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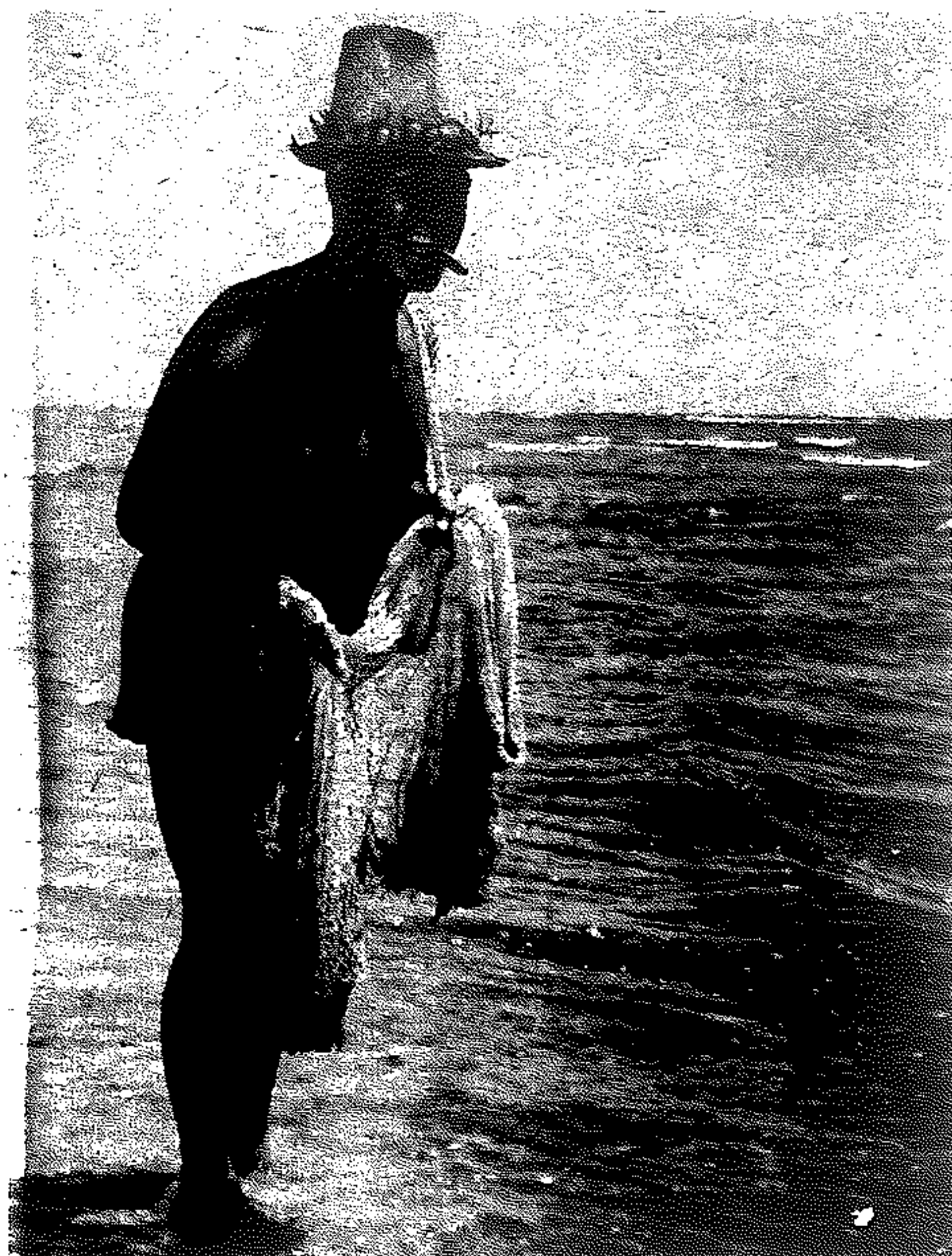
VOL. I, NO. 3

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July 2, 1959

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HONOLULU, HAWAII



DAVID OF PUNALUU fishes when the mood strikes him (pretty often) and explains the cigar is part of his nature. For story of his life and home in the manner of Old Hawaii see page 9.

Who Owns Lands Used by Railroad?

By MARK WRIGHT

Title to many properties on Oahu now being used by corporations and individuals may be clouded by "reversion to the government" clauses in the original royal patent grants issued during the years of the Hawaiian monarchy. With statehood approaching there has been some wonderment if the books should not be cleared and the old land arguments settled.

JULY 4 FETE TO STRESS STATEHOOD

A stirring Oahu celebration of the July 4 Independence Day holiday Saturday will include an address by Governor William F. Quinn, band music by the armed forces, raising of the 49-star flag and zooming jet planes.

The morning program, which opens at 10 a.m. at the Waikiki Shell in Kapiolani Park, has a three-fold purpose, according to Miss Barbara Sprickles, secretary of the Hawaii Statehood Celebration Committee.

It marks Hawaii's advent to statehood, pays tribute to Alaska, the 49th state, whose admission day is July 4 and recognizes the efforts of Hawaii to become a state. Federal and state offices will be closed on Friday in recognition of the holiday. City offices will follow suit, with the exception of police, fire and refuse collection departments.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce reported that retail establishments and banks will be open as usual on Friday but will be closed on Saturday. Windward Oahu Chamber of Commerce said retail establishments of Kailua and Kaneohe will probably follow the

(Turn to Page 14)

No detailed study of the problem has been made by territorial officials, but one large corporation has had its land holdings in question at least three times without any conclusive opinion reached clarifying its status.

That company is the Oahu Railroad & Land Co., Ltd., which has been mildly challenged in its continued use of valuable downtown Honolulu property on a tax-free basis. Classed as a public utility, the railroad escapes payment of taxes, although its main line operation was abandoned years ago. It has been charged that it is principally in the business of providing freight terminal facilities.

The history of the Oahu Railroad & Land Co. is an interesting one of enterprise, genuine service—and big profits. It is one of the many interlocking endeavors of the Dillingham family and has as present officers the following:

Walter F. Dillingham, president; Lowell S. Dillingham, vice president; R. A. Gilron, vice president and treasurer; Benjamin F. Dillingham II, vice president and general manager; George R. Hansen, vice president and assistant general manager; Mrs. Ethel H. Holloway, secretary and Kenneth M. Young, assistant treasurer.

GETS TRIANGLE

Oahu Railroad & Land Co. acquired title to 11.19 acres of land at a location now in the triangle formed by Dillingham boulevard, King street, Iwilei road and Kuwili street by a royal patent grant issued by King Kalakaua in 1890, under laws of 1878 and 1888, designed to promote the development of railroads and stimulate trade in the islands.

The grant, on record in the land commission office, has a reversion clause which calls for return of the land to the government if the

(Turn to Page 4)

PRIMARY WIN BY FRANK FASI RAISES EYEBROWS, INTEREST AS GENERAL ELECTION LOOMS

Results of several hard fought Democratic primaries came out about as anticipated last Saturday, but there was one race that brought many an old politico straight up in his seat.

That race was the bitter fight between territorial Sen. Frank F. Fasi and former territorial Sen. William H. Heen. The surprising result (actually shocking to some) was the first political defeat of Bill Heen's long political career, and a thumping victory for Frank Fasi, a man who has engaged in more violent fights with other Democrats than with Republicans.

Whether or not, as one political analyst surmised on a radio broadcast late election day, Republicans actually "jumped their ticket" to help nominate Fasi, it was certain Fasi's victory would be more shocking to some Democratic party leaders than to any Republican. And it was also certain that ticket-jumping alone did not account for Fasi's victory over Heen, as it did in Fasi's victory over the late John H. Wilson in 1954.

But few political observers could avoid seeing the parallel between last Saturday's election and the 1954 primary which ended the political career of Wilson, the man who served as mayor of Honolulu longer than any other. Few doubted that Fasi had again become the instrument of ending the career of another Democratic patriarch, in this case Bill Heen, for some years the only Democrat in the territorial senate.

CONSTERNATION AMONG DEMOCRATS

Although he is a Democrat, and has even served as national committeeman, Fasi created consternation among some Democrats, including many followers of Delegate John A. Burns by his victory. These were Democrats who had originally assured doubters it was "safe" to drop territorial Sen. Dan K. Inouye from the senate race to that for the U.S. house, because either Heen or territorial Sen. Oren E. Long would be a cinch to beat Fasi.

Ironically, these same Democrats — Burns, Kido, Takahashi, Inouye and others then called "moderates"—were responsible for starting Fasi's big-time political career.

"Jumping" Big Election Question

Statehood was approved by a whopping 17-1 majority, the Democrats showed great strength, the Republicans professed themselves encouraged, numbers of Republican and independent voters jumped into the Democratic primary, and that was the story of last Saturday's election.

The one all-important question for both Democrats and Republicans cannot be answered until the general election, July 28. That question is—how many jumped and how many will stay?

Trends were about as anticipated by both University of Hawaii researchers and amateur politicians with one notable exception. The resounding victory of Territorial Sen. Frank Fasi over the veteran former Territorial Sen. William Heen took everyone by surprise. Fasi polled 44,000 votes and beat Heen by 13,000. But Hiram Fong, running unopposed on the Republican ticket for the same "A" seat in the U.S. senate, polled more than 42,000.

Noting that both Heen and Fong are of similar background, Chinese-Hawaiian ancestry, all hands except Fasi were pretty sure a lot of Heen's vote would jump to Fong in the general election. But no one could guess how many.

In another key race, that for lieutenant governor, the Democratic total polled by four candidates dwarfed Republican James Kealoha's total of more than 44,000, their combined total being more than 30,000 above his. Yet no one knew better than the Democratic winner, Sen. Mitsuyuki Kido, that a lot of the votes scored by his opponents in the primary would go to the veteran Kealoha in the general.

LONG RUNS FAST

In the race for the "B" seat of the U.S. senate, Sen. Oren E. Long pitted up a total of more than 60,000 against his Republican opponent, Sen. Wilfred Tsukiyama, who got 40,000. Both candidates figure to draw heavily on the Oriental vote in the general. As a school executive of many years standing, Long has always enjoyed strong support of teachers.

Tsukiyama, until the recent Democratic sweeps, was considered unbeatable because of his strong support by the AJA population. But with the rise of young AJA lawmakers, Tsukiyama's star has waned to some extent. Oren Long would have to wonder how much it has faded until July 28.

In 1952, two years after the 1950 "walkout" convention in which Fasi was a walker-outter, "moderates" teamed up with right-wingers to make Fasi national committeeman over Johnny Wilson, the "stand-pat," or "left wing" candidate. The move was successful because (1) ILWU Democratic delegates generally stayed home and (2) an energetic manipulator named Albert Tani from the Big Island gathered about a hundred proxies of absentee delegates and threw them all to Fasi.

APOLOGIES FOLLOW SUCCESS

The "moderate" victory won local headlines, but within months those responsible for the coup were apologizing to everyone who would listen. His success has inspired — Fasi to run against Wilson for the mayoralty — after making a "nominating" speech for the mayor at a dinner at Wo Fat restaurant. Fasi told the press he had made up his mind on a mainland-bound plane when God had told him he must make the race. The plane had turned back because of bad weather, and Fasi filed against Wilson at the last minute.

Skeptics said he had placed his order for campaign printing several weeks in advance.

The last thing the "moderates" wanted was for anyone to give old Johnny Wilson, the highest Democratic elected official, a bad time. Albert Tani became disillusioned with the man he had made national committeeman and came to Honolulu from Hilo to help the Wilson campaign.

Even with the Divine inspiration Fasi claimed he had, he failed of nomination, but he threw a scare into the Wilson camp and introduced something new to Hawaiian politics. That was the radio talkathon, and it was the real introduction of Fasi to the general public as a radio personality.

Beginning on noon before election day, Fasi took the microphone and talked, answering questions the public telephoned in, for 24 consecutive hours. The gimmick captured the imagination of enough voters to make the race a close one. The popularity Fasi enjoyed seems, also, to have captured him permanently for politics, for his career

(Turn to Page 2)

Supporters of Del. Jack Burns were basking this week in a 20,000 edge Burns had scored over Gov. Bill Quinn, though each ran in his own primary. But no one was very much surprised.

Territorial Sen. Dan K. Inouye, polling more than 51,000 votes against Territorial Sen. Patsy T. Mink's vote of less than 22,000 caused more surprise than the Burns vote. Many had seen that race for Hawaii's single seat in the U.S. house of representatives as a tight one. The third Democrat in the race, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, ran far behind.

A much closer race developed between Territorial Sen. Mitsuyuki Kido and Rep. Spark Matsunaga, front men in the four-man Democratic primary for lieutenant governor. Kido won out by about 2,500, polling about 27,000; Frank Serrao ran a strong third with about 20,000 and Sup. Richard Kageyama was last with less than 12,000.

DEMOCRAT CONTROL

Political experts saw the primaries as indicating the Democrats might take both houses of the new state legislature in the general election, but again—no one

(Turn to Page 13)

Fasi Draws Top Interest In Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

has cost him many thousands of dollars since and paid comparatively little.

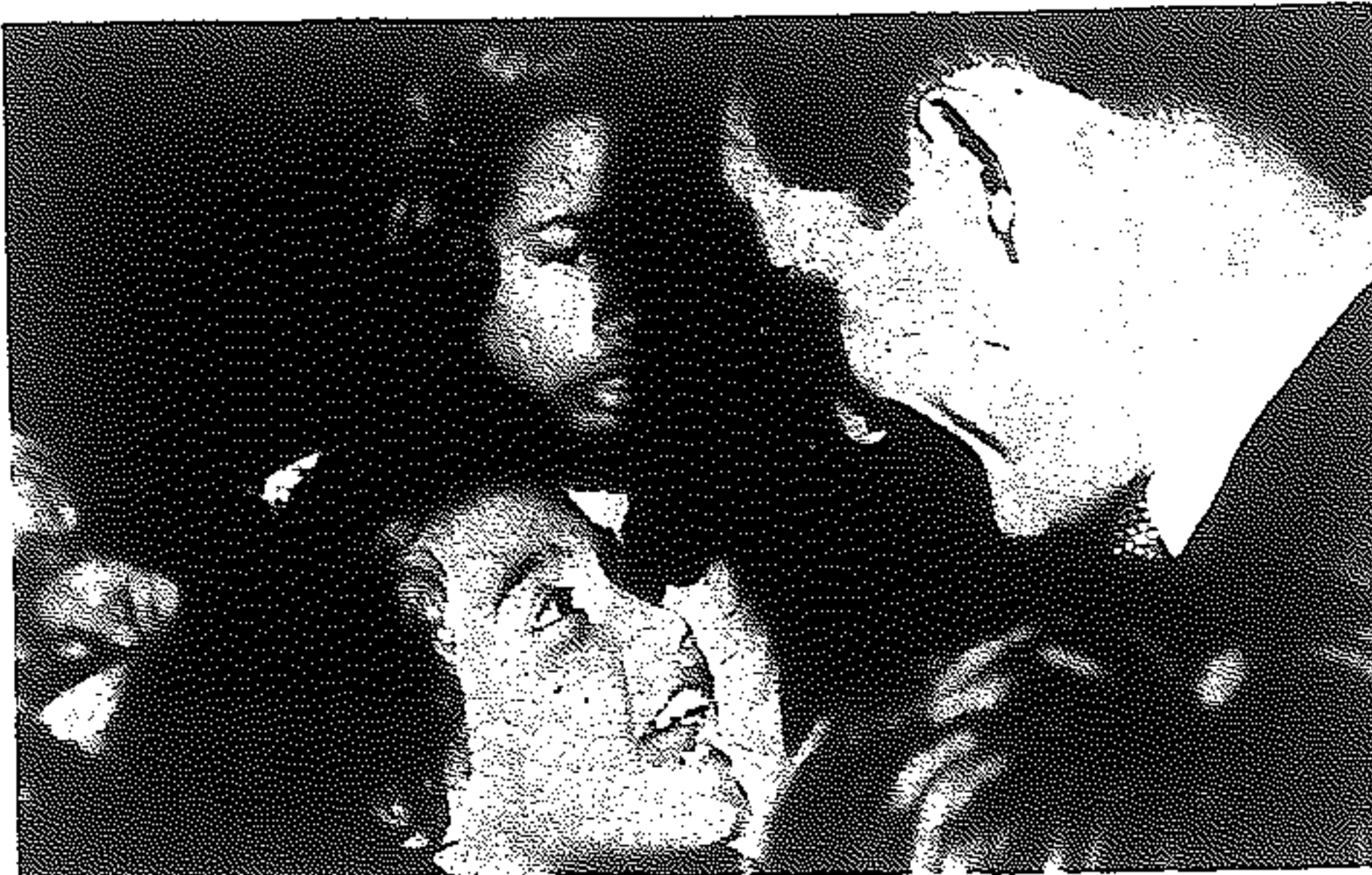
During that 24 hours, Fasi told listeners how he had been born of poor parents in Connecticut, was a football player at Trinity College, then a marine in World War II, and finally a successful businessman in surplus goods and building supplies in Hawaii and the husband of a Kauai Nisei girl, Florence Ohama, and father of a child.

When enemies called in questions they hoped would anger or embarrass him, Fasi adopted the technique of the "soft answer that turneth wrath." With apparent and perhaps deceptive humility, he took the tack that, "I don't know why they want to ask me things like that," and either answered or ignored the question as suited him best. The technique was so successful he has used it ever since.

Fasi lost in 1952, but he kept right on campaigning for the next two years. He never let the public, nor his fellow Democrats, forget he was national committeeman, and he bought time weekly on a radio station and set up his own program. His target was still city hall and Mayor Wilson's administration, and sometimes the ILWU, a favorite whipping-boy of the period.

His program was popular, but in trying to be a reporter with hot stories of expose, he made himself new political enemies. His political and business activities had given him entree into many circles and now he proceeded to embarrass figures ranging from the late former Gov. Sam Wilder King to Jack Burns, then chairman of the Democratic central committee, by quoting statements they would never knowingly have made to a reporter.

Just the same, when 1954 arrived, everyone knew Fasi would



BACK IN 1954 when Frank Fasi had just beaten the late John H. Wilson in a Democratic primary for mayor, he used the above picture of Donna Leilani Wright asking for his autograph. This campaign, he's using the same picture again. The Reporter visited her this week at her home, 469 Keopua st., to see how much she's grown. Well, as you can see from the picture (right), Donna's a big girl of 15 now, wearing the shirt of a college friend from California State Polytechnic, but she's still for Fasi. So is her father, Lloyd Wright, though he's not so enthusiastic, what with having lost his job with the city and county for being overweight. Like their neighbors, the Wrights are Hawaiian homesteaders. But the neighbors think Fasi should send a photograph-er around to bring Donna's picture up to date.

be a dangerous challenger for Mayor Johnny Wilson, whom Republicans had come to regard as almost unbeatable. At the same time, both Democrats and Republicans adopted his pet gimmick--the radio talkathon--and it was a good year for radio stations.

Johnny Wilson, the Democrats' grand old man, was then over 80 and so ill he lived in Maluhia Home, but he made a gallant effort against Fasi, winding it up with a vault up onto a truck body to show Palolo voters he was still all man. Republicans killed Wilson's hopes by taking advantage of Hawaii's half-closed primary to "jump the ticket" and vote for Fasi by the thousands.

SEE JUMP OVER

Until last Saturday, that was the peak of Fasi's political career. Despite the universal finding of the press that the jump-over had made him the Democratic nominee, Fasi believed or pretended to believe his following would stick with him in the general election. He had boasted in his literature that he was worth a half-million dollars before the age of 30, and now he began to throw chunks of that money into the campaign to defeat Neal Blaisdell, the GOP nominee.

One of his most expensive publicity jobs was a four-page brochure done in the style of Life magazine, advertising himself as the "Man to Watch," and covering

the front with a picture of himself, his wife Frances (who has since divorced him) and their daughter, Toni.

That brochure became perhaps the most highly controversial piece of propaganda used in the 1954 campaign. Fasi had used a picture of himself talking on apparently friendly terms with "Aunt Jenny" Wilson, wife of the mayor he had just beaten. "Aunt Jenny" publicly repudiated the picture's implication and said, "I don't trust that man."

Fasi had also used a picture of himself with Mitsuyuki Kido, then a member of the board of supervisors, and said that though Kido was a Wilson man, he "is now regarded as a strong supporter of Fasi."

Realizing what damage that might do him among the still-seething Wilson Democrats, Kido disavowed the enthusiasm attributed to him, though not so positively as had "Aunt Jenny."

CHANGE IS MADE

When Bill Heen charged Fasi with "last minute political tricks" last Saturday, old timers knew what he was talking about.

But Fasi's triumphant ride after the 1954 primary came to a rude end in the general election. Just as Republicans had jumped to support him in the primary, Wilson Democrats either jumped to Blaisdell in the general election, or left the race alone. Fasi lost, but only by a couple of thousand votes.

From that year until Hawaii's last territorial election in 1958, Fasi did not run for an office, though he was never far from politics. At one point he seemed embittered by the continued hostility of old Wilson Democrats who blamed him for ending the career of their hero, and threatened to run as an "independent." But when he discovered how imprac-

my heartfelt thanks to you, the voters of Kuu and Kona, for your grand support in the Primary. Your kokua in the General Election will be highly appreciated.

Thomas Toguchi
REPUBLICAN

Candidate
STATE HOUSE

FOURTH DISTRICT--HAWAII



tical that is--20 per cent of the voters would have to eschew all other candidates in the primary to insure his getting his name on the ticket for the general election--he dropped it.

Business and domestic problems helped keep him out of races until 1958 when he conducted an orthodox campaign to win a seat in the territorial senate from the fifth district. His one real political victory, paradoxically, was scored in his least flamboyant campaign while neither of his flashy campaigns for mayor were successful, though they undoubtedly made him a "public figure."

GOOD SHOWMAN

Today, Fasi is a practiced, effective campaigner and such an excellent showman that it seems likely he could make a living as a TV performer. It does not seem likely his next opponent, Hiram Fong, will underestimate him.

Fong's political realism has, on occasion, involved him in fights with the bigwigs of the Republican party fully as hot as those of Fasi with top Democrats. In 1953, the last session of the legislature dominated by the GOP, the Republican hierarchy sought to depose Fong, who had been speaker in the past two sessions. Instead, he formed a coalition with a Democratic minority headed by Charley Kauhane and Vincent Esposito, won the speakership and gave the Democrats some committees.

In 1948, instead of making deals with Kauhane, Fong swapped punches with him.

In 1951, Fong waged a hot fight with Ben Dillingham, who was then a senator, with each using his house of the legislature as a debating hall.

It is almost impossible to separate the career of Hiram, the younger Fong, from that of Leonard, the elder, who served for many years as Honolulu's auditor and beat a pathway for his younger brother in GOP politics.

Hiram Fong is a product of Kailua-Waena school, McKinley high school, St. Louis College, the

University of Hawaii and Harvard law school. He was a deputy attorney in city hall under Mayor Fred Wright, and he is a veteran of World War II.

Fong is also a veteran of 12 years in the territorial house of representatives and as speaker of the house three times, vice-speaker twice, he learned the art of political slugging. After a defeat in the Democratic landslide of 1954, Hiram retired from politics for business with Finance Factors of which he is president, and its subsidiaries, and he has the reputation of being a highly successful businessman.

OPENING GUN

As the smoke from last Saturday's primary cleared, Fong fired his opening gun against Frank Fasi and showed he hasn't forgotten how to punch. He denounced Fasi's tactics against Heen as a "masterpiece of deceit, fraud and misrepresentation," and recalled how Fasi had played the dominant role in the last defeat of John Wilson.

Fong said, "I am inclined to take off my gloves and go after him (Fasi) with no holds barred. He will find this Kalih boy rough and ready."

Frank Fasi was right back in character, too, with a statement of praise for defeated opponent Judge Heen who "will continue to serve Hawaii, the Democratic party and its candidates for public office."

Only a few days earlier, Fasi had implied in his speeches that Judge Heen at 76 is beyond any great ability to help Hawaii in the U.S. senate.

Officers of YBA Elected at Lihue

LIHUE, KAUAI--Officers of the Lihue Junior Young Buddhists Association have been named for the new fiscal year.

They include Gary Yamamoto, president; Colin Muranaka, vice president; Marsha Muramoto, secretary; Calvin Fujii, treasurer; and Ethel Naito and Roy Tateishi sergeants-at-arms. Gary Yamamoto, Elaine Higashi, Barbara Takeuchi and Spencer Tada have been appointed as representative to the United YBA Council.

To the Voters of East Hawaii
My heartfelt mahalo and appreciation for your generous support in the Primary. May I ask for your continued kokua.

John T. Ushijima
DEMOCRAT

Candidate
STATE SENATE

FIRST DISTRICT--EAST HAWAII



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To the Voters of Hamakua
My deepest appreciation for your wonderful support in the Primary. If re-elected, I shall do my utmost for you and the people of the 50th State.

