

Mau'i Sets Rules for 'Exotics', 'Blue Material'

If the Honolulu Liquor commission is still in a quandary about exact rules for deciding whether or not "exotic" dancers are objectionable, it might refer to those set up by the Maui commission for the guidance of its inspectors.

The Maui rules are very explicit. They go into considerable detail in describing the manner in which the anatomy of entertainers must be covered—or else. For instance, the document headed "Policy Gov-

erning Clothing of an Entertainer," begins as follows:

"I. As For Covering of the Breast Region:

(a) The covering shall be non-transparent.

(b) The breasts shall be fully covered."

"II. As For Covering of the Region Below the Navel:

(a) The covering shall be non-transparent.

(b) For the frontal section:

1. It shall begin at the hip running across in a straight line to the other hip, and from the hips to the crotch running on a line not further toward the center or inner part of the lower abdomen than the groin.

(c) For the back section:

1. It shall begin at the hip running across in a straight line to the other hip, and descending from the hips to the buttock covering a substantial portion of the

same."

And that's just the beginning. The Maui commission warns that if there's any deviation from the above stipulation, it has to be compensated by "adequate fringe," and transparent material may be worn across the breasts "if the first layer or covering shall conform with the commission's policy."

Inspectors are supposed to warn the licensee after the first showing, if he finds any of these rules be-

ing broken. But there are other rules, too.

The Maui commission orders there shall be "no impromptu audience participation except by recognized talents"—and that seems a point for starting arguments. There shall also be "no stripping" and any disrobing "shall be done at the extreme back edge of the stage or at any room or enclosure

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THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1956

Charge Son's Body Taken Against Wish

TRUSTEES SAY TAKE IT OR SCRAM

From \$80-\$1,100 Rental In 6 Yrs.; Damon Tract Residents Protest

From \$80 an acre a year land rental in 1949 to \$320 in 1950, to \$1,100 an acre rental from May 1, 1956 for the same land on which tenants themselves have put in improvements—that's the situation Damon tract lessees face today.

If tenants at Damon tract don't like the 300-400 per cent increase in land rental to go into effect May 1, the trustees of Damon Estate say they can terminate their leases on 30 days' notice and vacate the area.

The estate wants to subdivide the area for a modern residential district.

The Kaloaloa Neighborhood Assn. of Damon tract residents has appealed to the board of supervisors to bring ground rental control under the jurisdiction of the city-county rent control department in order to cope with such problems and the proposal is now being studied by the city-county attorney.

As High as Kahala

They are represented by Harriett Bouslog of the firm of Bouslog and Symonds.

Under the proposed land rental to take effect May 1, the rental will be as high as that charged in Kahala, a highly developed, choice

residential district on Oahu. Damon tract lots are used for family type farming and residence.

Tenants of Damon tract who have invested in improvements on (more on page 4)

Damon Estate's Plan To Rezone Tract Faces Obstacles

The Damon Estate's petition to the city planning commission to rezone Damon tract for apartment housing faces formidable obstacles:

- About 600 tenants who lease the land or apartment units there object to the rezoning.

- The Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, in extending the present airfield for jet aircraft operations, expects to use Damon tract land. The area it will require for jet operations has not been determined.

- Jets will be serviced in the area between the lei stands and the TPA hangar. The noise from the testing of jet engines would probably make it impossible for (more on page 4)

Undertaker Denies Charge; Defends Ethics, \$75 Fee

Legal action may follow a mixup last week in which the body of a youth was picked up by the wrong undertaker.

But as a result of the mixup, the Puerto Rican Independent Assn. will shortly consider a plan that would make such mixups impossible and might, eventually, be adopted by undertakers, themselves for their own protection. The PRIA has seen one other such case within the past year, and some of its officers feel definite steps should be taken to avoid such mixups in the future.

In the present case, the son of Mrs. Rose Sanchez, Kaneohe, was picked up by one undertaker when, she says, she had not authorized such action and had, in fact, intended all along to employ another.

Had To Pay \$75

Then, she says, she was asked (more on page 4)

"Sammy Shimabukuro" Has Waikiki Address; Shoes Are Clue to Phony Song

A song that seemed at first hearing a deft piece of employer propaganda came into Honolulu like a lion last week. Three days later, it had apparently gone out like a lamb.

It was a song to the tune of "Oh Promise Me," supposedly written by "Sammy Shimabukuro," and recorded by a child and entitled, "Oh Daddy Dear." It purported to be the plea of a child to his father, a sugar worker, to refuse to vote for a strike and start a move to "help the people stop the trouble now." Supposedly it was based on "a true incident."

The record was distributed to many disc jockeys but the only one to put it on the air was J. Akuhead Pupule (Hal Lewis) of KGU, and the weekend advertiser carried an enthusiastic story with the text of the song which it said "was rocking the town."

Plugged By Akuhead

Akuhead, incidentally, had called

it "something from the labor side" of the present deadlock in sugar negotiations.

Monday night, Robert McElrath, ILWU public relations official, went on the air with some more news about the record and "Sammy."

Waikiki Address

McElrath had discovered, he reported, that "Sammy Shimabukuro" made his contacts from 433-A Pau St. in Waikiki and called from the telephone there, Ph. 94-345. But the people who live there are Mr. and Mrs. L. Alton Wood, and Mrs. Wood disclaimed any other connection with the record for herself and her husband, a serviceman.

In his own program, which he called, "What Makes Sammy Run?" McElrath disclosed that the records sent to different radio stations had been accompanied by (more on page 4)

Cosmogony Works At SWS, Commander Reports; Ignores "Fred Ohrt Factor"

By STAFF WRITER

"Cosmogony," Phillip K.H. Yee of the C-C division of suburban water system and the Walter Russell Foundation of Waynesboro, Va., made front page stories in the dailies a little over two years ago, and few of the implications were complimentary to any of the four.

If letters to the editor, and at least one editorial in the Star-Bulletin, were indications of any wide range of thought, at least one segment of interested people thought it was a waste of time and money for the taxpayers to send Yee to Waynesboro to learn more about human relations, or "cosmogony," as taught at the Russell Foundation. A smaller segment thought the trip was a good idea.

RECENTLY a 39-page paper

written for a class at the University of Hawaii, which attempts to report on the result of that trip, study and practice in the division of suburban water system, has been circulated widely. But it has rated little more than summary notice in the newspapers and the word "cosmogony" has not appeared in the stories.

The reason for the omission could be, of course, that the reviewers didn't read far enough to discover that this paper concerned the same "cosmogony" that attracted the headlines back in 1953. Or it could be that the author reports the human relations program to have been a considerable success. Newspapers seldom like to admit they've been wrong.

(more on page 5)

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Pacheco Rumored Blaisdell Rival; Kauhane, Gill Trade Verbal Blows

Candidates for the mayoralty were increasing this week at a faster rate, the latest being Bill ("The Knee") Pacheco, former policeman and football player and now manager of the Oa's. Pacheco made no announcement, nor would he comment when called for confirmation. But the Hawaii Hochi carried a story predicting his candidacy and a highly reliable source told the RECORD he had heard directly from Pacheco that

he would run, and that he would not withdraw from the race no matter what strong pressure was brought to bear on him.

The idea that there might be pressure rises, of course, from the fact that Pacheco is a Republican and would enter the lists against Mayor Blaisdell. The Knee was reported to have said he has been approached by three factions of Republicans, all of them dissatis-

(more on page 3)

Most Hochi, Times Readers Are Past 50; Reorganizing Move On

The decreasing number of first-generation Japanese is causing the Hawaii Hochi and the Hawaii Times, Japanese-English dailies, to undergo reorganization to stay in business.

Recently the Times reduced its daily edition from 10 to eight pages and the Hochi, which is reportedly losing from \$3,900 to \$4,000 a month, hired a new general manager, laid off a few oldtimers and lived up its news and feature sections.

As bilingual dailies concentrating their attention on the Japanese-reading people, the two papers have a limited future. Effort

(more on page 2)

U.S. Labor

Teamsters' \$400,000 Loan to ILA Held Up Pending Hawaii Meet.

CHICAGO-(FP) - The International Longshoremen's Assn. officials canceled their plans to come here to receive a \$400,000 loan from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters March 6 after IBT Vice Pres. Hoffa agreed to hold up payment pending a discussion of the matter by the teamsters' international executive board in Honolulu March 22-31.

It was reported the delay was requested by IBT Pres. Dave Beck. Earlier Beck took a hands-off policy.

On March 1 in Seattle, he said "The international union has nothing to do with this. Our regional conferences have the autonomous right to loan or invest their money any way they see fit, so long as they do not violate the international constitution."

This statement came in reaction to reports that the AFL-CIO was contemplating suspension of the 1,300,000-member IBT because of its support of the independent dockers against the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Longshoremen.

The loan of \$400,000 was held up after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had indicated the teamsters union faced suspension if it went through with the loan. Beck reversed his stand about his regional union conferences being autonomous after Meany sent him a letter and talked to him by telephone.

Westinghouse Paid Deputies Attacked Union Picket Line

ESSINGTON, Pa.-(FP) - Twenty-six Westinghouse strikers—virtually the entire strike leadership of 6,000 plant employees here—were railroaded to jail in a vicious company move to smash the strikers' resistance.

The strikers, leaders of Local 107, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, were charged with civil and criminal contempt for alleged violation of an injunction against mass picketing. They were ordered to pay fines totaling \$27,000.

The union leaders chose jail, rather than permit our members to be deprived of a single bite of food or of the modest relief aid we can give them from the contributions of area residents."

