

Bare New Civil Service Scandal

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RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

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Couple Build Up Pier 15 Food Business; Lose All

By STAFF WRITER

Instead of bringing presents, Christmas brought disaster to Roy Wadahara and his wife, Sue, and finished their particular venture into free enterprise Skipper's Lunch at Pier 15. The Territory, while giving much vocal attention to unemployment via the Full Employment Committee, could do nothing to help the Wadaharas, and in fact, became the instrument of their going out of business.

Today, Mrs. Sue Wadahara, vivacious young mother of a three-weeks-old son, has found a job elsewhere. Her 26-year-old husband is the latest addition to the list of unemployed.

"Business was beginning to get pretty good," says Wadahara. "We were beginning to

draw lunch customers from the offices up on King St. But it was pretty bad when we came here almost five months ago."

The catastrophe which ended the Wadaharas' business came Christmas Day when the settling of the ancient pier unjointed a water pipe on the floor above and brought a cascade of water. A plumber stopped the flow, but next day it began again and again a plumber had to be summoned.

Short Notice

On December 28, Wadahara received a letter, dated the day before, from Ben C. Rush, Chief Harbor Commissioner, notifying him that the pier had been examined and declared unsafe and that he, Wadahara, would have

(more on page 5)

Post Created for Walker; Did Not Have Requisites

A hitherto unrevealed irregularity in the City-County civil service department, which may have an important effect on the controversy surrounding the present civil service commission, was disclosed this week through the Gallas report. Investigations into the facts reported by the Gallas document's "Appendix D" revealed the following:

1. That in 1945, under the direction of D. Ransom Sherretz, Thomas G. S. Walker, presently a member of the civil service commission, was appointed to fill the position of Chief Personnel Examiner at the civil service rating of CAF-10, though he lacked the minimum qualifications for that rating.

2. That the position, actually created by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors four days after Walker took office, replaced a similar position which carried a CAF-7 rating and was, in effect, a reclassification upward without a revision of the civil service examination schedule.

3. That for nine months after Mr. Walker left the job, it was vacant and that, until the return of Walter Peterson from his wartime service with the Navy, it was not filled at all.

Report In Error?

Although the Gallas report lists a "reclassification" at the time (more on page 4)



THOMAS G. S. WALKER



D. RANSOM SHERRETZ

Sky Room's Contests Hit By Union, Upheld By Mgr.

Allegedly compulsory "contests" in which Sky Room employees are required to make suggestions as to how to improve business, are likely to form one of the chief topics of discussion between the restaurant's management and Local 5, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union (AFL) which is trying to organize Sky Room workers.

"The union's first move," declares a letter Local 5 addressed to Sky Room employees, "will be to put an end to the 'contests' in which the restaurant picks your brains free for new ideas to make

money for the Weaver brothers—and illegally takes your prizes to pay for its miserable little prizes. This is the most 'chicken' racket we ever heard of!"

Paid Own Prizes?

According to some employees, the Sky Room's management a few weeks ago instituted a system of weekly contests in which employees were required to submit suggestions. Fines of 25 cents were exacted from those who refused to participate, the union alleges, and the money was used as prizes for the contest winners. First prize

(more on page 4)

Coll Gives Nod To McInerny's Pitch For Vet Dollars

Spotlighting the target for seekers after easy money, Ray Coll, Jr., makes a terrific pitch for McInerny's "Veterans' Credit Club" in his Dec. 30 column with the following:

"Beginning next month, some 37,000 veterans of World War II will receive dividends for their war insurance."

A little further, Coll gloats, "that means more than \$10,000,000 of fresh money will be coming into the Territory."

And then the real punch: "Elsewhere in the Advertiser this morning, you will see an ad by McInerny's calling attention of veterans to this and advising them to make a payment on new insurance and also suggesting that they join the McInerny Credit Club for veterans only. This, I hold, is an excellent idea on the part of Jack Riley, manager of McInerny's."

Then Coll cites his own experience of World War I when he got a bonus and "just frittered it away," not even bothering to buy a suit of clothes with any of it.

A suit of clothes, of course, is exactly what McInerny's wants veterans to buy and the big ad "elsewhere in the paper" assures veterans that they have only to bring their discharge papers, their insurance policies and their receipt cards, and McInerny's will trust them for purchases until they get the money. It may not sound like a big risk, but McInerny's offers them a little something extra if you're a vet. You'll be a member of the "Veterans' Credit Club!"

Russians Had Basic Atomic Knowledge In 1940; No Need To Steal

After all the spy hunts, witch hunts, unAmerican Committee probing of the Atomic Energy Commission and what have you, the people of the U. S. learned last week that since 1940 the Russians needed to steal no atom bomb secrets from the U. S.

Probably a comparatively few people in the U. S. would learn this fact, for the dailies either ignored altogether or played down the startling information.

Before the U. S. atom bomb project got started, Russian scientists were publicly discussing whether Uranium 235 would explode violently. If brought together in "supercritical" amounts, they said the explosion would take place. The Russian scientific papers with the basic "secrets" published openly as far back as 1940, have been in the possession of, high U. S. authorities, but known only to a few Americans.

As Time magazine reported under its science section this week: "The Russians also knew, theoretically, how to build a chain-reacting pile. They were aware that such a pile would transmute Uranium 235 into a trans-uranian element, i. e., plutonium. They realized that to generate atomic energy, either as a bomb explosive or as peaceful power, would be extremely difficult but certainly not impossible. Two Soviet scientists speculated about what 'special devices' would be needed.

"U. S. scientists, who po-

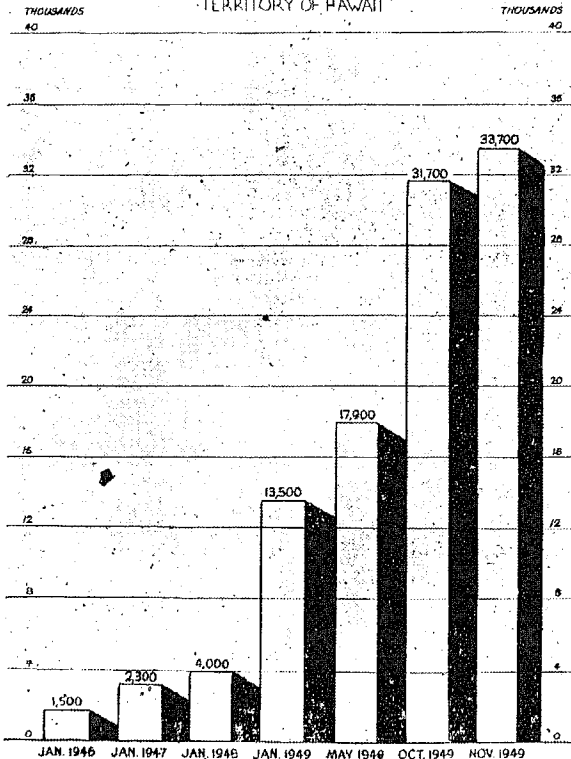
sessed the same knowledge, went ahead and developed the necessary 'devices' . . . The Russians, so far as is known, did not try at all until after the war. To start their bomb project, they did not have to wait for spy-gathered information or for the famous Smyth Report. The basic 'secrets' were already in their files."

Why wasn't this information properly publicized? Top officials who saw David Lilienthal raked over the coals time and again for atom-secret leaks, who said nothing while FDR, Harry Hopkins and Henry Wallace's names were besmirched by radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., publicity seeking ex-army majors and the unAmerican Committee, all now actually look like sadists.

On the other hand, Lilienthal, who was hounded by his political enemies, crack-pots and super-patriots, had time and again pointed out, along with responsible U. S. physicists, that the Russians did not have to steal the secrets. But under pressure, he began a purge of AEC employees, and eventually, many scientists found the AEC atmosphere unwholesome, their whole life cramped, and the AEC lost the services of top scientists.