Yoshito Takamino

DEMOCRAT

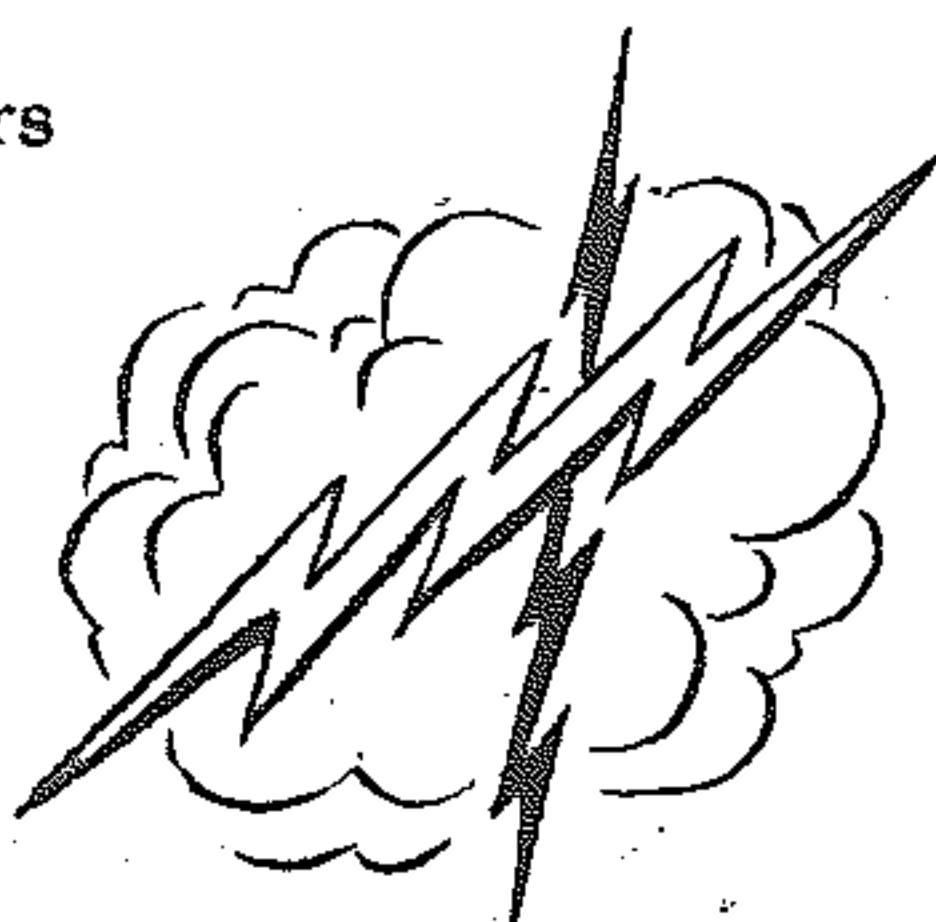
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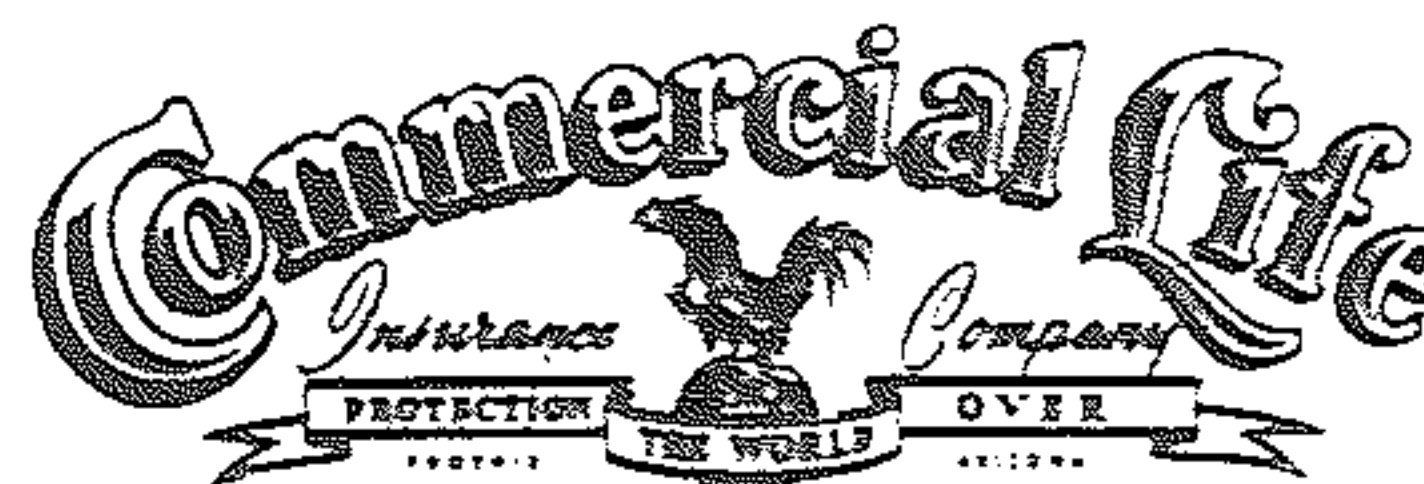
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OVERTURNED by the U.S. supreme court this week was the suspension of Mrs. Harriet Bouslog (Sawyer) of Honolulu from the bar.

Bouslog Finding Reversed By U. S. Supreme Court

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Only a few days earlier, Fasi had implied in his speeches that Judge Heen at 76 is beyond any great ability to help Hawaii in the U.S. senate.

Jubilant over the decision of the U.S. supreme court reversing a year's suspension from the bar, Mrs. Harriet Bouslog (Sawyer) gave the following statement this week:

"I feel the decision is a milestone in the independence of the bar. The supreme court has showed it will not lightly let a lawyer lose his livelihood when he is fighting for the rights of his clients."

The U.S. supreme court's decision was on a 5-4 split with Justice Brennan delivering the majority opinion, Justice Frankfurter that of the minority.

The original disciplinary action was initiated when the local bar association, in its own body, decided Mrs. Bouslog had been guilty of professional misconduct in a speech she had made at Honokaa. Also involved was an interview with a sick trial juror.

The bar association asked the territorial supreme court to issue an order to Mrs. Bouslog to show cause why she should not be disciplined for her action. The supreme court did issue such an order and, following a hearing, suspended her from practice for one year.

Mrs. Bouslog appealed to the U.S. ninth circuit court of appeals in Los Angeles, first to be allowed to practice while she appealed the suspension, then to appeal the suspension, itself.

The first appeal was granted, and after one month, Mrs. Bouslog resumed her practice. But the ninth circuit court sustained

the suspension by the territorial supreme court.

Mrs. Bouslog then appealed to the U.S. supreme court.

DURING RECESS

Her Honokaa speech which drew the action was made Dec. 14, 1952, during a recess of the trial of seven local persons on charges of violating the Smith Act. Mrs. Bouslog was one of the defense attorneys.

In her speech, she was alleged to have said that a fair trial was impossible; that "horrible and shocking things were going on"; that the rules of evidence were being junked so federal attorneys could make their case.

Appealing the suspension, Mrs. Bouslog argued that her remarks were general--not aimed at Judge Jon Wiig, then trying the case. A. William Barlow, federal attorney in the Smith Act trial, and representing the Bar Association of Hawaii, argued they were aimed specifically at Judge Wiig.

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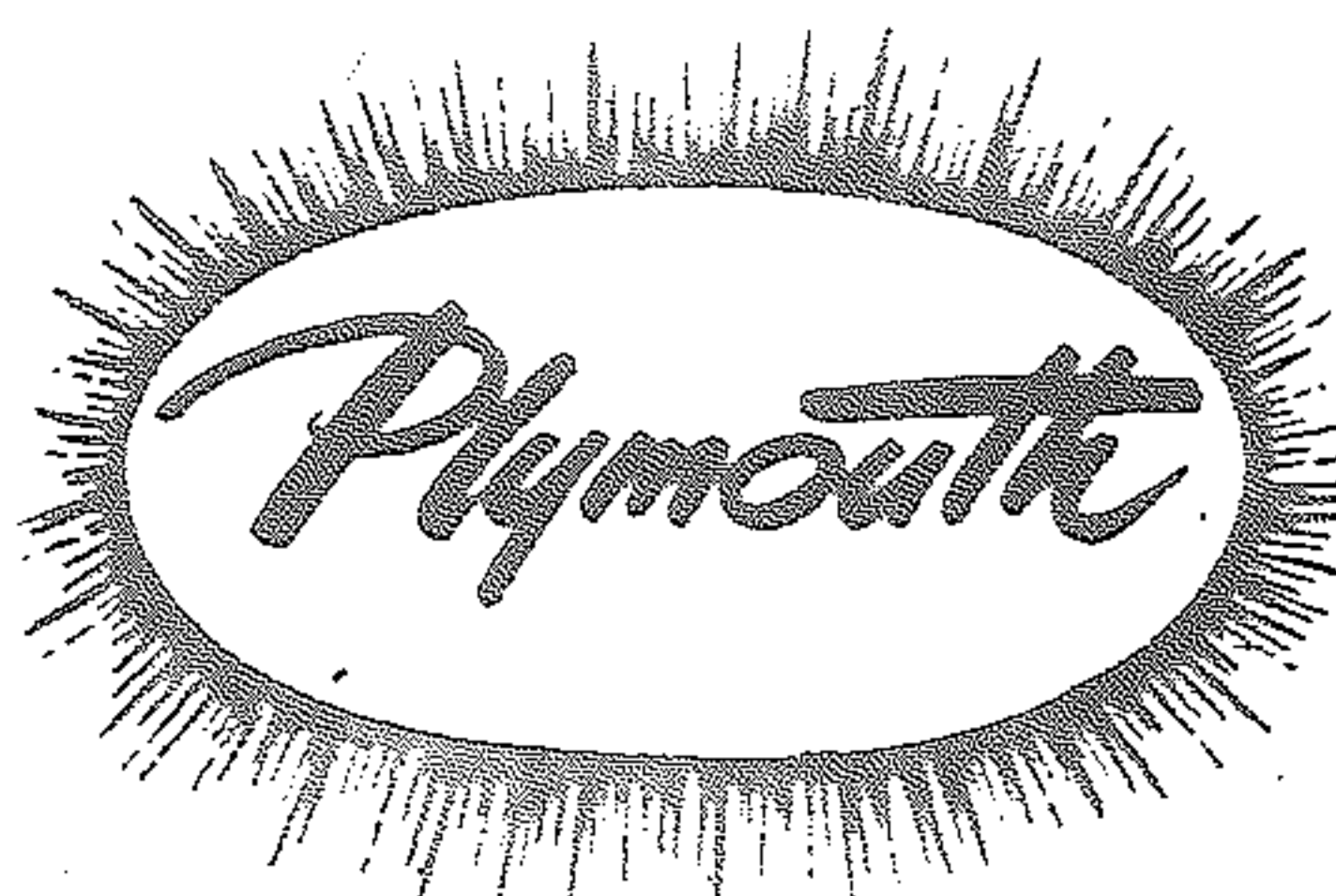
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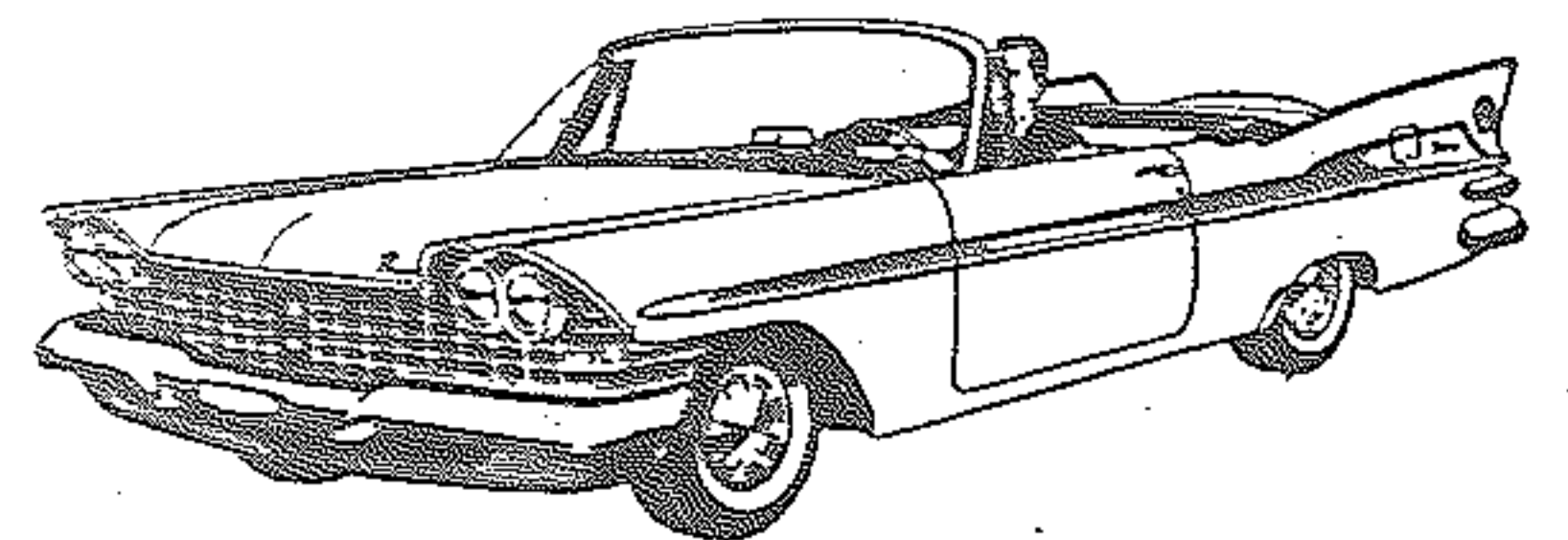
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Officers of YBA Elected at Lihue

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DEMOCRAT

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STATE SENATE

FIRST DISTRICT—EAST HAWAII

Railroad Land Grant Ownership Examined

(Continued from Page 1)

specific use for which it was granted is abandoned.

Territorial archives reveal that in at least three instances government bodies have done some wondering about the Oahu Railroad & Land Co. holdings to the point of possible action.

In April of 1949, a senate resolution requested the senate to investigate alleged avoidance of real property taxes by Oahu Railroad & Land Co. by its classification as a public utility. It alleged that the company was actually in the business of providing freight terminal facilities.

The senate committee of the whole held a three and one-half hour meeting on the case and adopted a report referring the matter to the public utilities commission, tax department and the land commission.

In 1952, after abandonment of regular service by the railroad, the public utilities commission planned a meeting to discuss possible action by the territory to take possession of the company's property held under the royal grant. No action followed, according to the records.

Again in February, 1953, Democratic minority house leader Charles Kahane introduced a resolution requesting the territorial attorney general to investigate the question of forfeiture of lands given to Oahu Railroad & Land Co. by the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1890 and to submit a full report to the house.

Ben Dillingham II, then a senator, made immediate reply to the effect that he welcomed any investigation of the legality of the then 62-year-old royal patent grant.

Attorney General Jack H. Mizuha, questioned last week by a reporter on whether any action had ever been taken to recover the lands in question, or any other lands, said that such cases were not initiated by his department and that a thorough study needed to be made. Beyond that point he refused official comment.

Indications are that there may be many cases in which lands acquired under early grants for specific uses, and which contain reversion to the government clauses when those uses cease, are still held by individuals, companies, corporations and their successors. Whether such lands are still used for the specific purposes for which they were granted would require a painstaking search of old grants and a following survey of present-day land use.

Complicating the situation is possibility that many such lands have changed hands and their present use is unknowingly in violation of the intent of the original grants.

The territorial legislature in its most recent session took some action to insure that outright title

to former government lands with reversion clauses cannot be granted.

SENATE ACTION

Act 233, on Senate Bill No. 762, which passed both houses on May 2, 1959, was signed by Gov. William F. Quinn on June 1, 1959.

The act amends Section 99-43 Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1955, relating to quitclaim deeds to perfect title to private lands. It provides that "no quitclaim deed may be issued where the titles to private lands are subject to reversion to the territory, or to the right of entry for breach of condition subsequent, or where titles to lands are held for specific use or uses."

The bill was introduced by Sen. Frank F. Fasi (D).

Much interesting history of the Oahu Railroad & Land Co. is on file at the Territorial Archives building.

On March 8, 1889 the minister of the Interior acknowledged a communication from the Oahu Railroad & Land Co. indicating its intention of taking possession of 22 acres of land belonging to the government for use of the company in building and maintaining a line of railroad from Honolulu to Pearl River lagoon.

First passenger train operated by the railroad went over the line on Sept. 4, 1889 and a Nov. 28, 1889 newspaper story said, "Manager Ben Dillingham was in his glory attending the many passengers in transit over the railroad."

As the railroad grew and its necessities increased, the legislature amended, repealed and re-amended sections of the laws for the promotion of railway construction on the island of Oahu.

Dollar-a-year leases were granted, rights-of-way approved, a charter negotiated to the satisfaction of government, and the business community praised the role of the railroad in transporting the fruits of the field to processing plants and piers.

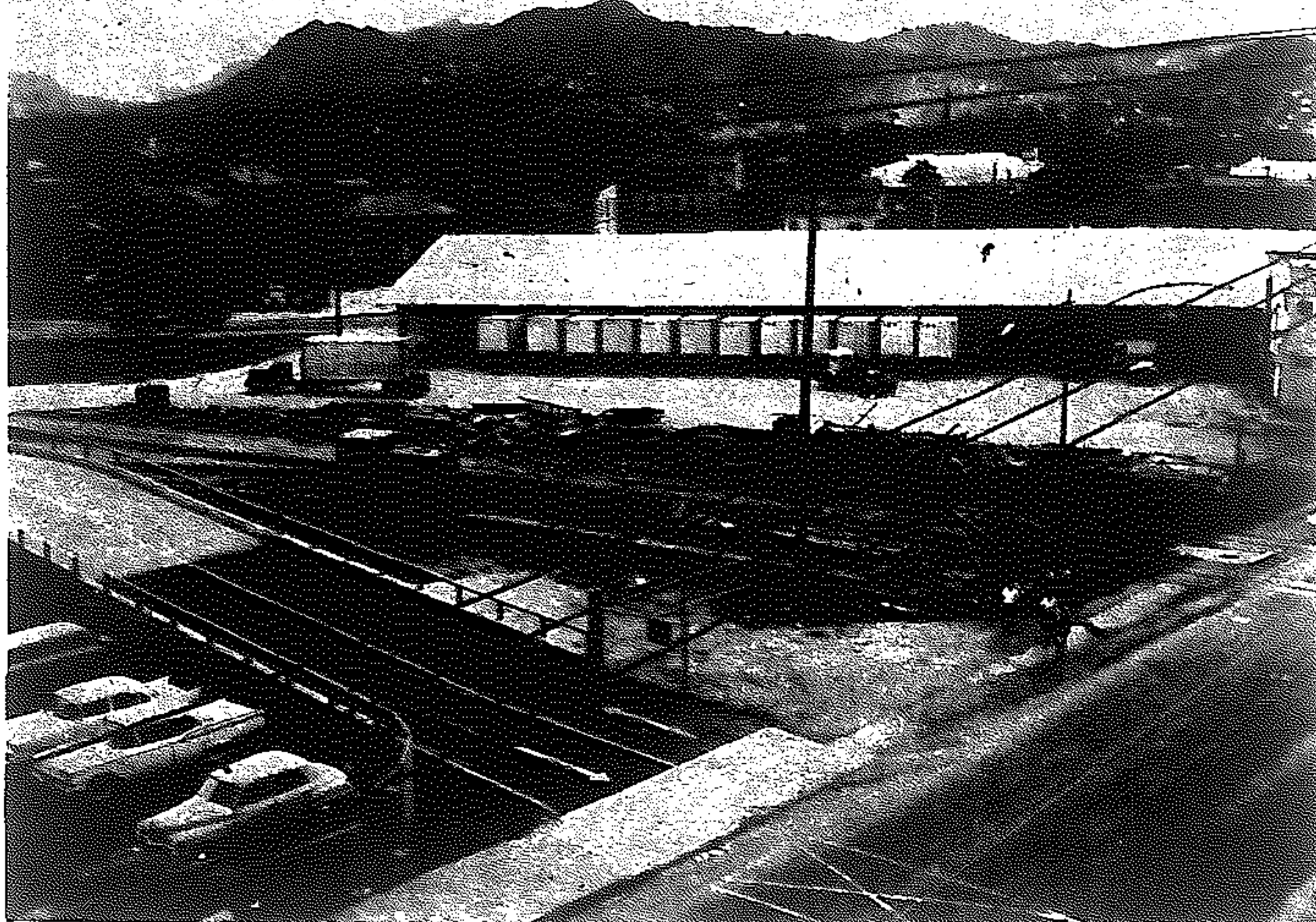
PROFITS MOUNT

Profits and dividends mounted and though the profits fluctuated they were not inconsiderable. Newspaper stories detailed the growth of the railroad and on March 27, 1926 reported its profits at \$1 million plus.

As in many mainland railroad operations, changing times brought change in methods. The company announced that it would acquire buses in 1929. A few years later came the announcement of trucks and in 1940 the railroad announced plans to discontinue regular train service on rural Oahu and to use gasoline buses to outlying districts.

The company's Hickam bus extension was suspended in 1941. President Walter F. Dillingham in 1946 announced contemplated abandonment of the railroad and plans to form a trucking corporation to haul sugar from Oahu mills to waterfront terminals. The plan was approved by stockholders in October of 1946.

The railroad sought the permis-



TRUCK TRACTORS and locomotive move containerized ship-truck freight around in receiving terminal of Oahu Railroad & Land Co. at King street and Ilweli road in downtown Honolulu. Area used to be devoted to terminal facilities for company's miles of island rail lines, most of which have either been abandoned or sold.

sion of the interstate commerce commission to abandon 51 miles of its tracks in October of 1946. The commission authorized the abandonment in June of 1947.

In December of 1946, a joint army-navy board, worried over effects of the abandonment, probed the reasons for the move. The navy in June of 1947 announced intentions to acquire and operate 81 miles of the railroad's line in June of 1947 and in January of 1948 took a two-year option on the line.

The Oahu Transport Co., Ltd., succeeded the Oahu Railroad and Land Co. in the field of Oahu's general transport business with motor trucks in April of 1947. The trucking company is still in operation.

In October of 1947 the railroad announced plans to discontinue its famed scenic rail trip on the island and on Dec. 28 of that year hauled its last 500 sightseers and picnicers to Haleiwa.

Abandonment of main line operations became effective on Dec. 31, 1947 and the railroad's Oahu Railroad & Land Co.'s Engine 80 made its last Kahuku-Honolulu run.

Nineteen miles of the Kahuku-Mokuleia line were sold by the railroad in May of 1948.

In August of 1948 the railroad company announced that although it had abandoned regular service it would be reinstated if and when any international emergency arises.

New freight engines push cars around at the Oahu Railroad & Land

Co.'s terminal facilities. There is also some shunting of cars in the canneries area.

And, there is track. Ride out either Nimitz or Kam highways. There is the narrow gauge track, between the thoroughfares. It's shiny where automobiles and trucks cross it on access roads. It's red-rusty where it winds its lonely way between the roads.

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He said the railroad would fight any effort to take away its Ilweli land (that involved in the grant) because the company "is still running a railroad."

Court Rules Heiress Must Pay 'Private Eye'

The court of Circuit Judge Edgar Crumpacker last week saw an epilogue to the two-year-old drama of Shirley Louise Mendelson's spectacular disagreements with her husband, Dr. J. C. Macdonald.

Miss Mendelson, heiress to a Fisher Body fortune, was told by Judge Crumpacker she would have to pay the bill. His judgment awarded a payment of \$2300 by Miss Mendelson to the City Detective Agency and Collectors of Hawaii for "investigative and protective service" the detectives rendered her in two weeks of August, 1957.

The chief operative of the detective agency, Louis Race, had presented a bill for \$2368.44, and he itemized his bill, thus giving the court and the public some idea of how much it costs to hire a "private eye."

Investigative and bodyguard work cost \$10 an hour, a minimum of \$20 a day for use of an automo-

bile. Some investigative work cost \$15 an hour. Parking fees, bar bills and tips cost \$70.85 and Race charged another \$80.09 for territorial tax.

The fees recalled charges Dr. Macdonald caused to be aired before the liquor commission that his wife then estranged, was being mulcted of thousands of dollars by various parties--and that even Hawaiian witchcraft was being used on her.

CAN AFFORD IT

The case at that time went up in smoke when a commissioner asked Miss Mendelson's younger brother, a treasurer in her entertainment enterprises here, "Can your sister afford to lose ten thousand dollars a month?"

"Yes," the brother answered casually, "I think she can."

Dr. Macdonald hired a private detective agency (no longer in existence) to shadow his wife.

She told acquaintances one of the operatives roughed her up, and she hired Race's agency to watch her husband and protect her against his operatives.

