IN THE DAILIES

What were Riley Allen's innermost thoughts when the Star-Bull Oct. 16 ran a letter to the editor on "The Error of Racial Prejudice" in which the writer, Gloria Wong, laid it on the line about widespread prejudices in Hawaii Nei?

Did Riley think about ridding the Star-Bull of its long-standing policy of prejudice in its social column, "People and Parties", which reports exclusively on haole activities?

You won't read about it in our

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What Sputnik Means To You-- PAGES — 2 & 3

HONOLULU RECORD

The ... Needs

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New Mansion —Old Shack

THE MU:LTI-MILLION dollar Oahu Sugar Co. at Waipahu is building a costly ranch-type home (shown in top photo above) for its manager, C. E. S. Burns Jr. The company's housing director, Ernest Malterre, lives in the attractive and well-yarded home shown in second photo. However, the company expected Arthur Fernandez, who has worked for it for 32 years, to move into the old shack (shown in third photo) which has a red dirt yard over which a cesspool often overflows and causes muck and debris (bottom photo) which stinks up the shack and neighborhood homes. (See related stories on this page and on page 7) —RECORD photos.

Riley Allen's Traffic Jam; Bulletin Silent

2 Injured; Case In Court Nov. 8

Editor Riley H. Allen's Star-Bulletin covers the police station energetically and gives law violations much space but it has treated with thunders of silence Allen's traffic accident in which a man and his 12-year-old son were injured Oct. 9.

The editor will go before the district court Nov. 8 on right of way violation. The collision involved Allen's car and a motorcycle on which Sgt. William R. Hyatt Jr., 707 Olokele St., and his son William III were riding.

"If it had been one of the hoi polloi, you'd have seen the story played big in the Star-Bulletin. It's big news when the Star-Bulletin covers up for someone," said an observer. "For a bleeding-heart story, a picture of a car colliding

§ more on page 6 §

Sugar Worker Assigned to Shack; Union Gives Aid in Housing Beef

Oahu Sugar Co. wants to move an employe with 32 years of service and his wife into a vacant, dilapidated house standing on ground soaked with filth from a sewer system that overflows frequently.

When Arthur Fernandez went to look at the house assigned to him by Ernest Malterre, plantation housing director, workers living on Lilio St. where the house is located told him not to move in.

"GIVE ME A HOME"

They said the sewer tank in the ground to one side of the house overflows and stinks up the whole neighborhood. Fernandez looked over the house built about half a century ago, now falling apart, and declared he would not put pigs in it.

He went to the housing department to tell Malterre, "I've got roots in this company. I've worked 32 years. Give me a home."

The grader operator on the road gang in the harvesting field told Malterre, "I can't put my wife there in that house."

Malterre told him to wait, that he would find a good house for Fernandez.

"But he kept after us. He wanted us to move because the plantation sold this house we live in now. And he told us he was going to fix up the shack," Fernandez said.

On one visit to Malterre's office, Fernandez declared that "It's murder putting my furniture in the termite-eaten house with cockroaches, centipedes and what not. I told him we spent $3,500 for our house furnishings. We saved and it means a lot of money to us."

Harold R. Crawford, industrial relations director, once overheard Fernandez asking Malterre for a better housing break. According to Fernandez, Crawford told him, "Don't worry. We'll give you a place with good TV reception."

§ more on page 4 §

Through the efforts of the Waipahu ILWU unit's housing committee, Oahu Sugar Co. has just offered Arthur Fernandez a four-bedroom house on Manager's Drive.

The company's housing department told the union committee that it is not trying to push Fernandez out of his present house. Ernest Malterre, housing director, and Harold R. Crawford, industrial relations director, met with the unionists.

For Fernandez and his wife, a four-bedroom house suddenly offered to them, is spacious by all standards, especially for Waipahu plantation with crowded living quarters in the older camps built 40 to 50 years ago.

With a four-bedroom house assigned to him in the best company housing area, Fernandez can now swap it for a smaller house, the company said.

Clearing of Rodrigues Raises Question on Minn Suspension

After a 10-month investigation, resulting from a Honolulu Record article, on the use of City-County men and equipment by Hamilton S. Rodrigues, C-C road maintenance division boss, the investigators recommended new policies;

- On renting C-C equipment;
- On using C-C equipment and labor on other than government jobs.

The report was made to Yoshio Kunimoto, C-C chief engineer who had requested the investigatorney Norman K. Chung and Thomas P. Gill, chairman of the Democratic County Committee—reported they found "minor infractions," and this, considered a white-wash by political observers, is expected to kick up a storm because:

Gilbert K. Minn, senior land surveyor in the land division, department of public works which Kunimoto heads, was suspended for 30 days without pay recently. Minn's pay is $644 a month.

Many say that Minn's infraction was minor when compared to that of Rodrigues. Minn was charged with using three C-C employes to survey his own property on C-C working hours. He appealed the suspension to the Civil Service Commission which upheld Kunimoto's action.

The commission said, however, that "There was no testimony to substantiate that the survey work was done for his (Minn's) own personal gain."

Minn claimed he was giving the men needed training.

Following the suspension, there was a move to shift him to another job but this did not go through. Reliable sources say that there is still a move underway to demote him. Minn's supervisory responsibilities over subordinates has been taken away and he is now doing work of an engineering aide.

In view of the recommendations in the Rodrigues' case, some say that an appeal for review of the case is in the offing:

- Attorney Chung who appeared before the Civil Service Commission for Chief Engineer-Kunimoto during hearings of the Minn appeal argued on moral grounds that the suspension should be upheld.

In the investigator's report of the Rodrigues case, Chung and Gill recommend leniency. Examples follow:

1) On the use of C-C crane and C-C employes on a Sunday to lift Rodrigues' boat out of the water, the recommendation to Kunimoto says, "This incident does not show any serious defalcation by Mr. Rodrigues but

§ more on page 7 §

NEXT: RACE FOR THE MOON

Sputnik Reveals Soviet Progress; Why U.S. Faces Dire Challenge

On Oct. 5, which future generations probably will remember as Sputnik day, the inhabitants of this earth moved into the space age, a new era.

In this geographically isolated Territory where the residents depend on the dailies for information, such a historic event as the thrust of a man-made satellite into the outer space was given scant coverage.

With all the resources available to them, the dailies have not given their readers information essential for an understanding of this revolutionary development in the universe they live in.

For this reason, the RECORD is presenting here information published in the New York Times, Newsweek and other national publications which are devoting unusual space to Sputnik and man's advance into outer space.

As the socialist moon beep-beeped from outer space, the race for the moon between the United States and the Soviet Union was on.

Some scientists of Project Vanguard, the U. S. earth satellite program, have urged the administration to organize immediately a scientific task force with full military cooperation to race the Soviet Union to the moon (236,000 miles away).

IN FOUR MONTHS

These scientists claim a simple rocket to be shot at the moon can be readied in a few months, using existing control devices and rockets.

Others were not frantic, including Dr. Vannevar Bush. (See his comments elsewhere in this issue. Ed.)

At Barcelona, Spain, where the International Astronautical Congress was meeting, delegates agreed that the Soviet Union could launch a moon rocket in three to four months.

FOR WAR, PEACE

According to news reports this week Project Vanguard will conduct test firing of rockets soon. The launching of the U. S. satellite (a series of six ranging from two to 24 pounds) will follow next March.

Without question, in the minds of scientists and others, the Soviet satellite, Sputnik, had burst open a new era.

It weighs 184 pounds, contains instruments to study the earth and outer space. Pravda reported Sputnik's coded messages were being "decoded and analyzed." The New York Times said, "Western scientists wished the Russians would expain the code."

The military minded quickly declared that the concept of modern warfare was revolutionized by Sputnik. War could be waged from outer space. The Eisenhower administration which has been insisting on open-sky inspection as part of disarmament became concerned, for the beep-beep-beep of Sputnik meant messages from outer space. Many believed that Sputnik was reconnoitering world terrain in its scope and with accuracy, as in map-making, not possible before.

At the Pentagon, top strategists worried over whether the Soviet Union has developed the intercontinental ballistic missile.

The social minded saw a new day for the earth men. Science has opened another region for man's mind to probe in order to understand the unknown. Knowledge of the outer universe will benefit inhabitants of the earth, can make their life richer.

ISSUE FOR DEMOCRATS

Some saw the psychological impact of Sputnik. They felt that the Soviet Union won a major psychological battle and U.S. prestige had suffered an equal setback. Nikita S. Khrushchev took full advantage of world recognition of the Soviet achievement and he declared that his country will not accept "a position of inequality" with the U.S.

Politically, too, the Soviets scored major gains. In the aftermath of repression in Hungary and retreat in Poland, and in a period when Soviet ideological leadership has had to recognize differing views of Chinese Marxists, Sputnik lifted Soviet prestige to the highest point since Hungary.

In U. S. politics the Democrats who had been unhappy about the lack of strong, dramatic issues available to them—inflation, integration, disarmament, agricultural depression—perked up as Sputnik beep-beeped over the earth. Ike's administration tried not to show its disturbed, worried face and the Democrats happily moved Sputnik up front as their number one campaign issue. They blamed the GOP for losing the satellite race.