In Columbus, Ohio, County Sheriff Ralph J. Paul admitted in court that sheriff's deputies who attacked Westinghouse strikers on Jan. 3 were paid by the company for their strikebreaking duty. Eighty-eight strikers were arrested during the incident. Several strikers were beaten and one, Troy Tadlock, died in the melee.

The sheriff admitted Westinghouse paid his deputies \$3 an hour for off-time strikebreaking duty, and that the deputies, while on the company payroll, rode in Franklin county cars, wore regulation uniforms and carried sidearms.

They "work as police officers. They are not Westinghouse employees, although Westinghouse is paying the bill," the sheriff said.

He said 50 to 60 deputies, including sergeants, lieutenants and captains, were eager to pick up West-

inghouse cash for overtime strikebreaking.

"They're human," he insisted. "They want to make more money," ey."

He obviously wasn't thinking that workers whom the deputies attacked for extra cash are striking for more to live on.

Steelworkers to Seek 20-30 Cent Boost

CHICAGO-(FP) - The United Steelworkers served notice on employers March 7 that they will seek contract improvements worth from 20-30 cents an hour in wages, supplementary unemployment benefits, weekend premiums, increased night differentials, holiday premiums and company-financed insurance.

The union leaders underlined their belief that all of their demands could be met out of the huge steel industry profit board, and without any hike in the price of steel.

Profits of U.S. Steel, for instance, for the first nine months of 1955, amounted to \$542,500,000 before taxes, a jump of nearly 100 per cent over the \$280,000,000 take for the same period in 1954.

Mutual Assistance Vs. Guerrilla Tactics

DENVER-(FP) - The International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers is "fully satisfied with the progress that has been made under the pact (mutual assistance) with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters," Mine-Mill Sec.-Treas. Albert Pezzati said March 9.

Pezzati was queried about reports from Chicago that the IBT had shelved the mutual assistance pact concluded with Mine-Mill by the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers stated in Chicago that leaders of the truck union had assured him the alliance was "dormant," and his union was going ahead to raid the independent metal union out of existence. Mine-Mill was expelled from the CIO six years ago in the purge of alleged leftwing unions.

"Our guerrilla tactics against the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers are paying," McDonald said. "We are gradually decimating their organization."

Pezzati dismissed McDonald's boast as "The same speech he makes every year," and declared the steel union hasn't won an election from Mine-Mill since 1952. In 1955, he said, the steelworkers netted seven defeats in seven raids.

As for the reportedly "dormant" alliance with the teamsters, Pezzati said the Mine-Mill union had heard nothing from the IBT to that effect, and disclosed that a number of joint projects of the two unions are already under way in organizing and other areas.

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1485 KAPIOLANI BLVD.
Res. Phone 997027
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Most Hoshi, Times Readers Are Past 50; Reorganizing Move On

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at the Hoshi, according to reliable sources, is being directed to have the younger elements among employees assume greater responsibilities. Eventually, one source said, the younger group should take over the paper.

A recent survey by the Japanese consulate general here showed that there are 21,282 Japanese nationals. Of this number, 9,950 are male and 11,332 are female.

The circulation of the two dailies is concentrated in this segment of Hawaii's population.

Most of them are past 50 years of age. There are 2,484 men and 4,538 women between 51 and 60; 3,803 men and 4,152 women between 61 and 70; and 3,663 men and 2,624 women over 70 years of age.

Those past 50 comprise 95.4 per cent of the Japanese nationals in the islands. There are only about 1,000 below the age of 50 and these include dual citizens.

The larger male population in the oldest group resulted from the bringing over of bachelors to the Hawaiian sugar plantations in the early days of Japanese immigration. The survey explained that later as picture brides were brought in, the women population grew and resulted in the present larger number of women in the 51 to 70 group.

Presently the bilingual dailies are appealing to these older Japanese. To survive for another half century, sources say, they must appeal to the younger generations. This means they must eventually publish an equal number of pages in English and Japanese or more pages in English.

Both dailies now publish two pages in English and six pages in Japanese.



BOYCOTT LEADER—E. D. Nixon, president of his local of the Bro. of Sleeping Car Porters, one of the leaders of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, told Federated Press: "This boycott is the best thing that ever happened here. Traditions don't change by themselves. You've got to change them." (Federated Pictures)

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IT TAKES A LIVELY imagination to outsmart his kind in Nueva Ecija.

MONKEY TALES

Nueva Ecija Farmers Outwit Monkeys To Chase Them Away for Many Years

By LEO AGNEW

Are the monkeys of Central Luzon smart or not so smart?

Eugenio Acabute of Kuniya says Philippine monkeys are following an irregular pattern of mental development.

Nueva Ecija is overrun with the chattering little beasts that cause considerable damage to the farmers' crops. Unlike the jack rabbits or western United States, the monkeys have to be outsmarted rather than corralled and clubbed to death if their numbers are to be diminished, according to Acabute.

One method of chasing the monkeys away is to catch one of them alive, skin it up towards its head and throw the skin over the head so that it hangs over the face. Two holes are then cut in the skin so the monkey can see where he is going. It seems that this spectacle of a half-skinned monkey not only horrifies the local humane society but sends the monkey population into a frenzy and sends them scampering into the mountains, followed by their tortured friend, not to return for two to three years.

Acabute's grandfather's favorite method of extermination, one that took advantage of the "Monkey see, monkey do" adage, was to walk into the forest and place a mirror against a tree and proceed to shave with a straight razor, all the while being closely watched from aloft by the keen-eyed little denizens. The final shaving stroke of the irate farmer, however, would be to pluck, pinch and stretch out the skin over the adam's apple and deftly slice his throat, so it seemed, with the back of the razor. He would then lay the razor on the ground and walk away. Then the show began. Each monkey in turn walked to the mirror, picked up the razor, and

proceeded to shave and finally pinch the skin over the adam's apple and with the sharp edge of the razor slit his throat. The chuckling farmer buried them the next day.

The farmers knew how to stop the greedy little pests from ruining a prized pumpkin crop simply by cutting a small hole on either side of a pumpkin. A crafty offender would slyly creep up and reach through the opposite holes with either hand and make a hefty grab. Thoroughly handcuffed he would totter around the pumpkin patch until the farmer emerged to dispose of him.

Acabute's grandfather managed to tame a monkey to the point where it no longer bit and scratched human beings. It became another member of the family. All went well until one day the pet saw its master drink some basi or sugar cane liquor.

With its usual "try anything once" attitude it later proceeded to consume basi with abandon.

The disgusted farmer thinking the monkey dead picked it up and took it into the jungle, supposing that scavengers would pick at the inert form. But the next day he was shocked to find the monkey, without a hangover, in his house, looking for more basi.

3 Firms Pledge 100 Per Cent to Red Cross

Three Honolulu firms have gone over the 100 per cent mark in making pledges to this year's Red Cross fund. The first to report that every member of their organizations had made a contribution are Insurance Factors, the Fair department store and Tidewater Associated Oil Co.

Pacheco Rumored Blaisdell Rival; Kauhane, Gill Trade Verbal Blows

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fied with Blaisdell's administration.

The candidacy of another prominent political figure for the mayoralty was strengthened when friends of Charles E. Kauhane, speaker of the house of representatives, reported that his nominating petition for mayor is being passed for signing. When Tom Gill, chairman of the Oahu Democratic county committee, accused Kauhane of publicity-seeking, the fiery speaker lashed back calling Gill anti-Hawaiian in general and anti-Kauhane in particular. Those close to Kauhane seemed convinced that he is in dead earnest and will make the race.

Some support was reported growing for Leon Sterling Jr., the first Democrat, aside from Frank Fasi, to announce his candidacy. But from two others heretofore considered potential candidates, Sup. Matsuo Takabuki and C-C Engineer William Vannatta, nothing was heard.

★ ★

SURPRISE INDICTMENT OF Ernest Heen on charges of failure to report income recalled Drew

Pearson's broadcast last Sunday night (done by a substitute) in which the prediction was made that Attorney General Herbert Brownell has many Democrats to prosecute for income tax irregularities before the next election. Come to think of it, what about the local list? There was Kauai County Chairman Anthony Baptiste, then John Akau Jr., formerly chairman of the Oahu county committee, and now Ernest Heen, former Territorial senator and C-C supervisor and once candidate for mayor. Don't the big-shot Republicans ever make any mistakes in their income-tax forms?

★ ★

HUSTLING AMONG the Democrats now for precinct membership and representation at the convention is the order of the moment. The deadline set by Tom Gill, county chairman, has already passed, but no one seems sure his rule is going to hold water when fighting at the precincts begins. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of many that precinct officers will recognize anybody they please—unless challenges are too strong. In that case, there may be some rare ruckuses.

Butler Suggests Better Break Be Given Demos In Election Coverage

WASHINGTON - (FP) - Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee proposed Feb. 29 that the American press carry so-called "battle pages" during the 1956 election campaign as a step toward making press coverage of the election less partial than in the past.

A battle page carries the arguments, statements and speeches of competing parties and candidates side by side with equal space for each. Butler made it plain he thought the addition of this feature would give the Democrats a better break in a national press which is overwhelmingly Republican.

His suggestion was sent in letters to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Butler brought laughs from his strongly pro-GOP audience when he gave this example of news slanting in a recent wire service

story about George E. Allen: "Allen, a CONFIDANT of former Pres. Truman and an OCCASIONAL golf partner of Pres. Eisenhower, was allowed to purchase 10,000 share of stock in Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd. at one cent a share, revenue agents said. They put a value on the stock at the time of purchase, June 22, 1943, at \$2.25."

He added this idea of the way an unnamed Luce publication might comment: "Slabnosed, egg-headed, squint-eyed Democratic Chairman Paul Butler fell on his partisan face this week in an effort to smear tycoon George F. Allen in a personal attack upon the President."

