, Steelworkers, Machinists, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

"Creeping Secrecy" Perils U.S. Freedom, Senator Declares

"Creeping concealment" is how Sen. Frank Church (D. Idaho) describes the mounting threat to freedom of information in the U.S.

"I mean by this the use of techniques and jargon of security to conceal the misdeeds, the bad judgment, and the failures of an Administration unused to criticism.

"More than one million public servants now have the right to classify information, to put the secret stamp on it, but few indeed are empowered to declassify it, and fewer still are those who will.

"Thus, the people's right to know is being thwarted on a wholesale scale."

The Senator sees another threat, too—"the failure of the press to criticize the government when mistakes are made. He said:

"In wide contrast to treatment by the press of previous Administrations, President Eisenhower has been virtually immune from newspaper criticism. When things go wrong, cabinet members are blamed.

"In this attitude the press has displayed a gentleness toward the President unprecedented in the annals of journalism in this or any free country."

The Senator concluded that "by its own default, the press is writing its chapter in a book that one day may bear the title, 'The Decline and Fall of American Freedom'."

Student Swap Program With Russia Planned

Conversations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union are underway in Washington now for a student exchange program between the two countries.

Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, who has just returned from a visit to Moscow, has great hopes that the program will go through.

In Moscow he conferred with Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, minister of higher education, and they agreed on a four-point program covering various categories of students and scholars.

- Groups of specialists.
- Groups of 40 or 50 students who would make summer visits,

Japan's Press Reactions to Sputnik Epoch

A one-column cartoon in Mainichi, one of "big three" nationally circulated newspapers, gave a Japanese reaction to how the prestige of the U.S. has been affected by the Soviet Sputnik.

With a few frank penstrokes, the cartoon showed Sputnik II passing over New York with a dog inside the transparent vehicle taking an irreverent posture toward the Empire State Building tower. No explanatory caption was necessary.

Tokyo editorial writers agreed that the Soviet Union had dealt the U.S. a heavy propaganda blow. Yomuri, another "big three" newspaper, called the Soviet triumph a result of concentration of effort.

One usually pro-U.S. English-language paper, the Japan Times, downgraded the U.S. to second place with seeming casualness. It said:

"Our admiration for Soviet science is flavored heavily with an uneasiness over how it will be applied in the future."

Premier Nobusuke Kishi told the press that he thought "the advance of science exemplified by the Sputnik would have a revolutionary effect upon world politics and economics."

Since then, the premier has said that "as a general principle it is our view that Japan should not allow her scientific technology to be utilized for special military purposes."

travel extensively and receive adequate orientation.

• Others who would spend two or three years in universities "to deepen their knowledge."

• Others "to do their principal work" in the universities.

Holland said that the Russians feel it is desirable for persons in the U.S. specializing in Russian affairs to go to the Soviet Union for study. He said that Russian students are extremely anxious to visit and learn in this country.

Holland's address at the institute is 1 East 67th St., New York.

LIVED 400,000-600,000 YRS. AGO:

Jaw Bone of 12-Foot, Manlike Ape Found in South China Cave

Because of the alertness of Chin Hsiu-huai, a peasant, and Wei Yao-she, a bank director, scientists now know that a 12-foot creature, once in dispute as a "giant ape" or "giant man," was in fact a highly developed, manlike, flesh-eating ape that foraged in what is now South China 400,000-600,000 years ago.

The giant ape or manlike giant, whichever it might be, was previously known only from teeth, first found in 1935 by a Dutch scientist looking through "dragon teeth" in a Chinese chemist's shop. From the teeth alone the creature's size could be deduced, but not whether it could be classed as ape or man.

A survey team sent by the Peking government to Kwangsi province two years ago found three teeth in a cave, so that the geologic age of the giant could be set. But its diet and nature were still unknown.

Summer before last, Chin while digging for fertilizer in a hillside cave found a complete jaw bone, which he took to sell as "dragon's bone." Wei happened to see it, recognized that it might have scientific value and persuaded Chin to offer it to the government.

Both men were rewarded for their alertness.

A survey team, exploring Chin's cave, found many fossilized bones of deer, boar and tapir, all of

very young or very old animals. It has been determined that the 12-foot giant was definitely ape-like, but "closer to man than any other ape yet discovered." Unlike present apes, it lived on a mixed flesh and vegetable diet. Unable to overtake animals in their prime, it could eat either very young or very old animals, which it carried to its cave 270 feet above the valley floor.