STOCK MARKET REACTS

Economically, the stock market lost more billions because of Sputnik. What worried U. S. big business was this: the economically backward areas that had a healthy respect for U. S. know-how now turned their faces to Moscow to look for something they had failed to see in their infatuation for the dollar. Example, the Japanese ambassador to the U. S. said Sputnik had punctured Japanese faith in U. S. scientific superiority over Russia.

Moscow radio trumpeted the Soviet scientific achievement and the New York Times reported it sounded "like a railroad conductor announcing stations on a local run." It announced Sputnik's arrival over global stations. Example, "Vancouver, 9:50 a.m., tomorrow." Sputnik streaked over Vancouver at 9:50 a.m.

In the U.S. Sputnik jarred the press and politicians. The press, including local dailies, not long ago chortled it takes hours for Soviet workers to earn enough to buy a loaf of bread, days to buy a shirt, and more days to buy a pair of shoes. Now it carries reports they ordinarily would hide from their readers.

These reports sounded like reprimand, either of U.S people for letting the Soviets catch up from behind or of the administration not only for losing the satellite race, but for slipping in the sharpening contest between capitalism and socialism.

The New York Times reported:

"Twelve years ago the contrast between the United States and the Soviet Union could scarcely have been sharper. Russia, a major battleground in World War II, had lost seven million of her people. A thousand or more communities lay in ruins; 25,000,000 Russians were homeless. The war had taken a grievous toll of Soviet industry.

The United States had not been a battleground. Almost 397,000 of her soldiers were dead, but she had no ruins and no homeless. Her industry, having been the arsenal for the anti-Axis powers, was at a pinnacle of capacity and efficiency.

"In the years since, the Soviet Union has labored mightily to recover lost ground and to close some of the gaps between herself and the United States. She has done relatively little to remedy the lack of housing and consumer goods, but in basic industry she has moved far. Soon after the war she was producing 23,000,000 metric tons of steel to 76,000,000 in the United States. Last year Russian production was 48,000,000 tons (up more than 100 per cent); American production was 101,000,000 (up 33 per cent). In 1948 Soviet coal production was a third of this country's; last year it was 60 per cent of American production."

In the nuclear weapons race, the Times reported, the Soviet Union is moving along rapidly. While the U. S. was the first to explode the A-bomb in World War II, the Russians dropped their first H-bomb in November 1955, months ahead of the U.S. which dropped its first in May 1956.

REASONS CITED

On Aug. 26 the Soviet Union announced her "successful tests of an inter-continental ballistic missile."

Then on Oct. 5, the Soviet Union launched its earth satellite with what scientists claim are powerful intercontinental ballistic missile rocket engines. Experts say the carrier that launched the satellite weighed a "fantastic 100,000 pounds—perhaps even more," said the Times. The rocket that will launch the U. S. satellite Vanguard next spring weighs 22,000 pounds.

How did the Soviet Union achieve this?

They claim it is their system.

World-famed Soviet physicist Peter Kapitza, once a research worker at Cambridge, attributed the achievement to:

"... a large and talented group of scientists and engineers... Life has shown that it is possible to organize, inspire and manage the work of such a group in our

"The United States had not been more effectively than in countries without a Socialist system... Our satellite is circling in unexplored interplanetary space and will tell us many things. And the fundamental importance of anything new is that it is impossible to appreciate it, just as it is impossible to write the life story of a newly born child."

In the U.S. recrimination was still mounting.

National columnist Walter Lippman was critical of the situation of U.S. science. He blamed "the enormous fallacy that the highest purpose of the American social order is to multiply the enjoyment of consumer goods" even at the expense of education. He was highly critical of a general popular disrespect for, and even suspicion of, brains and originality of thought."

BLAMES McCARTHYISM

While other countries honor a professor, Lippman declared, in the U.S. "it is something to put a man on the defensive, requiring him to show that he is not a highbrow and that he is not subversive.

"What McCarthyism did to the inner confidence of American scientists and thinkers has constituted one of the great national tragedies of the post-war era... With prosperity acting as a narcotic, with Philistinism and McCarthyism rampant, our public life has been increasingly doped and without purpose."

What seems important now in this new era is that scientific progress must be made in the interest of mankind, and this means for a peaceful existence.

The race is on between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. at a heightened pace.

For scientific progress both countries need scientists.

Harry Schwartz, New York Times' Russian expert, reported Oct. 13, that:

"Schools in the Soviet Union graduated more than 70,000 engineers last June. The United States graduated less than half that number.

"That comparison points to a key factor in the recent rapid gains, such as the successful space satellite, made by Soviet science and technology. Similar comparisons could be made between recent Soviet and United States graduations of specialists in fields such as physic, chemistry and matahematics.

Work of Many

"Behind these sharply different rates of training of scientific and technical personnel in the two countries are important social and economic factors." Many leaders in this country are disturbed "by the narrowing gap, perhaps now the ending of any gap, between United States and Soviet technical capabilities."

The planet moon is the next area for exploration. In the U.S. not everyone was gloomy. Scientists in many countries, past and present, have contributed to the success of Sputnik. Scientists were generally not gloomy nor envious.

Three research men of Goodyear Aircraft Corp. predicted that within five years the U.S. will have ready a "moonship" capable of carrying three crewmen to the moon and back.

In this space age, writes L. M. Levitt in the New York Times, "The key to all travel beyond the moon is the exploitation of the moon itself as a 'superbase.' . . . The ease with which we can leave the moon makes it a certainty that it will be the most important base in deep space travel."

'THE NEW FRONTIER'

Canfield in The Newark News

Wartime Science Dean Tells Why U. S. A. Must Unify Output to Lead Soviet Union

"I'm damn glad the Russians shot ther satellite. We are altogether too smug in this country."

With these words, Dr. Vannevar Bush started his replies to a series of questions put to him by NEWSWEEK magazine and published Oct. 21.

Dr. Bush, it will be recalled, led and coordinated the research of 30,000 scientists in World War II who came up with new weapons all the way to the mighty atomic bomb.

To find out what Dr. Bush thinks of the state of the U.S. science today, Newsweek interviewed him with the following questions and answers:

Q.—What is your estimate of our military research after the satellite and Russia's claim that it has test-fired an intercontinental ballistic missile?

A.—All is not well in our military research. But the really serious thing is that all is not well in our military planning.

Q.—How is that?

A.—We do not have unified military planning. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are supposed to do that, but they don't. We have three plans (Army, Navy, Air Force) instead of one.

We put great big projects into being at great expense without anyone reviewing them to determine whether they fit into a unified plan. The program for overseas bases was first proposed by the Air Force and reviewed by the Air Force. The Navy's carrier program was proposed by the Navy and reviewed by the Navy.

I'm not saying these programs are bad, only that they should have been reviewed by some impartial, independent body.

Q.—What do we need to catch up to the Russians?

A.—Unify our military planning. Without it all else is futile, and without it you cannot have unified research.

Q—How do you think we can achieve unified planning?

A.—The only fellow who can do that is the President of the United States.

Q.—Do you feel there is any need for a civilian agency to direct the missile program and other military research, such as your old Office of Scientific Research and Development?

A.—No. This country is too prone to solve everything by creating another agency or board. The Joint Chiefs of Staff could do it.

A few years ago the Rockefeller committee (1953) showed how this could be done. The committee's report was accepted by the President and by Secretary of Defense Wilson **but never adopted.**

As it is, the Joint Chiefs always adopt what one of their arms (branches of service) proposes, and Congress is in no position to review. Right now, the Joint Chiefs ought to be taking a long, hard look at the missile program.

Q.—What about the missile race? Many people interpret Russia's launching of a satellite as evidence that it is well along toward an operational ICBM.

A—The fact that Russia has shot a satellite doesn't mean that we have the ICBM on our doorstep. We're a heck of a long way from that.

Q.—How so?

A.—There are three main problems: Getting the missile up, getting it back into the atmosphere, and making it hit the target. If the Russians can guide their missile to the target and have solved the problem of re-entry into the atmosphere they have done quite a lot, but I don't believe it.

Q.—You're aware that many people have appeared to accept at face value the Russian claim that it fired an ICBM over a long range into the target area?

A.—When we know for certain that a missile landed in the target area we will know these problems have been solved.

Q.—Dr. Bush, you have said that our immediate need is to achieve unified military planning. What do we need to do over the long pull to improve our science?

A.—We'd better tumble to ourselves, as the Russians have done. Not so long ago the Russians were considered backward in the sciences; now if there's a youngster

DR. VANNEVAR BUSH

with a talent for science they make sure he gets all the education he can take.

"We still have bright boys in this country who can't afford to go to college. There ought to be some kind of a program for making sure our boys get all the education they can take. In Russia if a boy flunks out he is put in the army; in America he is put in the army anyway.

"This is too serious to adhere to the old principle that all must sacrifice equally in the service of their country. Then, too, in Russia the secondary schools have excellent teachers; the outstanding teacher is a respected man in his community and is paid well.

"Many secondary schools in this country have teachers who have no science training at all, and we don't pay our teachers enough. In this country a full professor gets two and half times the income of a laborer; in Russia he gets eight times.

Q.—Does all this mean you are pessimistic about our chances of catching up to the Rusians?