If you give to Easter Seals—those children who are crippled today can be the happy and healthy adults of tomorrow.



LARGEST FAMILY FETED BY TOY INDUSTRY—Believed to be the country's largest living family, Elmer Degoller, his wife Winona and their 20 children, ages 3 to 27, are gathered round the breakfast table at a New York hotel. The family was brought to New York by the Toy Manufacturers of the U.S.A. for the 53rd annual American Toy Fair. (Federated Pictures)

Prober Goldwater Admits Getting Funds

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), one of the most reactionary members of Congress and a consistent plugger for big business programs, admitted last week that he received money from California oilman Howard B. Keck.

GOLDWATER IS on the Senate blue-ribbon investigating committee probing the \$2,500 campaign contribution Keck offered Sen. Francis Case (R., N.D.) but refused by the senator.

Goldwater, who pushes anti-labor legislation for big business outfits, including "anti-subversive" measures, was forced to admit that he had taken oil lobby funds. His motive for seeking a place on the investigating committee was questioned last week by politicians. Some asked if he was interested in squelching the investigation.

THE SENATOR from Arizona recently resigned as head of the Senate GOP campaign committee to become a member of the lobby investigating group.

Goldwater told the investigating group that he "could name" you four or five Democrats who received contributions from Mr. Keck as well as Republicans.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. Mex.), a member of the investigating group, said Keck "gave no money to me."

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PROBER ADMITS CAMPAIGN GIFT—Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), member of the special Senate committee investigating Washington lobbies, admitted on a TV program in Washington that he received a campaign contribution from Howard B. Keck, head of Superior Oil Co. of California. Goldwater's admission came during a television press conference, shown above. The senator (1) said he saw no reason to disqualify himself as a committee member. (Federated Pictures)

Union Shop "Natural Right," Says St. Francis Spokesman On UPW Pact

"Union security is a natural right and it should be mutually guaranteed."

That was one of the comments by a spokesman of St. Francis Hospital on the first union shop agreement made by any hospital in the Territory. The agreement, to be finalized shortly in a contract, was made by the hospital and the United Public Workers, Culinary & Service Workers Division. Many island businesses have rejected union security clauses, most conspicuous being the sugar industry which presently has turned down much milder proposals for union security "on principle."

The agreement, termed the "St. Francis Formula" by both parties in a joint press release, provides that all new employees will join the union after they finish probationary periods. Present employees are not to be forced to join the union, but the hospital has agreed to encourage them to join. Members of the union who do not withdraw in 30 days will be required to remain in the union during the life of the contract.

Ideas From Rerum Novarum

"The St. Francis Formula is the closest approximation to the Catholic philosophy of union security that we know," said a spokesman for St. Francis. "Peace and harmony must be based on mutual agreement. This is the expressed mind of Pope Leo XIII in Rerum Novarum when he wrote, 'Capital cannot do without labor, nor labor without capital. Mutual agreement results in pleasantness and good order.'"

Further he said, "Tension and strife between employer and employee is neither natural nor inevitable. The security clause worked out between the hospital and the union relieves management from compelling union membership, safeguards the freedom of the individual worker and provides for security of the union."

This formula was worked out during negotiations, which began Dec. 3 last year and continued for three months. The final agreement was worked out last week.

In addition to the partial union shop, the new contract provides for

a \$2.50 monthly wage increase on June 1, changes in the seniority and discharge sections, and improvements in the overtime and temporary transfer provisions. The contract will run until June 30, 1957.

The union was represented in negotiations by Pelagio Fabro, chairman of the union's St. Francis unit. Fabro headed the negotiating committee which included: Henry Epstein, union territorial director, Steve Murin, business agent, Juan Cabrerios, Samuel Guleb, Agnes Kaulu, Dorothy Pregil, Masato Ishida and Rose Gomes.

St. Francis was represented by Sister Maureen, hospital administrator; Sister Ernelinda, Father Daniel J. Dever and Joseph H. O'Donnell.

Slightly more than 100 non-professional workers at the hospital are covered by the new contract.

Negro Boycott Leaders Present Strong Front Against Indictments

MONTGOMERY, Ala. - (FP) - A new high in mass oppression and even greater heights of mass resistance marked a climactic week in Montgomery's 80-day-old bus boycott.

The indictment of 115 Negroes by a Montgomery County grand jury Feb. 21 was a record in this city of pink mimosas and white supremacy. The court officials invoked an ancient anti-labor law to declare the Negro boycott of transit buses illegal and to subject the boycott leaders to possible punishment of six months in jail and \$500 fines.

The answer of the indicted leaders—24 of them Protestant clergymen—and of Montgomery's 40,000 Negroes was a demonstration of spiritual solidarity that surpassed in impressiveness the entire boycott, itself a historic act of passive resistance in this part of the world. With their indicted leaders on the rostrum, more than 2,000 Negroes crowded a local Baptist church from basement to balcony to pledge themselves to "walk with God." Not only the buses, but everything on wheels was to be boycotted Feb. 24 in a 24-hour period of "prayer and pilgrimage."

From \$80-\$1,100 Rental In 6 Yrs.; Damon Tract Residents Protest

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leased land have resisted plans of the estate to subdivide the area for residential purposes.

Meantime the estate has boosted land rental about 400 per cent and now seeks to hike it another 300-400 per cent.

Water Bill Upped

During the past six months when the Kaloalua Neighborhood Assn. began a stepped up campaign to stop the subdivision move of the estate, some tenants say their water bill has gone up. The estate has its own water system.

One tenant who was billed \$39 for the previous six months for water was billed \$95 for the past six months, an increase of 120 per cent.

Tenants say that the rent control department must not only control house rentals, but land rentals also. The experiences in Damon tract bear this out, they say.

Land rentals charged in Damon tract were \$80 an acre a year, plus taxes, up until 1950. That year the estate raised the rentals to \$200 an acre.

On May 1, a month and a half from now, the estate's trustees say land rental for the area shall be on the basis of \$1,100 an acre, plus taxes.

Numerous lessees have built about 150 rental units on their leased land. While they haven't made improvements in the rental units, recently, with land rental going up, the lessees will be forced to seek higher rentals for their units, which they do not want to do, and thus pass on part of the increased charges.

Whether or not they can pass on the ground rental increase to tenants who rent the units is another matter. Oliver C. Soares, rent control director, told the RECORD that landlords can ask for higher rental on the basis of increased cost of ground rental but, he added, they have to have substantial reasons for asking the increase.

Subdivision Blocked

The hearing on the rezoning of the area has been continued to June. Protests by the Kaloalua Neighborhood Assn. have thus far blocked the estate's program to subdivide Damon tract.

There are 606 family-type dwellings in Damon tract. A survey conducted by the association showed that out of 606 families, 571 said they have no alternative housing if evicted and 20 answered they can either double up with friends or relatives, or find a place to live in. The population in this area comprises 2,003 adults and 730 children.

Investment in improvements by lessees on their leased properties totals \$2,866,426. Replacement value of improvements is estimated at \$3,439,747.

Have No Security

Attorney Bouslog says that "the people regard themselves as home owners, but they have no security of home owners."

If the estate were to subdivide the area, only about 10 per cent of the existing houses would qualify under FHA standards. This means that 90 per cent of the present dwellings must be torn down or moved away. Most of the tenants are in a low economic bracket and unable to finance purchase of homes on subdivisions.

Eviction of tenants would result in aggravating the already acute housing shortage, Attorney Bouslog recently told the board of supervisors.

The rent control commission in its recent report declared that there will be a continued shortage of housing this year for units with rental below \$75.

The attorney also said the mill-

itary claims it faces a shortage of 5,450 family-type dwellings for its personnel. The Hawaii Housing Authority has 1,507 applications for low-rental housing which represents an increase of 500 over a year ago.

Now the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission is moving 430 families from the airport housing area and is seeking housing for these families.

The aeronautics commission says it will need Damon tract in the future for its jet airfield. Meantime the tenants are seeking to prevent the estate from boosting land rental, and to live there as long as they can until the airfield is extended.

Damon Estate's Plan To Rezone Tract Faces Obstacles

(From Page 1)

people to live in the area of Damon tract not used for the airport.

Jet aircraft will begin using the Honolulu airport in mid-1959.

Randolph Lee, director of aeronautics of Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, said this week that the commission will have information as to how much additional land it will need for jet operations by June when the planning commission holds its hearing on Damon Estate's petition for rezoning its tract for apartment housing.

Acquired Land

Presently the commission is going ahead to acquire 3.2 acres of the estate's land near the boundary of Damon tract and Hawaiian Airlines' operational area.

This piece of land is needed for the development of the airport for jet operations. Additional land may be acquired in the future, Lee said, and mentioned the 60 to 70-acre tract between the airport and Kaimanu St. which runs in the middle of Damon tract and parallel to Nimitz Highway.

He said he does not think the operations area will extend beyond Kaimanu St.

But he explained that he can't make definite statements until the airport designers lay out plans for the apron, plane parking area and other facilities. The commission is now waiting for a Civil Aeronautics Administration report from Washington on basic operational forecast, which will take into consideration jet operation by mid-1959, present passenger and aircraft volume, the number of gate positions required and other facilities needed to handle peak traffic in future years.

Questions Wisdom

After all available information is in, the airport planners will plot the layout of the airport. They will be able to say how much land will be needed.

"But not all of Damon tract at this time is subject to acquisition," Lee explained.

He questioned the wisdom of building apartment housing in the area of the tract which will not be acquired for the airport. He said the question is whether residents will be able to live in the area with all the noise from jet engines.