Lilienthal remained loyal to the administration's policy, probably realizing that all this was necessary for the "cold war." And millions of Americans all the while were propagandized that as sole possessors of the "secret," we could count on the atom bomb for absolute "security."

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT TERRITORY OF HAWAII



This chart, issued by the T. H. Employment Service, graphically illustrates the rapidly with which unemployment has risen in less than two years.

"This I Remember"

Without batting an eyelash, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who sometimes seems to enjoy a good scrap, defended her memory against that of Pres. Fred Haislip of the Logan, W. Va. Chamber of Commerce.

HAISLIP, UPSET because Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in her memoirs that Logan county coal miners once had to live in tents, demanded apologies from McCall's magazine and Harper & Bros., publishers of her "This I Remember."

Said she: "It is the exact truth" and she would not withdraw her statement.

The story concerned Logan miners who had been forced to live in tents because they were evicted from their homes, blacklisted by the mine owners and unable to get work.

"THIS IS A GOOD many years ago, you must remember," the former first lady replied tartly to the red-faced chamber official, "and I do not question that you have all forgotten there ever existed people who lived in tents."

Necessity

In the sugar beet and potato country of central Idaho, a Baptist minister and his

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wife tried hard to make a go, feeding themselves and three children, and entertaining some on \$210 salary a month. The budget wouldn't balance and the 38-year-old pastor and his wife made a desperate decision.

ABOUT TWICE a month the man and wife drove out to the three cities of Boise, Nampa and Caldwell, to make ends meet.

The wife "usually tried to pick up well-dressed men," whom she lured to their car. The pastor drove to a secluded spot, usually a deserted street, then stood and watched.

Last week the couple was arrested for vagrancy. Without hesitation they volunteered their story. The two, who were turned in by a customer, got a 30-day suspended sentence.

Suppressing Desires

"Security is primarily spiritual. Security lives in our hearts, and cannot come to us from any material objects we may gath-

er around us. Security is inside, not outside."

THIS WAS THE purring of a fat cat, Wallace F. Bennett, 1949 NAM president, who can talk of security as a matter of the heart, for no hunger knocks at his stomach walls, and his feet do not ache from pounding the pavement for non-existent jobs.

Bennett was talking somewhat like Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now a leading spokesman for employers against the so-called welfare state. Eisenhower has put social welfare in the same class with champagne and caviar. Good old rugged individualism, he said, is like hot dogs and beer. Hot dogs are his favorite dish, he implied. But not a word do the employers say about the \$18,761 a year Eisenhower receives in retirement pay, and the pay he draws as president of Columbia University.

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT growing, the NAM jerked security for the workers "up"

to the spiritual level. And the Rockefeller Center-housed NAM publicity office which has closely guarded the amount it spends since it expended an all-time high of \$4,700,000 in 1947, was hurling harpoons at the welfare state.

The NAM is well aware of the growing power of the labor press which reaches an audience of 15 million readers. Thus, it has launched a "service for employe publications" to supply company newspapers with free pictures and stories selling the NAM way of life.

Interestingly, the November issue of the NAM publication gives no hint that the workers have economic problems in its 52 pages. Typical is its suggested feature for a Roving Reporter whose question for the month is:

"WHAT IS YOUR suppressed desire?" Three of the pretty girls questioned have a suppressed desire to travel. One wants an airplane ride. Another wants to swim the English Channel. The last has a desire to kick over stacks of canned goods in a supermarket.

None of them apparently had a suppressed desire for higher wages or welfare benefits. Or if they did, they were suppressed by NAM.

"Self Defense"

Before the year was up Senators and other officials were talking quite freely of a revived German army. General Lucius Clay, retired Military Governor, started the talk with a remark that Germany might contribute troops to a Western European army.

"U. S. GENERALS cannot say so publicly but privately they agree that a revived German army of some sort is in the cards," reported U. S. News & World Report on Dec. 2. The generals, the magazine said, "do not see how the West could put 40 divisions in the field against Soviet Russia without drawing heavily on German man power and German military ability."

From the other side of the world, General Douglas MacArthur also brought smiles to the remnants of the militarists of another defeated nation. In a New Year message to the Japanese people, he said Japan has the inalienable right to defend itself against unprovoked attack. The constitution, which MacArthur's headquarters practically wrote for the Japanese, prohibits armed forces.

But MacArthur explained away "Japan's constitutional renunciation of the concept of belligerency and armed security." Although his headquarters was responsible for the constitution, he said that the disavowal of belligerency is "a product of Japanese thought . . . based upon the highest of moral ideals."

ALL THIS, he remarked, can not "be interpreted as complete negation of the inalienable right of self defense."

Why did MacArthur say this? The United Press reported that talk in diplomatic circles indicated that the general was "clearing the way for a Japanese-American alliance in event that a Japanese peace treaty is concluded without participation of Russia and Communist China."

THERE WAS NO doubt that the Japanese would seize upon MacArthur's "inalienable right" phrase immediately. The

remnants of the wartime Zaibatsu who looked to crushing the labor movement hoped the phrase would help them in seeking an expanded police.

This week MacArthur's headquarters put small arms into the hands of Japan's coast guardsmen.

Many-Sided Interests

When Admiral Forrest Sherman, now Chief of Naval Operations, took office after the loud go-round on the issue of the long-range bomber versus the carrier and naval operations, he found that the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff were not so interested in the Atlantic. Sherman held that the Atlantic was important to the U. S. military planning, but not so the Air Force and the Army top brass.

LAST WEEK, after the National Security Council met to discuss Formosa, the Navy announced that the aircraft carrier Boxer and two destroyers will be ordered to the Western Pacific.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, too, will soon head for the Pacific, to visit Hawaii and particularly Japan. In Japan they will meet with MacArthur, according to reports, who is for all-out action to keep Formosa from falling into the hands of the new Chinese government.

China was the focus of international attention, as the Kuomintang, which once dominated 450 million people, yelled for U. S. aid to defend the island of Formosa. American military advisers, arms aid and material assistance of various sorts to the remnant Kuomintang on Formosa seemed definite.

WHILE THIS happened, India recognized the new People's Government of China and severed relations with the Kuomintang regime, and joined Russia and

the East European nations which had recognized the Peiping government last summer. The Indian action was regarded with added importance because it came less than two weeks before the British commonwealth foreign ministers' conference is to be held on Ceylon.

As this happened, Senator William F. Knowland, strong pro-Chiang Kai-shek man, put pressure on the State Department to force Great Britain to withhold recognition of the Peiping government. He said U. S. club over John Bull's head was arms aid.

Over in Japan, Claire Chennault was spending much time around MacArthur's headquarters, in trying to get Korea-Formosa and Japan-Korea franchises for his planes. But Chennault's company, the Civil Air Transport, was having trouble. Two hundred workers in Hong Kong had gone on strike against the company, protesting its transfer of planes to Formosa.

CHENNAULT'S freight airline has an interesting history. Originally publicized as a "mercy fleet" to handle UNRRA relief cargoes in China after the war, it soon emerged as a purely commercial proposition. As far back as September, 1946, the American-published China Weekly Review wrote: "Chennault brought up his Mercy Squadron scheme to rush aid to Honan's starving. Today, the same squadron will have as much humanitarianism behind it as the facade of a Shanghai banking institution . . . What is Chennault going to do? Go into regular business on the profits he made hauling 'mercy' supplies?"

Subsequently, Chennault's planes, protected by the U. S. flag, hauled supplies for Kuomintang troops in China's civil war

and were accused of participating in bombings.

Captive or Free?

Recognition of Indonesia, which got its independence from the Dutch recently, by the U. S., other major powers and smaller nations came fast, in striking contrast to the reluctance of some powers in giving China recognition.