A.—No, I'm not pessimistic. We have gone through two world wars and survived. I guess we can survive again.

Rebels Ready for Showdown Fight At PTA Confab; Prexy on Spot

If what happened at the Kailua Elementary School PTA meeting Monday night is any indication, approximately 1,200 PTA delegates attending the annual Congress convention this weekend at Farrington High School can expect a lot of fireworks in a convention the likes of which, up to present time, have been pretty much cut-and-dried, staid affairs.

The blowing of the fuses began last week when Robert Cates, president of the Kailua body accused the Congress of "whittling" (directed to the do-it-yourself groups on leisure set up for the convention) while Kailua students were "double-shifting." (Kailua students are now going to school in two shifts because of insufficient buildings and the rise in the school population in Windward Oahu).

The accusation came when the resolutions committee of the congress rejected an 11-point program submitted by the Kailua School group and concurred in by the Kainalu body containing recommendations for action on building sites, allocation of money for supplies and maintenance, economical architecture, re-examination of the priorities in building, teachers' qualifications and pay and other matters directed toward the public school system.

On Oct. 1, the resolutions committee of the Congress indicated that it had not incorporated the 11-point program submitted by the Kailua body as they "were considered to be too remotely related to the interests and objects of PTA or were considered to be administrative matters to be handled by the Board of Managers or were believed to be contrary to long-established PTA policy."

Ralph Brown, president of the Congress, lashed out at Cates as being a "publicity-happy griper" who had "railroaded the 11-point resolution through his organization and not bothered to come to the planning committee for the convention and "had contributed nothing to the over-all support of the Hawaii Congress program."

Monday night's meeting at Kailua indicated that the Kailua and Kainalu groups would fightto bring the 11-point program on the floor of the convention.

Some observers of the pyrotechnics display feel that President Brown prematurely blew a fuse; that he should have played it smart and had the resolutions committee reaffirm the needs of the school system as contained in the Kailua and Kainalu program.

They also point out that many of the suggested items in the Kailua-Kainalu program are contained in the Odell report as definite musts for improving the Territory's public school system.

In addition, these observers point out, the resolutions committee itself is asking the convention delegates to work for the prompt adoption of those recommendations.

Foremost among one of the many observations of the Odell report is that the PTA raises a tremendous amount of money each year to purchase supplies and materials for the school's activity which has no place in a truly free public school system and which "in point of time, is tremendously expensive and inefficient."

Robert Cates pointed out that the Kailua Elementary PTA has already spent more than $1,000 in four weeks for books and supplies and "we are committed to almost $3,000 more."

While there is promise that the fireworks will work up to full blast, the convention itself will no doubt **begin Friday** on schedule with the president's annual report and a keynote address by Mrs. Rollin Brown, national president of the PTA that morning.

In the afternoon delegates will participate in workshops designed to help them in planning recreational activities for themselves and their families, without whittling.

Business and discussion sessions on Saturday will be devoted to legislation, methods of improving the schools, and the recently completed Odell report on Hawaii's public school system.

The convention will be climaxed on Saturday night with a banquet at Kaiser's dome at 6:30 p.m. with a talk by Gov. William Quinn and the installation of new officers.

Taxpayers Give Aid To Reader's Digest Which Ups Prices

The magazine publishing business today is booming.

Reader's Digest, for example, has a circulation of over 11,000,000 copies.

Three years ago the Digest started taking advertising to pay (so it said) for its increasing overhead.

Now the Digest, besides increasing its time-honored price of 25 cents to 35 cents, has announced a 10 percent increase in its advertising rate effective Jan. 1.

A 4-color page ad in the Digest then will cost $38,000—topping the high today of $37,975 for a single page ad in Life.

Taxpayers have a direct interest in the Digest because in handling the Digest through the mails on the basis of a second-class mail subsidy, the post office loses a total of $4,809,000 annually, according to evidence developed by a Congressional committee.

In other words, the Digest is subsidized by taxpayers to the extent of the post office loss. Yet the Digest is strongly opposed to grants-in-aid of every description according to many articles it has printed.

Recently President Eisenhower vetoed a pay raise (passed by the Congress) for postal workers because, he said, its effects would be inflationary.

Entrants from Japan

In the fiscal year 1957 which ended **June 30, 1957, 92** quota immigrants and 6,471 nonquota immigrants were admitted from Japan into the United States.

There were only 92 quota immigrants, the Department of State says, because up to half of the annual quota of 185 visas for many years to come is mortgaged because so many Issei and other Japanese aliens in the U.S. have applied for permanent residence.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia on Aug. 23 published an article urging the principle that a man is innocent until proved guilty be guaranteed by law in the Soviet Union.

The Bible is availble now in 1,110 different languages and dialects.

Sport Shorts

Stars Of Oahu Prep Football

While the Roosevelt Rough Riders roll merrily along to an unprecedented third straight Honolulu prep grid loop crown—they are unbeaten in three games to date and if everything goes according to Hoyle, they should take Punahou in the big one one November 2—this might be a good time to talk about the 1936 Rider eleven which brought the Makikians their first league title, and also discuss some of the other local high school championship teams of years past.

Roosevelt dethroned Kamehameha that year after the Warriors had tucked away the championship two years in a row—1934-35.

Kam, incidentally, had won the prep title in 1931-32, but McKinley, paced by Charley Ah Sui, Kaiser Joy, Johnny Freitas, and Fernandez, came along in 1933 to temporarily interrupt Kam's prep league supremacy.

Roughriders Won First Prep Pennant

But getting back to Roosevelt, the Rough Riders went through their title-winning season with a 5-1 record in league play. Their lone defeat came at the hands of Kam, by a 6-8 score.

The champs beat a tough McKinley eleven 6-0 in the Thanksgiving Day doubleheader to win the pennant. The Riders defeated the Micks 12-0 in the regular season tilt.

Spearheading Roosevelt's drive to their first prep pennant were the great Joe Kaulukukui, who came out virtually unheralded from Hilo's barefoot ranks, speed merchant Nolle Smith and Jimmy Olmos in the backfield; and Wendell Bayne, Dickson, Gantt, Roy Replogle, Mel and John Clark and Axel Silen on the forward wall.

Kaulukukui, who later starred for the University of Hawaii, had only a year of eligibility at Roosevelt because he transferred from Hilo High in his junior year.

Joe In Tommy's Footsteps

Little Joe, as he was tabbed by local sports scribes, also played for the Healanis and Rainbows in the Honolulu senior league and for the 7th Air Force team during his tenure in the Army.

He came out of semi-retirement in 1946 to play for the Hawaiian Warriors in the old Pacific Coast pro league.

Joe followed in the footsteps of his illustrious brother, Tommy, and performed brilliantly during his U.H. playing days.

Smith, Olmos and Silen also went on to perform for Otto Klum's Manoa outfit.

In those days there wasn't much coercing on the part of Mainland colleges to pull local prep stars away from the University of Hawaii.

The interscholastic league age limit then was also about three to four years over what it is today.

Then too there were only six schools in the loop compared with today's eight teams.

During the '36 season, Roosevelt defeated St. Louis 13-0, took the late Father Bray's Iolani Red Raiders into camp 21-0 and eked out a 7-0 win over Punahou, in addition to their two victories over McKinley and thei only loss to Kam. They also ran rough-shod ove Leilehua in an exhibition 33-0.

Some great Prep All-Stars of 30's

The 1936 prep all-star team was composed of the following: Dickson of Roosevelt, center; Moses Hanohano and Mokiao of Kam, guards; Chun of McKinley and Gantt of Roosevelt, tackles; Wendell Bayne of Roosevelt and Kahanu of Kam, ends; Kaulukukui and Olmos of Roosevelt, Francis Meyer of McKinley and Bill Sing of Iolani backfield.

The title dominating Kam teams of the early thirties were coached by Bill (Doggie) Wise.

Some of the stars of the '31 team were: Danny Wise, Seaweed Kealoha, Allen Taylor, Ted Awai, Bill Wallace, and Johnny Murray.

Punahou that year was led by the immortal Ted Christofferson, who later carved a mean niche at Washington State.

Battering ram, Andrew Boyd, one of Kam's all-time greats, paced the '32 combine to the top. Boyd then was a sophomore. Such stalwarts as Taylor, Hooper, Townsend and Max Rowe of Hilo, anchored a rough and tough line.

That was the year Jimmy Kneubuhl was starring for Punahou, and St. Louis had Tony Louis and all-star Tackle John Ah Lan.

The '34 Warrior eleven was again led by the slashing play of Fullback Andy Boyd. Other standouts on the team were: Charley Mahoe, Frank and Herbert Cockett, Joe Anuhea, Nahapaahu nd Sam Toomey

Kam went through the '35 season with a 4-1-1 record. They played to a 6-6 stalemate with St. Louis and lost 7-22 to San Jose State in the Shrine game. Big gunners of that team were: Mahoe, Alex Kahapea, Herb Cockett and Toomey.

McKinley's Team Rated High

McKinley, a second division club for the past several years, were the powers of the league in '29, '33, '37, '38. The Micks won their last title in 1947 when Abe Kaihenui, Henry Lum, Dave Kikau, Doug Mo-Quillin and Company stunned Punahou 19-7.