The trustees of Damon Estate "should know from us" what conditions will be like, he declared. He has informed them, he explained.

By June when the city-county planning commission holds its hearing on the rezoning petition, Lee said, the aeronautics commission can advise the planning commission what the HAC's plans are with regard to its need for additional land.

TBC Secretary Dropped By Repricing; Appeal Backed By O. P. Soares

You sometimes wonder how this repricing works.

Take the case of Bobby Lee, executive secretary of the Territorial boxing commission. Only a few years ago commissioners favored raising his status from GS-10 to GS-12. Now along comes civil service with the repricing program, supposed to set up the principle of "equal pay for equal work," can't find any equal for Lee's job, and knocks it down from SR-19, under the new schedule to SR-17.

As might be expected, Lee appealed that rating before the commission this week.

He agreed that his job is unlike any other in the Territory and handed in a new job description to show the repricing staff had grossly underestimated his duties.

Duties are to: 1. work every day in the week, what with amateur boxers weighing and fighting on Saturdays and Sundays; 2. be general business agent, public relations agent, office manager and information bureau for the commission; 3. assign inspectors, referees and judges to fights, under authority of the commission; 4. act as financial officer for commission and prepare budget; 5. investigate applicants for boxing, managing and promoting licenses, keep in touch with police and law enforcement bodies, as well as other commissions for such purposes; 7. attend fights to inspect facilities and manner in which officials carry out their duties; 8. check fitness of boxers; 9. be responsible for posting and payment when necessary of money involved in weight-limits of fighters; 10. check fitness and weights of amateur boxers.

And there were other duties besides these, Lee reported.

A factor he did not report, but one which rose to the minds of boxing fans, is the high job fatality score of men who have held that post. Because it involves a sport that has often been accused of perpetrating "fixes" and phony fights on the public, two predecessors have quit under pressure, both after investigations and much newspaper publicity unfavorable to both the commission and to boxing.

During Lee's period, more than six years, no scent of impropriety has come from his post.

"There is one important imponderable Bobby Lee can't put down," said a sportswriter informed of the case, "and that's his integrity. In that job, it's his most important qualification."

Chairman O. P. Soares of the commission, expressing himself as dissatisfied with Lee's drop in rating, said he considers Lee's responsibility comparable to that of any secretary of any other commission, including both territorial and C-C civil service commissions.

But those positions, of course, are priced much higher.

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Son's Body

(from page 1)

to pay \$75 before she could get the body moved to the parlor of the undertaker she had employed because the body was already embalmed. Further, she charges the embalming job was not satisfactory.

In reply to this, the undertaker in question says he had authorization and that his handling of the case was entirely ethical.

"I have no fear of a suit," he says, "if it comes to that."

Last Thursday, after Mrs. Sanchez's 15-year old son, Adam, died at St. Francis Hospital, she and her husband got in touch with Candelario Martinez, president of the Puerto Rican Independent Assn., of which they are members, to determine the amount of burial expenses that might be available to them.

Puzzled By Questions

At President Martinez's request, Mrs. Sanchez says, she met him at an undertaker's office, though she informed him she did not wish to patronize the place. Once there, she says the manager began asking her questions pertaining to her family which she answered, though she didn't understand the reason for them.

"I told him I didn't want him to touch the body," she says, "and there was no reason for his questions. I told him I didn't like the place, that it stinks."

The manager suggested an alternative place, Mrs. Sanchez says, but her mind was already fixed on a particular undertaker and she emphasized that one.

Later, she says, she gave the order to the undertaker of her choice to pick up the body of her son. But there was unexpected delay and it was not until the following day that she learned her undertaker had gone to the hospital to find the first undertaker had already picked up the body.

When Was Body Picked Up?

Now, from checking times and records, Mrs. Sanchez believes the body of her son was already in the undertaker's parlor when she visited him at that time. The undertaker denies this and says he didn't pick up the body from the hospital until night.

When Mrs. Sanchez asked the mortician to return the body to the parlor she had chosen, she was told she'd have to pay \$75, the cost of embalming and other work to date. She paid \$40 and was told she could pay the rest later.

At St. Francis, a spokesman said it is customary to turn a body over to an undertaker if he calls and says he has permission. The present mixup is "the first of this sort in my recollection," the spokesman said.

The practice of turning bodies over to undertakers who say they have authorization is general at hospitals in the city, the RECORD learned, but there is one important exception. At the C-C morgue, next of kin of deceased are required to sign authorizations to move bodies.

Similar Mixup Before

And officials of the PRIA say this is not the first mixup within their experience. A similar one occurred about seven months ago when another of their members died in Maluhia Home and his body was picked up by the second undertaker, (the one of Mrs. Sanchez's choice) without authority. When the body was turned over to

the one the widow chose, the charge was \$75, as in the present case, PRIA officials say.

Because of these mixups and the bad feelings they have caused, PRIA officials will shortly consider a plan whereby their members will be asked to sign authorizations in each case where bodies of their deceased are to be moved.

But when the body was received, she says, the embalming proved to be a poor job.

On this basis, she says she intends to seek legal redress of the first undertaker, and she has retained O.P. Soares to represent her.

Claims Casket Chosen

The undertaker tells a different story. He says Mrs. Sanchez not only gave permission to him to handle the body, but was present in the room when he telephoned St. Francis Hospital. Further, he says, she even picked out a casket to be used for the funeral while at his office on that visit.

True, the undertaker says, she did complain about the place, but had no objection when he mentioned an alternative location.

As for the embalming, he believes the job was up to standard, though there may have been irregularities because of the type of illness that took the youth's life.

Their proposed plan, PRIA officials say, would have made both these misunderstandings impossible. And they feel undertakers would do well to adopt such a plan generally for their own protection.

"Shimabukuro"

(From Page 1)

a covering letter that sounded very much as though it had been written by a professional—perhaps an advertising agency. It informed stations that the song was "public domain," so they need not fear using it.

Few laymen know much about "public domain" as it affects songs, McElrath pointed out.

Shoes Are Clue

And there were flaws in the record, itself, that stamped it as having been written by someone who didn't know much about plantations. In the record, the father stamps into the room with his shoes on, sits in a chair while his child sings about "What good you go for broke majority? What for, if you go bust the company?" Then, toward the end of the song, the child offers, "I hemo your shoes, Daddy."

But nowhere among Hawaii's dirt-road sugar plantations, said McElrath, do workers enter their houses with their shoes on. Instead of offering, "hemo your shoes," he said, any normal child would probably go tell mother about how daddy was dirtying up the house.

And the ILWU broadcaster charged "Sammy Shimabukuro" with insulting the intelligence of both the sugar workers and their children—by implying that the workers were stupid for voting to reject the last proposal of their companies and that the children cannot speak correct English.

McElrath's broadcast came Monday night, the song having "rocked the town" since Saturday. Since Monday, no one reported hearing the song on anyone's program, not even Hal Lewis.

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RAJ KUMAR travelled 600,000 miles and visited 76 different countries riding a motorcycle. Miss Gurupdesh, his cousin, joined him more recently. Now they're looking over Hawaii.

CROSSED SAHARA DESERT ON MOTORCYCLE Indian Adventurer Covered 600,000 Miles; Will Head for N., S. America

By LEO AGNEW

"I lost forty-two pounds and almost all my hair"—crossing the Sahara Desert.

"Actually, on the fifth day I tried to commit suicide—I was fed up, very tired."

These are the words of Raj Kumar, world traveller and adventurer, as he related his recent motorcycle trip across the Sahara.

Three Great Hazards

"In a day, as many as twenty or thirty times, I would be thrown from my motorcycle, the sand was so soft. I was cut and scratched."

As the East Indian told his story, his attractive cousin and travelling companion, Miss Gurupdesh served tea and elaborated on his statements.

"The three great hazards of the Sahara are the sand storm, the sweeping sand storm and the sinking well," he explained.

The sinking well is a soft condition of the sand in which the motorcycle could barely move. On his first day he progressed only eleven miles through these wells.

The sweeping sand storm is accompanied by an eighty to one hundred mile wind and is impossible to travel through.

"Very kind people and very innocent people; mostly Arabic," is the way he describes those he met at various oases along his 3,400 mile journey.

"Many of them were frightened as I approached because none of them had ever seen a motorcycle before," he added.

The oases, situated 200 or 300 miles apart, were indicated on his map and travel between them was exclusively "blind" and solely by compass with no landmark to break the flat terrain.

An oasis would average one half

to two square miles in area, composed of palm trees and desert bushes surrounding a spring of clear fresh drinking water.

Conditions between the oases were almost unbearable. Kumar claims the temperature reached 142 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and no living thing could be seen. Most of his travelling was done by night and he slept in a heat-proof tent by day but to make up for lost time he had to ride during part of the hot day.

"I rode almost naked—the clothes would burn the skin," he said.

Kumar still carries his deep desert sunburn. "It was the greatest blessing of God that I made it across the desert—it was not my ability which made it possible for me to cross the Sahara," Kumar said in his near-perfect English colored with Indian and Scottish inflections.

Sick Once

He began his 27-day Sahara trip alone in Spanish Morocco. Laden with 16 gallons of gasoline, tent, clothes, water bags, food, a spare tire and other essentials, he progressed through French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Sudan.

The only time he was ill was when he ran out of water and used his vitamin tablets and synthetic water. This solution came in small tubes of 10 cc each and one tube would sustain body fluid for two to three days. Its initial use brought on a distressing nausea.

Kumar was raised and educated in Scotland, began his travels there and has ridden 600,000 miles on a B.S.A. motorcycle, vintage 1947. He covered all of Europe, the Near East, Far East, India, Burma, Tibet, Nepal, Japan, Indo-China, Australia, New Zealand and Africa as well as the Scandinavian countries.