So every night, as she sat and enjoyed her own show at the Waikiki Biltmore's Top o the Isle, and its star, Haunani Kahalewai, an able bodied gent sat by her side, and she was bothered no more.

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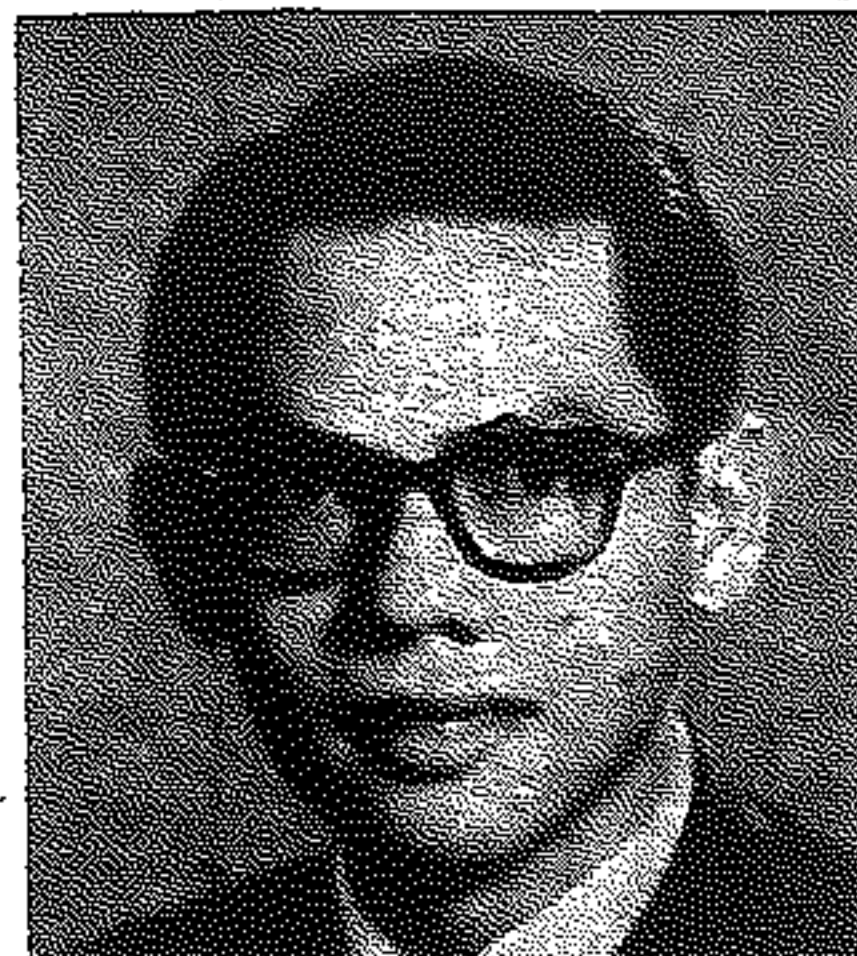
To every one of you 3,069 voters who supported me in the Primary, my heartfelt Thank You and Aloha.

ELIAS P. YADAO

DEMOCRAT

STATE HOUSE

SECOND DISTRICT-HAWAII



To the voters of South Hilo, thank you for your wonderful support in the Primary. Mahalo to you all.

Toshio Serizawa

DEMOCRAT

Candidate
STATE HOUSE

SECOND DISTRICT-HAWAII

MAHALO NUI KAKOU to Windward Oahu

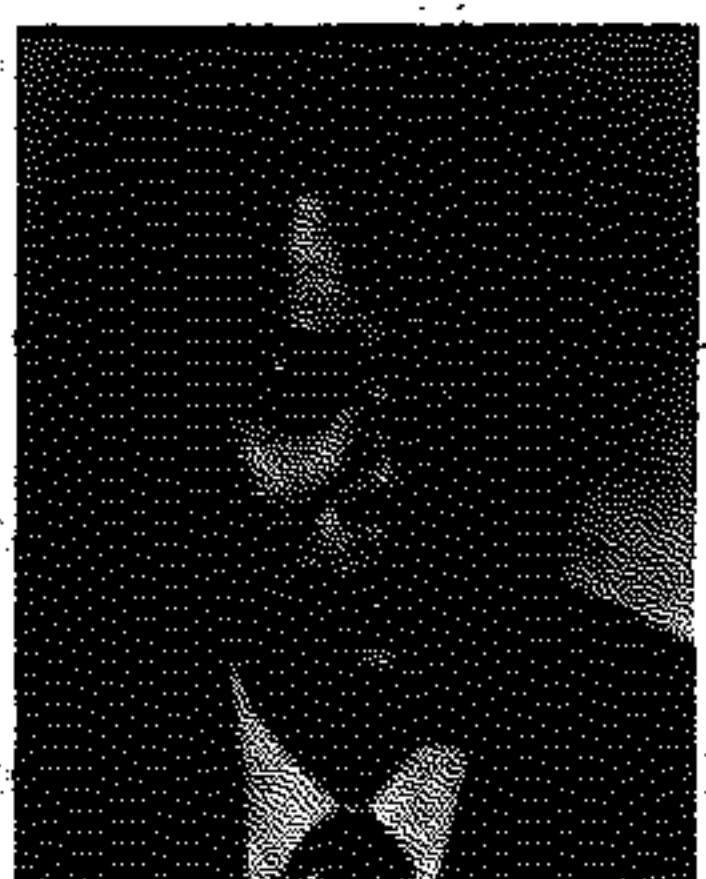
I am deeply grateful for your overwhelming support in the Primary. I humbly ask for your kokua again in the General.

HIRAM K. KAMAKA

DEMOCRAT

Candidate STATE HOUSE

EIGHTH DISTRICT-OAHU



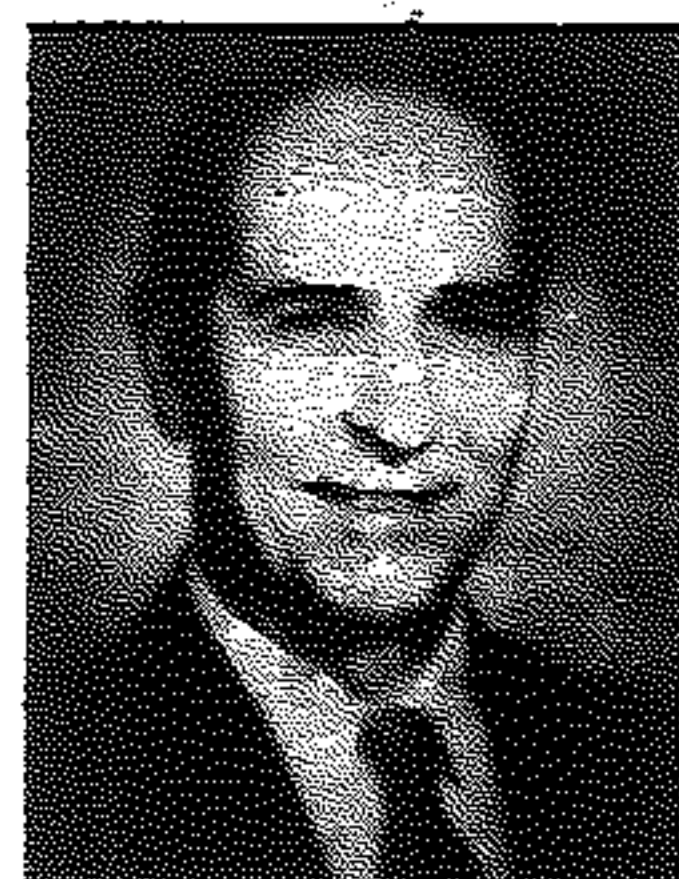
To the Voters of Kauai County

I deeply appreciate the vote of confidence you have given me in the Primary Election. I am especially grateful to my many friends who are working so hard for my election.

MANUEL S. HENRIQUES

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

State House of Representatives



My heartiest Thank You to the voters of East Hawaii for your generous support in the Primary. May I solicit your kokua in the General.

Nelson K. Doi

DEMOCRAT

Candidate
STATE SENATE

FIRST DISTRICT-EAST HAWAII

Real Squatters Use Beach Hidden by Coral Bluffs

Not far from the beach area in front of Kahala where the Luna-lilo Estate and property owners are disputing title to valuable land, there are some real, if only occasional, squatters on the beach. The little known beach, which offers knowing users more privacy than almost any in Honolulu, is at the base of the Kuulei Cliffs, the forward nose of Diamond Head. The coral bluffs drop sharply here, concealing the beach from the road.

Nature lovers, including an occasional discreet nude sun bather, frequent the spot. A couple of weeks ago three sailors on leave, low on money, spent three days living on the beach. An old Hawaiian fireman comes there to get away from his wife. A rural school teacher comes there on vacations to get away from children. Another Honolulu resident brings his entire family, a sizable one, for the weekend outing.

STILL ISOLATED

The Kuulei Cliffs area, which begins at Diamond Head lighthouse and extends approximately 600 yards Kokohead, is still relatively isolated. It is covered by trees, kiawe bushes and thorny shrubs which, with the narrow goat-paths, discourage descent down the steep slopes. The beach is narrow and the swimming area limited.

Along the beach, back among the kiawe bushes, are primitive, make-shift shelters against the biting wind which blows in from the ocean at night. The pioneers

of the area have cleared living areas from the brush and weeds, and built fireplaces and campsites. Old tarpaulins, corrugated tin, cardboard and other cast-off materials have been used to build the lean-tos and shelters. Old punces and mattresses have been lugged down the inclines to sleep on. Rickety tables and chairs have been constructed of discarded lumber. Some of the dwellings have sea trunks to keep supplies dry in the rain. An occasional lantern or water jug is the extent of the equipment.

The beach has no toilet facilities. Hidden up on the slope among the bushes is a single water tap.

HANDS OFF POLICY

The beach is under the control of the parks board, which must move against the weekend squatters if it receives any complaints. The tendency is toward a "hands off" policy because beach-living is a traditional part of island life.

A Blackpoint beachwalker said, "This is probably the only beach on this part of the island where you can get away from the crowds."

A serviceman leaned on one of the small trees along the narrow pathway and looked down at the ribbon of beach. "I don't get down here very often, but sometimes I see the people who come here to live on weekends while they fish and skin-dive," he said with a touch of envy.

"I suppose someday they'll develop this beach too," he said.

Medical Plan Stand Explained

"Closed panel medical plans," such as the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, have not yet been welcomed with open arms by all of Hawaii's physicians.

Dr. Harry L. Arnold, Jr., Hawaii's lone delegate to the recent American Medical Association convention, said he did not expect the Honolulu County Medical Society to change its stand that "free choice of physicians is desirable under any circumstances."

The position was taken two or three years ago, prior to the formation of the Kaiser plan in Hawaii, but the resolution has never been altered.

The Hawaii Medical Association, while adopting a less firm position, still kept the door locked on the closed panel plans. In May of last year the HMA declared in a

resolution that free choice of physicians was a sound principle but recognized certain circumstances where it was not feasible.

These "circumstances," according to Dr. Arnold, were an allusion to the plantation communities where alternate medical facilities and physicians are not readily available.

JUST ACCEPTED

Dr. Arnold said the AMA committee report, which spoke favorably of the care offered by the closed panel plans, was merely submitted to the convention for acceptance. Such acceptance does not constitute approval and Dr. Arnold referred to the statement of the new president of the AMA: "Free choice to accept a closed panel plan is not a free choice

at all."

The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan was one of the major panel plans studied by the AMA committee which said such plans offered good quality care and in some cases improved quality care despite the lack of a free choice of physicians.

In a departure from previous AMA policy, the delegates approved a committee recommendation to seek cooperation with such panel plans. This national policy serves as a guide but is not binding on state or local level medical associations, said Dr. Arnold.

At the heart of the "free choice" principle, said Dr. Arnold, is a guarantee to the patient that if he gets anything less than what he considers the best possible care he is free to change physicians.

ship-truck freight around in re-street and Iliwei road in down-lities for company's miles of ised or sold.

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'Private Eye'

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Accreditation of Hospitals To Be Reported on Aug. 1

The results of a survey of Hawaii's hospitals will be published in a report Aug. 1 by an accreditation investigator who recently conducted an inspection in the islands.

The inspection checks accredited hospitals or hospitals seeking accreditation to see if they meet the standards laid down by a joint commission representing the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons and the American Hospital Association.

The omission of a hospital from the list does not necessarily mean that the hospital fails to meet commission standards because accreditation is by request.

Accreditation does certify that the hospital meets the high standards required in such areas as medical care, dietary requirements, medical records, laboratories, libraries, emergency care and medical staff.

TISSUES CHECKED

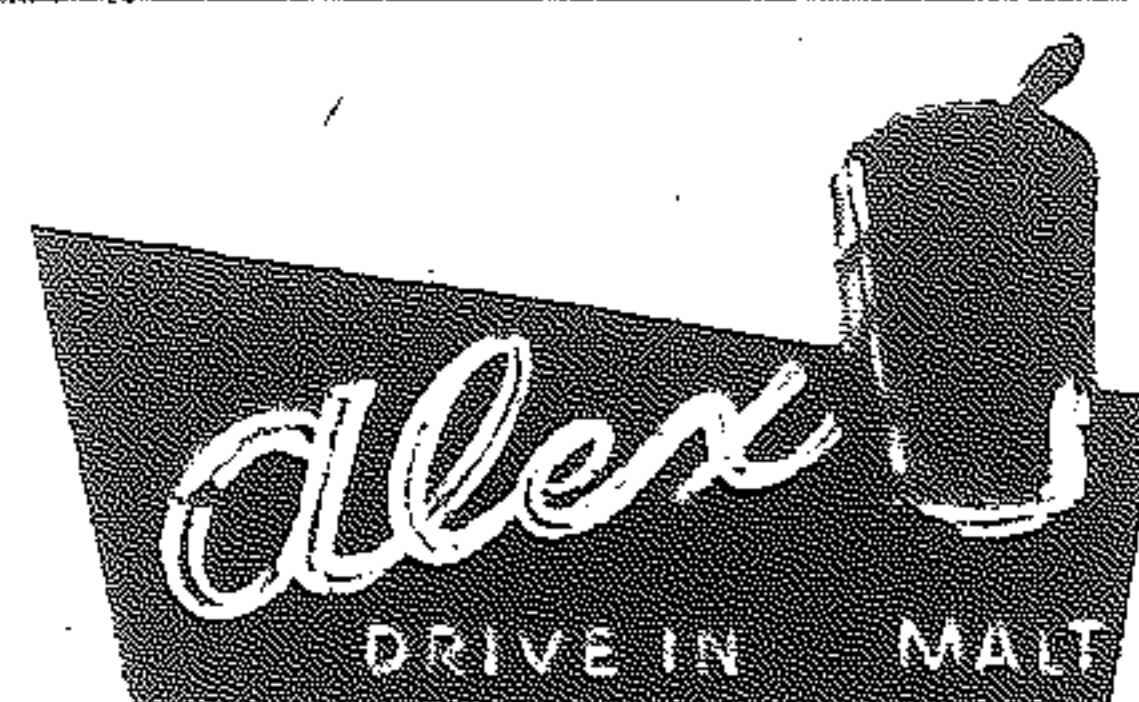
Accreditation also requires a tissue committee which serves as

a guarantee against unnecessary operations. The committee checks tissues removed in operations to insure that operation was necessary.

Accredited hospitals in Hawaii as of Dec. 31, 1958 included the following: Ewa plantation, Kapio-lani, Kaulikeolani, Kuakini, Leahi, Queen's, St. Francis, Shriners, Kahuku, Territorial, Wahiawa and Tripler on Oahu; and Samuel Machelona, Lanai City, Wilcox Memorial, Pahala and Wailuku on the outer islands.

Hospitals must be in operation at least a year before seeking accreditation. Hospitals must also have at least 25 beds to be eligible for accreditation.

Inspections are made every three years. Hospitals applying in the interim may be granted provisional accreditation if the information supporting the requests indicates eligibility and the maintenance of joint committee standards. Such hospitals are subject to inspection at any time by the joint committee.



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Mrs. Violet Nonsaka Wilfred Nonsaka Gen. Mgr.

My heartiest Thank You to the voters of East Hawaii for your generous support in the Primary. May I solicit your votes in the General.

Nelson K. Doi

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Candidate
STATE SENATE

FIRST DISTRICT—EAST HAWAII



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BIG-WAY SUPER MARKET

Top Judo Teacher Visits, May Return

A few weeks ago a lady from the mainland, who admitted she approached the sport of judo with reservations, found herself so much impressed with the sportsmanship of participants that she felt impelled to write the newspapers about it.

In baseball, it is not unusual to see a player throw his cap on the ground in protest against an umpire's decision--after which the umpire often throws him out of the game. In boxing, a manager may sound the cry, "We wuz robbed!"

But in judo, no one talks back to the referee or shows he is displeased with the decision. He bows to his opponent, and his opponent bows just as low to him.

"It would be unthinkable to argue with the referee," says Dr. Harry I. Kurisaki, local patriarch of judo, who has followed and pro-

moted his favorite sport for 50 years, man and boy. "In all my time in judo, I never saw a participant argue with the referee."

There are two officials, judges, who may make suggestions to the referee if they think they saw some bit of action better than he. But the referee, alone, renders the decision when the match is over.

"Maybe," says Dr. Kurisaki, "it is because in judo, there is first emphasis on the spiritual, or moral, above the merely mental and physical. I think in western physical culture, the physical side is stressed first."

And there is big news in judo for Hawaii's 3000 young men presently practicing the sport and the many thousands more who retain interest from youthful training. A judo teacher of the 8th grade, black belt rank, is in the islands for a brief visit and may return to give demonstrations and instructions in Hawaii after a three months tour of the mainland.

He is Masao Ichinoe, once judo champion of the Japanese imperial navy, the first man to make the 8th grade as young as 42, and the first man of such high rank in this sport ever to visit Hawaii.

Now with judo an international sport, recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union, Ichinoe's services

HAWAIIAN REPORTER

SPORTS

are much in demand, Dr. Kurisaki says, and he will teach and demonstrate in Seattle, Washington, Detroit and maybe in Denver.

WILL SEEK STOP

"We will do our best to get him to stop here for awhile on his return trip," says the doctor, and since he is a member of the U.S. board of governors of the judo association, his request carries some weight.

Dr. Kurisaki deplores a modern tendency of youth to follow karate, an oriental style of fighting not unlike Chinese boxing, which makes little pretense of being "defensive."

Karate is so rough that Dr. Kurisaki figures it is not a sport at all.

"It is too dangerous," he says, "and karate men cannot compete against one another for fun, for they are bound to get hurt. So they have to practice on dummies and special posts. It is for injuring people. In judo, you try not to hurt your opponent while conquering him."

What's the reason for the trend toward karate?



MASAO ICHINOE

The doctor says, "I think the kids like this wang-wang-wang stuff, the stuff you find in the old samurai movies and in cowboy shows. In shows like that, they emphasize hurting people."

Older Style Of Swimming Gets Backing

Johnny Weissmuller, onetime swimming champ and later "Tarzan" of the movies, recently lifted a voice in favor of taking speed swimming back to the good old days -- at least in one way. He claimed the moderns might be well advised to quit plowing the water with their heads, breathing with every other stroke, and lift their heads high enough to see and breathe all the time.

The way Weissmuller figured, the smaller the portion of your body in the water, the less the water could impede your forward progress.

Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii's great swimmer who was cracking records when Weissmuller was a youngster, agrees. He swam the same way.

"They used to say I swam so high there was no water on my back," Duke recalls.

The next question is--if the older methods were better, why have modern swimmers who plow the water broken the old records? Duke has a logical answer for that, too.

SUITS WITH STRAPS

"You have to remember conditions were different," he says. "For one thing, we wore suits with straps over the shoulders. Those straps could slow a man up and cause him trouble. Today they wear only trunks. Then they swim in pools. Here we swam in slips down at the docks. I think under the same conditions, we'd have made times just as good as swimmers do today."

There's another thing--you might as well call the "American crawl" of today the "Kahanamoku crawl," Duke says,--and the record books indicate Duke was swimming with a crawl before anyone on the mainland. Frank G. Menke's Encyclopedia of Sports traces the history of the crawl from the South Seas to Australia and to America when a couple of gifted swimmers began using the crawl to win consistently in 1906. Then Menke gives the following paragraph:

"Three years later Duke Kahanamoku arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, and it was noticed he used the crawl stroke. When asked who had taught him, he said he had known no teacher; that he had learned by watching the natives; that such a means of swimming had been in use for many, many generations in the Hawaiian Islands."

ROLE OF THE KICK

There's one belief of Weissmuller's, though, that Duke doesn't agree with. Johnny claimed in his recently publicized interview that a swimmer's feet don't really add to his speed, but merely serve to hold his legs up and keep them from dragging. The power and the forward speed, said Weissmuller, come from the swimmer's arms.

Not so, says the Duke who believes the "kick" does, indeed, add to the speed. In fact, if there was a difference between the "American crawl" and the "Kahanamoku crawl" back in 1909, it was that Duke kicked better, or rather constantly.

"At that time, they used the

(Turn to Page 11)

Mamiya Brothers

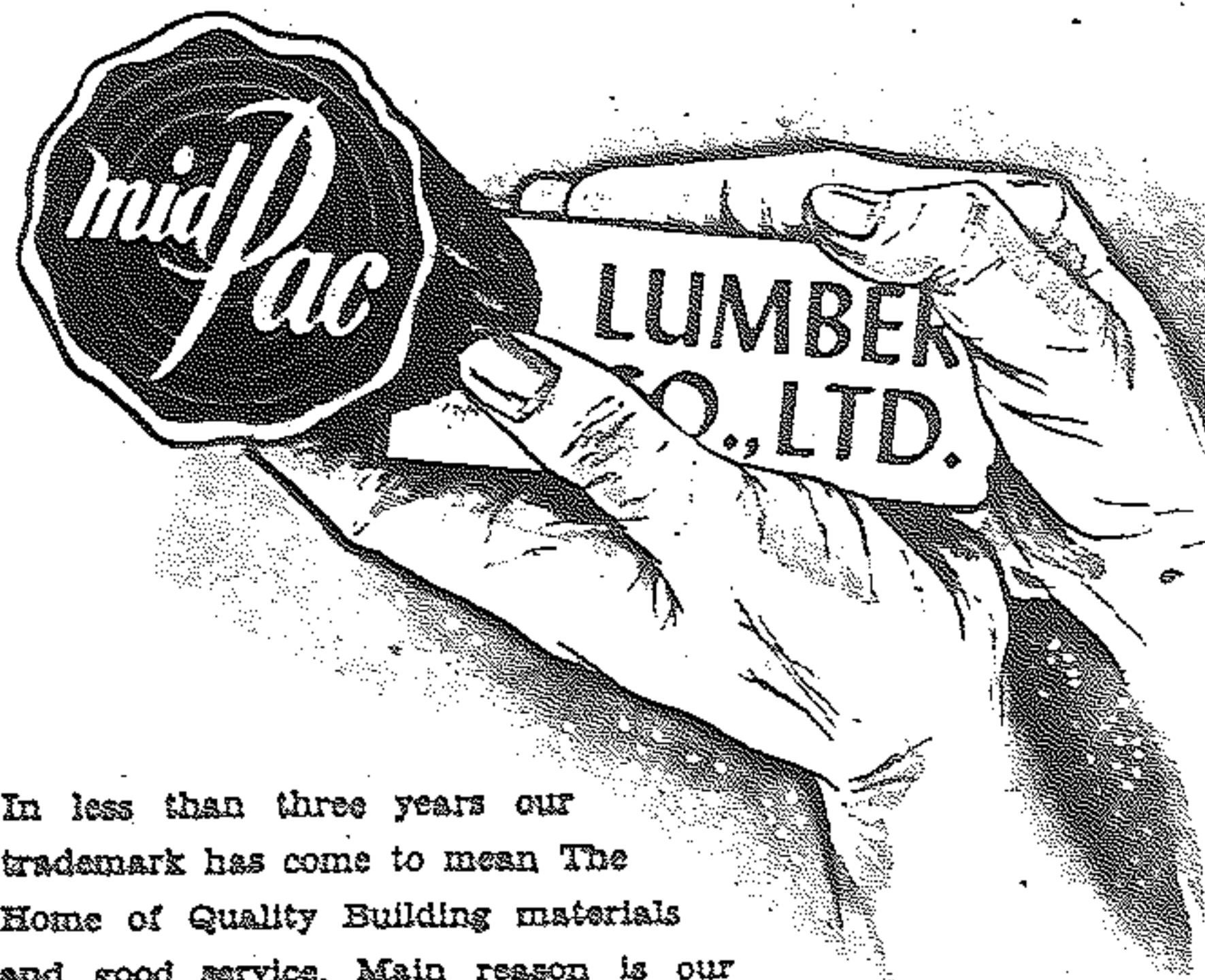
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LET'S TALK SPORTS

with ED ROHRBOUGH

Things look black right now for Los Angeles Police Chief William H. Parker, but we'll bet he comes out all right in the end. Truth is so often stranger than television.