Nothing in the way of tools has been found associated with the giant; its hands—and its brain—must have remained undeveloped. In this it differed from its contemporary, the famous Peking Man, a tool-using human creature in North China, which required more skill to get its food in that colder, harder environment.

Chin's discovery is described in detail by Pei Wen-chung of the Academia Sinica in the Oct. issue of American Anthropologist.

The general employment of Negroes in Hollywood's picture and TV studios is under study as a result of conferences with leading Negro organizations. The meetings were closed to the press.

Industry representatives admit that "Hollywood is way behind the times in its portrayal of Negro life."

Dictator Chiang Wants To Invade China; Will U.S. Congress Give O.K.?

By FRED BLACK

"Mr. Chiang is not going to live forever. What happens when he dies? It is perfectly clear that a government that centers around one particular person, is likely to change when that person is removed."

Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State in the Truman cabinet, raised these points recently when he advised a complete restudy of the U.S. policy toward China.

His words must have created a stir on Formosa where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—Time magazine calls him "stubborn, aging"—is holed up with the aging remnants of his Nationalist-Kuomintang regime after being driven from the China mainland 9 years ago.

Right after Acheson's statement, Chiang went into a huddle with his Kuomintang congress for the first time in five years and named Chen Cheng, 60-year-old Kuomintang vice-president, as his heir apparent in a new post of deputy director-general. A United Press message said that the Kuomintang "gave him rubber stamp approval."

Chiang followed up that move by announcing that his forces would invade the China mainland in three years' time and recover Kuomintang control of it "without danger of touching off a world war."

Indeed, according to the Associated Press, Chiang's manifesto "contended that recovery of the mainland would remove the threat of a new world war and help secure peace for the world as a whole."

On the very day that Chiang sounded off, Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, U.S. chief of naval operations, arrived on Formosa for "a broad exchange of views" with Chiang. Did the admiral remind Chiang of the following facts:

U.S. taxpayers in the past eight years have poured \$1.4 billion in economic aid into Chiang's coffers for the support of his Kuomintang remnants.

The Controller General of the U.S. — "watchdog agency" of the Congress—has completed an investigation of military aid to foreign satellites, including Formosa, and he has charged, according to the New York Times, "the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Admiral Burke is one of them) with setting unrealistically high goals."

The Controller General recommended "a thorough review by the Pentagon of the military forces' objectives in the countries receiving U.S. aid." He said that since 1950 military aid had cost U.S. taxpayers \$24 billion.

In an editorial headed "Billions for Secrecy," the Wall Street Journal said: "If you take the trouble to leaf through the Government's bulky budget book, you can find out how much money each of the armed services gets, how much goes for aircraft procurement and a good many other things."

"Not so with either military or economic parts of the Government's foreign aid program. . . . The argument for secrecy on military aid is that publication of figures, say for each country, might jeopardize security. . . ."

"It is an insult to the American people to offer such reasons for denying them information about military and economic assistance programs into which they have been forced to pour some \$60 billion since World War II."

When the Congress reconvenes in January, undoubtedly a thorough investigation of U.S. economic and military aid will be

made along the lines of the Controller General's recent probe.

In May of this year, when some 30,000 persons stormed and wrecked the U.S. Embassy on Formosa, including the tearing up of the Stars and Stripes, influential Congressional leaders, including Senator Knowland of California — a Chiang apologist — clamored for a revamping of U.S. policy toward the Formosa satellite.

It is on Formosa that the U.S. has its largest group of military advisers in any foreign country. There are over 3,000 officers and men in what is called the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group on Formosa. In addition, there are some 6,000 officers and men of the U.S. Navy and Air Force. (It was the U.S. Seventh Fleet's occupation of Formosa in 1950 that underwrote the establishment of Dictator Chiang's regime there).

All the U.S. forces on Formosa are united under the U.S. Formosa Defense Command and they are equipped with guided missiles capable of carrying atomic warheads.

Just what the Chinese on the mainland just across the strait from Formosa think of this massing of U.S. armed might is perhaps similar to what the people of the Near East think about the displays of U.S. striking power in the Eastern Mediterranean and the use of Turkish soil for U.S. radar spying on Soviet rocketry.

As Russia could obliterate Turkey with a drop of H-bombs and atomic missiles, so it is logical to assume that the Chinese on the mainland could do the same thing with Formosa. The coastline opposite Formosa is one place which the Chinese will not permit visitors to China to see.

