

Ancestry Bar To Atomic Jobs

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Alzate Reticent; Filipinos Alert To Hear Consul General

By SPECIAL WRITER

Making his first public appearance before any large segment of the Filipino community since he assumed office here, Manuel Alzate, the new consul-general of the Philippines in Hawaii will be chief speaker at the Rizal Day celebration, to be held Friday night at the Filipino Community Church, 838 Kanoa St. Pastor of the church is the Rev. N. C. Dizon, and assistant pastor is the Rev. E. C. Yadao. The meeting, which begins at 7:30 p. m., is open to the public.

Because of his background of considerable social activity in his previous post in Australia, Mr. Alzate has excited considerable curiosity here by his seeming reticence, and his words are awaited with some eagerness by members of the Filipino community who expect that he may reflect the

Bar Association Executive Board Embarrassed by Own Resolution

Whatever the intent of a resolution introduced at the meeting of the Bar Association of Hawaii, proposing to expel members charged with "supporting or assisting the World Communist movement to accomplish its object in the United States," it went through a ridiculous stage before it came up for adoption.

When the resolution was brought on the floor, an amendment was introduced which said the resolution did not mean to interfere with a lawyer representing a client who may be an avowed or suspected Communist.

Resolution Nullified

The amendment was voted down only because the members of the executive board, who were responsible for the resolution, rose and said they did not mean the resolution to interfere with a lawyer representing a known or suspected Communist.

However, the resolution as passed provides for the expulsion of any lawyer who is a Communist or who can be said to be supporting the "world Communist movement."

Myer C. Symonds, whose letter opposing the resolution was read to the membership, said: "The resolution constitutes an attempt to intimidate lawyers to decline the representation of known or suspected Communists for fear of being removed from membership in the bar association."

He added that the fear created among lawyers to represent per-

political situation in Manila. **Issue Unsettled**

Although it might seem that Elpidio Quirino's security as president was confirmed by the November election, such is not felt here to be the case. Local skeptics point to the Dec. 3 issue of "Free Philippines," a weekly which wears no politician's collar.

In that issue, the first page is devoted to an editorial entitled "Nervous Victory," accompanied by a cartoon which depicts Quirino holding a victory by "fraudulent votes" and worrying because he dares not even go home to his own province. He is faced, according to the cartoon, with the very difficult problem of deciding where to go and what to do next.

The second article is entitled "Who Really Won?" and its author, Teodoro M. Locsin, suggests (more on page 7)

Alien, Mainland Parentage Keep Many Locals Out

Even veterans of World War II, if both their parents are of alien ancestry, will be barred from working on the jobs attendant to the Eniwetok atomic tests—on security grounds. Although many of the elements of the security screening were still unknown, even to responsible persons here, the above fact was divulged to the RECORD by irrefutable sources.

Questioned by the RECORD before he left Honolulu, Oscar Mongier, security expert of Holmes & Narver Co., contractors for the job, vehemently denied that there was any discriminatory element to the practice of excluding those with alien parents.

Many Orientals Barred

But it was pointed out that a large segment of the population here will automatically be barred by the fact of its alien Oriental parentage. Also, it is believed, security rules will ban the hiring of anyone who has not at least one parent born in the Territory of Hawaii. This measure would bar many local haoles, whose parents were born on the Mainland.

Extremely jittery about the whole subject, Mongier said rumors of discrimination in the hiring are unfounded and he attributed them to "persons not in sympathy with our form of government."

Reflecting the hysteria of Washington and the Mainland, he said further that he feared the Atomic Energy Commission might "start a (more on page 6)

Stevens' Report Fingers Holdover For Lassitude

"To date no concrete proposals have been announced."

That is the comment on the Holdover Committee of a report by E. Leigh Stevens to the Governor's Full Employment Committee. The report is a summary of organizations, which might, in the committee's opinion, be able to do something to alleviate unemployment, together with some statement of their proposals and achievements.

Included among the organizations are the Chamber of Commerce, the Bank of Hawaii, Territorial and City-County public works departments, the Hawaii Housing Authority, the ILWU, the Hawaii Visitors' Bureau, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Holdover Committee.

Of his comment on the Holdover Committee, Mr. Stevens, who is director of the U. S. Employment Service, said: "It's the truth, so why not say it?"

CAA Must Move

Although, he admits, he does not see how some of the listed organizations are going to do much about unemployment, others need gouging, Mr. Stevens says. The Civil Aeronautics Administration, he says, will be in a fair way to lose money appropriated to them if they do not get to work on construction projects, thus hiring workers.

The ILWU program, elaborated by Jack Hall before a veterans' forum and reported in the RECORD some weeks ago, demands, among other things, help from the government for those unable to get jobs in private industry.

Kendall Says Kum Brings Turmoil To Civil Service

HGEA PREPARES SALARY STUDY FOR 1949 T. H. LEGISLATURE

Believing "the best defense is a good offense", the HGEA has engaged the professional services of K. C. Warford as a research analyst to investigate salaries paid like positions in private industry, Federal agencies and the local government services for the purpose of presenting plans to the next session of the legislature.

Two key positions are reviewed by the Salary Commission authorized by the legislature, however, at hand.



K. C. Warford, research analyst of the Dept. of Labor, is working on the salary study.

BACK WHEN K. C. Warford was the apple of Charles Kendall's eye instead of the skeleton in his closet, "The Hawaii Public Employee," house organ of the HGEA, publicized Warford this way, using much of the misinformation Warford used to get a job with the City-County. This week Kendall spent several hours before the Board of Supervisors, fighting to retain the practices which made the Warford hoax possible.

By STAFF WRITER

Mayor Wilson, the Board of Supervisors, and E. C. Gallas spent about four and a half hours Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons listening to views of the report which Mr. Gallas, for Research Associates, made on civil service practices in the City-County government.

At the end of that time, Mr. Gallas indicated that he had, no rebuttal to make—the report could stand for itself. The mayor and the board failed to indicate their future course regarding the report which has been the chief topic of discussion at City Hall since it was made public.

Blames Kum

Charles R. Kendall, executive director of the Hawaii Government Employees Association took up more than three of the four and a half hours, lambasting Gallas and more than 150 of his 164 recommendations. Reading from a 62-page report of his own Tuesday, Kendall brought personalities into his criticism when he said that everything had run smoothly on the civil service commission until the appointment of Chairman Herbert Kum.

On Wednesday, he made his feeling about Mr. Kum more (more on page 6)

Cut-Rate Food at HT&T Scares Corner Grocery Stores in Hilo

By LEO AGNEW

"What's cooking at Hilo Transportation & Terminals Co., Ltd.?" Hilo is rather popeyed lately with the knowledge that HT&T (C. Brewer owned) has gone into the grocery business.

F. C. (Buster) Hons, who seems to be at the steering wheel of HT&T's merchandise department, claims it to be "just another headache" with the profit, if any, to be sunk into recreation for the employes.

The company says the commissary is operated for the benefit of its employes, including long-shoremen, bulk sugar handlers, truckers and office workers. A keen observer of Big Five operations on the Big Island feels that HT&T's basic motive in selling groceries is to draw employes' housewives away from the corner grocery stores with a few cents price cut on a cash basis. Then, when and if a strike occurs, the commissary would close and the (more on page 6)

Protest Against Campbell Seen In Homestead Election Results

A slap at Alice Kamokila Campbell, recent appointee of Governor Stainback to the Hawaii Homes Commission, was seen in the recent election of officers of the strong Kalawahine-Kewalo Homestead Improvement Club. Most elected officers are known to be hostile to both the appointment and to the manner of its being made. Though it is thought some future protest may be made against the appointment members of the club have announced their intention of attending to more urgent business first.