But consider the plight of Chief Parker now in the case of Jackie Leonard, the boxing promoter who wound up in the hospital the morning of June 4, a couple of days after he'd told the California boxing commission Frankie Carbo and Blinky Palermo had threatened him with just such action unless he helped them get a chunk of the ownership of Don Jordan, the welterweight champ.

In the hospital with cerebral damage and partial paralysis of the right side, Leonard said he had been slugged the night before by two men who mumbled to one another while he was lying on the ground. Chief Parker at that time agreed that it looked like a "blueprint" of mob action. Truman Gibson, presently top man of the International Boxing Club and an acquaintance of Carbo and Palermo, admitted Leonard has asked him (Gibson) to get these uncouth characters off his neck. Gibson also denounced such strongarm tactics as having "gone out with high button shoes," though of course he didn't hang the rap on anyone. Gibson is a lawyer who generally speaks for the defense.

Then Chief Parker threw his bombshell. Police investigations showed no one at all hit Jackie Leonard, he said, and the promoter must have fallen on his own head and hurt himself.

Now at first glance that might seem to be the worst thing the chief could have said. For the first time, some suspicious glances may have been aimed at the police, because that "fell and hurt himself" line is almost standard as an explanation for injuries that happen to a man on his way to the police station, or maybe in elevators, or in the vice squad room.

But as a student of crime on TV, we know you have to look a bit deeper. The obvious is seldom the answer. Consider a moment--would a guilty person give such an obviously stupid explanation? It's as trite as blaming the butler when old lady Gotrocks gets scragged.

Next it developed Leonard really does have periods of blacking out and falling. His wife says so. She says the case fits the Leonard pattern of fainting.

Leonard still says he was slugged, and you might think he ought to know.

So Chief Parker isn't off the hook by any means. One of the powerful forces against him is the Sports Illustrated Mob, a powerful combine from the East Coast which has proved itself stronger than the IBC in some ways. It's even said the SI mob hand-picked Floyd Patterson as its heavyweight champion a long time before he made the grade.

Well, the SI mob is bucking Chief Parker all the way, reminding the public that the chief is an old collaborator with Jack Webb in creating "detective fiction" of all things.

Just the same, we'll bet Chief Parker comes out all right in the end, no matter how high the odds against him look. All you have to do is watch Dragnet, or the Naked City, or any of those shows to know that when things look blackest for a cop, the silver lining is about to break through.

Besides, we remember what happened when Mickey Cohen got sassy with the chief over Mike Wallace's TV show. Mike and CBS had to pay off big damages so the SI mob had better watch its step.

DON TALBOT, famous Australian coach who conducted a clinic at Farrington high school last Sunday under auspices of the Hawaii Swim club, has a higher regard for some bits of American technique than some of the Americans. Writing to Tommy Miles some weeks ago, the coach of the Konrads praised the form of American swimmers he'd seen in Australia and said Australians would have to learn from them. He called the present Australian style something taken from Johnny Weissmuller when old Tarzan was in his heyday.

ASKS EQUAL FUND

Equality for athletes is a goal of Victor Denny, president of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. He's quoted by Sports Illustrated as saying, "The tragedy is not excessive funds, but insufficient funds to live on properly. If a nation wants its athletes to be recognized as first-class citizens, they should be permitted to travel first-class."

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HAKU HAMAMOTO
SHO MATSUMOTO

YEMPUKU NEEDS STADIUM OKAY FOR PRO TILT

Only one thing now blocks positive confirmation of plans for an all-professional football game in Honolulu next Jan. 24. That is the approval of the Honolulu stadium's board of directors of the date.

So says Ralph Yempuku, prospective promoter of the game and promoter of many other sporting events here in the past.

"I do not see," says Yempuku, "how they can refuse me. It will make them \$2515 and no one can reasonably say the pro game would conflict with the Hula Bowl."

Mackay Yanagisawa, Hula Bowl promoter and now stadium manager, thinks differently and has said so. He feels another big game scheduled anywhere close to his own spectacle Jan. 10 will affect attendance. Since the ban of Bert Bell, National Football League president, against pro players appearing in the Hula bowl, it will be the first Hula bowl in many seasons in which no professionals appear. Possibly that fact adds to the promoter's nervousness.

Bell has also refused to approve allowing pro players to participate in Yempuku's game, but the promoter isn't worried.

"It will be entirely after their season," he says, "and Bell really has no authority."

Yempuku finds Yanagisawa's attitude highly inconsistent.

"After all, two different years they held the teams over and played two Hula bowl games," he says. "They had just as good attendance for the second games as the first. How can they complain if I have a game two weeks after the Hula bowl?"

Yempuku recalls the rule set by the stadium some years ago when there was conflict between a Shriner's game and a game of the University of Hawaii.

"Then they said there should be no game six days before, or six days after another," he says, "and that's a good rule. I only ask they

(Turn to Page 10)

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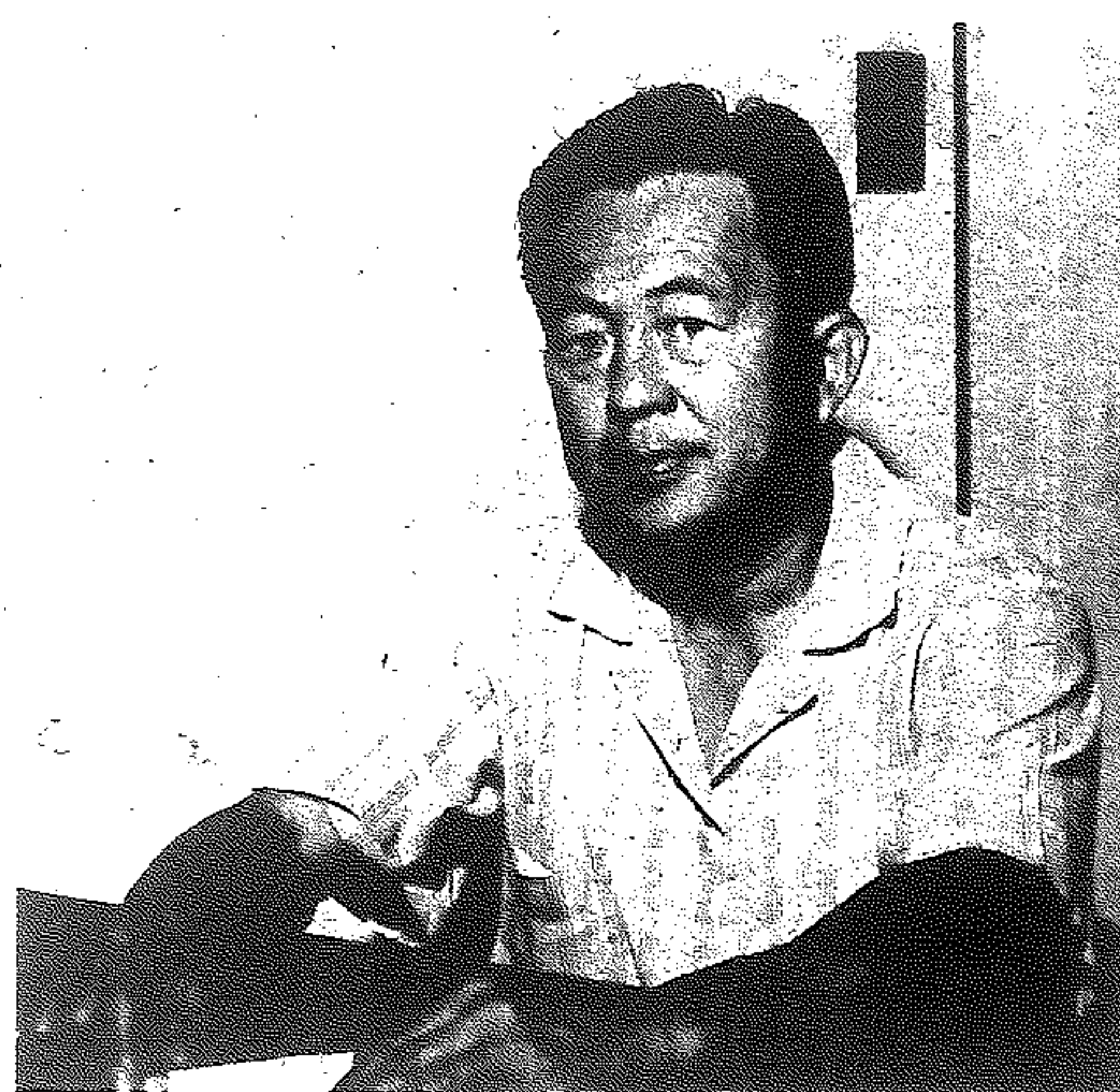


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NO CONFLICT with the Hula Bowl game is foreseen by Ralph Yempuku, above, who wants to stage an all-professional football game Jan. 24 in the Honolulu Stadium.



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The Bouslog Decision

The ruling by the U.S. supreme court this week overturning the suspension of a Honolulu woman lawyer marks the end of a turbulent decade in Hawaii.

It was quite a decade nationally, too, involving as it did the full swing of the pendulum toward and away from fevered fascination with loyalty matters. A sort of short history by selective example, an admittedly difficult device, might serve here to give a backdrop to the local events and place them in time.

The decade began locally with the trial and conviction of seven persons on Smith Act charges. Meanwhile Sen. Joseph McCarthy began his climb to a fearful peak of power. The hysteria of the time had results such as the loss of the services of many distinguished public servants, including the outstanding physicist, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who received a public pummeling.

To note further results parallel to changes in public feeling, the Smith Act defendants won a higher court reversal in 1958; Senator McCarthy's kingdom of pyramidal lies collapsed; and only this month Lewis L. Strauss failed of confirmation to a cabinet post in part because of reaction against his persecution of Oppenheimer and others.

The charge against Mrs. Harriet Bouslog (Sawyer) was apparently peripheral to the Smith Act charges, since it attacked her license to practice law because of remarks she was alleged to have made about a trial in progress, and because of an interview with a sick trial juror.

But the case involved was that of the Smith Act defendants, in which she was a defense lawyer and of which she claimed that a fair trial was impossible; and while the legal action against her was entirely separate from the Smith Act proceedings, she was identified with those defendants and proceeded in the face of the same public feeling.

Now the highest court has acted in the Bouslog case. Much perhaps could be said of the particular decision, when study has been made of the facts which the supreme court majority found decisive in combination.

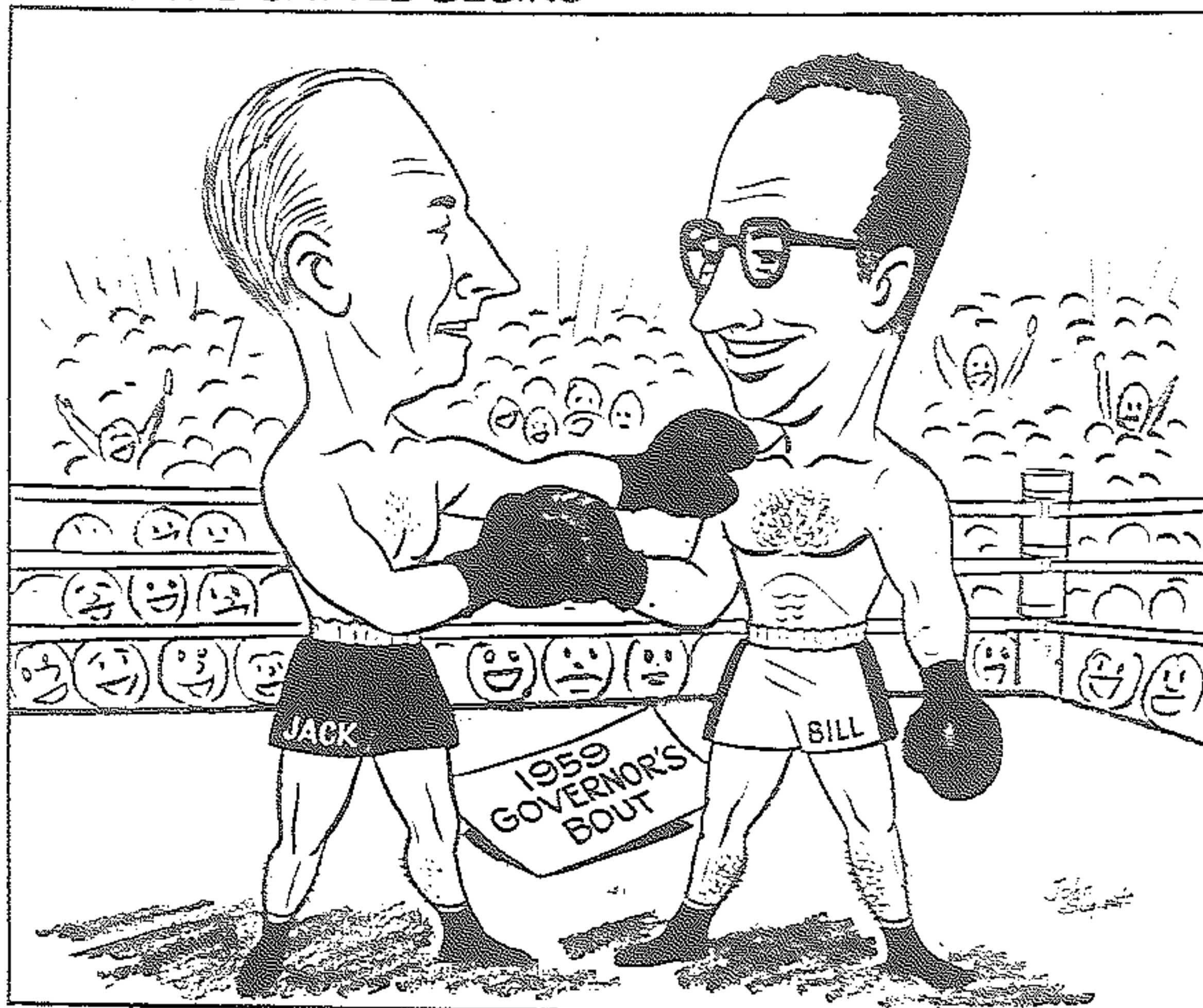
Certainly, however, it can be said that the result of the decision is that Hawaii retains the long threatened services of a leading lawyer who has been in the forefront of many battles, particularly in labor and civil rights matters, and whose activities have even brought about changes for the better in our laws.

Mrs. Bouslog, admitted to practice in Hawaii in 1941, has had too busy a career to more than summarize here. She has successfully defended workers threatened with prison terms under a territorial unlawful assembly statute that finally was repealed. Her challenge of the racial constitution of juries resulted in sweeping changes that brought about representative grand and trial jury selection systems.

A fighter against any kind of injustice, she obtained stays in the Majors-Palakiko case until a third governor finally commuted death sentences that had seemed harsh when measured against other cases of the time. And she fought for persons threatened with loss of their homes, representing the Kaloaloe and Kalini-Kai neighborhood associations.

This just touches a few points in her career, and otherwise the piece is intended to put occurrences here in focus, and to drop the one last shoe as the whole remarkable series of events is put to legal rest.

NOW THE BATTLE BEGINS



Independence Day

Hawaii, along with the rest of the United States, notes Independence Day on July 4.

However, unless the obviously heightened political awareness here produces with it a better memory for history than is the case elsewhere, many may not be too clear as to exactly what is being celebrated.

On July 4, 1776 the Continental Congress adopted at Philadelphia one of the most noble documents in all history—the Declaration of Independence. It was a tremendous political event, and it was also a literary event, because the great aims were stated in grand ways.

The very first precept, later defined in the U.S. constitution, still is a battleground, and has been important everywhere that race or other factors have or could have been used to say people are different politically for these reasons.

That first precept, coming immediately after the sonorous preamble, and the words, "We hold these truths to be self evident," are, "That all men are created equal."

Much has happened since that July 4 in 1776, the anniversary of which we mark Saturday, to implement the original scheme. The great dream hasn't always worked out, however, neither for individuals nor for whole classes, and equality that does not include equal opportunity isn't yet an operative fact.

But something big happened 183 years ago in Philadelphia, something that has had its effect across the years and 5000 miles away in the 50th state of Hawaii as well as throughout the rest of the U.S. Citizens should recall, or be reminded, exactly what the event was.

Uses Know-How

Saving both the money and the time that industrial research would have cost, Japan has made a good thing out of the use of foreign patent rights and manufacturing licenses.

In fact the fiscal year trade report shows a 510 million dollar surplus, where only a year before there had been a 530 million deficit.

Japan will pay about 45 million dollars this year for foreign know-how, but sales in many fields make this an exceedingly good bargain. Some 65 per cent of Japan's technological assistance contracts, by the way, are with the United States.

Short Thoughts

With the primary election out of the way it's to be hoped that the surviving candidates will ease off on discussions of who had how much to do with attaining statehood and begin talking about what they're going to do with it.

Other Editors

The extremely porous nature of the U.S. embargo on trade with Red China . . . ought not amaze or alarm the American public.

Embargoes, at best, are leaky affairs, and the China embargo involves so many adverse considerations of geography and politics and crass commercialism as to be enforceable only to a minimal degree. China is a vast country and a great market; China maintains diplomatic and trade relations with much of the world; the United States boycotts China while its friends and allies continue to trade with Red China.

Thus, as shipping men in Hong Kong (say) . . . it becomes a simple matter to bring goods out of Red China and put them down in the United States through transshipment that renders their origin confused and untraceable. Conversely, it requires no great ingenuity to carry U.S. goods to Red China after a brief stop at the original port of consignment.

It is reasonably estimated that the U.S. embargo is no more than 10 per cent effective; nine shiploads of contraband get through for every one that is stopped.

It is seriously argued that inability to obtain American goods drives Red China into dependence upon Soviet Russia for certain merchandise—even though the Soviets, themselves, must first obtain such goods from the United States.

Here enters another and curious aspect of the China embargo. Its advocates rely hugely upon its ideological values, citing its supposedly devastating effect upon the economics of Communist China. In these times of Cold War no boycott, no embargo, no economic warfare of this sort is practiced against Soviet Russia where non-strategic materials are concerned.

There are grounds for argument that in hitting at the Chinese economy, the embargo inflicts more than a little damage at home. The Pacific Coast formerly had important export-import relations with China, the remembrance of which has caused various commercial and shipping and labor organizations to call for their resumption.

Such considerations—economic, political and even military—argue that the embargo is useless and even harmful. They call unmistakably for a change of policy, toward putting Red China on the same trade basis as Nationalist China.

—San Francisco Chronicle

Folks celebrating their golden wedding who say they've never had an argument have memories considerably shorter than the span of their marriage.

A man who has never glanced at a pretty girl since his marriage should have had his glasses corrected years ago.

Purely Political

WHEN TERRITORIAL SEN. OREN E. LONG, now running for the U.S. senate, signed the bill to provide unemployment compensation for agricultural workers, he wrote an additional "with reservations" that has puzzled the general public ever since. Now it can, and perhaps should be told. The former governor originally signed the bill without any frills. But then a representative of the pineapple companies took him out to lunch. After lunch, he returned to the legislature and toyed with the idea of taking his name off. But he was told that would certainly lose him votes—hence the "with reservations."

BEHIND THE SCENES in Governor William Quinn's campaign—the tacticians are getting desperate for new ideas—possibly because they've been campaigning for nearly three months, while Jack Burns has just begun to fight. Territorial Engineer Tim Ho, important among the tacticians, admitted to friends that opening a new headquarters for Quinn in Kaimuki was nothing but a gimmick to put a new kick in a campaign. Yet you can find Hal Lewis (Akuhead, the disc jockey) over at Quinn's Kapiolani avenue headquarters most any day, and Akuhead is one of Bill Quinn's favorite idea men.

"ME-TOOISM" is the charge made behind the scenes against Gov. Bill Quinn by old line GOP politicians, after Quinn announced himself for some measure of land reform and for an inter-island ferry system in which the state will pay a chunk of the costs. Not only do critics in his own party disagree with the "socialistic" trend of such a project as a state-owned ferry, they also feel "me-tooism" is poor politics in the current campaign. Says one, "The coupon-clipping Republicans, who would normally be supporters of Quinn, are likely to stay home. And I can't imagine anyone who has decided to vote for Burns changing his mind because of the things Quinn is saying now."

EVEN A LOT OF REPUBLICANS may be surprised to learn that the Catholic Digest, a national publication, gives credit to O. P. Soares, GOP warhorse of many years activity, for starting Governor William Quinn on his political career. Soares first heard Quinn in action when they were involved in the same case during a trial on Maui. Quinn's client eventually withdrew, but when Soares, as chairman of the GOP central committee, had the task of choosing a speaker for a Lincoln day dinner, he thought of Quinn. The speech was a good one—in fact, almost two good ones, as some remember its length.

SEN. SAKAE TAKAHASHI had better do a little explaining to the highly vocal taxi drivers of Waipahu about his part, or lack of it, in killing their bill in the last session. That was a bill to enable them to pick up passengers almost anywhere without having to observe any special depot point and it died in the judiciary committee, of which Takahashi was a member. The chairman was Sen. Kazuhisa Abe of the Big Island, but the taxi drivers aren't satisfied Takahashi did his level best to get Abe to bring it out. These same taxi drivers contributed heavily to the defeat a few years ago of former Sup. Mitsuo Fujishige, then an official of a competing bus company, when they felt he acted against their interests.

Several very good reasons for not getting a divorce are contained in the wedding vows.

Purely Political

SEN. TERRITORIAL SEN. OREN NG, now running for the U.S. e, signed the bill to provide unemployment compensation for agricultural workers, he wrote an additional "with reservations" that has had the general public ever since. It can, and perhaps should be. The former governor originally d the bill without any frills. then a representative of the pple companies took him out nch. After lunch, he returned a legislature and toyed with the of taking his name off. But he told that would certainly lose votes—hence the "with reserva-

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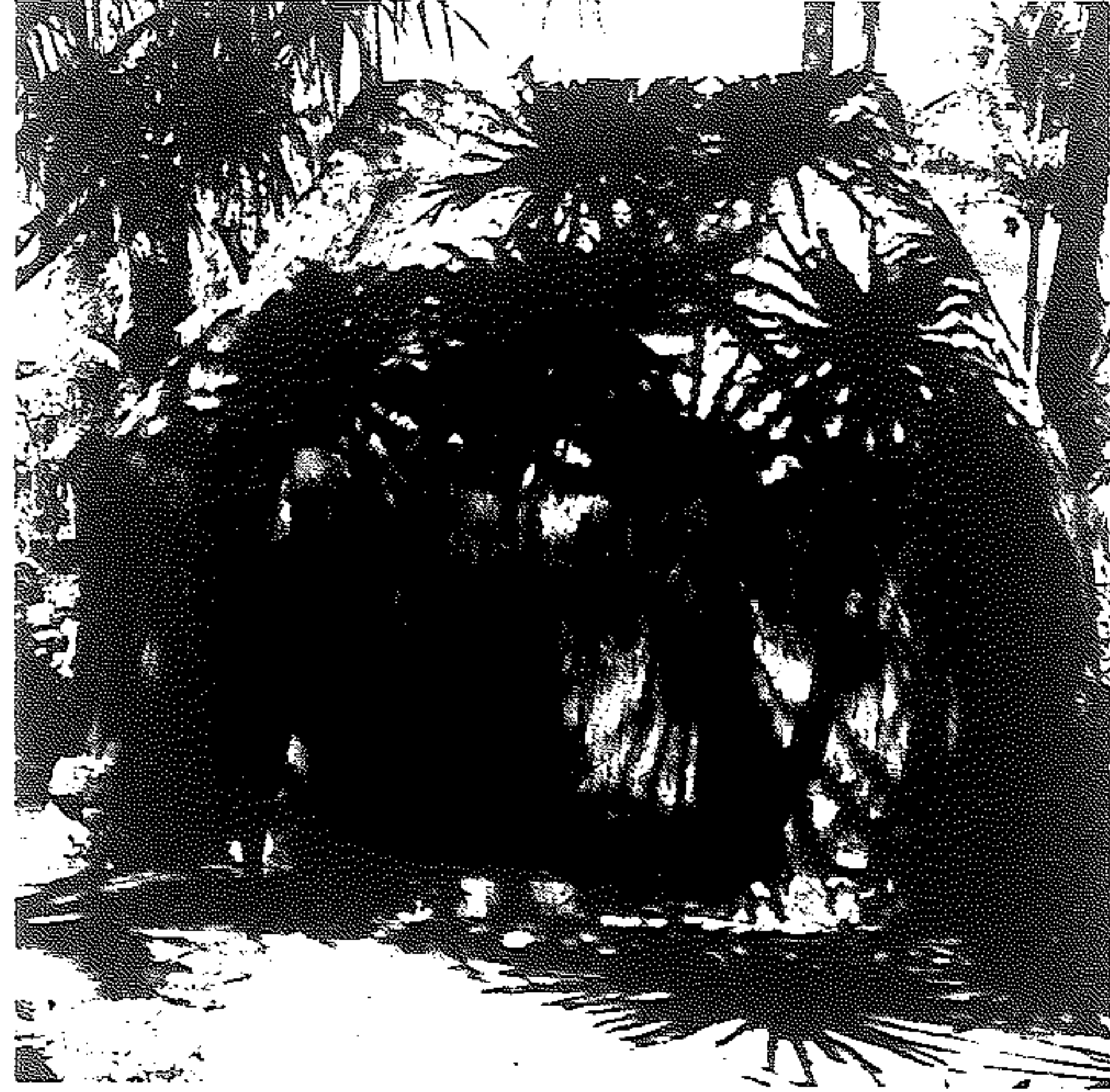
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David of Punaluu Likes Old Ways



DAVID OF PUNALUU tells Ed Rohrbough, Hawaiian Reporter writer, why fish and lobster need some protection. He favors some conservation, David says, but "conservation" must mean the same thing for everyone—Hawaiian, sports fisherman, and "commercial rascal" alike. And fishing laws should be passed by the legislature, David says, not recommended by the governor's appointed fishing advisory committee.