ONE ANSWER for this was found in the economic control of the country, ruled by the Dutch for 300 years and described as a rich source of raw materials and cheap labor.

Despite independence, resident Dutch, Americans and British, who comprise 4 per cent of the population of Indonesia, take in 65 per cent of the national income. Another 20 per cent goes to other foreigners who make up barely 2 per cent of the population. And Indonesians, who are 94 per cent of the population, hold the bag with just 15 per cent of the national income in it.

Genuine independence, some Indonesians commented, would come as the Indonesians themselves enjoyed the wealth of their country. Today, the Indonesian worker who is hired by foreigners is paid as low as five cents a day. Average land holding of a peasant, who is three out of every four Indonesian, is only half an acre.

IRONICALLY, in the terms of the independence, the Indonesians are supposed to reimburse the Dutch for what they had spent in military activities to suppress the independence movement after V-J day. The money for guns and shells that killed Indonesians originated from the U. S. under the Marshall Plan. Even before the Marshall Plan, when the Indonesians complained about the use of American-made arms against them by the British and Dutch troops, Secretary of State Byrnes who is now lambasting the "welfare state" told the imperialists: wipe out the U. S. trade marks off the weapons!

World Summary

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Cabbage Leads In T H Farm Produce

Approximately 62,000,000 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables were produced in the Territory during 1949, an estimated five million pounds less than in 1948 and three million short of the 1947 total.

Head cabbage was the leading market crop, followed by tomatoes.

The preliminary estimates of 1949 fruit and vegetable production released by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University Agricultural Extension Service gave the following production figures:

Head cabbage	7,570,000 lbs.
Tomatoes	6,200,000 lbs.
Bananas	6,145,000 lbs.
Papayas	5,960,000 lbs.
Watermelons	5,100,000 lbs.

Farmers on Oahu provided 42 per cent of the fresh fruits and vegetables for the local market. Hawaii farmers produced 30 per cent and farmers on Maui 22 per cent.

The decrease in the 1949 production was attributed to storm losses during the early part of the year.

Taro for poi manufacture was produced on a larger scale than any of the fresh market crops, with a 1949 crop of 13,630,000 pounds. This compared with 14,195,000 in 1948 and 12,615,000 in 1947. Oahu farmers accounted for almost half of the Territorial production, raising 47 per cent of the total. Kauai came next with 23 per cent, Hawaii 18, and the balance was split between Maui and Molokai.

"American Workman Aristocrat of Labor"

In 1902 the planters and businessmen of Hawaii were agitating for leave to import Chinese restricted by contract to agricultural labor, to offset the Japanese whom they had imported in large numbers. Judge Abram Humphreys, testifying before a U. S. Senatorial commission, had called for an end to Oriental immigration and encouragement for white labor in Hawaii. Frank L. Hoogs, editor of the Hawaiian Star, wrote in an editorial, Sept. 17:

"The American workman, the skilled American workman, will not do purely manual labor; he is too valuable a man to go into such work. It is just as Colonel Finch put the matter the other evening. He would be sorry to see the American workman laboring in our cane field (s). It would mark a deterioration, and no one wants to see the skilled Ameri-

VICTORY AT LAST

Since the 1880s East St. Louis, Ill., has had a law barring segregation of Negro children in the public schools. But segregation went on just the same. Then recently, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threatened injunction suits if the 70-year-old law was not enforced. East St. Louis faced a possible loss of \$680,000 a year in state subsidy. Finally it gave up jim crow.

SQUEEZED OUT

Child labor, a result of family financial difficulties, is decreasing too, despite the need of many families for extra income. In 1949, child labor dropped in the Territory from 8,233 of 1948 to 5,000.

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Visa For Fujita Rouses Mainland Artists, AJAs

The first Japanese to receive an unlimited visa from the U. S. State Dept. to come to the U. S., according to a San Francisco Japanese language paper, is Tsutsuji Fujita, the artist. While Tokyo Rose was allegedly telling GIs they were the orphans of the Pacific, Fujita was serving as a civilian member of the Japanese army staff. He was eventually official artist for the Japanese War Ministry, head of the board of directors of the Patriotic Japanese Art Association and head of the Army Art Association.

After the war he was granted permission to send a group of paintings to the U. S. to raise money to finance a trip abroad. According to the Chicago Shimpo, the showing of his paintings in New York has now aroused the protests of a group of artists and AJAs, apparently more sensitive to fascists than the State Department or General MacArthur.

The artists' statement of protest addressed to the New York gallery describes Fujita as "the fascist artist who lent himself to lying distortion in his paintings to further the ends of the Japanese militarists."

Among the protesting artists are Ben Shahn, Phillip Evergood and Moses and Raphael Soyer. AJA signers of the protest included Steve Wada, George Harada and Louis Suzuki.

Sam Wong Tells Riley Allen Off

"This," said the man at the telephone, "is Sam K. Wong. You printed my letter, but you left out the part about getting at the top of the liquor commission. You left out the part about the lie detector and I want to know why?"

Riley Allen on the other end, told Wong he thought that part wasn't "proper," it might be libelous, and besides, it was too nice a New Year's Day to argue.

"New Year is just like any other day to me," said Sam. Allen told him that anyone who submitted a letter to the editor would also have to submit to the editor's judgment.

"Well, I think you've got bad judgment," ruled Wong.

Wong had called because, though the Advertiser printed his letter in full, the Star-Bulletin deleted part of it. Below is the letter in its entirety:

Sam Wong's Letter Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

In the past two weeks, columns in the local dailies concerning the liquor probe have interested me immensely. The liquor situation concerns every citizen in the Territory and since I may be a future applicant for a liquor license, I don't want to be hinted or pressured into paying "thank you" or "orei money." These two sugar-coated words are just baloney, no matter how thin or thick you slice it. In the final analysis it's pay off or you don't get the license.

Latest news came out with the fact that Mr. Kaya and Mr. Oshiro admitted they had lied. I maintain that investigating these two will not correct the situation. Start from the top down. Therefore, I'd suggest that the investigating parties should use the lie detector on the liquor commissioners themselves, posing this question: Have you received any payoff directly or indirectly, from potential liquor license applicants? The liquor commissioners have nothing to be jittery about if they did their work honestly and without prejudice. The lie detector will tell the story. In conclusion, I want to ask: Where is our free enterprise system heading for if we have to pay off, directly or indirectly, to go into business?

SAMUEL K. WONG.
Dec. 29, 1949 3228 George St.

Manuel Alzate Pays Tribute To Rev. Dizon on Rizal Day

To serve and not to be served—that, Manuel Alzate told those at last Friday's Rizal Day ceremony, is his attitude about his duty here as consul general of the Philippines. Mixing among many Filipinos and others who attended the ceremonies at the Filipino Community Church, 838 Kanoa St., Mr. Alzate won favorable comment from many because of his easy approach and his democratic manner.

One who attended said, "He called those of low status 'brother' and those of loftier status 'partner.'"

In the body of his speech, Alzate talked at length on the character of the Filipino patriot and martyr, Jose Rizal, who was, he said, a protestant in that he interpreted the teachings of Christianity as he felt them rather than as he was told by "those who profess to interpret God's Word."

Dizon Praised
In his talk, also, Mr. Alzate paid high tribute to the Rev. N. C. Dizon, pastor of the Filipino Community Church, for his work in building the church to be an important part of the Filipino community. Alzate remembered that years ago, when he was Director of the Bureau of Prisons, with an office at the Manila landmark, Bilibid Prison, the Rev. Dizon was pastor of the Anox Memorial Church in Manila, "working for our people."

Prior to the appearance at the Filipino Community Church, Alzate had spoken at another Rizal Day ceremony at the Waiialua Filipino Clubhouse, and following the meeting on Kanoa St., he went to still another at Kalakaua Intermediate School.

