

# HONOLULU



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# Boxers' Pay Chopped

BY STAFF WRITER

You 'often read in the newspapers, accounts of a fighter's share of the gate. Do you really think he gets that much money?

Well, take the case of Memo Baltazares who lost a split decision to Abel Donnell last week. Young Mr. Baltazares was fighting his first fight out of Mexico and he carried himself with dignity and fought so well that some observers, including Louis Freitas, thought he deserved the duke.

Baltazares' end of the purse was advertised as \$500. What did he actually get? He got \$100 cash and the word from the promoter that his manager, whoever he is in

Stockton, Calif., had instructed the promoter to give him \$100 and to send the rest back to the Mainland to the manager.

The Mexican knows no English at all, and he was fighting his first fight under the American flag, and under the practices of American promoters and managers.

So when he received his check from the boxing commission and was subsequently told by the promoter to endorse it, Baltazares made no objection. He did as he was told.

## NO TIME TO COMPLAIN

Nor did he complain about being handed the \$100. The only thing he

complained about was that he thought he had deserved the decision over Donnell. He had arrived without much more than a thin dime, his boxing shoes and trunks and the clothes he had on. He had eaten well, he had fought well and now he was \$100 richer.

Maybe he thought it was not a time to complain, no matter what the promise of the purse had been.

Now perhaps investigation would reveal that Baltazares' manager in California is really going to put a chunk of the remaining \$400 in some kind of account for Baltazares. But you amble around among

(more on page 4)

# 'Tiser Boss Seeks to 'Control' Newsboys; Pay 'Secondary'

## School Cafeteria Lobbyists Fear Conservative Trend of Young Demos

BY SPECIAL WRITER

"The place is an old frame building, termite-eaten, and it raises so much dust the children don't want to eat their food."

That's from one PTA member lobbying for a new cafeteria at his school.

"All the kids want is a passageway built from their classrooms to the kitchen so they can bring their food back to eat without getting wet. They don't even have a cafeteria."

That's from another PTA mem-

ber, doing exactly the same chore for his school and getting ready to buttonhole legislators to give them his story.

These are only two of the many parents who feel the schools have been sadly neglected. Both are Democrats and both look to their party to do something about the needs of their schools.

But both have been around the Palace long enough this session to know the Democratic majority is highly allergic to any measure that looks as though it will cost

(more on page 3)

## "They Stole Hawaii!" Sounds Again As Fight Renewed To Right Old Wrong

There were rumblings again in the legislature last of an old question still unsettled to the satisfaction of anyone after many years. That was the question of justice for the Hawaiians, people of Hawaiian ancestry, descendants of the Hawaiians who owned, occupied and governed Hawaii before she was annexed by the United States.

The occasion was a hearing on Rep. Daniel Inouye's HCR 31, the same HCR 47 of the 1955 session which stired Hawaiians at the time and which brought a raft of legal witnesses down to kill it finally in a Senate committee. It is a resolution that asks the U.S. to turn back Crown Lands to the Hawaiian people and to provide money for a program of installing them on the land in some manner that will enable them to support themselves there.

This time the scene was the House land committee, chairman Rep. Manuel S. Henriques, a staunch supporter of the measure before. In 1955 few had known of the measure when it was introduced and when it went to a House committee. This time the story was different. Rep. Inouye was present to speak for his resolution and he had allies. Hawaiians crowded in to get a chance. Even doorman

Henry Kukona left his post outside the Throne Room upstairs to come down to the committee room and speak for the resolution.

## STARTLES COMMITTEE

"They stole Hawaii," Kukona told startled committee members, and then he proceeded to prove his words. He quoted from the report of James H. Blount upon which President Grover Cleveland based much of his famous message to Congress on Hawaii in 1893.

Sam Peters of Molokai, a militant spokesman of homesteaders on that island, was there and he, too, spoke in similar terms. He too quoted Blount.

George Siu, attorney with the Territory's land department, tried to offer opposition. He suggested that the language of the resolution sounded pretty strong. Then it was pointed out to him that the language he objected to was the historic language of President Cleveland, himself a pretty fair lawyer.

As the meeting ended, it seemed apparent the sentiment for seeking justice for the old wrong was growing. Outside the committee room, more Hawaiians declared, they were

(more on page 7)

## Will Cut Routes, Urge More Effort, Says New Expert

BY STAFF WRITER

Remember the campaigns of glorification of newsboys the dailies sometimes go into? Remember the soulful-looking picture of "your carrier," they sometimes publish? He's invariably a cleaner—the soulful-looking picture of perhaps a bit wistful. Certainly he looks deserving. Almost like one of the family, would you say?

Well, if you would, you'd be miles away from the thinking of Milan Leavitt, director of circulation for the Honolulu Advertiser. Director Leavitt has put down on paper his thoughts on the care and handling of carrier-boys and he finds two elements of the local situation distasteful.

One is a satisfied carrier, and the other is a "family affair" where father, sons and daughters all carry the 'Tiser.

"We lose control too easily," he explains of the latter situation.

(more on page 6)

## No Sunday Edition For Star-Bull, Says Bill Ewing

M. Leavitt, the circulation director of the Advertiser, is a fairly recent addition to the staff of the morning newspaper, having been brought here from Los Angeles in an effort to boost the circulation of the paper—a move reported by the RECORD some time previously.

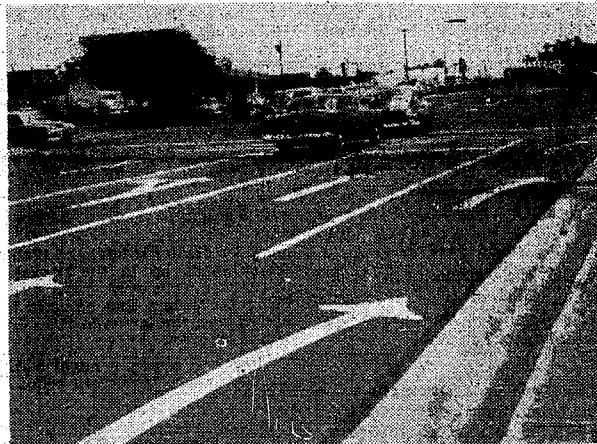
There are those in the local newspaper world who believe this move was partly in anticipation of a rumored Sunday edition of the Star-Bulletin and subsequent expected increase in circulation of the afternoon paper.

But managing Editor Bill Ewing merely laughs when asked about a possible Sunday edition.

"There is just as much chance of the Star-Bulletin putting out a

(more on page 2)

## Legal or Decorative?



## Opinions of Two City Lawyers Give Rise To Doubt of Arrows' Status

No one would argue that it isn't wise and proper for an automobile driver on local roads to follow directions indicated by the traffic arrows on the pavement indicating which way the cars should go. In fact, to ignore some of these will surely get you a ticket from any traffic policeman who sees you do it.

But are such signs backed up by the weight of law?

An opinion rendered recently by Ambrose J. Roschill, C-C deputy attorney on a somewhat parallel matter, seems to indicate they do not. The arrows are painted by direction of Traffic Engineer Lawrence Felix.

Roschill's opinion says, "The creation of such laws is a function of the City and County's legislative body, which is elected by the people who are bound by those laws. That power cannot be delegated to a single individual."

## NO MENTION OF ARROWS

But supposing the power can be delegated—there is still no mention in the traffic code of the pavement arrows, though there is extensive mention of the necessity of

drivers obeying traffic lights, double white lines and cones put in the road to indicate temporary lanes during rush hours.

That would put the arrows in the same category as "yield signs" on which Rosehill has written an opinion. He writes in part, "...we are satisfied that the installation of such traffic control measures come within the power of the Board of Supervisors mentioned above. Therefore, it would be in order for your Commission (traffic safety) to make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors for inclusion of the subject matter in the Traffic Code."

By that reasoning, it would appear subject matter about the arrows should also be included.

But can the thing be covered generally, or must each specific arrow and "yield sign" be approved by the supervisors?

Engineer Felix says no such authorization for any arrows has been made by the board to his knowledge. He has determined generally where the arrows should go. Further, he says he intends to consult the C-C attorney to see what needs to be done. He has been act-

(more on page 2)

# Big Employers' Debt to Public

## GROWS FAT, DISDAINS INDUSTRY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY

When Swift & Co., announced the opening of its processing plant in Honolulu, the company received favorable publicity to the welcome move that meant new jobs.

The company has announced an entirely opposite move that dooms pork processing in Chicago, a city which has been the capital of Swift's empire for nearly 80 years.

The company says its "home" plant is too old and no longer economical to operate. This explanation is hogwash. Companies renovate and re-equip their plants. This goes on day after day throughout the country.

### PROFIT MOTIVE

The motive behind Swift's move is profits, high profits, with a public-be-damned attitude—the public on which the company has fattened.

Here in Hawaii sugar plantations have liquidated and others have threatened to liquidate when liquidation offered a way to quick, fast profit. Higher cost of labor and production was blamed for difficulties claimed by companies.

Workers who struggle for decent wages, better working conditions and improved standards of living are always told by the press and public officials, who front for big employers, that they must be responsible, must safeguard the public welfare.

No such talk is directed at big employers who liquidate, lay off employees en masse or run away with their plants to low-wage areas.

The Packinghouse Worker, official newspaper of the United Packinghouse Workers of America which represents Swift employes, in a forceful editorial last month dealt with the question of industrial responsibility to society. It declared "conscientious Americans must insure that this question" is no longer ignored.

### SPEAKS FOR MANY

Here is part of the editorial which speaks, not only for Swift workers threatened with unemployment in Chicago, but for U.S. communities that thrive on the wealth produced by workers and the income they spend:

"When every last drop of juice has been squeezed from the orange, it goes to the garbage pail and no more thought about it.

"Should that be just as true for cities, factories and people when a corporation has squeezed them dry? Is the trash heap just the 'natural' fate of aging industrial plants and the people who inhabit them?"

