

Local Unchecked Scales Cost You Big Money

Did you know you may be spending a couple of hundred dollars a year that you could save for an extra tax expenditure of 14 cents? And for any money you spend this way, you're not getting a thing in exchange.

That is the claim of the weights and measures division of the C-C

sheriff's department which freely admits it can't possibly check the commercial scales and other measuring devices used in all the businesses on Oahu. Consumers may be getting cheated right and left by phony scales, short yardsticks, or rigged gasoline pumps, for all the sheriff's department can do about

it. The plain truth, says the sheriff's department, is that the present budget allows only three men for the division of weights and measures, and three men can't possibly get around to all the commercial enterprises, large and small, where they should check

scales and other measures.

Many Untested

Yet the minimum number of checks recommended by Mainland experts in this field is two per year. Last year the weights and measures division inspected a total of 10,195, found 8,449 accurate and certified, adjusted 1,383 that

were not accurate at the time of inspection, and condemned 363 for repairs.

Were you a customer of a business which had been using faulty scales prior to the inspection? Or do you buy at one of the places

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HONOLULU RECORD

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THURSDAY MAY 17, 1956

Was Fleeced, Pat Yim Charges In Prison



MR. DEMOCRAT ARRIVES! Johnny Wilson, former mayor of Honolulu, arrives at the Democratic convention escorted by Patsy Takemoto Mink, a candidate for the house of representatives from the Fifth District, and Alfred (Whitey) Jensen, longtime supporter. Monday after the convention, Jensen was circulating Wilson's nomination papers for mayor and politicians were buzzing with speculation as to whether or not he will really enter the primary.

"Harmony" Called Keynote of Demo Convention; Machine Shows Power

By STAFF WRITER

When Old Johnny Wilson, Hawaii's "Mr. Democrat," addressed the largest Democratic convention in the party's history at McKinley High School Saturday and asked that they refrain from fighting like "real Democrats," he couldn't possibly have foreseen the degree to which his wishes would be carried out.

The daily newspapers called it a complete victory for the "Burns faction," but what happened at the convention was broader than

any faction. There was a unanimity of purpose among enough delegates to cause candidates and minor points of program to give up without much fight.

But, in general, the victory was one of young aggressive Democrats, preponderantly liberal in view, and it may have represented the beginning of the most nearly unified machine the Democratic Party has had in Hawaii. In this, there is no doubt the "Burns faction" was a nucleus, but as the machine operated last weekend, it

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Man Named Denies Deal on Fleecer; Says Owed Money

There are those who say Alex Sumida wasn't really king of Hawaii's fleecers at all—that it was really Patrick Yim, now doing a 15 year sentence in Oahu Prison for fleecing (Sumida was sentenced for illegal possession of narcotics).

But now the word comes from Oahu Prison that Yim is busily writing his life story—and that he charges he was, himself, the victim of a sort of fleecing operation in connection with his conviction and jail sentence.

From prison comes word that Yim charges a certain local businessman with accepting money from him on the promise that he

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Vannatta Has \$1,000 Expenses To Account For

Chief Engineer William Vannatta of Honolulu hasn't filed an accounting for \$1,000 appropriated instead of per diem for his last two trips to the Mainland, nor does he have any immediate intention of doing so.

Nor is C-C Controller Paul K. Keppeler considering demanding such an accounting. Vannatta, says Keppeler, is responsible primarily not to the controller, but to the special committee in charge of the Wilson Tunnel and controversy and expenses arising from it. That committee has as its chairman, Mayor Neal Blaisdell, and its other two members are Sup. Matsuo Takabuki, chairman of the finance committee, and Sup. Richard Kagayama, chairman of the public works committee. The committee has not asked for an accounting and Vannatta does not intend to give an accounting until it does.

The \$1,000, Keppeler explained, was money appropriated for Van-

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'Local Boys' Give Views On Servicemen, Daily Press

Noting that almost everyone's opinion on "local boy" servicemen fights seems to have been aired by the dailies except that of the "local boys," themselves, the RECORD set out some time ago to gather opinion from men who have grown up in Hawaii, stressing especially those who might have had altercations with servicemen, and stressing younger men.

Without surprise, the RECORD noted that men from all walks of life feel the treatment given recent fights is one-sided against "local boys." Some believe the sensationalized placement of stories and editorials on "hoodlumism" actually inflammatory. Others take a milder view and call the coverage one-sided. Some young men bitterly resent the treatment by the dailies.

Though they speak from a prejudiced view, themselves, the RECORD discovered the majority com-

paratively well-balanced and fair-minded—much more so perhaps, than the editors of the daily newspapers.

Statements and opinions of those interviewed follow. For consideration as a possible factor, racial background is listed for each person, though for obvious reasons, names are not given. Most of the interviews were gathered in the mid-town area.

UNEMPLOYED (PUERTO RICAN): "I had a beef last night but it was with a local guy, a Filipino. I guess if it had been a serviceman, I'd be called a hoodlum today in the paper. The first fight I had with a serviceman, I was 17 years old and I know he was gassed up. He weighed about 240. First he gave me some smart talk, then he hit me. I hit him, and my friend there hit him and then I dropped him. The cop came

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Will Milk Producers Speak Out For U.S. School Milk Program?

Will the milk producers have the courage to speak out at a hearing scheduled at Gilmore Hall, University of Hawaii, Saturday at 10 a.m., to discuss Hawaii's milk industry in connection with the Federal special school milk program which the Territory's schools are excluded from?

H. L. Forest, dairy division director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is here for a survey and will hear from local people.

What producers say or do not say undoubtedly will have a strong bearing on whether or not Hawaii's school children will enjoy the benefits of the Federal special milk program.

At press time the RECORD learned that numerous milk producers are reluctant to speak out because they may antagonize the distributors—Dairymen's Association Limited, and Foremost Dal-

ries-Hawaii, Ltd.

Dairymen's has said that there

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OTC Workers Vote 2nd Time to Join ILWU

They had a "Kokua Council" at the Oahu Transport Co., but the workers there decided they didn't especially need the kind of kokua they were getting. In fact, they had come to look on the council as something like a company union.

So when they voted in an NLRB election last week as to whether or not they wanted to be represented by the ILWU, 64 out of 111 voted for the union, 47 against.

It was the second election held

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Local Boys Give Views on Servicemen

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up, he swore he had seen the whole thing and I hit the first blow. The cops always take the servicemen's word. I tell you, I never see any fights over women. The biggest thing is race—the names they call us and the way they take us cheap. I've been in the service and it was the same thing. Guys from Hawaii always get called 'gooks' and 'pineapples,' and they always start punching. You get some servicemen okay, but plenty of these haoles act smart."

MERCHANT (KOREAN ANCESTRY): "It's a long time since I had any trouble with servicemen, but I tell you that's because in the store here, I can't do nothing. They come in here and call us 'gooks' right to our face. Lots of times, if you're with your wife down town, they molest you, especially when they're drinking. If they're sober, most of them are nice guys. But I tell you, you find very few good haoles. Most haoles in the armed services, they call names."

SALESMAN (JAPANESE ANCESTRY): "Wartime I had plenty trouble. They call me a Jap, and you know they mean it. This Akamine case, though, it reminds me of something happened right in front of Tony Gora's bar. Two servicemen came along, maybe feeling good, and one of them goosed a shine-shoe man. Pretty soon they had a fight and all the local boys around joined in and helped the shine-shoe man. Then the HASP and the local police came, and after they heard the story, they let all the local boys go and took the servicemen away. They said, 'You should have given it to them more.' Sometimes they're fair like that, but more often the cops only believe the servicemen. You take another case I saw. A Hawaiian man with his wife on Nuuanu Ave, and these servicemen came along and said something about his wife. Well they had a fight and lucky for that Hawaiian man, there were local boys around to help him out. They licked the servicemen bad. But I give the servicemen credit, too. They didn't complain. They got licked, they just went on about their business. I think it's the officers make the complaints. The men get licked in a fight like that, they don't complain. They forget it, but the officers—generals and like that, and the newspapers make all the fuss."

POLICEMAN (HAWAIIAN-CAUCASIAN): "It's no different from what it ever was. When I was young I had fights, but later I figured out it was foolish to fight. Better to walk away. They have plenty of sassy guys in the service, and there are plenty of sassy local boys, too. Both sides are to blame, but the newspapers make too much about it. They make trouble like that. I saw a big story the other day about servicemen getting beaten up by local boys, then in a smaller story, I saw where a serviceman knifed a local man. But that was a small story. Servicemen and local boys have always had fights. It's nothing new."

C-C PROFESSIONAL MAN (HAWAIIAN): "I never had any trouble with servicemen all my life but my sister walked down the street and a sailor grabbed her by the ———. I think it's the big brass to blame. Especially during the war, I had a chance to tell one of the navy captains so and I did. Do you know, some of the race riots during the war they had down at Damon Tract, the officers were right in there, too? If the officers are like that, what do you expect out of the men?"

ATTORNEY (CAUCASIAN): "You know one night a sailor followed my friend's daughter right home to the house. My friend went out and tried to run him off, and he argued that he should be allowed to come in and go to bed with the girl. Now what can you do with something like that? The sailors think they can get away with anything here."

SEAMAN (KOREAN): "During the war they call me a Jap, I punch 'em. Every time they say stuff like that, I punch 'em. But you know about women, there is trouble. Partly, it's because the haoles can talk so smooth. Some of these local girls will go for that smooth talk, when everything else is even. That makes trouble sometimes. But I think there's still a lot of bad feeling among local people that comes from the war."

MERCHANT (JAPANESE ANCESTRY): "I had trouble once during the war. I was walking with my wife on the street and we got pushed right into the gutter by a bunch of servicemen walking. They don't call me 'gook,' but one came in the store, here, and called me 'boy-san.' He wound up outside on the pavement. I could tell by his attitude what kind of guy he was."