Support for Mrs. Campbell is believed to come from the Waimanalo Homestead, where there is greater Republican strength, and to a lesser degree, from the Papakolea Homestead.

Kalawahine officers will first attempt to follow through a proposal, for which they have already secured tentative approval, to convert two lots near the intersection of Anianiku and Kapaha Roads into a playground

which would be available to children of the whole district.

John Watson was elected president of the Kalawahine Club for the third consecutive time, defeating Joseph Tirrell, opposing candidate, by a vote of 41-5. Other officers were: Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stender, 1st vice president; Albert K. Stender, 2nd vice president; Louise Kaleiki, recording secretary; Mrs. Helen Kanahale, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Louise Jeremiah, financial secretary; Mrs. Hannah Wilson, treasurer, and Warner K. Wong, auditor.

Elected to the board of directors were: Joseph Haloua, Mrs. Ida Naona, Ilma Naona, Mrs. Victoria Wong, Ferdinand Kamaka, and Mrs. Jennie Louis.

Top officers of the Papakolea Community Association are: Miss May Bowron, president; Mrs. Margaret Kalencheck, vice president; J. W. K. Wright, treasurer, and Joe Akana, secretary.

Year's Biggest Story

Hardly a daily paper reported in proper perspective the sweeping change that took place in China during the past 12 months, but the crumbling of the corrupt Kuomintang regime under the onslaught of organized people's forces was easily the most significant happening of the year.

THE GREAT SOCIAL upheaval in the land of 450 million people shook all of Asia, for like China, the majority of Asian people live by tilling the soil. And like the peasants of China, the bulk of the population in the Far East works year in and year out on a share-crop basis, turning the profits over to the landlords.

A quarter of a century ago when Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic, voiced the urgent need for China in the slogan: "Land to the tillers!" the Kuomintang was looked upon as the party to realize this basic economic change. But after Sun's death, Chiang worked hand in glove with the landlords, bankers and received support from foreign sources to keep his oppressive regime in power. Where Sun cooperated with the Communists in the program to free China from foreign imperialist domination and to overthrow the Northern Warlords in order to unify China, Chiang split with the Communists, slaughtered the workers and carried on protracted "extermination campaigns" against the Communists.

FOR MORE THAN 20 years the extermination campaigns went on and at one time the Communists were driven from their South China bases. They trekked 8,000 miles and Chiang watched this retreat from aloft in his airplane, chuckled and directed his military forces to decimate the contingents of marching Communists. The story of how the survivors of the "Long March" organized peasants in North and Central China to fight the Japanese invaders was kept from the outside world by Chiang for many years. He blockaded the Communist border regions with more than half a million of his crack troops, while the Japanese sliced China into pieces.

When the anti-Japanese war ended, Chiang's troops were mainly in South China, while the Communist forces were around major North China cities. The vast North China countryside had been liberated by guerrilla units organized from peasant recruits. The peasants in uniform

fought courageously and well, for they saw the benefits of the program of "Land to the tillers," which the Communists carried out.

THIS WAS A BASIC factor that caused Chiang's defeat. In 1948, Chiang's troops, who had been transported to Manchuria on U. S. carriers, were routed out of the rich industrial and agricultural northeastern provinces. By early 1949, the Communist-led forces were pushing down into Central China. Few observers expected the momentum of the drive would sweep the corrupt Kuomintang regime off its feet in a few short months. By year's end, Chiang and the remnant of his regime clung to the island of Formosa, their only possession, which some outspoken U. S. authorities were considering taking over, even by military action. Formosa then would be a U. S. military base.

More than five billion dollars had gone to the Kuomintang in arms and supplies from the U. S. since V-J Day. Most of the arms had fallen into the opposition's hands, either by capture or sale by corrupt officials, hundreds of thousands of American-trained Kuomintang troops had deserted to the Communist side. More had been captured.

Only a few pockets remained as battlefronts on the vast continental nation. The war was about over in China. A new Chinese People's Republic had been formed by coalition forces. Reconstruction had begun and the New China looks forward to outside trade. With the peasantry better off, not only the middle class in the port cities, but all of China's 450 million will be customers for foreign goods.

THE GIGANTIC social upheaval, culminated after a quarter-century of turmoil and struggle, was the object of attention in the Far East during the year, where unrest among the underprivileged and the oppressed in various countries increases in intensity. What the New China accomplishes next year (1950) and in years to come will determine its influence among the people of Asia.

Meanwhile, those outside forces that controlled China through Chiang are still unable to adjust themselves to the new

situation. Domination of China as of the past is finished.

Divided Europe

The year 1949 saw the end of the airlift, the formation of two separate governments in Germany, one under the Western bloc and another under Soviet occupation. No peace treaty has been signed with Germany nor with Japan.

NEW ALLIANCES TOOK formal shape and the West and the East stood sharply divided. The North Atlantic Pact became a reality, with American arms and supplies going to signatory nations opposing Soviet Russia and the East European countries.

In Greece, like in China where the U. S. poured in arms, supplies and know-how of warfare, the guerrilla resistance, unlike China, was weakened.

THE WORLD LEARNED that the atom bomb was no longer an exclusive weapon of the U. S. after President Truman announced that atomic explosions had taken place in the Soviet Union. What the peace-loving people of the world looked for was not atomic weapons but atomic power used for peacetime production. The nation or nations that pursue such a road would win the confidence of the people. Will events lead to such development in 1950?

China's Neighbor

As the Kuomintang lost its hold on the continent, the French, who have been fighting the Viet-Nameese forces ever since V-J Day in Indo-China, felt the impact of the Chinese development on the colonial people.

TROOPS FROM AFRICA, brought to Indo-China to crush the native resistance, defected and went over to the Viet-Nam guerrillas.

As in Indo-China, in Malaya, resistance to British rule grew more intense after the rapid turn of events in China.

In the Philippines, in Japan, Burma and other areas, talk of trade with the Chinese People's Republic grew louder. With the businessmen and the common people of Asian countries, the concern was rice and clothing.

United States of Indonesia

The struggle against colonialism in the Pacific and the Far East picked up momentum during 1949. For Indonesia, the newly elected President Soekarno of the federated republic, recently made many concessions to the Dutch, the Dutch made some concessions, and the Netherlands-Indonesian Union was born.

ON THE SURFACE, the United States of Indonesia will be an equal partner with the old and shrinking imperialist nation, but the Dutch held on to many more strings attached to Indonesia. Soekarno, after returning from The Hague, urged his countrymen to accept the terms. For those who had fought the Dutch troops in bloody battles after V-J Day, complete independence was an objective from which they would not veer. But Soekarno, who had cooled off into a conservative from his former position of militant struggler for complete independence, urged his followers to accept the compromise. Finally, after much haranguing and denunciation of the Dutch and Soekarno, the Republican parliament ratified the deal with The Netherlands.

Unlike the new People's Republic of China, Soekarno's Indonesia is not a coalition government with Communists included. Soekarno had once received support from the Communists but the Dutch, in the attempt to keep Indonesians divided, drove strong wedges between the two and successfully played Soekarno against the Communists. With the Communists outside of the government, the Dutch and major powers interested in the Pacific, saw the USI as a buffer against communism. Thus, recognition of the new government was concluded hastily by various nations, and more were planning to take similar action.

LOOKING THINGS OVER after becoming president, Soekarno remarked: "Things are not yet all moonlight and roses."

His main concerns were the Communist guerrillas and political influence. While others from the outside were looking at the new government as a buffer, inside Indonesia, Soekarno uneasily looked to the hills and the rural areas and cocked his ears for dissident and opposition talk. The example of China was too close and recent to give him comfort.

Soekarno's republic followed the political pattern of the Philippines and India.