Next to Mainland

He has equipped his 'cycle with all "dual arrangements" or duplicate controls so that a reserve can be put into immediate use when a part breaks. He claims that his "motor" has suffered no serious breakdown while travelling through

Delay of Hilton Taking Over Hawaiian Village Starts Rumors

Reports that the Kaiser-Hilton Hotel deal to develop a \$20 million hotel center in Waikiki has fallen through were spiked as untrue by Patrick Burns, manager of Kaiser's Hawaiian Village, yesterday.

Burns said the original plan was for the Hilton Hotel interest to take over the Kaiser Hawaiian Village in 60 days, or some time in April, but current discussions may possibly work out arrangements so that Hilton would not take over the Hawaiian Village at the date originally mentioned.

There has been "no change whatsoever in fundamental negotiations," Burns said, and the Kaiser Hawaii Kai-Hilton Hotel association will build the big hotel as announced.

The \$20 million hotel center will be opened in 1957, he said.

The date the Hilton interest will take over the Hawaiian Village is "very flexible," Burns explained, but eventually Hilton will take it over.

It will be a package deal with Hilton taking over the operation. Henry J. Kaiser has a definite commitment from the Hilton interest and it hasn't changed a bit since the original announcement of the joint project, he said.

2,000 C-C Employees Get Pay Hike; First In T.H. Since 1950

(from page 1)

ing to work done, it operates as a pay increase for many employees, removing inequities that existed previously. Though some jobs were downgraded, employees in those jobs will continue to receive their old, higher rate of pay. The lower rate will be paid only to employees who eventually replace them.

"10 WORST BUYS"

Don't get caught by phony advertising, says the Federal Trade Commission, and lists "10 worst buys" on which the consumer can do a thorough job of wasting his money.

The FTC list of "10 worst buys" drawn up for the United Press names cure-all medicines, "earn-big-money-at-home" deals, hair restorers, correspondence schools which promise government jobs, lotions that "positively" prevent sunburn, do-it-yourself eyeglass kits, grass seed lawns that require no mowing, "reconditioned" articles advertised as sures, phony furs, and television repair come-ons.

76 countries.

This colorful 27-year-old wayfarer, born in Agra, India, says he possesses an engineering degree from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, is a professional soccer player and a singer as well.

Miss Gurupdesh, his youthful companion, joined him recently in Malaya. She was born, raised and educated in Seremban, Federation of Malaya.

Since accompanying Kumar she has ridden with him through Indo-China and at one time spent "two nights and three days in a dense jungle without food or water."

Kumar expects to remain in Hawaii for another month before proceeding to the Mainland to cover North and South America.

What does Kumar think of Hawaii?

"It's the most picturesque place I've ever visited—neat and clean, with smashing roads" which he explained means good roads.

Maui Liquor Comm. Has Rigid Rules For "Exotics"; Bans "Blue Material"

(from page 1)

off the stage set aside for such a purpose."

Bumps and grinds are not to be tolerated, the Maui commission warns, "costumes shall be checked whenever practicable," and female impersonation is prohibited.

What About Christine?

One cannot help wondering how the Maui commission would receive Christine Jorgenson, now appearing at Dot's of Wahiawa.

Besides being responsible for the dress of entertainers, the commission warns licensees they shall also be expected to prohibit "any entertainment consisting of the spoken language or songs which can or may convey either directly or by implication an immoral meaning."

That would appear to be the "blue material" Bob Krauss objected to a few months ago, and

which brought a spirited defense by comedians working here.

Henry Epstein, United Public Workers regional director, introduced these rules and many others at an appeal hearing of reprimand before the Territorial civil service commission Tuesday night. Representing Maui liquor inspectors, Epstein said the enforcement of such rules as these requires the skill and bearing of a policeman with much more discretion.

The inspectors, originally reprimanded upward from SR-9 and SR-13 to SR-12 and SR-15, have appealed for ratings of SR-14 and SR-18.

A final warning to the inspectors, carried at the bottom of one sheet of the Maui commission's directive, states: "All officers on duty shall observe the commission's rule on 'no drinking' while on duty."

Cosmogony Works At SWS, Commander Reports; Ignores "Fred Ohrt Factor"

(from page 1)

The author in this case is Commander Chester Lovell, U.S.N., and he wrote the paper for Economics 294, which is a course in industrial relations. His final paragraph is undoubtedly one scoffers, journalistic and otherwise, would prefer to avoid. It is as follows:

"The final evaluation of all the facts indicates that the taxpayers of Honolulu did not waste their money when they sent Mr. Phillip K.H. Yee to the Walter Russell Foundation."

The editors of the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser probably don't like that evaluation at all because Yee's trip was one of the stones they tried to throw at former Mayor John H. Wilson, and it's still too soon for them to admit anything done in Wilson's time was good. But that's politics.

Commander Russell's paper is not politics. In fact, the City Hall reader may wonder if that isn't one of its deficiencies. He lists chief sources of irritation among employees of the SWS as being (1) constant agitation to get the SWS made a part of the board of water supply and (2) the great disparity in job-ratings and pay between employees of the BWS and the SWS to the disadvantage of the latter.

Fred Ohrt Important Factor

Nowhere in his paper does Commander Russell mention the factor of Fred Ohrt in this picture and, though Ohrt has been out of the position of chief engineer of the BWS for some three years now, his influence in things concerning water is far from forgotten.

Though not an avowed, or card-carrying member of any political party during his many years at the head of the BWS, Ohrt wielded great political influence. For many employees of the BWS, it was a beneficial influence, for Ohrt succeeded constantly in getting better ratings for his department than many other C-C departments. Likewise, many believe he was the strongest single force behind the move to incorporate the SWS under the BWS, and this writer would refrain from taking issue against his arguments in that respect.

Both situations have somewhat abated, Commander Russell reports, and he gives much credit to Phillip Yee and his course at the Walter Russell Foundation. The City Hall observer cannot help wondering if, perhaps, he may not give too much. Without detracting from Yee's accomplishments, one may still note that Fred Ohrt, now retired, is only a friendly ad-

viser to the BWS, and that his influence in both the civil service commission and the HGEA are much less than a few years ago.

"Lunawala's" Power

When Ohrt was head of the BWS, the late Ransom Sherretz was civil service personnel director. No one conversant with civil service affairs ever doubted that Ohrt and Sherretz saw eye to eye on most matters. And as a power equal to any charter member, Ohrt had much to do with the founding of the HGEA. In many ways, Ohrt had plenty of power at City Hall and, popular as the "Lunawala" was with personnel of the BWS, his impact on the SWS must often have been disquieting.

Commander Russell's research, consisting largely of interviews with BWS personnel, has led him to report that the attitude and morale of SWS employees have vastly improved since Yee returned from Waynesboro. Some attribute the success of the human relations program to Yee, himself, rather than to anything he learned.

But Yee points out that he got, not only a high degree of inspiration from Dr. Russell, but new concepts of human relations he had never imagined before.

There are a number of concrete reasons for considering the program a success and Russell reports them. The turnover in labor in the SWS is very small, and little of it arises from dissatisfaction. Requests for transfers out of the SWS are practically nothing now, whereas there were many such requests a few years ago. Now there are requests for transfers into the SWS instead.

Merger with the BWS has been completely discarded, "as far as could be ascertained by numerous inquiries as City Hall," Russell reports. And a questionnaire sent out to customers disclosed that a very high proportion are satisfied, and some enthusiastic about the service they get from SWS.

This writer feels some of these results are in some measure attributable to the absence of Fred Ohrt's strong hand at the BWS which has appeared too often, perhaps, as a rival. But there's enough achievement for the Star-Bulletin to admit there might be something to "this cosmogony stuff" after all. Next time perhaps Commander Russell will do a paper on the board of water supply to see what it's like there since Fred Ohrt retired.

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Why Do Local Fighters, Promoters, Give Tough Dan Santiago Runaround?

By Edward Rohrbough

Dan Santiago, a natural lightweight, is the only local fighter Stan Harrington, a welterweight, has been unable to knock out. Yet today he cannot get a fight.

In his last go, Santiago knocked out Pasai Paialii, a welterweight from Samoa who had looked impressive until then, and who had received much publicity in the sport pages of the dailies. But that was last Dec. 13, a day which was doubly unlucky for him, since he received only \$12.06 for his victory, the fighters having been paid on a percentage basis.

So Dan Santiago, a gaunt young man with a look perhaps even leaner and hungrier than yon Cassius, is somewhat bewildered and frustrated. For other fighters, victories mean better fights, higher purses and advancement. For him they seem to mean that he just doesn't get any more fights.

"I know I can fight," he says, with all the earnestness it is possible to put in those words. "I know in my heart I can lick Harrington. But they don't give me any fights."

Many Recall Carvalho Fight

Those words might not mean much coming from some fighters, but anyone who saw Santiago last April 12 against Ray Carvalho is apt to pause and consider a bit.

In that fight, Santiago faced a terrific puncher, a man who knocks down almost anyone he hits. It should be explained right here that Santiago has been thus far a counter fighter—a boxer who waits for his opponent to lead and then turns that lead to own advantage. Carvalho is somewhat the same type.

For a time the fight was slow, neither boxer wanting to take the initiative. But Carvalho started coming in and the fight got hot. Then Carvalho scored home staggering punches, then a knockdown. In the last round, it looked as though Santiago hadn't a chance of winning, but suddenly he turned on a desperate offensive of his own, boxed Carvalho into position and knocked him stiff with as wicked a right hand as Carvalho, himself, could throw.