UNEMPLOYED (HAWAIIAN): "Two nights ago, I had trouble in the ——— bar. A serviceman took my friend's chair, and then when my friend tried to get it back, the guy slapped him and I stepped in. The serviceman asked if I wanted in, but I can't fight now so I called my friend and we took a walk. I've been away, but I can see the servicemen like to make more trouble now. They're worse now, no question about it."

UNEMPLOYED (CHINESE): "I'm standing waiting for a bus with my friend and two servicemen come along. One of them called me 'senorita' and asked some question. I asked him what he meant and we had a fight, but the cop blamed me. Cops always take the servicemen's word."

POLICEMAN (CAUCASIAN): "I think it was worse in the old days. The servicemen were older and they fought here and wherever they went. The local boys fought plenty with them, too. Only nobody used knives. Only fists. There's as much blame on one side as the other."

New Demo Platform Asks Wide Extension Of Pay for Jobless

One measure that got bogged down in the senate during the last session of the legislature received special attention from the platform committee of the Democratic convention—and the plank that concerns it was extended far beyond the bill that made a couple of Democratic senators boggle before.

It was a plank that proposes to extend unemployment compensation to agricultural workers and also to government workers, school teachers and faculty members of the University of Hawaii.

Now Democrats, especially those who happen also to be members of the ILWU, are watching, to see how senators will react this fall when they reach the campaign platform to speak on their programs and the party platform. And quite possibly school teachers and government workers have their ears pricked up, too.

OR&L To Have Sea Trains Within Next Ten Years

Sea trains, of the sort publicized as being a future operation of the Oahu Land Railroad Co., managing the Young Bros. shipping company which it has now taken over, is not a matter that will be seen in the immediate future, informed sources say.

Capt. George Hanson is reliably reported to have assembled Young Bros. captains and some other selected personnel to inform them that the sea trains will be established "some time within the next 10 years."

The announcement was made, apparently to quell the fears of some personnel that the innovation might be made within a matter of months.

The Dillinghams are still dickering for freight cars and still investigating to determine which type of engine can best power the seagoing barges which would carry the freight cars. At present, Hanson is reported to have said, the company is most favorably impressed with the gas turbine type of engine.

Sea trains, a development which first made appearance on the Atlantic seaboard during the depression years, haul fully loaded freight cars from port to port, using the box cars in the manner in which dairy companies use milk cans.

Man Named Denies Deal on Fleecer; Says Owed Money

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would either get him a shorter sentence or maybe probation. Prison sources say Yim complains that after the businessman took his money nothing could be arranged, or at least nothing was arranged, and he went to jail for 15 years, anyhow.

Also from prison sources come word that Mike Legaspi, another man convicted of fleecing and sentenced to a term of nine years, charges that the same businessman fleeced him in the same manner.

This week the RECORD contacted the businessman allegedly named by Yim and got firm denials on both counts. It was true, the businessman said, that he had carried on certain other business transactions with both men, but instead of fleecing them, the businessman said, "They both owe me money."

An associate of the businessman confirmed that this was true.

The businessman had heard, however, that Yim had attempted to make a deal with the C-C prosecutor's office to turn state's evidence in fleecing cases. But his understanding was that the case ran through faster than expected. Judge Carrick Buck sentenced Yim before the deal could be completed, and the result was that Yim refused to carry out his part of the bargain and talk.

Warden Joe Harper, contacted by the RECORD, said he does not know that Yim is writing a book, and he has heard nothing of any publisher attempting to contact him.

"We do not encourage inmates to write their life stories," the warden said, "because we don't think this kind of professional criminal story is especially good."

It is considered probable, however, in underworld circles that the portly fleecer may, indeed, be putting his memoirs on paper. He has always been jealous, some say,



BRAZIL 'VEEP' MEETS UNION CHIEF—Joao Goulart (l), Vice President of Brazil, chats with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a Washington luncheon in Goulart's honor. The South American official told the union group that the most efficient way to combat "extremist infiltrations" in the Brazilian labor movement is to invest the workers with "even greater dignity and self-respect." (Federated Pictures)

COST OF PRODUCING MILK 5-7 CENTS HIGHER HERE THAN L.A.

The cost of producing milk in Hawaii is 15 to 17 cents a quart while the cost in Los Angeles is 10.2 cents, FOB distributor, according to a well informed source.

Most producers can't get a 6 per cent profit, an informed source said this week.

Surplus Milk Price Low

One milk producer, for example, produces milk at a cost of 17 cents a quart. When his income from total production is averaged, cost comes to about 17-1/2 cents a quart. The half cent increase results from lower price paid him by Dairymen's for so-called "sur-

plus" milk that he delivers to the distributor. Surplus milk is that portion of his output over the quota assigned him.

During the past year milk producers received from about 6 to 10 cents a quart for surplus milk. The price fluctuates as it is based on powdered milk price on the Mainland.

The high cost of production here is largely caused by high feed and cow replacement costs.

Feed Major Cost

Milk producers say that bulk handling of feed from the Mainland will reduce cost of feed considerably.

Matson Navigation Co. and local feed importers are exploring the feasibility of landing feed here in bulk form.

Freight rate is a key problem for milk producers since 55 per cent of the total cost of milk is in feed alone.

To bring down the cost of feed, milk producers are discussing the feasibility of growing alfalfa and koa haole on a large scale so that feed could be raised here for \$30-\$40 a ton. Now dairy farmers pay up to \$80 a ton for feed.

Want Higher Quota

Replacement of a milk cow costs 20 per cent more here than on the Mainland. There is about one-third turnover in replacement every 12-13 months.

A milk cow landed here from the Mainland costs from \$500 to \$650. If it were producing 62 pounds of milk on the Mainland, it is expected to start giving about 40 pounds after being here awhile.

Conditions on dairy farms are being improved locally to bring efficiency. There is only one hand-milking operation on Oahu and this is a family-run farm.

Dairy farmers are constantly looking forward to have their milk quotas moved up so that most of the milk they produce will be bought at the regular rate instead of the lower price of surplus milk. This means that milk consumption must be increased, and most of the producers realize that the retail price must be brought down to boost milk sale.

There were 3 million farms in the south, half of the nation's total, at the time of the 1940 census. Returns from the latest census show only 2.3 million southern farms in 1954.

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Damon Tract Residents Push for Rent Control of Land, Chance To Buy Homes

"What the Damon Estate is trying to do to us, any other landlord may take a notion to do to tenants any time. That's why we feel we're fighting the battle of many others besides ourselves."

So says Henry B. Kukona, a past president of the Kaloaloa neighborhood Assn., explaining the move of Damon Tract Democrats to get rent control extended to land as well as housing. Many of the Damon Tract Democrats are among the 700 families presently living in the area which has become the object of an unusual type of controversy.

The Hawaii Aeronautics commission has warned the Damon Estate and residents of the area that much of it will be needed for enlargement of the airport to accommodate jet transport.

The C-C planning commission endorsed an opinion of the HAC that even such area as is not taken will probably be unlivable for residents. The planning commission is also considering rezoning the area as "industrial."

But in the face of these events, the Damon Estate has (a) announced that it plans a large and expensive subdivision, (b) increased ground rents for tenants by amounts some claim are 400 per cent, and (c) announced the sale of the whole area to another private party for a tiny fraction of the whole price as a down payment.

The answer of Damon Tract Democrats was to pass a number of resolutions in the Democratic precinct club in the 11th of the 5th which forwarded them to the convention for possible inclusion in the platform.

One resolution asked the extension of rent control to land, another asked that private land be condemned if necessary to make it available for homesites at "reasonable prices," and further stated, "In the interim before such a program can become a reality as endorsing the proposal that a law be enacted containing a bill of rights for leaseholders with safeguards against arbitrary and unreasonable rent increases and evictions and protection of investments in improvements."

Still another resolution asked that the whole area be acquired for the aeronautics commission "or some other appropriate government agency which shall be charged with responsibility for relocating the residents of the area by making low-cost housing available on which they can move the improvements owned by them."

The resolution failed of passage to be included in the platform after some discussion by the convention.

But Henry Kukona, a veteran Democrat who served as sergeant-at-arms at the convention, says the fight is far from done. He presented his case before the planning commission last week, where members of that agency are considering the "industrial" zoning for the area.

Kukona says residents would favor the "industrial" zoning, if it is restricted to air field usage. Frankly, says Kukona, the residents are fighting for time to remove themselves from either of two impossible situations. One of these is the rents. Damon now charges—far above the pocket-books of the majority of residents. The other is the effort by Damon to evict them before they have found a place to relocate.

Fighting for their community rights is nothing new for Damon Tract people. In 1948 they began fighting against what they considered new and unfair tax evaluation of their land. Although they had no money for a lawyer, Ku-

kona prevailed on Attorney Harriet Bouslog to take the case on a charity basis and the long hard fight in the tax court began.

"It took five years, but we won," says Kukona.

First Plans Less Ambitious

In 1948, too, Kukona says, Sam Damon told leaseholders in the area they could build two houses to a half-acre tract, or one to a quarter-acre, and expect to remain for 55 years.

Those were the terms under which residents first heard of subdivision. Residents didn't object strongly because they thought they would have a chance to build. They did, however, object to a part of the plan that was to construct a new road parallel to Nimitz Highway, and they appeared before the planning commission to voice their objection.

From that time until last year, the matter has hung in abeyance. But when HAC plans to enlarge the airport became known, the Damon Estate pushed for a subdivision that would require new housing to be built according to FHA standards—standards which Kukona and other residents say are far above their financial means.

Then the Damon Estate recently announced a sale of the whole property, the down payment to be something like a half per cent of the total price, the buyers to be people who had previously been reported as about to carry out the subdivision for the estate.

Phony Sale?

Kukona shakes his head and laughs skeptically as he joins other spokesmen among the residents who have termed that proposal a "phony sale." They feel the Damon Estate is trying desperately to influence the value that may be set on the land when the HAC carries out its proposal to condemn the area for its airport enlargement.