The 1937-38 Micks probably rate among the best the school has fielded. The great '37 outfit had such luminaries as: Kal Bong Chung, Wayne Sterling, Kalama, Vernon Fernandez, Wallace Wan, Young Suk Ko, and Francis Meyer.

Among the top performers on the '38 eleven were: Chung, Sadao Watasaki, Wan, George Padeken, Johnny Naumu, Ko, Sterling, Fernandez.

The Iolani team of the 1939-40 vintage was tops in the school's history. The Red Raiders took the title both years. They had the likes of Packard Harrington, Stan Kamakana, Al Lolotai, Wray Taylor, Zalapony, Nelson Moku, Louis Collins, Meyer, Johnny Wright, Boyd, Cathcart, Francis Sing, Saburo Takayesu, and Charles Yee Hoy.

Wedemeyer Led St. Louis to Pennants

The great Herman Wedemeyer led St. Louis College to two straight pennants in 1941-42.

Spike Cordeiro came along in 1943 to lead Roosevelt to the school's second championship. Cordeiro went in to team up with Wedemeyer at St. Mary's College during the war years to win nationwide acclaim.

Wally Yonamine, Dick Kaulukukui and Mitchell Kukono were the leading lights as Farrington copped the crown in 1944.

St. Louis rebounded to take the '45 crown. Mainstay of that outfit was Abe Dung, who later starred for Santa Clara.

Bill Pacheco to Seek O. K. for Fite Promoting

Local boxing—for fighters and customers alike — should get a badly-needed shot in the arm if Bill (The Knee) Pacheco starts promoting as he hopes to soon.

Hawaii **has produced** two world champs—flyweight Dado Marino and middleweight Bobo Olson — and there's every reason to believe other champions can be developed locally," Bill said this week.

According to Bill's plans, which he's been mulling over for years, Augie Curtis will be associated with him as matchmaker and they'll stage their cards at the Stadium and Civic Auditorium on Friday nights so as not to clash with Monday dates of Boxing Enterprises.

"I'm on the friendliest terms with Sam Ichinose and Ralph Yempuku," said Bill. "In fact, Yempuku is my paddle tennis partner at the Central YMCA."

To develop local talent, Bill intends to import top scrappers. His wide knowledge of boxing in Japan should help him to pick the right boys.

Bill as yet has not formally asked the Territorial Boxing Commission for a promoter's license, but he shouldn't have any bother getting the nod because he's on the commission's staff as judge and referee.

Hayashida Wins Golf Tournament

Marcus Hayashida won the Oahu ILWU Golf Club's monthly ace tournament played at the Moanalua links Sunday. He had a 87-16-71 score.

Ball prize winners were: Bobby Kahana, Ken Nozaki, Jimmy Richards, George Maeyama and T. Tamura (low gross).

Next month's special tournament will be played at the Pali course on Nov. 3.

Nuclear Violence Raises Questions

Today's casual approach to olence is spotlighted in the following by Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review: "In a phrase, all now agree that violence in a nuclear age is unthinkable. Inevitably, this raises some questions:

"If violence today is unthinkable, what is thinkable? And who is doing the thinking?

"What great alternatives to violence are being fashioned? What great ideas are being advanced for eliminating violence while safeguarding human values?"

Sugar Worker Assigned to Shack; Union Gives Aid in Housing Beef

§ from page 1 §

And Crawford walked away.

Angrily Fernandez declared, "I can't understand their attitude. It was no joking matter to me."

ASKED UNION AID

While Fernandez was being pressured to move into the shack, other employes of the company with less seniority were being placed in better homes.

"I didn't mind one case. It was a hardship case. The worker has six kids," he said.

On October 15, Malterre visited the Fernandez home again. He asked Mrs. Fernandez whether she wanted a ceiling put up in the kitchen, living room or bedroom. He said he could not authorize ceilings for the entire house because this would start complaints among workers in the neighborhood living in ceiling-less houses.

"It looked like they were pushing me to the limit. I went to my union housing committee. I went to them," he said.

Mrs. Fernandez said, "No feeling these people. If Mr. Malterre came back I was going to ask, 'How about you and us changing houses?'"

Mrs. Fernandez said the house the plantation wants them to move into at 94-427 Lilio St. is "so old, full of rats, termites, bugs, cockroaches and centipedes." She is deathly afraid of centipedes, she said.

HEALTH MENACE

The overflow from the sewer tank has cut up the yard and the ground under the house. Fresh-looking filth around the sewer tank indicated that it was cleaned recently. A heap of black seaweed-like vegetation on the side of the house appeared to have been taken out of the sewage.

Fernandez said if this were an individual's home, not a plantation-owned house, the board of health would be after the owner.

"A man must live better as the years pass by" Fernandez said.

He and his wife bought the household furnishings when they moved to their present home the company now wants them to vacate.

"We lived in Camp 9 for five years seven months and 21 days," Fernandez says. "Rent was $12.50 a month. The houses there are terrible too. We now pay $24.50 a month. We don't want that $16.25 house Malterre told us to move into."

SWEAT AND TOIL

He said he deserved better treatment. He is now 46. He started working for the company at 14. He was a water boy, telephone operator, locomotive brakeman and later a fireman. He worked on the loading machine crane before he was assigned to the road patrol gang.

"My father worked before me," he said.

He looked at the machinery in the company's mill yard, indicating that the sweat and toil of workers made it possible for the plantation to buy and pay for the equipment.

"Looks like the company wants a showdown with me, I don't know why. I have worked hard for 32 years. I went to our unit housing committee for help," he explained.

U.S. Drive Gets Japanese Eating More Wheat Foods

Japan is turning so much from eating rice to wheat that this year it is estimated Japan will buy one million tons of wheat each from the United States and Canada and more than 200,000 tons from Australia.

These imports are necessary for Japan because her prewar imports of rice from Korea and Formosa have been cut severely and, besides, U.S. wheat interests have financed a million dollar drive to encourage Japanese to eat wheat products. This program has resulted in:

- A school lunch program featuring bread and milk for almost half of Japan's 19-million school children.
- An advanced bakers' school in kyo to **train 40 bakers** every three months.
- A nutrition education campaign with instructors touring rural areas in kitchen-equipped buses to show housewives how to balance meals with wheat foods.
- Exhibitions at Japan's many trade fairs so that people may sample wheat foods.
- An advertising campaign to persuade more people to use wheat products.

So far, says Business Week in a survey of the progress being made, the main converts have been the urban white-collar classes. Heavy laborers and farmers still like rice three times daily.

However, rice consumption in Japan has slumped from the prewar per capita figure of 330 lbs. to 264 lbs. today. At the same time, wheat consumption per capita has climbed from 30 lbs. prewar to 90 lbs. today.

Buying and using Christmas seals is one way everyone can help fight tuberculosis. If you don't receive yours through the mail, call the Oahu Tuberculosis and Health Association at 5-9961.

Tuberculosis took the lives of 35 civilians on the island of Oahu in 1956.

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday
by
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811 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T.H.
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Gadabout

SPEAKING OF Aloha Week and the idea of making Hawaii more attractive for visitors, one of the worst spots on Oahu where beer cans are tossed along the roadside by guzzling motorists is the multi-millionaire dollar stretch of new Windward highway leading up to the tunnels under the Pali.

Both sides of the highway are plastered with them. The City & County spends a lot of dollars raking up leaves, etc. How about cleaning up the beer cans and signs?

HAVE YOU noticed that the police metropolitan squads, which are nabbing men, women and juveniles for "displaying or drinking alcoholic beverages" in public parks, haven't hauled in one person from much-maligned Aala Park?

What does this mean? Have the ladies and gentlemen of Aala gone sedate or are they just too quick on the drinking for the men in blue?

Aala Park circles, incidentally, are peeved with the Star-Bulletin about the boozing-in-public photos on an Aala bench which the paper staged for a story a few weeks ago. Turns out the cops, after seeing the story, bawled out the park gentry for cooperating in such a face-losing (for the cops) story.

IF YOU WANT to try out Little Rock minds at work in Hawaii, go house and apartment hunting in Honolulu. In the same way as the classified help want ads in the daily newspapers brazenly publish job offers with racial preferences, you run into the same racial stipulations in home hunting.

If you are of Oriental extraction, you're reminded that you are looking in a haole neighborhood, and vice versa. In this way Honolulu is rapidly becoming a series of racial islands, which is too bad.

We heard about a haole who, when told, "This is a Japanese neighborhood," replied that "I like Japanese," and the landlord smiled and said, "but they may not like you."

CITY HALL veterans say it's the same old story about the way in which the Republican local dailies covered the results of the investigation into activities of Hamilton S. Rodrigues, head of the City's road maintenance division. After all, the vets say, the dailies have to go easy on a political minion of Mayor Neal Blaisdell.

You'll recall that the investigation was started by the Record's reporting of 13 charges of alleged improper use of city equipment and employes. The Record's enterprise resulted in a 10-month probe headed up by city attorney Norman K. Chung and Thomas P. Gill, Oahu Democratic Party chairman.

The report absolved Rodrigues of "any serious violations" but it recommended that new policies be adopted regarding the use of city equipment and labor. In other words, the door was to be shut on practices for which the report scolded Rodrigues. The investigators believed that publicity resulting from the Record's charges would prevent repetition of the actions.