Trial of 11 Communists

For nine months at Foley Square, New York, 11 U. S. Communist leaders stood trial on charges of teaching and advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence. The defendants were found guilty by a jury that deliberated for seven hours. Thus, the domestic phase of the cold war was intensified.

JUDGE HAROLD MEDINA stressed that ideas were not on trial. The American Civil Liberties Union, among other organizations, which reacted to the verdict swiftly, said through its director, Roger N. Baldwin: "Nothing in the trial has changed our view. No overt criminal acts were proved. The conviction rests solely on the expressions of political opinion."

Following the verdict, Judge Medina found the defense attorneys guilty of contempt and sentenced them to jail.

Medina's conduct at the trial set a pattern for other judges. In San Francisco, Judge Harris, who is presiding at the Harry Bridges trial, got tough with defense attorneys and spectators observed the strong Medina influence.

WHILE THE STRONG drive for conformity to the ways of the ruling economic and political groups continued, opposition became organized in several states and reactionary laws were tested. In New York and New Jersey, loyalty oath laws were

found unconstitutional by the courts. In Maryland the Ober law, which outlawed the Communist party and various other groups, was ruled invalid.

Nation's Spending

As the new year is just around the corner, talk of national spending becomes a focal issue.

IN 1949, INDIVIDUAL income taxes brought in about \$3 billion of total federal revenues; excise taxes, which fall heavily on the small consumer, about \$7 billion; social security taxes another \$2.5 billion. Corporate taxes amounted to \$10 billion of the total, yet corporations could have paid \$10 billion more in taxes and still have had more than twice their 1939 profit take, after taxes.

In 1949, federal expenditures totalled about \$43 billion. Out of that huge sum, the program for social welfare and security got a bare 6 per cent. Education and research drew another one per cent. More than \$20 billion—half of the entire budget—was allocated to the military establishment and to the Marshall Plan, 13 per cent to veterans' services and benefits and an-

other 13 per cent for interest on the public debt. This left 17 per cent for all other governmental activities.

BUDGETS SUCH AS this contributed to the 10 per cent decrease in the nation's production and a 100 per cent increase in unemployment.

178-Day Strike

While the "fourth-round wage increase" was talked about a great deal and the employers spent millions and considerable effort to keep the status quo, the Hawaiian longshoremen struck for wages. The pure and simple wage issue soon became declouded with smearing, and the legislature was convened in special session to break the strike. Despite anti-strike legislation, the longshoremen stayed out. Scab companies, one private and one governmental, were formed, but the strikers remained in their ranks.

THE EMPLOYER FRONT finally cracked, after all the Big Five propaganda and tactics to split the labor ranks. The Hawaiian longshoremen returned to work, with a wage increase of 21 cents.

This victory was significant, for it came

during the time when the National CIO leaders were preparing to expel the ILWU and 10 other left-wing unions. It was doubly significant, for while the big steel and auto unions, under Philip Murray and Walter Reuther, respectively, dickered with "fourth-round demands" and settled for pensions, a left-wing union under terrible odds, won a substantial wage increase.

Struggle In CIO

Top CIO leadership started action prior to the national convention to remove non-conforming unions from the national body. Eleven left-wing unions who fought for autonomy and the militant program of the early CIO came under the sharp attack of Philip Murray, Walter Reuther and right-wing leaders at the convention. The United Electrical Workers left the CIO and as the year ended the "trial" for expulsion of the other non-conforming unions had been set into motion.

AS THE CIO split internally, membership of big unions like that of steel, suffered repercussions. The soft approach of Murray to industry during the last wage negotiations had brought slight increase in pensions, while the steel industry raked in record profits for the year. On top of this, steel industries announced an increase in the price of steel. A militant CIO would have checked this, would have won wage increases and helped the consuming public.

National Summary

Asian Rulers Coin Children's Lifeblood Into Pounds, Dollars; Schools Ignored

PEKING (ALN)—How children are overworked and starved in many countries of Asia, and particularly in those subject to foreign control was described recently by Amita Devi, Indian delegate to the Asian Women's Conference now meeting here.

"In India the rulers are universally cursed for their unbridled drive to coin the lifeblood of children into pounds and dollars," Amita Devi said. In many regions and industries, employment of child labor is not even formally prohibited. In tea plantations, children constitute 25.7 per cent of the workers, in the state of Gwalior 71 per cent, and in the mica mines 18 per cent. In the match, carpet and coffee industries, children between five and twelve years old are the main labor power. In the leather, coal, jute and cigaret industries, child labor is widely used. "In my country there are innumerable cases of women giving birth to children in factories, plantations and fields

while at work, as they have no maternity leave," she said.

In Malaya, the speaker continued, "Little girls between the ages of five and seven are seen gasping under the cruel burdens of buckets of liquid rubber. Conditions in Burma and Indonesia are much the same. Imperialist wars of intervention in these three countries have brought untold misery in the lives of workers, and of children especially."

In Japan, "women work in the textile factories with their children standing by their side and when the children are six, they too, stand at the looms 'to help their mothers' without extra pay," she said. "Children constitute nearly one-quarter of Japan's industrial workers, at wages a quarter of the miserable ones paid to adults. Four hundred thousand Japanese girls have been sold to brothels where they live in abject misery, their youth and health killed."

In the Philippines, "children are to be seen slaving on the plantations at an early age, for the profit of absentee dollar kings."

More Prisons Than Schools

In Iran, "mere toddlers from the age of four 'earn a living.' The famous Iranian carpets which adorn the living rooms of the rich around the world are made out of the lives of children. Little girls hunch over these carpets from dawn to dusk, weaving and straining their young eyes in stuffy, underlighted rooms. They don't get enough for one square meal a day, but carpet industry owners make 700 per cent profit. In Kiram province, people are so poor that parents get together whole batches of children to sell for a few dollars, thinking that this is better than to have them starve to death at home."

In Turkey, "the rulers are so shameless that they do not have any laws against child labor. Children work 14 hours daily without a single day's holiday in the year. Five per cent of Turkish textile workers are under 10 years old."

Charging that "among the crimes of imperialism, rapacious exploitation of child labor in colonial and dependent countries is the vilest," Amita Devi gave an example from Indo-China. "The French rulers there built 20,000 prisons, or one for every thousand people, but only one primary school per 20,000 children."

Stock of Unsold Cars Slows Return to Jobs

DETROIT (FP)—While return-to-work telegrams issued by General Motors, Chrysler and parts makers in Detroit aroused the enthusiasm of the newspapers, in many instances full production in the auto industry will await the early spring new-car market revival, it was said among informed local union officials of the United Auto Workers (CIO). Talk of shortage of steel or coal is scouted as a coverup.

Ford, where the layoff took the form of a 26-day strike in May, is proceeding on a four-day week. Chrysler will work under reduced schedules and so will General Motors in a number of plants. The same is true of Packard and Kaiser-Frazer while Hudson has been sending the workers home on slight pretexts several times a week.

Until a mountain of unsold new cars can be disposed of by dealers and makers full production is impracticable. Practically any model or color of new cars can now be bought off the floor in Detroit without waiting. Industrial experts do not envision a return to virtual full production until next January.

The nation needs 600,000 more hospital beds.

Which Paper Do You Read?

Employment Stabilized At Low Levels

Although the longshore strike is over, cessation of the lean merely resulted in the stabilization of the low levels of employment in Hawaii with no substantial increases noted.

MAKING this report Thursday, E. B. Peterson, director of the employment service, said:

Unemployment Still at Record High in Hawaii

Unemployment is still at a record high one month after the end of the long dock strike, the territorial labor department reported Friday. Director E. Leigh Stevens of the employment service said unemployment is estimated to be about 33,700, the same as the previous month.