But in the meantime, Kukona and 899 other family heads must worry about where their next homes are coming from. Thus far a number of territorial and C-C agencies despite exploratory joint meetings on the subject, have been unable to offer them any concrete help.

Youths Oppose Franco

Spanish university students took advantage of the meeting in Madrid of UNESCO's executive committee, to circulate leaflets attacking the Franco dictatorship for flouting the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The writers identify themselves as "We, sons of the victors and the vanquished," to show that 20 years after the outbreak of Spain's civil war which brought Franco to power, young men from families that took opposite sides are now united in attacking Franco's fascism. They demand the release of fellow students held as political prisoners.

Two of the youths now held in prison, are related to prominent figures murdered at the outbreak of the war. One, Manuel Montesinos, is a nephew of the poet Federico Garcia Lorca, shot by Rightists; the other, Francisco Bustelo, is a nephew of Jose Calvo Sotelo, shot by Leftists.

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Vannatta

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natta's expenses in addition to transportation tickets which were paid for directly by the city and county. Prior to that, Vannatta paid his living expenses while travelling from a \$20 per diem allowance. But on eight trips to the Mainland before this year, he found he was losing money because, what with necessary entertaining, taxi-cabbing and one thing and another, his expenses ran well over the per diem.

"Of course, I could stay in a flophouse," says Vannatta, "but that's not my way of living."

Usually, says Vannatta, he stays at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, but on one trip, with a United Nations Convention in progress in the city, the hotels were packed and he had to stay in San Mateo. He rode taxicabs back and forth and the city transportation bill mounted.

Rooms Cost \$12 Per Day

On some occasions, the hotel room has cost as much as \$12 per day, the engineer said, and he feels obligated to entertain a number of the people with whom he has gone to confer.

"I don't think I should make money out of the trips," says Vannatta, "but I don't think I should have to take the expenses out of my own pocket. That's what was happening."

What about a rumor to the effect that Vannatta carried on private business while on these trips, acting as an agent for Chinn Ho, the big gun of the Capital Investment Co.?

"I did some looking around for Chinn Ho," says Vannatta, "but I took vacation time I had coming to do it. It didn't cost the city a thin dime."

Vannatta figures he doesn't get quite a square shake at that. He rents a car from the city and he gets a gasoline allowance. But the controller never fails to deduct from that allowance when Vannatta is gone on the Mainland, he says, yet he is still charged rental for the car at the same time.

"Harmony" Called Keynote of Demo Convention; Machine Shows Power

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included many who have been at odds with that group in the past.

Maui Set Harmony Note

Eddie Tam and his supporters from Maui set the note of harmony when Tam withdrew from the race for national committeeman, ceding to Dr. Ernest Murali, a candidate considered extremely weak in many quarters. Tam accepted the temporary chairmanship and made the word "harmony" something to chuckle about by the good humor with which he used it thereafter.

"Harmony," the delegates cracked in the lobby, was something achieved by a flexing of the political muscles.

Charles E. Kauhane, speaker of the house, is never a man to back down before the mere flexing of muscles and he led a minority group to keep up a spirited fight to the convention. And after the convention was over, he promised more of a fight in the county committee against the trend brought by the young Democrats. Whether or not he would team up with his old enemy, Tom Gill, to do that remained to be seen.

In a move to oppose Sup. Matsuo Takabuki for the permanent chair-

Aiea Refinery Workers Strike To Get Pay Closer Mainland Level

Ever since the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Co. opened its Aiea refinery, workers have been fighting to raise their wages to something closer those paid another C. & H. refinery at Crockett, Calif.

But Crockett workers still receive \$26.60 a week more than Aiea workers, for doing the same jobs—a differential of \$1,300 a year. Aiea workers have not asked parity, but merely a step in that direction, something like a 20 cent hourly raise.

So Monday, after fruitless negotiations with the company here, 140 workers went out on a strike which union leaders said they expect "will last a long time."

Company officials said they are prepared for a long strike and said they have a three-month supply of granulated sugar on hand.

Walkout Complete

At the end of the first day of the

strike, Monday, Castner Ogawa, Oahu division director for the ILWU, pronounced the strike 100 per cent effective. No one was attempting to cross the picket line, and the bargaining unit was out completely.

Robert McElrath, ILWU radio spokesman, said also on Monday night that workers on every sugar plantation in Hawaii have promised physical and financial support for the Aiea refinery workers and added, "We in the ILWU are going to back up our brothers and sisters at Aiea. We backed up the longshoremen in 1949 for almost six months. We're prepared to do the same—and even more if necessary—for the strikers at Aiea."

Asked how long he expects the strike to last, Ogawa said, "Until the company agrees to do something about closing the gap" between wages it pays on the Mainland and here.

Will Milk Producers Speak Out For U.S. School Milk Program?

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is no surplus milk in Hawaii. The special school milk program, with a national expenditure of \$75 million during the next school year, has been denied Hawaii schools because it has been claimed that there is no surplus milk here.

Independent milk producers who supply Dairymen's and Foremost say there is a surplus. They are assigned a quota and every quart of milk they produce over the quota is paid for at a low price. Surplus milk has been bought for as low as 6 cents a quart when the retail price of liquid milk has been 31 cents.

The distributors say surplus milk is used for ice cream and dairy products and is sold as liquid milk.

Some producers said this week

that last month they produced surplus milk totaling about one fifth to one sixth of their total output.

Harold P. Westropp, retired navy officer, who made a study of the milk situation here while working with the milk producers' union, wrote Director Forest this week that Hawaii has "annually about 12 per cent of the milk produced here as surplus."

He asked, "Why then should our school children pay 10 cents per half-pint where the children in the 48 states including the District of Columbia pay 3-4 cents for the same milk, and as much as they can drink at the same prices?"

Hawaii has surplus milk as attested to by a communication from Dairymen's to milk producers in June 1955.

A. G. Marcus, president and general manager of Dairymen's then wrote to all Dairymen's producers:

"We have previously warned all of you to cut back on production when schools close. (No more milk after June 8th)

"So far we have little or no reduction. In fact a few producers are still increasing."

"Unless you follow the quota figures for the summer months, you may have some pretty heavy reductions for surplus milk."

"If there is any question about your individual quota, please see Carl Vorce or myself immediately."

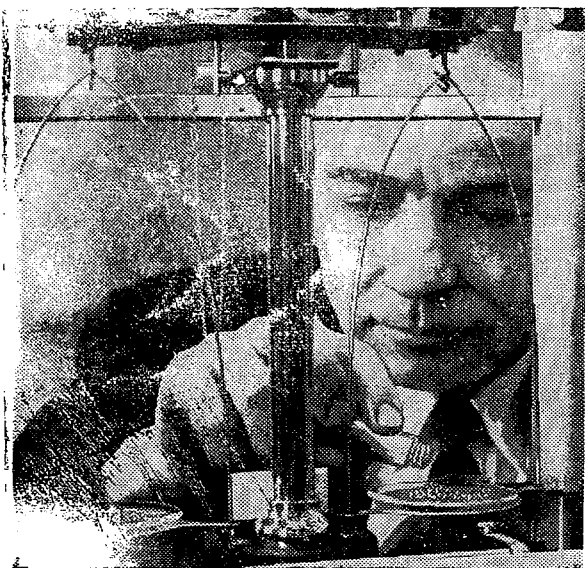
Dairy producers and others interested in the special milk program say that during the summer, boys' and girls' camps, private, non-profit schools and others can benefit from the Federal program, thereby helping milk producers in turn.

Some feel that the distributors do not want the Federal government to step in with subsidy because the move may lead to the government stepping in to establish a marketing agreement for milk, thereby establishing prices for various grades of milk.

Today, milk producers who are supposedly members of Dairymen's Assn., which is said to be a co-operative, do not generally know how they are being paid for their milk.

One producer laughed this week, saying his last payment was the best one he has ever received.

"Something is brewing," he said. "Is it because the Federal man is here?"



MAN-MADE DIAMONDS SHOWN—J.S. Gillespie weighs out 100 carats of the first man-made diamonds produced by the General Electric Co. in Detroit. They have been mounted in a special plaque for display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The home-made gems are being produced in limited quantities, as their high cost makes it unprofitable to market them at present.

(Federated Pictures)

To The Editor...

Editor, Honolulu Record:

In connection with an article that appeared in the "Honolulu Record," issue of March 3, 1955, purporting to show or insinuating of possible official corruption in collecting income tax due from Filipino citizens abroad who returned to the Philippines—specifically from a certain Mr. Leon Saldua—I wish to inform you that this matter has been carefully investigated by the Philippine Government.

It would be appreciated if the letter, dated November 7, 1955, of the Philippine Collector of Internal Revenue, quoted hereunder, could be published in full:

"With reference to the report of Consul Emilio D. Bejasa of Honolulu dated April 14, 1955, calling attention to a clipping from the issue of March 3, 1955 of the 'Honolulu Record' in which one Leon Saldua is said to have paid P160.00 for failure to file his income tax returns for income received in Hawaii during the years from 1946 through 1953 to Mr. Mercado of the revenue office at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, without issuing an official receipt, I have the honor to request that Consul Bejasa be informed of the findings of this Office for publication in the 'Honolulu Record' so as to correct any wrong or unfavorable impression which the publication of Mr. Saldua's story may have caused in the minds of its readers, in the interest of justice and fair play.