Any fan at the Civic who had believed until then that Santiago's cautious style was induced by timidity or faintness of heart went away that night convinced of the contrary. "When I get knocked down," grins the fighter, "I get up and do better. It makes me ashamed to be knocked down."

When the two were rematched a month later, for an eight-round semi-final, plenty of fans turned out expecting a repetition of the wild action. But Carvalho played safe that night, Santiago stuck to his waiting style, and the result was a slow fight with Dan taking the decision.

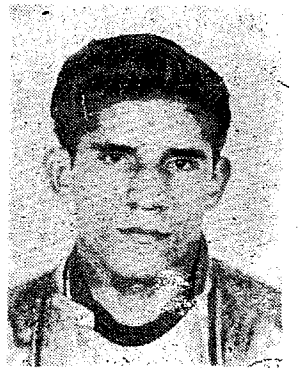
Gets Runaround

Indisputably, Santiago's style is one of the chief obstacles to his getting matches. He is tough and he can hit, yet he never pushes a fight. If his opponent pushes in, Santiago is likely to win or at least make his opponent look very bad, because he is pretty expert at counterpunching. But if the opponent stays away, there's not much action because, up until the present, the rangy "spoller" has shown little inclination to take the aggressive.

All that has changed now, says Santiago, with his tutelage by a new trainer, Elsho Toyama, who

once trained Philip (Wildcat) Kim, and a new manager, Dr. Richard You.

"Elsho is teaching me how to push a fight," says Santiago, "and next time you'll see me going after them. And Dr. You is providing me with vitamin pills and



DAN SANTIAGO

health foods that build up my energy. You know, I'm a working man and before I don't think I was getting enough food. Now I feel like I've got plenty of stuff."

Santiago is a conscientious trainer, but he does a full day's work at Pearl Harbor before he starts. He's one of the most faithful of those who train at the armory gym, and you may see him often doing roadwork along Kapiolani Boulevard even when he has no fight in sight. No one has ever accused Santiago of being in poor condition when he enters a ring.

No one, in fact, can point to any single element that should stand seriously between him and the realization of his ambition. He has proved he has plenty of heart, toughness and he can punch. If he still has much to learn about boxing—well, so do lots of other fighters.

Feud Rumored Cause

Yet he's never been carded for a fight longer than eight rounds, never a purse larger than \$160, never a main event, and now he hasn't a fight in prospect. Why? In some fight-wise circles, you'll hear that, in addition to Santiago's style that makes other fighters shy away from him, he's the victim of an old feud between his trainer, Toyama, and Sad Sam Ichinose. It is true that his last five fights have been on cards promoted by Rex Ravelle, who seems now to have retired. But it's also a little difficult to credit a feud of that sort, if one really exists, with keeping Ichinose or any other promoter from matching a fighter he thinks will bring the fans to the box-office.

So the answer must ultimately lie in Santiago's style of fighting. It has brought him little in either public attention, or money, and that's the chief reason he's changing it. The old style, for that matter, hasn't even built him much of a record, though he's met fighters who have made themselves far bigger names.

These include: Aladino Gusman, with whom Santiago drew; Bobby Acosta, with whom Santiago drew once and defeated twice, the last time by a K.O.; Larry Cantiberos, to whom he lost two decisions; and Steve Takano to whom he also lost a decision.

Fighting over about the same period as Harrington, Santiago has, of course, a much less impressive record. Out of 21 fights, he has won 10, dropped seven deci-

Itagaki Winner In Ace Tourney

Wilfred Itagaki of Love's Bakery was the trophy winner of the monthly ace tournament sponsored by the ILWU Golf Club at the Ala Wai course with a 90-24-66.

Other winners were Thomas Arakaki, Robert Ikei, Herbert Shiroma, and Harry Kurima.

Tasuku Yui was low gross winner.

Hawaiian Pine Team Wins ILWU Softball League; Go to Hilo

The Hawaiian Pine Nine became the 7-0 champions in the ILWU Softball League when it defeated Automotive, 21-8, on Sunday, March 11, at the Ala Moana diamond.

By virtue of this win, the Hapco Nine will represent Oahu in the Territorial ILWU League to be played in Hilo in May.

Winning pitcher was Larry Miyasato. L. Arakaki, A. Kong, and H. Kuroda collected home runs.

In the second game, Libby managed a 12-11 victory over Waipahu. Winning pitcher was H. Yano.

Waipahu will play Love's on Sunday, March 18, at 9:00 a.m. at the Ala Moana diamond to decide the runner-up in the series.

Manuel Henriques To Run For Reelection

Rep. Manuel S. Henriques, veteran Democratic member of the house of representatives from Kauai, will be a candidate for reelection next fall, he has informed friends here by letter.

Long the outstanding friend of labor in the house, Henriques distinguished himself in the last session as chairman of the committee on labor in the first Democratic-controlled house in the Territory's history. It was his committee that brought forth the new, improved workmen's compensation law and the bill to extend unemployment compensation to agricultural workers—a bill later killed in the senate.

More recently, when the Garden Island News published a "letter-to-the-editor" charging Henriques with bias against A.J.A's, the fiery Democrat filed suit for libel against the newspaper. The suit is still pending.

Total increase in hourly earnings in manufacturing in 1955 was 10 cents but the rise in living costs wiped out nine cents of the increase, leaving one cent in real increase.

slons, and fought four draws. Four of his wins were by the K.O. route.

Vet of Korean War

Then there's one important fight that isn't in his record. That's the Korean War, where Dan went to battle as a soldier of the 25th Division and caught a bullet in his ankle. He's a disabled veteran and it shows when he ties his ring shoes up over the old wound. That ankle's a little bigger.

But there's nothing about Santiago, including his age of 25, that should keep him from going clear to the top in the boxing business, Santiago believes, once he gets untracked and starts fighting the way he feels he can fight. Aside from his own ambition, he has inspiration at home in a wife and three small children.

He can't prove he's become a "New Santiago," though, unless he gets some fights. And it does seem that such a nice, earnest young man with so much potential should get a better break.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

SPORT Magazine for April has an interesting article called "Pro Basketball Needs a Bill of Rights" in which the well known Bob Cousy of the New York Celtics explains the reasons for the organizing of the pro basketball players in the National Basketball Assn., called the NBA Players' Assn. Bob Cousy was elected by the players as spokesman in dealing with the owners of the clubs.

Cousy tells of the many needed changes in the pro business. Minimum salaries, schedule adjustments, pension plans, and even recognition are some of the basic needs in the circuit. He does some cold turkey talking including the fact that the average pro basketball player's salary for the season is about \$6,500. Some make even less than \$5,000. Maurice Podoloff, president of the NBA, at first was outspokenly against the association and he had ignored the many pleas from the players themselves for adjustments of some needs. Now very slowly he is beginning to see the light. Cousy further says the Fort Wayne Pistons' players have been told by Fred Zollner, owner of the club and the plant where the players work, that he will not tolerate any union in his plant or in his club. These players are the only ones who are not members of the players' association and it has been said many times that if and when the players join the association, Fred Zollner will disband the pro club. That's how tough Zollner is about unions! He has been quoted as saying, "I have never had a union in my shops, and I will have no union in my ball club."

Of the eight clubs in the NBA seven clubs including the NY Knickerbockers, the Philadelphia Warriors, the Syracuse Nationals, the Rochester Royals, the Boston Celtics, the St. Louis Hawks, and the Minneapolis Lakers all have players who are members of the union. Fred Zollner's Pistons is the only group without membership. Of the five basic demands that the players presented through Bob Cousy last November, one stands out as fundamental. That is, the establishment of an impartial board of arbitration to settle extreme player-owner disputes. Arbitration is considered a basic demand of the players.

In reference to whispers and rumors of a strike among players last year Bob Cousy is quoted as follows: "I hope there never is a player strike in the NBA, and I will do all I can to avoid one. But we're asking for so little enough, and we intend to get that little enough by any legitimate means at our command."

DAN PARKER, the noted NY sports writer, writes of the method of selection of the US weightlifting team by Bob Hoffman and his committee in an article called "Which counts more in qualifying for a berth on the US Olympic weightlifting team, push or pull?" Parker quotes John Davis, former Olympic champion, who is critical of Hoffman's method of selection. According to Hoffman after the team tryout, irrespective of whether you are the winner of your weight division, a committee will meet with the view of selecting team members on the basis of possible winning classifications, and although a lifter may win in the tryouts, he may not necessarily thereby acquire team membership.

There are many in the sports world who object very strongly against this method of selection, contending that there is no necessity for a team tryout and if the committee is the final authority for selection then why go through the motions of having individual championships. This one particularly goes back and refers to the treatment the two Hawaiian lifters, Richard Tom and Richard Tomita, received in 1952 after winning the right to represent the USA in their weight divisions. Both of these two boys were left off the team by Hoffman until strong protests from all over the country including Hawaii forced the committee to put them back on the team. Although they were taken along to Helsinki, neither of them was allowed to compete because as Mr. Hoffman said, "They didn't have a chance." Stan Stanczyk, Hoffman's entry after the two Hawaiians were not entered, competed but did not win. The treatment of Tom and Tomita for the sake of winning is history in the sports world. And in itself it makes a farce of the Olympic tryouts! And this simply because a committee feels that a team member may not have a chance to win!

WHEN KEN ST. OEGGER received a dumping in the Pacific pushing Henry Kaiser's 5,400-pound hydroplane Hawaii Kai he was clocked at 193.6 mph. Slo-Mo-Shan IV holds the record at 178.5 mph.

