

Labor Struggle at Biltmore Hotel

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1955

Molokai Hawaiians Hit HHC 'Negligence'

Say HHC Didn't Get Pine Reports

Freedom from the power of attorney held for them by the Hawaiian Homes Commission and the power to negotiate their own contracts with pineapple companies are being sought by a number of Molokai homesteaders, members of the Molokai Homesteaders Association.

Toward that end, Attorney Arthur Trask, acting as attorney for the MHA, has drawn up legal demands to be presented in circuit court seeking revocation of the power of attorney held by the HHC.

The demands cite as cause, (more on page 4)

"Star-Line" Is New Name For Hotel St. "Fascination" Game

What was originally advertised as "Fascination" at a North Hotel St. address has now become "Star-Line" and the neon signs are up, the tables being installed.

Whether or not the C-C prosecutor's office, or the police will take an interest in the new game, as they did in Fascination, remains to be seen when the establishment, midway between Smith and Maunakea Sts. on Hotel, opens for play.

The new neon signs replace ear- (more on page 4)

Waihee Tunnel Safer Than Wilson Tunnel, Still Dangerous---Workers

Workmen at the Waihee water tunnel, which began gushing an estimated 10,300,000 gallons of water a day last week, are working under conditions some tunnel men consider not safe.

Unlike the Wilson tunnel at Kaili, the contractor of the Waihee project in windward Oahu—Peterson and Buckert—had the tunnel bore lined with concrete as the boring progressed and this reduced the chances of cave-ins or boulders and material dropping from the ceiling and sides.

Dim Lighting

Safety precautions are lacking in other respects, it is reported. At Waihee the tunnel bore is dimly lit and lighting, excepting at the head is, poor.

An engineer on the project said that at one time when gunniting

ROAD MAINTENANCE NEEDED



THIS STRETCH OF territorial highway at Punaluu is marked off with caution signs for safe and slow driving but as the picture shows, present danger comes from its narrow shoulder. Large cracks are on the roadside and waves are washing it away. Some Punaluu residents say that if the shoreline, especially the mouth of the Punaluu stream is dredged, the damage to the road by waves can be lessened.

Estimate ILWU Has 39 Per Cent Vote on 62 Ships; SIU Has 32

Estimates of the NLRB election between seagoing unions on 62 Pacific Maritime Association ships, says the ILWU Dispatcher for Feb. 18, indicate that of the 2,116 votes cast, about 39 per cent has gone in favor of the ILWU, another 32 per cent for Harry Lundeberg's Seafarer's International Union, and another 29 per cent have voted for "Neither."

The Dispatcher further reports indications are that voting from the deck department has been light, while firemen have cast many "Neither" votes. Firemen, though nominally allied to Lundeberg, are reported estranged by Lundeberg's "hardtiming" pro-

(more on page 4)

WESLEY ROSS, TAKEO FURUIKE, 5 OTHERS LAID OFF BY LIBBY

Wesley Ross, member of the C-C civil service commission, Takeo Furuike, former ILWU official, and five other supervisors have been laid off by Libby, McNeil & Libby in what a company spokesman said is a "reduction in force" move.

The separation is understood to be final March 15.

Not Connected With City Hall Conjectures at City Hall that Ross' discharge might in some way be connected with strong stand he has taken as a member of the civil service commission were strongly denied by Ross, himself, Wednesday.

"It was nothing but a matter of seniority," he told the RECORD. "I've been there nine years, but

To the Star-Bulletin, Joseph Greenbach Sr., big boss of the new Waikiki Biltmore Hotel, is a "real self-made man," and among local hotel proprietors, "in some respects, the most colorful of them all."

To A. A. Rutledge, big boss of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL, Greenbach has the distinction of being foremost organizer of the moment.

But to a number of his employes at Honolulu's newest plush tourist-trap, Greenbach the elder is a crochety, fussy old man with little respect for them as people, but with the dangerous power of controlling their means of livelihood.

When a cashier resigned this week, she told fellow employes she really wouldn't care if they terminated her service immediately, and she expressed great satisfaction at getting another job that will pay more than the \$225 a month she (more on page 5)

there were some who've been there longer who were laid off, too."

Furuike quit a position as an official with the ILWU to take one as office manager with Libby.

On the C-C civil service commission, Ross has been in the public eye on several controversial decisions, most of them relating to the police department. Most widely publicized of these was the severance of the pay of Roger Marcotte, an officer of the vice squad, on the grounds that he had falsified information given on his application and that he was illegally hired, because of lack of qualifications.

Though the case was appealed by Marcotte, and taken through one step in court, the officer failed of reinstatement.

Bishop Estate Moves to Counter Demo Plan to Force Sale of Land

Bishop Estate is paying tax on potential house lot land in Waiialae which is valued for tax purposes a little over \$100 per acre while nearby parcels it owns are being sold for about \$1 a square foot or nearly \$44,000 per acre.

This information came to the RECORD this week as the estate announced a rare move on its part, that of selling land fee simple through a trust company in a packaged house and lot deal.

To Counter Demo Move

The estate in the past couple of weeks has been publicizing it's

going to look into opening of a junior college, and establishing branches of Kamehameha schools on other islands.

Observers of the legislature say that the estate's hiring of former governor Oren E. Long, a Democrat, for this survey, is a move, along with its stepped up publicity, to defeat an announced move by the Democratic legislature to force estates to sell land fee simple, rather than lease them for house lots.

The Bishop Estate owns a total (more on page 4)

POLITICAL NOTES

Party Lines Watched By Leaders As Home Rule Issue Hits Legislature

Home rule, especially on police and liquor commissions, seemed certain to dominate the legislature for the coming weekend as the RECORD went to press. With a public hearing on the police commission Wednesday night and another on liquor commission set for Saturday, it was also certain all strongly interested parties would be heard.

In the house of representatives, observers at Iolani Palace say, the principle of home rule is strongly favored. But in the senate, palace observers say, there is doubt that

the Democratic majority will hold together on both measures—especially if it becomes necessary to override a veto by Gov. King.

It is by no means certain, however, that all Republicans will vote along the traditional party line, which favors home rule, and there is some doubt that the party as a whole still holds to the present system with the vigor of the past. It had been noted that Mayor Neal Blaisdell stated twice recently that he favors home rule; (more on page 5)

Thousands of Women Lured Into Domestic Slavery, Says NAACP

NEW YORK-(FP)-Charges that unlicensed suburban agencies are importing hundreds of Negro women from the south and from Puerto Rico into domestic slavery here were made Feb. 3 by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

An investigation and public hearings were demanded, following a year-long study and recent exposure of scores of cases of peonage by local newspapers. New legislation is needed to correct this disgraceful situation, the NAACP statement declared, which permits agencies in suburban communities to dodge New York city licensing regulations and exploit countless numbers of women.

"Many of these agencies," the NAACP charged, "are engaged in a vicious racket in which innocent women from the south and Puerto Rico are brought to New York for domestic service work in which they are the victims of many fraudulent practices.

"In many instances, these women work 15 to 18 hours a day, often with no time off. Their wages are paid directly to the employment agency, which often claims all monies earned on the pretext that this is payment for expenses incurred in bringing these workers from the south.

"It is very common for these girls and women to work for weeks on end without receiving any money. Physical coercion and duress have often been used. Personal effects are withheld if the worker attempts to leave an unsatisfactory job."

The NAACP estimated at least 5,000 women, including girls in their teens, are recruited annually by these agencies. They are solicited through paid ads in local newspapers, promising attractive pay and working conditions.

H-BOMB WIDOW WRITES . . .

Please Don't Let My Husband Die In Vain

(Translated from: Fujin Kurabu, November, 1954 by Japan Letter San Francisco)

On September 23, my husband (Aikichi Kuboyama) became the first human sacrifice of the hydrogen bomb. In vain did he fight against radioactive sickness for 207 days. He was watched over by the best doctors and scientists

Auto Output Biggest In History For Jan.; Unemployment Rising

DETROIT (FP) Notwithstanding the biggest January auto production in history, unemployment in Detroit as of Jan. 15 was found 3,000 higher than it was last Dec. 15. The January jobless who made themselves known to the Michigan employment security commission numbered 88,000 in Detroit, compared to 85,000 as of Dec. 15.

The UAW-CIO cited reports of a 56 per cent increase in burglaries, quoting from a press interview with detective inspector Carl Falk, who "said most of the increase in burglaries can be attributed to juveniles whose allowances have been cut because of unemployment, or to men who are jobless."

It further noted that the most optimistic forecast of auto production in 1955 was made by Pres. Harlow H. Curtice of General Motors Corp., who doped out a total of 5,800,000 passenger cars.

"Yet in one week ending last Saturday Jan. 22," the union said, "the industry produced 163,416 cars, representing an annual rate of 8,500,000. At this rate it would require less than 36 weeks production to reach the year's goal of 5,800,000."

and he had the sympathy of the whole nation.

Of what crime was my husband guilty? Who in this whole world can endure the misery of having to stand in silence and helplessness watching an innocent and precious man dying from the ashes of death? Can there be anything more grievous or embittering than the way my husband died? My husband was not alone. There are still the 22 other fishermen who were also burned by the ashes of death. They worry about their own lives, which they know are like the flames of candles in the wind.

Waited for Recovery

I felt that I could hardly keep body and soul together as I made the trip home carrying the ashes of my husband. I was overwhelmed with grief and anxiety about the other fishermen. There seemed to be a hard steel ring pressing around my head. At home in Yaizu there are many memories. I, who felt that I would lose my mind at the mention of the hydrogen bomb, am now calmer and more relaxed, as I sit here and see the picture of my husband smiling at me from the family Buddhist shrine. It seems as though I am greeting my husband after a long absence. Thinking back to September 1, when my husband became critically ill, I remember all the things I wanted to tell him, but did not for fear of exciting him. I thought they could wait until he was well. There are so many things that might have

eased his mind if he had known, so many things I should have asked him—I thought that when he recovered I would talk to him. All the sacrifice and care, all the desperate prayers, everything proved to be of no avail. Now that he is gone, who can my heart rely upon in the future?