"The investigation conducted by Acting Provincial Revenue Officer Emeterio M. Trinidad of Ilocos Sur revealed the following facts:

"That Mr. Leon Saldua applied for a tax clearance in the Vigan Internal revenue office on June 18, 1954; that in connection with his application therefor, he executed an affidavit, wherein he stated among other things, that his income in Hawaii was P150 a month from 1946 to 1949, P200 a month from 1950 to 1951, and P234 a month from 1952 to 1953; that he is single; that he has not filed income tax returns in the Philippines from 1946 to 1953; that based on the information furnished by Mr. Saldua, Examiner Jose A. Mercado

assessed the former's delinquency income tax liability in the amount of P438.12 for the period from 1946 to 1953; that Mr. Saldua was told that he could be entitled to tax credit for taxes paid in Hawaii if he could submit evidence of payment thereof but that he would have to pay an administrative penalty for his failure to file income tax returns for the period from 1946 to 1953 at the rate of P20 a year, or P160, in accordance with the provisions of General Circular No. V-125, to which the above-named taxpayer objected, intimating that he would go to the Central Office in Manila for the purpose of securing his tax clearance; that Examiner Mercado, anticipating that Mr. Saldua would go to Manila for the said purpose, caused to be sent a telegram to the Central Office, recommending that no tax clearance be issued to the said taxpayer, taking into account the fact that he had a pending case in the Vigan Internal Revenue Office; that, as it turned out to be, Mr. Saldua endeavored to secure such tax clearance in Manila, but the Central Office did not issue in his favor the necessary tax clearance certificate; that on June 21, 1954, Mr. Saldua returned to the Vigan Internal revenue office, on which occasion he presented to Examiner Mercado copies of withholding tax receipts, evidencing payment of income taxes in Hawaii; that in view of the evidence submitted by Mr. Saldua, the previous assessment of P438.12 was reduced to P160; that the said taxpayer, after signing the necessary delinquency forms, brought them to the Office of the Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, where he paid the aforesaid sum of P160, as evidenced by Official Receipt No. 26-0698, dated June 21, 1954; that the Provincial Treasurer of Ilocos Sur issued the corresponding tax clearance certificates, considering the fact that Mr. Saldua had no pending tax obligation with the Government."

"From the facts recited in the report of Mr. Trinidad, it can readily be seen that Examiner Mercado's action in requiring Mr. Saldua to pay an administrative pen-

Bejasa Explains P.I. Tax Policy

Consul Emilio D. Bejasa of the Philippine Consulate reiterated this week that all citizens of the Philippines residing abroad must file income tax if their annual income is \$900 or over.

Excerpts from his letter to the RECORD follow:

"It must be stated that every citizen of the Philippines, whether residing at home or abroad, having a gross income of 1,800 pesos equivalent to \$900 or over, during the taxable year, is required to file an income tax return. Filipinos are taxed on their net income from sources within and without the Philippines.

"However, Filipino citizens affected are allowed to claim credit from income tax paid or accrued during the taxable year to the Federal and Territorial Government against Philippine income tax, provided he signifies in his return his desire to have the benefit of said credit. If credit is sought for taxes already paid, he should attach to his return to be filed with the original, a duly certified or authenticated copy of the receipt evidencing payment of the tax.

"As the tax rates imposed on the income of a Filipino citizen residing in Hawaii are higher than those imposed in the Philippines, the application of the tax credit will necessarily exempt him from Philippine income tax. However, Filipino citizens who failed to pay their income tax to the Government of Hawaii are required to pay Philippine income tax on their income earned therein."

ality of P160 for the said taxpayer's failure to file his income tax returns for eight (8) years, or to be more specific, from 1946 to 1953, was in accordance with the provisions of General Circular No. V-125; that the statement made by Mr. Saldua to the effect that Examiner Mercado "obligingly reduced his taxes to P160" is not borne out by the facts of the instant case; that the statement also made by the said taxpayer that a tax clearance certificate can be obtained anywhere in the Philippines for P6.50, except in Ilocos Sur, does not contain any iota of truth; that the Vigan Internal revenue office does not accept money in payment of taxes; that the said office merely assesses taxes due and collectible from taxpayers and prepare(s) the corresponding delinquency forms to enable such taxpayers to effect payment thereof in the offices of the deputy provincial treasurers; and that no member of the staff of the Acting Provincial Revenue Officer of Ilocos Sur is free to pocket the taxes paid by taxpayers without official receipts. This is also true in all revenue offices in the Philippines."

Very truly yours,
EMILIO D. BEJASA
Consul

Philippine Consulate
Honolulu

SEGREGATION

While the U.S. moves painfully but steadily toward integration on all levels of schooling, the Nationalist government of South Africa is moving to force segregation in the only place where there has been integration—the English-speaking universities. Affected will be 1,100 non-white out of a total 20,000 students.

The 11,000-strong National Union of South African students is putting up strong opposition. It points out that 50 years of integration at university level has not led to social mingling, but has helped build racial cooperation.

Unchecked Scales Cost Big Money Oahu Consumers May Lose Thousands

(from page 1)

the inspectors didn't get around to? If so, you may unwittingly be contributing hundreds of dollars to the profits of some merchant—and "contributing" is the correct word.

If that amount sounds high, listen to this bit from the C-C sheriff's report which shows that "An Ounce of Error is Worth \$1,875.00!" It goes as follows:

A scale that is inaccurate by one ounce is costing someone a pound every 16 weighings, or 6.25 pounds for every 100 weighings (1/16 of 100). If the commodity is worth \$1.00 a pound, the cost is \$6.25, and at 100 weighings a day for 300 days a year, the cost is \$1,875, (\$6.25 x 300). Under these same conditions, you as an individual purchaser will pay \$18.75 more than your purchases are worth. It is most certain that in your daily visits to a store or market, your purchases are more than one commodity and over a period of 300 days a year, your losses will amount to hundreds of dollars."

The chief inspector of the division is Brickwork Cummings, a soft-spoken giant of a man who has been in the position since 1937. His assistants are George Waiolana and Henry Kauka.

Must Check Packages

As if they didn't have enough to do, says Cummings, many markets have instituted a system of self-service counters with wrapped meats, and the inspectors must check these to discover which are accurate and which are underweight.

Last year, 600 packages were examined, 300 found accurate, 232 more unmarked and 48 short-weight.

The job of the inspectors has almost invariably been correctional, for it is impossible for them, short-handed as they are, to go into extensive campaigns of trapping unethical merchants to prove anything more than honest error.

When a merchant knows the inspector won't come around more than once every six months, and probably not that often, if he should happen to be a crook, there's nothing risky for him in setting his scales the minute the inspector leaves.

Sometimes, says Cummings, the merchant may be getting cheated by his own faulty measuring equipment.

"I have found a gasoline pump," says Cummings, "that would feed out five gallons while only registering two. You can imagine how much it was costing the proprietor."

Inspection Benefits Honest Merchants

So honest businessmen should be just as much interested in having scales and other measures carefully examined as consumers.

But with only three inspectors available, the division can barely scratch the surface of the various ways consumers are robbed of their money.

For instance, it is well to be chary of chickens "dressed New York style," even though the price seems low—perhaps no more than 45 cents a pound. "New York style" means a lot of inedible parts are left in the chicken to make the weight total higher, says Cummings, and the buyer is really doing no better than if he paid 75 cents for chicken dressed the more conventional way.

Lawmakers have for years turned a very deaf ear to the request of the sheriff's office for more staff for the weights and measures division, although experts from the National Bureau of Standards estimate there should be one inspector for every 35,000 people. That means the city should have a staff of 12 inspectors and instead of op-

erating on a budget of only \$17,000 as at present, should be spending \$60,000 in inspection of local weights and measures.

Consumers on the neighbor islands are in much worse shape in this respect, none of them being protected by inspectors.

Price Went Up

But it took years for the sheriff's department to convince the lawmakers they should have a "balance," a measure by which the inspectors can determine the exact weight of testing weights they take out for field work. While the request continued year after year, the price of the machine rose from \$1,500 to \$3,200, the price the city finally paid.

To avoid being cheated in other small ways by merchants, Cummings says, consumers must learn to keep their eyes open when the weighing is going on.

"Sometimes a merchant will put heavy wrapping paper on the scales before he puts on the meat, or whatever you're buying," says Cummings. "You pay for the paper, too, unless you complain about it."

If you live in rural Oahu, the chances are higher that the scales of your merchant have not been tested. The annual report from the sheriff's office says, "In many cases equipment used by vendors who frequent out-of-way localities HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED FOR YEARS, for need of help."

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand why the public has never made strong requests of its elected lawmakers to get more inspectors and save the thousands of dollars it loses annually.

Wood Splinters, Fibers In Candy; Rodent Filth in Skim Milk

By SPECIAL WRITER

What would you do if you found your child with a piece of candy that contained wood splinters and fibers, pieces of paper and broom straws?

Or if you were about to use skim milk and found the product contained insect and rodent filth?

And what should you do if you found rodent and cow hair, manure and insect fragments in a package of nationally advertised cheese bought from a grocery store?

The answer is, report to the board of health's pure food and drug department.

The above cases were not imagined. The Federal pure food and drug inspectors discovered these unfit, contaminated foods and brought criminal charges of violating the pure food and drug act in March.

With the cut in appropriation for the Federal health and education department, inspection of foods and drugs has been curtailed. Inspection is being carried on within the limited budget. Numerous unfit foods are not discovered and the consumers are not protected adequately.

Federal inspectors seized 51 shipments of unfit or mislabeled foods and drugs in March. The food seizures involved about 491,000 pounds of contaminated foods.

In addition more than 580,000 pounds of unfit foods were voluntarily destroyed by manufacturers or dealers under the observation of inspectors, or diverted to non-food use.

Furthermore, about 4 2/3 million pounds of rice was cleaned by remilling to remove insects and an improperly used insecticide.



U.S. SKY-DIVE TEAM BOUND FOR MOSCOW—Lined up in Trenton, N.J., are members of the American team that will participate in the 14-nation sky-diving and

parachute jumping world championship contest to be held in Moscow July 25. They have been held at Robbinsville airport. (Federated Pictures)

Convention Notes

No more spontaneous applause came from the convention delegates than when Rep. Daniel Inouye introduced the plank that was the gist of HCR 47 in the last legislature—asking Congress to keep the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act as it is, but to provide money to implement the act so that land may be given out more speedily to Hawaiians.