In handling the report, the Advertiser neglected to describe the Record's role in causing the probe although the Record's name appeared frequently in the report on which the Advertiser based its story.

The Star-Bulletin, however, admitted that the investigators used the Record's story of Nov. 29, 1956 for the probe.

Rodrigues blamed his former boss, chief engineer William Vannatta, for one situation he got into. "Another report," said the Star-Bulletin, "to be released, will deal with the question of whether Vannatta's orders were proper."

If the upcoming report "scolds" Vannata as it scolded Rodrigues, the City Hall vets say that the dailies then will give Bill the front-page works, as the Star-Bull did during the last election.

THERE CAN'T be as much of a crisis in relations between Washington and Moscow as the headlines make out, because President Eisenhower has permitted one of his cabinet members, secretary of agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, to run off on a round-the-world junket.

If a war was really brewing, you would think that the man in charge of the nation's food production would have to remain at his desk.

The secretary says he has to make the trip so as to check up on what's happening to U.S. farm surplus exports to dozens of countries. Doesn't he believe the reports on the situation which stream into Washington from the agriculture department's experts stationed in just about every country?

Mr. Benson leaves here today for Japan, his next wayside stop. He is accompanied by five assistants and his two daughters.

AS THE RESULT of a recent showdown, the state of Pennsylvania has told employers that if they end a union contract with their workers and try to impose an open shop, then they can't block those workers from collecting unemployment compensation.

The decision was rendered when the Scranton Building Block Co. refused to negotiate when a work agreement expired. It kept on demanding the "open shop" until its union workers walked out.

When the strikers applied for their jobless benefits, the company opposed the idea until the state Unemployment Compensation Bd. of Review clobbered the company and told the pickets to come on in, b oy, and collect.

THE ORIENT LINE has a tour advertised every night at 7:05 which will take you "to the mysterious, exotic, faraway places you have dreamed about." Then the first stop is announced: Sydney, Australia.

THE FIDELITY and Deposit Co., the nation's largest insurer of business risks, reports that business embezzling has soared by nearly 400 per cent since 1944 and the trend is rising steadily.

In 1956 more than $500 million was stolen from business firms.

Another aspect of crooks in business is revealed by the American Bankers Assn. which reports a 40 per cent increase in the number of major bank embezzlements in 1956 with no less than 35 embezzlements of $10,000 reported in six months.

These authentic reports of crooks in business arouse the question, why don't business crooks make sensational headlines in the same front-page way as did Dave Beck? If newspapers, TV and radio concentrated on them, as they do on labor, then insurance rates against business risks would tumble—and the jails would be fuller.

Through A Woman's Eyes

Some Thoughts on Children's Parties

By AMY CLARKE

"All the monkeys in the zoo give their best regards to you,

"Happy Birthday to you!" sang the children.

With a mighty puff, the Birthday Child blew out the cake candles, but one or two remained alight. Immediately one or two of the little guests leaned forward to help, only to be pushed back angrily by the Birthday Child.

Another puff did it, and for the next few minutes there was silence while the cake was eaten. Chocolate ice cream dripped onto the dainty nylon dresses and the tablecloth was soon a litter of crumbs.

It had been a "lovely" party, but the watchful eye of the mother already noted the Birthday Child's flushed cheek and too-bright eyes.

And in the livingroom, where some of the guests waited later for their parents to come for them, the inevitable reaction broke out.

In a mess of crumpled tissue paper and tangled ribbons, the children began to play with the birthday gifts. The party was over: their awe was gone; they were getting used to each other, and were now just a group of youngsters playing.

There were shouts, squeals, laughter, tugs, blows, and finally tears and wailing.

When the last guest left, the Birthday Child was a nervous wreck, and Mother was, too.

Such a party is all the more disappointing because Mother has worked so hard to make it a success.

She has studied magazine pictures for cute centerpieces for the table, and shopped downtown for odd little favors.

Perhaps she made the paper hats herself, or the candy baskets, decorated the livingroom, wrote by hand each invitation.

And with the thought of making this a really momentous occasion, she has probably invited every child in the neighborhood, some from nursery school, if her child attends, or from public school, plus all the children of all her own friends.

We can hardly wonder that a small child may be overwhelmed by a production like this.

WHAT WENT WRONG?

In this instance, all of the ingredients for a successful party were there—but the trouble was, there was too much of everything—too many guests, too many games, too much noise and confusion.

Up to the age of 8 or so, a very good rule for gauging the number of guests at a party is the Birthday Child's age. Thus, a 3-year-old should have 3 guests; a 4-year-old can have 4, a 6-year-old can have 6, and so on.

If you attempt to go beyond this number, you are asking for trouble, and will probably get it. Also, the age span should be limited to about a year on each side of the Birthday Child's age. Little children will have a much better time if there are no "big" children around.

For little children, who cannot bear to lose, prizes for winning games are unwise, but a general prize for everyone at the end of the party is good.

The hostess must be ready to have some activity going from the very beginning — most children arrive early at a birthday party.

There must be a program of games suited to the childen's ages, with all the necessary materials and props ready, and as soon as interest in one lags, she must be ready to start another. Books from the library can be a great help here.

IS IT WORTH THE TROUBLE?

Yes, and double yes. It is hard for us adults to realize what a magical thing a birthday party can be to a child.

They think about it all year, and at any given moment they can tell you just who they want to invite next year.

A little girl will know exactly which dress she will wear, and which crinoline, and a boy will have firm ideas about what kind of a cake he wants.

It is good for children to go to parties as guests, and it is good now and then for each child to have a party given for him.

The look in his (or her) eyes in that great moment when the candles are flaming and everybody is singing, "Happy Birthday" is worth all the days of planning and shopping, all the anxieties and last-minute rushing, the headaches, the expense, and the big job of cleaning up.

Giving a birthday party is a wonderful way of showing your child you love him.

"Casey" Jones' Old Fireman Dies

The last living figure in one of America's best known legends died last month—the man who heaved coal into "Casey" Jones' firebox on the fateful day when the engineer crashed his locomotive into the rear end of a freight train that had not been pulled far enough off on a siding down in Mississippi.

The man is Sim Webb, a Negro who lived to be 83 before he died in Memphis last month, and who had told the story over and over at meetings of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (AFL-CIO) whose paper appropriately enough tells the story.

The fatal ride came in 1900 when Jones and Webb rolled into Memphis to find the regular engineer of the crack "Cannon Ball" of the Illinois Central line was sick and the train was eight hours late. Jones volunteered to take the run and try to make up the time.

They were doing well enough, tearing through Mississippi, when the rear end of the carelessly handled freight train loomed ahead. The engineer yelled, "Jump, Sim, and save yourself!"

That was what Sim did, and he lived to a ripe old age. "Casey," whose real name was John Luther Jones, rode the locomotive through a caboose, a car of corn, a car of hay, and halfway through a car of lumber, to his death.

According to tradition, he was found with his hand on the alarm signal.

The song, "Casey Jones," was almost immediately popular thereafter, though the engineer's widow successfuly sued one group of publishers because of certain lines in the song falsely alleging that she "had another daddy on the Salt Lake Line."

In 1956 U.S. private investments abroad reached a record total of $33 billion or three times more than total investment in the U.S. domestic steel industry. They pocketed $3.4 billions in profits.

TV & Radio

WOMEN TV starers should remove their girdles because during long TV seances they can stop circulation in the thighs.

So warns the latest Journal of the American Medical Association, which reports also how severe blood clots in leg veins or arteries, requiring hospitalization and treatment, have been found in persons who sit motionless in TV sessions.

TV addicts, the Journal says, should get up and move around at least once an hour.

NOW THAT J. Howard Worrall, president and general manager of KGMB radio and KGMB-TV, is visiting Washington and New York, local audiences hope that he'll sign up for new material to improve the quality of his stations' programming. They hope, too, that he reads what N.Y. critics have to say about the deluge of commercials which break into too many shows too often.

A BIG FAULT with many local TV programs is that they hold violence to be almost as essential as the camera itself. Thus, the slightest disagreement between two men on TV is accompanied by the explosion of a fist in a human face. It's becoming as routine as opening an umbrella in the rain.

BECAUSE HE lives away over on Kaneohe Bay, KHON's Chubby Roland evidently has a hard time crossing the Pali to start off his show promptly at 5 a.m. six days weekly. Most times his show doesn't sign on until well after 5. The other stations are prompt with their time signals and music.

THE FLOOD of Westerns on all TV channels has led Gilbert Seldes, the N.Y. critic, to state: "The basic criticism is that while some of them are foolish, and some intelligent and exciting, there are just too many of them. The fact that each one draws an audience sufficient for a sponsor to pay the bill doesn't alter the case.

"There are too many because television cannot continue forever to leave other interests unsatisfied."

Riley Allen

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with a motorcycle is a natural."

The accident occurred at 4:25 p.m., at the height of the busy traffic hour at the Alakea and Queen St. intersection, two blocks away from the Star-Bulletin.

Some who saw the accident waited to see the Star-Bulletin's treatment of the story.

"That paper editorializes on traffic accidents. It would have looked better if it admitted that even the editor who moralizes on traffic violations can get in a jam, too. When a small-name fella who's not on the social register or who's not a big advertiser gets in a jam, his picture gets in the paper. And pictures taken at accidents don't make you look good," said a source.