The occasion for the consul general's departure was the only in-

TROUBLE AHEAD

With welfare cases increasing the legislature appropriated \$3,000,000 less than the welfare department requested during the last session. The department and those on welfare face hard times in 1950.

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CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN



"And you better not use any red apples."

Labor Roundup

Sugar Voting

Of interest this week were ratification votes being taken on the islands' 26 sugar plantations on the new pact. The voting must be completed by Jan. 8 if the wage increase is to take effect.

Although no results have been made known for those plantations where workers have already voted, it is felt that acceptance by the 20,000 workers is assured.

The new pact provides for a 4 1/2-cent increase effective this month, with a wage floor of not lower than 80 cents per hour—since wages are geared to the price of New York raw.

Thompson Takes Office

David Thompson, the ILWU's new educational director, took office on Tuesday at union headquarters at Pier 11.

Mr. Thompson, a World War II veteran, was previously international representative of the union for the past two and one-half years on the island of Hawaii.

Prior to that he was the union's research director in the Territory.

Mr. Thompson replaces Marshall L. McEuen, who resigned his post in the middle of 1949, to return to California where he is now working as a printer.

Onomea Case Heard

An ILWU motion to vacate an arbitration decision of Ernest B. De Silva, was heard today in the court of Judge Martin Pence in Hilo.

It will be recalled that this dispute involved the displacement of several union members at the Onomea Sugar Co., with their jobs being filled by several supervisors not in the bargaining unit.

The union alleges that the arbitration did not rule fairly in this case and that there was a faulty execution of his powers as arbitrator.

Subsequently, the sugar union also called for the resignation and removal of Mr. De Silva.

However, the arbitrator, one of a panel of five, refused on the grounds that he had been mutually agreed upon by both parties and would have to be removed by both parties.

Details of this hearing, the first of this kind since the ILWU came to the islands, will be reported next week.

Pier 11 Notes

Of interest to the membership of CIO unions:

Jack Hall, ILWU Regional Director, is expected back at his desk on Monday, following a two-week vacation.

Henry Epstein, UPWA executive secretary, is on the island of Kauai on union business.

Rev. E. C. Yadao, ILWU Filipino commentator, has returned to the ILWU program over Station KRON, following resumption of the Bridges-Schmidt-Robertson trial in the Bay City.

SKY ROOM HIT

(from page 1)

is said to be \$5; second, sometimes a case of beer.

A spokesman for the Sky Room's management denies that there is anything illegal about the contests and says the idea for the contests came from the employes, themselves.

"In fact, our whole policy comes from suggestions of the employes," said the spokesman.

He admitted, however, that notices on the bulletin board had advised employes of the contests and of the "fines" of 25 cents for those who did not participate.

The prize money, he said, came from the company and the fines were to be added to that. Asked if that had ever been done, he said that the fines were collected after the first contest, but that they have not been collected since.

"There's no deduction from wages," he said.

Some employes have complained, however, that Filipino employes, who cannot read the English notices on the bulletin board, have been fined for not competing just the same.

"Don't hire so many spies," one employe says he wrote on a suggestion slip, probably unsigned, which refers to the advertised "coverage" Hawaiian Confidential gives the Sky Room (RECORD, Dec. 22) and that is another point made by the union in its letter.

In all, the union lists 15 specific advantages union workers have over those of the Sky Room, most of them based on alleged practices at the restaurant. They range from a pay cut, Dec. 1 at the Sky Room, to the allegation that Sky Room workers, who are requested to wear national costumes (kimonos, mukumus, etc.) are forced to buy and launder the costumes.

"Why should your wages be cut?" asks the letter. "Are the Weaver brothers losing money?

If they are, how come they can build a new drive-in on Puuloa Road and negotiate for buying another restaurant?"

Though Spencer Weaver, local representative of the Spencecliff Corporation, was unavailable for comment at press-time, it is believed that the letter refers to the Queen's Surf restaurant in Waikiki, said to have been purchased by Spencecliff January 1.

Spencecliff now operates, besides the Sky Room, the MATS restaurant at Hickam Field, the Hawaiian Airlines Coffee Shop and Moke's in Waikiki.

Bare C. S. Scandal

(from page 1)

Mr. Peterson returned, Mr. Sherretz says the report is in error and he refers to Resolution No. 29, 1945, of the Board of Supervisors, which abolished the old position with the CAF-7 rating and created the new one with the CAF-10 rating.

Mr. E. C. Gallas, who compiled the report for Research Associates, says he cannot comment on the probability of error in his listing of the position without further reference to the civil service records.

The maneuver is remembered by others as a reclassification, however. Leonard K. Fong, C-C auditor, told the RECORD: "It was done in a period of war and I let it go, but I think you'll find it was done all right."

Mr. Fong says it was irregularities like these that led him to ask for, and receive, copies of the civil service commission reports.

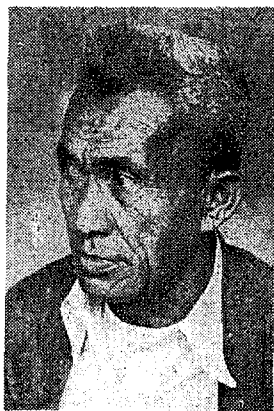
Little Work Done

Mr. Sherretz says that comparatively little work was done by either Walker or the office at that time because of the manpower shortage, "because there was no one to examine."

The staff was chiefly clerical, he says.

As for Walker's lack of minimum qualifications for the job, Sherretz says Walker's status as personnel expert was established by his employment as a plantation

**Kekoa Once Sold
"Voice of Labor,"
Now Guards ILWU**



Charles Kekoa, who will be 60 years old January 16, has been "helping out" with labor unions ever since he knew about them, beginning in 1936 when a longshoremen's union was organized in Honolulu as a branch of the International Longshoremen's Association. When the members sought a stronger, more militant union in the ILWU, Kekoa was one of the first to go.

Oldtime Stevedore

He was working cargo as a stevedore much earlier than that, on Maui, his native island, and at Hilo and Honolulu.

"In 1907 when I began," he says, "ships burned coal instead of oil, and a lot of the cargo we unloaded was coal."

Kekoa worked at other jobs, too, notably on construction and as a janitor when he worked for the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.

"Rudy Eskovitz was here as port agent," Charley says, "and he took me on as janitor in 1937."

Sundays and many nights Charley is still an unofficial janitor and watchman at the ILWU hall at Pier 11, still "helping out" as he has for years helped out any union cause he knew about.

He smiles to remember how he sold the "Voice of Labor," a newspaper friendly to unions, in the late 1930s.

Still a capable "hook man," Kekoa works spasmodically as a longshoreman, the last time being at the unloading of the barges of the splinter fleet. At other times, he may usually be found around the entrance to Pier 11, chatting and smiling at labor's friends and scowling at labor's enemies.

manager at Kahuku, by his former employment with the Rent Control Board, and by the fact that he was employed by the Honolulu Gas Co. after leaving the civil service office.

There are, however, many who question both the propriety of the Walker appointment and the propriety of his presence on the civil service commission, which has in past months been confronted with the problem of whether or not Sherretz should be fired from his job as Personnel Director.

A man who has held high civil service posts in the past says: "Walker should be disqualified from passing on any question relating to Sherretz. His association has been too close and he should have mentioned it at commission meetings before now."

Though cost of living has increased 70 per cent since 1940, federal old age assistance payments have increased by only \$2.60 per month. They now average \$25.60.

Gadabout

THE AMERICAN CAN CO. came in for a lambasting on New Year's Eve from an employe who's been there long enough to know and who complained of the outdated labor policy there which allows no sick leave, no holidays, and which has granted no more than picaunish wage increases.

"If we were longshoremen," grieved the employe, "we might do better."