WHEN REX AUBREY, the transplanted Australian, swimming for Yale, hit the 100-yard finish with a new record of 49 seconds, two other swimmers came under 50 seconds. They were Sandy Gideonse, also of Yale, with a 49.6 clocking and Choteau Dyer of Harvard who came in third with time of 49.7 seconds. The record of 49.2 seconds was held by Dick Cleveland of Honolulu at Columbus, Ohio in February of 1952. Rex Aubrey will join the Aussies for the Olympic tryouts and most likely will be the top contender for the 100-meter event.

JOE LOUIS' FINANCIAL difficulties and some very poor advice from his friends will drive him into accepting the offers made by rascally promoters to start learning the grunt and groan business. A promoter by the name of Ray Fabiani of Philadelphia is offering Joe a reported \$100,000 a year guarantee to turn rascal. Louis is expected to make his pro debut against Rocky Lee in Washington in a one-fall finish match on March 16. This is a sad commentary on the onetime great heavyweight champion who now has to turn to pro rascaling to make a go.

DAVID YAMASE, Palama's ace hurler in the A.J.A. baseball league, who won another one last Sunday against Kakaako, looks to make the difference between a so-so team and a team that is making a tough bid for the championship.

JOE SPENCER OFFICIALLY received his appointment as the golf pro at the Municipal Pall Golf Course by action of the Parks Board this week. The fact that Spencer worked along with Willard Wilkenson, course architect, in getting the course ready should give him intimate knowledge of practically every blade of grass.

NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT, Boxing Enterprises puts on the Shige Kaneko-Abel Donnell main event at the Civic. Another bout which merits some attention is the Larry Cantiberos-Steve Takano fight, which should show whether Takano has reached the end of the line.

Regarding Stan Wilson And High Fashion

By AMY CLARKE

TALK OF last week's fight and the chances of Stan Harrington on the Mainland led to reminiscences of other local fighters who have gone and fared various ways. One of the most novel was the case of a lad who went up and won a single decision and returned. He was retained and built up, according to the saga, on the West Coast and finally matched against a pretty fair name fighter in a comparatively small town, only the name fighter had begun to slide considerably.

"He had become a business fighter," said the raconteur, "and it was a business fight."

The only trouble was, the local lad didn't know about the fix and he had plenty of respect for the name of his opponent. So the "business fighter" spent the night trying to get close enough to catch a punch he could fall down about, but the local lad was on his bicycle all the way. The "business fighter" wound up with a decision that was the last thing he wanted and the local lad was returned to Hawaii.

Of course, it's probably all just a story with no relation to any real fight. But it makes a good story anyhow. It's the way things could happen.

★ ★

WITH ALL the round robin fights among the Democrats—Kauhan vs. Fasi, Kauhan vs. Gill, etc.—we hear there are still more fights among the Republicans, though they're kept under cover far better. And we hear increasing rumors that Gov. San King will be governor no longer after the next election, no matter who wins.

★ ★

OUR GARRULOUS newscasters, sometimes are good for a laugh from time to time. Someone on KHON, introducing Drew Pearson last Sunday night, called him, "The man who is afraid to say nothing." And KGU's Bob Roberts, waxing wroth the other morning that school children don't pay more attention to the Civil War, laid into the old-timers he feels they do pay attention to. He did it with gusto which, as is frequently the case, carried him to unseemly excesses. To him Davy Crockett was nothing more than a "braggart," James Bowie a "knife-throwing hoodlum," and "Wild Bill" Hickock a gunman who "never killed anyone by fair means when he could use foul." Talkative and glib though Crockett was, you can't take away his heroic death in the Alamo, any more than you can take Bowie's. And if there's a record of Bowie's throwing a knife, no biographer outside the comic strips has reported it. We couldn't argue too much about Hickock, only we're a little surprised at a KGU broadcaster running down the properly constituted authorities like that. "Wild Bill" was, after all, a cop during much of his killing period. But then word-throwing Bob Roberts doesn't appear to care much for the U.S. courts either. He had Harry Bridges as "an alien," a morning or so earlier.

★ ★

"A PRE-AUTOPSY examination," says Gottfried Seitz, was given him at his request by Dr. Alvin Majoska, C-C coroner. Seitz felt as if he were going to die, he says, and he thought he might as well have a pre-autopsy examination now. It turned out very well. Dr. Majoska told him he's in good

shape and ought to swim a lot. So now Gottfried takes time out from his continuous fight to get justice for himself to do some swimming. And incidentally, he's a fine swimmer.

★ ★

WITH ALL THE HASSLE about repricing, and with many employees complaining they didn't get what they feel they should, the ambulance drivers and helpers at the C-C emergency hospital are something of an exception. They had been repriced up from SR-7 and SR-5 respectively, but they appealed anyhow and got raised to SR-11 and SR-9.

★ ★

DUKE SABEDONG, the lanky heavyweight who impressed local fight fans last week with his two-round kayo of John Contrades, is now managed here by Dr. Richard You. The only trouble is—there's nobody around big enough to give him good workouts. He has to work out with another of Dr. You's proteges, Dalfus Brown, a sizable welter. But Dr. You isn't discouraged. He says he figures to build Sabedong up from his present 211 to about 230. When an incredulous writer asked about that, the doc went a little farther.

"Maybe I'll make him 250," he said.

Looked to most fight fans that Duke moved pretty well at his present weight last week. And he hit with plenty of authority as well as speed. But after all, the doc's ideas are admittedly all his own, and he does turn out a lot of champs.

The promoters, however, aren't sold as yet on the idea of spending much money to bring in opponents for a build-up of the big fellow. On the Mainland, he's managed by Maxie Weisbarth, remembered locally in many connections.

Maury Maverick On McCarran-Walter Act

"Immigration officials are not bad men. They are simply Javerts—like Javert in *Les Miserables*, who was so conscientious he always got his man—and always got his man. It's the law—a bad one, which should be replaced or greatly amended—and it's administered with a cold implacability never equaled in the history of America.

"Our Immigration Service is the greatest bureaucracy on earth. Stricken by the McCarthy terror of Communism, it looks upon all aliens as wicked people and constantly fights them. Unfortunately, the result appears like the same disregard for human rights that the Soviets practice. Unfortunately, above all, the Congress has written a law which gives immigration officers little chance to show any mercy."

(Quoted in J. Campbell Bruce, *The Golden Door*, Random House, p. 219)

A Mother's "Crime"

"Just prior to the end of the Second World War, a young German widow brought her newborn baby home from the hospital wrapped in a hospital diaper. She was indicted for theft and a jail sentence was imposed by a Nazi court. That was enough to hold up an American visa, at least until the consul could find a way to circumvent our own law." (J. Campbell Bruce, *The Golden Door*)

Here is something to get excited about. At least there is a night club show with some appeal for women.

I've wondered sometimes why most of the shows are made up with no regard for women who form a good part of the audience. Some men do come alone or with other males, it is true; but many bring wives or girl friends, and it would seem there should be something for us in the program.

After all, you can hardly expect a girl to get excited over the sight of another woman prancing about half naked. And the exposure of their skin seems to be about the only talent most of these "dancers" have.

Sometimes the managers throw in a good-looking male piano player or a romantic boy singer as a sop to the female part of the audience. If that's the best you can do, fellows, don't bother. Da kind leaves us cold.

BUT GATHER CLOSE around, sisters, and listen. This man at the Rathskeller Puka can take your heart in his hand and squeeze it just like that. He can make you grin at his Calypso, sigh with his lonesome love songs and lose yourself in his story-telling ballads.

Stan Wilson, his name is. He's as far above the average run of night club singers as a mango is to a canned peach.

Men and women don't often agree on what is good night-club entertainment, but the men seem to like Stan Wilson as much as the women. Maybe it's because he's no insipid pretty-boy. There is no mistaking his virility.

If you like folk songs and want to hear them done really well, get your man to take you, go with your sister or your neighbor or go with me, but don't miss Stan Wilson.

★ ★

YOU CAN GET a real good belly-laugh from studying the garments designed for us this season by the leading fashion houses in Paris and New York.

I don't usually pay much attention to the oracles of high fashion. Maybe it's because I have an untutored eye, but it seems to me that the more exclusive the shop, and the more outrageous the price tag, the

more downright dowdy and ugly are the clothes displayed.

I've often wondered about that. Is it because along with wealth goes an arrogance that assumes any outfit, no matter what the cut, will be good-looking if it is expensive enough?

NEXT TIME YOU'RE walking in Waikiki, amuse yourself by counting the dresses in the windows that you wouldn't be caught dead in!

Now we're supposed to look like arrows. It used to be an insult if a girl's kid brother told her she had a figure like a bean pole. I don't think even mischievous little boys ever thought of comparing a girl's shape to an arrow.

The hat industry, it appears from latest releases, is also fast losing touch with reality. A spokesman for a hat salon in New York said women should try to look like flowers.

With figure control aids and the sheath dress, we should have a slim silhouette up to the neck (this is the stem of the flower), and then burst out on top like a bloom, with over-sized hats.

They call it the "Bountiful look." The hats are shaped like huge turtles, corks, barrels, chrysanthemums and roses, and cost about \$75.

I'm glad I live in Hawaii and don't have to worry about this trend.

AND YOU TAKE those sheaths—who can wear them, anyway? Only the lean gals, and even they look better in a full skirt. The men I know prefer to go out with girls who look like females.

With the short straight haircuts fashionable these days, it isn't always easy to tell which is which!

As a local dress designer said, the sheath just isn't for Hawaii. How can you sit on the floor in one?

The new shoes with thin lucite spikes for heels are pretty to look at, but oh, brother! I tried some on for curiosity and felt I was walking on nails. And have you noticed the less there is to a shoe, the more expensive it is?