And up the coast, Russia in Peter the Great Bay is installing missile and submarine stations to underwrite her alliance with China and the expansion of Soviet power in the north and west Pacific.

Russia's commanding lead in in-



THE YANGTZE, THE LARGEST river in Asia, finally has a bridge spanning it. The bridge opened in October was one of the major projects under the First Five-Year Plan of People's China. It was completed in two years—a year earlier than planned. Designed by Chinese engineers, and built with steel and machinery largely made in China, the double-decker bridge about a mile long, has a six-lane highway on the upper level and a double-track railway on the lower. Vessels of 10,000 tons can pass under the bridge even in the high-water season. For the first time the bridge provides rail communication from the south bank of the Yangtze to Paris. When China first announced its decision to construct the bridge, many in the Western world said it was risky. The Yangtze with its frequent fogs and gales has gone down in Chinese legend and history as an impassable natural barrier. Today trains, automobiles and pedestrians cross it in all weathers.



Louis Armstrong blows his horn for Christmas Seals in a transcribed radio show to be heard throughout the country during the campaign now being conducted by the tuberculosis associations to raise funds to fight TB.

tercontinental rocketry, as demonstrated by the Sputnik satellites, is forcing new conceptions of military weapons and strategy upon the world. The urgency of peaceful co-existence was never greater.

Congress is bound to keep in mind these aspects when it gets down to probing U.S. military and economic aid to local dictators like Chiang, the 70-year-old sitting duck on Formosa who is totally financed and armed by U.S. taxpayers.

Chiang cannot make a move without the taxpayers' dollars. So when he boasts that his aging forces intend to invade the China mainland, it involves U.S. policy. Do Americans want to pay with money and men for a conflagration in China?

This week Chiang's minister of defense, Yu Ta-wei, is in Washington and U.S. Senators Bourke Hickenlooper and Milton Young, both Republicans, are on Formosa where they are conferring with Chiang "concerning America's \$80 million economic aid program" to him.

WITH NO FANCY TRIMMINGS Meet Jose & Mary Who Tell About Family Life on Public Welfare

With our reporter friend we went this Thanksgiving week to an apartment in a public housing project to meet a man called Jose.

You would like Jose. He is a lean Filipino with a quick, friendly smile. He speaks simple English. Enough to get by. He called us *pari* and invited us in.

Jose introduced us to Mary, his wife. You'll like her, too. Her smile is infectious and franker, more Hawaiian-style, than Jose's. She laughs quicker, too, as when she told us with the utter frankness of the unaffected:

Less Than \$1 a Day

"Me Caucasian-Hawaiian-Chinese-Indian. All mix in. A local girl."

Jose and Mary are on public welfare. They have nine children. The two oldest are married. The other seven are at home, their ages ranging from six to 18. The 18-year-old has left school. She's trying to find a job. The six other children go to school.

Welfare pays Jose and Mary \$232.50 each month. The rent for their apartment is \$35 and the electric bill runs about two dollars which leaves \$195 for food, clothes and other necessities for Jose, Mary and the seven children.

When you cut up that among nine persons, it comes to less than \$22 per month each. Have you tried living on less than a buck a day?

The welfare department has a rehabilitation plan for encouraging and helping people like Jose and Mary to find work.

Stews and Spaghetti

But start with Mary. As we've said, she has six children going to school. While they're at school, she has to launder, iron and mend their clothes — an endless stream of them.

She has to market for basic foods — starchy filler foods that make young, hungry stomachs feel full quick. Stews and spaghetti and noodles and potatoes with bits of pork and cheap beef thrown in for flavor. All in a big pot so the kids can ladle it out.

Mary has to count every nickel and penny and lug home the heavy packages on foot. And when she gets home, pooped and wondering maybe what she'll buy for the next day's rations, she glances at the kitchen clock and sees that her tribe of kids will be home in a jiffy, yelling for *kaukau*.

Loving Care

It's bad enough taking care of one growing child — but six in a row, going to school, like Mary's, are a test of the sanity and loving care of any woman.

So when the welfare woman said Mary should find work to help support her kids, you'll understand, won't you, why Mary said nothing doing. Mary, God bless her, told welfare, that raising six school-age kids was all that she could take.

Our talk turned to Jose. Why wasn't he employed? He said simply: "Because I'm 59, *pari*." He explained.

Last week, for example, the welfare people sent him to a local hospital which wanted a boiler fireman. That was right up Jose's alley. He's held such a job for eight years here as a Federal civilian employe.