"Have the little towns and big cities that nourish the company into its greatness no claim upon its continued loyalty? Is the employer's entire obligation to his workers—and to the community

from whose resources he has drawn his strength—discharged with every payday?"

"The question is not a new one. We workers in the meat packing industry have felt the rug pulled out from under us more than once. But the question rises again with renewed urgency as Swift & Co. pursues its plan to rip the heart out of

under Swift's sharp axe.

"We challenge the right of Swift or any other corporation to turn its back on the men and women who long ago cast their lot with Swift—at its own earnest solicitation.

"We challenge the right of any corporation to rip apart the count-

right to fatten itself on a living body for 80 years, then to drop an empty shell and leave behind a blighted civic economy and a harvest of relief problems for the welfare authorities?"

"Isn't there an obligation to put where you have taken? Isn't there a social responsibility to conserve and restore and replenish the buildings, the machines and careers that helped to make Swift great?"

"Isn't that what depreciation and allowances are for? Swift has never failed to take its full tax exemption credit for the multi-million dollar depreciation set-aside that appears in each year's audit.

"We affirm that there is every reason for mankind to demand of it industrial moguls that they learn to accept their responsibility to follow the law of conservation just as the lumber barons of a generation ago have learned to replant where they have cut the forest giant.

"This is a question of the gravest public policy going far beyond the tragedy at Chicago—from whose soil in 1875 the 'little red wagon' of Gustavus Swift grew to the mighty \$378 million corporation of 1957.

"This is a question which touches every city and every industry in the nation as the dawning electronics age makes all our yesterdays obsolete."

### THREAT BY OLA AND KOHALA

The Olaa Sugar Co., several years ago, and the Kohala Sugar Co., last year, publicly aired their considered to liquidate the plantations. Fortunately, the moves didn't go beyond the public airing the officials of the companies gave the matter. At Olaa mass layoffs followed mechanization which came late to the plantation. Liquidation would have resulted in dislocation of whole communities in the Puna district.

The lesson of Swift's move in Chicago applies here.

the Chicago plant—the 'home plant' . . .

"Union leaders estimate that 800 people will be chopped off the payroll by that decision—800 people who will find their daily lives and all their aspirations hacked to bits

less threads which knit it so tightly to the social and economic fabric of an entire community—of a whole city.

"Does the richest corporation in the meat packing industry—earned surplus at \$215 million—have the

## Opinions of Two City Lawyers Give Rise To Doubt of Arrows' Status

(from page 1)

ing in such authority as comes from Sec. 6 of the traffic code, Felix says. But the section says nothing about arrows.

The problem is not exactly a new one, even though it hasn't been solved, or at least clarified. Back in January, 1954, Attorney Charles Taniguchi, then a member of the C-C attorney's staff, was asked a number of questions by a committee from the traffic safety commission. One of them was regarding these control arrows, the example of the arrows on Kalakaua Ave. at the Kapiolani intersection being cited.

Taniguchi answered that to have the weight of law, all such controls would have to be authorized by the board.

Taniguchi was also asked if the board can delegate authority to impose restrictive traffic control regulations to a department head—such as Traffic Engineer Felix. He answered the board could not delegate such authority, but could establish certain conditions under which certain regulations might apply.

In substance, Taniguchi appears to have said in 1954 the same thing Rosehill said last week.

So there seems to be considerable questions as to whether the arrows on the pavement legally have any more meaning than the pretty Christmas decorations above the downtown streets at Christmas.

But there's no question until the legality is established, that any motorist would do well to obey them carefully. They're put on the pave-

ment for greater safety, and if the driver winds up in the hospital, or the morgue, it won't make much difference to him that he acted in accord with the law even if he did ignore an arrow.

Though of course, it might make considerable difference in court.

## Bill Ewing Says

(from page 1)

Sunday edition in the next six months," he says, "as there is of the Honolulu Record putting one out."

Queried as to reported worries at the Star-Bulletin front office about the Advertiser "shopper" published on Thursdays and thrown on front porches, Ewing said he'd be worried more if he were in the position of using up so much newspaper with so little income. There's no income from the national advertising used in the "shopper," he points out, and probably none from the classified ads which sometimes run several pages in the "shopper."

## Kong Wins Special Golf Tournament

Abe Kong of Hawaiian Pine won the Oahu ILWU Golf Club's tournament played at the Kalakaua course last Sunday. His score was 91-30-61.

Other ball prize winners were: James Richards, Wataru Watabu, Charley Yoda, Tommy Trask and Richard Kanno.

The club will play its monthly ace tournament at the Kaluku course this Sunday starting at 9:30 p.m.

## Victim of Discredited Political Slander

"One wonders, on reading the transcripts released by the Senate Internal Security committee, whether the Canadian Ambassador to Cairo was made the victim of an old and discredited political slander because he (like his government) had the temerity to be critical of U.S. policy in the Suez crisis.

"More important than the mystery in this affair is its plain purport, and this is the numbing of the American conscience, the extent to which we have come to accept government by calumny. Only one Senator, Neuberger, has called for an investigation; no one else in the Senate has uttered a word against the Internal Security Committee. A few newspapers have protested, notably and eloquently the Washington Post, but most have done no more than deplore the use of 'hearsay' against the diplomatic representative of a foreign country. In Canada, all three major parties protest and Eisenhower's wartime Canadian aide has sent back his citation. But here there is bipartisan silence. The President himself carefully avoided any word in criticism of the Committee, or in regret that a man died. He only deplored the strain on relations with Canada. Moral cowardice has become a national characteristic."

—I.F. Stone's Weekly, April 15

## Like Hotel St., Kuliouou Waters Off-Limits Too; Beach Held Okay

Whatever else you can say about Col. H.G. Thomas, HASP commander and now president of the disciplinary board of the armed services in Hawaii, (and certainly some local businessmen have had plenty to say), you can't deny he goes a long way to insure the health and wellbeing of the servicemen stationed here.

By the activity of HASP, a "Waters Off-Limits" sign had now been posted at Kuliouou Beach Park, a point where waters are not considered especially dangerous by the C-C parks board.

The parks board takes considerable pains to try to post what it considers dangerous waters with warning signs. It has a map that it hands out to all who are interested, marking some particularly dangerous points with the skull-and-crossbones symbol. Places having that marker on the map are Waimea Bay, Makapuu, Koko Head, Sandy Beach and Halona Cove.

### HASP GOES FARTHER

In addition, it lists a number of beaches as being "dangerous when rough." These are Pupukeya, Paumalu, Sunset Beach, Mokuleia, Mauna, Mauna-Ilahilahi, Keaau, Makaha, Lualualei, Maile and Kalaniana'ole.

But the HASP goes one better.

It started something like three years ago when the parks board and the HASP started getting together on posting warning signs. But the parks board quickly discovered HASP considered some waters dangerous that local people don't mind at all.

"We assume," said a parks board spokesman, "that local people can

take care of themselves nearly anywhere unless it's rough. So our signs say 'dangerous when rough.' But with servicemen, it's different."

The "tourists in uniforms" were almost the only people getting drowned those days, says the parks board spokesman, so HASP went a step farther and put up signs stating that certain "waters" were off-limits to service personnel.

It was perfectly all right for servicemen to use the beaches for picnics, and whatever else servicemen use beaches for—so long as they didn't go near the water.

"We were highly gratified," says the parks board spokesman, "to note that for a whole year not a single serviceman got drowned."

But the sign at Kuliouou declaring those waters off-limits is something new and the parks board spokesman assumes it must be something new HASP has added.

"I hear there's been a sort of sweep down there," says the spokesman speaking of HASP, "and I guess that is one of the results."

And the "sweep," of course, would be the result of the efforts of the energetic Col. Thomas who charges about declaring Hotel St. entertainment places and massage parlors off-limits and otherwise safeguarding the health and well-being of the "tourists in uniform."

After all the beef about those institutions, what's a little water to Col. Thomas?

Only four out of every 11 U.S. school graduates who are qualified for higher education go to college.

# Jack Burns on Hawaii's Puerto Ricans

Following are the comments made by Delegate John A. Burns in Congress, March 4, in addressing the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner.

**MR. BURNS OF HAWAII.** "Mr. Speaker, under permission obtained by the Resident Commissioner, the Honorable Fernos-Isern, and to the Puerto Rican people, for the Members to extend their remarks, I join with my colleagues in the tribute paid to the able and distinguished Resident Commissioner Fernos-Isern and to the Puerto Rican people.

"Hawaii is proud of the several thousand Puerto Ricans who have made a distinct contribution to the economy of Hawaii. Our transplanted Puerto Ricans have also added to our cultural and political life.

"In the true tradition of the Hawaiian, Puerto Ricans have been integrated into the cosmopolitan community of peoples that is Hawaii. Their volatile natures, their gracious and pleasing personalities, their industry and fortitude have won for them the admiration and friendship of the many cultures who share in the development of the melting pot blended together by the Hawaiian.

"Hawaii is very glad to have the Puerto Ricans participating in the building of the institutions by which the paradise of the Pacific has won the respect and admiration of all who know her. We expect still greater attainments by the people whom Puerto Rico has sent to us.

"The celebration of Friendship Day, illustrating as it does the basic American sense of fair play and justice, increases the faith and nurtures the hope of the people of Hawaii in statehood for Hawaii. Though Puerto Rico was described as being appertinent to but not a part of the United States, America demonstrated her belief in democracy and showed that she did not believe in half measures for any people by the granting of full citizenship to the Puerto Ricans just 40 years ago on March 2. The people of Hawaii and Alaska are confident that Hawaii and Alaska will have the last step of an incorporated Territory accomplished in the very near future by their admission as States of the Union.

"It is a privilege and a pleasure to congratulate the people of Puerto Rico on their remarkable progress over the last 40 years, and as an American on this occasion to be proud to be an American."