"THE FOUNTAINHEAD," currently making the rounds of Honolulu's theaters, is one of the tidiest pieces of propaganda Hollywood's right wing has turned out in some time. It combines excellent direction and photography with a story and dialogue that sound as if they came out of Neitzsche, the New York Daily News and Little Orphan Annie. Although politics and economic theories are never mentioned, the show's theme-bearer, Gary Cooper, makes several extremely eloquent pleas for the right of every American to be as thoroughly selfish as possible—and somehow it's made, to sound noble!

RICHARD MIYAMOTO, says a Smith Street businessman, has won the friendship and respect of many Negroes here because of his zeal for doing all in his power to see that they get as square a shake as possible when they get into a beef with the police.

"He should have a large write-up with pictures," says the businessman, "and it ought to be published in Mainland newspapers, too, so people would know someone's trying to help us."

DICK TRACY, in case you didn't notice, completely crossed up the Saturday Evening Post's Ralph Yoder by getting married over the week-end. In the SEP on local newsstands last week, Yoder declared that Tracy's creator, Chester Gould, would never let America's most read, most humorless comic strip hero get married—because a man who spends several nights a week hiding in a culvert shouldn't have a wife.

SHOW COSTUMES were the center of a big Waikiki holiday hubbub when entertainers, most of them female impersonators, transferred their affections, via contract, from the Gaiety Theater restaurant to the Dragon's Pen—then found that Manager Paul Low of the Gaiety wasn't going to let them transfer their costumes. They missed their costumes for the Christmas show, fumed and fretted for a week, and didn't get them until just in time for their New Year's Eve show. It took the threat of a legal action at that. You can get into a very complicated puzzle, by the way, if you start trying to figure out who owns the Gaiety. It's in receivership, with the receivers renting it to someone who rents it to someone and so on.

ANOTHER PUZZLE may be for the Customs, or maybe even the State Department, next year when merchants begin clamoring for the annual supply of firecrackers from China. What with the new government there, will the Customs Department inspect each consignment of fireworks for possible red sparks?

AL CAPP might have gloried in a local New Year's Eve when a Kalihii Daisy Mae made like Sadie Hawkins Day and had a Makiki Li'l Abner dodging merrily all about town. Daisy was reported as far as Aiea in one direction and Waikiki in the other. But as usual, Li'l Abner was not caught.

CHARLES KENDALL's report on the Gallas report created at least one minor mystery. How did the HGEA head get Lester

Petrie's letter of Dec. 26, 1949, and a letter from Mendel Borthwick to Mayor Wilson and Wilson's reply, dated August of last year, all praising D. Ransom Sherretz. Such correspondence is not public information.

THOMAS G. WALKER, named as a recipient of favors from Sherretz in this week's RECORD, is said to enjoy plenty of aloha among the old-time sugar workers of Kahuku because of his efforts there as plantation manager years ago to get better housing. Workers say he was fired on trumped-up charges by the owners who were displeased by his interest in the workers and thought he should give more attention, instead, to the increase of profits.

Says an associate: "I think Tommy Walker was 10 years ahead of his time. If the plantation owners had listened to him then, they wouldn't have had all the headaches they got later."

"THE SIGNIFICANT thing about Kendall's objections to the Gallas report," said a man who has held civil service posts, "is that nearly every one of those recommendations was something in favor of the workers."

THE HAWAII Aeronautics Commission can expect to meet strong opposition to its new provision for ruling little operators of taxis out of the airport trade. The "Taxi News," house organ of the UPWA Taxi and Busmen's Union, says: "Our union attorneys advise this ruling is unconstitutional." Around Pier 11, words like those often preface a legal battle.

JAMES J. GILLILAND, long-time local attorney, is said to be another hopeful of getting the Republican nomination for the mayoralty.

"DID SANTA BRING you a better home? A job? The governor you want? A homestead? No?" Beginning that way, a leaflet issued by the 36th of the 4th Democratic Precinct Club invites people of Manoa to attend a meeting at the Manoa Housing Administration Building and hear how to work for the above objectives at the Constitutional Convention. The speakers will be Jack Burns ("What the Constitution Means to You"), Harriet Bouslog ("Civil Rights and Labor") and Vincent Esposito ("Judges Should Be Elected"). The time is Friday, January 6, 7:30 p. m.

THE W. TIP DAVIS CO., for all its Big Boss's hot anti-labor letters to the dailies, sent its New Year's greetings to the Oahu CIO Council, including the following couplet:

"But if wishes were horses you would certainly ride high,
For we wish you success in everything you try."

The next "try" of the Oahu CIO Council may be the organization of the workers at the W. Tip Davis Co.

SPENCER WEAVER, boss at Spencecliff's Sky Room, joshing with Art Rutledge just before Christmas, said he guessed Art would be out trying to organize the workers at the airport restaurant before long. Since then he has received from Rutledge a sample of the letter the Hotel and Restaurant Workers (AFL) sent out to his employes, inviting them to join that union.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—1931 Model A Ford Coupe; good condition. \$100 as is. Phone 716981.

“Can’t Count On Hawaiian Loyalty” --Mrs. Campbell

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII Hearings . . . on H. R. 49 and S. 114 . . . 1948. Statement of Mrs. Alice Kamokila Campbell

MRS. CAMPBELL: First I will give it (my views) to you from the standpoint of a Hawaiian, the land being the land of my people. I naturally am jealous of it being in the hands of any alien influence. It took us quite a while to get used to being Americans—from a Hawaiian to an American—but I am very proud today of being an American. I don't want ever to feel that I am ashamed of being an American. But I think that in the past 10 years I have lost a sense of balance here in Hawaii as to the future safety of my land. This un-American influence has come into our country, and even in the report of the governor you will see where he says one-third of the population are Japanese. If we are a State they would have the power to vote and they would use every exertion to see that every vote was counted, if we became a State. As it is now, I feel the confidence and I feel the sincerity of Congress, and know they are not going to forsake us.



Mrs. Campbell

We are too important to the Mainland and, therefore, as a Territory, we have the safeguard of Congress, because our government is appointed from Washington; because our judges are appointed from Washington. That, to me, is the greatest safety valve that the Territory holds today against any foreign element coming in and taking any possession of Hawaii. I speak of the trend of relations with Russia. I don't know what we have here. I cannot count on the loyalty of even our own Hawaiians (end p. 410), because there is a split vote. The Hawaiians and the Portuguese vote here in the Territory on what we call a split vote, and I cannot count on my own people; some of whom through the split vote, vote with those who constitute the greater majority in this country. I have seen it. I am talking to you, Senator, as one senator to another, who represents the people, and in all sincerity I say it just happens it is the Japanese. It could be the Chinese; it could be anything, and when you come here and hear the things like I have heard day in and day out, and sometimes hour in and hour out, where a person will come to me and say, "Senator, I feel like you. I don't want this." "Why don't you say it?" I tell them, "You are an American. You have a right in your own country to voice your opinions," and they say, "I don't dare to." "Why don't you dare?" I say, "As an American why don't you dare in your own country?" "Well, my husband would lose his job," or "I would lose my job." "Who will take your job away from you?" "That is what I am trying to get at; in this country who would take your job away from you?" "Well, we cannot." That is all I get from them.

(More Next Week)

Discrimination In the Cradle

NEW ORLEANS (FP)—The New Orleans States, a local newspaper, rewarded the first baby born in the city in 1950.

But not just any baby was eligible for the prizes from "12 fairy godmothers" and local merchants. Only white children, the paper specified, could collect.

Cops Chase Bethel St. Shoe Shine Boys; Worried By Bars, Poolroom Influence

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH The corner of Bethel and Pauahi Sts. is a bad place to be in the shoeshine business, if you're the box-in-hand type of practitioner. Take it from Clarence Umi, 15, who knows.

"The kids," he says, "they'll take your rags or your polish and run. You can't lay anything down. Sometimes the cops chase you, but not today. Today's a holiday and it's all right."