My husband's mother, Shun, caressed him like a baby. She would hold his hand and ask him to promise to get well. Soon after his relapse mother cried out, "Aikichi, you promised me, don't break your promise." She clung to him but he could not answer, he just stared with vacant eyes.

Face Black and Gruesome

He had no idea that every minute his internal organs were getting worse and worse from the effects of the radioactivity. This angry man became the first victim of the dust.

It has been twelve years since we were married. He was forty years old, just the beginning of his best years—he died without finishing out his life.

I pray with all my heart, and may a poor lone fisherman's wife's prayer reach to heaven, that my husband's death will remove the curtain of distrust that exists between the East and West due to the atomic and hydrogen bombs and that world peace prevail.

It makes me shiver to think about that fatal day, March 11. When my husband returned that morning, forty-three days after he had left on January 22, his face was unusually black and gruesome. He entered the National Hospital on April 3. His life was sustained through the best treatment and scientific research. One day my husband asked the head nurse, Miss Morooka, if he could learn to knit. He felt uncomfortable about being idle in bed all day. So within the strict limitations of one hour he began to knit. My husband began knitting awkwardly at first, but while still learning he finished a sweater for our eldest daughter, Meyako, in two months. This sweater has become the most precious thing that her father left behind. Just to think about it makes tears fall. Next he bought some red yarn and began to knit another sweater for second daughter, Yasuko (7 years old). However, at the end of August,

before he finished half of it, he became critically ill with jaundice.

Stop Making Bombs

At a time when he was feeling better he made an appeal by radio. "We are only twenty-three men and that is why we can receive the best medical treatment, but if this was to happen to 1,000 people, there would be no way to take care of them. We will have to stop the making of such horrible things.

As I think of his appeal, I feel that as the first victim of the hydrogen bomb, his life became a sacrifice and a prayer that it must be stopped. He never complained of pain to me. He was always worried about the future marriages of the younger men. He hoped constantly for their recovery. I pray that as he wished and with the help of science there will be a bright future for his fellow crew members.

Even after the death of my husband, the United States is still saying they will not stop the hydrogen bomb tests, neither will they agree to the price of compensation asked by the Japanese government

I am only the wife of an obscure fisherman: if there had been no ashes of death the five of us, parents and children, would be living happily in peace. Money becomes nothing if one spends it. If one works, one can get it back again. But the life of a man, once it is gone, cannot be regained again. From where did they get the right to take away the precious life of a human being, just for the convenience of one group?

To Make Beautiful Again

Even ten minutes before his death, his mind was clear and when the doctor said, "Hold on, have courage," he clearly nodded his head and replied, "I will hold on." The children came just before he died. They knew they would never be able to say 'father' anymore. My heart breaks when I think of our young children and how they held back their grief at that moment. Yasuko wrote this note at his bedside. "Father, why did you die? When I started school you entered the hospital and you are dying before seeing my report card. When we came to see you with mother last time you were so full of pain, we could not talk to you. I was always praying for the doctor to make you well, but now—father, father—" Please, dear, read Yasuko's note from heaven.

Right now the bud of the white lily on my husband's shrine opened its petals. My husband loved the white chrysanthemum and lily. Unlike a rough seaman, he used to delight in the lily because he said it had gracefulness and dignity . . . Even though we are poor, I will never stop placing flowers at his shrine—until I can clear the memory and make beautiful again the horrible blackened face of my husband caused by the ashes of death.

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WEST Indian Writer Tells Why Negroes Migrate To England In Large Numbers

"Paradise at 35 Shillings."

That's the title of an article by Lealie Constantine, Negro writer from the British West Indies, in a recent issue of the London Daily Mirror, explaining why so many Negroes leave their homes in the Caribbean to go to England and to London. They can live better, even on the 35 shilling dole, or relief, than they can on the British-ruled Caribbean islands.

A shilling is about 24 cents U. S.

Price Tag On Paradise
"To thousands of my fellow countrymen in the West Indies," writes Constantine, "35 shillings is the price tag on paradise—because they are black.

"Escaping from the misery of their homelands, they arrive at British ports in the desperate hope of a job, a chance to make good . . . But if they cannot find regular work they know they can draw National Assistance and lodging allowance amounting to at least 35 shillings a week.

"AND THAT'S MUCH MORE THAN HARD WORK WOULD EARN THEM IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

"Put yourself in the shoes of these men and then see if you still feel bitter about this coloured invasion."

Constantine describes something of the squalor, the poverty, and the

lack of hope to which his people are subjected, and describes them as "partially-enslaved."

Stowaway Numerous

"Since the war," he writes, "banana boats have brought over 18,000 stowaways. About 40 are gaoled (jailed) every month for stowing away. Many more land unnoticed, helped by coloured seamen. Well over a thousand have paid their own passage."

But few are equipped either with funds, clothes, or experience to live in England and get jobs, Constantine writes, though those employed have proven good workers. Many fall prey to underworld organizations.

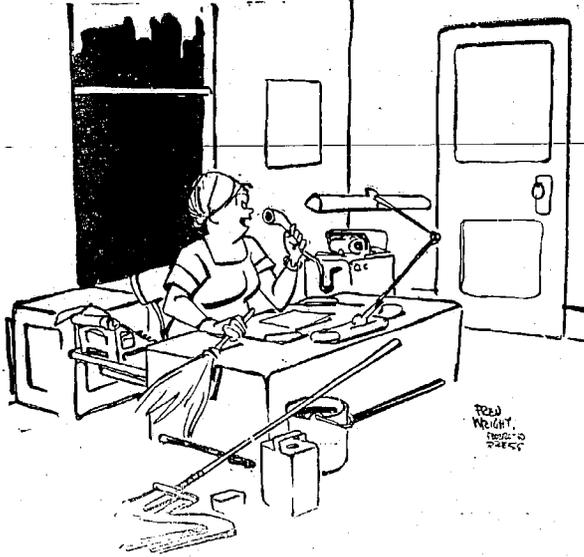
"So often gay and gaudy lives are offered them in the city—in exchange for a little law-breaking, the discomfort of prison holds little fear for them. Why should it? The food and accommodations are far better than some of them ever get at home."

Closing his article, Constantine warns, "Only one thing can stop these fortune-hunters from invading Britain—DECENT LIVING CONDITIONS IN THEIR HOMELANDS."

The London Daily Mirror explains by a note that the article is from a pamphlet being published by Constantine entitled, "Colour Bar."

UPW Campaigns for Negro Office Workers In Meat Industry

CHICAGO-(FP) - The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) has launched a campaign to force the major meat packers—Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy—to employ Negro office workers in their general offices. The union announced Feb. 4 that as an opening move UPWA Vice Pres. Russell R. Lasley and District Dr. Charles Hayes filed a complaint charging Armour with violating the presidential ruling which bars government orders from firms which discriminate in hiring. Armour supplies meat for the armed forces.



ANYTHING OUT OF THIS CHEAP COMPANY IS BY JOINING THE UNION!

Agency System Defended in Olaa Suit; Amfac Takes 2 1/2% From Gross

The legal fight of minority stockholders of Olaa Sugar Co. to have the court dissolve the present contract between the plantation and its agent, American Factors Ltd., went another round last week.

Circuit Judge Frank A. McKinley after hearing arguments for two days took a motion by Amfac and the majority stockholders of Olaa under advisement. This motion asked that the suit instituted by Associate Justice Ingram M. Stainback and other minority stockholders be dismissed and a summary judgment be handed down for the agency and Olaa's majority stockholders.

Attorneys for both sides have until March 21 to file material to support their argument.

Agency System Challenged

The suit brought by the minority stockholders challenges the agency system operating in Hawaii for 106 years.

J. Harold Hughes, an attorney for minority stockholders, told the court that issues of material fact in the case concerning the contract which dates back to 1933 are:

1. Whether the agreements were made in "good faith,"
2. Whether they were "fair and reasonable,"
3. Whether or not they were "fraudulent,"
4. Whether or not charges made by the agency were "excessive and unreasonable,"
5. Whether the agreements were made for the enrichment of American Factors and its officers,
6. Whether the agreements were approved by a majority of "disinterested" stockholders and "disinterested" directors,
7. Whether or not facts of the agreement starting in 1933, and amended in 1953, were disclosed to stockholders.

Attorney Hughes argued that fees collected from Olaa Sugar Co. were "excessive, unfair and unreasonable." He said that the minority stockholders do not object to any "reasonable agreement" and added that this suit is not for dissolution of Olaa but on "unreasonable fees."

No Full Disclosure

He also argued that nowhere in the exhibits or affidavits filed by Amfac and Olaa is a "full disclosure of agency agreements." He declared that stockholders cannot ratify what they don't know about and argued that they were not given full information of the agreements.

Amfac stands to gain from perpetuating the agency system and "milks" Olaa through excessive agency commissions, he said.

He termed the practice a "system which allows them to grow fat from plantations."

Garner Anthony, attorney representing Amfac and Olaa, said that the agreement provides for 2 1/2 per cent agency commission on the gross income derived from sale of Olaa sugar and molasses outside the Territory.

Backbone of Economy

He argued that "there is no fraud," "no gift of shares," and "there is no duplication of salaries."

He and Co-counsel J. Russell Cades argued that Amfac pays salaries of Olaa executives, like president, vice president, etc. They also declared that Amfac gave labor relations, managerial and technical advice to Olaa of the quality that the plantation by itself could not afford.