THE ENTRANCE to the grass house where David of Punaluu lives may be small, but David says that in the old days a woman of 400 pounds could enter without difficulty. In fact, the door of this house is a little too high, David says, and lets in too much wind and rain.



IN DAVID'S FISH POND, the mullet flirt their tails comfortably and swim about in comparative safety. The fish pond is inside David's 3½ acres of "old Hawaii," and he catches the fish only "for kau kau." In this picture he leans on a structure of rocks that was traditional in the early Hawaiian kingdom. Here the lookout stood and guarded the fish pond against possible intrusion, David says.

Older Hawaii Is Reflected In His Home

By ED ROHRBOUGH

"After God had made the part of the world where they worked and shoved and pushed for progress, He was tired. When He came to making Hawaii, He was in a mood to rest and eat. He said, 'Mr. Sun, stay here twelve months in the year.' That was His mood, and that was what made the Hawaiians as they were."

So says David Kaapu, better known as David of Punaluu, a man who lives and has lived in the way of his ancestors for 40 years. Like his ancestors, he wears a malo and little else. Like his ancestors, he lives in a grass hut—which he had to learn to build for himself because there was no one to teach him.

And like his ancestors, David of Punaluu fishes only "for kau-kau" and not merely for the pleasure of catching, or for commercial purposes. But he realizes there must be some protection of fish and lobster today against the onslaught of outsiders.

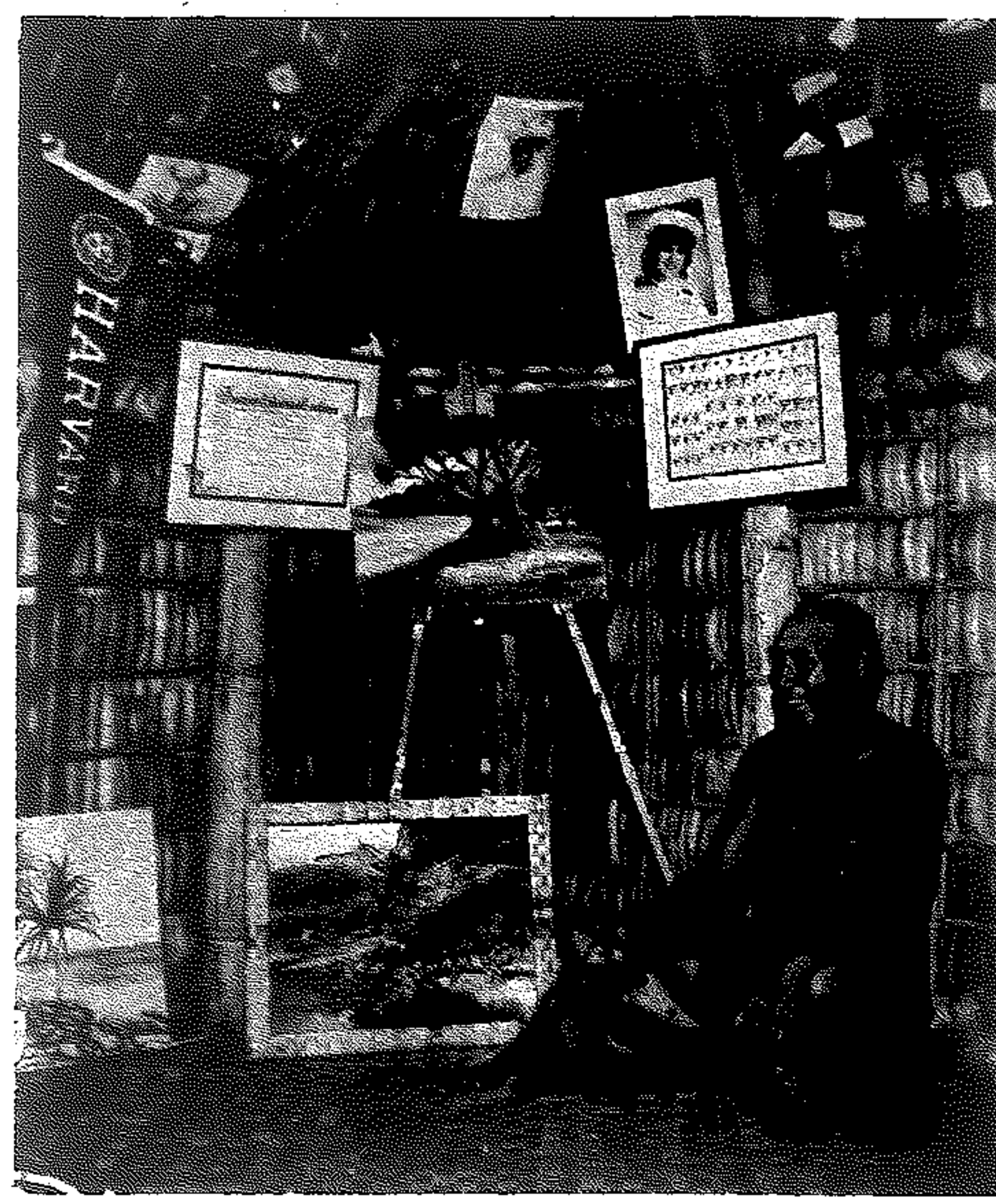
"Already the fish are wise and frightened," says David, "because they are chased and hunted so much. They go into little nooks and caves where they can be safe. Not like in my fish pond. There they are tame and easy to catch, because I get one only when I need one to eat."

Inside the enclosure that separates David's three and a half acres of old Hawaii from the rest of Punaluu, mullet flirt their tails comfortably, indifferent to the observer. They are in danger only when the mood for that particular fish strikes David.

OFTEN FISHES

More often, you will find David, an agile, muscular brown man who looks 40 but is really 62, wading with a net in the edge of the sea, looking for whatever type of fish fortune may send him. Fortune and "those rascals," the commercial fishermen, keep his catches fewer than in the old days. That's why he brought "my group" down to appeal the decision of the governor's advisory fish committee on extending the lobster law two weeks ago.

"We need some protection," says David, "but conservation must be the same word for everyone. It is not good to wake up some morning and find you cannot catch fish you expect to eat that day. It should be a question for the voters—not for men appointed by the governor to decide."



IN ONE OF FOUR grass houses inside his compound sits David of Punaluu. Above him are pictures of his son, now a Harvard graduate, and his daughter who attends the University of Hawaii. He holds a carving which is a sample of the kind of art he produces from pieces of driftwood. When he's in the mood, David also paints landscapes like those beside him.

David and his group of fishing friends protested the adding of two months to the closed season on lobster. Formerly the season was closed through June, July and August. Now it is also closed through September and May.

"Three months was good," says David. "Anything else should be added only by the legislature—where the voter has some power."

As for the suggestion that fishermen for moi be restricted to using small hooks, David Kaapu doesn't think it would work.

"Moi is a big-mouthed fish," he says. "A small moi can take a big hook. The only answer is to close the season for everybody for awhile."

ARTIST, STUDENT

David's interest in the life of the old Hawaiians goes much deeper than merely living in a grass shack. He is an artist who interprets the scenes around him on canvas and in carving. And he is still compiling a manuscript which will one day be his doctor's thesis on "Hawaiian philosophy, psychology and culture."

He has small respect for the University of Hawaii because that institution fails to recognize the academic value of his work.

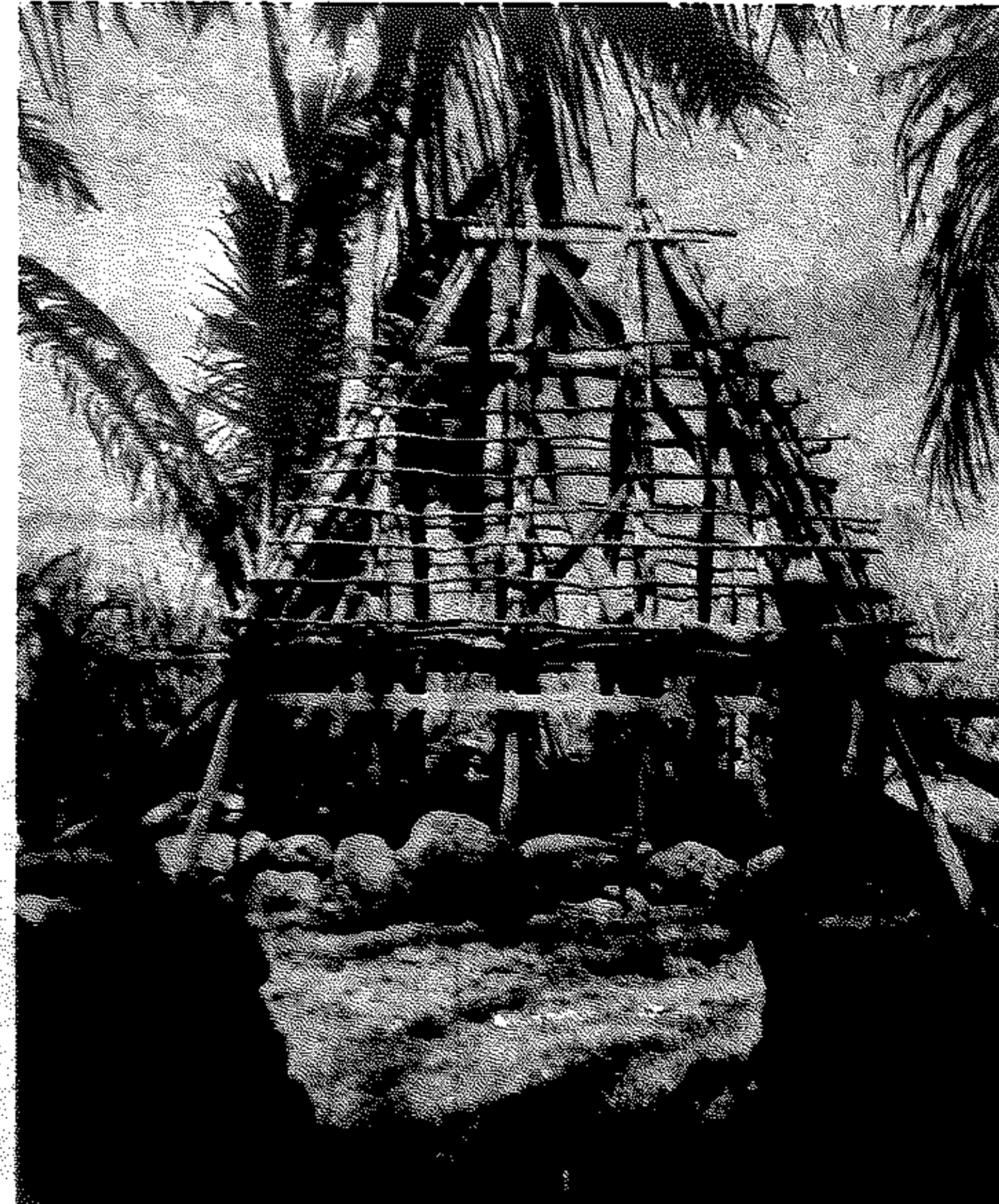
"I told them I was ready" to take their tests," he said, "but they refused because I do not have much education in the things they value."

But could the people who receive ordinary Ph.D. degrees tell anyone how to build a grass shack? Or could they interpret the thinking of ancient Hawaiians? David thinks not.

When does he expect to get his manuscript finished?

"God alone knows," he says, waving muscular brown arms in emphasis. "I have worked on it when I am in the mood for forty years. If I am not in the mood, I will not get anything done. If I am in the mood, I can do a great deal. This wall—if I am not in the mood to build a wall, I cannot even lift this small stone. It is the way of Hawaiians. That is why we do not finish things we start. Our mood changes."

(Turn to Page 12)



THIS STRUCTURE houses a family altar, and it is one of four houses David has built in the old Hawaiian style. When he began building old style houses, he had to teach himself, because all the Hawaiians he knew had forgotten how.

Seeks Stadium For Pro Tilt Next January

(Continued from Page 7)
observe it. Suppose the schools should want to bring a top school team to play St. Louis or somebody good here. Would they refuse a date because of the Hula bowl?"

Yempuku says interest of professional players is so high, some contacted Dan McGuire of the San Francisco 49ers, acting for him on the mainland, after the first stories on the game broke there, and sought chances to participate. "They all want to come to Hawaii," he says.

As now planned, one team will be a combination of the San Francisco 49ers and the Los Angeles Rams, while the other will be drawn from the other 10 teams in the league. Inevitably, most of them will be stars who play in the pro bowl on the West Coast Jan. 17.

"Except for a few outstanding stars," Yempuku says, "we'll try to avoid paying transportation from any farther than the west coast."

That's one reason Yempuku and McGuire won't make final selections of players until they've seen who gets chosen to play in the pro bowl.

Just the same, Yempuku and McGuire have some names to offer. They figure to get, among others, Hugh McElhenny of the 49ers, Jim Brown of the Cleveland Browns, Frank Gifford of the New York Giants, Alan (The Horse) Ameche of the Baltimore Colts, Joe (Jet) Perry of the 49ers and Bobby Layne, Pittsburgh Pirates.

EDUCATION HELPS

Divorce rates are lowest for women with four years of college and highest for those with only one to three years of high school, according to the U.S. Office of Vital Statistics.

Kalaupapa Colony Is Friendly, Isolated

By BOB UMPHRESS

There are two things you immediately become aware of when you visit the isolated leper colony of Kalaupapa on Molokai.

The first is the open friendliness and warmth of the afflicted who might be expected to be withdrawn or to shun people.

The other is that the little colony is slowly but surely fading away, as modern miracle drugs arrest the disease in those people who might otherwise seek refuge here.

The little (12.17 square miles) peninsula on which the settlement is located was an afterthought of nature. It did not rise from the sea with the steep jutting cliffs of Molokai; it was attached to the main island by the volcanic outpourings of tiny Mt. Kahauko which filled the channel and came to rest against the base of the forbidding cliffs.

The isolation imposed by nature was followed by a much harsher, more inhumane isolation, imposed by man when the area was set aside for sufferers from Hansen's disease.

LITTLE SHELTER

Today Kalaupapa is crisscrossed with hundreds of the black coral and lava rock hedges which provided the only shelter for the first inhabitants of the settlement. Crumbling and out-dated, they give no hint of the suffering of the original banished lepers as they crouched behind the walls for warmth and protection from the wind and rain.

Only on the eastern coast at Kalawao (leafy wilderness), where the first deported lepers were put ashore in whale boats, do you gain some sense of their agony when you feel the chill of the wind in the hot afternoon sun.

Today Kalaupapa (the leafy plain) is a settlement of 220 patients and 53 nonpatients. About two-thirds of the patients are arrested patients, who through proper care and medication will not again suffer the ravages of the cruel dis-

ease. The active cases receive the best drugs and treatment made available by scientific research.

The colony exists under a cloak of government paternalism. Simple wooden-framed, electrified houses and dormitories are made available rent-free to the inhabitants. The country store and refrigerated meat plant sell food below cost. Gasoline sells for 21 and 23 cents a gallon. Hospitalization and repairs on personal equipment such as cars and radios are provided free.

In addition each patient is given \$10 a week living expenses from a joint federal-territorial fund. Patients are also encouraged to take jobs and wherever possible the government has established positions that can be filled by the patients (for instance, on the

beaches, without medical supplies, forbidden to ever return. They were left there to die.

Food, when it was provided at all, was often dumped overboard and left to float into shore. Many times the undertow returned it to the sea. What floated ashore was often spoiled.

On the Kalawao side of the island square concrete pillars are a reminder of the resentment of the early Kalaupapa residents. The pillars are the remains of a hospital built by the army in 1908 to give medical aid to the patients. The hospital closed because of lack of use.

Most of the early inhabitants were Hawaiian people, without natural immunity to the disease brought in by the haoles. Their banishment was the result of the advice of missionaries to the Hawaiian rulers at a time when isolation was the only known preventive measure to the disease.

When the first missionaries went to the colony they were subject to this strong resentment. Forty years later the patients still refused to use the facilities available at the white man's hospital. Some of the older patients still speak of the "bad days," which extended up to the last couple of decades.

The lumber in the old two-story hospital was used in the small homes built when the settlement shifted to the other, warmer side of the island.

Next to the hospital site is a beach park pavilion which is used for family picnics. Three times a year community picnics are held at the pavilion.

Over half of the patients could leave the colony today if they liked. Occasionally some do—but only for visits. Physically handicapped, they could not hope to compete for jobs. They could not reach the high standard of living that is provided at Kalaupapa by the government.

THIS IS HOME

More importantly Kalaupapa is their life. Their friends are there, the cured and the actively afflicted. They have no desire to enter a society where strangers may self-consciously avert their eyes and make embarrassed effort to avoid mentioning the affliction.

The patients are perhaps more prepared for normal society than society is for them.

Present-day science can cure the disease without disfigurement and prevent its spread. But how it is spread and how it picks its victims are questions now as they always have been.

The important thing about Hansen's disease is that it is being cured. In Hawaii new patients are treated at Hale Mohalu in Pearl City, quite often on an out-patient basis. When the cure is complete the patient bears no marks, nothing to distinguish him. He carries on a normal role in society.



five-man police force).

Much of the work leads to self-sufficiency in the community. There is a rock-crushing plant to provide topping for the island's limited road network.

A rehabilitation school has been set up to provide training in electrical and automotive repair and carpentry, enabling patients to do much of the maintenance work.

Clerk and storehouse work is assigned to patients whenever possible.

CIVIL SERVICE

Patients at the hospital are also eligible for civil service positions.

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beaches, without medical supplies, forbidden to ever return, they were left there to die.

Food, when it was provided at all, was often dumped overboard and left to float into shore. Many times the undertow returned it to the sea. What floated ashore was often spoiled.

On the Kalawao side of the island square concrete pillars are a reminder of the resentment of the early Kalaupapa residents. The pillars are the remains of a hospital built by the army in 1908 to give medical aid to the patients. The hospital closed because of lack of use.

Most of the early inhabitants were Hawaiian people, without natural immunity to the disease brought in by the haoles. Their punishment was the result of the advice of missionaries to the Hawaiian rulers at a time when isolation was the only known preventive measure to the disease.

When the first missionaries went to the colony they were subject to this strong resentment. Forty years later the patients still refused to use the facilities available at the white man's hospital. Some of the older patients still speak of the "bad days," which extended up to the last couple of decades.

The lumber in the old two-story hospital was used in the small homes built when the settlement shifted to the other, warmer side of the island.

Next to the hospital site is a beach park pavilion which is used for family picnics. Three times a year community picnics are held at the pavilion.

Over half of the patients could leave the colony today if they liked. Occasionally some do—but only for visits. Physically handicapped, they could not hope to compete for jobs. They could not reach the high standard of living that is provided at Kalaupapa by the government.

THIS IS HOME

More importantly Kalaupapa is their life. Their friends are there, he cured and the actively afflicted. They have no desire to enter society where strangers may self-consciously avert their eyes and make embarrassed effort to avoid mentioning the affliction.

The patients are perhaps more prepared for normal society than society is for them.

Present-day science can cure the disease without disfigurement and prevent its spread. But how is spread and how it picks its victims are questions now as they have been.

The important thing about Hansen's disease is that it is being cured. In Hawaii new patients are treated at Hale Mohali in Pearl City, quite often on an out-patient basis. When the cure is complete the patient bears no marks, nothing to distinguish him. He carries on normal role in society.

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Employed Mothers Valuable Workers

BY MARYAN ROFFMAN

How does the woman with children rate as an employee?

A check with downtown employers reveals that there are only minor differences in productivity between workers with children and unmarried or childless women.

Most employment applications ask for the marital status of the applicant, but personnel managers profess no prejudice against mothers as such.

"Of course, if a woman has young children, we want to know what provision she has made for their care," the personnel director of one of the major banks said. "Sooner or later, a child will get sick; and we want to disrupt our operations as little as possible."

Nursery schools for pre-school children are not looked on with too much favor by employers. Nursery school children with colds so as not to expose other youngsters to infection, and unless the mother has some other arrangement, she will have to stay home with the child until the nursery takes him back.

Single girls are usually more willing to work overtime when necessary. The married women are under pressure from their husbands to get home on time and give the family their supper.

But the main problem with working mothers is absenteeism. And here the mother is really posed with a dilemma. Which comes first—the children or the job? School teachers complain that many mothers send their children to school when they should be at home in bed. Other women leave a sick child at home alone because they feel they dare not miss a day from work.

CHILDREN FIRST

At the other extreme is the mother who puts her children first and stays with them when they are sick. This type is undoubtedly the better mother but she is more likely to cause headaches for the boss.

Pregnancy leaves, too, disrupt an office or place of business. There is quite a bit of variation here. Some organizations terminate a woman's employment at this time but may rehire her at the first opening when she is ready to resume work.

Chamber to Seat New Officials At July Session

New officers of Windward Chamber of Commerce will be installed at an early meeting in July, the date for which has not yet been set.

Serving with new president B. J. Connell, Kailua realtor, will be John Van Osdol, manager of the Windward City branch of the Bishop National Bank of Hawaii, first vice president; Dr. Robert C. H. Chung, physician, second vice president; Robert D. Y. Chang, optometrist, secretary and S. W. (Tommy) Tompkins, realtor, treasurer.

Directors are Thomas K. Beveridge, executive secretary of Windward Oahu Community Association; Franklin W. Finlayson, manager of the Kaneohe branch of Bank of Hawaii; Francis Hughes, Kailua druggist; Grover A. Godfrey, Jr., president of Hawaii Memorial Park; P. G. Jepson, accountant; Ernest O. Maline, furniture dealer; Louis A. Rodrigues, attorney and Henry Wong of Kaneohe Ranch Co.

Ex-officio members of the new board will be the outgoing president, Vane W. Burnett, manager of the Windward branch of Hawaiian Electric Co., and liaison officers for Kaneohe Marine Air Station Capt. Robert Arsenault and Capt. Vincent Ernst.

TREASURE HUNT

HOLLYWOOD—Movie producers are now relying heavily on television in their search for new faces and creative talent, says independent film-maker Aubrey

Other places consider the woman on leave and hire only temporary help to take her place. This has proved to be a sound business practice, especially if the woman has worked for a company for several years, because her experience and familiarity with the work make her more valuable than the newcomer who replaces her.

In spite of the calculated risks of absenteeism and pregnancy leaves, employers hire married women with families because they are likely to be more stable than young single girls.

The job usually means more to them because they are working for a purpose, whereas a younger girl often changes jobs for trivial reasons and often freely admits she is working "only till I get married."

How do the children feel about Mama working?

The answer seems to vary with the age of the child, the arrangements for his care, the extent of the burden of the extra housework on older children, and perhaps most important, the tangible benefits that the child sees result from his mother's job.

"I wish Mama wouldn't work," 10-year-old Wayne said. "She's all tired out and cross when she gets home."

LONESOME TOO

"It's kind of lonesome coming home from school every day when nobody's there," said Jean, nine. "I wash the breakfast dishes and then I go over to the neighbors to play till Mama gets home." "I don't mind," said Lynette, who is 13. "I'm taking dancing and music lessons and Mama buys me nice clothes, and sometimes we eat out. I guess there wouldn't be money for that if she didn't work."