Inouye cited the facts he used to document the resolution—that out of 210,000 acres made available originally, only about 60,000 have been given out, and that with 8,000 Hawaiians presently eligible for such land, only about 1,600 have been located on the land in the whole history of the act. Inouye cited as basis for such a proposed act, the "great injustice" done the Hawaiian people by the manner of annexation, done "in a manner we Americans would be ashamed of." Inouye referred to Pres. Grover Cleveland's message to Congress on the subject, and to Blount's Report on the manner in which Hawaii was stolen originally.

There was a burst of applause when Inouye finished and a lively contest among those who wished to second his proposal. Attorney Arthur Trask won that contest, expressing "appreciation and admiration for the courage Rep. Inouye has showed" and for the interest that prompted him to go into the history of Hawaii to such an extent. The plank was adopted unanimously.

Now that the whole convention went on record to back the measure with enthusiasm, it will be interesting to see the reaction of Joe Rose, the newscaster, who made much of the resolution when he discovered it—about a year after the legislature adjourned—and did his best to label it some kind of instrument of Moscow. Joe is reported to have got mighty sick of that issue and mighty sorry he ever raised it, so it's pretty certain he won't dare to go into it again.

CHARLES KAUHANE JR. wore Japanese "coolie-type" sports jacket during the last session, and research enables us to refute a rumor going around the McKinley auditorium. The characters on the back did not translate into "Charles Kauhane for Mayor." Instead, they merely formed a

sort of good luck emblem.

THERE'S PLENTY of new young blood in the Democratic Party these days, as anyone attending the convention could plainly see, and there were plenty of faithful, well known old-timers there, such as Delbert E. Metzger, Antone Haleakala, Takaichi Miyamoto, August Aguilar, the Fernandes father and son, Manuel Henriques, Dynamite Takushi, Henry Kukona, Sen. William Heen, Ernest Heen, the Leon Sterlings, father and son, and many others. The absence of many others was surprising. Many wondered where Reps. Vincent Espósito and Steere Noda were, also Chuck Mau, Herbert Kum, Tom Okino and William E. Miles? Then neither Willie Crozier nor Clarence (Fats) Crozier were to be seen. Of course, it's easy to figure Foreman Thompson not being there. He's got a full time job with the GOP now, but you might have figured he'd want to scout around a little. Frank Serrao wasn't around either. Bill Vannatta wasn't there either so the boys still aren't sure whether he's a Democrat or a Republican.

CHARLEY RICE rose to put in a strong kick about a proposal to eliminate the 2 per cent gross income tax, recalling that he was in the legislature when the first legislative step in such a direction was taken. The spirit of harmony that virtually overflowed among the Democrats last weekend was most obvious in the delicacy of everyone who refrained from mentioning that Rice was a Republican in those days.

REP. TOSHIO SERIZAWA, to the surprise of some, rose to defend elimination of the two per cent tax. Other legislators recalled that he was quite slow about doing away with it when chairman of the house finance committee. But he defended the tax bill that was finally passed and vetoed by Gov. King, and did so ably. Rep. Charles Kauhane, if we're not mistaken, also rose to utter sidelong words of praise for the tax bill, though he had some pretty harsh words for it the night it was finally passed.

REP. KAUHANE had a special resolution that won strong support, though it failed of passage. It would have demanded the end

to people in Hawaii paying taxes to the U.S. until we get statehood. There were arguments offered against it, first of all by Rep. Inouye, that we shouldn't try to duck responsibilities of statehood to prove we want it. But just the same, the resolution and the idea behind it appealed to a growing minority, and the measure might get more support, if its form is altered and it's introduced somewhere again.

"AUNT JENNY" WILSON, who is of course Mrs. John H. Wilson more formally, is changing her views about Johnny's running for mayor again. She used to try to get him to retire, but now, according to report, she's thinking of taking the stump to speak for him if he enters the race this time. And don't think that possibility is so remote.

IT WAS LIKE OLD TIMES a bit Saturday, when Johnny Wilson came into the convention hall on the arm of Harriet Magoon who served him long as secretary. Few who visited City Hall and the mayor's office in those days will forget the gracious and sympathetic friendliness with which Mrs. Mag. on greeted callers on the mayor's hundreds of visitors from other lands. To Honolulu must have carried away the impression of Mrs. Magoon and the mayor's office, along with the personality of Johnny Wilson, himself, as a lasting memory.

AS FOR POLITICAL MANEUVERING, Charles E. Kauhane, with comparatively few votes at his command, undertook to oppose the general trend of the convention which was pushed by energetic young Democrats and did so with consummate skill. His success was scored in the Fifth District candidates for the central committee and he was aided greatly by the withdrawal of William Weir, one of the nine listed on the slate of the young Democrats. By having his delegates plunk for four outside the slate, he got three elected. They were Rep. Philip Minn, Francis Okita and Martin Mittison, Lin-San Lai, the fourth, fell by the wayside.

KAUHANE MAY HAVE MADE

Oil Industry Blamed; County Supervisors Protect Refineries

"The oil industry, financially and politically powerful," is one of three factors that stand in the way of restoring fresh air and clean skies to Los Angeles.

Two other factors, described by Francis H. Packard, in the *Frontier* magazine, April issue, are the ducking of the smog issue by the city's board of supervisors and "public apathy and bewilderment induced in great part by the propaganda of the major sources of (Los Angeles') greatest evil—smog."

Packard, an insurance broker, is chairman of the Citizens Anti-Smog committee of Pasadena.

Smog is largely the product of the petroleum industry, Packard writes, but the Los Angeles county supervisors are shielding and protecting the industry.

"This is borne out by the supervisors' refusal to allow the public to inspect the Air Pollution Control District record," the writer says.

The Air Pollution Control District has been operating for eight years but the major sources of air contamination—refineries, power plants—continue to operate unabated. Packard says that each year the county supervisors spend more tax money for wasteful and duplicating research that accomplishes little if anything.

Minor Offenders Hit

The Control District is strict with minor offenders but the major sources of pollution continue to contaminate the air.

"While incinerators and automobile exhausts do contribute to air pollution, although only a small amount in my opinion, their contribution has been magnified many times to distract the public's attention from the major sources: refineries, power plants and other industries that use cheap residual fuel oil," he writes.

One power plant stack, he says, "using cheap residual fuel oil and operating under full load, will emit more sulfur into the air than every automobile exhaust in the county."

While smog is mainly the product of the petroleum industry, the industry will not spend money to eliminate its poisonous waste until forced to. Packard writes that the necessary equipment to eliminate the wastes has been available for years.

Cracking Plants Blamed

Los Angeles began suffering from smog after the establishment of the oil industry's catalytic method of cracking gasoline. Smog gets worse as the industry builds more cracking plants.

The oil industry prefers this method of refining crude oil because it provides twice as much saleable gasoline as other methods used.

Oil companies deny that the cracking plants are the main contributors to smog. Many residents of Los Angeles have suggested that during the smog season the oil industry shut down for a period and give its employees vacation. This test should provide valuable information on the smog problem, but the oil industry has rejected it.

Smog can be reduced by using control devices in power-plant stacks. The enforcement of the use of pure gasoline and fuel oil will cut down smog, with industrial plants getting away from cheap fuel oil.

"All refineries must be required to use scavenger plants," Packard writes, or similar devices that eliminate 90 per cent of the waste. And the companies must be required to keep the scavenger plants in good working condition.

himself some brand new enemies by that move in quarters where he can least afford enemies in the coming campaign. But for that matter, possibly he made some new allies. The puzzle of voting for Fifth District central committee candidates was—how come Earl Finch ran at the top of the list? With all that Finch is a nice guy, generally liked by most people who know him, it appears some of the young Democrats went part of the way with the slate they had agreed to support without going the whole way. Mitsuyuki Kido also got a very high vote, though he has consistently drawn high votes in both party and open elections—with one exception. That was the constitutional convention of 1950.

"CON BEEF" was a sign over the sandwiches on one plate in the side building where the organization of Young Democrats sold food and coffee, but there was really nothing tricky about the beef, so before long the sign was changed to "corn beef."

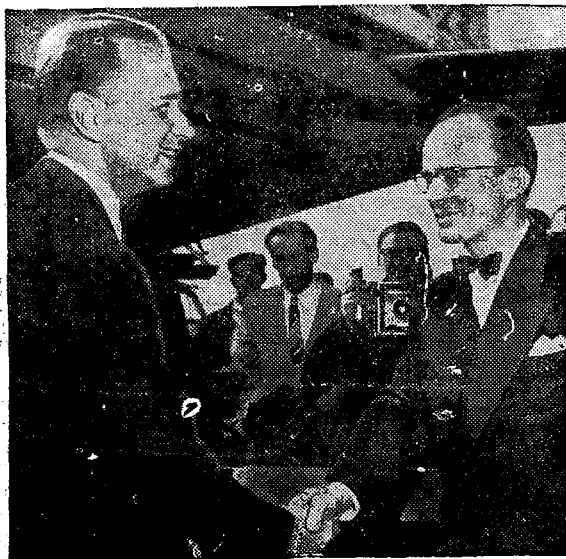
ROBERT E. CATES, a Von Hamm-Young salesman from the Fourth District, was another who tried to throw his weight against the trend, though far less skillfully and less successfully than Kauhane. He ran for the central committee, told some of the boys he was with them, then circulated his calling card with words typed in stating, "I am not endorsed by the Burns machine," along with another line or two. A tall, blond young man, Cates kept a careful eye on the counting of the votes until the very end when he walked away shaking his head a bit wonderingly. He was 40 votes out of a seat on the committee. The talk was that, if he got

elected, he was to run for chairman to "take over."