To Hughes' argument that Amfac "milks" Olaa, the lawyers for the companies replied that the agency system served as the backbone of the sugar industry of the islands. The company attorneys agreed with Hughes that there is an interlocking directorate, but they argued this has helped plantation economy.

Subversive Activities Agency Head Denies Membership In IMUA

The chairman of the territorial subversive activities commission who demands "yes" or "no" answers from witnesses this week demonstrated how he would answer questions not to his liking.

The committee operates on the assumption that refusal to answer is an admission.

This incident occurred at a legislative hearing, where the commission's chairman apparently did not have a cooperative audience.

The territorial subversive activities commission which retains attorneys at sizable amount of money may not get the \$50,000 appropriation it is asking of the legislature and there was some indication Monday that it might be abolished.

At a joint house finance and senate ways and means committee hearing, Sen. William J. Nobriga (D, Hawaii) said there is a tendency of overemphasizing communism in Washington "and there might be here, too."

Attorney William Stephenson, commission chairman, said the agency should be kept "as far as possible out of politics" when asked by Sen. Ben F. Dillingham if it should not be absorbed by the office of attorney general.

Rep. Toshiharu Yama (D, Kauai) asked Stephenson if the commission had any "connection" with IMUA, the anti-labor outfit born during the 1949 longshore strike.

The attorney did not answer the question, but declared:

"I am not now and never have been a member of IMUA."

Sen. Ben Dillingham followed this up with a touch of humor in his question: "Is there any connection with the ILWU?"

Stephenson did not reply in the "I am not" manner but to this query said his commission had no connection with the union.

Some observers at the legislature remarked that Stephenson answered in the "I am not" manner when a question concerned IMUA because there is a tie-up between IMUA and the agency. Howard Hoddick, who works for the commission, and now an attorney for Juneau Spruce Co. which is trying collect \$1 million from the ILWU, is an IMUA officer.



MR. BRIDGES

AFL-CIO Merger Can Bring Labor Strength--Bridges

What does the announced merger between the AFL and the CIO mean? ILWU President Harry Bridges, writing in his "On The Beam" column in the Feb. 18 issue of the *Dispatcher* says it's still too early to tell, "for it would be foolish to ignore the past records of some of the main movers in the merger drive, and their announced purpose to use their new strength for personal or selfish or opportunistic purposes."

But there are some real benefits to the working people that may derive from the merger, says Bridges.

He writes, "it seems to mean that one long standing obstacle to unity has finally been laid to rest."

The AFL, in entering into the merger, abandoned its position held for years, that the only possible way for unity would be for the CIO unions to dissolve and come back into the craft unions the AFL has always maintained, Bridges writes.

"Greater Unity and Strength" Now the AFL is also dropping its opposition to industrial unionism as such, Bridges writes, and "This acceptance of industrial unionism is a real step forward in bringing about greater unity and thus greater strength to the members of organized labor."

The ILWU president comments also that, in accepting this merger, the AFL is taking the approach it has previously rejected several times when offered by John L. Lewis.

If the AFL and CIO leaders mean what they say, says Bridges, the merger could see the end of jurisdictional raiding, and if they have realized the costliness and futility of raiding, "it is largely the result of the distaste the average rank and file union member has for raiding. There isn't a union member in the AFL or CIO who, if given a chance to vote, would go for a program of spending his union's resources to raid another group of workers."

Another important result of the merger, writes Bridges, could be "the desirable result of weakening the dependence of the labor movement on the Democratic party. The CIO has become so completely tied to the tail of the Democratic party that political autonomy among affiliated internationals went out the window to be replaced by rubber-stamp agreement with political decisions made on top."

Political Independence Sought Further, Bridges writes of the political possibilities saying, "In a unified labor movement we can expect to see the old AFL-Gompers tradition of rewarding your friends and fighting your enemies take new life. And all to the good. Because in the present political

To The Editor ...

A bulletin from United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), with headquarters in New York says:

A most serious threat to the job security of working people today is the runaway shop. We are seeing an overwhelming number of shops throughout the country moving to low wage non-union areas. Both the CIO and the AFL are giving consideration to this problem.

An AFL sub-committee has recommended specific proposals to Congress including a nation-wide minimum wage of \$1.25 to curb runaway shops. In New York the CIO Executive Board has met with the newly-elected Governor Harriman to discuss the problem of runaway shops in the State.

In New York City, as one shop after another moves out, the problem of jobs and unemployment is becoming increasingly aggravated. One of the most flagrant examples of the cold blooded approach of employers who would sacrifice the welfare of their workers for greater profits can be seen in the American Safety Razor plant.

The ASR Co. is in the process of moving out of Brooklyn to Staunton, Va. This company coldly threw 1,400 workers, many with 15,

25 and even 50 years of seniority out into the street. It refused to live up to its agreement providing pension and severance pay for its employees. This company could not use the flimsy excuse used by many of declining profits as a basis for moving. In the first three months of 1954, this company increased its profits after taxes 131 percent. This company attempts to justify its move from Brooklyn by saying its plant was in danger of being taken over by the city to make room for a new Civic Center. The President of the Borough of Brooklyn nailed that one fast. He said, "The city has done nothing to prevent the razor company to continue in this location." He goes on to say further, "The general plan for the downtown area would not only permit the razor company to remain, but would, in our opinion, provide better opportunities for improvement and expansion."

It is obvious that this company, just like many others, prefers to move so as to earn even greater profits no matter what happens to its people.

1. We urge you to support our "Don't Buy ASR Products" campaign until the company honors its commitments for pensions and severance pay in the agreement.

2. Don't buy: Gem Razors and Blades, Treet Blades, Ever Ready Brushes, Silver Star Blades, Blue Star Blades Personna Blades, Pal Hollowground Blades and ASR Ascot Lighters.

3. We urge you to write the American Safety Razor Co. at 380 Madison Avenue, New York City, and tell them to honor their agreement to pay pensions and severance pay.

4. We urge you to have your trade union or your community or fraternal organization take this up and join in the campaign not to buy ASR products until the company pays the pension and severance pay.

5. Urge your trade union or other community or fraternal organization to carry this story in its official publication.

Teacher Shortage Corrected; Vets Launch Complaints

Complaints by veterans attending Electro Technical School Ltd. are reported to have brought improvements at the institution approved by the Veterans Administration for training ex-GIs.

Recently students complained about the doubling up of teachers for laboratory and classroom studies in both TV and radio courses. Students studying radio at night were told by school officials that they should not complain since those taking TV courses during the day did not complain about the shortage of teachers.

But day students taking TV courses were told that radio students at night did not complain about doubling up of teachers.

The RECORD learned that some students brought their complaints to the VA. The teaching staff has been increased.

One student said recently that he complained about the shortage of books and was told by a school official that "We're here to make money."

scene in our country, the greater flexibility and maneuvering room the labor movement has, the greater the opportunity for independent political action that will pay off for the rank and file."

Ulupalakua Had Own Boat to Ship Beef

Present methods of shipping cattle on hoof to Honolulu from the outer islands are uneconomical, says an oldtimer who recalls that the Ulupalakua ranch once shipped carcasses to the market on its own boat.

Dr. J. H. Raymond who owned Ulupalakua then had the cattle slaughtered on the beachside. The carcasses were put on board a boat with a cooling system. The kamaaina says until the ranch was sold to the Baldwins, this system of marketing continued.

NAGAO GARAGE

(Robert J. Nagao, Prop.)

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Party Lines Watched By Leaders As Home Rule Issue Hits Legislature

(from page 1)

and Blaisdell is considered a party line Republican.

Responsible To People?

Some Democrats, of course, are very strong in their desire to give both police and liquor to the counties. They have strong answers, too, for those who complain that putting police under the counties would "put politics" into operation of the police.

"I cannot see," said a house Democrat in an important key position, "what is wrong making the police responsible to the people they serve. Now they are responsible to the commission, which is responsible to one man—the governor—who is responsible to one man—the President."

He might have added that the people of Hawaii have no power to vote for the President.

As for the question of politics, the Democrats hasten to point out that both commissioners and governor get their posts through political influence.

Chief Dan Liu has been among the foremost to express the fear that home rule would mean the injection of politics into police.

Sen. William Heen has publicly expressed opposition to giving control of liquor commissions to the counties, and it is recalled that Heen, as an attorney, has had considerable experience in the past representing clients before the commissions.

Other Democrats, however, say Heen's arguments for retaining present control of liquor commissions is similar to the arguments advanced in opposition to county control of police. Most Democrats are not swayed.

A possible temporary block to home rule is seen in the reluctance of Kauai members of the legislature to grant home rule to their own county. This attitude is quite recent and is held to rise from a private fight among Kauai Democrats. Though Republicans outside the legislature have tried to encourage the fight, Democrats have hopes bringing the Kauaians around before any real block is effected.

★ ★
SPEAKER CHARLES KAUHANE caught the backdoor criticism of his own party last week for a move to close committee meetings to the press and public. It was, some said, exactly the sort of move the Republicans used to make. Others felt Kauhane was merely shaking his fist a bit at the daily press, which most Democrats feel is highly partial. Kauhane occasionally lets his pique show when the press needles him. He might be well advised, political observers agree, to take a leaf from Johnny Wilson's book. No matter what the press wrote about him, Hawaii's Mr. Democrat was cordial to the man who wrote it as if nothing had happened. When Johnny hit back, he hit on issues.

★ ★
SEN. NOBORU MIYAKE of Kauai may have made himself some trouble for the future when he introduced a bill that would make \$1 an hour the minimum wage for all workers in the Territory—except those on Kauai who would get only 75 cents. Can't you hear an opponent haranguing a crowd something like the following: "Why should you good people of Kauai vote for a man who thinks you're worth only three-fourths as much as any other people in the Territory? Let the senator go run on Maui or Hawaii or Oahu where he thinks the people are worth more."