For Kids' Good (Police chase the shoeshine kids,

headquarters told the RECORD, most often for their own good. It is felt that the influence of poolrooms and bars is not a part of the surroundings children of Clarence's age should have. Also, many restaurant proprietors object to the entry of shoeshine boys into their establishments to solicit customers.)

Clarence, a veteran of five years' campaigning in Honolulu's streets with brush, can and rag, says servicemen are the most generous customers and, following that theory,

has a regular stand close to the Armed Forces YMCA. But on holidays and at odd times, he wanders wherever his fancy takes him—and it usually takes him to Bethel St., which is about the next best hunting ground, in his opinion.

"Before the war," he says, actually meaning before the end of the war, "there was real good business. That Ala Moana Park! G-o-o-d place! Plenty lovebirds! Sometimes they give you ten dollar, twenty dollar!"

It was possible in those times, says Clarence, to make as much as \$50 a day from young servicemen trying to impress their girls. But those times are gone. Saturday night a sailor started to give Clarence \$2.50 for a shine, he says, but his girl stopped him with, "Slow down, brother. You don't want to spend your money that way."

She did not indicate, at least in Clarence's hearing, the way she thought it was proper for the sailor to spend his money.

Nowadays, Bethel St. is a little tough, too, for the policeman on the beat is pretty diligent about keeping the shoeshine boys on the move and many have the incorrect idea that it's somehow illegal to shine shoes on Bethel St., but legal most other places.

"I think it's because of the barber shops," says Clarence, "and the shoeshine stands they have. Those guys are jealous of us."

Police headquarters says, "It's not a matter of streets at all. It's a matter of bars and poolrooms. And of course, it's a matter of blocking the sidewalk. If the boys are blocking the sidewalk, the patrolman has to move them on."

Nowadays, shoeshine boys make four or five dollars on their best days, says a small friend of Clarence's, and they consider most of it profit. At any rate, they look a little puzzled when you ask them how much is profit.

Boxes Are Light

Veterans like Clarence and his friend have learned from wearying experience, to make their boxes small—possibly a fourth smaller than those carried by Mainland practitioners. Clarence's box is no more than eight inches long and perhaps six inches wide. The first box he used, when he began, was three times that big, but long carrying convinced him lighter boxes are more practical.

Although Clarence and the others have their own "stands" or "corners," there is little bitterness towards a stranger who moves in, and he expects no ill

WHO'S KIDDING?

E. W. Carden, president of the Bank of Hawaii, whose house had lent Economist James H. Shoemaker to the Territory to help alleviate unemployment, made one of the most revealing statements.

While in conference with Mr. Shoemaker and Acting Governor Oren E. Long, he is reported as saying that Hawaii's people must "stop kidding themselves and do something about unemployment."

The low income groups look upon unemployment as grim business. They have been asking for leadership and cooperation in alleviating unemployment.

WASHINGTON PATTERN

By ALDEN TODD 57 1/2 BILLION HIDDEN SALES TAXES

Every day the tax laws in their magnificent equality, take from rich and poor alike a steady stream of dimes, nickels and pennies through excise taxes. On the average, every man, woman and child in the U. S. shells out about a dollar a week in excises, which in 1949 brought the U. S. Treasury around \$7 1/2 billion.

Centuries ago, kings, unchecked by popular governments, found excises a simple way to raise money to pay for wars and other expensive enterprises. They simply cut themselves in on the making of such items as salt, and knew quite well the people would pay the tax because they needed salt.

More enlightened governments of late have started with excise taxes, levied on the manufacture, transfer or sale of goods and services, on the excuse that they are levied on luxuries. The taxes were supposed to clip only the well-to-do, and not the lower income persons. But today this argument is a complete phony.

Scramble In Congress for Credit

While other forms of taxation have their ups and downs, according to the way business conditions and employment go up and down, excise taxes are regarded by the Treasury experts here as the most stable of them all. Despite the slump in overall tax collections this fiscal year, excise taxes are running about the same as in past years because they are imposed on the things almost all the people use almost all the time.

A scramble has already started in Congress to see who can get the credit for cutting excise taxes, which are commonly called "hidden sales taxes." House Republican Leader Joe Martin has appealed for support of his bill doing away with some wartime boosts in excises. Treasury Secretary John Snyder has said he favors loosening some of the taxes, and numerous spokesmen in both parties have said the same thing.

In addition, organized labor has traditionally favored cutting excises and certain business interests share this view. The groundswell of opinion for a sharp slash should be hard to beat in Congress this year, especially since an election is coming up in the fall. President Truman, faced with a deficit and a costly program, is said to be preparing to meet an excise slash.

The excises amount to about \$7 1/2 billion, or a fifth of the Treasury's annual income. Joe Martin wants to cut them \$600 million, or about eight per cent of the total. He accuses the administration of plotting new ways of raising money if it should grant a cut of this size. He says he wants to get rid of the wartime increases in some of the taxes.

Same Percentage Rate for Millionaire or Worker

But the tax laws of 1941, 1942 and 1943, designed to help finance World War II, increased virtually all excise taxes. Here are some of the taxes we pay today:

Liquor excises, totaling \$2.2 billion in 1949, most of which are on domestic distilled spirits and fermented malt liquors (beer and ale).

Tobacco excises, totaling more than \$1.3 billion in 1949, almost all of which are on cigarettes.

Six different manufacturers' excises on cars and trucks and the fuel and equipment needed to keep them moving, forming the bulk of \$1.8 billion in manufacturers' excises listed separately from those above.

Retailers' excise taxes on furs, jewelry, luggage and toilet preparations, which total \$450 million. These are 20 per cent taxes now, but were 10 per cent before the war.

Excises on phone calls, telegrams, train tickets, freight, movie tickets, etc., form the bulk of the \$1.7 billion taken in so-called miscellaneous taxes.

None of these, or the host of smaller ones which amount to less in dollars but follow the same principle, are graduated according to ability to pay. They have the same percentage rate for the millionaire and the worker, or the same rate per pound in the case of auto tires, per gallon for liquor, or per pack for cigarettes. Granted, you have excise taxes, that is probably the only way they can be collected.

This is not to mention the unfairness of taking any number of small items and slapping a tax on them because you know some fellow cannot do without them. Among these, one might place excise taxes on phonograph records, musical instruments, photographic apparatus, playing cards, oleomargarine, etc.

A cut of \$600 million in wartime excise tax rates is not an honest change to the excise tax system which has grown upon us in recent years. As the oratory flies in Congress in coming weeks, one should look beyond it to see who is willing to tackle the principle of unfair taxation which it represents.

results from treating a client at the corner of Bethel and Pauahi. What would he do, if someone moved into his spot at the Armed Forces YMCA? "Nothing," says Clarence. "I'd let him alone."

Couple Loses All

(from page 1) to move out "at your earliest convenience."

"Just when it looked as if we might get out of debt," says Wadahara, "and begin to make a little money."

The Wadaharas had invested about \$1,000 dollars, mostly borrowed, in the enterprise which was wiped out in two days.

"I know it's tough for them," Mr. Rush told the RECORD, "but there wasn't any place we could put them. The Democratic Party was upstairs and we found them another room at Pier 7. It isn't worth the money to repair the pier."

The Wadaharas had inquired about the possibility of getting a spot in the building planned at Pier 2, but they say Rush told them those places would be auctioned off.

"We couldn't bid for a place," says Wadahara. "We put every cent we have and every cent we could scrape together into this place."

Pier 15 Doomed

Rush told the RECORD that the building at Pier 2 cannot possibly be completed in less than a year and a half. He also said that other leaseholders occupying Pier 15 have been notified to move and that all are on a month-to-month basis and can be cancelled at any time. He said that the work of tearing down the old pier will begin within six months. The pier stands in the way of the new road proposed for the waterfront—as does the American Factors building.