SHIRO KASHIWA, vice chairman of the GOP central committee, blasted back Monday that the attack was "senseless," and said he was "shocked and disgusted at the low level to which imported Democrats are prepared to sink in efforts to glorify the Hawaii Democratic party." And many readers of his statement raised their eyebrows with surprise—at one of the first AJA's to be put up to make policy statements for the Republicans. But another statement was to follow in a day or so.

SEN. WILLIAM HEEN withdrew from the race to be a delegate to the national convention when, like Eddie Tam, it appeared he wouldn't make it anyhow. Out in the lobby shortly afterward, a woman said she thought it was shocking that Heen shouldn't be shown more respect—until someone reminded her he had an important part in killing the pension bill for Johnny Wilson in the last session of the legislature.

MRS. ELIZABETH HAILE AMONG, one of the most generally beloved and respected Democrats made surprise appearances for both days of the convention. Mrs. Among, who has served in many capacities in the party, most recently as a member of the central committee, has been very ill in recent months and no one expected her to put in an appearance. Mrs. Among's frankness and unquenchable good humor, along with her absolute lack of malice for anyone regardless of how heated the campaign, have won her hosts of friends even among those who opposed Charles Kauhane,



BACK FROM PEACE MISSION—UN Sec-Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld (1) is greeted at New York airport by Joza Brilej, president of the UN Security Council, on his return from a 30-day peace mission to the Middle East. During his stay in the troubled area, Hammarskjöld was able to arrange a cease-fire between Israel and the Arabs. (Federated Pictures)



"SURE YOU HAVE FREEDOM OF EXPRESS... WRITE ANYTHING YOU THINK OUR ADVERTISERS MAY LIKE."

What's NATO's Future?

"NATO was an alliance put together to persuade the Soviets of the futility of aggression by threat of military force. At Geneva the Soviets said their policy was one of 'competitive coexistence,' and since then they have sought their purposes by means other than armed aggression.

"The question gnawing away in all Western foreign offices ever since has been, 'What happens to NATO now?'

"Everyone knows that NATO in its present form is daily becoming more of an anachronism in the post-Geneva world. Everyone knows that it must be renewed in some new form, or wither away into meaninglessness."

—Joseph C. Harsch in *Christian Science Monitor*, April 25

LARGEST UNION IF...

VANCOUVER, B. C. (FP) —If every worker employed in the lumber and wood products industry belonged to the same industrial union it would be the largest labor organization in America, Intl. Woodworkers Pres. A. F. Hartung told the 19th annual convention here.

Unlike most ex-kings who haunt the fashionable resorts, young ex-king Michael of Rumania has gone to work in an airplane assembly plant in Switzerland. Probably his fellow workers will call him "Mike."

A contract has been signed by India and the Soviet Union for the latter to supply 11½ million worth of equipment for the construction of a million-ton output steel plant in central India.

Samuels Recalls Feud With Red McQueen; Also 26-Cent Purse

Adolph Samuels, vice-president of the UPW Oahu Division, was one reader who got many a chuckle out of last week's story of the time Red McQueen got sucked in during the war on a letter about a fighter named "Tommy Clark," who was supposed to have beaten most of the top welterweights in California.

Only it turned out there never was such a fighter.

Samuels was fighting men like Dado Marino, David Kui Kong Young, K.O. Yasutake, Chris Crispin and others in Honolulu's Sunday fights at the same time, and he also delighted in making a sucker out of McQueen. You see, the "Tiser sports scribe usually picked Samuels to lose.

"I remember once," says Samuels, "when they brought in a guy from the Philippines named Killer De Guzman and I was supposed to be his meat, according to Red. Only I knocked him down for a nine-count in the first round and then couldn't find him for the rest of the night. He was moving away all the time."

Told Red Off

Samuels had his purse held up after his best remembered victory of those days—the one in which he turned the tables on Yasutake, highly favored over him, and ended the Kauai fighter's long string of knockout victories by knocking him out. McQueen was the cause of that, too, in a way. Because after Samuels knocked Yasutake out, he ran to the side of the ring where McQueen was sitting and told him off in strong terms.

The commission deemed this bad behavior for the ring and held up Samuels' purse until it could meet and reprimand him. But then he got his money and commissioners today chuckle over the incident.

One purse Samuels wouldn't have minded losing so much was the 26 cents he got for beating Black Joe. Samuels was fighting on a percentage basis, while Black Joe got a guarantee of something like \$600, and the house was unusually low for those days.

When he asked Donovan Flint, then on the commission, if there weren't some way he could collect a little more, Flint told him he'd been a "naughty boy," and was lucky he wasn't suspended for something.

They were rematched and Samuels beat Black Joe again, that time for a somewhat more reasonable purse.

Half of the farm families in the nation had a total money income of less than \$1752 in 1954, according to the Commerce Dept. This was only 42 per cent of the average (median) income for all families, farm and non-farm, which was reported as \$4,173 in 1954.

The technological revolution in agriculture has increased productivity per man-hour 83 per cent in the last 15 years.

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Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

The Wes Santee case took on political tones when Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kansas) with an eye toward votes this fall threatened the National AAU with corrective legislation unless the ban on the famous Miller was lifted. The Republican senator made this strong speech in the senate accusing Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the AAU and his associates, with a wanton disregard for the rights of others and a "dictatorial manner." He continued by saying that such "totalitarian rule, employing guilt by association and discriminatory judgement, has no rightful place in the activities in this country and should be abolished immediately and forever."

Carl Hansen, president of the AAU, in reply said that Santee was being treated no differently than hundreds of other athletes who did the same thing of accepting over the scale expense money and then had the matter brought to the attention of the AAU. In the meantime the AAU will stand firm on the Santee decision although, a lot of people have made efforts to have the organization rescind its action. And the decision will no doubt stand in spite of the speeches made by Senator Carlson threatening legislative action.

LAST WEEK Chairman O.P. Soares of the Boxing Commission at a meeting of the group proposed that a promoter should submit his full card 30 days before the fight date. He also suggested that all fighters signed for a card should put up an appearance bond and that such a clause be inserted into the fight contract if such a procedure meets with local legal requirements. These two matters were not put to a vote because two commissioners were not present. Promoter Sam Ichinose put up a strenuous objection to the 30-day proposal, saying that he is having a tough time as it is getting a complete card signed and submitting it for approval even under the present 12-day minimum rule. Sad Sam also made an admission that there was a scarcity of talent among the preliminary fighters with a total of 22 fighters registered which included main eventers. This admission is contrary to what we read in the papers unless of course Sad Sam is talking about the numbers rather than the quality of the prelim boys. The quality of the prelims this year has been merely enough to fill in the the required number of rounds. The round robin series among the same boys has left us rather cold. And we refer to such preliminary fighters as Mike Innes, Josiah Lili, Felix Aciro, and others who keep on parading through the cards as matches!

POLO WILL AGAIN make its appearance if Peter Perkins, one of the organizers of the Hawaii Polo Racing Association, has anything to do with it. Perkins expects the season to start beginning June 29. The biggest announcement, of course, was the reduction of general admission to the polo games to one dollar. The second biggest announcement was that there will be no reserved section at all, contrary to the traditions of polo. Somewhere we have a mental picture of the polo crowds in the same light as the first night crowd at the Metropolitan with the dollar sign all over the place. And all general admission yet! Where, pray tell us, are the Dillinghams going to sit?

DAVE SIMS of Duke University looks like America's best bet in the sprints come the Olympics. The young student set a record of 20.1 in the 220 yards and also set a new record of 22.2 for the 220 yards low hurdles.

PARRY O'BRIEN was one of the big draws in the Punahou Relays along with Lon Spurrier in the middle distances and Jim Lea in the sprints. A crowd of 4,000 track fans turned out. While the visitors were taking the spotlight, Ken Souza of Waialua got his share of the honors when he beat favored George Naukana of Roosevelt in the shot-put by heaving the iron ball for a distance of 56 ft. 1½ in. Another excellent performance was that of Hank Rice of Punahou who won the pole vault by hoisting himself over the bar at 12 ft. 11 1/4 in. Just short of 13 ft. This is a good start for the Punahou youngster who is expected to go far in this event.

In the novice division, the Lahainauna team won the distance medley and the two-mile relays with creditable times.

CHICO ROSA, one time featherweight hot shot, who won a decision over Sandy Saddler in Honolulu, was brought out from the mothballs again. This time it was against Flash Elorde of Manila, who is ranked fifth. Elorde won a decision over the aging former Hawaii fighter. Chico Rosa hasn't done too well in the win column but he seems to be the most convenient fighter around because he manages to put up just enough of a fight to give any rising fighter a test plus a win at his expense.

BILL RUSSELL, the nation's basketball player of the year, after an absence of two years from track, high jumped to a height of 6 ft. 6 in. A number of track experts believe that the lanky Russell can do better than that if he really concentrates. However the record still stands at 6 ft. 11½ in. set by Walt Davis in 1953.

TOM DEWEY who received the name of "Fighting Tom" after his crusade in the crime cleanup in New York and subsequently became Governor, wasn't able to get his appointees on the NY Athletic Commission to clean up pro boxing. It took Julius Helfand who was appointed by Averell Harriman to start the cleanup in New York and since then throughout the country to California. The hearings in California brought out the stench from the "fixes" and under the table deals.

Now in a move to bring about closer working relationship with state commissions, Helfand has gone to California at the invitation of James Cox, chief counsel for the group which has been investigating boxing in California. Helfand issued a statement in New York that he hopes to help California revise some of the regulations governing boxing and at the same time work out better working relationship between the California and New York Commissions. He deplored the "lack of cooperation" from such states as Massachusetts and New Jersey. New Jersey is the state where unapproved fights were going to be put on in defiance of the Commission. The influence of Julius Helfand is being felt throughout the country and Harriman's choice is now doing the job he promised when he was appointed. Alongside of Bob Christianberry who promised a lot and did hardly anything, Helfand is an example of "action."