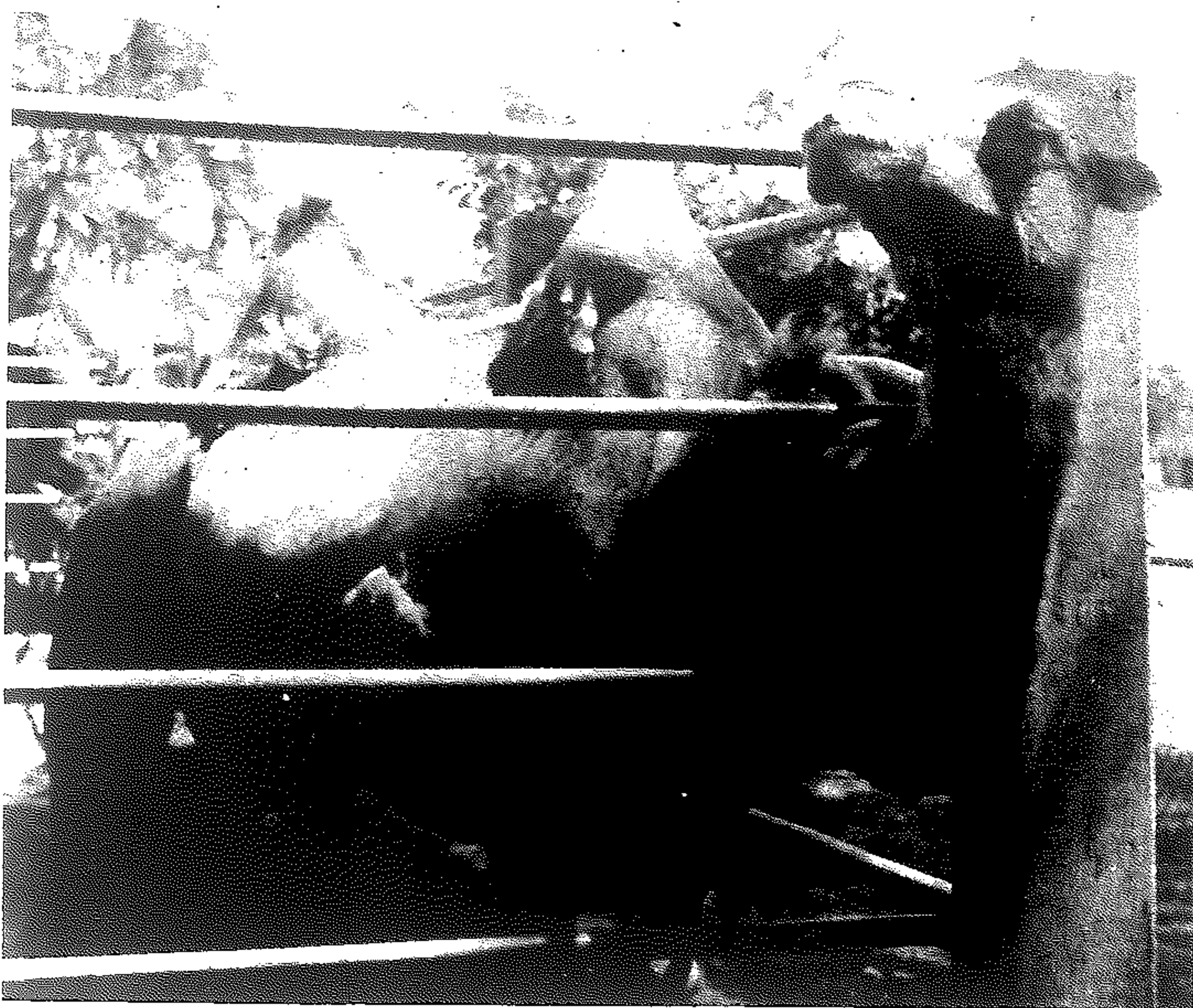
As children get older, working mothers shift more and more of the housework onto them. Some, like 16-year-old Sue, are frankly resentful.

"I don't think it's fair. I have to do practically everything. My kid brother and sister aren't much help at all. Sometimes I don't even finish my homework because I'm just too tired. I'd like to join more clubs, but how can I?" Her friend Aileen, whose mother is a waitress, is more philosophical.

"I guess it doesn't make much difference," she said. "My mother would make me and my sister do all the housework anyhow, because she believes in 'training' us."

No doubt many women work because they detest housework. Many mother-daughter antagonisms grow out of the daughter's feeling that mother is taking advantage of her as an unpaid servant.

Mother's job may solve a family's financial trouble, but it brings along other problems in its wake. How they are handled may well determine the stability of the home and the healthy adjustment of tomorrow's citizens.



"A FUR PIECE" answers two question for the Bactrian camel: where do you come from and what do you wear? The fur coat is definitely out of place in Hawaii's climate so the Bactrian, a native of Asia's drier regions, simply rubs off the unwanted wrap. One of the least attractive, but more popular, of the Honolulu Zoo's inhabitants, the Bactrian is noted for its ability to store up enough supplies so it can go for days without food or water.

Older Style of Swimming Backed But Records Fall to Newer Crawl

(Continued from Page 6)
trudge," says Duke, "which was a scissors and then a kick."

The "trudge," or "Trudgen," goes back to the 1860's, according to Menke, because an Englishman named Trudgen saw an overhand style in South America and imitated it to break hitherto existing records and revolutionize swimming in Europe. But Trudgen didn't change his footwork much and it remained for Frederick Cavill, another Englishman, to jour-

ney to the South Seas toward the end of the 19th Century and observe the islanders not only swimming overhand but kicking constantly.

Cavill went back to Australia and became the daddy of the "Australian crawl," Menke says, but Duke and his old friend and former deputy, Lang Akana, explain that the Australians still weren't really kicking the way the islanders did. "When Duke went to Australia," says Akana, "the Australians were surprised to see the difference in his kick. They kicked—plunk—plunk—plunk. Duke kicked plunk-plunk-plunk. Much faster."

PLUNK DESCRIPTION

It was the "plunk-plunk-plunk" together with a superb physique and years of swimming in Honolulu's harbor that carried Duke to four Olympic Games in 1912, 1920, 1924 and 1932.

"I missed two games," says Duke, "one because of World War I and one because of sickness."

The last time Duke competed, he went as a member of the American water polo team.

At the age of 68, with 69 coming up in August, Duke doesn't follow his old practice of meeting incoming ships and jumping off to swim back to Waikiki.

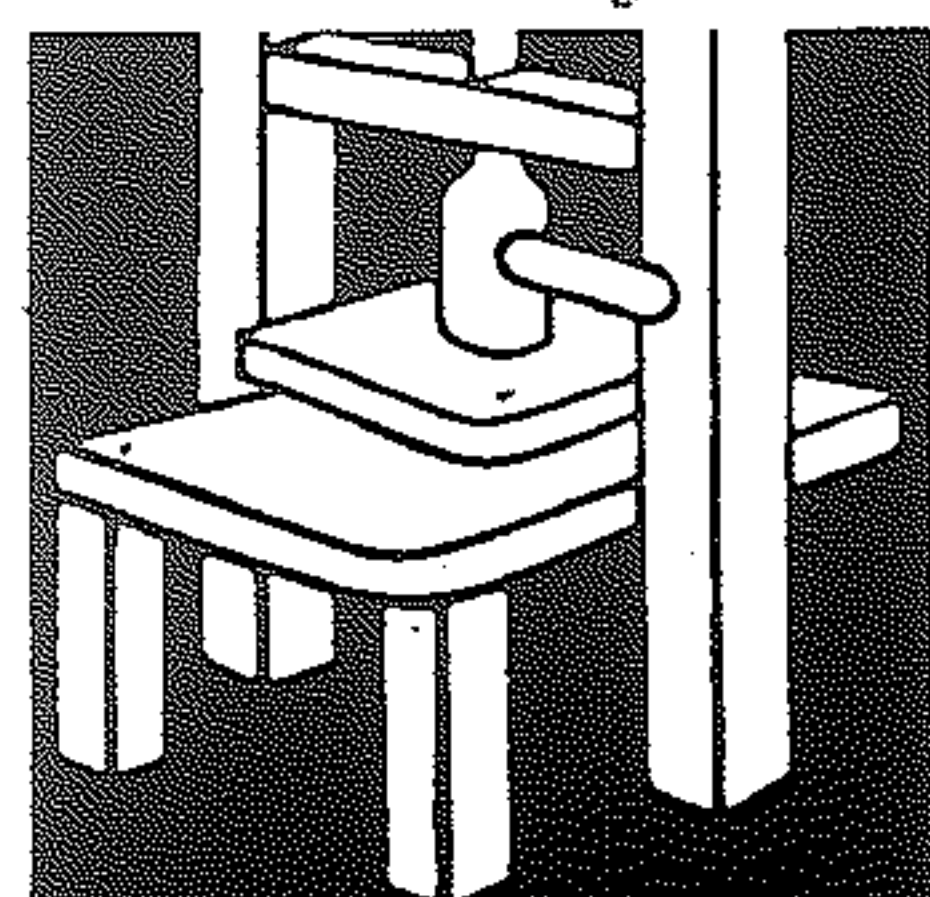
"That's a kind of conditioning stunt," he says. "When you're young, you do stuff like that and it doesn't mean anything. After awhile, it gets too tiresome."

Graduates to Get \$425 on Average

Starting pay for 1959 college graduates will average out to about \$425 a month according to estimates by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell and other independent surveys.

However forecasts on job opportunities vary. Mitchell said the outlook was "generally favorable." The Wall Street Journal concluded that many graduates would have a tough time getting work in their field of interest.

This year there were a record number of 400,000 graduates giving employers the chance to be very selective in their hiring. Work chances are more plentiful for graduates in the science and teaching fields.



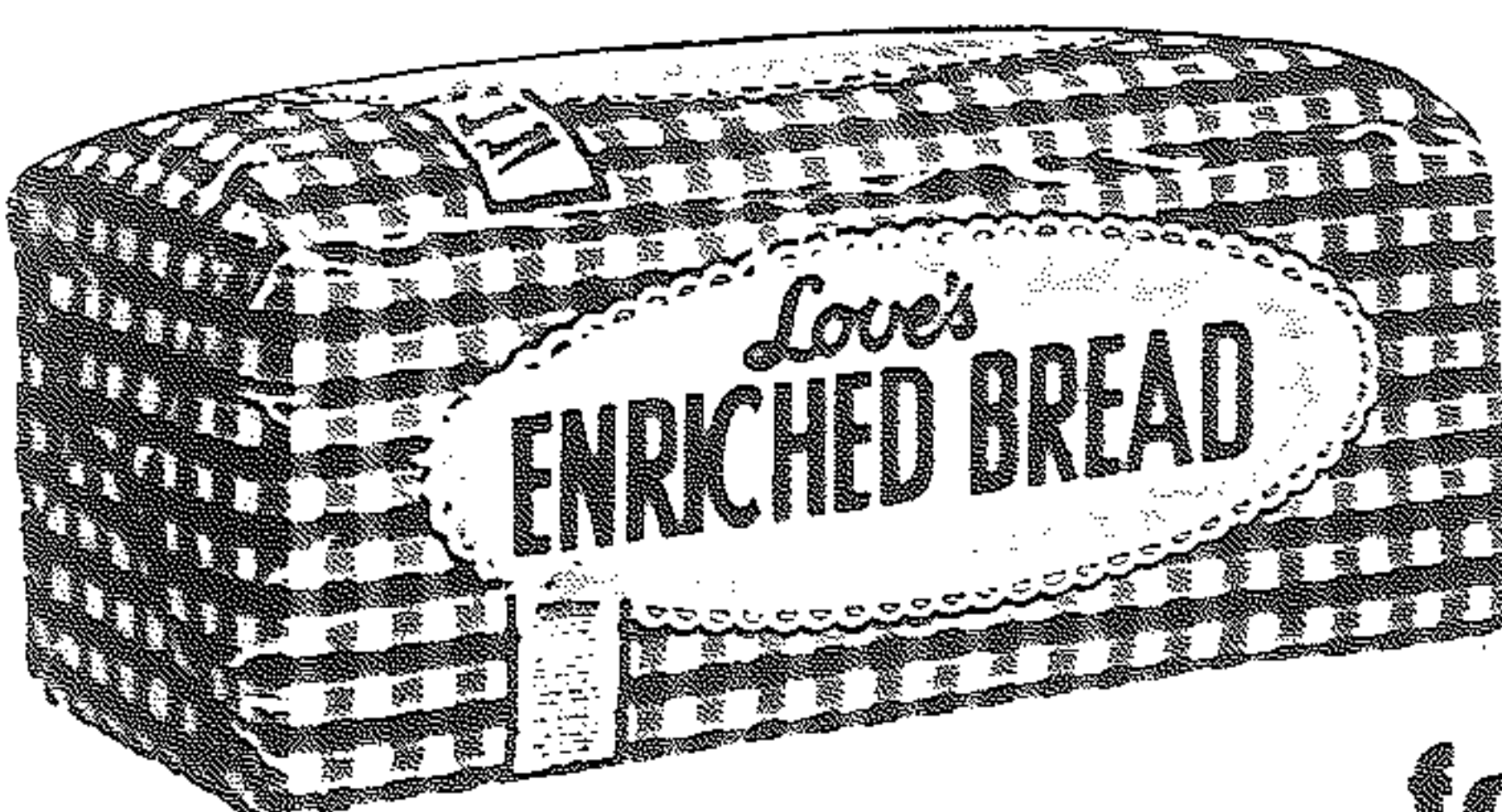
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JAPANESE WORKERS' housing, crowded and bare, is shown in this picture, taken recently in a metropolitan area in Japan. Real wages are low in Japan, and workers' living standards suffer.

Japan Has Low Real Wages

Conditions for working people in Japan and their real wages—arrived at by measuring earnings against basic living costs—are worse than in any industrialized, free enterprise nation in the world, close observation by a recent traveler there reveals.

Actual starvation appears to be confined to an occasional student trying to get through school without much money, in order to break out of the less privileged group. But most of the people live in extreme poverty.

Wages for nearly all groups of working people run between 10 and 11 per cent of U.S. wage rates for comparable skills and individual production.

Average monthly earnings are little more than \$30, with many getting less because of under employment. Only a handful of highly skilled workers get near \$100 a month, and school teachers average less than that.

HIGH FOOD COST

But food costs are almost as high, in terms of dollars, as they are for workers in America. For example, rice (with a government controlled commodity price) costs 11 cents a pound as against nine cents for workers in Hawaii. Fruit and vegetables, milk and other dairy products and fish cost as much or more than in the United States. Meat and poultry tend to be a little below U.S. prices.

And the workers' other costs are sky-high, too. Clothing of comparable quality is higher in Japan than in the U.S. and rents, especially in the major cities, are extremely high, even for the poorest kind of shelter.

Sermon of Thanks

HILO, HAWAII—A recent sermon topic at the Hilo Community Methodist church was especially apt.

The sermon scheduled by Rev. Harold Cary was titled "The Mathematics of Religious Faith."

The day before it was announced that pledges toward the construction of a new sanctuary had exceeded the \$15,000 goal by almost \$5000.

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Only transportation in major industrial areas—allowing workers to get to and from work—is noticeably cheap. No worker owns an automobile, few have bicycles. Owning one's own shelter is most unusual except in the farming villages.

SPEND ON FOOD

With living costs so high, workers and their families exist by spending most of their income for food, even then eating sparingly.

Harbor Officials Charged With Molokai "Stink"

KAUNAKAKAI, MOLOKAI—The board of harbor commissioners have caused a "big stink" in Kaunakakai, according to some of the "old-timers."

Mrs. Sophie Judd Cooke, chairman of the Molokai Chamber of Commerce's civic committee, wrote the county supervisors that an unwise piece of construction ordered by the harbor commissioners had resulted in an accumulation of "pila limu" along the Kaunakakai coast-line.

The "old-timers," said Mrs. Cooke, all knew that the mole (rocky breakwater) along the coast had holes beneath it which allowed the ocean current to carry the evil-smelling limu out to sea.

Mrs. Cooke accused the harbor commissioners of having the holes filled, thereby interfering with the current, without consulting with the longtime residents.

The supervisors have asked the harbor commissioners to correct the situation.

'LICORICE STICKS'

BOSTON—A unique vulcanization machine at the Irving E. Moore Corp. here produces rubber tubing that looks like licorice sticks up to 500 feet long.

except on one or two festive occasions during the year.

This makes clothing a problem, since convention in the big cities requires that men wear a coat, tie and trousers—not necessarily matching. Most workers have just one such outfit, and are immobilized at home during rare cleanings.

In the cities 99 per cent of the men wear western dress. A bare five per cent of the women customarily wear kimonos and obis—which are more expensive than western dress.

In the villages, traditional dress is more common, but the farmers and their families seldom have time to wear more than working clothes, toiling as they do (except in winter) during all the daylight hours. Most are tenant farmers.

School children, by law, wear simple cotton uniforms through high school. This no longer carries any military implications. In spite of the low standard of living and severe privation, the Japanese worker is generally well educated, most having finished high school, which is equivalent to completing the first year of college in the U.S.

And he tries desperately to provide a better way of life for his children. Part of his meager earnings go into savings and life insurance.

The worker often seeks supplementary employment, and will work any available overtime, because these are his only hopes for more than bare subsistence.

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KAPAA, KAUAI

David of Punaluu is Visited In Little Bit of Old Hawaii

(Continued from Page 9)

MANY, MANY MOODS

By way of illustration, David has lifted a pebble from a hand-built stone wall that must have required a great many moods to complete. He stands in the midst of four grass houses he has built "in the mood," and indicates four others which will be completed eventually.

Those finished are the hale-moi, of house of sleeping, the hale pea, house for women, a family altar house, and one unidentified house. Still, to be completed are the cook-house, storehouse, boat house and dining room.

"In the old days," says David, "there were three general castes. The aristocracy lived in eight houses—and that is what I am after. The middle class lived in four. And the lowest class—just above animals—lived in one."

David might really be called "Prince David Kaapu Kamehameha," he says, because he has the blood of the Kamehamehas.

But he adds, "Today money is what matters. If I have money and I am a prince, everybody will say, 'Hello, prince.' But I do not have so no one pays any attention to me."

TOURISTS BOTHER

That thought is a considerable understatement, for tourists visit David so often, he sometimes charges for posing for pictures. And when a conference of professors met to lay plans for the planned East-West university bridging cultures of the Orient and the Occident, the professors came out in a body to see David.

"I told them I am very happy Hawaii is to become a bridge," says David, "but I told them, too, they have still left a gap. They need something of Hawaiian philosophy and culture in the university."

Cancer Poisoned In Newest Tests

DENVER—Several hospitals across the country are testing a new medical technique for killing isolated cancers with poison.

The technique was described by DR. J. J. Griffiths, Miami blood specialist, during a recent post-graduate course at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Griffiths described the method this way: If a cancer or tumor is located in a patient's arm or leg or an organ, and hasn't spread into the system, his blood can be routed around the cancer, which is then treated with a profusion of poisons which may kill the growth.

Griffiths said the potential of the cancer treatment technique is "great," on the basis of initial tests.

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KIYOSHI SASAKI, Owner-Mgr.

Although he cherishes the old ways, David has no illusions about Hawaiians.

"They had rascals just like anybody else," he says. "They were human. To have nothing but virtue would be monotonous."

Nor is "Aloha" one of David's favorite words.

"It was a very poor word for the Hawaiians," he says. "They said aloha to the rascally missionaries, and the first thing they knew their lands were gone."

Despite his low opinion of missionaries, David is deeply religious. He has great respect for the Mormons and for Church College, which has recognized the merit of his thesis more clearly than the university. His spiritual thoughts are always near the surface—as when he speaks of his royal blood.

"Kamehameha was only an island king," he says, "and I have the blood of a much higher king—He who made everything that creeps, flies, crawls or walks—God. That is the most royal blood of all."

NOT A HERMIT

To consider David a hermit would be a grave error. His wife, once Myrtle King of Oregon, bore him two sons and a daughter. One son has finished a course at Harvard and a daughter presently attends the University of Hawaii, while their mother teaches speech at Farrington High school and at the university.

"Hawaiian girls wouldn't live in this grass house," he says. "They thought it was a step back. But my wife, a haole, didn't think so and I respect her courage."

And though he seems free as the air, David Kaapu is actually a wage-earner, a park caretaker for the city and county. There's even a story behind that.

"It's my beach frontage," says the man in the malo. "It's only a narrow strip, but I think it is mine. Still, Bishop Estate claimed it was theirs and they sold it to the territory for \$1. The territory gave it to the city for a park. And the city gave me a job as caretaker. I went to court, but I lost. Still, it was worth the fight."

Now David isn't complaining too much, so long as he stays on the payroll, but when age forces his retirement, he may have something else to say.

"I do not want the money," he says. "I'm glad for the property to be used by the public. But a man must stand up for his rights."

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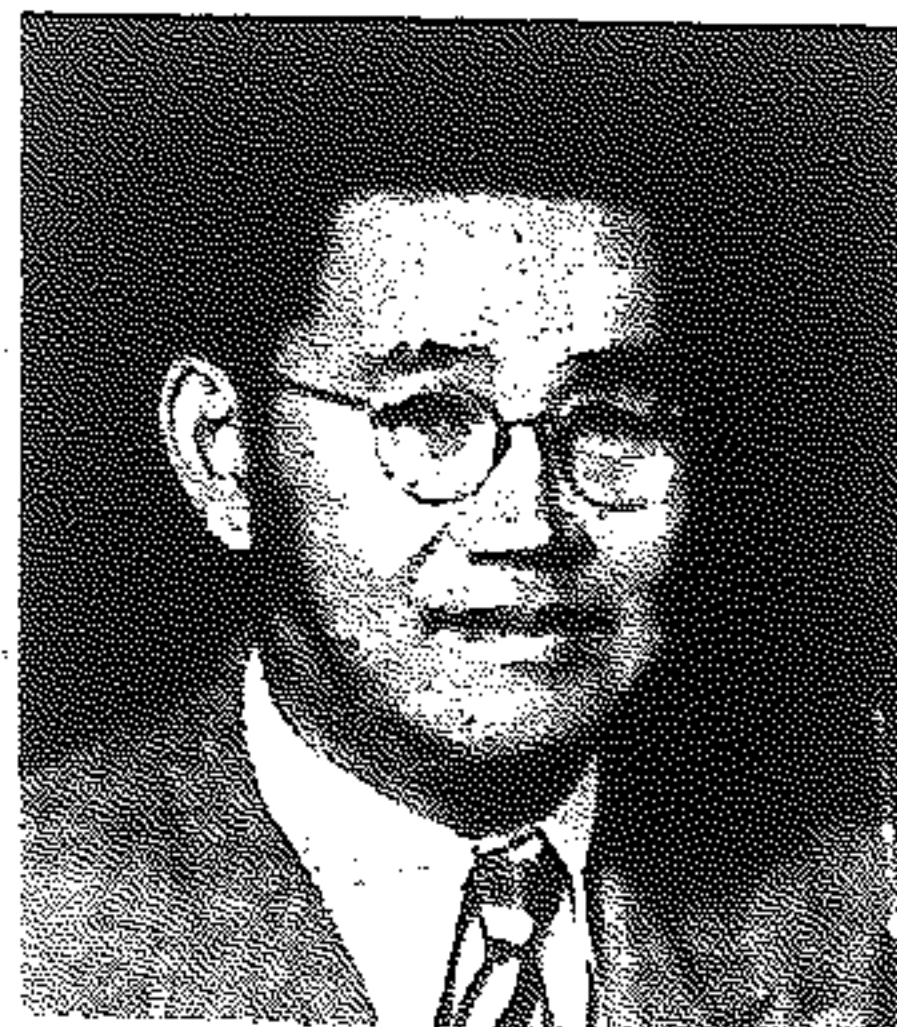
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David is Visited Old Hawaii