# In Our Dailies

The Star-Bulletin knows better than to tell the 'Big Five' what to do. Only for publishing Sen. Wayne Morse's speech on arbitration in its news columns during the 1949 strike it was picketed by wives of boss-haoles. The Big Five pulled ads out of the paper for a period to teach Hawaii's biggest-circulation paper a lesson.

The S-B tells labor what to do. Unity House, headed by Arthur Rutledge, in past elections supported Betty Farrington for delegate to Congress and relationship between the S-B and Unity House appeared to be good.

The April-May issue of Hawaii-Labor News, published by Unity House carries a column by Rutledge which answers recent comments in the S-B. (The News is the official organ of Hotel, Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Union, Local 5, and Teamsters Local 996 AFL-CIO.)

The comment by Rutledge said: "A certain newspaper in Honolulu has been filling up space lately with free advice to members of Teamsters Local 996 on how to run their union. From the tone of this paper's editorials, it would appear that what the editors really are trying to do is stir up panic and dissension in order to weaken our union.

"I am sure I can speak for the membership and tell them that if that is their aim they are shooting far wide of their target.

"Our members are far too intelligent to be stampeded into any hasty action which would endanger the wages and working conditions they have won through hard struggle under the leadership of their union. As we told the Star-Bulletin editor when he asked 'What Are Local Teamsters Going To Do?':

"Local Teamsters are going to

keep on negotiating wage increases and other benefits from the employers. They are going to keep on organizing the unorganized and signing new contracts. In other words, they are going to go on working as good unionists, and they are not going to try to disrupt the union as you advise them to do in your editorials."

It is most interesting that neither the S-M nor the Advertiser said a word about the above comments by Rutledge, which led off the column.

But both dailies gave prominent play to Rutledge's comment on Dave Beck, head of the national Teamsters. The statement on Beck, which followed Rutledge's answer to the S-B, which the dailies did not ignore, said in part:

"While it is the Constitutional right of any individual American accused of crime, or likely to be accused of crime, to make use of the 5th Amendment for his personal protection, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, which gives him the 'right' to remain in the top leadership of a union after he seeks the protection of the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer questions involving use of union funds."

## U.S. Enrollment

In 1930 enrollments in the elementary grades totaled 23.7 million. Enrollments dropped to 20 million by 1945 because of the low birth rates in the 1930's. In the 10 years from 1945 to 1955 elementary enrollments increased 38 per cent to 27.7 million. By 1965 students in elementary grades are expected to number 35.7 million.

The demand for qualified elementary school teachers exceeded supply in 1956 by 141,000.

# Rep. Multer Raps Sales Tax In Speech at Palace

Rep. Abraham Multer (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House committee on small business, told the Hawaii Legislature Wednesday, "A sales tax makes the little fellow who is able to pay least pay twice."

Multer took raps not only at the sales tax as being bad for small business but also at the Republicans.

For his comments, he said, he would probably be labeled a "Communist."

"I am not afraid of labels," the Congressman said, adding that some years ago in an election, he defeated "the leading Communist" in an election in his native Brooklyn.

Rep. Multer said he had been asked to come to Hawaii to study the plight of small business here by Delegate Jack Burns among others.

# Case of Immunity For Three Here Is Still Undecided

Whether or not three local people would be summoned to Washington to testify again before the Eastland Committee remained in doubt as the RECORD went to press.

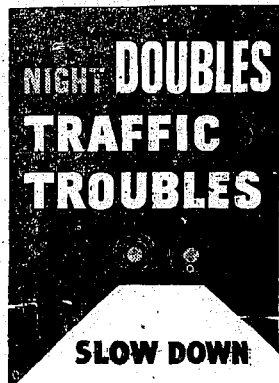
Although one Federal judge had ruled that the Senate committee has the right to grant immunity to witnesses, thereby precluding use of the Fifth Amendment, a Federal appellate court had asked, for time to study the matter and had set no time for reaching a decision.

But in the meantime, subpoenas of the committee, signed by Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland, himself, had been served on Wilfred Oka, former-RECORD sports columnist, Myer C. Symonds, attorney, and Robert McElrath, LWU public relations head, requiring them to appear before the committee April 30.

Whether or not the subpoenas would remain in effect remains at present anybody's guess.

The Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican (Episcopalian) Bishop of Johannesburg, says the Anglican Church will disobey the South African laws rather than submit to state interference in the life of the church. He made the statement during a sermon in reference to a clause in the Native Laws Amendment Bill which requires permission of the Minister of African Affairs before an African native may worship in city area churches.

The Indian government reports that huge deposits of radioactive materials—perhaps the largest in the world—have been discovered in Northeastern India.



# School Cafeteria Lobbyists Fear Conservative Trend of Young Demos

(from page 1)

money—more money than last year's budget, or the budget of the year before.

Nor are these the only lobbyists and PTA's seeking cafeterias and not meeting with much response. The PTA of the August Ahrens School at Waipahu has conducted a vigorous campaign to get a cafeteria, including the printing and passing of handbills telling of the trouble.

The trouble is worth noting. The children have to carry their food from the kitchen to their classes and en route the food usually acquires more than a palatable amount of dust from the plantation trucks that churn up and down a road no more than 50 yards away.

The wind is so strong, it sometimes blows slices of bread out of the hands of the children and overturns plates of food, not to mention mixing foods in a highly undesirable manner.

A measure, HB-402, is supposed to correct all that by building a new cafeteria, but the price on that one is \$150,000. One can almost see the Democrats shudder.

Then Waiialua Elementary School wants a cafeteria, and Pearl City needs help in the same direction. As in the case of Palama and Aiea, the lobbyists are Democrats who went all out to elect their representatives in the last campaign. Now they stand around the Palace basement with long faces.

The first school mentioned is the Kaulani School of Palama, the second the Aiea Elementary and Intermediate School. The cost of a new cafeteria for the Kaulani School would be an estimated \$130,000. The cost of the improvement sought by the Aiea School would be \$9,000.

A measure, HB 469, has been introduced for the Kaulani School project, but the Aiea School's need is only an item in the budget, and one which the PTA man concerned fears the DPI may have out.

"Yet," he says, "they authorized spending \$30,000 on the Halawa-kai School and that's a building that will eventually be returned to the Navy according to present plans."

That expenditure, if as reported by the PTA man, sounds illegal, but he's blaming the DPI most.

The last money spent on the Kaulani School was big—20 classrooms were added.

"But that was money appropriated back in the Republicans' time," says the Palama Democrat gloomily.

He has talked to his Fifth District representatives, he says, but the only one who sounds inclined to help him is Rep. George Ariyoshi.

"It'll probably wind up in the pork barrel stuff and that will be the end of it," he says.

## ONCE SCARED CONSERVATIVES

The Palama man's attitude of defeat about his favorite project reflects a phenomenon caused by the financial problems facing the Democrats in the present session. Once these same legislators campaigning frightened the conservative elements of the Hawaiian community by promises of the benefits they would give the people of Hawaii.

Today, in the opinion of some visitors to the Palace, some of these same Democrats sound more conservative than many of the Republicans. Of course, being out of power, it is the proper political play for the GOP to sound more liberal. It's the same play the U.S. used to make in New Delhi, back when the British ran India, and rate of one every five minutes.

the play British diplomats make in Cuba, where the American influence is uppermost.

But some utterances of the Democrats are astounding. For instance, one sophomore in the Legislature was speaking of the problems of public welfare.

"If those who don't deserve it would stop taking advantage of welfare," he said, "there'd be enough money for those who really need it."

Did you ever hear anything that sounded more like Ben Dillingham on a verbal spree?

And which Great Democrat was it who was supposed to have said (at least according to GOP propaganda): "We are going to tax and tax, and spend and spend, and elect and elect."

Hawaii's GOP would have a hard time hanging that one on any of the local Democrats, at least the way the talk and thought has gone thus far in the present session.

# Scale for Sodomy Set by House Bill

Something like a sliding scale on sodomy is proposed by one bill presently in the legislative mill at Iolani Palace. The measure, HB 1184, sets up four different degrees of penalty for sodomy, each depending on the age of the victim.

If the victim is a minor under seven years of age, the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment of not less than 20 years.

If the victim is under 16, yet above seven, the fine is the same, the prison term "not less than five nor more than 20 years." If the victim is over 15 and under 20, the prison term is not less than two years, nor more than 15. And if the victim is an adult, or animal, the prison term is "not more than five years."

Sodomy is defined as "the crime against nature, either with mankind or any beast." It was introduced by Rep. Daniel Inouye.

# TB Case Found Every 5 Minutes

About 16,000 persons in America died of TB last year. This year, it is estimated that 100,000 more Americans will be discovered to have tuberculosis. Chest X-rays find this disease in its earliest stages, when it is easiest to cure.

Statistics show that tuberculosis occurs frequently among alcoholics. Many TB hospitals report that approximately 25 per cent of their patients are alcoholics.

Permission to test school children in Oahu schools for tuberculosis was granted by 94 per cent of all parents last year. Ninety-six per cent of parents of elementary school age children responded affirmatively, and high school students achieved a 95 per cent response.

One third of the people in the United States today are infected with tubercle bacilli. Yet for the first time in history, progress against tuberculosis overshadows the tragedy of the disease. The death rate has been reduced from 95 per cent in 1900 to 10 per 100,000 population today.

Tuberculosis is still the giant among infectious-disease killers in the United States. It kills 45 persons a day, causing one death every half hour.

Nearly 400,000 Americans are suffering from active tuberculosis today, 150,000 of these unreported to health authorities. Yet approximately 100,000 new cases of TB are being reported annually, at the rate of one every five minutes.