People are asking if it was professional courtesy as between editors that kept the Advertiser from reporting hapless Allen's experience. The silence is surprising, they say, because Sgt. Hyatt's son received emergency hospital treatment after the accident. The air force sergeant said that Allen's insurance company will take care of the damage caused to his motorcycle.

Down Movie Lane

There's a new movie, which will be screened here soon, that's tailor-made for the thousands of families on Oahu who are living it up to every cent of their income in new housing projects.

It's called "No Down Payment" and deals with the false paradise of "easy" payments in a locale called Sunrise Hills Estate, a type of packaged community familiar here.

In a review of this 20th Century-Fox production, based on the recent novel by John McPerland, Newsweek's critic says that:

"Viewed from the outside, all the houses in Sunrise Hills present a uniformly neat display of modern comfort. Each is bounded at the top by a TV antenna, on the bottom by a well-weeded shade lawn, and on either side by wide picture-window views into the neighbors' picture windows.

"There is no back yard in the venerable sense, but a 'patio' with wrought-iron furniture and a barbecue.

"Notwithstanding the so-called luxuries of these tidy suburban packages, the people who live in them, as delineated in this movie, are racked with fear. Why? Because nobody in Sunrise Hills owns anything outright.

"The secret of their seeming prosperity is easy money from the finance company. The movie performs a service underlining this rather unhealthy economic fact."

The story focuses on the trials and tribulations of four families. Says Newsweek:

"There is real absorption in this movie, thanks in a great measure to the acting jobs in it. Performances by Tony Randall, Pat Hingle, Jeffrey Hunter and Cameron Mitchell as the husbands are first-rate.

"Playing the parts of the apprehensive wives, Sheree North, Barbara Rush, Patricia Owens, and particularly Joanne Woodward are fine."—M.M.

85 Investors Set Up Claims As Trustees Seek to Dissolve Trust

Eighty-five Filipinos who claim to have invested about $50,000 in the National Benefit Trust have set up their claims in a suit brought by three trustees in the First Circuit Court in Honolulu.

They also ask for an accounting of the trust property the trustees have held in their hands since the formation of the trust on June 29, 1939.

The trustees are Fernando Campos, Lorenzo Tadena and Jose Bulatao.

OTHER INVESTORS

The 85 claimants are represented by the law firm of Bouslog and Symonds.

Many more besides the 85 are reported to have invested in the trust. Most of the investors are residents of Kauai.

The trustees — Campos, Lorenzo and Bulatao — originally filed a suit in the First Circuit Court to dissolve the National Benefit Trust. Their complaint preceded the claim filed by the 85 trust certificate holders.

In filing their suit May 13, 1957, the three trustees claimed that two other trustees — Leon B. Moscoso and Guardiano Moscoso — who were active promoters and managers of the trust, have returned to the Philippines without accounting for the sums belonging to the trust. They also claim that these two sold unknown numbers of certificates, have failed to turn over money of the sale and failed to keep records.

NO ACCOUNTING

For this reason, the three claim they do not know who have interest in the trust. They asked the court to determine who has the right to the trust property. They also requested that they be discharged of their duties as trustees after turning over the trust property to the court.

The investors through their attorneys, stated that the trustees, individually or collectively, have not given them an accounting during the entire life of the trust they are now asking to be dissolved. In a counter-claim they asked the court to make the three trustees account for the trust proprety.

Prior to the present court action, in 1946 and 1947, the attorney in behalf of investors, asked the territorial treasurer to force dissolution of the trust and an accounting of the trust property. The treasurer refused to take this step.

The individual investors then decided that they did not have the means to make the necessary, investigation and to file a suit. When the three trustees earlier this year filed a complaint for dissolution, the investors countered with their suit asking for an accounting.

Some are asking whether or not Bulatao, one of the trustees, met the Moscosos in the Philippines when he visited there some months ago.

Small Business Failures Mount In Boom's Midst

The total of four million small-business concerns, which add up to 95 per cent of all the businesses operating in the United States today, are facing a growing crisis.

In the midst of what is called record-breaking prospeity, bankruptcies and failures are mount- and Bradstreet estimates that over 13,000 small businesses will be wiped out in 1957.

The U.S. Senate's Small Business Committee reports that in 1956 small-business failures totaled 12,686, a 16 per cent increase over 1955—a post-World War II high. Another grim note is a 26 per cent decrease since 1950 in the number of new businesses opening each year.

The small-business man, with his independent stores, factories and enterprises of all sorts provides the livelihood for one out of every three people in the country.

The Senate committee found that the heavy tax burden which keeps the small men on the hook, the tight money situation, and the trend toward mergers of small with big companies, are among the reasons for small-business failures in the midst of a boom.

In Our Dailies

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local Republican dailies but the interests of another of the "best businessmen" with which President Eisenhower had loaded his administration are in the spotlight.

Neil McElroy, new Secretary of Defense, retired from the presidency of Procter & Gamble, the giant soap company, to take up his cabinet post but he retains stockholdings. Recently P. & G. bought Clorox Chemical Co., biggest U.S. seller of household liquid bleach, for $30 million.

An anti-trust battle now is shaping up because the Federal Trade Commission says that the purchase gives P. & G. 48 per cent of the liquid bleach market and charges that combination of the two companies may "substantially create a monopoly" in home-laundry business.

Looks like Charles E. Wilson of General Motors fame quit his job as Secretary of Defense in time's nick. The U.S. comptoller-general has turned over to Attorney-General Herbert Brownell for possible action evidence of G.M. overcharging on Air Force contracts.

Will the Justice Department drag its feet on this opportunity to set off a general probe of profiteering on defense contracts? A House special investigations committee has been collecting evidence for some time and has found other instances of G.M. grabbing with both hands.

There are many in Congress who think a thorough run-down on defense profiteering is as necessary as the Senate's current probe of labor racketeering.

The rough time the Advertiser is having in meeting Star-Bull competition was demonstrated last week when the dailies ran "Dollar Day" advertisements for downtown stores. The Star-Bull published a total of 15 pages of ads from exactly 100 stores whereas the Advertiser managed to rope in only 4 pages of ads (including two from Liberty House) from only 15 stores.

Despite Lorrin Thurston's ballyhoo about the Advertiser with its Shopper going into 120,000 Oahu homes, downtown merchants know where it's best to spend their advertising dollars.

Japan has formally presented to the Philippines government a plan to establish an Asian "revolving fund" for the economic development of Asian countries.

When Michael Todd, producer of the super-movie "Around the World in 80 Days", threw a party for 18,000 nitwits in Madison Square, N.Y., last week to celebrate the movie's first birthday it didn't cost him a nickel.

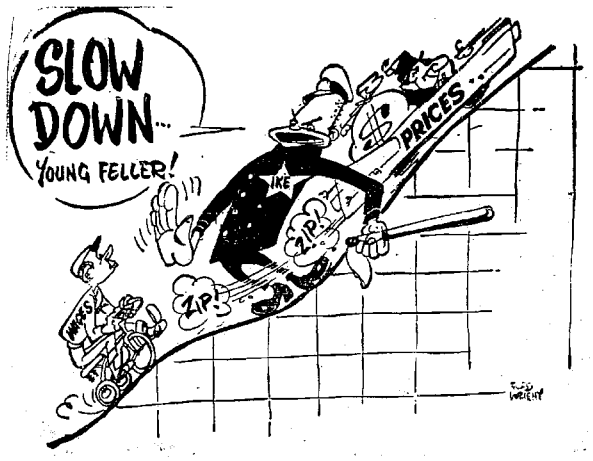
Whatever it cost he simply deducts from his gross, otherwise the tax boys would get it. And the cagey Mike has lots of gross to draw on.

According to his own figures, the movie has grossed $16,400,000 to date and is still going strong. At the Rivoli theater in N.Y., it has drawn 930,000 customers who paid out $1,900,000. Todd expects the show to run at the Rivoli for years because he won't release it for screening in neighborhood houses.

It currently is playing 66 Mainland theaters. It has grossed more than a million each in its Los Angeles and San Francisco engagements.

Around the world it is playing such capitals as London, Paris, Tokyo, Sydney, Duesseldorf, Bogota and Berlin. So far it hasn't shown up in Moscow, capital of Sputnikland.

Todd is off to a good start for his showings here. Via the efforts of astute Henry Kaiser, the local dailies are giving the movie scads of front page and other space.



Clearing of Rodrigues Raises Question on Minn Suspension

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could indicate carelessness in mingling City employees' time and City equipment with his private affairs... It would be difficult for a road department employee to refuse Mr. Rodrigues' request to perform work in the manner disclosed herein. Such an employee might be loathe to charge his boss for the time spent..."

2) On lending sand to a property owner who had purchased the property from Rodrigues. The sand, the report says, was returned a few days later to the C-C yard. The conclusion of Chung and Gill is that "The City and County was not injured or prejudiced in any way, other than by the use of a truck and a driver's time to make the initial delivery to the Williams property."