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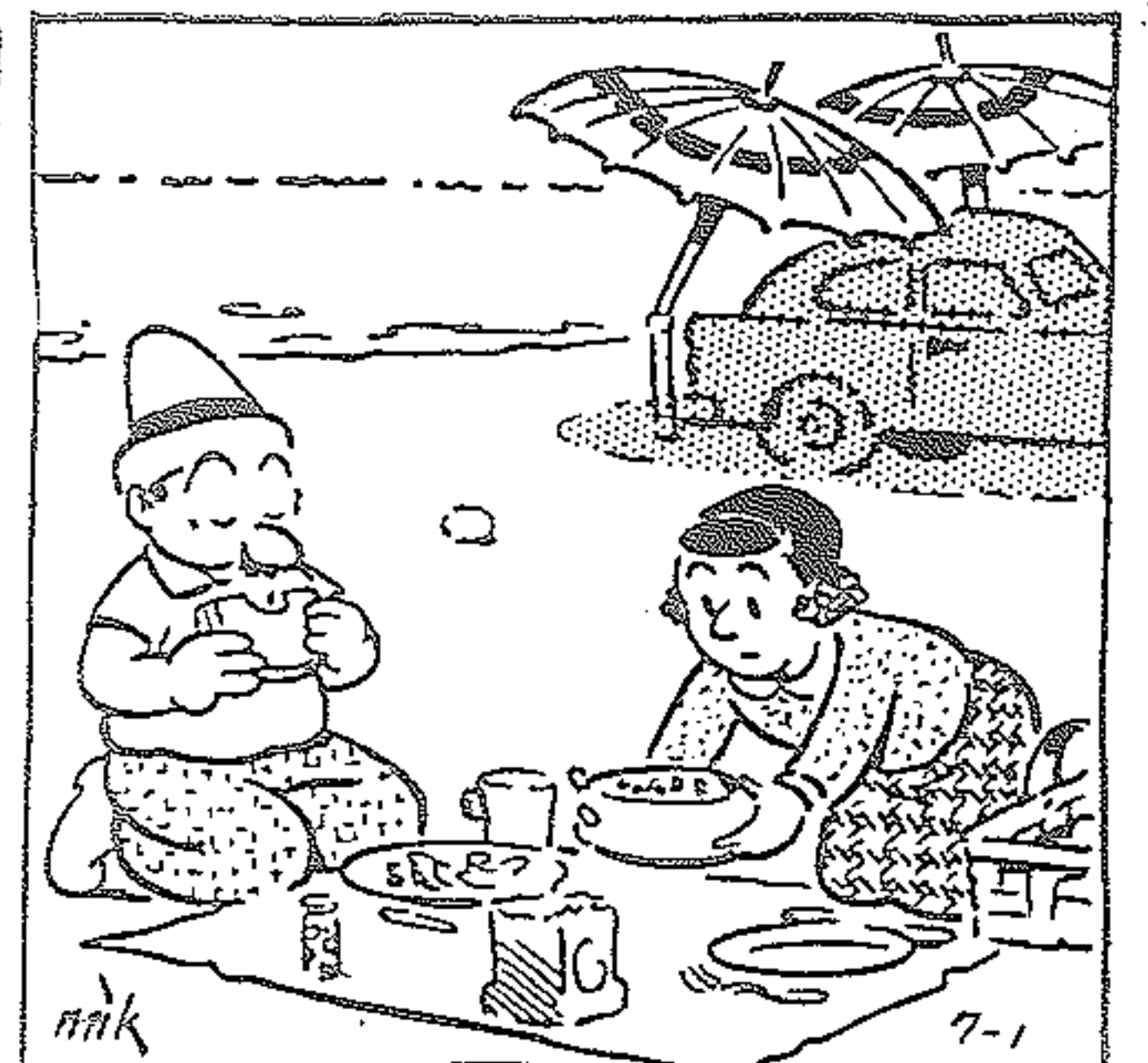
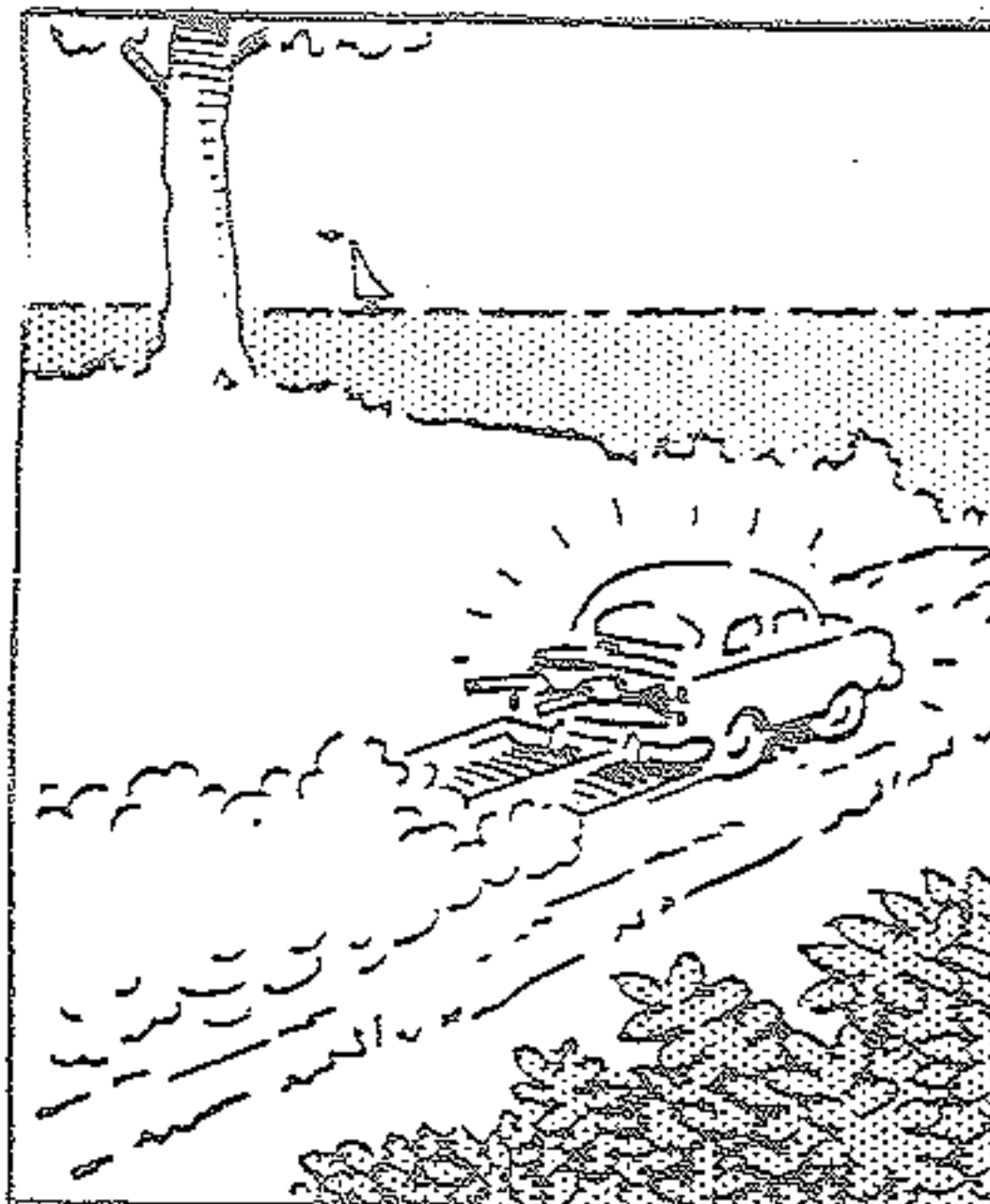
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FERD'NAND



By Mik

Jumping Trend Is Seen in Assessment of Election

(Continued from Page 1)

could say how many voters got into the Democratic race and for what reasons.

There were some interesting notes about those who failed of nomination for legislative posts, though not many surprises. Mrs. Charles E. Kauhane dropped below the line in her first race, being defeated in a try for the house in the 11th district. But her husband, Rep. Charles Kauhane, was nominated handily in the fifth senatorial district, as was Philip Minn, a former member of the house making a comeback.

Another comebacker to the political scene was Milton Beamer, former supervisor and once candidate for mayor. Beamer won nomination to the house in the Republican primary in the 12th district. Joe Itagaki, a former Republican senator, was back in the race, nominated in the 11th.

A would-be comebacker who didn't make it was Nicholas T. Teves, Republican warhorse who served several terms on the board of supervisors, but who ran out of the money Saturday in an effort to get in the 4th district senate race.

Rep. Allen H. Ezell of Kauai was the only incumbent in the

house to fail winning nomination for that body, being edged out in the Democratic race by former Rep. William Fernandes. One house member failed in a try for a senate seat, that being Rep. Bernaldo Bicoy, Democrat of Oahu. Rep. Yasutaka Fukushima won a place in the GOP race for the senate on Oahu, as did Rep. O. Vincent Esposito.

There were still others who made starts on the comeback trail, too. Those included former Sen. Mark Norman Olds of East Hawaii, a Democrat, and Marquis

Calmes, Republican, who won a try at the senate on Maui.

Randolph Crossley, Republican who just missed being appointed governor in 1953, staged an expensive campaign to win a try at the state senate from Oahu's fourth district. Crossley carried his message to voters through life-size cardboard cutouts as well as the usual TV shorts.

Two Democrats who made successful comebacks in the same district were Anna F. Kahanamoku and Russell K. Kono, both shooting at the state senate, both former members of the territorial house.

BIG ISLAND

On the Big Island, Thomas To-

guchi, Republican, and Toshio Serizawa, Democrat, were successful in the primary race for the house, and both are former members of the territorial house.

A newcomer on the Big Island who won in the GOP race for the house was one of the few successful women candidates, Mrs. Myrtle Souza of the second district. Three women presently members of the house from Oahu, Mrs. Dorothy Devereux, Mrs. Flora K. Hayes and Mrs. Eureka Forbes, all won their nominations, however.

Albert W. Evensen, a Republican who won a special election to the house from the 8th district following the death of Sam W. King,

seemed to have made an impression on his fellow citizens for the few weeks he served. He led the GOP primary for reelection to that seat, pushing such names as Napus Stevens Paire, David King and William I. Kananui into the discard.

Republican jump-over tactics were indicated perhaps most clearly in the three strongest Republican districts on Oahu, the eighth, 15th and 17th, where it appeared the strongest vote for Edward Hitchcock, Jack Burns' opponent, was registered. In those districts, too, was the highest percentage of "NO" votes on the statehood question.

Jail Guards on Kauai Give Roads Attention

LINCE, KAUAI--Police Commissioners on the Garden Isle have found a quick solution to a unique problem: What to do with the four guards on county jail duty when the jail is empty.

Police Chief Edwin K. Crowell said the guards receive about \$1300 a month in salaries but sometimes there just isn't any business.

The commissioners voted unanimously to assign the guards to motor patrol duty when the jail is empty.

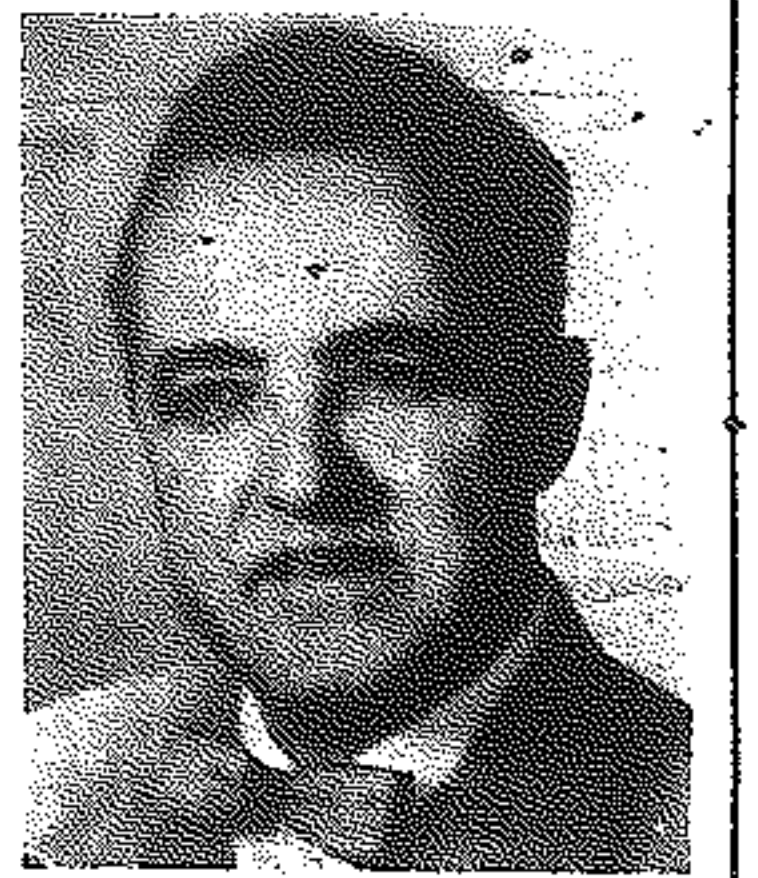
NO TRICKLE DOWN

"By and large, it seems safe to say that the standard of living of the masses of the Philippine people has improved but little over pre-war levels, despite the continuous rise in national income. Post-war increases in income, even more than wealth, have been concentrated in the hands of the upper income groups."—Prof. Benjamin Higgins in Far Eastern Survey, Nov. 1957.

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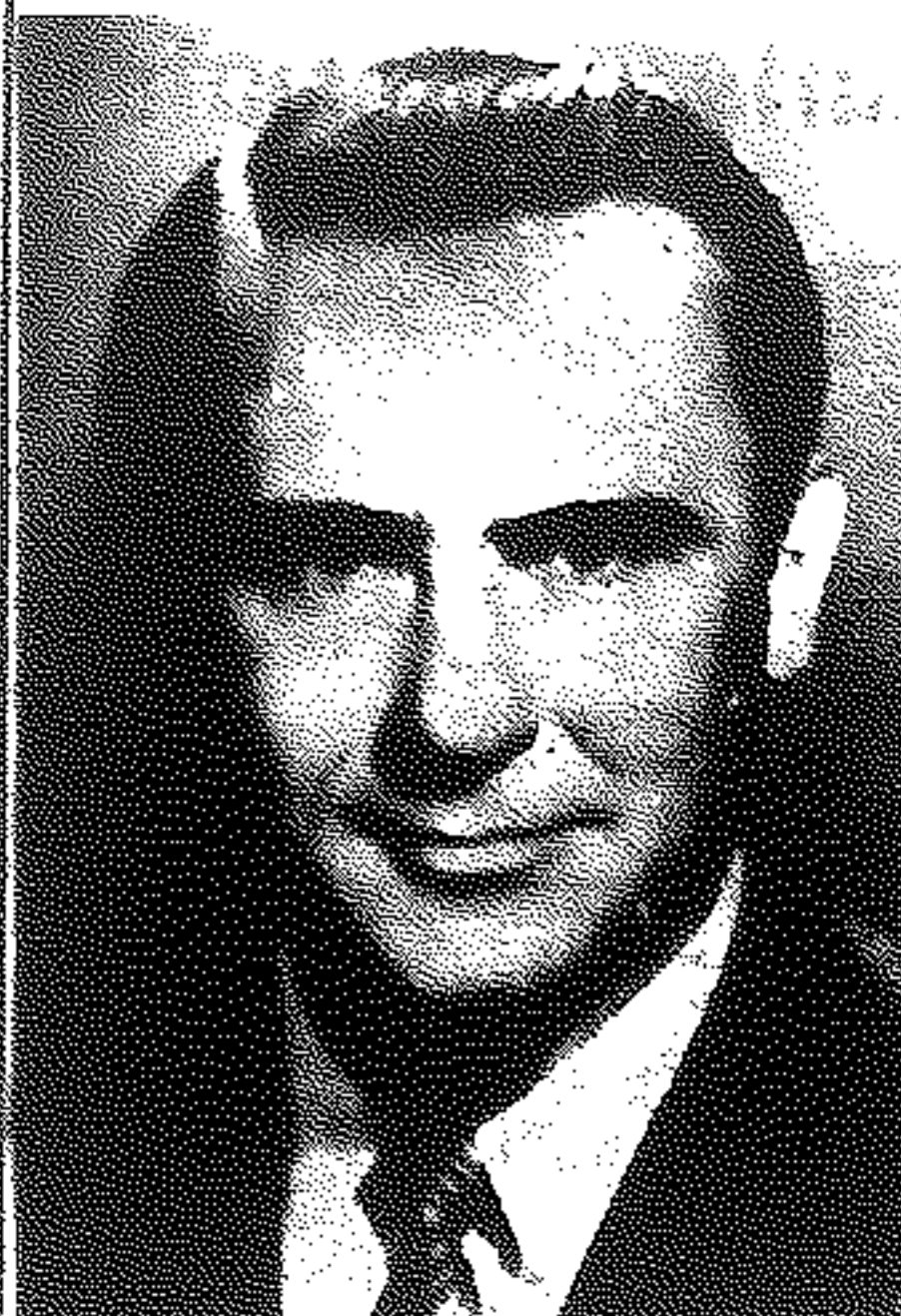
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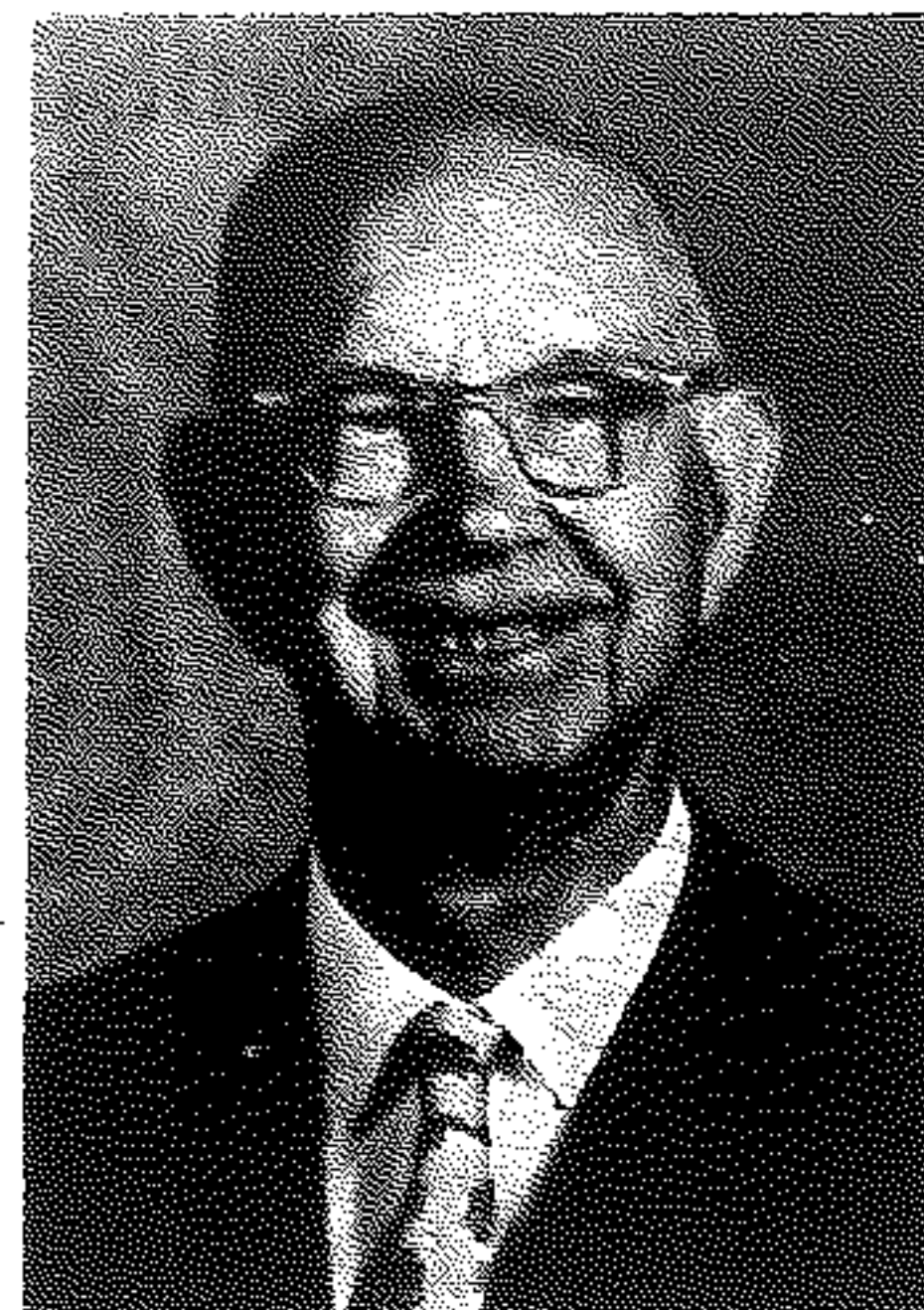
We are deeply grateful for the wonderful support given to us in the primary election.

We shall work together as a TEAM, and we ask your continued support for this team and the Democratic Party of Hawaii in the General Election.

FRANK F. FASI
U. S. SENATE SEAT "A"



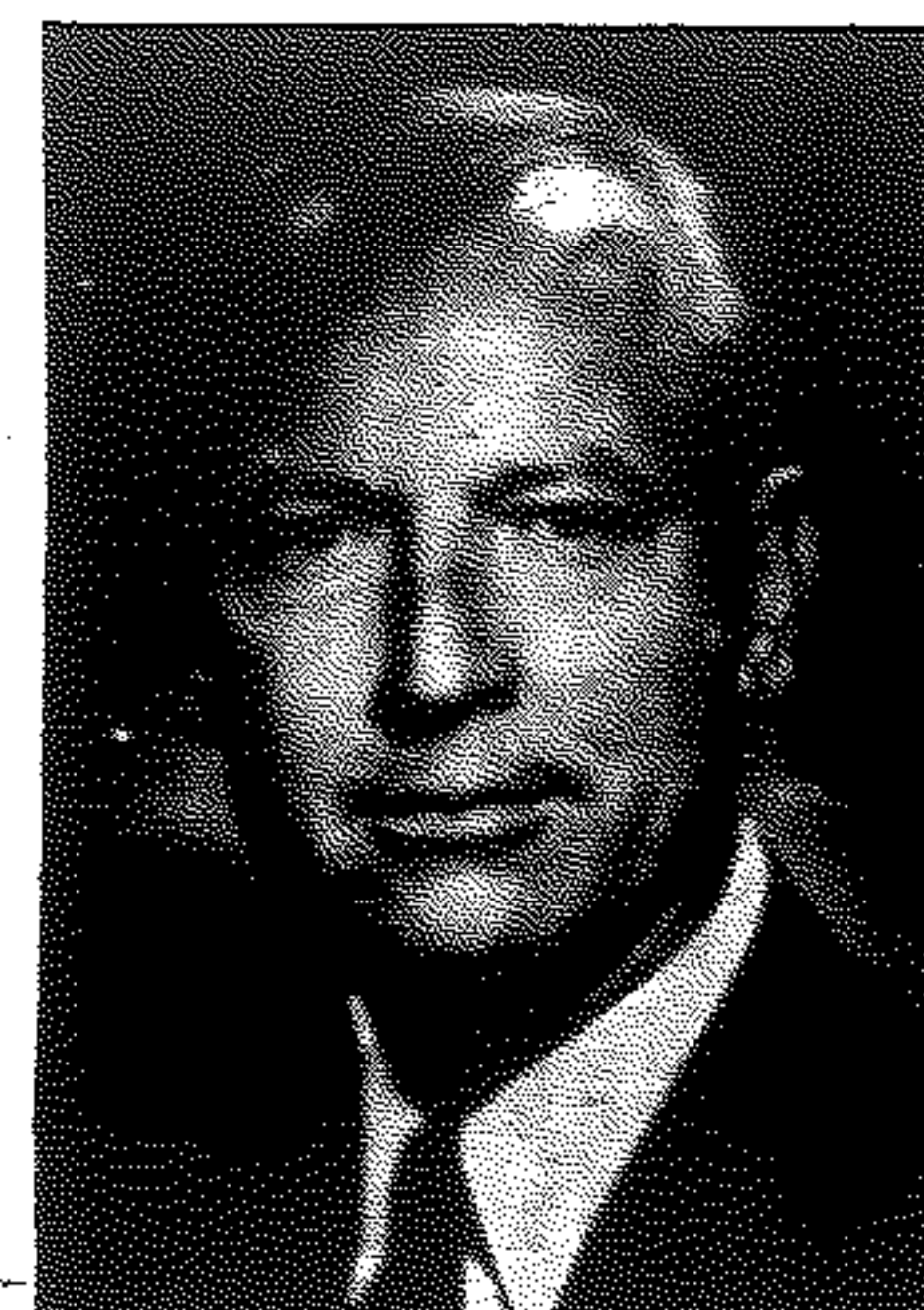
OREN E. LONG
U. S. SENATE SEAT "B"