# Sport Shorts

BY SKINNY

## A Bad Move for Everyone

It is a great pity for much of the sports-minded public, as well as for the considerable number of sportsmen directly involved, that the Fifth U.S. National Judo Championships, the first such tournament ever to be held in Hawaii, had to be contested the same weekend the activities of the Cherry Blossom Festival reached their peak. Thus, the handful of the faithful who gathered at the Civic Auditorium Saturday night to see a team from the Strategic Air Command of the USAF win the team championship saw the Strategic Air Command of the display at the stadium only through the top windows of the Civic. And the thousands at the stadium undoubtedly saw a fine show, but got no chance to see what many might have liked to see—the spectacle of the top Judo experts of the nation competing against one another.

The Cherry Blossom festival with fireworks, pretty girls and other attractions has had a few years to grow on the community. Besides that, it is promoted to the hilt in a professional manner by the Japanese Junior Chamber of Commerce and its agents who know how to get the most publicity out of the dailies. It is boosted by a campaign that is bound to draw a lot of people, not only Japanese and AJA, but from all Honolulu's population and from the tourist population as well.

Trying to buck such an attraction is unthinkable, yet the Judo tournament was scheduled in direct conflict with it. Consequently, except for a single column in the Star-Bulletin (preceded by a similar spread in this paper) the Judo tournament got virtually no buildup at all in the big dailies. And there were few spectators present beside those directly interested and those related to the contestants.

Considering that there are 3,000 black belt men in the Territory, it's obvious not even very many of these were present for Saturday's competition.

The poor turnout and the unfortunate scheduling made a situation that is just too bad all around. In the first place, the tournament was an interesting and unusual sports event for anyone who had never seen Judo. Scheduled without conflict and properly advertised among the Waikiki hotels, it should have drawn a flock of tourists who came to Hawaii to see unusual and spectacular events.

In the second place, even an old hand at Judo might have been interested by a conspicuous trend. That trend is the increased participation of non-Japanese in a sport that is known primarily as a Japanese sport, and the increased proficiency of these non-Japanese.

It was certainly proved at the Civic that anyone can learn Judo and excel in it, regardless of his national or racial background. Judo men have known and preached this for a long time, of course, but there are still the doubters who believe there's something racial or national in the skill, some hidden trick of nerve centers or some such tale, that can't be learned by non-Japanese. They are the same people who think Negroes are born with more rhythm than any other people, etc.

Well, the only difference last weekend's tournament made is that more non-Japanese than ever were competing and winning. Linwood Williams, who scored the SAC team's only 10 points by throwing his AJA opponent from Los Angeles, is a Negro. So is George Harris, wrestling as captain of the SAC team, a national champion in 1956 and this year again. The other three members of the team are haoles with the names, Mede, Maley and Terrel, indicating their ancestors might have been Irish, English, German or what have you.

It would seem fairly obvious that all you have to do to learn Judo is to get a good instructor, listen to what he says and apply yourself— whoever you are.

**JUDO IS ONE BODY-CONTACT** sport where a good big man doesn't always necessarily beat a good little man, though it would be a mistake to assume weight and strength don't make a difference with everything else even. There were little men Saturday night who sent big men crashing to the mat—all the possessors of black belts. But the most inspiring sight of the evening, perhaps, was that of little (130 lb.) Sumikichi Nozaki of Nanka Juro Yudanshakai, Los Angeles "fighting" a draw with a 180 lb. man of the SAC team. There were times in that match, too, when it appeared the 50 extra pounds was all that kept Nozaki's opponent upright.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?** In professional boxing, the Manly Art of Modified Murder, the front office has always thought a name made a lot of difference. Most everyone knows, of course, that "Kid McCoy," was actually born Norman Selby. He got in so much trouble with the law once and again that his real name was often in the news. But did you know Harry Greb was really Harry Berg, the fighting name being his own name spelled backward? And did you know Tommy Ryan, the old middleweight, was really Joseph La Jeunesse? You might suspect that Kid Zulu wasn't born with that name, but you might never guess he was really Joseph Demelfi, born in Italy. Fighters have been taking the name of Dempsey for years, though it really belonged to Jack, the most famous. But it didn't belong to Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil, who fought years before and inspired lots of youngsters to take the name, too. He was John Kelly from Ireland. A lot of fighters and their managers used to like Irish names, partly because a lot of Irish were paying customers, and partly because Irish were thought to be great fighters. Thus, Noah Brusso took the name Tommy Burns long before he became heavyweight champ, and Vincent Scheer became Mushy Callahan before he won a world's title, and Steve Triconi decided Steve Kid Sullivan would do better at the gate. But here's a switch—John Dodick used Jack Bernstein as his fighting name and became champion of North America just the same.

**A REMATCH BETWEEN ABEL DONNELL** and Memo Baltazares

## Baltazares

(from page 1)

the local boxing fraternity and see if you can find anyone who thinks so or who thinks the fighter will ever see another nickel of that purse.

Don't get the idea, though, that what happened with Baltazares and his money is anything unusual. It happens virtually every fight, and most fighters from the Mainland are just as docile about endorsing their checks and turning the dough back to the promoter as Baltazares.

### FIGHTERS WELL DISCIPLINED

They have learned, apparently, that if they anger the men who run boxing, they won't be getting even splits of their purses—or purses of any sort—before long.

Most of them are docile—but not all. One or two, sent out here by themselves, have refused to endorse their checks to make the split the local promoter requests. "If you want to send my manager some money," one fighter is reported to have told the promoter, "you go ahead and send him some of your own."

There is no evidence the promoter followed this suggestion.

What can be done about a situation like this? Nothing much, so long as the boxers are so intimidated, or so awed and confused they comply with the request to endorse the checks and turn them over.

### THERE IS A LAW

True, there is a local law that forbids a manager taking more than one-third of his fighter's purse. But are these local infractions, or Mainland cases? Or, since the manager is on the Mainland and the fighter here when these things happen, is it a case for interstate commerce, and therefore a matter for the FBI?

Professional boxing, remember, is a business according to the U.S. Supreme Court, and not a "sport" like baseball.

**The welfare state? Businessmen who oppose any government spending for the needs of labor or the people say we are becoming a "welfare state," victims of "creeping socialism." "Creeping militarism" would be more accurate, as an article from AFL-CIO's Economic Trends shows.**

**The startling fact is that today's federal government is actually spending a much smaller fraction of our national income on activities labeled "Labor and Welfare" than was spent in 1939 or 1940.**

**Looked at in another way, 61% of the President's annual budget for 1957 is allocated to "Major National Security" (war) items. (In 1939 it was only 12%.) Only 4.5% of the 1957 budget went to "Labor and Welfare" items. (In 1939 it was 44% of the budget.)**

was in the offing, but as we guessed, the promoter was by no means sure it would be a financial success. So this time he offered Donnell a \$200 guarantee or a percentage, whichever was greater. The local fighter refused to show for less than the same \$500 guaranteed him the first time. You can't blame Donnell for sitting tight like that because Baltazares was a cinch to give him a very tough, perhaps even tougher fight, and he might as well get paid a decent price for it. At the same time, you can't blame Sam Ichinose either for not wanting to go out on a limb on a venture that lost him more than \$1,000 the first time around. Slashing, aggressive fighter that he is, Donnell still isn't a top draw with local fight fans unless he's matched against someone whose name, or punch will bring them in. And that's no indication of a lack of popularity. The local fight fans loved Bobo Olson. None had a bad word for him and all wanted to see him rise high as possible. But they wouldn't come to see him fight even when he was a champ.

**RECALLING THE LAST** professional fight shows, how much of that action in the preliminaries do you suppose was attributable to the 60-40 rule initiated by Chairman O.P. Soares of the TBC? That's the rule by which the winner gets 60 per cent, the loser 40 per cent of the purse, and it doesn't apply to main events.

## Elder Susce Once Fought Way Into Majors; Now Uses Drive To Push Sons

BY EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

The determination of George Susce is news this spring in major league baseball. Last weekend the United Press and the early edition of the Monday Advertiser carried a lengthy feature about how the veteran catcher and coach has successfully steered a second son, Paul, onto the first rung of the ladder toward a pitching career in organized baseball, a contract with Columbus in the International League, a farm of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Paul is said to be the possessor of a blazing fast ball, and the unusual thing about getting him a spot is that he's a little crippled in the left leg by childhood case of polio. Most of the managers in the majors feared he couldn't field his position.

But now Paul will get his chance at 21 because his father, George, with a lifetime of experience as catcher and coach in majors and minors, took him from camp to camp in Florida until he found someone to take a chance on the boy, who is 21 and fresh out of college.

The first son, of course, is George Jr., and up-and-coming young pitcher in about his third season with the Boston Red Sox.

Somehow the elder George sounds in the newspaper stories a little like the father of Jimmy Piersall, the star Red Sox outfielder. That father, as those who saw or read "Fear Strikes Out" will remember, pushed his son too hard with the results that were successful on the baseball field, but temporarily disastrous individually.

### AIDED PIERSALL

But the elder Susce probably has a lot more balance about the thing than the elder Piersall did. At any rate, he's had a chance for close observation of the elder Piersall's mistake, for it happens he was the man chosen to nursemaid Jimmy in the first weeks after the outfielder got out of the sanatorium where he was treated for his mental troubles.

The elder Susce must have proved an understanding companion, for Piersall makes special mention of him in his book.

As for the elder Susce's determination, I can testify it's been with him for many, many years. As a very junior, though somewhat outside teen-ager, I sort of chose him for a big brother back when he was very young, rugged and rough-hewn, an importee to a small college in West Virginia to play football and baseball. Along with the Susce boys, I know their old man is a tough taskmaster.

The elder Susce, then about 18 and maybe less, had been brought in from Pittsburgh. He was the youngest and probably the roughest

of some eight or 10 athletes who were supposed to produce a winning team. Most of the others left early and wound up their season with Art Rooney's North Side Civics back in Pittsburgh, but Susce stuck it out and became a legend during his single year there.