★ ★
A POLICE SERGEANT visited the palace Tuesday to inquire hopefully about when home rule may be expected to pass. Com-

menting on the argument of opponents that home rule would "put politics" into police work, he said, "What do you think we have now? Do you think the police commission doesn't operate on politics? I even got on that motorcycle by politics."

★ ★
TO ENABLE HAWAIIANS to benefit from the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act's provision of rehabilitating them on land, an old associate of Prince Kuhio says it is becoming necessary to change the qualification of applicants of HCC land from 50 per cent Hawaiian to one-fourth and one-eighth Hawaiian. This is because of the high rate of intermarriages between Hawaiians and those of other ancestries.

★ ★
SEN. BEN DILLINGHAM proposed a joint secret session of the senate ways and means committee during the 1955 legislature. He was criticized, among others, by the Star-Bulletin and Dillingham snapped back at the daily.

He said if Editor Riley H. Allen did not like it, "He can go to a place that is warmer than Hawaii."

★ ★
THE DEMOCRATS are talking of speeding the processing of legislation, which generally moves at a slow pace for major bills.

During the last session, on the 40th day the house had passed on third reading a small part of more than 1,000 bills. Those passed were of small importance.

★ ★
CLARENCE SHIMAMURA, who headed the judiciary committee of the house during the last session, disagreed with the common interpretation of the term "ice-boxed." He was accused of ice-boxing Democratic bills while giving the green light to GOP-introduced bills.

On the 40th day of the session Shimamura, then a target of house Democrats, explained that it is wrong to say he was ice-boxing bills.

"To say that any bill is being ice-boxed is grossly inaccurate. No bill can be said to be ice-boxed until the end of the session."

At the end of the session bills are dead in the ice box, and they need not be ice-boxed but are dumped as scraps of paper.

★ ★
HOW MANY PEOPLE remember how much they contributed toward an election campaign 10 years ago? Manuel Sanchez, erstwhile Democratic central committee member, who ran the campaign for his party on the Big Island in 1928 remembers who contributed and how much. Some of his oldtime friends say Sanchez remembers more about what they did than what they themselves remember of their activities, and they claim Sanchez has a remarkable memory.

★ ★
THE DEMOCRATIC 37TH of the 4th was probably the first and only precinct club to take action on the Kalihi tunnel disaster a few months ago. Henry Gonsalves complained at a meeting that trucks and caterpillars were wallowing in the mud in the tunnel, explaining it was a dangerous situation for workers. At the next meeting the precinct club voted to ask Governor King to fix the blame publicly of the death of the five men. This strong motion passed. Gonsalves told members of the precinct that he wants the record to show that he did not have anything to do with the motion. Then at a recent precinct meeting an official of the club reported that the governor had lost the letter.

★ ★
A SLIGHT INCREASE in avia-

Epstein To Speak At Kauai On 1955 Leg. Prospects

Members of the Kauai board of supervisors will be listening, along with members of the United Public Workers on Kauai, Sunday, when Henry Epstein, UPW territorial director, gives the first of a series of reports on the "Significance of the Legislature."

Also appearing with Epstein will be Primitivo Queja, ILWU Kauai division director, who will bring fraternal greetings from his union.

Kauai supervisors, invited by the UPW, have indicated they will attend the meeting, which is to be held in the County Building at Lihue at 2 p.m.

According to a leaflet used to advertise the meeting, Epstein will give answers to the following questions:

"What are the chances of passing the UPW plan for pay raises?"

"Will government workers generally get a square deal?"

"What is in store for county workers?"

Solons Shortsighted, Refused Aid to Farmers

Maui red beans had tremendous market potentialities before 1920 but this never fully materialized because a legislature failed to help finance the processing of the product.

The beans were in great demand on the West Coast and in California people paid \$13 a hundred pounds.

Betram Rivenburgh, then land commissioner, is said to have gone to the quartermaster to get the armed services to buy the Maui red beans. Employees of Ulupalakua and others were raising the beans.

The army and the navy responded favorably, but they wanted the beans kiln-dried so that they would keep.

Harry Baldwin became interested in the new industry and offered a piece of land near Kahului Wharf, rent free, for the processing plant. The legislature was asked to appropriate \$15,000 toward the establishment of this plant but it did not come through and the Maui red beans never developed to be a sizeable export item.

tion gasoline tax is not enough, say some who see how the Territory can get back some of the tax money islanders pay the Federal government without representation. They claim that the airlines are heavily subsidized by the Federal government and thus aviation gas tax does not come entirely out of airlines' earnings. Higher aviation gas means more Federal money being brought back to Hawaii to be used in building airport and maintaining them.

★ ★
THE OAHU DEMOCRAT for February will give RECORD readers a few laughs. According to a story in that paper, "it can be revealed now by the Oahu Democrat that the story was broken by the Advertiser on February 4, with the aid of Democratic party leaders, whose strong and sincere desire for clean government demanded bringing the facts into the open."

What do you suppose the Democratic leaders did to give the story to the Tiser—show them the Jan. 27 issue of the RECORD? That's where the story was first broken, of course. The Tiser pinned down some more details and the Star-Bulletin followed a day later with a sort of roundup.

Labor Struggle at Biltmore Hotel

(from page 1)

more than the \$25 a month she was getting there with more than a single day off a week.

Hired By Dollahite

Others, hired by the outgoing manager, Herbert Dollahite, shortly after the Biltmore began receiving guests a few weeks ago, are shopping around for jobs. They liked Dollahite and his attitude toward them. The two younger Greenbachs, William and Joseph Jr., seemed nice enough young men, and everyone looked forward to the opening as the beginning of a good job.

Jimmy Chock, Rutledge's top organizer for hotels, was knocking around, but no one paid much attention to him. Some of the workers had been in Rutledge's outfits before and their lack of enthusiasm was transmitted to others.

To most of the workers, everything looked rosy, they recall now, despite inconveniences like the lack of a service elevator which had guests standing in line waiting while baggage was powered up to the top storeys.

Happy Days Over

Then Greenbach the elder arrived and the happy days were over.

An irascible, energetic old man, he began rushing around the hotel, some of the workers say, bossing everyone as to the manner he did his job, moving employes from spot to spot, setting up new and uncomfortable rules, and generally making the workers miserable.

Now they suspect that the two Greenbach sons were gathering information upon which their father acted later, and some of the workers don't like the sons any more.

As for Dollahite, the employes knew he was leaving well before it was announced in the newspapers, and they are very skeptical of the manager's statement that there was no friction between him and Greenbach the elder.

Some were discharged and some began hunting new jobs. An incident was even reported by an eyewitness of violent hands being laid on one office employe in what appeared to be a quick firing. But however it was arranged, that employe eventually remained on the job.

Chock Became Problem

In the midst of this confusion, the workers say Chock's attitude changed markedly and the attitude of the hotel toward him changed. Suddenly he was allowed the full liberty of the hotel, and he began trying to recruit workers for Rutledge in the main lobby and by the swimming pool.

Chock's recruiting talk took on the tone of threats, the workers say, and he got the assistance of management spokesmen who talked even more arrogantly.

"Greenbach wants you to sign this," some workers were told when they were proffered cards in the Rutledge outfit.

Others heard that, "If you don't sign, we'll put somebody else in your job."

\$25 For "Initiation"

Background for this pressure came when the workers saw the elder Greenbach in close and friendly conference with Rutledge, and many concealed their resentment and signed up to save their jobs. The cards said they would

have to pay Rutledge a \$25 "initiation fee," and they didn't like that either, but there seemed little choice.

In that situation, it wasn't surprising that the Biltmore workers began contacting the ILWU to ask if something couldn't be done. They knew from relatives and acquaintances of what the ILWU had done for longshoremen and for sugar and pineapple workers. How about organizing hotels?

Organizers from the ILWU talked to the workers and listed their complaints. Some of them ran as follows:

● They want protection of a union against high-handedness of the sort demonstrated by the elder Greenbach, but not protection from a union the boss has invited in and wants them to join.

● They want to join a union that's run by democratic process, where they'll have a voice—not one where Art Rutledge makes the decisions and "deals."

● They don't want to pay \$25 "initiation fees" to help keep up Art Rutledge's Cadillac and his other two cars and get him a salary in excess of the \$1,500 a month they've heard he makes now. They say they can't afford it.

Rutledge and his lieutenants couldn't help but hear of the disaffection among their "signed members," of course, so he turned to red-baiting and tried scaring the Biltmore workers with talk of how the ILWU had "broken" plantations. He didn't, of course, mention any specific plantation.

Talked-of-Walkout

Workers who attended one Rutledge meeting said he seemed to be saying two things at once. One minute he was telling them—we have to let the bosses make some money now because they've just started their business. The next, he was telling them—if Greenbach doesn't sign an agreement with us, we'll strike.

Trying to follow Rutledge's grasshopper type of reasoning, the workers say, Chock was getting them all ready for a walkout to be staged right in the middle of opening day festivities last Saturday "if they don't sign the agreement."

Greenbach didn't sign and Chock and Rutledge didn't lead any march out of the Biltmore. Some of the workers feel, they never intended to. Others figure they didn't march because they feared no one would follow them.

Monday Greenbach received a letter from the ILWU informing him that a majority of his Biltmore employes wish to be represented by that union, and the union demands to be recognized as bargaining agent for the Biltmore workers.

When ILWU organizers visited the Biltmore Tuesday to talk with the workers, Chock appeared, wearing a concerned look and accompanied by a henchman. While the henchman attempted to out-talk the ILWU men, Chock disappeared. A short time afterward, William Greenbach appeared to ask the organizers and workers to "break it up."

Wednesday the word went around the hotel that Greenbach had finally signed with Rutledge. But by then the workers were getting pretty well fed up with the hotel-boss-union-boss shenanigans.

Said one, "I don't care a hoot what they signed. It doesn't mean a thin gto me."