Operations disclose, Mr. Stevens said, "that the end of the utilization

THE ADVERTISER HEADLINE (L) gives the unemployment situation an optimistic look with the word "Stabilized." The Star-Bulletin headline hammers at the point—33,700 unemployed. This record high official figure does not include all the unemployed. The stories in both papers Dec. 9 covered the same material, a report on employment by Director E. Leigh Stevens of the employment service.



FOR MORE PROFITS—U. S. Steel profits for the first nine months of 1949 were the highest in history. But that didn't stop President Benjamin F. Fairless from announcing price boosts on a wide range of steel products.

ARMED SERVICE JIM CROW

WASHINGTON (FP) — There should be a thorough congressional investigation of the racial segregation and discrimination policies of the armed services, Rep. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) wrote Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson Dec. 22. Asserting that jim crow practices in the services are a major matter of foreign policy today, Javits said he will ask the House in January to authorize the investigation.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS PLAN STRIKE

ST. LOUIS (FP)—A spokesman for the Communications Workers of America (CIO) said the union would proceed with strike plans against the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. despite a warning by Gov. Forrest Smith that public utility strikes are banned in Missouri by the King-Thompson Act.

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Happy New Year
from
Julius Rosenstein
1658 Piikoi St.
Honolulu, Hawaii

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Mary Janc
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Ferdinand Kamaka
David Lonokai

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from
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"Termite" Matsuzaki
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Swarthmore Professor New ACLU Director

NEW YORK (FP)—Patrick M. Malin, 46-year-old Swarthmore College economics professor, has

been named to succeed Roger Baldwin as director of the American Civil Liberties Union. Announcement of Malin's selection was made at a press conference by ACLU Board Chairman John Haynes Holmes who said of the new director: "He is not only a teacher of high standing in his field of economics, but he has had abundant administrative experience in social service and government work both at home and abroad."

Malin, who will assume the post Feb. 1, is a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), served during the last war as vice director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and has held several government posts.

HAPPY
NEW YEAR
from
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HAPPY NEW YEAR

to the Readers of the
HONOLULU RECORD

from
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Boost In Social Security Tax

WASHINGTON (FP) — Under provisions of the new social security law the payroll tax goes up one-half of one per cent for workers and employers on Jan. 1, 1950. The law provides for another boost of equal amount on Jan. 1, 1952.

GOMPERS P. O. STAMP

WASHINGTON (FP)—The first U. S. postage stamp honoring an American labor leader goes on sale here Jan. 27, the Post Office Department said. Bearing a picture of Samuel Gompers whose 100th anniversary is being celebrated in 1950, the stamp will be purple, and of the same size as the so-called famous Americans series.

Americans use 500 billion matches a year.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

from

Mitsuyuki
Kido

REPRESENTATIVE

HAPPY NEW YEAR . . .

to the
Readers of the
HONOLULU RECORD

from

Jokey's
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HONOLULU, HAWAII

Gadabout

SATURDAY'S FIRE, a small mattress blaze at the home of Henry Lopez, 803 S. King St., was just the kind of incident that gives the fire department some of its greatest hazards.

Describing it, a fireman of the Kakaako Station said: "We got there and found that the place is a welding shop in front with a guy living in the back. The guy was sitting there at the bench working and when we asked him where the fire was, he just shook his head and acted dumb. Finally someone opened a rear door and the smoke came pouring out. The guy had thrown a bucket of water on his mattress and covered it up, hoping the firemen wouldn't notice it. He was afraid he'd have charges against him or something, for putting in the alarm."

Firemen are always encountering people who are afraid they'll be censured, or even officially charged, for reporting small fires. The reasons behind this kind of thinking might be worth investigating. Certainly the attitude seems to indicate a profound distrust among the people of anything official-looking that emanates from their government.

"I NEVER BEFORE saw Filipinos begging," said Tony Rania, President of ILWU Local 142, emphasizing the seriousness of the Territory's unemployment situation "yet this morning a man approached me and asked for a half-dollar to buy food with."

A veteran of plenty of combat service with the U. S. army in the Philippines during World War II, Rania says: "Management and labor could unite during a war to beat a common enemy. I don't see why they can't unite to beat a much more dangerous enemy now—unemployment."

COCKFIGHTING, due to become again a focal point of both judicial and journalistic attention very soon, is as legal in Florida as moving pictures. "Mains," or tournaments are advertised openly in Florida publications and in national sports magazines. Many of the best fighting chickens in the Territory, incidentally, are imported from the Mainland, some from stock that has won its reputation in Florida "mains." Attending a swapping bee recently, Gadabout discovered that local fanciers attempt to predict a game chicken's courage by the number and spacing of the scales on his legs. Failing to reach any conclusion after inspecting the scales, the prospective buyers stared long into the eyes of their purchases, hoping, one supposes, to catch some intimation of courage from the roosters' eyes. Prices ran from \$10 to \$60. During the war, it is said, nearly any kind of fighting chicken could be sold for \$100.

CHARLES E. KAUHANE'S bar, according to popular report, may change hands in the not-too-distant future. So may the Gray Lines. A Dillingham finger is reported in one pie, but not in the other. A Dillingham taxi driver, by the way, is authority for a tale—tall or not—that ORAL is buying limousines for the airport concessions it expects to take over.

EYEING ORAL cabs parked in the Sears lot, a man who used to drive buses for the Navy during the war remembers that he got a very bad time from the Sears people for unloading United States sailors on the Sears lot.

PRESSURE of money, size, etc., has always influenced Hawaii Aeronautics Commission decisions, says a former manager of the Gray Lines, recalling how his company (at that time) manipulated in order to get the best parking lots at the airport.

"If those guys," he says, speaking of the small taxis operating at the airport, "get together and fight their campaign the way they can fight it, they can make Ben Dillingham wish he weren't in the taxi business. But one man can't do it alone. He'll only lose what he's got."

WONDER WHAT the Better Business Bureau would think of the advertising of "Your Massage Studio" at Hotel and Alakea Sts.? When the bus stopped there one day last week, a husky canvasser shoved a couple of cards through the window at Gadabout and a serviceman—cards that announced "Aloha Special" massage at \$2 per. Underlined in red pencil were the following phrases: "Lost Weekend Feeling," "Private Booths" and "you feel like a million." Not underlined was a phrase telling how all work is done by lady masseuses. On the reverse side of the card is a group picture of the lady masseuses—who probably don't know anything at all about the underlining of the canvasser.

A FORMER WORKER for a social welfare agency tells how the HSPA once (1930-31) used the United Welfare Fund (the Community Chest of its day) to keep Filipino sugar workers from organizing. Two workers, paid by the fund, were constantly assigned to the job of "Repatriating Undesirable Filipinos." Some were deported because of alleged criminal records, but others, labeled "troublemakers," because they tried to organize workers into unions, were also deported.

"They didn't have a chance," says Gadabout's informant, who now understands the significance of the work. "They were arrested, thrown into jail and put on boats sometimes before their families here knew what had happened to them. I didn't know what it meant then, but since that time I've never trusted the Big Boys."

Social workers called collections for the United Welfare Fund "blood money," because bosses levied donations of a single day's pay from each worker, sometimes two per cent of monthly pay checks.

"They can't do that any more," says the social worker. "The union has come. I don't go all the way with the ILWU, but it's saved a lot for plantation workers."

A MAN CLOSE to the Territorial purse-strings, upon hearing of Ben Dillingham's distinction between the interests of his family and those of the Big Five, said: "Oh, but the Dillinghams are bigger than any one of the Big Five."

"I GUESS you'll be after me next," said a recruit expecting to be on the police force before long. "Not," answered the RECORD man, "unless you do something to deserve it."

"Don't worry," put in the prospective recruit's brother. "If he discriminates against any race, creed or color, or religious belief, you hit him. In fact, I'll hit him myself. I'll hit him before you do."