Mostly, it was his devotion to sports, along with his strength and ruggedness that made him legendary. Once he played a game of football on a field that had been lined with unslaked lime. His back was badly burned and not improved by the ministrations of a student manager who put rubbing alcohol on the burns.

### HOT IN OCTOBER

His back looked like raw hamburger, and many another man would have sought a hospital. Susce only stiffened and lay in the window of his dormitory where the cold October wind could cool him off. By next weekend, he was ready for action again.

I had an urge to box and Susce was my chosen teacher. He knew little about boxing, but plenty about fighting. By the end of the winter, I knew plenty about taking it and even a little about dishing it out. George came into a fight with the wide-open attitude of a man who feared nobody's punch.

In his spare time all winter he packed and repacked the padding of the catcher's mitt he wangled early out of the coach. Then he practiced his throw to second any time he walked out where there were enough rocks handy. In West Virginia, there are usually a lot of rocks handy.

His baseball season was good, but not as legendary as his strength and stamina, possibly because the rest of the team was quite mediocre.

### THE BIG SHOW

But none of us were surprised when he got an offer from organized ball his next year and didn't come back to school. In another year, he was up with the Phillies and the sports-minded residents of our little town gloated as they read accounts of an exhibition game George caught against the Athletics.

While at bat, Susce had decided the veteran Eddie Rommel had tried to bean him and he had charged the mound "like a young bull," tossed Rommel and started pounding on him. Somehow, maybe because it was an exhibition, they let him stay in the game and that proved to be a mistake.

In a late inning, Big Miller slid into the plate which Susce was defending. Susce decided he had slid in too rough, tossed the ball aside and punched Miller, a man who had never before engaged in a fist fight in his long career in the majors.

Back in our West Virginia town, we read and beamed. Our Boy had made good in the big time. He might not beat the major leaguers, but we'd bet he could sure as hell lick 'em.

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# The Lady From Maui

By AMY CLARKE

**THE NEW SKIPPER** of the SS Matsonia, when she sails out of dry dock at Newport News, Va., will be a man who once sailed on her as an able seaman. He is Capt. Hans O. Mathieson, born 52 years ago in Germany, of Danish parents, and he was on the deck of a German windjammer the first time he saw the West Coast. Later, he sailed as an AB on the Matsonia and other Matson ships, rising in rank until he became master of the SS Manini in 1939. During World War II, he had two ships shot out from under him, the first being the Matson freighter, Lahaina, and after 10 days in a boat along with crew members, he landed on Maui. Another ship was sunk under him at Guadalcanal later in the war. His last command before being appointed to the Matsonia was the Hawaiian Rancher.

**FRED CRAWFORD**, former Congressman from Michigan who died Monday, served nine of the strangest terms a Congressman ever did. He was a Republican, but considerable of a democrat in behavior. Once when he went to India on one of the usual Congressional inspection tours, he scandalized our State Department by washing his own shirts and underclothes in the hotel washbowl. Our own officials had long ago fallen heartily into the old British colonial pattern that didn't allow a white man to do any work and they didn't want to lose face because of him. Finched in Maryland on a traffic charge, Rep. Crawford refused to pay a fine and "laid it out" in a county jail. Nor did he mind a bit when Washington newspapers covered the event copiously. The other inmates received him well and, as we recall, he wound up sending them all presents. But they couldn't vote in Michigan, if at all, and he finally lost out.

**REP. SPARK MATSUNAGA** has apologies coming from someone because he was lumped together with Speaker O. Vincent Esposito and Rep. Anna Kahanamoku in the editorial comment last week entitled, "Afraid of Democracy?" The editorial blasted the thinking of Speaker Esposito who had said allowing the employes to elect a majority of trustees to the Territorial Retirement System would "put politics" into the handling of the money. Matsunaga should not have been lumped into the grouping in the comment for his reason was not the same. He merely wanted to be assured that the bill would be an improvement, and when the measure was reintroduced and passed by a 20-9 majority Thursday, Matsunaga was voting on the side that would allow the employes to elect more trustees.

**AS FOR THE** appointed trustees of the Retirement System, they impressed House committee members chiefly with their arrogance when they appeared at a hearing this week. They testified and then left in a body without even bothering to hear the suggestions of other witnesses. If they act the same way talking to the Senate, we've got a notion some of them are going to be sweating out confirmation of their appointment, if and when Gov. Sam King sends it down.

**DAVID TRASK** was very emphatic Friday in telling one committee the HGEA on Maui is opposed to home rule. Lobbyists for the HGEA terrorfully were just as emphatic saying they take no stand at all on home rule. The peculiar thing about Trask's present position is that it exactly opposes the traditional stand of the Democratic Party for home rule from the 4th District, has lost none

Trask says he isn't being inconsistent at present, and anyhow he's representing members of his organization. Whether or not all the HGEA members on Maui go along with this action of the directors would probably be interesting to put to a test. "David," said a Maui man who heard, "wears two hats—one for when he's talking HGEA and another for when he's talking politics."

**NOT EVERY LOBBYIST** knows what he's talking about. One young man came in to ask Rep. Patsy Mink, chairman of the veterans committee, why she was iceboxing a bill he was interested in. By the time she got through explaining, he left begging her to keep it iceboxed. He had been under a total misconception of what the bill would do.

**TWO MOVIEGOERS**, one a local boy and the other a Mainland hawke, have a suggestion to the importers and makers of British films. They want the British dialect translated into English and printed along the lower margin of the film. The broad A and all that rot are just too much for them, what, what? Cawn't comprehend the blighters.

**COL H.G. THOMAS'** expose of massage parlors which shocked legislators visiting the meeting of the armed forces disciplinary board last week, has brought a number of questions and conjectures. If H-ASP is sending agents around to patronize the prostitutes, asks one reader, isn't it giving out illegal assignments, or possibly ordering men to violate the law? And if such things as the colonel described are happening, how does it happen there have been no police raids or no charges? Doesn't H-ASP cooperate with the local police any more?

**REP. YASUTAKA FUKUSHIMA** has learned a lot in his previous sessions of the Legislature, and he's now a pretty cagey guy. On HJR 12, the one about allowing government employes to elect more trustees, he first voted against reconsidering the measure, then voted for its passage once he saw there was enough strength to bring it back to the floor. The first time around, he voted one "kanalua" before deciding to vote for the measure.

"KANALUA" of course, is a vote peculiar to Hawaii. Generally it means the legislator wants to see which way the majority is jumping before he makes up his mind how to vote. On HB 18, which would extend unemployment compensation to agricultural workers, Rep. Stafford Austin voted a "kanalua" changing to an "aye." Rep. Thomas Toguchi voted "kanalua" changing to a "no," and Rep. Barney Tokunaga did the same thing as Austin. Obviously Toguchi was not influenced by the majority, since the bill carried 24-6, so he must have had some other reason.

**DOWNTOWN SUNDAY** morning, it looked as though part of the city had been put under martial law again. There were Honolulu policemen armed with carbines and looking closely at passersby—mostly people driving through on their way to the country, people out late to buy Sunday papers and straggling servicemen wondering what to do with Sunday. The Hawaiian Trust Co. was being moved via armored cars, to its new location at the corner of King and Richards Sts.

**REP. HERBEN PORTEUS**, the veteran GOP member of the House from the 4th District, has lost none

situation could be improved. She is convinced there is no conflict between her employment (she is now an executive with Hawaiian Pine) and her activities on behalf of labor.

"I feel their interests are the same," she said. "A satisfied labor force is cooperative, stable, and productive, and that is what management wants of labor."

She finally decided to run for office "just to give it a try." The results were eye-opening to some of the old-time politicians, for Dee Duponte piled up the highest vote any candidate on Maui had ever received.

And her popularity has not declined. In every election her vote stands high. This is her second session as senator, following three terms as representative.

She feels that this legislature has a moral obligation to institute more economies in territorial government before it places added taxes on those who can least afford to pay, such as a sales tax.

Any legislation which raises the price of food is bad, in her opinion. This is also the motive for her own senate bill promising the repeal of the Fair Trade Law.

(In 1955, Dee Duponte's was the only senate vote against the Fair Trade Law.)

She has also introduced a fireworks bill for the Territory modeled after the Maui law. She says she could not live with her conscience if she did not do everything possible to ban the dangerous playthings before more children are burned or killed.

Would she encourage other women to enter politics? "Definitely," says Senator Duponte. "Women are usually more objective, make fine legislators.

"Of course, it is a tremendous advantage to a woman if she has had some experience in the business world, competing with men, making decisions, organizing and carrying through projects."

Politics and business life call for a great deal of physical stamina, however. She gets up at 5 a.m.—has done so all her life—and works well into the evening.

There is little time for the piano she loves and the easel which is always set up in her Waikiki apartment ready for sketches in charcoal or watercolors.

What are the rewards of such a strenuous life? Beyond the satisfaction of doing something worthwhile and the excitement of a full schedule, there is a further reward, one which carries a lesson all women over 30 should ponder.

For Dee Duponte looks younger, more interesting today than she did 10 years ago. And it isn't just the new setting of her hair, or the sleek clothes, or her beautiful grooming.

She's alive inside, and her spirit is young, So should we all be!

goal, and it was so with Dee Duponte.

Twenty-three years ago she arrived in Hawaii for what was to be a short visit. Like many another traveler, she could not bring herself to leave. Maui was her choice, and here she settled, working for Maui Pineapple Co., meeting and marrying Harold Duponte and thereby making the islands her home for the rest of her life.

How did she become interested in politics? It was no single thing, as she remembers. She believes she has always had a deep social consciousness, instinctive at first, later sharpened by the sad things she saw around her.

And there were many injustices at that time. Plantation workers and all uneducated people were taken advantage of in many ways because they knew little or no English.

They had no lawyers of their own nationality, and when they came into court the statutes were usually interpreted to their disadvantage.