Waihee Tunnel Safer Than Wilson Tunnel, Still Dangerous---Workers

(from page 1)

pipe is suspended on the other side.

If cars run away, some say, workmen stationed between the head and the portal of the tunnel have no chance of escaping the oncoming cars.

The inspector on the job remarked that the cars make enough of a rumble while at a distance so workers can run away or stand against the tunnel wall to make way for the cars. The floor of the tunnel has built up ties on which are laid tracks for the cars. This makes it difficult for one to move rapidly in the tunnel.

The use of tracks, instead of cars on rubber tires as used at Kalhi tunnel, is safer for tunnel work as vibration is eliminated.

Besides the matter of safety, some who are familiar with construction say that usual methods of inspection are not conducted at the project.

Inspect Mix Once Daily

The engineer on the project says that inspection of the concrete mix is made once a day. Individuals familiar with constructing say this is not sufficient, and that an inspector should be at the mixer on such a job whenever a mix is made.

The inspector on the job told the RECORD that before the job is accepted by the city-county, holes will be drilled into the tunnel wall to check the concrete and sand-filling in the back of the concrete lining.

The proper time to check is when the job is going on, says an oldtime contractor.

To Check Sand

Another unusual method of inspection relates to weep holes. These are holes or openings to check the condition of the material behind a wall or bulkhead.

At Waihee sand is being filled behind the concrete lining of the bore. In the space between the surface of the bore and the concrete lining supported by timber, sand is being pumped in. To test whether sand is being packed properly, small holes drilled at intervals are necessary, say some construction people. When sand fills behind a section of a wall, it falls out from the weep holes. If sand does not come out of weep holes, it means there is a vacuum.

The inspector on the job told the RECORD that weep holes are not necessary, although the engineer said that it is something he will look into. The inspector said he can check whether or not sand is properly filled by looking at the holes used to blow in the sand. If sand comes out of there, he said, the area is properly packed.

This is not sufficient in checking the fill of areas away from the blow-in hole, say construction men the RECORD interviewed.

Reports of second-hand lumber being used on the job was substantiated. The inspector said that specification does not call for new lumber. It calls for "structurally sound" lumber, he explained.

Threw Out Bad Wood

The engineer explained that the inspector had workmen throw out "quite a lot" of pieces of termite-ridden and structurally unsound lumber. Lumber used to support inside of the tunnel is covered

with concrete and left as part of the structure.

Construction men say that lumber previously used for form work is strong and dry rot would not be found in such lumber. Asked if such were the type of used lumber brought to the project, the inspector said he did not remember. He recalled "throwing out" bad pieces of lumber from batches of second-hand lumber. The lumber used was "structurally sound," he said.

The inspector said that the territorial safety inspector has been at the project about four or five times since last May.

Say HHC Didn't Get Pine Reports

(from page 3)

"that from the date of inception of each contract to the date thereof, the Hawaiian Homes Commission has failed to adequately represent and forward the interests of plaintiffs and those whom they represent, or has acted in a negligent or dilatory manner."

Three pineapple companies named in the papers, as yet unfiled, are Libby, McNeil & Libby, the California Packing Corporation and the Pacific Pineapple Co. Three separate plaintiffs are named, each representing homesteaders who have contracts of different types. They are Henry Kealakahi, Lot 85, Hoolehua, representing a class of 21 homesteaders, Arthur Poopaa, Lot 46, Hoolehua, representing 40 homesteaders, and Margaret de Fries Peters, Lot 102, representing 20 homesteaders.

No Report For 10 Years

As evidence of failure of the HHC to demand observance of the contract, homesteaders have cited clauses that require the companies to report the tonnage of pineapple harvested from the homesteads during each harvest season.

No report has been made by the companies for the last 10 years, a spokesman of the MHA said, nor can any evidence be shown that the HHC ever demanded one until the first of the present year.

After homesteaders recently protested, representatives of the companies appeared at an HHC meeting and gave partial reports which, the MHA spokesman said, are not held satisfactory.

The failure to report tonnage does not, the spokesman said, constitute the only evidence of failure of the companies to live up to their contracts, or of HHC negligence in exercising the power of attorney.

Contract Tested Again

Long a matter of dissatisfaction with the homesteaders, the pineapple contracts have been tested more than once in the attorney general's office.

C. Nils-Tavares, when attorney general, held that the contracts were valid. Two years ago, Edward N. Sylva handed down the same opinion, quoting largely from that of Tavares.

Sylva, however, is reported studying the contracts again and a new ruling is expected shortly.

Homesteaders have contended that the leases granted pineapple companies violate a provision of the HHC law which states that homesteaders may not be leased over to third parties.

Pineapple companies have been leasing homesteads for nearly 30 years, but only the past 10 years are considered in the presently contemplated action.

"Star-Line" Is New Name For Hotel St. "Fascination" Game

(from page 1)

lier signs put up by a newly established firm, then called "Fascination of Hawaii, Ltd.," a month or so ago. As expected, the Fascination firm operating in Waikiki, established by the game's inventor, John Gibbs, protested through its attorney, Hiram Fong, and the change is reported to be a result of the threat of that legal action.

Fong Blocked New Firm

Fong informed the new firm, which includes Lloyd Lederer, for some years a territorial bank examiner, that his firm has the sole legal right to use of the name, "Fascination" in the Territory.

Officials of the new firm had maintained that they had gained the right through another operator who, himself, had bought the right from Gibbs on the Mainland. But the operator who sold the second firm, it is reported, exceeded the right of his agreement by doing so and the matter had to be dropped.

Fascination was the object of considerable attention when it originally opened in Waikiki, Robert St. Sure, then C-C prosecutor, believing it was a game of chance rather than of skill, and that it constituted a lottery because of the prizes given.

After a test case, however, Magistrate Harry Steiner held that Fascination as played in Waikiki is a game of skill and not illegal under the conditions maintained there.

Name Is Asset

The name, "Fascination," therefore, is considered a valuable asset in the commercial entertainment world, since it is the only game of its type here that has been "cleared" through court action.

Any new game—for instance "Star-Line,"—it is expected, may have to win a test case of its own.

Robert St. Sure, while still prosecutor, had made it known that he was not entirely satisfied with the decision handed down by Steiner, and he contemplated another test case, this time on a circuit court level.

St. Sure became involved, however, in a fight over his position, along with other C-C department heads, when Mayor Blaisdell and the Democratic supervisors fell into a deadlock on appointments. St. Sure resigned, to be replaced by his brother, George St. Sure, and ultimately to be reappointed to the prosecutor's staff as a deputy.

So it is considered not unlikely that the new prosecutor may be guided to some extent by his brother in the matter of Fascination, Star-Line and similar games.

OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

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OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

Bishop Estate Moves to Counter Demo Plan to Force Sale of Land

(from page 1)

land area comparable to that of Oahu and income from its property and other assets is used to maintain the Kamehameha School, as provided in the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop. But with all its assets, Kam schools for boys and girls had only 1,237 students in June 1952.

Numerous applicants for enrollment every year are disappointed. In 1952 for example, 1,402 applied for admission and only 230 were accepted.

Low Value for Tax

The estate leases its land and seldom sells it fee simple. It has land in forest reserve which exempts such parcels from territorial tax. Its land not leased to individuals or businesses or organizations are generally assessed at a very low value for tax purposes.

The estate's Wai'alaie Nui and Wai'alaie Iki tract, 2,549,561 acres, is assessed at about \$72 an acre or .0017 cents per square foot. Part of it, 1,118 acres, is put in forest reserve, and this piece is valued at about \$25 an acre. The land in forest reserve does not appear to have trees planted on it but is covered mainly by voluntary growth.

For land not in forest reserve,

1,376 acres, the estate pays tax at about \$440 an acre.

Wai'alaie-Kahala Is Example

Many who look forward to equitable taxation of land say that land should be taxed on market value and land which is potential residential property should be taxed as those sold for house lots. If this were done, some politicians and those interested in improving island economy say, more money will be derived from property tax levied equitably on big landowners as well as small house lot owners. Such a tax system would lift property tax burden from home owners.

An example of how land valuation goes up once a family buys a piece of property can be seen from a look at the tax maps which the estate leases out. When it leased the land to farmers, an acre was assessed from \$650 to \$900 for tax purposes. After the estate moved out the farmers in preparation of subdividing the area, in 1952, the tax office assessed the land valuation at \$2,500 an acre. The estate appealed this assessment and had it brought down to \$1,500.

In 1953 some area was subdivided and parcels sold by the estate was assessed at 42 cents to 60 cents per square foot. This put the market value of land at from 70 cents to \$1. The unsold area held by the estate for sale was assessed at \$2,000 an acre.

Today residents who leased this same land from the estate on a 55 year term pay tax on assessment of about 60 cents per square foot, which puts the land value at about \$44,000. When the estate held it just prior to subdivision, it was valued for taxation purposes at about \$3,000.

Estimate ILWU Has 39 Per Cent Vote on 62 Ships; SIU Has 32

(from page 1)

gram over the S. S. Pacificus, which robbed them of much overtime and eventually drove the ship out of service.

Stewards department employes are reported voting overwhelmingly for the ILWU.

"Firemen," said the Dispatcher, "were showing keen response to the fact that an SIU victory would rob them of their separate bargaining rights."

Contract Blocked

Neither the firemen nor the sailors can negotiate with the employers as long as the question of representation remains unsettled.

Members of the stewards department in the ILWU have protested in court against seamen of other departments being allowed to vote on representation for their department. Their protest has not yet received final action, but the election is being carried on in the meantime.

This election, labor experts say, marks the first occasion in NLRB history in which maritime departments have voted interchangeably on representation for a ship, and it follows years of raiding efforts by Harry Lundeberg, SUP, SIU head, one of the few labor leaders who backed Eisenhower in the last presidential election.