"They won't tear that down, you can bet," says Wadahara, eyeing the building. "I expect that if American Factors had this restaurant, it would be another story, too. Little fellows can't do very much."

His wife says, "We knew the pier would be torn down eventually, but we hoped we'd be able to stay till then. We might have got out of debt. Now the best thing we can do is to get jobs and pay off our debts. Anyhow, we're young and it's been a good experience."

Mourning the hard luck of the Wadaharas even more loudly than they are their waterfront customers. Skipper's Lunch was the only restaurant that served 50-cent and 60-cent meals which were excellent and which carried kim chee on the side at no extra charge!

HAPPY NEW YEAR

to the Readers of the

HONOLULU RECORD

from

JAMES CHUN

Honolulu, Hawaii

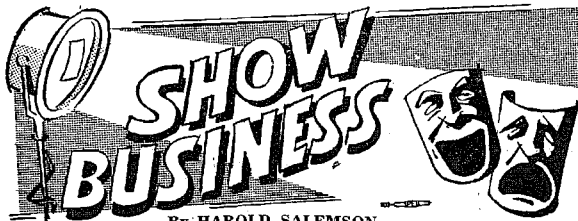
HAPPY NEW YEAR

from

POPULAR

MUSIC STUDIOS

Kapaa & Waimea, Kauai



By HAROLD SALEMSON

PRIZE FILM GOOD; LACKS DIRECTION

The latest import from Italy, *The Bicycle Thief*, has been selected as the best picture of the year by the National Board of Review. Directed by Vittorio De Sica, who made *Shoe Shine*, it is of the same temper, tempo and tenor as that film. It tells the story of an unemployed postwar Italian who gets a job dependent on his having a bicycle. When a thief steals his wheel, he tries to track him down, and then in turn, decides he will steal a cycle to protect his living.

It is a good piece of work of the Italian realistic school, but it is now realism which has become an end in itself. We think you will be excited and upset by it—but only to ask yourselves, as we did: "Where does it lead to?"

Selections Favor Foreign Films

The remainder of the Board of Review's 10 best for 1949 show a strong predominance of imported pictures. They were: (2) *The Quiet One* (New York-made documentary on a Negro juvenile delinquent); (3) *Intruder In the Dust*; (4) *The Heiress*; (5) *Devil In the Flesh* (French); (6) *Quartet* (British); (7) *Germany Year Zero* (Italian); (8) *Home of the Brave*; (9) *Letter to Three Wives* and (10) *The Fallen Idol* (British).

Hollywood, therefore, placed only four among the 10, two of these belonging to its cycle of films on Negro problems. DeSica was selected the year's best director for *The Bicycle Thief*, and Sir Ralph Richardson the best actor for *The Heiress* and *The Fallen Idol*. No actress was named.

Two Pictures Overlooked

A feature and a short released toward the year's end appear to us to have received too little notice to date from the critics. The feature is *Battleground*, the story of the Battle of the Bulge. It has a number of Hollywoodisms about it that mar its realism, particularly at the beginning, but once it gets under way, it is as potent as Europe's most realistic productions of the postwar period. Rarely have the horror, the desolation, the sterility of war been portrayed with such forcefulness. It seems to us to come closer to being "that great war picture" than many critics have stated.

The short is *Van Gogh*, a French

art item now showing in New York along with *The Fallen Idol*, and to be released throughout the country. Theatres showing it will undoubtedly bill it as an added attraction, so it is worth watching for (or asking for) in your community. Using only the paintings of Van Gogh, the film's makers have told the story of his life through his work, and their remarkable camera work leaves you with the feeling that you have seen living, walking, talking people and real places, rather than simply photographs of paintings. They open a whole new sphere of film development which can not only bring good art to the people, but also bring to life past periods as no studio reconstruction can do. This is a must.



CLOSE CALL—Detroit police examine the package of 39 sticks of dynamite found in the United Auto Workers (CIO) headquarters. Wrapped to resemble a Christmas gift, the dynamite failed to explode because of a faulty detonation cap.

Local Growls Are Echoed In Doggy West Coast Mag

The bedlam among Honolulu's bow-wows and their owners (see RECORD, Nov. 24) has been picked up on the West Coast and, according to Mrs. Robert Church, 3132 Alani Drive, has a very good chance of being reported in dog fanciers' magazines all over the country.

Mrs. Church, local correspondent for "Diehard Dope," a West Coast dog fanciers' magazine, says she was amazed to receive her current issue and find the RECORD'S story, *Dog Lovers Growl at a Castle In the Kennel*," quoted liberally.

Objects To Lead

Considerably agitated over the story's appearance, Mrs. Church said the facts reprinted in "Diehard Dope" are substantially correct, but she objects to the RECORD'S lead which says, "again it's a story of Big Five domination of the Territory's canine world."

"That can do SO much harm on the coast," she told the RECORD. "You know, people there think there actually IS a Big Five!"

Talking further about the canine controversy here, Mrs. Church said, "I'm certainly not for the Hawaiian Kennel Club, but Mr. Castle has done SO much for dog fanciers!"

She is going to get a copy of the original story to read before she writes the "true story" to "Diehard Dope," she says.

"That's right; you can't do that until you've read the story, can you?" she was asked.

"No," she said.

Mrs. Church assured the RECORD that she IS "Diehard Dope" to most of Honolulu's dog-people.

Jackie Robinson's Brother

Although Jackie Robinson says that he never suffered from job discrimination because of his race, his brother Mac was fired from a city position in Pasadena for just that. Mac had fought for the right of all Negroes to swim in the public pool.

MORE MILK

Milk production in the Territory is expected to increase in January. Freshening of a large number of recently imported replacement cows from the Mainland is one of the reasons for the expected increase.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII FOOTBALL FUTURE

After playing in a mediocre league and running up tremendous scores the University of Hawaii in turn was administered two of the worst drubbings in its history by two West Coast teams. First, it was the College of the Pacific and then it was Stanford. During the weekend what we heard around town was enough to start fisticuffs if the cussing was within earshot of the loyal alumni.

Some of the familiar grumblings were that the scheduling was poor; the local boys played out of their class; Tommy Kaulukui wasn't getting along with the boys too well; the coast teams were a bit too strong and hefty; the better players from the high school league were going away to the Mainland, leaving only the second-rate players; that there were too little inducements in the way of scholarships at the local university; the town wasn't backing them enough.

These may all be contributory causes but the real cause may be the lack of competition in the now almost defunct Honolulu Senior League. Time was when the league was the testing ground for many of our graduates of the local high school leagues and the university got a lot of competition then. However, came the pro league which milked the Senior circuit dry. We mean money and players. The sum total is that we have a number of excellent players who are out because of their professionalism and yet aren't good enough to make the Big Time.

The brains that thought out the Hawaiian Warriors are now back in the cellar thinking out ways to get the Warriors out of the dilemma and also to think out ways to answer the great number of citizens who bought shares in the enterprise. The Warriors killed the Senior League off and the games the university played were bad as far as attendance went. This meant also the falling off of receipts, and with very little money with which to operate, the teams in the Senior League had a bad time with it all.

The high schools and the university have kept football alive. The material coming out of the high schools is good. What needs to be done is to get a better correlation of the high schools and the university. What is lost to the Mainland schools in players is terrific. There should be added incentives and inducements to these prep school stars to enroll locally. Practically all the colleges are doing what many of the blueses claim—buying players. The facts of life on this matter are very simple and clear. Get the Senior League on its feet and there will be an improvement in the class of the University of Hawaii football team!

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

The boxing picture at this writing is still unsettled with resignations and "Please Do Not Resign" clubs in active operation. The papers want the public to believe that this was a spontaneous thing brought about by personal friends of the commission members, but as we see it, it is as spontaneous as the TMUA or the Broom Brigade or the Citizens' Committee. There is an engineer in the "Please Do Not Resign" club as there are engineers in the reactionary outfits. These guys are pretty well heeled.