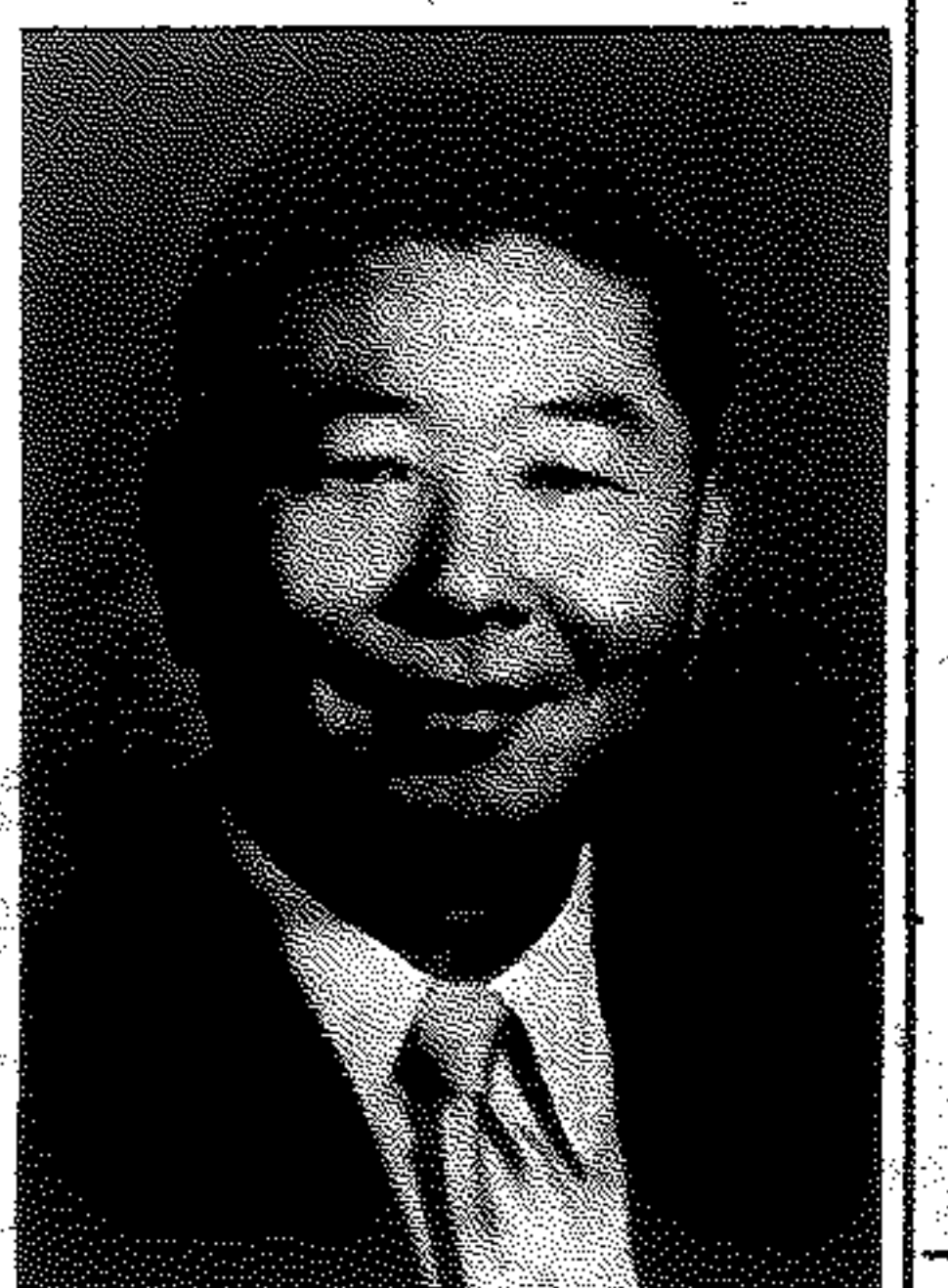
DANIEL K. INOUE
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



JOHN A. BURNS
GOVERNOR



MITSUYUKI KIDO
LT. GOVERNOR



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TONY'S

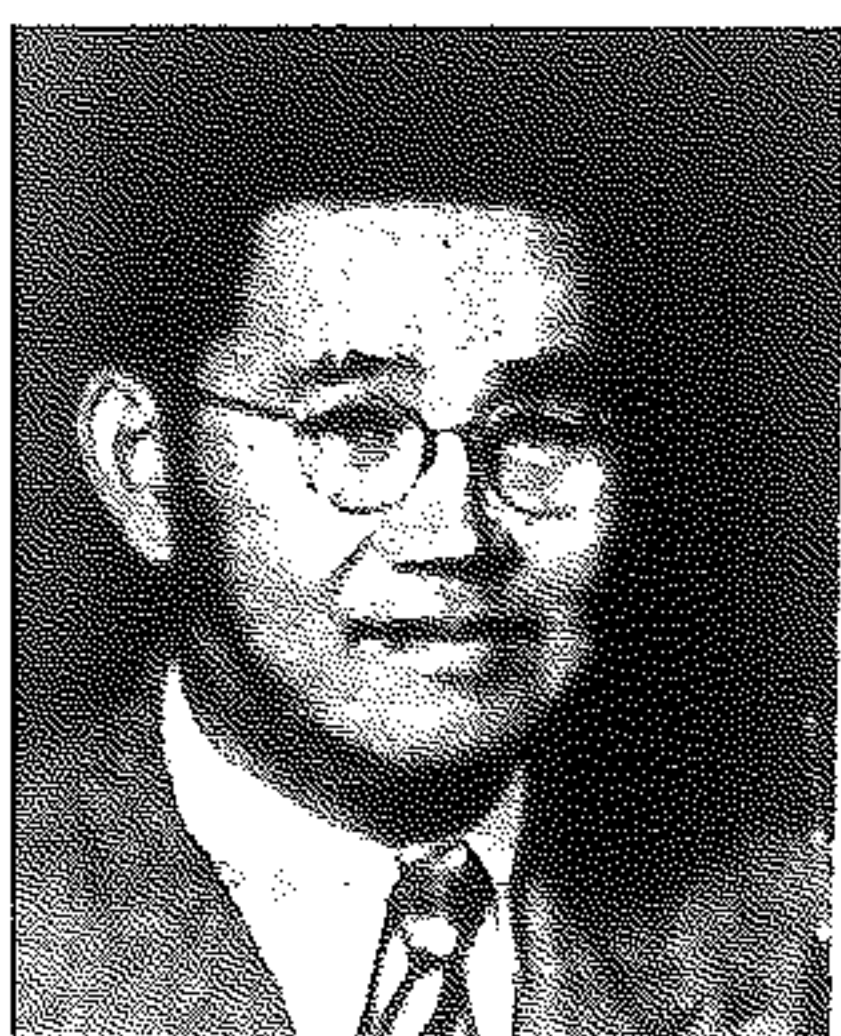
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YOSHIDA

HOUSE

People Comes First

Independence Day Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

lead of Honolulu merchants in closing Saturday.

Miss Sprickles said that while July 4 has always been recognized as a holiday in Hawaii since it became a territory, Saturday's program in Kapiolani park will be the first formal commemorative program to mark the day.

In addition to Governor Quinn's address, the celebration will be marked by a 50-gun salute.

Music and fireworks will be the main attractions of Friday night's Independence Day celebration at Waikiki Shell.

Featured performers in the Honolulu Symphony's 8 p.m. commemorative concert marking July 4 and Hawaiian statehood will be

Hawaii-born tenor Charles K. L. Davis and the popular Kingston Trio.

Composer-conductor Carmen Dragon will be guest conductor of the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra in a program presented by the Symphony Society and the 50th State Fair and sponsored by Dai-nymen's Association, Ltd. in co-operation with the board of parks and recreation.

A brilliant fireworks display will conclude the patriotic program. Tickets for the concert are on sale at Andrade's, Symphony Box Office, Waikiki Shell box office from 5 p.m. until performance time Friday and at the state fair.



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FOR U.S. SENATOR

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2. Subsidization of hospitals
3. Appropriations for vocational training.

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HIRAM L. FONG
FOR U. S. SENATOR



Campaign Committee for Hiram L. Fong for U. S. Senator.

LELAND GRAY, President
LAWRENCE B. C. LAU, Secretary-Treasurer



THE BALLOT BAG in the center of the pile facing this way, like a number of others, was brought to the office of Secretary of Hawaii Edward E. Johnston, open and with the ballots sticking out the end. The law requires that ballot bags be sealed at the polls after they are counted. But A. P. Medeiros, assistant to the secretary, says that unless the counters were careful, they could not get the large amount of ballots from the primary and plebiscite into bags. So polls officials were instructed to seal the bags in the secretary's office in the presence of the secretary or an assistant. Hawaii's first state election also marks the first time the secretary's office received the ballots. On neighbor islands the ballots were still received by county clerks, deputized to act for the secretary.

School Site Foe in Move

Harold P. Westropp, Halawa resident who has made a continuing fight for selection of a piece of navy property as site for the new Aiea high school, has opened a new campaign to block the board of supervisors in their intent to acquire a site near the proposed Aiea civic center and library.

Westropp said he had sent a letter to Walton M. Gordon, superintendent of public instruction, asking when and where the commissioners of public instruction had approved the cane field site, known as Oahu Sugar Co. Field No. 84.

Westropp contends that by law such approval is required and that he knows of no action in which the commissioners approved the cane field site.

APPROVED SITE

The board of supervisors last week approved the sugar company's property as site for the new high school, but also urged immediate steps be taken to acquire the navy property as future site for an elementary school.

Westropp contends that the navy property is the logical choice for the high school since he believes it can be acquired at no cost. He

said the navy now has no need for the property which was originally territorial land given to the army which in turn turned it over to the navy. Use of the land by the military was on provision that it revert to the territory if and when it was not needed for defense installations.

Westropp also has contended and continues to do so, that a survey of the two sites in question made by a consultant, Arthur Y. Akinaka, and submitted to Ralph S. Inouye, superintendent of buildings, favors the navy property.

However, Akinaka's report states that both sites are adequate for building the new high school. He lists advantages and disadvantages of the sites, but recommended most strongly the cane field site from the standpoint of being more accessible and developable.

Field 84 (the cane field) appears a more popular site. Field 84 is a more accessible and developable site and results in a more acceptable and convenient site. It makes it possible with the cooperation of the parks board to utilize present park facilities and thereby effect economies in capital outlays and maintenance costs in providing physical education facilities. Excluding acqui-

sition costs, Field 84 is a less expensive site to develop and its development enhances the Parks Board site materially.

PRESERVE CANE FIELD

On the other hand, Akinaka's report also urged strong consideration of the navy site because of no-cost acquisition and preserving the cane field site for continued production.

Acquisition of the cane field site was estimated to cost between \$300,000 and \$350,000. In production, the field produces over \$40,000 worth of sugar and about \$1000 in taxes annually.

The report also states that eventual costs of building a high school on either site might even out to about the same figure, because of the necessity for much more expensive site preparation on the naval property.

Akinaka also stated that best use of the naval property would still entail building school facilities on several levels, not considered to be as satisfactory as a single-level facility.

In a supplemental report, made June 6, 1958, Akinaka indicates that integration of the high school site with the park site is a desirable feature.

Mahalo Nui Kakou

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ERNIE KAI



ANNA KAHANAMOKU



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VOTE DEMOCRATIC—"THE STATEHOOD PARTY"



like a number of others, ston, open and with the be sealed at the polls af- ary, says that unless the ballots from the primary l the bags in the secre- wai's first state election ots. On neighbor islands or the secretary.

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PRIMARY



JOHN HULTEN

S



DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS go Lorrin Thurston and Miss Nancy Butterfield, representing an estimated 10,000 boating enthusiasts in Hawaii. Thurston, head of the boat and engine division of McWayne marine supply, combines business with pleasure. Miss Butterfield is typical of the women who have taken to a hobby formerly reserved for men. In the right background is the Ala Wai Boat Works launching ramp, the only one available for general public use in Honolulu.



A VIEW OF Ala Wai Yacht Harbor as seen from the Kaiser Foundation Hospital gives an indication of the popularity of boating in the islands. The Ala Wai, with Kewalo Basin and Kaneohe Bay, comprise the main small boat docking areas. The limited facilities are far behind the demand, created by the boom in boating over the past two years.

Directors Named In Kauai Activity

KAUAI--Eleven assistant recreation directors and two hula instructors are active in the summer recreational program here.

Hired directors include Ainsley Chandler, Kekaha; Bert Yamamoto, Waimea; Basilio Fuentes, Jr., Kaunakani; Daniel Shimomura, Hanapepe; Richard Sugawa, Elele; Paul Okamura, Kalaheo; Kazuyoshi Kawahara, Koloa; Ralph Yoshimura, Lihue; Pete Rayno, Hanamaulu; Antonio Bustamonte, Kapaa and Mrs. Emmaline White of Anahola.

In addition, 11 lifeguards have been hired by the county.

Alfonso Florendo will be at the Mena pool, Albert Carroll at Kekaha pool and James Kitamura at the Waimea pool. At the beaches will be Gerald Miyasato at Salt Pond Park, Wallace Kama at Nawiliwili, William Kane at Hanamaulu, Herman Ka-ne at Wailua, Matthew Kaluahine and George Miguel at Kapaa, Fred M. Aki at Anahola and Ezra Pa at Hanalei.

WAIPAHU APPLIANCE

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To the Voters of Waiialua-Wahiawa

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your vote of confidence in me. I solicit your continued support in the General Election.

ROBERT C. OSHIRO

DEMOCRAT

Candidate STATE HOUSE

NINTH DISTRICT--OAHU



To the people of Wahiawa, Waiialua & Haleiwa

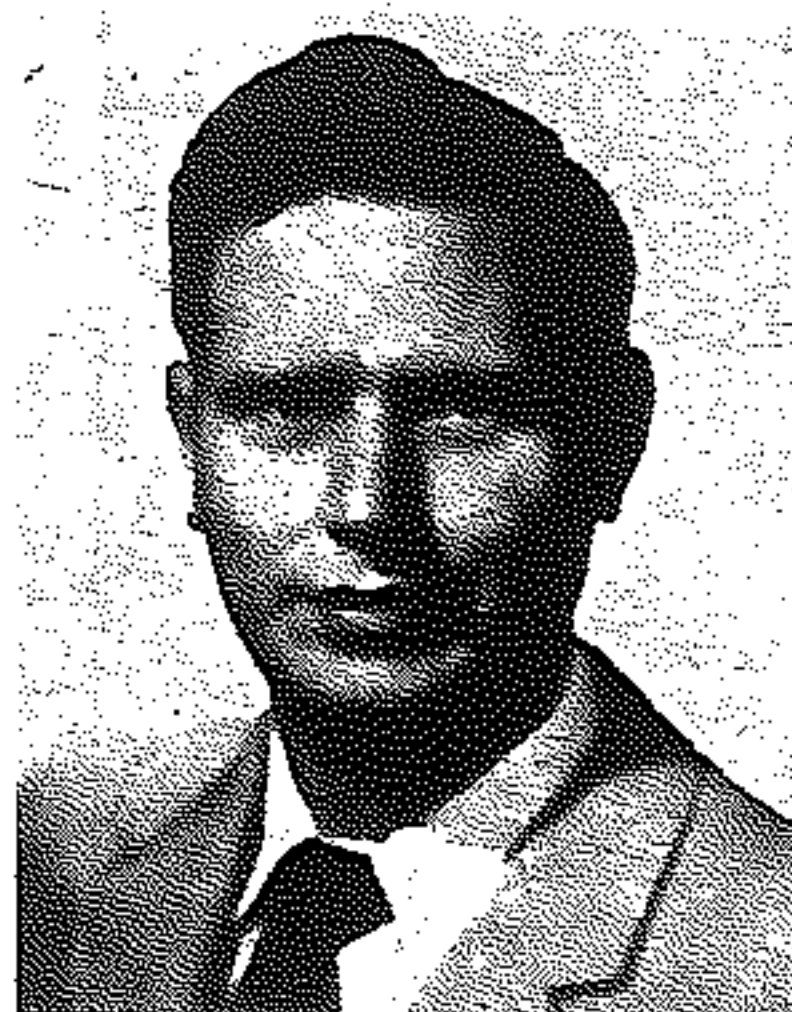
My deepest heartfelt thanks for the tremendous vote of confidence you gave to me in the Primary.

I humbly solicit your kind support in the forthcoming General Election and if re-elected will do my best to serve you and all the people of Hawaii.

John C. LANHAM (D)

Candidate State House of Representatives

9th DISTRICT--OAHU



Boat Business Big, Growing in Hawaii

National Safe Boating Week, which ends Saturday, is a reminder that boating is big business in Hawaii and it's getting bigger.

The local sale of marine crafts and supplies grosses over \$1 million annually.

Since 1957, when the mainland boating boom hit the islands, about 1700 boats have been sold, bringing the number of small boats in local ports to 7100. This does not include sailing vessels which are not required to register.

Although the figures include commercial fishing and charter boats, the great majority are pleasure craft, purchased for use as a hobby. Figures kept at the office of the board of harbor commissioners show that about 3000 of these are small, motor-driven craft under 16 feet in length.

Island boat builders credit much of the boom to the development of fiberglass as a building material. The use of fiberglass enables the shell to be cast in one piece, removing the problem of troublesome cracks, and rid the boat owner of the worries of scraping, tarring, painting and patching. Fiberglass is also immune to weather and temperature.

People who could not afford the time or money for the maintenance necessary on wooden craft can now afford the luxury of boating.

THE WHOLE FAMILY

Pete Goss, of the council of boat associations, said another important factor in boating as a hobby is its suitability as a family activity where everyone can participate.

Boating, like most hobbies, can cost as much as the hobbyist is willing to spend. The cost of a 14-footer, the economy class in boating, can be purchased for the price of a second car. A long, luxury craft with all the fittings may run as high as \$160,000.

The 14-footers cost between \$1500 and \$1800 including motor, trailer, steering apparatus, electric starter and safety equipment. With a speed of 30-40 m.p.h. they meet the needs of most boaters and are simple to operate.

Slightly longer craft (the cadillacs of boating), built for deeper waters and greater speeds (up to 55 m.p.h.) may be purchased for up to \$6000.

Like motor enthusiasts go for racers and stock cars, dyed-in-the-wool boaters go for sail boats where skill of operation is as essential as the construction of the vessel. There are an estimated

300-400 racing class boats in Hawaii.

Sail-fish (surfboards with sails) can be purchased for as little as \$250-275 as can the small-shell dinghies. The more popular racing models can be purchased for prices up to \$6000.

Another factor in the growing (Turn to Page 16)

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To the Voters of
KAUAI and NIIHAU

Thank you for the vote of confidence you have given me during the Primary Election. I am especially grateful to my many friends who are working so hard for my election.

NOBORU MIYAKE

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

STATE SENATE



TO THE VOTERS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU

My deepest and most humble appreciation for the tremendous vote given me in the Primary Election.

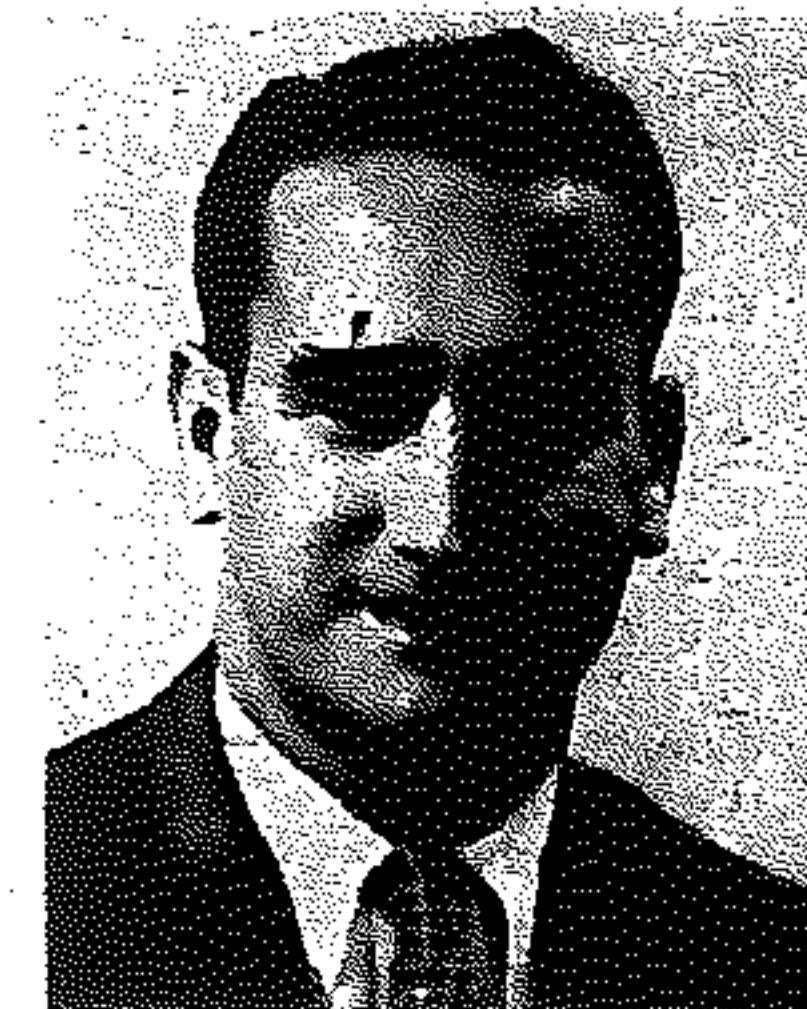
Your kind consideration in the General Election will be greatly appreciated.

Mahalo and may God bless you.

ABEL MEDEIROS

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

State House of Representatives





GUEST DRUMMER Miss Barbara Smith takes her turn at the drum during the weekend celebration by the Hon. Fukushima Bon Dance Club at Sheridan and Rycroft streets. A professor of music at University of Hawaii, Miss Smith is believed to be the only haoie Bon dance drummer in the Islands. Ready for his turn at the drum and approaching behind Miss Smith is G. Fukunaga, club president and Miss Smith's instructor.



YOUNG AND OLD dancers enjoyed the Bon dance celebration. Here a group gyrates in front of the temple-bandstand where musicians played for several hours.

Boating Is Big, Busy Business

(Continued from Page 15)
popularity of boating is its close connection with other sports. In the course of a couple of years, water skiing has attracted a couple of hundred enthusiasts. Deep sea fishing has also increased in popularity. So has aqua-lung diving and spearfishing.

The increase in boating has

brought many problems in its wake. Yacht harbors can hold only a fraction of the boats seeking space. There is a shortage of boat ramps, where the boats on trailers can be backed into the water and released. All boat ramps on Oahu are private or club ramps.

To help solve these problems a council of boat associations has

been formed with representation from yacht clubs and commercial boat organizations.

Even if the boom should taper off somewhat a continual increase can be expected because of Hawaii's watery surroundings and a climate favorable to year-around boating.

Haole Beats Drum For Bon Dancers

Miss Barbara Smith, associate professor of music at the University of Hawaii, may soon be the only haoie Bon dance club member in the state.

She has been invited by the Hon. Fukushima Bon Dance Club to become a member. The honor followed her weekend appearances as guest Bon dance drummer at the club's festival held at Sheridan and Rycroft streets.

Miss Smith's continued and growing interest in Asian music and its traditions has taken an ever-increasing amount of her time. She initiated instruction in Asian music at the university.

In Hawaii for 10 years, Miss Smith was born in Ventura, Calif., received her degree in music at Pomona State College and later studied at the noted Eastman School of Music at Rochester, N. Y.

She has been an instructor at the University of Hawaii during the entire 10 years she has been on Oahu.

Wrapped in a blue and white Yukata kimono, the tall, willowy professor beat the drum with a graceful, measured rhythm as the dancers circled the temple and its musicians.

She alternated on the drum, carved from a single piece of log, with the club's president, G. Fukunaga, who is also her instructor. It was her first public appearance as a Bon dance drummer.

UNDERSTAND RITUALS

Miss Smith said she wanted to continue her studies of Asian music and to teach it to help strengthen its traditions.

"And, the best way to learn it is to play it and understand its accompanying rituals," she stated.

Because she is a beginner in playing the Bon drum, Miss Smith said she stuck to basics at the festival in her first appearance and did not indulge in any variations.

SBA Offers New Business Pamphlets

Pamphlets on store appearance, deceptive pricing, and the services of the Better Business Bureau are available at the Small Business Administration.

The three pamphlets of the Small Marketers Aids series can be obtained upon request at the agency's field office in the Finance Factors building at King and Aleke streets.

The aids are primarily designed as business guides and information sheets for small shop owners.

Wielding the thick, unpadded drumsticks with vigor, she performed the necessary left hand, right hand, interval and right back hand blows prescribed by the rhythms of the particular dance group.

While performing these unvarying blows, the more expert Bon drummer uses the interval time between blows to improvise intricate approach and retreat steps, whirls and difficult stances from which to strike the drum.

While the basic idea behind Bon dances is the same—a festival to honor the spirits of deceased family members—different dance groups perform different variations on the same theme, Miss Smith said.

SPECIFIED DAYS

And, in Japan, Niigata, Iwa Kuni, Fukushima and other Bon dance groups perform only on specified days in August, the month of Bon, and their routines are specific to their geographical areas.

In Hawaii, members of Bon dance groups attend each others' festivals in a season extending through two to three months. In addition, there are many Korean Bon dance celebrations during the summer.

As in the weekend festival on Sheridan street, dancers from several Bon dance clubs participate in all dances. Music of the different groups, however, is separate and distinct. Dance rhythms peculiar to the Hon. Fukushima Bon Dance Club were recorded and Niigata society musicians present did not participate in playing them.

But as guest-participants, at conclusion of recorded numbers, they took the gaily-lanterned temple-bandstand to play Niigata style Bon music.

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WAIALUA, OAHU, HAWAII

To all the voters who supported me in the Primary, a heartfelt thanks from all the MINNS.

May we count on your continued kokua in the General Election.

PHILIP MINN

DEMOCRAT FOR
SENATOR
5TH DISTRICT



The entire Minn family says mahalo to their thousands of supporters who swept the two-time Territorial House member into the General Election. In front, left to right, are Phyllis, Mike and Philip, Jr. Daughter Geraldine, Mama Momi and Papa Philip are seated on the sofa.