Formerly, the NLRB always held that a clear "community of interests" must be established among workers before they vote for representation in a single election.



WANTS IN—Following announcement of AFL-CIO merger plan, Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said independent railroad unions like his own would be interested in joining one big federation. (Federated Pictures)

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 3)

major part in the development of this revolutionary new music. I regret also that he did not go into a description of the differences in technique and approach which made jazz such a radical departure from European musical traditions. I think many beginners would like to know not only effect but cause.

There are brilliant drawings by Cliff Roberts. David Martin selected the music examples. If the book is not available locally, then send \$1.95 direct to Franklin Watts at 699 Madison Ave., New York.

Gadabout

LESLIE YOSHINAGA was born in the first week of February over in Wailuku, Maui, and somehow Gadabout's sources slipped up on it and the event wasn't recorded in the last issue as it should have been. And he weighed in at 6 lb. 9½ oz. at the time. Then last week, his father weighed in as one of the four Democrats the Valley Isle sent to the house of representatives. His father, of course, is Nadao Yoshinaga, attorney who maintains an office of the Bouslog & Symonds law firm on Maui, now beginning his first term in the legislature. Rep. and Mrs. Yoshinaga have two other children.

★ ★

IN A YEAR OR TWO Hung Wo Ching, a local financier who believes in education, will return to Honolulu after some years of intensive study at banking. Don't be surprised if he becomes the guiding light of the Liberty Bank. It's said to be in the cards already.

★ ★

WILL WEIGHTLIFTING increase the size of the muscles for showoff purposes on the beach? That's a question asked and answered in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. The answer is—a group of college students put through weight workouts for four months increased the size of the biceps on an average of three-quarters of an inch, and made other proportionate muscular increases. But before you rush out to buy some weights, the magazine warns, the same groups lost all their gains after four months of inactivity.

★ ★

A STRANGE CONGLOMERATION of names appears in the "Citizens Study Club," which will install Star-Bull reporter, Richard S. Gima, as president at a Kewalo Inn banquet Sunday. One of the advisors is Sen. Joe Itagaki (R) which may explain the location of the banquet, of course, Itagaki being one of the owners. The third vice-president is none other than Sup. Richard M. Kageyama (D), better remembered for his stoolpigeon activities which got him bigger headlines than his political career ever did. But he won't be lonesome, for one of the executive secretaries is Jack H. Kawano. But that isn't all the surprises this list holds. The first vice-president is Rep. Spark M.

Matsunaga (D), and his is the only name of the four AJA's who ran in the Fourth District to be found there. The only non-Japanese name on the list is that of "John F. Jenkins."

★ ★

THE ADVERTISER announced first during the past week that to make reading of the newspaper easier, it was going to place more space between lines.

The Star-Bulletin Monday announced that it will shortly begin using 9 point types instead of 7½ points in its news columns, and also explained that it is doing this to make the paper easier to read.

The Star-Bulletin had this to say about the Advertiser's use of more white space:

"It is possible to achieve the appearance of bigger type by placing more space between the lines. . . . If it looks bigger, it's an optical illusion. It merely sacrifices spaces to no purpose."

Could it be that the Advertiser got wind that the Star-Bull had ordered mats to cast larger news types and announced it was going to give more white space between lines, which serves the same purpose as using a larger type?

The dailies will cut labor and cut expense by their new methods, especially in the typesetting department. It takes less lines to fill a page when wider in-between-line space or a larger type is used.

Is this why the dailies are making the change?



SAYS HE LIED—In testimony before U. S. grand jury in New York, an ex-FBI informer has admitted to a career of lying about individuals and organizations prosecuted by the government. The jury probe started after the repentant Harvey Matusow signed affidavits confessing he gave perjured testimony in trial of union leader Clinton Jencks and in trial of Communist party leaders. (Federated Pictures)

Ewa, Hapco Continue Winning Streak In ILWU Softball League

Ewa and Hawaiian Pine won their sixth straight game in the Oahu ILWU—AA softball league last Sunday to continue to share the league leadership.

Ewa defeated the Regional Jets 12-6, while the Piners walloped American Can by a lop-sided 18-6 count at Ala Moana Park. George Sakaue had three hits, including a homer, for Hapco.

Coach Crane Inoshita's CalPackers upset the defending champion Wharf Clerks 10-6 at McKinley High School field. GPG—banged out nine safeties including two by Tack Shikuma.

In other games, the Longshorem edged Love's Bakery 10-8 and Libby dumped Aiea 8-4. Libby tallied five runs in the initial frame on five hits. Herb Okumura of Love's cited two homers.

Next Sunday's games at Ala Moana Park—AmCan vs. CalPack, Love's Bakery vs. Longshoremen, Ewa vs. Clerks; at McKinley field—Hapco vs. Libby.

Santos Construction Leads ILWU Bowlers; Smile Tops Scoring

Smile Service chalked up the high series score with 2,539 in the ILWU-AA 775 Mixed Bowling League at Kapiolani Bowl—last Sunday night. This made the second straight week for Smile to run up the highest series score.

Santos Construction with a 27¼ games won and 11¼ games lost is leading the league after Sunday's contest. Love's Bakery is in second place with 26¼ games won and 12¼ lost.

Tied for third place are Jane's and Sunnyside Cafe, both with 26 games won and 13 lost.

High single game score went to Love's Bakery Sunday with a tally of 888.

Yoshi Kurasawa of Santos Construction ran the highest three-game series score of 585. Single game high scores were made by Bob Taira of Love's Bakery—236; L. Delos Santos of George's Tavern—218; and Harold Asato of Kona Grill—215

Scores for team contests were: Serikaku Motors 3, Jets 0; Santos Construction 2, Kona Grill 1; Sunnyside Cafe 2, Deluxe Auto Top Shop 1; CPC 3, Holo-Holo Inn 0; Jane's 2, J. J. Harding 1; Smile Service 2, Love's Bakery 1; Universal Motors 3, Cafe Go for Broke 0.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE

In spite of efforts on the part of some of the sports writers to make a case for a single promoter in pro boxing the commissioners voted to grant a promoter's license to a new applicant, Rex Ravelle. One commissioner, "exposed" his feelings and his alignment by voting against granting the license to the Ravelle interests. This commissioner, Yono Kitagawa, was extolled by a local sports writer "as the only person on the fight board with the courage to vote against granting the license." And further than that "Kitagawa is the only man on the fight board who has boxing experience from the ground roots." Which also reminds us that the present mayor, Neal Blaisdell, was never mayor before; that members of the liquor commission never served as bartenders in any bistros; that many sports writers who expert on various sports, never participated in any. The argument along this line is endless. It is for the record to say that we have no interest in Rex Ravelle or his enterprises but we'd like to be recorded as not liking the idea of a single promoter on principle.

★ ★

THE BASKETBALL "walkout" incident which occurred out of the St. Anthony-Baldwin High basketball game resolved itself after a meeting participated in by the Maui Interscholastic League's executive committee. It found among other things that the game be forfeited to Baldwin, that the personal foul of Louis Sardinha of St. Anthony was not premeditated, and that Brother Jerome, principal of St. Anthony, acted in the best interests of the league. The report continued by saying that the whole affair resulted from circumstances involving "hard playing, unfortunate interference by the spectators, and the apparent laxity in officiating." Incidentally, the report was signed by all parties including Brother Jerome of St. Anthony. If anything, the report gave a slap on the wrist to the officials working the game, especially to John Kim.

★ ★

THE OABA PRESENTED an excellent card last Monday night at the Civic. The fans saw the matchings and went out in a goodly number. A good house of 2,386 fans is credit to the committee that got the card together. The Seiji Naya-Ernie DeJesus final event drew most of the cash customers but was rather disappointing in the actual amount of action. Several punches thrown by Naya, especially in the second round, were the basis for the decision in his favor. Over-cautiousness on the part of both boys resulted in very little action and the bout got some boos from the fans. One of the fights which stole the play from the final match was the Bob Higa-George Morita scrap with both fighters being decked for the mandatory eight count. Higa's better condition gave him the edge in that he was able to come back strong after each barrage from Morita. This bout got the fans' applause. Another fight which was closer than expected was the Paul Okudara-Ed Miyamoto lightweight bout which was scored as a split decision in Okudara's favor. Other matches meriting an "A" for effort were the Jim Thornton-Gil Arroyo middleweight battle won by Thornton and the Joe Supepedia-Tommy DeLaura lightweight battle won on a KO by Supepedia. The attendance should be increasing with better matchings as the season progresses.

★ ★

AMATEUR FIGHTS also can be seen on TV on one of our local stations on Friday nights. Six bouts were presented last Friday with two KOs on the program. One of them was the sad spectacle of seeing the amateur who has been KOed the most often in his career get another dumping. This time from Henry Sur of the UH in the first round. The fighter was billed as Stanley Arroyo. But whether it is Stan Arroyo or Stanley Brown, this boy should be retired for his own safety. We do not see any reason for Tad Kawamura to see this lad get dumped time and again or for the OABA to allow this lad to continue to fight. The record of this boy is available to anybody and it is a crying shame and inhuman to allow this lad to continue. Please!

★ ★

SWIM FANS who have been following the exploits of Ford Konno and Bill Woolsey must have read of the results of the two races—that these two participated in last week when Indiana and Ohio State met in a dual meet. Bill Woolsey made a time of 2:04.9 in the 220 yards freestyle to nose out Konno but Konno came back to win the 440 in the fast time of 4:35.2 These two will meet again. Take your pick!