But the hospital turned down experienced Jose because of his age. They wanted a man 35 years of age.

Costs 30 Cents

The week before, Jose was sent by welfare to a Walkiki restaur-

ant that wanted a janitor handyman. When they heard his age, they laughed at Jose and said they wanted a young, husky guy. Jose.

Each time that Jose goes to check on a job like that, it costs 30 cents for bus fare — 30 cents which have to come off Mary's meager budget. That much less filler for the kids.

Jose was born in the Philippines. He came, in good faith, to Hawaii in 1924 because the sugar industry needed workers. It was a haphazard system of immigration. Jose only lasted a year at the drudgery of plantation work. He was able to quit and fend for himself at work in Honolulu in which he was better paid.

Raise Came Late

In the late thirties Jose worked for a firm in the Big Five setup. They paid him \$180 monthly. About a year before Pearl Harbor the Army wanted him as a civilian employe and straight away the Big Five subsidiary offered Jose a raise to \$225 monthly.

They offered him the "handsome" raise because they knew that Uncle Sam, which was beefing up defense, would be wanting a journeyman like Jose. In those days that Uncle Sam wanted, he took.

Jose worked well for U.S.A. and before long he was earning \$3.05 an hour. He was dependable, a good worker.

He worked so well at his trade on his home front job that he was not laid off until 1948, and this only because he is an alien.

Jose was 50 when he was to find out the hard way, was too old for him to secure a steady job that would enable him to support his family of nine young Americans and their mother.

Mass-Production Victim

He was good as a semi-skilled worker and did painting, carpentry and floor sanding but as he went the rounds looking for a job the employers pushed him off as soon as he stated his age.

Jose and Mary had to start on welfare in 1948. Sometimes since then Jose has gotten odd periods of work but he's not been able to earn enough to make the family independent of welfare. Whatever he earns is deducted from the welfare monthly check.

Today, now that he's 59, Jose is a cast-off in a dead end of a contradictory socio-economic system that mas-produces everything from great wealth for the elite to poverty for too many. It's a setup, we kid ourselves, which is the envy of the world.

It is a system which bars "old" men like Jose from productive work. It prefers to keep them in compulsory unemployment on hand-to-mouth welfare handouts.

Jose and Mary would like to stand on their own feet—but the employers who are engaged in a dog-eat-dog competition won't let them.

As we type these final words on this Thanksgiving Day, we wonder whether Jose and Mary and their seven young Americans will have their fill of turkey today? Unless relatives can invite them out, most likely Mary will add a bit more beef to the stew today to give it a stronger flavor.

Families on welfare can't be choosers. They have to keep their eyes off the turkey specials at the markets and look, instead, for the specials on hamburger and stew beef.—W.S.H.

If a man hasn't any small talk, he's the quiet type. If a woman hasn't any, she's considered just dumb.

(from page 1)

"coolies" to do only agricultural and domestic work in Hawaii and keeping the Japanese populace down with arms.

He told the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization:

"Gentlemen, this committee has a responsibility to meet the problem of how to continue Hawaii as an American Territory . . .

"With funds in amounts never before possessed by them, the Japanese (sugar workers), who think and act collectively, are provided with capital for their collective use in acquiring control of industries at present owned and controlled by Americans . . ."

Only "if Chinamen can be permitted to come into that country (He meant Hawaii. Emphasis ours—Ed.), we believe the Chinamen will be pacemakers for all others in developing agriculture." culture."

When Congressman Johnson said immigration of Chinese meant changing of laws, Dillingham, reportedly the great defender of Americanism and constituted authority, declared:

"Mr. Johnson, when any individual or group of individuals are in a death struggle, they want relief, and whether it requires knocking down three laws or three men or 300 laws is not the point with them."

Years passed and in 1948, Dillingham while testifying before the Cordon Senate committee (Sen. Guy Cordon, R., Ore.) remarked:

"Why is it necessary for us to have two senators and two or three congressmen there to see that we get fair treatment?"

Sen. Cordon retorted, "Isn't that the stock answer of a benevolent tyranny always?"

Dillingham also said, "I think this territory without organized labor has progressed in the interest of all more successfully than what has been accomplished in any other section of the world . . ."

He blamed Harry Bridges and the ILWU for "disrupting the happy conditions which have prevailed here since the beginning of the development of our industry." He never mentions the union's role in uplifting the living standards, the social wellbeing of all in Hawaii.