3) On the use of C-C employe and vehicle to transport Mrs. Rodrigues about nine miles to a station where she caught a ride to town where she works, Chung and Gill state:

"As will be said later of another charge, this problem is not peculiar to government. It is a problem of any large corporation. It would probably be uneconomic to hire any personnel to check on activities like this..."

4) The report says that "Thomas Wong worked on Mr. Rodrigues' marine engine in the City and County corporation yard on government time is clearly substantiated by several witnesses, including Mr. Wong...

This incident is not peculiar to government. Certainly every large corporation faces the same problem. The difference lies in that the taxpayers probably expect, and have a right to a higher level of integrity in the handling of public time and property by government employees and officials."

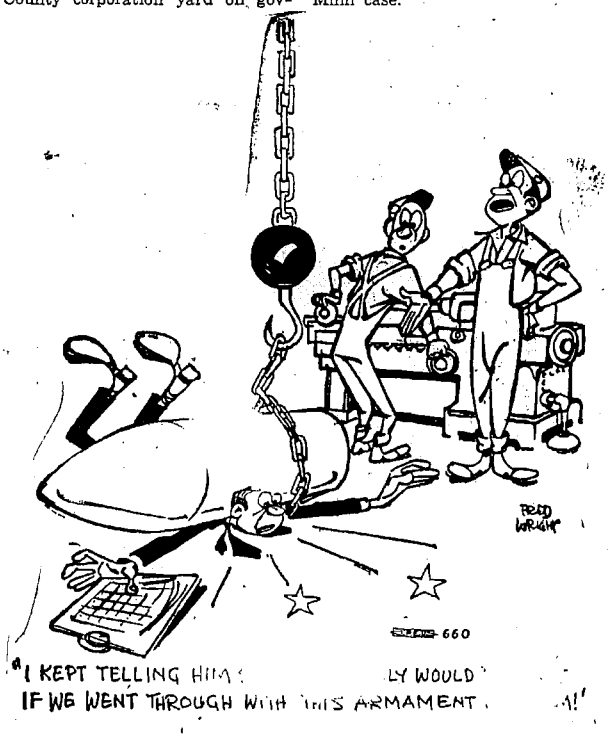
5) On the charge that Rodrigues used C-C equipment and labor for Lions Club activities, the report says, there was nothing wrong.

6) On the use of a C-C cable to lift a boat out of water, the report said, "We do not regard the charge as a serious one. ...publicity given to the charge will serve to prevent repetition, which we feel is the only major consideration here."

The investigators said that three out of 13 allegations were not substantiated by investigation.

Tthe praise of Rodrigues' work as "outstanding" by Mayor Neal Blaisdell when the report was issued has some City Hall observers wondering why didn't the mayor make a similar statement when Minn was charged.

What will Chief Engineer Kunimoto do with the recommendations after he returns from Japan? His action will be watched because of his position in the Minn case.



AFL-CIO Considers White Collar Unions

Both organized labor and big management are turning their attention to white collar workers. Labor, especially the AFL-CIO, is out to organize workers of this generally untouched group, while management seeks ways to keep the traditional anti-union spirit among the clerks and office workers.

The AFL-CIO organizing director, John Livingston, wrote in the Aug. 10 issue of the AFL-CIO News that white collar workers have now lost any economic advantage they once had and are fast losing the prestige the white collar formerly carried.

White collar workers are interested, Livingston said, and are moving further toward organization. but in any case, he said "Any bloc of unorganized workers constitutes a threat to the labor movement. The 13 million unorganized white collar workers in this country, viewed in these terms, must be organized."

At the same time, management has not been slow to see the threat to its position of the move to organize the white collar people. Prentice-Hall has published a "guide" on how to meet the problems without breaking the law, a book it hopes to sell every boss, and one which advises how a boss can combat union organizing in this new field and still not violate any labor law.

The best thing it has to suggest, says the AFL-CIO News, is the traditional snob-appeal that has kept white collar workers aloof from unions for years.

Livingston thinks it will take more than that nowadays to keep the white collar workers from realizing their need for organization.

Science Editor For Eying Bomb Fallout

John Lear, science editor of the Saturday Review, makes the following comment on the dangers of nuclear bomb fall-out:

"The Atomic Energy Commission has been telling the people for a long time now that A-bomb tests could be continued indefinitely at the rate of the last five years with no appreciable danger to ourselves or to our earthly neighbors from fall-out.

"The first Congressional committee to investigate fall-out has reported a contrary view. Drawing upon evidence submitted by the AEC's own specialists, the committee said continuance of the present tests could become a hazard.

"This would appear to be an excellent reason for pursuing the suggestion that the AEC be left in charge of making A-bombs but that another government agency be given the responsibility for appraising bomb effects injurious to public health."

Crime Fan in Jam

A young man who admitted to 400 burglaries in six months from New England to Texas attributed his success to his insight into police methods gained from reading mystery novels.

Worker's Beef Shows Up Differences In Sugar Company Housing at Waipahu

We drove from the city with a reporter friend to the Oahu Sugar Co.'s plantation at Waipahu. He was going to check into a beef a worker there is having with the company.

We found the man's home. It is next to the large building given over to the public relations department of the sugar company.

WORKED 32 YEARS

The man's name is Arthur. He had worked for the company for 32 years. He started at age 14 as a water boy. Today he's a grader operator in grade six on the wage scale. Thirty-two years of hard and loyal work — otherwise he would have been fired long ago.

Arthur told us about the beef. We sat in chairs of a Phillipine mahogany living room set with plastic-covered cushions. The linoleum was highly polished.

We thought Arthur looked surprisingly slight for a sugar worker, but his slim hips are deceiving. He's musoular, especially his shoulders. His skin is tanned deeply. His hair is pomaded neatly. He wears a mustache which is razored so that it nestles on the center edge of the upper lip and looks like a tiny moth at rest with wings folded.

We imagined Arthur with a cape side-stepping bulls. He's that natty Latin-looking type of guy.

He stood as we sat and listened. The company has old the house Arthur and his wife have occupied for over a year. It's to be moved to make way for a parking area. The company's housing man said not to worry, that he'd find another good house for Arthur to move into.

The house the company chose is at 94427 Lilio St. in a company section of Waipahu. That's what started the beef. Said Arthur:

"It's a shack I wouldn't keep pigs in!"

Just then Arthur's wife came through the front door, laden with a sack of groceries. She took them through to the kitchen and returned to sit with us. She has a quick smile. We liked her light-brown eyes, worldly-wise and speckled like trout. Her lips were neatly lipstieked. Her full breasts were bra-supported under a thin summery dress. She said "whew, it's hot" and folded her hands in her lap.

TERMITES AND CENTIPEDES

The reporter asked her opinion of the house at 94427 Lilio St. She sat forward and exclaimed:

"I go to see it. No believe my eyes. Cesspool filth and stink and the house all termites. Carpenter there said should put match and burn down the junk pile.

"I go inside. No ceilings. My goodness. Make me think of centipedes. I scare most of them. I tell Arthur we no can live there.

"We no can take good furniture there. No, can."

She shuddered and turned to Arthur. They added up what they had spent last year on furniture, TV, electrical appliances, etc. It came to over $3,000.

She said 94427 Lilio St. reminded her of another company place they formerly lived in. She said:

"That junk too. Sometime I wanted to call Board of Health but neighbors say no can. Your man be fired."

We went and looked over 94427 Lilio St. We had to step our way through filth and debris in the yard where the cesspool had flooded over. Neighbors say it's that way all the time because the sewerage service is fauty. The stench was nauseating.

UNION INTERVENING

We went inside the house. It's termite-riddled. Here and there are new bare boards wedged in as last resorts. It's filthy and there's rubbish everywhere, evidently left by the last occupants in their haste to get out of the joint.

The whole layout, including the conveniences, is primitive.

The HSPA repeats every day that sugar in Hawaii is everybody's business, so we asked Arthur:

"How can the Board of Heath permit peope to live under conditions like this? Here's a health menace. This is like the chain-gang days. After working for them for 32 years, does the company expect you to revert to this dump?"

Arthur shrugged. The housing committee of his union's local unit is intervening for him with the management. It will be one those issues you sometimes read about in the dailies. Before the organization of the ILWU, a worker had only his own voice which he dared not raise. Arthur has clear memories of those days.

We inquired about the company manager at Waipahu — C. E. S. Burns Jr. The consensus was that when the workers can get to him through an interlocked curtain of management minions, Mr. Burns is a man of fair and quick decisions. We felt that surely Mr. Burns could not know of conditions at 94427 Lilio St. and of the idea of expecting a veteran employe to move into them.

We drove up what is called the Manager's Drive. It is paved and runs up the hill behind Waipahu. In a few seconds we left behind the dust and pitted roads of the mill area. Here was a totally different world. The manager's home site is park-like with endless lawns and old trees from breadfruit to plumerias.

NO TRESPASSING

The only unreal note the place is lousy with "Private Property, No Trespassing" signs.

The company, which owns the squalor at 94429 Lilio St., is building a palatial ranch-type home for Mr. Burns. No cesspol trouble for Mr. Burns. No cesspool trouble view through the picture windows of his new home. It takes in everything in a great panoramic sweep from Aiea Heights to Ewa with Pearl Harbor in the middle distance and Diamond Head away beyond.