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Gadabout

TALK IS THAT a territorial department head may have to retire shortly because of illness. Some of the subordinates in his division are already looking around, according to report, for though they have good reputations in their jobs, they fear any replacement of their boss may mean a replacement of themselves. This particular boss, though political enough, had the good sense to leave skilled men where they were in some important cases.

MASAJI MARUMOTO, backed by the GOP for the supreme court as the RECORD first predicted, once received a sort of recommendation from Democrats, too. Back when Truman was President, the Democrats here did their best to recommend Democrats for the supreme court, but said that if a Republican was wanted for a minority, Marumoto would be the man for the job.

TETSUO TOYAMA, inspiration of an anti-labor, pro-Republican so-called study group for "New Citizens," had been listing a legislator among his directors but had to: cease and desist following a heated phone call from the lawmaker in question. It seems Toyama had not asked permission and the lawmaker didn't consider such listing an honor to be received without being asked. You guess who.

ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE, you'll read of how the local consumer is virtually unprotected from unscrupulous retailers who wish to add to their profits by using scales they have set to suit themselves. You'll also read that this is possible because the agency set up to regulate scales and measures has only about a fourth of the staff it should. In the days of the Hawaiian Kingdom, such matters received closer attention than today comparatively. King Kamehameha III in 1846 gave the duty of checking weights and measures to his minister of the interior and gave him a clerk to help do the checking. The very early Hawaiians used measure such as: length or breadth of a hand, foot, arm or thickness of fingers, the distance a man could roll a stone, or measuring sticks. After Caucasians of various nations began visiting the islands, the Hawaiians accepted their interpretations of measures, and the American system became generally most popular, then official—probably because American whalers comprised the majority of early ships that stopped here.

CAN'T YOU IMAGINE what a field day the old-time editorial writers and cartoonists would have with the present record of unsolved murders. There are those who say the list is an all-time high. Without listing all the names, but rather by manner of death and geographical location, there are the following: the girl who was pulled out of the Ala Wai Canal, the man found with a hole in his head near Koko Head, the elderly Chinese man killed in his Maunakea St. room when he opened the door, the proprietor of the Beach Walk Inn, the man stamped to death by two servicemen in a King St. hotel, and the pool room custodian killed a couple of weeks ago. That's six that can be counted off without any research at all. Even the daily papers used to be more critical of the police when they felt that body was dilatory. But today, no one takes note of such things. Instead, the papers spend their energy throwing up their hands over local boys they consider "hoodlums."

BY THE TIME this paper gets to most subscribers, the issue will have been settled, but those who buy it on the newsstand can get the benefit of our prediction. We'll bet either Tadao Beppu or Tommy Miles becomes chairman of the Democratic county committee in place of Tom Gill tonight.

SUP. MITSUYUKI KIDO is said to be somewhat embarrassed over the high vote he received especially in areas of the Fifth District. It seems there was considerable plunking by Kido's loyal followers who, at the same time, failed to extend their vote to his business associate, Hung Wo Ching. If Sen. Bill Heen had stayed in the race, there's an excellent chance he'd have beaten Ching because of the plunk. Not that Kido is responsible for the tactics of his followers, of course. But one Dynamite Takushi might know something about that vote, or would he?

FROM LONDON, Peter Lyne, parliamentary correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, writes:

"The visit here of Soviet leaders Bulganin and Khrushchev quite definitely ended on a warmer, friendlier note than it began.

"That could well be one of the most significant long-term results of this initiation of Soviet top-level contact with the western world."

Is that the impression one got from the scrappy reports in our two big dailies? Hardly!

DR. ERNEST MURAI, far from being the most popular candidate that might have been chosen for Democratic national committeeman, nevertheless was unopposed when Eddie Tam, the "Mayor of Maui," withdrew in the interest of harmony, and also because he must have discovered he didn't have much chance of winning. Like it or not, the plain truth is that Murai owes his new position almost entirely to the efforts of Jack Burns to "sell" him to the Democrats. It is difficult to find anything at all in his background that would otherwise recommend him for his new post. Many eyes are on him and a good many of them are hostile and, though he is the first AJA to be elected to such a post, not a few of the hostile eyes are those of AJA's. Murai will have to make an outstanding record as national committeeman to avoid criticism of the sharpest kind.

But in one sense, he started out well with his speech of acceptance. He said he feels the job is largely one of liaison between the Democratic party in Hawaii and national headquarters, and he said, "The national committeeman has no business to express his own views on local problems." The job should consist largely of carrying the thoughts of others back and forth.

Murai didn't mention Frank Fasi's name, but, to most of his listeners, Dr. Murai was saying Fasi did the job all wrong and he isn't intending to follow suit. Certainly he would have little trouble getting Democrats to agree with him, if that's what he meant.

AS FOR FASI, who held the national committeeman's post for the past four years, he popped in and out of the convention as an observer. But no one got him up on the stage to say anything. It would appear Fasi is doing his best to keep from irritating anyone these days—looking forward to the mayor's race. Keeping his mouth shut is probably the smartest tactic Fasi's ever adopted in three un-

Through A Woman's Eyes

Dream House or Headache?

By AMY CLARKE

Buying a house is a little like approaching matrimony. For just as you don't really know a man till you've lived with him, you can't know a house until you've lived in it for awhile.

ALMOST ANY house that is all fixed up for a quick sale can look alluring. And the new ones that are springing up in subdivisions all over the island have charm and grace to satisfy the most critical.

So you put your money down, you move in, and prepare to live happily ever after.

But after a month or two the charm wears thin; you become aware that the "perfect house" is not perfect after all, and often the very points the contractor boasted of are the things that annoy you most.

That tiny kitchen, for instance. It's supposed to be the last word in efficiency, and when you are building, you are sensitive to the cost of every extra square foot. So it looks fine when the contractor points out that everything will be within reach, you will save time and steps, etc.

Not until moving day do you realize there is no place at all in the tiny kitchen for a waste basket. And at the rate paper waste accumulates in any family where there are children this presents a serious problem indeed.

You will have no room for a high stool and an auxiliary porcelain work table at which to sit when you cut vegetables, slice pineapple, and do the other tedious, time-consuming operations that are necessary in preparing food.

This is a real loss, for home economists, efficiency experts and doctors are all agreed that your efficiency and stamina go up in direct proportion to the time you spend sitting at your work instead of standing.

The gleaming micarta counter is the only space you will have, and though it looks ample while the kitchen is bare, it will shrink amazingly when you unpack

your canisters, bread box, toaster, mixer, and the other small appliances you want close at hand.

THEN THERE IS the floor. Marbelized gray is popular, today but if you choose gray thinking it will be easier to keep clean because it "won't show the dirt," you are in for a nasty surprise.

A good floor covering ought to look pretty when it is clean and should require a minimum of care. Red, blue, yellow, green and brown are all good, depending on your color scheme.

But a gray floor will never have that "brand new" look no matter how often you scrub and polish it. And it seems to me that when you put in as much time and effort as floor cleaning demands, you should have the reward of a floor that is beautiful as well as clean.

You will find, too, that the tiny kitchen will have to be scrubbed much oftener than a large one. You take less steps in a small room, but the steps you do take are endlessly repeated in a few square feet, and the floor underfoot gets incredibly dirty in a day or two of normal traffic.

If your walls are natural wood finish throughout, don't carry that treatment into the bathroom. A small room needs light walls. Water splashed onto unpainted wood walls stains and needs constant wiping.

The window, of course, should be frosted or opaque glass. Venetian blinds and shades have no place in the bathroom.

IF YOU CARRY your laundry out through the back door and hang the clothes in the back, then the steps of your back porch should lead to the back, and not to the front. This sounds elementary, but just notice sometimes how many back porches lead to the front of the house!

I suppose there's no way of foreseeing all the little inconveniences when you're inspecting a newly built house. But careful studying while you're shopping around will save you a lot of irritation when the deed is signed and it's too late to change your mind.

successful political campaigns. He would like voters to forget, of course, that if he hadn't given the GOP a chance to move in behind him for the primary last election to dump the mayor, Johnny Wilson would be in office today.

EDMUND "PAT" BROWN, California attorney general who keynoted the convention, blasted local Republicans so vigorously that Monday they were still preparing a reply—though they got Shiro Kashiwa into print earlier on the subject. But Brown told Hawaii Democrats their task should be easier because of "a Republican governor that clings to the stone age doctrines of the Republican Party." In California in years past, Brown said, the Democrats' task was much tougher because the Republican governor was Earl Warren, "who made a great governor and who is making a great chief justice of the supreme court." Warren is really a "Democrat at heart," Brown explained. The keynoter further congratulated the Democrats for passing their platform in the legislature and rapped at "the selfish slaughter" by "President Eisenhower's appointed governor." Speaking on the national level, Brown endorsed Stevenson's recent suggestion that the U.S. cease nuclear weapons tests. There might be a risk, he said, but emphasized that there is risk in continuing along "the deadly drift of the past three years."

U.S. Olympic athletes, except in 1908, haven't won an Olympic distance contest in half a century—not even in the shortest 1,500 meters. In 1908 Johnny Hayes won the Olympic Marathon in London and "Peerless Mel" Sheppard captured the prized 1,500 meters.

—From UE News

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in bus transportation affected 13 states which have laws requiring jim crow transportation within their borders. They are Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia.

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Blissard in Silva's Steps

Now we have another government attorney following the lead of Attorney General Edward Sylva in pressuring a judge because punishment of a teen-ager's violence against a serviceman isn't as severe at the attorney thinks it ought to be. Louis Blissard, the U. S. District Attorney, is "shocked" that Judge Gerald Corbett has decided to keep the case of Francis Akamine in the juvenile court instead of turning Akamine over to the circuit court for prosecution as an adult.