HAPPY NEW YEAR

from

SAM WONG

Our Sergeant Was Like Victor MacLaglen

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

When Ted Brown clapped me on the shoulder the other day at the corner of King and Alakea Sts., it took me back to the time in 1940 when we were both soldiers in the Kent Regiment of



the Canadian Army. Although the Canadian newspapers carried many stories about how the Americans were coming to join the Canadian Army because they wanted to fight Hitler, I found very few who did not have some more pressing motive—usually that of being bored by something at home.

There was a man from El Paso who was bored by his wife; another from Detroit who was bored by his job as clerk in a bank, and still another from Miami who was bored by having to dodge the police.

Ted Brown was bored with the University of Wisconsin. I was bored with the University of Texas.

In Windsor, Ontario, joining the Canadian Army in 1940 was something like being rushed by the fraternities on a college campus. There were the Windsor Scottish, the Royal Canadian Ordnance, the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Royal Canadian Artillery and the Kent Regiment, all trying to beat each other to come to full strength first.

Hollywood Touch

Each had a recruiting sergeant who looked something like Victor MacLaglen and the sergeant would assail each recruit with the respective merits of his own outfit as compared with the "lousy artillery," or whatever seemed to be the closest competitor.

The Kents' man talked best and we joined and were shipped to Chatham, Ont.

Two weeks later, a major told Ted to do something about his

tunic and Ted told the major to "do something undignified about a rope. After that Ted was bored for 28 days in the clinic.

Lieutenant Bradley bored us, too. He would march alongside us on the early route marches, teaching us about military rank and courtesy. He would teach us by asking questions like "How can you tell a lieutenant-colonel?" except that he called it "leftenant-colonel."

"Manouvers" Broke Monotony
Instead of answering directly, we would give him questions in return like "Who wrote the 'Lady of the Lake?'" and "What is the square root of 47?"

"Leftenant" Bradley knew Tenyson wrote the "Lady of the Lake," but he didn't know the square root of 47, so he bored us by giving us several laps around the parade ground after the route marches were over.

We started having "manouvers" and that was less boring because what we did was to divide up on opposite sides of a cow pasture and sneak up on each other. When we got close enough, we would throw rocks, sticks, pieces of dried cow manure and such objects at each other. Sometimes "Leftenant" Bradley would advance too far somewhere on one of the flanks and get in the line of fire, and we were not bored then.

One day Life Magazine came out with a story about how the Japanese used camouflage and the next day "Leftenant" Bradley began telling us about how to use camouflage. The chief thing we understood was that you put a

lot of leaves and branches and the like around and over you.

"Killer From Texas"

For a couple of days we looked like walking forests. There was a cornfield close by our battlefield and Ted conceived the idea of sticking stalks of corn in the muzzles of our condemned Rock Island rifles. Thereafter we looked like a cornfield overgrown with trees.

It was about that time I found myself boxing in a tournament to represent the Kent Regiment. The local papers played me up big and ran a four-column picture of me looking naked and belligerent, and underneath was a cut-line that said something about "Tough Killer From Texas."

The first man I boxed was a very tall airforce corporal named Kapuchinsky, and he had read the story and seen the picture. He looked scared and shaky and all the Kents bet on me because the paper said I was a tough hom-bre.

Kapuchinsky was so scared, he came out after the first bell and bored me with a right hand

that lifted me across the ring and rendered me unconscious for the next 20 minutes.

The doctors looked me over after that and decided I was too bored to be any good and they had me discharged. Ted got bored some other way and I never saw him again till he clapped me on the shoulder at the corner of King and Alakea Sts.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR
Longshore & Allied
Workers of Hawaii
ILWU Local 136

The members of ILWU Local 136 wish to take this opportunity to thank the many Friends who supported the Longshore Strike by giving moral, physical and financial help. Best wishes for a

HAPPY NEW YEAR . . .
to the
HONOLULU RECORD
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Labor Roundup

Look To Peace On Labor Front

With 1950 just around the corner, here's what seems to be in the offing for the new year:

Apparent labor peace for the year, extending into 1951 when two major contracts—longshore and sugar—will expire.

Employers, at any rate, seem to think that labor peace, brought about as a result of the settlement of the five and one half months longshore strike and a wage settlement in the sugar industry, is virtually guaranteed.

All big-wigs in the Territory, from the two industries concerned to the Chamber of Commerce and the Hawaii Economic Foundation, have raised their voices in praise of peace.

Union sources, however, appear more cautious and their utterances seem to indicate a "watch and wait" attitude.

Longshoremen look forward to eventual wage parity with West Coast longshoremen. But if the attitude of the employers toward arbitration and parity shown during the strike is any indication, then it seems that anything for longshoremen will have to come by the hard way.

It will also be recalled that union negotiators after the recent sugar settlement said that peace for the next 20 months depends on good faith administration of the contract by management.

Word has it that there is a ground swell among the sugar workers for real job security—something which they say is only talked about by industry but not really assured them.

While all of these things are going on, there is another major problem to solve, which is pineapple negotiations, which are subject to call but which are not expected to be resumed until after the first of the year.

If these negotiations culminate in an agreement, then full peace should be assured for the year; that is, if industry spokesmen's comments on longshore and sugar can be extended to that field.

Top Level T. H. ILWU Meeting Jan. 19-22

Policies concerning political action, education, a new building and other such topics are expected to come out of a four-day conference of top ILWU officials to be held on January 19 to 22 at Camp Erdman, Mokuiaia.

Union sources indicate that the four-day meeting will consist of reports by leading members of the locals on politics, public relations, education and a new building, with work being done in committees composed of delegates from all four locals of the ILWU.

Pine Officers Re-elected

All incumbent officers including a new nominee of the Pineapple and Cannery Workers Union, ILWU Local 152, were elected to office for the year 1950.

Takeo Furukie, president; Tom Tagawa, 1st vice president; Eugenio Acabute, 2nd vice president; Toyomasa Oshiro, secretary-treasurer; and Pedro dela Cruz and Nicholas Sibolbor, business agents, all ran unopposed.

Other items of interest this week:

An announcement by Ernest Arena, ILWU Local 150 president, that negotiations are either under way or contemplated at Love's Bakery, Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., and American Can Co.

Negotiations at the last company are tied in with those of the pineapple industry since the two are closely allied.

Arakaki Case Gets Negro Press Write-up

Fines and punishments would be few if judges throughout the land followed the precedent in all cases of Judge Oscar Caplan of Chicago in punishing those arrested following the anti-Negro riots set off by Yasuki Arakaki's talk there before a mixed group some weeks ago.

This is the view expressed by the Associated Negro Press in a Chicago dispatch which quotes the statement made by Caplan as follows:

"Such situations as this can't be solved merely by fines or convictions. We must try to alleviate the situation causing the disturbances. That is my aim rather than prosecution and conviction of a few members of this group."

Law Asleep

ANP comments further on Judge Caplan's statement, saying:

"While the city's law enforcement departments are apparently asleep on the job, or actually encouraging mob violence, fascist-like attacks on Negroes, Jews, strangers, and people who look like Communists, continue."

Five thousand people were eventually involved in the series of attacks which began after the meeting at which Arakaki spoke. ANP says the attacks were inspired by the belief that Negro guests at the meeting were attempting to buy a home in the neighborhood.

Some 20 million children need dental care.

Kendall Blames Kum For Turmoil

(from page 1)

apparent when he said of the commissioners: "I think it would be for the good of the service if Kum were to resign—not the other two."

Through most of his three hours, Kendall successfully dodged mention of the Warford case, though he defended practices which made it possible for K. C. Warford to get a job in the engineering department, using falsified credentials.