★ ★

AMATEUR WRESTLING which has been relegated to a very minor role in recent years goes on this Friday night at the Central YMCA on Atkinson Drive. This first tourney is the novice championship which is open to any wrestler who has never "placed" in any tournament. The amateur wrestlers need your support. And this is wrestling, not to be compared in any manner, shape or form with pro wrestling. You won't be seeing the Gorilla Kid, the Hooded Wonder, there'll be no titled Earls-or-Lords, no Mr.-Motos-or-Musubis, no Angels, no freaks, no midgets, no octopus grip, no Indian Death lock, no okole hold, no Southern Cross, no double cross, no mud match, no cracked seed split, no Boston Crab, no Samoan crab, no banana split. In fact, at the amateurs you will see nothing but wrestling. Sabe?

★ ★

WHILE A GREAT NUMBER of bills pertaining to fishing have gone into the hopper, the most important one is that concerning fish prices as it relates to what the fisherman get and what the consumer pays. The wide gap of prices being paid to fisherman and the ultimate price paid by the consumer needs the attention of this legislature. Somewhere along the line between the basic price paid fishermen and the consumer, there is a sharp curve upward, and we don't blame the fishermen because we happen to know what they work for. There is too big a gap between what fishermen receive and what the wholesalers make. But the average consumer blames it on the fisherman! We expect an early rebuttal from Senator Wm. Heen who is a big man in Otani, Ltd., one of the biggest distributors and wholesalers in the Territory.

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General Auto Repairing

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Draft Making U. S. Backward Nation In Scientific Field

WASHINGTON-(FP) - Administration of the draft law without regard to skills and scientific ability is making the U. S. a backward nation, according to testimony given the House armed services committee by witnesses for the Scientific Manpower Commission.

Dr. Howard Meyeroff told how the drafting of a young scientist held up development of a navy guided missile project for "several months." Other witnesses told how the USSR is graduating more engineers than the U. S.

Draft Dir. Lewis B. Hershey, however, said that all young Americans must take the same chances. The committee then decided not to add an amendment, channeling young scientists to special projects, to the bill extending the draft law four years.

Harvey Matusow, self-confessed perjurer, was making red-hunting senators and other unAmerican probers look ridiculous as he appeared before the Senate internal security subcommittee to testify that he had lied under oath and was coached to do so by government attorneys.

THE SENATORS who like sponges took in what Matusow said against those he falsely accused in the past, now called him a "habitual liar" and tool of Communists to get those convicted "out of trouble."

In the flip-flopping of Matusow was exposed the insanity and the danger in the hysterical political environment, where those who would lie for the dollar are



HARVEY MATUSOW
Once Darling of Super Patriots

used by the Justice Department to suppress free speech and thought so that peace movements and struggles for democratic rights could be labeled "subversive," and war preparation could be carried on without opposition for super-profits of General Motors and other big outfits.

The local dailies which are giving emphasis to statements by those who poo-poo Matusow's about-face as another effort at lying, have in their usual manner failed to inform their readers with startling revelations they prefer not to publicize.

The Matusow perjury confession is nothing new. And here are the facts which have been suppressed:

- The New York Times suppressed for a year and a half an affidavit by Matusow in which he swore he lied when he publicly accused 126 Times employes as being Communist Party members.

- The Time magazine also suppressed an affidavit by Matusow in which he declared he lied when he charged certain Time employes of being Communists.

These matters were revealed as Matusow was questioned before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock, in whose court Matusow swore he lied in testifying against defendants in the New York Smith Act trial involving 13. Matusow reiterated that he was coached to lie by Roy Cohn, then an assistant U. S. attorney.

- While congressional investigators showed deep concern at Matusow's turn-about, the former trained stoolpigeon of the Justice Department testified in Judge Dimock's court that he had in the past told congressional investigators and Justice Department officials that he had lied in all his appearances as a paid government informer.

The dailies have not reported that Matusow has a book coming out, titled "False Witness," giving details of his career as a trained and paid informer. The publish-

Hi-lights of the News

ers are now under attack by the Justice Department and congressional unAmerican bodies.

REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER, chairman of the House unAmerican Activities Committee, on a TV show, "Youth Wants to Know," defended the Justice Department's paid informers, thus:

"I just can't think it is fair to criticize all witnesses of that sort just because one or two or three have committed perjury."

Walter demanded that Matusow be prosecuted for perjury. Next day Matusow wired back, saying he had appeared before Walter's committee three times and lied at each appearance, and now wants to give testimony to "set the record straight."

"Why should we let him testify? How would we know he is telling the truth or still lying?" Walter was forced to say.

FROM THE STABLE of informers two others confessed during the past week that they had given false testimony.

One was Mrs. Marie Natvig, 51 year old Miami, Fla. grandmother, who testified before the Federal Communications Commission that Edward O. Lamb, Ohio publisher and owner of a radio station, was a Communist.

She kept the hearing room of the FCC in a constant uproar for weeks last year with fantastic testimony against Lamb. On Feb. 9 she returned to the hearing room and testified that her previous statements under oath were a pack of lies.

"They told me what the truth was and then told me to tell it," she declared.

The government attorney who made her tell lies was Walter R. Powell Jr., then chief FCC attorney. Powell is now reported ill from a heart attack and unable to give his version of the case.

"I HAD NO INTENTION of naming him as a communist," Mrs. Natvig said of Lamb. "But Mr. Powell assured me Cleveland police had information showing he was."

Then she testified, "We started to manufacture the evidence after Mr. Powell said, 'All right, kid, let's murder the bum.'"

Recently Mrs. Natvig went to one of Lamb's attorneys, former Attorney General Howard McGrath, and told him she wanted to set the record straight. He got the hearing opened.

The third government witness who repudiated his former testimony, also against Lamb, is Lowell Watson, a former Justice Department consultant.



DAISY VAN DORN

She played the role of a grandmother, too, and in the Hawaii Smith Act trial admitted in court, under oath, that she had perjured. The U. S. attorney here and in California have not prosecuted her for perjury. This paid and trained informer is not expected to be brought to trial for perjury by the Justice Department.

Move In Congress for Lower Pay on Guam

A wage bill which may affect workers from Hawaii employed on Guam was reintroduced in the U. S. Senate by Sen. Edward Martin (R, Pa.) who said he was doing it at the request of companies from Pennsylvania doing business on Guam.

THE BILL WOULD make federal minimum wage law applicable to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, the District of Columbia or any state, but exempts Guam.

The Philippines government sent investigating commissions to Guam and they have reported the exploitation of Filipinos there by contractors and the victimizing of their nationals by labor recruiting outfits through which workers are engaged by contractors.

PHILIPPINES CONGRESSMAN Angel Castano reported after visiting Guam that the worst offender was Koster and Wythe, a contracting firm.

(THE RECORD began reporting labor conditions on Guam in early 1952. Last year this weekly's stories were confirmed by official investigating bodies and their findings were reported widely. In the issue of Jan. 3, 1952, the RECORD reported that Filipinos on Guam were paid 22 cents an hour and they had to pay US taxes, while they were unprotected by Federal law. Ed.)

Demos Push Tax Cut With Eye on Votes

With their eyes on votes two years hence, House Democrats of the ways and means committee in Washington voted tax cuts of \$20 next year to individual taxpayers and each of their dependents.

UP reported that weekly reduction would come to about 37 cents for a single person and \$1.50 for a married person with two children.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS were reported saying they were on a "hot spot." They had voted to raise their salaries \$10,000 and taxpayers would want to know why they cannot "support a \$20 tax cut."

In the Senate, Estes Kefauver, (D. Tenn.), chairman of the judiciary subcommittee, said the raise to \$22,500 is "amply justified."

Sen. William Langer (R. N.D.) disagreed. He said that when farmers in his state are getting six cents a dozen for eggs, the economic situation does not justify a \$7,500-a-year raise.

Hearing Soon On Gladstein's Motion

Attorney Richard Gladstein's motion to force Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin to disqualify himself from hearing disbarment proceedings the judge himself initiated will be argued before the Ninth Circuit Court March 28.

THIS WEEK McLaughlin filed an answer to Gladstein's motion. The California labor attorney was granted two weeks to answer the McLaughlin return and the Appeals Court at the same time directed the U. S. attorney to file another brief for McLaughlin.

Judge McLaughlin initiated action to bar Gladstein from practicing in Federal court here just prior to the beginning of the Smith Act trial in which the labor attorney participated. The judge ordered Gladstein to show cause why he should not be disbarred, since he had been convicted of contempt of court following his defense of Communist Party leaders in New York in the first Smith Act trial.

ATTORNEY GLADSTEIN'S present

move is to remove McLaughlin from presiding over a proceeding he initiated, on grounds the judge is prejudiced against him.

Nacionalistas Split Sharply on Formosa

Pres. Ramon Magsaysay's endorsement of Pres. Eisenhower's Formosa policy caused a sharp battle in the Philippines senate with Sen. Claro M. Recto, a Nacionalista party leader, declaring he will not support Magsaysay for re-election in 1957.

The Manila Times, Feb. 22, reported that in face of strong stand taken by Recto and Sen. Jose T. Laurel to qualify senate endorsement of Pres. Magsaysay's Formosa policy statements, the majority in the senate voted to support Magsaysay.

"IT WAS THE most serious development in the controversy which had boiled over President Magsaysay's statement which committed the Philippines to support of the United States policy as announced by President Eisenhower, to defend Formosa and the Pescadores and 'related' points," the Times said.

Recto, the paper said, called the statement an "antedated declaration of war" against the Peking government and accused Magsaysay of "warmongering."

In the Philippines there was a growing feeling that Magsaysay will do everything to go along with U. S. policy in Southeast Asia, because his government which pledged reforms and economic development sorely needs U. S. aid to maintain itself.

PUBLIC CRITICISM of Magsaysay's administration is becoming sharper and louder.

The tabloid newspaper, News Behind the News of Feb. 17, in a satirical article, "The Achievements of the Administration," written by Rep. Ferdinand Marcos, Liberal of Ilocos Norte, said:

"The administration including leading majority members have made the bureau of internal revenue the whipping post of the government. Because there is a deficit in government finance, the bureau of internal revenue has been blamed for not collecting more taxes. This is ridiculous.