Not very much can be told about that case that hasn't been told already. The law on juvenile cases is so tight that Gerald Corbett, himself, can't legally reveal what police investigations have disclosed about the case or the boys involved.

But enough has leaked out here and there to indicate investigators, themselves, were not convinced Akamine should be prosecution as an adult.

It is tragic that a young marine should have lost his life in the incident. But it must also be considered that all parties to that incident were to some degree victims of a situation they had little part in making. In fact, a strong argument might be made for the proposition that the daily newspapers have had more to do with making that situation than either Akamine or the dead marine.

In any event, Louis Blissard has made it apparent that he is going to prosecute Akamine, regardless of his age, under a stiff Federal law against transporting stolen guns. That would appear to be the prerogative of his office.

But the practice of big-mouthed prosecutors castigating judges with whom they do not agree is getting a little tiresome. The local bar association is now theoretically examining the propriety of Sylva's comments about Judge Fairbanks and the jury that sat on the Scanlan case and associated cases. Perhaps it would be more appropriate for Gov. King to consider the propriety of such remarks from his appointee.

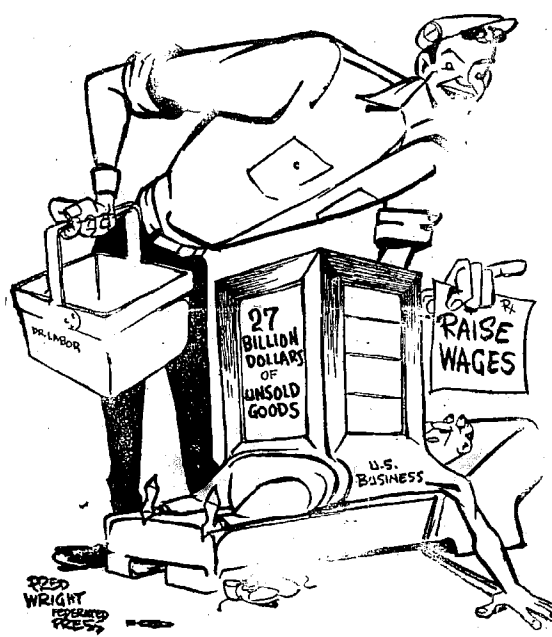
It is encouraging, however, that neither Judge Fairbanks nor Judge Corbett shows much indication of allowing the comments of the big-mouthed prosecutors to have any effect on their decisions.

Bad Deal for Orient Tourists

Finally the Star-Bulletin is publishing articles that describe inconveniences and discomfort of passengers disembarking at Pier 8 on their return from the Orient. As readers of this weekly recall, this problem of passengers waiting as much as seven hours for customs inspection was brought to public attention by the RECORD long ago.

A spokesman for the American President Lines says that the shipping company has given thought to improving facilities at the pier for the comfort of passengers. The delay caused in inspecting baggage is out of APL control.

The harbor commission should improve the general conditions at the pier where ships to and from the Orient dock. The general appearance of Pier 9 where the Matson's ship Lurline docks is far better than that at Pier 8. Passengers to and from the Orient on APL liners should get equal consideration as tourists coming to Hawaii from the Mainland.



"YOU ARE DEVELOPING A BAD CASE OF SURPLUSITIS—THIS PRESCRIPTION WILL TAKE DOWN THE SWELLING!"

Patients Complain

(from page 1)

hours to get their prescriptions filled.

"Why take it out on us because we are on welfare? Queen's is getting paid by the City-County. If Queen's doesn't want this business, why doesn't it say so and let the City-County emergency take it over," a welfare client said.

School children from families on welfare frequently are sent by their teachers to the outpatient clinic for treatment when they are injured during school hours. Many claim they wait from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. when surgery doctors visit the hospital for clinical duty.

"They teach our kids that if a rusty nail pokes their feet they're liable to get lockjaw. Does it make sense to make a youngster wait four hours at the clinic, without lunch until 1 p.m., to attend to his punctured foot. And I know of a case where the kid didn't get anything put on his foot during all the time he waited," a welfare client said this week.

"Sometimes speaking out brings results and fast. At other times they take it out on you," said another.

Recently a veteran was examined at Tripler Hospital and received a prescription to be filled through the outpatient clinic at Queen's. The veteran came under public assistance.

When the sick veteran's friend brought the prescription to the outpatient clinic at Queen's, a nurse looked at it and intimated that the doctor who wrote out the prescription didn't understand the situation in recommending such a long list of drugs for a medical indigent. She said the patient can't expect to get all the items.

The vet's friend spoke out. He asked the nurse if she thought she knew more than the doctor at Tripler and asked her to call the doctor and tell him, in the same words she had used, what she had said about him.

The veteran received the medicine the Tripler doctor had prescribed for him.

Defense contract concentration in the hands of large monopoly companies has continued to increase. The largest 100 corporations receiving such contracts accounted for nearly two-thirds of the prime defense contracts granted by the government during the five years ended June 30, 1955. The figure for this period was 62.6 per cent.

OTC Workers Vote 2nd Time to Join ILWU

(from page 1)

within a week, the ILWU winning that one, too, though by a narrower margin. The vote in that one, May 4, was 55 for the ILWU, 54 for no union, one for the AFL and one blank.

ILWU International Representative Joe (Blurr) Kealalo was given much credit for his leadership in organizing the Dillingham stronghold. Constantine Samson, first vice president and organizer of Local 142, assisted him in the drive.

Trucks of the OTO do most of the hauling of bulk sugar and supplies for sugar plantations on Oahu.

Also extremely active in the organizing drive was Francis (Buddy) Heen, and Harry Iwanaga served as union observer during the consent election. Other members of the organizing crew included: Joe Oikawa, Sam Delovio, William Aana, Joe Marshall, T. Lolotai, Choki Oshiro, Francis Gouldy, Douglas Ellis, Jimmy Brown and A. Escalana.

The organization of the formidable Dillingham company is the most important, union officials say, since the organization of sugar and pineapple workers.

Bankruptcies, practically all by small businesses, rose from 2,854 in the first quarter of 1955 to 3,242 in the same period of 1956, an increase of nearly 14 per cent. The rate of failures is now larger than in 1954, during the last business recession.

The farm mortgage debt amounted to \$9.1 billion on Jan. 1, 1956—nearly a billion higher than on Jan. 1, 1955. This increase is twice as large as that in each of the two preceding years.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from next column)

If you're too square to dig this ink wink, collar the original. Then gim how cool and crazy is the above.

After listening to the pidgin versions of "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," the spiritual kinship between jive and pidgin is even more obvious.

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Pidgin and Jive

After nearly eight years in Hawaii, I am still fascinated by pidgin English. But what really floors me is to hear some of the local kids give out with a mixture of pidgin and pure, unadulterated Harlem jive.

There are, of course, certain superficial similarities. Both pidgin and jive were created by peoples outside the mainstream of white American culture. By and large, pidgin is used here as a matter of practicality since many Islanders have a native tongue other than English or have been reared by parents and move among friends who have not learned correct English.

On the other hand, jive was consciously created as a separate segment of the English language. Negroes developed it for the specific purpose of being able to communicate with each other in the presence of whites without the latter understanding what was being said.

Jazz has played a major role in Negro culture. It was fitting, therefore, for jive talk to be tied in closely with the jazz scene. But with the integration of white and Negro America—and jazz has played a leading role in this blending—many whites are as hip as Negroes. Although today's white teen-ager has created phrases of his own, his lingo is closely akin to that of his sepiac counterpart in the hundreds of Harlems all over America.



Jive Talk Changes

Fashions change. Thirty years ago, a white person was known—as a "pink-toe," "snow," or a "spiggedy span." Since then they've become known first as "ofays" and then more simply as "fays" or "grays." In 1927 when everything was right it was "38 and 2" or just plain "forty." Around the mid-twenties a novel entitled "Walls of Jericho" appeared from the pen of a Negro writer, Dr. Rudolph Fisher, which made liberal use of the then existing Harlemese. There was also an extensive glossary at the end for the benefit of pink-toes who didn't dig it when it leaped out straight from the spout.

In 1936, the English music magazine, "Melody Maker," published a brief dictionary of terms used by Negro jazz musicians. Since then the fays in general have latched on to the latest and right now they're in there solid, dad, with many of them-hip to all hypes.

Fact is, Pop, you could flip your wig over some of these hot haps and still not figure the play. Take this Pressley cat. He wails down sounds with a feet beat on real solid wax. Maybe you dig his "Heartbreak Hotel" the most. If you just heard him kickin' up that rocking noise and nobody-hipped you, you'd-beat-your-gums-until-the-early-bright-swearin' he was no fay. But he's one of the gray boys who can-ah-wam-like Sam from Alabama.

(In case you didn't understand the above, what I'm saying is that you can lose your mind today trying to figure out whether some musicians are colored or white. Pressley is one. He sounds like a Negro vocalist on "Heartbreak Hotel" and if you just heard the recording and didn't know otherwise, you might argue indefinitely that he was not hable. He's one of the white singers who has the Negro style down perfectly.)

Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" Translated

Probably the best Boswell of jive is Dan Burley, currently an editor of Ebony and other Johnson publications, who a dozen or so years ago authored a volume called "Dan Burley's Original Handbook of Harlem Jive." While some of it today is no longer used, he had a lot of stuff that's still valid. Particularly good were his translations of such well known classics as "Hamlet's Soliloquy," "Night Before Christmas," and several others into jive talk. Here's what he did with Joyce Kilmer's "Trees":

"I think that I shall never dig
A spiel as righteous as a twig.
A twig whose scoffish chops are stashed
Right on the apple's pile of trash.
A twig that digs the knock each bright
And spreads its hooks so fine and right.
A twig, Jack, that may in heat time drape
A crib of feathers in its cape.
Upon whose barrel Hawk has squat
Who is so mellow on each spot.
Spiels are made by lanes like me
But just the Knock can make a tree."