When he did mention it as the "so-called Warford case," it was to protest that the HGEA had not supported Warford against his accusers.

Vigor for Big-Wigs

Kendall pleaded generally that the civil service personnel director should have wide latitude, that department heads should have wide latitude, that the rule of three is no good, and he said finally, "If Gallas had left the door open to the HGEA . . . we would not have come to you."

Earlier, Supervisor Mau had said: "You have used vigor to defend your upper crust. I hope you defend the little fellows with the same vigor."

To Kendall's contention that there was no criticism of civil service practices prior to Kum's appointment, Henry Epstein, United Public Workers agent, began his testimony with: "That's a lie!" Epstein said he, personally, various supervisors, and even Kendall himself, had criticized certain practices long and loud.

"This is the public's business," said Epstein, approving the report generally, the mayor for ordering it, and Mr. Kum for raising the questions that motivated the mayor and the supervisors.

Recalling that "the Warford case made the HGEA look a little bad," Epstein told, too, how the HGEA house organ used the same falsified credentials in publicizing Warford and "passed them on to the members as the truth."

Epstein disagreed with some recommendations of the report and advised the supervisors not to consider seriously the first, which suggested that all commissioners resign. He said he felt it was a publicity-getting stunt rather than a serious recommendation.

Upholding the "rule of three," Epstein said: "We feel you can't honestly believe in civil service if you don't try to get the best people available."

Epstein gave some delineation of the manner in which Mainland bodies have ruled against all efficiency ratings, except "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory," as being too much subject to personal feeling to be of value. Kendall had made a vehement attack on Gallas' suggestion to throw them out.

His union's position, said Epstein, is somewhere between those of the HGEA and the Gallas Report. He said he felt that the report was generally a "good thing," but that it would be very bad to adopt it in toto.

CUT-RATE FOOD

(from page 1)

strikers' wives would not get credit in town, thus forcing their husbands back to work.

HT&T has been selling tires, hardware, etc., to its employees at a slightly reduced rate but cut-rate groceries seem to scare some Hilo merchants.

Talking to HT&T employees and others who comment on the HT&T commissary, I got a general feeling that longshoremen and others will continue to trade with the local grocers, even at slightly higher prices. They are not only interested in the convenience of a charge account but mainly in keeping good relations with the merchants who gave them support during the long strike.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

Last week's boxing show featuring Benny Walker and Frankie Fernandez smoked out a good-sized crowd with Frankie earning the decision. The fight was a rather routine affair, lacking the viciousness of the Moore fight. Benny Walker, a coast fighter, was a fair test for Fernandez.

The tussle brought out one fact and that is that Frankie didn't have his smashing punches he has built his reputation on. He was slow and way off. The partisan crowd didn't approve of Walker's tactics but as we see it, boxing ain't particularly clean. It's you or the other guy in the ring and heaven help you if you don't watch for the cute things the other guy pulls on you.

What surprised us was the match between Johnny Dias and Willie Jackson, who, incidentally, did not show his aggressiveness and merely started to jab his way around. In return for his cautiousness, Jackson, who looked like a good prospect, was knocked flat on his face by a veteran making a comeback. If we understand correctly, there were a number of boys who refused to fight Jackson on the basis of his two fights, but it would seem now that Jackson will be able to coax quite a number into the same ring with him. Lau Ah Chew and Tony Garnier, his handlers, looked disappointed in the dressing room after the fight and had no alibi to offer except to state that Jackson was not fighting his customary fight due to some instructions received from the commission. Maybe a rematch is in order as we are not quite convinced that Jackson is that easy.

The commission hearings are not going quite the way the powers that be figured, and the bull-dozing that has been going on has backfired, with O. P. Soares using the same tactics the attorney general's office has been using right along. Tom Flynn was given a going over by O. P. and Angie Curtis behaved to such an extent that the opposition was baffled by this strategy.

If the powers that be take away the licenses of both Leo Leavitt and Angie Curtis, the setup would be perfect for a benevolent monopoly, with the Civic crowd in complete control. We can't go for this benevolent stuff. We'd like to see stiff competition, with the public getting the best end on the deal.

Incidentally, Sad Sam, who has been very close to Leo Leavitt, has been conspicuous by his absence. While the co-promotion deal is being investigated it might be also interesting to check on a co-partnership deal that was allegedly on between Leo and Sam. This has been completely sidetracked. As we say folks, boxing ain't particularly clean.

The boxing kingdom of Sam is gradually being lost, what with dissatisfied fighters making public their sentiments about Sam in public. Of course, there is Bob Takeshita and his troubles and now there is Henry Davis, who wants to be released from Sam. There is also Tommy Biondi who is not fighting because, as some of his friends claim, he is not too happy tied up with Sam. We understand Sam isn't particularly happy either, with the recent turn of events, and he isn't talking too much. The praise agency work of Andy Mitsukado of the morning sheet is being looked upon by quite a number of people as so much eyewash. They are saying: "Who's he trying to kid?"

N. B.—Neither Curtis nor Leavitt had their licenses suspended.

RUSSELL BRINES' ARTICLE ON ATHLETICS IN JAPAN

Russell Brines, formerly of the Star-Bulletin and now chief of the Tokyo Bureau of the Associated Press, writes an article in the Dec. 26 issue of the Star-Bull. It reviews the revival of baseball in Japan under MacArthur's occupation and the sinking popularity of some Japanese nurtured sports such as judo, kendo and karate. The portion of his article that bears a closer scrutiny is this paragraph:

"Now, in peacetime, most of the purely native Japanese sports have been outlawed by occupation authorities or permitted only on a small scale because they are considered too militaristic. In this category are judo (jju-jitsu), a form of sly and dangerous wrestling; kendo, a style of fencing on the pattern of ancient two-sword warriors, and karate, a type of strong-arm performance with toughened hands which was sometimes fatal."

If we remember our history, the greater part of what became Japanese culture was introduced into Japan by way of China. Judo, kendo and karate were brought in from China. We practiced and took part in judo matches and we didn't think of judo as being "sly and dangerous wrestling." Sports in any form, take on a nationalistic trend whenever they are perverted toward that end. It went to extremes during the war when the Japanese military clique put out propaganda that anything from the outside corrupted the Japanese people. This was as phony as the Nazi racist line which said that only those things Germanic were good.

The line of reasoning used by Brines is just as dangerous as that of the Japanese militarists. Where he gets this "sly" business is beyond us. Sports and athletics, if converted for military purposes become perverted. There are thousands of young men in our community who took judo in Hawaii. Judo, while it may be synonymous with the Japanese people, does not necessarily mean that it teaches people to be sly or militaristic. Certainly listening to Wagner doesn't make one a German. Nor does eating won ton min make one a Chinese! Our advice to Russell Brines—read a little more Oriental history!

SPORT TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

If and when the University of Hawaii builds its proposed stadium, the Civic Associates will most likely take an interest in the Honolulu Stadium which is at the present time controlled by the University of Hawaii. Lou Rosen of the Royal Amusement chain in Hawaii has his eyes on the stadium because the Civic Auditorium has been a gold mine to his operators.

We understand that Rocky Graziano and Bobo Olson are now placed in the same class. The Rocky One will be a tremendous draw here. How about a match between these two?

Henry Davis, whose rating has jumped up recently, is wasting his time and ability if there are no matches locally. His idleness is one cause of his dissatisfaction with Sad Sam. And idleness means no money!

Brannan Explodes Myth of American Food Surpluses

By JOHN B. STONE
Federated Press

For a little group of economists and newspapermen listening this week to the inquiries of a joint congressional subcommittee into the sufferings of low income families in the U. S., Agriculture Sec. Charles F. Brannan finally exploded the great myth of American food surpluses.