It's all very amusing, but it also makes you wonder what kind of a world we live in, when society women spend hundreds of thousands of dollars every year on these fantastic luxury clothes, and children go ragged and hungry.

"What Women Really Want" Will Be Topic For Lecture at Academy

A specialist on parent education will speak at a public gathering at the Honolulu Academy of Arts March 28 on the subject "What Women Really Want."

Dr. Katherine Whiteside-Taylor, supervisor of parent education of the department of education, Baltimore, Md., will deliver the lecture and answer questions from the floor.

The public is invited and no admission will be charged. The lecture is sponsored by the Kindergarten & Children's Aid Assn., Hawaii Child Care Assn., Assn. of Childhood Education and University Preschool PTA.

The Academy of Arts has arranged to have two galleries open for the evening so that those attending the lecture may enjoy the viewing before Dr. Taylor's talk. An interlude of music will precede the talk which will begin at 8 o'clock.



CLASSMATES CHEER CHAMP—Carol Heiss, 16, of Ozone Park, N.Y., is back at school after return from winter Olympic triumph in Italy. Her classmates at the Professional Children's School in New York welcome back the world's figure skating champion. (Federated Pictures)

Who Wants This Agreement?

To whose advantage is the agreement between the armed forces and the attorney general by which all criminal offenses besides traffic by service personnel are tried in the military courts instead of civil?

For a couple of years now, the RECORD has pointed out that personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, charged with criminal offenses against local people, generally receive much lighter punishment than civilians against whom similar charges are brought. The RECORD has reported this situation from the viewpoint of both local people who have been victims of such offenses and of police who have gathered evidence, only to see the evidence tossed out the window and men they believe guilty turned loose with little, or no punishment.

Comes now a case, as reported by Jerry Murphy in the Star-Bulletin, that threatens to break the agreement once and for all. It is the case in which police charged a marine with attempting to murder a local girl by running over her with a car; yet marine investigators recommended that the charges be dropped for lack of "conclusive" evidence.

Marine investigators say a key witness changed her story and that two of the marines involved asked for and took the lie detector test and that findings of that machine do not indicate guilt.

We shall not discuss the merits of that case. But the fact that it now threatens the agreement, as Murphy reports, is the best indication of the unhealthy situation the agreement has brought about. Neither police, nor civilians with whom servicemen come in frequent contact believe that cases against sailors and marines are vigorously prosecuted.

Police say cooperation of the Army and the Air Force with them is much better. And civilians who deal with personnel of all services say attitudes of both soldiers and flyers toward them is much better.

So who benefits by the agreement? Certainly it is not local people, for they are the victims of crimes committed by servicemen. They are the victims of the attitude of some Navy brass that people of the islands are somehow second-class citizens and not worthy of equal treatment in court.

Nor can it be a healthy thing for the servicemen, themselves, to feel privileged to commit transgressions against local people and go free.

Furthermore, the agreement is at direct odds with the program our state department is trying to sell in the countries Asia where hostility against Caucasians in general and Americans in particular is high. Salesmen like Larry Nakatsuka are sent abroad to represent Hawaii as a sort of showplace of democracy under the "American way of life."

Yet here in Hawaii is this double standard of laws, made especially obvious by the Navy's attitude; operates in a manner reminiscent of the "extraterritoriality" maintained for years in Asia by western nations and hated by Asians as the travesty on justice it was. By it, service personnel

How Much Does Each Vote Cost Bosses? Workers Unmoved By Propaganda

What are the costs in propaganda dollars to the employers of each vote cast against accepting the "final" offer to the ILWU sugar workers?

No one but the heads of the sugar companies, of course, knows the answer. But union men speculated that, with full page advertisements in the daily papers, television programs and radio plugs and programs, leaflets and letters to individual union members on individual plantations, each negative vote may have cost the sugar industry as much as \$100.

That's estimating the total number of negative votes at around 1,000, a figure that seems probable as the last votes on the last plantations are being taken.

The open-handedness with which the sugar companies are willing to spend money for propaganda—to convince the workers they are "distressed"—has union men opening their eyes.

On Radio 55 Times One Sunday One Sunday alone, says an ILWU official, the sugar industry was

on the radio 55 times, on every station, in three languages.

And that was only a single part of the propaganda barrage thrown at the sugar workers. Nevertheless, they have continued to vote overwhelmingly to reject the companies' "final" offer, though the proportion is somewhat higher on the neighbor islands than on Oahu.

As final votes were being cast, union officials were already preparing for their first meeting of the negotiating committee, now set for Sunday, March 18, instead of Saturday as previously.

Also it was announced that Louis Goldblatt, international secretary-treasurer of the union, will arrive Sunday to participate in the meeting. Goldblatt, long known to union men as a skilled negotiator and trouble-shooter, participated in the preliminary sugar talks. It was Goldblatt, too, who delivered a detailed speech on the prospects of sugar negotiations at the territorial convention of the union at Hilo last fall.

WHICH DAILY DID YOU READ?

Two Versions of Hilo Business Given by 'Tiser, Star-Bulletin

The Honolulu Advertiser in reporting on business conditions in Hilo last week ran a headline over a story by Francis Hirakawa that said:

**Families Are Split
Business at Standstill
In Strike-Jittery Hilo**

The Star-Bulletin followed with a story headlined:

**Strike Threats Haven't
Hurt Hilo Business—Yet**

The Advertiser's story said Hilo business firms normally do brisk business during plantation pay days but this month on pay day "shoppers were scarce. It has been that way for some time."

Most Prosperous

The Star-Bulletin's story said that F. Koehnen Store held a sale at the end of February and drew "so many customers the clerks couldn't handle them all."

"The Moses Company had just closed the books on the most prosperous six months in several years," continued the Star-Bulletin.

Hiroshi Akamine, manager, of Hilo Food-Town Market, told the afternoon daily that February was a "very good month, much better than January."

H. C. Lottis, manager of S. H. Kress Co., said "no doubt" business in March will be better than February, which was better than January.

And other nationals of western nations were tried by their own courts for crimes against Asians and the punishment was notoriously light.

The high brass may justify the system on the grounds that it keeps their men free for service with a minimum of difficulty. That a minimum of justice results seems also obvious. There can be no doubt that the brass regards offenses inside the service as more serious than offenses against civilians.

There seems no valid reason why servicemen here should not be tried in civil courts for crimes against civilians, just as they are on the Mainland U.S. But there also seems little hope that an attorney appointed by Gov. Sam King will end the agreement. Gov. King is an Annapolis man, once a Navy career officer, and he has high respect for the wishes of the high brass.

Probably the agreement will remain in effect until the people of Hawaii have won the right to elect their own governor. When the governor is responsible to the people such relics of colonialism as this agreement will be relegated to the dustbin of the past where they belong.

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Revolution In Music

Mind if I return to blues and jazz this column? For some weeks now I've been wanting to go back over a point I made months ago. I refer to my statement about jazz being a revolutionary kind of music.

It seems that this word, revolution, means only one thing to some people and that is physical violence. On the face of it, this would be ridiculous in connection with jazz. About the only physical violence I know is a number of assorted cases of apoplexy on the part of some musicians and critics trained in the European classical tradition when they learned they couldn't stop jazz from becoming the music of America.

Actually, revolution also means, according to Webster, "a complete or drastic change of any kind." And that is precisely what happened to Western music when it came up against jazz and blues.

Spirituals, worksongs, shouts and the blues started it. The African slave brought along his musical traditions which differed radically from those common to European culture. Timing, intonation and rhythmic complexity were outstanding African characteristics.

As far back as the 18th century, some observers began noticing a difference in the way slaves sang songs as compared with Europeans, but it had no scientific significance for them. It was merely "quaint" and that was all. It was noticed, too, that the dancing and use of the body when dancing was also different, but this served only to provide the basis for each big plantation to have a show of its own to put on for the amusement of visitors. Meanwhile there arose a new section of the entertainment industry based upon white ridicule of the Africans through the black-faced minstrel shows.

Songs were composed which were supposed to be American Negro. One of the greatest of these composers was himself a Negro, James Bland, who obligingly wrote the kind of music whites thought were characteristic of Negroes. To show how far off they were, compare Bland's popular "Carry Me Back To Old Virginia" with a genuine Negro number like "Go Down Moses."

And yet white America remained deaf to the distinctive sounds of slave worksongs, spirituals and blues until after the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers toured Europe in the 1870's. Europe said this music was different, and so America began slowly to sit up and take notice. Meanwhile American popular music was becoming increasingly decadent toward the end of the last century, so when ragtime came into being the stage was set for its acceptance. But ragtime was primarily a piano music.

Jazz was coming into being in New Orleans, metropolis of the South and Mecca of freed Negroes seeking economic and social advantages not found in rural Dixie. The musically inclined bought horns, many teaching themselves how to play. And since there were no professors from the conservatories to tell them what they couldn't do, they played like they wanted to.

It was this combination of surviving African musical patterns plus socio-economic experiences in white supremacy America plus a new musical literature of blues, spirituals, etc., plus European musical instruments plus absorption of melodies from all sections of Western Europe that caused the revolution in music known as jazz.

The revolution has been so complete in a bare 60 years or so that the radical innovations of the jazz musician are today used and accepted by the leading contemporary composers of the world and the most renowned symphony orchestras. Of course there are still some traditionalists who would return to the musical status quo of the past century; but their numbers have steadily dwindled.

I think that the prime reason for the success of jazz is that it is lusty, very much alive and speaks the language of the 20th Century. At its best it is also challenging and militant. That, of course, is also characteristic of the blues, out of which jazz directly grew.

This, I hope, clarifies what I mean about jazz being a revolutionary music.