"THE NACIONALISTA leaders have nobody to blame but themselves for extravagance and prodigality in having approved an unbalanced and elephantine budget. This has been the great achievement of the administration for the past year—spending too much money."

The article said that in addition to bungling in government finance, the administration "achieved" the following:

1. Increased unemployment by confused and hasty labor and economic policy.
2. Brought about a recession in business if not the threat of depression by inflicting unwise and ill-advised financial policy.
3. Increased the number of government pensioners by creating new positions for political pets.

4. Discouraged investment of private capital in both agricultural and industrial pursuits by petty, vindictive policy and wild disorganized planning.

5. Pampered the military personnel to the point of threatening the supremacy of civil authority in government.

6. Failed to improve the lot of ordinary farmer and tenant who are more miserable than ever.

7. Tolerated if not abetted corruption by fellow Nacionalistas.

8. Increased the taxes that are ultimately paid by the common man.

9. Spent 668 million pesos for ordinary government expense improvement and only 20 million pesos for public improvement.

10. Wiped out small businessmen with onerous and unwise laws."

This was attack coming from an opposition congressman, but was in tune with criticism directed at the administration in which the people placed high hopes a little over a year ago when they voted it in.

Proposed By Joseph Farrington

Last year shortly before he died, Joseph Farrington then Hawaii's delegate to Congress opposed Gov. Sam King's statehood junket.

At the same time the late delegate suggested to the legislators who were in special session that if Congress postponed statehood, the Territory should explore the possibility of taking the matter to court.

Previously he had declared statehood for Hawaii now or a billion dollars in tax refund—refund of money collected without representation.

Evidently he meant going to court to get reimbursement of taxes collected unconstitutionally.

This is what Farrington said:

"In fact I am of the opinion that if statehood should be postponed further, we should explore the possibility of carrying the issue to court."

During the last political campaign, in the fourth district a candidate for the house dealt with "taxation without representation" from the stump. Willie Crozier reminded voters of the proposal of the late delegate.

A few months ago, a Honolulu wholesale druggist, Edgar A. Brenner, initiated a move to raise \$10,000 for court and attorney's fee to take legal action for the recovery by taxpayers of more than a billion dollars in taxes he claims were collected unconstitutionally. He said this week that yearly federal tax collection from this Territory is \$175,000,000.

This figure compares with a two-year budget for the territorial government of a little over a million dollars which the legislature is now discussing, and trying to whittle down because the local government is operating in the red.

Brenner this week declared that he found it difficult to raise the money for the suit against the federal government. He said he will take the matter of taxation without representation to the legislature.

"I don't know of any more positive action (to get statehood) than kicking the government in the pocket book," Brenner said.

He will seek legislative action to have Congress stop the collecting of income tax in this Territory, and at the same time seek support for his action in Washington.

Demo's New Tax Plan

The Democrats who won the majority in the legislature for the first time in 54 years in this Territory have a proposed graduated income tax plan to take the place of regressive gross income and other taxes which are not based on the ability to pay.

The proposed income tax progresses upward, as does the Federal income tax,

Th Advertiser this week commented: "The proposed tax plan not only may place a heavy burden on the middle and upper income groups—it may so limit normal growth that few jobs will be created."

The Advertiser talks of attracting Mainland capital for new industries here. Elimination of the Federal tax as in the case of Puerto Rico, until statehood, will be inducement to industries wanting to make a start here. And unlike Puerto Rico, because wages are higher here, money will circulate better and the whole economy will improve.



NAM HEAD WARNS AFL-CIO MERGER WILL LEAD TO MONOPOLY

THE NLRB RECORD PROVES IT

AFL President George Meany certainly did not exaggerate when he observed that the Eisenhower Administration is "pro-business and ignores the welfare of the great mass of workers in this country." His ire was particularly aroused by many fantastic decisions handed down by the NLRB for more than a year which, in effect, further amended and distorted the already pro-business, anti-union Taft-Hartley act and did great injury to unions engaged in collective bargaining. . . . Unless liberal minded members are put in the NLRB by Eisenhower, organized labor has no reason to be considerate of it or to expect anything more than underhanded, one-sided actions by the present big-business and anti-labor NLRB. —St. Louis Labor Tribune

MR. NIXON LEAVES TOWN

"Poor Richard" Nixon, Ike's boy, who happens by a strange quirk of fate to be Vice President of the United States, has come up against further embarrassment and a quick trip out of town is to be taken by him. In diplomatic circles, when you are persona non grata, it plainly means they just don't want you around. It seems that the Vice President is acquiring that status. There are now some Democrats in Washington charged with grave responsibilities in the conduct of this nation's foreign and domestic affairs. Mr. Eisenhower has let it be known that he hopes for the support and cooperation of these senators and representatives. But the fly in the ointment is the Vice President. So Vice Pres. Nixon will be dispatched from Washington to make some "good will" trips. While we question the wisdom of allowing Mr. Nixon to represent the United States almost anywhere, there is nothing we can do about it, so we wish him bon voyage. —The Farmer-Labor Press

INTOLERABLE OUTRAGE

A situation has developed in connection with the great American witchhunt that neither the Justice Dept. nor the people of the United States can ignore. One Harvey Matusow, former Communist party member who turned into a paid informer for the FBI, now signs affidavits that as an FBI informer he gave false testimony against persons accused of Communist affiliations or leanings. . . . Surely the FBI, with all of its sleuthing techniques so highly publicized, cannot come forward and say that Matusow fooled the greatest investigative body in the world. The fact of the matter is that the Dept. of Justice has, in addition to Matusow, a whole stable full of ex-Communists who, for hire, testify as professional witnesses. . . . An examination of the testimony of these people shows wide gaps in their memories, contradictions, and outright perjury. Conflicts in the testimony of one Paul Crouch were brought to the attention of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell in May of 1954. Brownell said he would give the matter some study. He hasn't done anything about it. The Matusow revelations indicate that Mr. Brownell had better do something about it, and soon. If he doesn't, how can he refute a charge that the Justice Dept. under his administration is engaged in framing people it is out to get? —Rochester Labor News

ANOTHER SMOKESCREEN

Pres. Eisenhower again has proposed federal reinsurance of private health plans. The proposal failed before the last Congress because no one was enthusiastic about the idea. The insurance companies didn't want the plan. Nor did those who want a federal health insurance plan. They called it a smokescreen, and about as substantial. The health insurance needs of the people who face an annual medical burden each year of \$10 billion will not be met with a \$35 million annual guarantee fund for the insurance companies. What is needed is not a program to reinsure the insurance companies, but one to meet the needs of the people. —AFL News Reporter

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Jazz For Beginners

As many of you undoubtedly know, one of my major interests is jazz. For this reason, I am especially appreciative of the latest in a long line of excellent books by Langston Hughes entitled "The First Book of Jazz," just published by Franklin Watts, Inc., and selling for \$1.95.

Intended as "an introduction to jazz for young enthusiasts," it is better suited for the older child or for even an adult who would like a sort of primer in this kind of music.

Properly enough, this easily read little volume begins with a story about Louis Armstrong, unquestionably the greatest single figure yet produced by jazz. Telling of the little "spasm band" that Satchmo and three other kids formed with homemade instruments at the age of 10 (Louis is now 54), Hughes tells how jazz grew up in New Orleans, its first home "with people playing for fun."



MR. DAVIS

The characteristic rhythms of jazz are traced back to Africa where people did almost everything to rhythm, and a complex set of blending counter rhythms at that, created by big and little drums, gourds, bells, etc. This moving rhythm, unduplicated by any other people, came to America with the slaves.

Best Jazz Often Played Without Music

These varying but blending rhythmic patterns, known as polyrhythms, represent one of the few parts of African culture that were not crushed out by the heel of the slaveowner. Main reason was Congo Square in New Orleans, where the slaves were permitted to sing and dance and make their traditional music. Crowds would gather to watch the dancers, and these gatherings continued for a good many years after the end of the Civil War. Thus this phase of African culture survived.

Mr. Hughes points out:

"The African drummers in New Orleans did not have any written music. They played from memory or made up rhythms as they went along, since they were playing just for fun. Today the best jazz is often played without music, from a tune remembered, and played as one feels like playing it for fun at that particular moment."

Although the rhythmic base of jazz is African, there are elements of other music. New Orleans knew many kinds of European music, with French and Spanish being predominant. So this music, both classical and popular, went into jazz. There was also church music. And since the Africans were in a new country, experiencing new musical influences, the various kinds and forms of European music were adapted to suit the needs and musical heritages of the Africans.

Jazz Is American Music

The spiritual is a good example. Based primarily on English religious songs, they would often keep European melodic forms but would become African musical expression. With the traditional pattern of moving to music, work songs were created. The blues were born out of a need for expression. All these elements together resulted in the development of jazz some 60 or more years ago. As the author points out, "Nobody else ever made jazz before we did. Jazz is American music."

Mr. Hughes also has chapters on ragtime and boogie woogie before describing something of the nature and use of early jazz bands in New Orleans. A special chapter is devoted to Louis Armstrong. There is also discussion of this new music as it hit Chicago, New York and the rest of the world and how it has affected contemporary composers. Space is also devoted to the swing era, bebop and to cool.

In addition to special chapters on "Syncopation," "Jazz Instruments" and "Ten Basic Elements of Jazz," the author attempts to answer that oft asked question, "What Is Jazz?" He also lists famous musicians on each instrument as well as a variety of records currently available to illustrate source material and historical stages.

Social Conditions Behind New Music

As a first book for jazz beginners, this volume is excellent. However, I do wish Langston had pointed out the social conditions which played a

(more on page 4)