To the average working man or his wife or children this has been a source of wonderment for years. They have read weighty statements by diplomats and financiers about what to do with the overproduction of food. They have listened to arguments between economists and farmers about support prices and the new Brannan plan for channeling food to consumers instead of restricting its production. And they have wondered how it happens that with so much food piling up in warehouses, so many of their neighbors have not been able to get all the food they want, or the food of high quality they would like to have.

For these persons the declarations of Brannan may be as much of a startling revelation as they were to his auditors at the committee session. In the heat of an argument with a reactionary Republican member of the subcommittee, Rep. Robert F. Rich (Pa.), Brannan declared: "Food surpluses? There really aren't any."

"Why," Brannan continued, "if each person in the U. S. had eaten only 15 more eggs in the last three years there wouldn't be any egg surplus. If each person in the U. S. had eaten one-fifth pound more butter in the last three years there wouldn't be any butter surplus."

The listeners, including Rich, sat silent, unable to comprehend. But Brannan was not daunted. He went on through skimmed milk, canned milk, a dozen other commodities to show that if the incomes of Americans were as high as decent living standards demand, there would be no surpluses of almost any food. Only in corn, he said, would the problem remain.

Corn, Brannan explained, is a special problem. There would be no surplus in corn if price structures were such that the producer could be persuaded to feed it to livestock instead of selling it to the government.

"You know," Brannan told his startled audience, "we are eating 10 pounds less of meat per person in this country than we did during the war. We eat less meat per capita than do the people of Ireland, for instance."

Finally Rich recovered his voice. "What," he asked, "about this Brannan plan?"

Sec. Brannan said he was not responsible for having his name attached to that plan. "But I am proud that it is," he added, leaving no doubt of his continuing conviction that this plan would go far towards solving the problems of farm income and consumer food.

Observers who have been following the uphill fight of the secretary for the plan were relieved to hear these remarks. There had been reports that Brannan was backing away from it. The secretary went on to explain that the plan was a method for getting food to consumers at low prices while keeping farm income up and avoiding programs of scarcity.

"You mean you would get more food to the people instead of killing little pigs?" asked Rich. "Exactly that," Brannan replied.

"I don't know much about your plan but if that's what you're up to, I'm all for it. It was a crime, this slaughter of little pigs," declared Rich.

Brannan underscored the vital connection between low income on the farm and low demand for the

products of the city. If the income of the 2.4 million farm operators who now make \$2,000 a year or less could be raised to \$3,000, he said, one billion dollars would be added to the national income. Each family would spend \$590 more for the necessities of life. Most of this would go to manufacturing plants in the cities and part of it would make its way into pay-rolls.

One half of the families on farms, owners, tenants, share croppers and laborers, now are making \$2,000 a year or less. Farm income has dropped to a devastating low of an estimated \$12 billion this year, from a peak of \$18 billion in 1947.

But if money were available to all the families who need food—money enough to provide all the food they need—this income would jump, and with it the demand for city products.



HITS PRICE HIKE—Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) has denounced the increase in steel prices. "On the record," he said, "the steel industry is not justified in levying an increased tax on the whole economy of the U. S."

Unemployment compensation payments jumped between early October and early December.

Vary Rice With Potatoes; Rotation Helps Nutrition

By ELEANOR AGNEW

Here in Hawaii rice is the heavy, "filling" part of dinner usually. On all parts of the Mainland where I lived the potato fills this role. In some parts of the world, spaghetti or macaroni are the staff.

For variety and good nutrition it is a good idea to accustom the family to all of them by rotating, evening by evening. Rice has the advantage of being the cheapest, spaghetti or macaroni can be prepared in such ways that meat isn't missed from the menu, and



Eleanor Agnew potatoes have more food value than either of them—a great deal more than polished rice has.

One simple and tasty way of cooking potatoes is by baking. Start by scrubbing the skins well. Dry, and rub them with a little cooking oil or margarine. After they have been baked about an hour—or till soft—in a moderate oven, wrap them a couple of minutes in a dish towel and follow by a gentle kneading for a few seconds. Cut the potato lengthwise and then across. Put a generous piece of butter or margarine in the center and have plenty of salt and pepper available so the family can season as they go along. Potatoes prepared this

way have a supple skin which is delicious eating after the inside has been polished off, and the inside is fluffy and tender.

A nice variation on this is to cut the baked potato lengthwise, scoop out the inside and mash with milk and butter, pack the inside back in the half-shells, dot with butter and grated cheese. Salt and pepper and brown in the oven for a few minutes. Paprika can be substituted for the cheese. Your potatoes will go further when prepared this way. For example, instead of baking four medium-sized potatoes for four people, bake three—you'll probably find them sufficient.

The familiar main-dish recipe of baked macaroni and cheese will take on a new interest if you substitute cream of mushroom soup or cream of chicken in place of the milk called for. It costs a little more, but since meat is unnecessary with this dish it is still comparatively inexpensive.

BOON TO EMPLOYERS

WASHINGTON (FP)—A flood of employers are seeking certificates to permit them to pay less than the federal minimum wage to workers with physical or mental handicaps. Under a little-known part of Sec. 14 of the wage-hour law of 1938, the wage-hour administrator is authorized to permit the below-standard wages. Actually, the permission is granted by wage-hour regional and branch offices.

Detroit Bar Associations Back Attorney Sentenced By Medina

DETROIT (FP)—U. S. District Judge Harold R. Medina's summary contempt conviction of Attorney George W. Crockett at the conclusion of the Communist trial in New York Oct. 14 "constituted a violation of due process," according to two Detroit bar associations who have taken up the cause of the highly respected Detroit Negro lawyer. Crockett was sentenced by Medina to four months in prison, without notice and without hearing.

The National Lawyers Guild Detroit chapter, of which Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien is honorary president, and the Wolverine Bar Association, with predominantly Negro membership, made public their joint report on the contempt conviction. Examining each specification they come to the conclusion that Crockett's actions during the 9-month trial "indicate not more than is to be expected from a lawyer obedient to the responsibilities of his profession and the interests of his clients."

They call attention to Mr. Crockett's "long and impeccable record as a member of the Michigan bar" and that he has "never

before been either cited for or threatened with contempt by any court or administrative body."

Crockett is a member of the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court and of Florida and West Virginia. From 1939 to 1943 he was a senior attorney in the U. S. Department of Labor.

Classified Directory

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WE WANT ACTION

When the year 1949 opened, there were 11,000 unemployed in the Territory. Today, there are 33,500 jobless. These are government figures which do not list all the unemployed. There are several thousands more.

When the year began, the employment picture was far from bright and the trend did not indicate any improvement. By the time the Territorial legislature met, unemployment had become a critical problem. Every day as the legislators met, those seeking work and relief at Territorial agencies in the Palace Grounds increased appreciably.

Republican leaders in the legislature said that the situation was not bad enough and far from alarming. One legislator expressed his disdain for welfare relief.

The governor in his address to the legislature ignored the question of employment, so much consumed was he with "going after the reds."

Thus, these public officials to whom the jobless looked for relief failed them miserably. Months passed and the unemployment situation grew worse. Then the governor called a special session, and for weeks the legislators spent their time solely on strike-breaking legislation. There was a lull when they awaited the court's ruling on the anti-strike laws. Even at this time the unemployed received no consideration.

Just before the legislators ended the special session, they passed a few measures in a hurry to take care of the pressing problem.

This is the manner in which the problem of growing unemployment has been handled during this year. It is no wonder that at this late date, as the year ends, the Bank of Hawaii offers the services of its economist, Vice President James L. Shoemaker, to make a study for relieving unemployment. This event got front page publicity in the Star-Bulletin two days ago, and in a community where the do-nothing attitude on the unemployment problem prevails, the bank's offer was news.