Dillingham's right-hand man in IMUA is Lawrence Judd, president of the organization, former governor who freed the brutal killers of Kahahawai. The murderers were white Navy people. But when Jamieson's son was kidnapped, he moved from Iolani Palace down to the police station, took over the duties of Pat Gleason, the elected sheriff, and sent him downstairs to handle routine work.

Judd, in the 1930's, ran the Hawaii Industrial Assn., an anti-union, employer-front organization to smash the fledging union movement.

IMUA in its present fund-raising campaign says, ". . . when Communist power and influence are rendered impotent . . . Management will be able to deal with labor on genuine economic issues . . ."

IMUA, the anti-labor outfit, is getting to look more and more an anti-statehood outfit — in the eyes of many.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

SPUTNIKS SPOTLIGHT SCHOOLS

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Intensify Math Study

He said that consideration for improving education is going on all the time.

In Honolulu and other parts of the Mainland, there is much talk about whether Soviet science education now far ahead of the U.S. will further outdistance education here.

There are some local educators who feel strongly that "right youngsters" interested in mathematics, for example, should have completed differential calculus by the time they are out of high school. This requires restructuring of the math curriculum, since students with full high school math credits can take differential calculus at the earliest during the second semester of their freshman year at the Manoa university.

Calculus in 9th Grade

According to the special report of the U.S. Office of Education, Soviet students commence studying calculus in the ninth grade. By the time they graduate, they have had 10 years of math, and this includes algebra and geometry in the sixth grade, and trigonometry and calculus in the ninth.

Soviet students also take five years of physics, four years of chemistry, five years of biology and one year of astronomy in high school.

Superintendent Chamberlin told the RECORD that two to three years ago the McNerny Foundation allocated a fund to the DPI for improving education, and Terry Masatsugu was employed to:

- 1) Work with pupils and teachers to improve the courses in science;
- 2) Help pupils and teachers to see that the right youngsters are encouraged to take math and science.

Difficultly Noted

The superintendent said the "difficultly is to get those with ability to take it."

According to the New York Times last week, "47 per cent of the high school graduates (in the U.S.) with an IQ of 120 or better do not go on to college. These will be woeed to compete with the Soviet elite."

Since Sputnik, however, accord-

ing to the Christian Science Monitor, Soviet education has been beefed up so that by "the target year of 1960" every Soviet child, "whether from a Moslem village in Soviet Central Asia or from a Tartar settlement in the Crimea," will have 10 years of schooling, from seven to 17 years of age.

Many who have been observing local education say that low family income that forces students to drop out of school and low pay for teachers are major factors blocking better education.

Superintendent Chamberlin says that Teachers College graduates from the Moanoa Campus are leaving for the Mainland in larger numbers because of higher pay there. Furthermore, there are fewer men teachers because as heads of families they need more income than the school system can pay.

Far Short of Need

As for the university, its program for beefed-up science education included the Institute of Science Teachers during the past summer and another may be held next summer.

According to the university catalogue, it has added a course in "Science Education in Elementary School." This is a big step ahead, some feel, for aptitude and interest in science do not begin in high school. More could be done in the kindergarten and elementary schools.

But the present curriculum is far short of what is needed to compete with Soviet education, many say, and blame the national administration to a large extent. The Eisenhower administration actually blocked the appropriation for Federal aid to schools.

(continued from right)

union man at heart. I knew he would be and I was right.

WE HAVE THE UNION

That afternoon I met Joe "Blurr" Kealalo, longshoreman on leave as a fulltime union official. Joe and I discussed Ben Kaito, his strength, his driving energy, and his realization that a human body can't compete with machines, no matter how strong, even if it were that of Ben Kaito.

And Kaito had told me, "We got the union to take care of our problems. We got to use the union to take care of mechanization problems."

Big 5 Ran Tax Office

When Delegate John A. Burns during his visit home recently declared that real property assessments were out of line and that the big estates were certainly getting by without paying a fair amount, the tax office in quick retort said Burns was off the beam, that assessments are fair and properly established.

The legislature must have been off the beam, too, for it appropriated \$100,000 for a study of the tax assessment. And Gov. Quinn has brought in a Mainlander to do the job.

The incumbents at the tax office need not be overly sensitive. They moved into a setup and routine that favor big interests, a situation that has continued for decades.

I remember visiting the tax office some years ago with Willie Crozier. We were informed by the second-in-command that in setting the sugar tax, the tax commissioner went to meet Big Five representatives in the A & B building at the beginning of the year. So we asked him, "What's the tax office for? Can't you get them to come to you?"