We stood there, as taxpayers and sugar consumers, and wished Mr. Burns happiness in his new home. He, like Arthur, works hard for the company. A company's strength depends on its workers.

We looked down the hill and thought about Arthur and his wife and their savings invested in household effects for family happiness and comfort. Would they win out? Would Mr. Burns hear about their predicament?

Arthur isn't bitter. He likes his job. He's non-plussed. That's all. His dignity is challenged by the company's attempt to down-grade him into filthy housing. He cannot remain passive. If he did, then the 32 years he has served the company would add up to as much futility.

We felt, as we stood there and looked at the outward beauty of the world beyond, that Mr. Burns will understand Arthur's position —if the word gets through to him.

If Mr. Burns sees that justice is done for Arthur, then for sure he'll occupy his new home with increased happiness.

That's why we stood there and in his Bible class days he must have learned that as ye sow, so shall ye reap.—WSH.

BIG POWER STALEMATE

Is Moscow's satellite moon a forerunner of peace on earth, goodwill among men?

On the very day that Sputnik was shot into its orbit in outer space, Russian foreign minister Gromyko went to the home of secretary of state Dulles in Washington and talked with him for four hours.

Afterward, it was announced that their meeting had been "helpful."

Five days later the same Mr. Gromyko strongly charged in the United Nations that the U.S. was "blocking" disarmament steps. And Washington accused Russia of fomenting war in the Turkey-Syria area.

In this period James Reston, chief Washington correspondent of the New York Times, happened to be in Berlin. In the Times Oct. 13 he reported:

"The dominant impression of a long journey through Western Europe and the Soviet Union is that the present basis of negotiating with the Soviet leaders is making things worse instead of better.

"The more they talk on the basis of present policies, the more it is apparent to both Washington and Moscow that each harbors the hope of destroying the other's system, not by war but by creating conditions that will weaken the other authority."

While in Moscow, Reston had a long interview with Khrushchev. In his Oct. 13 story, Reston said:

"Khrushchev has offered a deal: recognize what has taken place; quit arguing with historical facts; recognize what has happened in the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe as irreversible facts; and then Moscow and Washington can arrange a spheres-of-influence deal in which both sides will engage in "peaceful competition" for the allegiance of the uncommitted nations.

"There is nothing new in this. This is what all the Soviet leaders in spite of their personal squabbles and conflicting tactics have been after since the end of the war; but no administration in Washington has been willing either to fight to reverse the post-war expansion of Soviet power or to accept it.

"In short, both sides are willing to talk, but neither is willing to give up the objective of working to disintegrate the other's system. And under these circumstances the talk seems to be making things worse, for each merely becomes more and more convinced of the other's hypocrisy and essential hostility."

In talks with Western officials, Reston found that "we should accept Khrushchev's challenge of peaceful competition, that we should have more confidence in our system and concentrate on strengthening it at home and in Western Europe rather than devoting most of our energies on trying to persuade the Soviets to accept things they will not accept in the foreseeable future."

Reston concluded that "if we are not ready, as Khrushchev proposed, to accept the post-war gains of communism and negotiate a general settlement on this basis, then we can at least accept his challenge of peaceful competition between the two systems.

"To do that effectively, however, will mean hard and imaginative diplomacy with our allies. They have many and serious economic and political problems but they are at least listening while Mr. Khrushchev isn't."

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

THE COFFEE BREAK

If you look at your morning coffee break with the same truant attitude that a youngster looks at an excuse for cutting a class . . . you aren't as smart as you might think. The boss knows what he's doing. Studies show that teen-agers as well as adults suffer an eleven o'clock slump in their work if they haven't eaten breakfast.

Coffee breaks are primarily for those of you who "just can't face a plate of scrambled eggs at 7 a.m." There's a sound reason for this. It isn't just the battle of the bulge.

When the alarm clock goes off, our body temperature is at its lowest. Stirring about with the business of getting dressed for the day starts the temperature up towards normal. But the part of the brain that controls appetite gets the wrong message. It interprets the rising temperature to mean that food has already been consumed, so it shuts off appetite. After you've been up an hour or so your body temperature levels off and you know you're hungry. Our bodies need food after the 12-hour stretch since dinner the night before.

So if you can't get up a little earlier, make your mid-morning break a meal . . . not just another cup of coffee and a doughnut.

Sugar Industry Population Shows Marked Decline in Past 10 Years

The grand total population of employes, employes' families and others on the plantations of the sugar industry in Hawaii has fallen from 72,811 in 1947 to 49,904 as of June 30 this year.

The main factors behind this drop in the sugar industry's population are the general mechanization of the industry and the improvements in crop production.

The decrease of men, women and children has affected the industry on all four of the islands where plantations are located, according to the annual censuses produced by the HSPA, as shown in the following table:

	1947	1957
Hawaii	25,610	17,596
Maui	16,694	11,476
Oahu	16,514	9,735
Kauai	13,993	11,097

The decreases of the plantation population, according to ancestries, are shown in the following table:

	1947	1957
Japanese	33,903	19,644
Filipino	23,506	18,686
Chinese	693	375
Korean	341	127
Puerto Rican	2,083	1,318
Portuguese	7,029	5,230
Hawaiian	1,888	1,370
Anglo Saxon	2,430	1,915
All Others	938	1,229

The housing status of the industry's population on all islands is divided into three classes in the HSPA census.

Class I deals with employes living in and/or renting plantation owned houses. It has 10,037 houses which are occupied by 36,643 men, women and children.

Class II deals with employes living in employe-owned or rented other than plantation houses. This class has 4,041 houses occupied by 14,081 men, women and children.

Class III deals with planters (other than employes) living in other than plantation houses, a class which has 396 houses occupied by 1,180 men, women and children.

Open Letter to Mayor Blaisdell

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

During the last campaign for your re-election, the Republicans, including the Farrington-owned Star-Bulletin, pounded your opposition's camp with charges of irregularities and infractions in the performance of your opponent's official duties while he was City-County chief engineer.

Many feel that the tide for your opponent, William Vannatta, was swelling rapidly and the charges hurled at Vannatta were the best weapon your side possessed to stem it.

CAMPAIGN SET TONE

Your campaign indicated that you were for clean and efficient government, and that any irregularity would not be tolerated. That was the tone set during your campaign.

Then came the Gilbert Minn case earlier this year. Your chief engineer supended Minn, a senior land surveyor, salary $644 a month, for 30 days without pay. Minn was charged with using three C-C employes to survey his property. The Civil Service Commission upheld the suspension but said that the surveying work was "not done for his (Minn's) personal gain."

This action taken by your administration on the Minn case indicated that City Hall was extremely sensitive about the use of C-C labor and equipment for non-city activities.

But now it appears that your administration has a double standard on the matter of conduct by city employes. There seems to be a lack of consistency.

I refer you to the Hamilton Rodrigues case. He is the city's road maintenance boss.

DIFFERENT POSTURE

Last week your city attorney, Norman K. Chung and Thomas P. Gill, Oahu Democratic county chairman, reported their findings of a 10-month investigation of allegations first reported in this weekly, that Rodrigues had used C-C equipment and labor. The great majority of allegations were sustained by the investigation.

City-County Attorney Chung who asked the Civil Service Commissioners in the Minn case to uphold the senior land surveyor's suspension, now does not even recommend a reprimand for Rodrigues. Rodrigues is given an approving nod for having used C-C equipment and men to assist community organizations. If the City is to take this attitude, any department head can use city facilities and labor to assist organizaztions which he feels should be helped.

The investigators say that C-C equipment and labor were used on Rodrigues' boat engine, according to witnesses, and Rodrigues used a C-C car and employe to have his wife driven to a rendezvous so that she could catch a ride to town where she works.

City Attorney Chung who praised the chief engineer for suspending Minn and persuasively used moral arguments before the Civil Service Commission during the Minn hearings, assumes a different posture in the Rodrigues case.

PRAISE WAS TIMELY

And you, Mayor, who did not go to employe Minn's rescue, to cushion the impact of adverse publicity, took the occasion of the release of the Rodrigues' investigation report to publicly praise him.

Some Republicans may say that it took courage on your part, a politician who runs for office, to stand beside Rodrigues.

When Minn faced his ordeal, you did not say as you did for Rodrigues, that he "was not guilty of any serious violations of any government regulations or of any law . . .

You also said, "Rodrigues has been a valued and efficient City employe and executive . . . I have confidence in his integrity."

It is an admirable trait to stand beside a friend, in time of need, but as the city's chief executive, isn't it proper for you to set a consistent standard?

PROBE NOT COMPLETED

Your utterance represented backing of Rodrigues by the mayor's office, at a time when the investigators say the probe had not been completed. This matter concerns a contradiction between what Rodrigues said and other witnesses said about the use of C-C labor and equipment to repair his boat engine.

Rodrigues was one of your key campaign workers. He gave your campaign a great psychological boost when he left the Democrats and campaigned against his former superior and your opponent, ex-C-C Chief Engineer William Vannatta.

It is regrettable that the mayor makes a statement in support of a person under investigation, at the time when the report comes out. The report is directed to your chief engineer, the official who suspended Minn. He is on vacation. He still has to study the investigators' report and recommendations.

It seems that you have tied the hands of your chief engineer, your appointee, who was tough in the Minn case.