We recall that only a few weeks ago the governor appointed a FULL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE. Very little has been heard of this committee since.

Interestingly, president of the Bank of Hawaii E. C. Carden, in offering Dr. Shoemaker's service, said that the bank was doing this because the Territory-sponsored groups now working on the problem are without sufficient funds to employ an economist. This seems like a slap in the governor's face, for after all the hullabaloo about a FULL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE there was still an economist wanting. Or does the Committee need an economist of a Big Five-controlled bank?

We hope the committee will go places in 1950 in alleviating unemployment. We remember that a similar committee was appointed by Governor L. M. Judd in 1932. Its chairman was the late Richard A. Cooke of a Big Five firm who had said that to him the importation of foreign laborers was no different from importing jute bags from India. And his commission adopted a policy where a man with five or six dependents would get public welfare relief of \$10 a week.

On the present FULL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE are some who have sympathy and understanding for the working people and who are more qualified to tackle the unemployment problem. We wish them success.



Looking Backward

Before the Days of Tourist Dollars

Back in 1909, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser perhaps did not see the potential in the tourist industry. At that time it wanted the Hawaiians to forget their guitars and flower leis and spend their time in the sugar cane fields.

Today when the Advertiser makes a strong pitch for tourists and the standard come-on advertisement for tourists is illustrated with a lei-bedecked Hawaiian, with a background of coconut palm, canoe or Diamond Head, the editorial in The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of May 13, 1909, is most interesting.

Considerate "Older Missionary Friends"

But the editorial, like the "Dear Joe" editorials which appeared in the Advertiser during the last longshore strike, was written with a purpose. The 1909 editorial, "Opportunity for Natives," encouraged scab labor among Hawaiians, when the Waipahu-Aiea sugar strike was going on full blast. Thus, the editorial scolds the Hawaiians for earning less money than the Japanese, who were on strike.

Said the editorial: "One sees them (Hawaiians) day by day, amiable and flower-bedecked, taking the air and sun, playing on guitars or sitting in their little dooryards. What is to become of them when their older missionary friends die off and competition here becomes fiercer and more self-centered, no one can foresee. The problem is up to them."

The inducement, however, wasn't too great, it seemed. And even when the "older missionary friends" were living, competition was being intensified. The call to scab was in effect a spur to competition, for it was pitting worker against worker to keep down wages.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," the editorial said. "Who would be independent must become industrious, and if the natives are to be saved at all from the miseries born of poverty and idleness, they must go to work."

"More Consideration and Respect" Through Scabbing

"There is a chance to get in the front row right now (into the ranks of plantation labor). The plantations need labor and the natives are strong enough physically to stand the strain. They and their families need the money and living quarters."

Naturally, a Hawaiian who read the editorial would have asked how much he was going to be paid for scabbing, and what other compensation was in store for him.

The editorial explained: "It may not be much money but it is more than most of them get now; and the earning of it would win them more consideration and respect."

In those days, scabbing was still scabbing, among the ranks of labor, and it was unpopular. But not so to the editorial writer who said a scab would win "more consideration and respect."

"The quarters may not be fine," the editorial said, "but compared with the tumble-down shacks like those of little native settlements in the valleys and behind Punchbowl they are sumptuous indeed."

"Polynesian labor does well in the South Seas. Up to the time when 'white Australia' became a watchword, native or 'kanaka' was common and useful in the great southern continent. . . . Considering the good climate here and that our natives are descended from warriors, seamen and farmers, why should they not work here?"

The Matter of "Racial Shame"

As the Advertiser waved its finger in front of the Hawaiians' faces, the editorial must have raised questions and elicited comment. Of great interest, probably, was the neat job of omission in the editorial, where it said:

"It is a racial shame that they (Hawaiians) have surrendered their fisheries to the Japanese and their taro patches to the Chinese—great, stalwart, fine-muscled fellows that they are—and become a negligible quantity in their own land. Of all the races here they are now the least useful and it ought not to be so."

Not a word is mentioned in the editorial about the land grab by the missionaries and the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy by a force led by missionaries and their descendants. Instead, it speaks of the "older missionary friends."

The Hawaiians did not heed the editorial and did not take off for the plantations. And despite the Advertiser's scolding (1909), Hawaiians still play the guitar and popularize the flower lei.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

NEW CIO BATTLE LINES

With the CIO dictators having decided to get rid of the 11 left-wing unions, it will be most interesting to see whether this organization will now be able to work together in complete internal harmony.

Personally, I doubt it.

I doubt it because the CIO is not and has not been an organization sharply divided between right and left. Ousting of the 11 unions will not mean that the purged CIO will be completely united. Instead, it means that the rivalry between the middle forces as led by Murray and the right-wing factions as headed by Reuther will flare into open warfare. There's was a marriage of convenience; with the kicking out of the left, the truce is off.



MR. DAVIS

Back in 1935 when the CIO was organized, with John L. Lewis as its guiding genius, this highly individualistic leader of the mine workers intentionally brought in Communists to get the new labor group started. The story goes that while Lewis was personally an anti-Communist then as now, he was nevertheless a realist and an opportunist. He hoped to use the organizing ability and labor savvy of the Communists to knit a group that would force the AFL into the background, and when this job was done, he planned to "kick out the Reds" when they no longer served his purpose.

As you know, it didn't work that way. Lewis himself was the one who went out, with Phil Murray coming in as president. By this time there were three major forces herded together under the big, broad, fighting banner of the CIO. Murray, of the middle forces, was able to hold the coalition together and the CIO grew even stronger. Differences between right and left were not permitted to materially handicap the main struggle for the betterment of all labor.

But the right-wing was always restive and constantly sought ways and means of "getting rid of the Reds." Such powerful Social Democrats as Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers believed they could control the CIO if the Communists and the left were put out. Murray would then bow to their wishes or he, too, would have to go.

As long as Roosevelt was alive, there was room under the CIO roof for all three groups, while Murray charted a difficult course intended to hold the entire organization intact. But after the death of FDR, the ascendancy of Truman and the start of the "cold war" with its aid to imperialism and the hysteria built up against Russia and the Communists, the CIO changed politically. All-out support for Henry Wallace in 1944 changed to bitter enmity in 1948.

Meanwhile, the Catholic church had taken an active interest in the CIO internal struggles with the avowed purpose of eliminating the left. Phil Murray is a devout Catholic. With the CIO officially committed to the cold war program of Truman, the time for which Reuther and Rieve had long been waiting, had arrived. And so the middle and the right combined forces to get rid of the left.

But this alliance is already disintegrating. Neither the Murray nor the Reuther crowd trusts the other. The strong differences that came to the fore many times in the past will now come up even more sharply and there will be no joint hate of the left to act as a leavening influence. In such a struggle, who would win? And will one side be able to get enough strength to expel the other, thus further weakening the already weakened CIO?

It is interesting to observe that already some anti-Communist spokesmen have started worrying. For instance, the New Republic recently stated editorially that expulsion of UE "sets a dangerous precedent." The Murray supporters, says the New Republic, "deeply distrust the political ambitions of the Social Democrats."

Max Lerner, writing in the New York Post, predicts "a new right-wing and a new left-wing will emerge, and Reuther will be the leader of the left—in a Socialist sense." The Washington Post has warned that in the future the Socialists might have to "conform or get wrecked," and that Reuther might be the next victim of the knife he sharpened for the Communists and the left.

So what we are about to witness is a struggle for power in the "respectable" remnants of the once mighty CIO, which started out as a militant champion for the rights of all workers' everywhere but which has deteriorated into a trade union agency for the support of imperialism and continued exploitation and subjugation of colonial peoples.

As I see it, the odds are about even. You pay your money and you take your choice.