Men Versus Machinery

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Ben Kaito, longshoreman, was to me the strongest man of his weight on the Honolulu waterfront during the years I stevedored about 20 years ago. I marvelled at his strength and stamina.

I used to boast that he was the strongest stevedore of his weight and I never heard anyone disagree with me. Ben was my longshore partner. He weighed about 170 to 180 pounds, with supple muscles, long and yielding and beautiful but when flexed, hard as steel. Because we were of the same height, and we were the tallest in Anthony Nihoi's gang, Kaito, a veteran on the docks, picked me as his partner.

UNION BUTTONS HIDDEN

When we stowed away sugar in the ship's hold, and we heaved the sacks of sugar in piling them high, I could feel the sacks fly with the force generated by his strength.

Ben and I liked each other as work partners. Like most longshoreman I put in a hard day's work. Ben, somehow, was never satisfied unless he was racing with other partners in the ship's hold. I used to tell Ben that we can't race with machines, that as soon as we finished a load, another would be waiting for us on deck, and that actually we were not racing with the other workers in our gang but with the winches and the tractors on the dock.

We used to say that the company was already pressuring the foremen to drive us.

Ben was a strong union member in those days when unionists wore their union buttons inside their shirt pockets or inside their caps. Those were the days when former governor Lawrence Judd, now president of IMUA, was running his anti-union Hawaii Industrial Assn., and Jack W. Hall, a labor organizer, was being worked over by cops because of his pioneering work. It was the era of blacklist.

"WE USED OUR HEADS"

We used to argue with Ben that it was not smart to race among ourselves and consequently race with other gangs. Ben listened to Kaneshiro, for example, a man probably past 50, who had worked on the waterfront for 20 years or more. Ben was not trying to make ours a "star gang." He was just a hard worker, a super-worker; you come across once in a great while.

Last week I met him on Fort St. He was sitting behind the wheel of a shiny late-model car. To both of us the same thought probably came at once. We talked of the days when we used to bum each other before pay day. The union has "paid dividends. Ben is living better and is happier.

I asked him if he still liked to work hard and to "get the gang going."

"We used our heads in our days," he told me.

"Nowadays the new guys think they are racing. They better use their heads. You can't pound in their heads that you can't beat machines. I tell them work just right, don't work crazy," he told me.

I thought speed-up must be out of hand for Kaito to be talking like that.

We recalled the days when we went down to the bottom of the ship, with hatch covers closed overhead, strong light shining brightly and making the steaming hold hotter. The sugar sacks came down on shoots at a fast clip. We worked one hour on, one hour off, because it was hard work. There were about 10 men in each hold, more men on deck to guide the sugar sacks into the holds.

NEED TEAMWORK

Today, Ben said, a few men are sufficient to load a whole ship with sugar in record time. Sugar is loaded in bulk form, pumped into the big bellies of ships.

The same process is used for transporting cement, which used to require about 100 men per normal-size ship for the unloading process. Ship with portholes used to require more men. Now a few watch the bulk loader and unloader.

Ben indicated that while longshore pay is much higher now, productivity has rocketed higher and the company is making a high rate of profit.

"We need teamwork," he said. "You can't beat the machines. In our old days it was mostly muscle work. You know how we used to handle them sugar bags. Today we work with machines and if we don't watch out, the machine is going to unemploy us. I tell that to the newtimers. They got to catch on fast before it's too late, because them machines are coming and we got to stick together."

As I walked up Fort St. I felt as though fresh wind had blown my way. Twenty years have passed since our days together and he is still a strong

(continued at left)

Industry Raids Net Teachers

Of the men and women who graduated from U.S. colleges in 1956 with qualifications to teach, 30 per cent did not go into the profession at all. Even worse, half of those who did start teaching expect to quit within five years.

So says U.S. education commissioner Lawrence Derthick. And a reason why is given in "The Post-war Struggle to Provide Competent Teachers," a new study by the National Education Assn.

"Industry's aggressive competition for scientists and engineers is making it difficult for schools to recruit the science teachers they need," the NEA warns.

"Young men and women, trained to teach science and mathematics, are leaving the field before they even enter it."

The NEA cited a "precipitous" decrease in teacher-candidates in those fields between 1950 and 1955 and said "the modest increase recently does not compensate for that loss."

Music is rather highly developed in the Philippines, sculpture and painting rather little.