Her supervisory work with the pineapple company brought her into contact with local people and their families, many of whom came to her with their troubles.

Dee Duponte gave them what help she could, but she realized the people would have to reach political equality before their

course, he reminded, the head of a household might be either a man or a woman. Rep. Mink, perhaps a bit confused, answered a question about her own bill saying it might take perquisites away from someone who have them. So the amendment was passed with plenty of Democrats voting for it, and the present system in effect per-

petuated, a bit longer. Because many many of the heads of families on plantations are men and they will continue to get more than women. Yet most who've read the bill believe Mrs. Mink was wrong in her answer and that the bill would not have taken any perquisites away from men who presently have them.



goal, and it was so with Dee Duponte.

# 'Tiser Boss Seeks

(from page 1)

Of the former, he writes, "When a carrier becomes satisfied with the number of subscribers he has, it is time to either split the route or get a new carrier, probably both."

Just the way Director Leavitt split that infinitive, possibly.

## WHAT STRAWBOSSES SHOULD KNOW

You won't read these thoughts in the pages of the Advertiser, of course. In fact, it's highly doubtful if the 'Tiser carriers, themselves, have read them. They come from a two-page memo addressed to "All Advertiser District Managers," and the nature of Director Leavitt's thoughts might well make a district manager feel he shouldn't pass them along to the carriers.

If he did, the carriers might get the idea there's no future in their end of the business. And of course that can't be true, for you're always reading how all famous men had newspaper routes when they were kids.

Just the same, some of Director Leavitt's thoughts are discouraging. The way he writes, a carrier might think there's no use building up a route at all. Get this bit from the second paragraph:

"We should aim toward having no routes, or a very few, with over 60 daily subscribers. It would be better for us to cut routes to about 50 or 60 dailies and then work like the dickens to get them built back up to 70 or 80 so we can cut them again."

And Director Leavitt is very firm about the prerogative of management in this business. He says, "We want no one to promise that routes will not be cut in the future. We reserve the right to cut all routes as they get too large for the carrier to handle and solicit for additional subscriptions."

## PAY IS "SECONDARY"

In that case, of course, the carrier might well ask—how am I supposed to make any money? Director Leavitt answers that one too, writing as follows:

"The amount of earnings a carrier can make should be a secondary consideration. We don't want routes that earn \$75.00 to \$100.00 per month. Nor do we want a family affair, with the father and all the sons and daughters carrying routes. We lose control too easily. Let's stay away from adult carriers and girls. Start the new twelve-year-old boy with 50 dailies and 75 Sundays and he will be earning about \$29.00 per month. You will find there are plenty of boys twelve years of age who will be interested in taking routes this size."

It's Leavitt's theory, expressed in another paragraph, that when boys get up to 14 and 15 years old, they lose interest anyhow.

## "PRESSURE" FOR KIDS

That doesn't mean for a minute Leavitt isn't going to keep pushing the kids, through the district managers. He tells the managers, "We want to 'pressure' every carrier on the staff to secure new subscribers daily and Sunday or Sunday only."

On July 1, 1956, the population of U.S. reached 168 million. Since the beginning of this century U.S. population has grown 92 million, a 131 per cent increase.

Those who do not participate but only carry their papers and pay their bills are to be replaced by salesmen."

All so the routes can be split up again, so they won't make too much?

Leavitt has some stern words of warning for the district managers, too, and he gives them straight from the shoulder.

"We have no time," he writes, "to listen to district managers' complaints that they cannot find boys for their routes. Or that their particular district is different. Or that their carriers won't go on order drives or attend sales training meetings. The district manager who 'can't find boys' or doubles up his routes is in the wrong business."

ness."

Then there's some advice on selecting carriers. Leavitt says you shouldn't hire boys who can't talk or are afraid to knock on doors.

"Select the boy by judging his parents," he advises. "And enlist the cooperation of the mother or father in keeping the boy interested in his route."

But we doubt the district manager should tell the parents what the boy makes is "a secondary consideration," and that after he gets 100 Sunday subscribers, the thing will be chopped up and given to someone else.

If he told the parents something like that, he might "lose control" right away.

## No Solution to Problems 100 Fishermen from Japan

The legislative proposal to bring in 100 fishermen from Japan to supplement manpower on local fishing boats has not been opposed by local fishermen.

Some close observers of the industry say there are fishermen who feel this legislative measure was apparently intended as a diversionary move—to get the fishermen to fight it and be drawn away from their key measure of legislation for tax-exempt cooperatives. Farmers enjoy the privilege of organizing such cooperatives.

## RECESSION FOR FISHERMEN

The local fishing industry does not attract the young and numerous oldtimers have left it because financial returns are small. In the case of tuna fishermen in particular, they are kept from harvesting from distant and better fishing grounds because of lack of bait that would stay alive for many days.

In the past few years experiments have been conducted with tilapia and this bait has had favorable results. It is a hardy fish that permits tuna fishermen to travel far from Hawaii.

The Territory, surrounded by ocean, should have a booming fishing industry, for the harvesting grounds are plentiful. But the industry has been in a recession, especially for the fishermen.

## OTANI BEHIND MOVE

The legislature which would earmark \$1 million for tourist promotion—an industry which has already had substantial subsidy from taxpayers and is expanding rapidly—should earmark substantial funds for the promotion of the fishing industry.

The bringing in of Japanese fishermen is not the answer. Any local industry should be boosted so that local people would be attracted into it. Some observers say that for wholesale handlers of fish, it might be more profitable to use Japanese fishermen.

Fish wholesaler Otani spearheads the move to bring in Japanese fishermen. He has opposed fishermen's co-ops, and has fought measures for such co-ops with the backing of legislators who have direct business ties with him.

## PRICE DROPPED FOR FISHERMEN

Hawaii's fishermen need co-ops to market their own products, to get a fair share of the return. They need abundant bait. They need technical and other assistance from government to the industry.

Such moves will help fishermen directly, and indirectly (more on page 8)

## Robert Morris' Distortion About Ambassador Norman Made Headline

BY JOHN E. REINECKE

In rehashing old testimony to smear Canadian diplomat E. Herbert Norman for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, committee counsel Robert Morris falsified the testimony in such a way as to throw himself open to a charge of perjury—had he been a "hostile witness."

Morris, chief counsel of the committee, is well known in Honolulu, where he stage-managed the recent hearings aimed at the ILWU and UPW and Honolulu RECORD, and indirectly against Hawaiian statehood.

Norman, Canadian ambassador to Egypt, committed suicide on April 4 because the Eastland committee had revived its old and discredited attack upon him.

When questioning of American diplomat John K. Emmerson completely failed to bring out anything that could be used against Norman, the committee put its counsel on the stand. Morris testified as to what had been said about Norman before the same committee in 1951. At that time Morris himself had questioned the only witness who fingered Norman, Dr. Karl August Wittfogel.

Morris' falsification of Wittfogel's testimony escaped the daily press, which did not check it against the printed record of 1951. As I. F. Stone points out in analyzing the affair in his weekly newsletter (April 15), "the news was made by the distortions."

Morris told the committee at the hearing of March 12: "As far as Mr. Norman is concerned, there was this direct testimony by Professor Wittfogel. . . . that Norman was a student of his in a Communist group in Columbia while he was a professor there."

At the hearing of March 21, when Sen. Watkins indicated doubt, Morris added of Wittfogel, "we asked him at great length and with great precision whether or not in fact Norman was at that time a member of the Communist party, and he said in great detail, yes; he was."

In fact, Wittfogel had testified to nothing of the kind.

He testified in 1951 that in the summer of 1938 he went to Provincetown, Mass., to stay with a certain graduate student from Columbia. Morris asked whether this man "in the summer of 1938 ran a summer camp or a summer study session?"

"Not that summer," Wittfogel replied.

When Morris asked Wittfogel, "Can you tell us anything further?" he replied, "I don't remember whether it was a permanent group. I was invited a very few times."

When the hearing resumed after lunch, Morris said, "chronologically, we had gotten as far as Dr. Wittfogel relating his experiences at a certain Communist study group in the summer of 1938." (Prof. Wittfogel had said "not that summer.")

Then came the only testimony about Norman:

Mr. Morris: Who were some of the other students at this study group?

Dr. Wittfogel: There was a talented and pleasant young man who was studying in the Japanese department at Columbia. His name is Herbert Norman.

Mr. Morris: Was he a member of this study group?

Dr. Wittfogel: Yes.

Mr. Morris: To your knowledge,

did he know it was a Communist study group?

Mr. Wittfogel: Yes, it was obvious . . .

Mr. Morris: Was it obvious, therefore, that he was a Communist?

Dr. Wittfogel: Yes.

Says I. F. Stone:

"This testimony in 1951, inferring that a certain study group must have been Communist, and inferring from that that Norman, too, must have been a Communist, is quite different from Morris's description of it last month as a precise and detailed identification of Norman as a Communist by a man who had taught him 'day by day, week by week' in a Communist study group. Prof. Wittfogel did not even say he taught this group and he did say 'I was invited a very few times.'"

Such testimony is not surprising from a man who branded a housewarming party at Henry Epstein's, attended by scores of people, as a Communist meeting.

In the Canadian investigation which cleared Norman, he proved that he was never on Cape Cod. And the man, at whose house the study group allegedly met, when called before the Senate subcommittee in 1951, swore flatly: "I never met him (Norman) and I never heard his name until I saw it in Wittfogel's testimony."

## T. S. Commission Explains 'Flasher' System of Signals

Traffic commission accident records indicate that there are still those drivers who do not know what the traffic code requires at an intersection where the traffic lights are on a "flasher" system. This presents a problem as currently fifty-one intersections are automatically switched to this system during the wee hours of the morning. Generally the time is between 1 and 5 a.m.

When lights are operating on the flasher system, traffic on the main or heavier travelled roadway faces a flashing amber or yellow light. This permits motorists to proceed through the intersection with caution. A red flashing light faces the cross street traffic. It is in effect a stop sign as it requires the motorist to stop before proceeding into the intersection.

The flasher system is used during periods of lightest traffic volume as a means of reducing unnecessary waiting periods at light-controlled intersections. This purpose cannot be effectively achieved unless motorists learn and abide by the rule, "Flashing yellow—proceed with caution; flashing red—Stop and proceed when safe."

Ever hear of British Honduras? No? Well, it too wants independence, although it has only 73,500 people, no industries, and very few resources, and although it is claimed by the neighboring republic of Guatemala. It refuses to join the newly formed West Indian federation of British colonies, fearing that it will be swamped with immigrants from them.

Kerala, a state on the southwest coast of India, is the first important place in the non-Communist world in which the Communist Party has won a majority of seats in the legislature. It controls 65 out of 126 seats, and has asked the Socialist Party, with 9 members, to join it in forming the state government.

# Chiang Kai-shek's Last Premier Likes Peking; Holds High Government Post, Sees Changes

The last premier of China under Chiang Kai-shek—now a high-ranking official of the Communist-led Peking government—recently wrote to his former Kuomintang colleagues on Formosa and in foreign exile that he is active politically, happy and proud about China's progress.

Wong Wen-hao in "How I Found My Way Home," an article published by China Reconstructs, Jan. 1957, says that he too was an exile and wavered about returning home because he feared retaliation.

## WAR CRIMINAL

He is now a member of the policy-making National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference and the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Wong was listed as a war criminal by Peking because, after serving Chiang Kai-shek's regime for many years, he became chairman of the Executive Yuan (premier) in 1948.

He says, "I became a top-level spokesman for anti-Communism and the civil war for a government which by this time was totally dependent on the United States and dominated by it. My prosecution as a war criminal by the Communist-led forces followed."

He was chosen premier because various Kuomintang cliques disagreed among themselves and with American diplomats as to the choice for premiership. Wong, considered a "nonpartisan," was finally selected.

## AFRAID TO RETURN

On the eve of the Kuomintang defeat, Wong fled to Hongkong like

so many top officials under Chiang. While taking refuge in Hongkong in the summer of 1949, he was visited by his eldest son, Sin-Yuan, a petroleum engineer, who travelled from Shanghai to tell him that General Chen Yi had said Wong could return to China safely. Wong thought General Chen Yi was expressing his personal views and was afraid to return home.

At that time Chiang Kai-shek was still trying to rally his scattered forces on the Mainland.

Chen Cheng, whom Chiang had sent to Formosa to prepare a seat for Chiang's government there, cabled Wong, asking his assistance there.

## FLEES TO PARIS

Wong writes that he had decided not to get involved with Chiang again.

When Wong was wavering, General Yang Chieh, who was suspected of "pro-Communism," was assassinated in Hongkong, Wong declares he realized that no one who refused to serve Chiang was safe there. He sent his wife and father to China with his son and he himself fled to Paris.

Kuomintang diplomats in France pressured him to leave for the United States. Wong spent his time studying the world situation, especially developments in China. He wanted to return home.

## U.S. POST OFFERED

But having been the last premier under Chiang before the overthrow of the Kuomintang regime, Wong wanted to be certain that he could return safely.

Meantime, the U.S. Geological Survey offered him a post as consultant on the international distribution of mineral deposits.

Philip Sprouse, secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, called on Wong, saying he would be welcome in the United States.

Sprouse said, "To be frank, the policy of the American government is not to let in former high officials under Chiang Kai-shek, but we want to make an exception for you. In the United States, you can be sure of being offered a well-paid position."

Wong is a geologist. He studied geology in Belgium and returned to China shortly before the 1911 revolution that overthrew the Manchu dynasty. Until the Japanese invasion of China, in 1931, Wong was engaged for more than a generation in the exploration of China's mineral resources.

## GEOLOGY TO POLITICS

After the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Chiang Kai-shek asked Wong to enter public service. Wong shifted from geology to politics.

Being a geologist, one would think the offer from the U.S. Geological Survey would appeal to him strongly.

But he writes:

"Going to the United States did not appeal to me. From time to time during my political career, various things had left a very bad impression on my mind. For example, in 1947, when General Albert C. Wedemeyer was appointed special U.S. envoy to China, he did not proceed straight to the capital to hand his credentials to the head of the state as he would have done if he had any respect for China's status as an independent state. Instead he went first to Taiwan, then to Northwest and North China. When he finally arrived in

Nanking, Chiang Kai-shek called a meeting of around forty to fifty people to his home to hear Wedemeyer speak. I was among them. Wedemeyer, who brought his own interpreter, upbraided the Kuomintang in rude terms for not running its affairs as the U.S. thought they should be run. That was when Chiang Kai-shek was still in power on the mainland.

## T.V. HUMILIATED

"When the Kuomintang was about to lose Canton to the People's Liberation Army, T.V. Spang, who had held the premiership and other top-level positions in its government for many years, got himself a plane to fly straight to the United States. But although he had been pro-American all his life, the United States would not give him a visa in his time of trouble. He had to fly to Paris first and appeal to his friend Averil Harriman to get himself admitted to America.

"Having no stomach for such humiliations, I wrote back to China and the reply came that I could come home."

In February 1951, Wong crossed the border from Hongkong to rejoin his family.

Here are some of his observations of New China:

● During the five years since he returned, "I have seen growth such as it would have been difficult to imagine."

● "To speak only of my own field, I had spent a long time investigating the metalliferous deposits and petroleum fields of China, and good and courageous work had been done by my colleagues, but

all we did was insignificant compared to current exploration and discoveries."

● "Big things are also happening in our agriculture. Visiting a farm cooperative in Shansi province, I found that the members now get almost thrice the crop they had obtained as individual peasants some years ago. And by 1963, their income from grain-growing and subsidiary occupations is to be four times what it is now."

● "On my wide travels as a geologist and Kuomintang official I had seen the people's sufferings at every step. This was taken as inevitable. There was no real belief that it could be changed, or desire to change it. I was often plunged into discouragement by the scenes I encountered. Now the country is not only truly independent but is moving to modern material standards in seven-league boots."

● "Some (Kuomintang) commanders and officials may be afraid of punishment if they come home. I can understand this. I was myself . . . Recently many Taiwan officers have come to the mainland. They have been heartily received and offered suitable positions."

● "... there are those who fear life under socialism. This is substituting prejudices for reality. I would advise them to take advantage of our government's offer and come for a visit, to look for themselves. They are Chinese, after all. They will be overjoyed to see how on the road to socialism, China has at last found the way to progress and prosperity."

## "They Stole Hawaii!" Sounds Again As Fight Renewed To Right Old Wrong

(from page 1)

going to dig into the Archives, as had Kukona and Peters, to read up on Blount and Cleveland and be prepared when HCR 31 gets into the Senate committee where it was iceboxed before.

## BURNS SET BALL-ROLLING

Delegate Jack Burns in Washington had started the ball rolling again almost two weeks earlier with his first major speech to the House of Representatives on Capitol Hill. As the lobbying Hawaiians at Iolani Palace would find out when they got the text of his speech this week, Burns had given them plenty of material and he had done their research for them.

It was recalled that Burns had spoken for HCR 47 before the Senate committee here in 1955, before he was delegate, and that he had said many of the same things to a Congressional subcommittee.

But since then, Burns had done a lot of reading and a lot of research, and he tied this all together with his knowledge and experience to make an eloquent plea for the passage of H.R. 577 by the House "to make the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act a reality."

Last week, too, there was another sign of the same rumbling. It was HCR 50, introduced by Rep. Ray Adams of Maui and signed by Reps. Nadao Yoshinaga, Elmer Cravalho, Raymond Kobayashi and Anna Kahanamoku. The measure cited Burns' speech. Then it noted

that in 35 years, only 30,000 out of 200,000 acres controlled by the HHC have been given to Hawaiians, that "thousands of Hawaiian families (are) being frustrated in their desire for a farm and home . . ."

It asked, finally, that Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton, Delegate Burns and others meet with the House committee on interior and insular affairs to "work for the adoption of legislation truly promotive of a program whereby the Hawaiian people may be progressively rehabilitated in their land with financial and proper technological assistance."

Not in years had so much sentiment for righting the old wrong to the Hawaiian people been evidenced as at the present, but it appeared there's a lot more to come.

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## Dr. Katsuki Has Silent Backers

YOU MIGHT THINK the city's doctors are all against Dr. David Katsuki's proposal to make Maluhia a general hospital because of a report filed by the committee of doctors appointed by the mayor. Well, that just isn't so, though few doctors want to stick their necks out in opposition to the prominent names on the committee. But a number of these have made their feelings known to the mayor and other city officials one way and another. One is reported to have offered the opinion prices at Queen's would come down markedly if the county were to maintain a hospital of its own. Maybe the Legislature ought to investigate the way Queen's spends its money. If Congress can investigate how a labor union spends money, surely the local Legislature can probe a hospital so essential to the community and a place where public money is spent. Such an investigation might be very educational.

BUT IN SPITE OF SILENT support, it's reported fairly reliably there's a clique of doctors out to "get" Dr. Katsuki out of his job as head of the C-C health department. Despite the unwise utterances of his administrator, Dr. Katsuki is recognized as highly capable and he is much loved by those he is employed to serve—the people who need care and have very little money to pay for it. It's to be hoped Mayor Blaisdell will stick to his appointee in this case, and also to his appointee's proposal.

## Invalid Waits To Tell Leg. of Clinic; Collapses with Heart Condition

A witness who came to Iolani Palace Saturday to testify as to the treatment he received at the Queen's Hospital outpatient clinic virtually collapsed before he got a chance to talk to legislators and had to be taken away in an ambulance from the C-C Emergency Hospital.

The witness was Robert Kihoi, former longshoreman and Hawaii homesteader from Papakolea, now the victim of a heart condition. While he waited in the basement corridor a friend, Manuel F. Cabral, last fall a candidate for supervisor on the Democratic ticket, tried to interest legislators and finally Advertiser city editor, Bucky Buchwach, in hearing Kihoi's story. Buchwach said he hadn't time. After a period of waiting, Kihoi, once a strapping husky but now an emaciated figure, was seized with a heart attack, and Cabral had an ambulance summoned by a C-C official.

LEGISLATIVE HEADS POP OUT At the disturbance created by Kihoi's being examined by the doctor from the emergency hospital and finally being loaded in a gurney and taken to an ambulance, legislative heads popped out of committee rooms. "What's going on?" was the question generally asked. Cabral told some legislators they hadn't had time for Kihoi while he was able to talk—why should they worry now?

Kihoi was taken first to St. Francis Hospital, and later returned to Queen's because, as a nurse there said, Queen's has the history of the case and is better prepared to take care of the patient.

Later, when his condition improved, Kihoi was returned again to his home at Papakolea, and is to be treated by the outpatient clinic.

## Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

is still in torment, because men are still informing for the sake of silver only they haven't the shame to hang themselves afterward. . .

She has her comments on children, the men in her life and people in general. As you can see, it's easy to read and filled with a certain wry humor that digs way deep.

Alice Childress, the author, has herself worked as a domestic. But she is also an actress, appearing in the original cast of Anna Luacasta, and has written four plays produced in New York's off-Broadway theatre. She is a woman of tremendous talent.

The RECORD, incidentally, will be glad to take orders for "Like One of the Family." It costs \$3 and it's worth it.

If births continue at recent rates, U.S. population will rise to 190 million by 1965.

## Exemptions for Money Lenders

It is getting late in this session of the legislature. With not too many days left and with legislators searching for ways and means to help boost the territorial economy bankers and some other money lenders that reap a neat profit from their middleman's role in financial transaction have gone to Iolani Palace with a proposal.

They claim they could bring in between \$7 to \$10 million a year for home mortgage loans from the Mainland—provided Mainland banks need not pay gross or net income taxes to the Territory on such business.

House Bill 741 has such provisions.

It is highly interesting that among local money lenders, many of whom want to play the role of middleman between Mainland banks and mortgage money borrowers here, there was one who voiced an objection to provisions in the House bill.

But this objection was not raised for the benefit of the majority of taxpayers. This objection wasn't against the tax exemption proposal favored by local banks and mortgage companies. It favored all of them. That was the objection posed.

A spokesman of the Savings and Loan League said such tax exemptions should not be exclusive for Mainland lenders, for they create "unfair competition."

So the question of exempting local money lenders from gross and net income taxes came up squarely before the House Judiciary Committee—first consideration for Mainland bankers followed by that for local money lenders.

Committee member Rep. George Ariyoshi suggested that the exemptions might be extended to include local money lenders.

It was expected that such a proposal would win favorable response from money lenders. And they were happy.

The legislators should put the brakes on giving tax exemptions to these money lenders, who seek exemptions by merely claiming they would be able to bring in mortgage money if taxes were knocked out. Legislators should carefully weigh the financial picture in the home mortgage loan business and not be rushed into legislating exemptions for those who can more than afford to pay their just share of taxes.

## Sonny Hart's "Replacement"

In the past it has been said that the city has no one readily available to replace Llewellyn H. L. "Sonny" Hart, head of the refuse collection department.

It is a sad state of affairs when no one has been trained to fill Hart's shoes. In-department training should have taken place and Hart himself should have taken a lead in such a program. This situation probably is being remedied, although steps being taken are not known to the public.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

## BACKACHE — TROUBLE-MAKER

You've seen—or seen pictures of—those western Main Streets lined with what look like substantial two-story buildings but, seen from the back, are only one-story sheds with fancy facades. Lots of people are like that: they look healthy at a quick glance but, oh, that back!

As a matter of fact, backache probably causes more trouble than any ailment except the common cold. And you get just as little sympathy for it, as you painfully creak through the day's work. Every year, about 250,000 people hurt their backs on the job and have to be sent home. Nobody knows how many more manage to stick it out with the help of aspirin.

Through the years, people have complained of lumbago, sciatica, or weak sacroiliacs. But, whatever the fashionable name, it's still a backache.

Doctors think about 60 per cent of backaches are caused by muscular strain, the sprain of a ligament or the stress of bone against bone as in a slipped disc. Another 30 per cent are caused by muscular fatigue. They don't think the whole answer lies in better physical condition.

The important thing is to figure out the cause of the strain or fatigue and get rid of it. Often this means persuading the poor backache sufferer to give up that false front and act his age. It's sometimes hard for us to face the fact that as we get older, we can't take on as much heavy physical work or active play.

The following rules may help you avoid unnecessary backache:

1. Lift with the legs, not the back. Bend your knees and squat to pick something up from the floor instead of bending over from the waist.

2. Avoid overexertion. Get help when you have to move the piano.

3. Exercise regularly but by easy stages. Don't try to pile a week's exercise into the weekend.

4. Change position as often as possible. Cramped muscles are the bane of the desk worker.

## 100 Fishermen from Japan No Solution to Problems

(from page 6)

the other people of the islands.

The fishermen have been on the losing end constantly. From 1945 to Dec. 1955, Honolulu's consumers' price index rose from 105.0 to 144.6. Yearly average was 104.4 for 1945 and 143.8 for 1955.

### CONSUMERS PAY HIGH PRICE

But ahi fishermen have received less for their haul over the years. In 1947 they were paid 44.3 cents a pound. In 1956 they received 31.1 cents per pound.

But consumers have not paid less for fish at the market. The middlemen, the few wholesalers, have not suffered as the fishermen. It appears that their business is prospering.

From 1947 to 1956 the ahi haul (bigeye, yellowfin, tombo) increased from 1,769,122 to 2,588,296 pounds. But because of declining price, the value of the annual haul has not gone up proportionately. The fishermen brought in a third more tuna in 1956 than in 1947, but the value of the 1947 haul was \$782,940.76, compared to \$803,733.71 for 1956.

Because of these conditions, the number of commercial fishing licenses issued in the islands dropped from 3,396 in 1946 to 1,521 in 1954.

Low income drove away capable fishermen and has not attracted new men. It takes more than the import of Japanese fishermen to rejuvenate the industry. Co-ops and government assistance are essential.

## Frank-ly Speaking

### "Like One Of The Family"

If I could make laws, I would pass one requiring that any person hiring domestic workers, particularly from another ethnic or national group, be first required to read and make a written report on "Like One of the Family," a new book by Alice Childress recently published by the Independence Publishers of Brooklyn.

Subtitled "conversations from a domestic's life," this is one of the meatiest volumes these eyes have feasted upon in many a moon. Briefly, it is comments upon a fantastic variety of subjects, particularly the various aspects of race relations, by a Harlem woman who does day's work for white families. This woman, Mildred, is carrying on running conversations with her best friend, Marge, who lives in the same building.

A woman who does day's work, instead of being hired steadily by one family, has every conceivable kind of employer. Most are going to try by hook or crook to squeeze every ounce of labor they can in the allotted time. Often it becomes a battle of wits, with the domestic being forced to outfox her employer or be taken advantage of.

Mildred knows how to protect herself. Not only can she handle the chiselers who want 12 hours work for eight hours pay—and that at a low rate—but she is equal to any situation which arises as a result of prevailing white attitudes on the race question. She may not have had a lot of formal education, but she has a super-abundance of common sense and mother wit.

The book takes its title from an episode between Mildred and a Mrs. C. . . . As Mildred explains it to Marge, Mrs. C. . . . has been spouting off so much to friends about how much she and her family love her that finally Mildred tells her:

"Mrs. C. . . . you are a pretty nice person to work for, but I wish you would please stop talkin' about me like I was a cocker spaniel or a poll parrot, or a kitten. In the first place, you do not love me; you may be fond of me, but that is all. In the second place, I am not just like one of the family at all! The family eats in the dining room and I eat in the kitchen. . . . You think it is a compliment when you say, 'We don't think of her as a servant. . . . but after I have worked myself into a sweat cleaning the bathroom and the kitchen. . . . making the beds. . . . cooking the lunch. . . . washing the dishes and ironing Carol's pinafores. . . . I do not feel like no weekend house guest.'"

This book is so full of choice stuff that I could do it adequate justice only by quoting every word of every page. For instance, there was Mrs. E. . . . who always held her pocketbook tightly when Mildred was there. Mildred bided her time. One day Mrs. E. . . . sent her out on an errand. She stood outside the apartment for a few minutes, then returned frantically and told her employer, "I was almost downstairs when I remembered. . . . I left my pocketbook!"

As she told it to Marge: "With that I dashed in, grabbed my purse and then went on the errand. Later, when I was leavin' she says real timid-like, 'Mildred, I hope that you don't think I distrust you because. . . . I cut her off real quick. . . . That's all right, Mrs. E. . . . I understand. 'Cause if I paid anybody as little as you pay me, I'd hold my pocketbook too!'"

Mildred also sets her employers straight on desegregation and Paul Robeson. But she also has some work to do with other Negroes in Harlem. Visiting a sister in South Carolina, she goes to prayer meeting and, tired of generalities, says a "dangerous" prayer which includes:

"Dear Heavenly Father, I want you to notice what folks have been doing with the good things you put here on earth for us. They are grabbing everything up and putting a gate in front of it while some of your children are starving for what's inside! I am asking you, God, to stop men from killing in your name. . . . Please, please stop people from saying God Is On Our Side because today if you say that, you can go out and do all manner of devilmint and get away with it. . . . Heavenly Father, we pray thee to go easy on Judas if he

(more on page 7)