In any case the boxing situation is in a bad mess, with the bees and the hornets all trying to get into the "honey." Honey, incidentally, rhymes with money. It is not peculiar that a lot of guys like honey and the mess of the boxing setup goes on simultaneously with the stink in the Liquor Commission, what with the resignation of the secretary of the Liquor Commission and the whitewashing by the attorney general's office with a statement that it was "only a matter of bad judgment."

The governor of the Territory has some broad powers granted to him by law and that is the commission setup locally. Nowhere else have the rights of the citizens been taken away so much as in Hawaii, with a commission for this and a commission for that. Republican Governor Stainback, if he is not too busy trying to get rid of the progressive labor movement and anybody who dares to think differently from him, will have ample time and energy to straighten out the many messes going on in the various commissions. These members he has appointed are his babies and if they get out of line and get into all these messes, then it is his job to see that these things are cleaned out.

For example, the Police Commission was established right after the Massie case when so much hysteria was whipped up by the sensational press. The talk—and we mean serious talk—was that the native population locally could not control themselves and were not capable of self-government without the guiding hands of a commission. And the \$64 question was who were those who could govern themselves? These people were the descendants of the missionaries and those who flocked around them to receive the table levings.

Much has been made of the fact that some local boys were appointed on these commissions by the governor. Local or not these boys were in no instance deviators from the mentality of the Big Five. We feel that the governor should take a more active interest in the investigations. He has a number of experts in his cabinet and his police setup in the attorney general's office should make for expert investigations. However, more time is being spent on how to prevent labor from getting stronger than on the real business of protecting the public. Let's leave the trouble at the governor's doorstep in secluded Washington Place!

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Walter Dillingham, who controls the Recreation Commission finally had her way with the recent announcement that temporarily, a setup for polo has been allowed by her own group. Watch to see if this "temporary" setup may not become permanent. In spite of the Star-Bulletin, evidence points to the factor that Mrs. Walter Dillingham is, after all, the real power in the Parks and Recreation Commission.

All is not well with the swimming fraternity as a coach of a Big Five school is definitely against the methods of a local coach at the university. The sponsoring of a swimming meet by this high school is the first step in trying to wrest some of the glory from the U coach.

Jobless Figure Is Up for November

Territorial unemployment increased slightly to a total of 33,952 during November, according to the Hawaii Labor Market, a monthly report of the Territory of Hawaii Employment Service, just released.

The government's jobless total, which is thousands short of the actual number of unemployed, constitutes 17.5 per cent of Hawaii's labor force.

Oahu, with 26,009 unemployed or 18.2 per cent of the labor force saw a fraction of one per cent increase in hiring during November. Transportation and retail store employment for the holidays brought this increase.

By islands, the report gave the unemployment figures as follows: Hawaii, 3,598 or 14.3 per cent of the labor force; Maui, 2,896 or 16.3 per cent, and Kauai, 1,450 or 10.9 per cent.

The average daily milk production in the Territory in November was 83,300 quarts, compared to 83,000 in October and 83,500 in September.

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Stillbirths Less Through Improved Diet Standards

By The Physicians' Forum Federated Press

For many years the mining districts of Wales in Great Britain have had an unusually large number of stillbirths. Up to the beginning of World War II, for example, the rate of stillbirths in a typical Welsh borough was twice as high as in the city of London.

During the war, however, there was a very marked drop in the number of stillbirths in Wales. This striking change occurred in spite of many unfavorable influences of wartime. Women were working in industry in large numbers, anxieties were greater, and bombing and the blackout and lining up for food added to their fatigue.

Mothers Did Better

In one respect, however, things were better than ever before for the working-class wife. Rationing meant a fair distribution of essential foods for the first time in England's history.

This, together with higher wages, better prenatal care, and extra milk and vitamins made available for all expectant mothers, improved their nutrition a great deal. The evidence seemed to point to better nutrition as the reason for the drop in the number of stillbirths.

The war furnished other and sadder evidence of the importance of the diet of the expectant mother. During the siege of Leningrad, for example, when expectant mothers underwent severe hunger, it was found that there was a larger number of stillbirths and premature births, and the babies born weighed less and had more sickness.

Unemployment Upped Stillbirths
It has also been shown that in England and Wales, the number of stillbirths increases with unemployment, which always lowers nutritional standards, with effects usually falling more upon the mother than upon her husband and the children.

In this country and in Canada, recent studies have shown the great importance of an adequate diet for the expectant mother, both for her own health and the health of her baby. At the

University of Toronto, 90 expectant mothers with low incomes and poor diets were given extra foods during the second half of their pregnancy.

These extra foods included such items as milk, eggs, canned tomatoes, cheese, oranges, vitamin D, etc. As a result of the extra foods, these mothers were getting more calories, more protein, more calcium and more vitamins.

When these mothers were compared with 90 clinic patients who had not received the extra foods, the results were striking indeed. The mothers who received extra food had fewer complaints and disturbances during pregnancy, during their confinement, and afterwards.

The babies did better, too. There were fewer stillbirths and premature births, and the babies were healthier and had fewer difficulties.

Unfortunately, the study at Toronto was interrupted by the war, and so not enough mothers were studied to make the results absolutely reliable. It is possible that many of the differences found were just due to chance.

Premature Births and Poor Diets

But other studies with larger numbers of expectant mothers have given the same kind of results. At the Harvard School of Public Health, for example, it was found that most cases of toxemia of pregnancy occurred in women with poor diets.

Women in the poor diet group had many more complications during their confinement despite the fact that their babies weighed nearly three pounds less than the babies of women who had good diets. Practically all of the stillbirths and premature births occurred among women with very poor diets.

The Harvard doctors found that expectant mothers with good diets had babies who weighed more, were longer, and had better bone development. They showed also that the weight and length of the babies increased with the amount of protein in the diet of expectant mothers.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

English well and his brother Antonio, spoke it passably and they acted as interpreters.

Immigrants Taken To Oloa Plantation

Reported the Advertiser: "The 15 Filipinos brought by Mr. Judd attracted considerable attention . . . They marched down the gangplank in the wake of Royal D. Mead, one of them carrying a fighting cock under his arm. The authorities made him take his pet back on board and leave it with the sailors until after he had passed through the immigration office, much to his disgust.

"The newcomers are all small men, smaller than the average Japanese who come here, but they are an intelligent looking lot. All are young men, most of them under 20 years old, and all look wiry and willing."

The "sample" were brought to Hawaii to survey the land and report back, rather than to work for a set term. They were all taken to Oloa, and while 13 of them worked there, old Simplicio Gironella and his son Antonio were taken on a tour of all the Big Island plantations.

When they returned to the Philippines, we do not know. However, as a result of Mr. Judd's trip—and perhaps of the reporting of the 15 pioneers—some 150 Ilocanos were recruited during the following year by Judd's agents, Davis and Wagner. The first installment of 26 men, two women and two children, arrived on Feb. 25, 1907. The HSPA records show 141 Filipino plantation workers in 1908, only 86 in 1909. Then the HSPA's own office began functioning, and in 1910 the number shot up to 2,296. Strangely, the Iloko-speaking provinces were passed by and the first laborers recruited by the HSPA were Tagalogs and Visayans.

By 1932 the Filipino contingent on the sugar plantations alone had risen to an all-time peak of 35,000—7 out of every 10 laborers. And the 15 pioneers had long since been forgotten.

(Information was obtained from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and the Hawaiian Star of Dec. 21, 1906, and through the courtesy of Mr. Wayne Pflueger of the HSPA.)

(Ti Mangyuna, the Filipino edition of the RECORD, which will come off the press on Jan. 18, will welcome any information its readers may have concerning the 15 pioneers)



GENIUS IN ACTION—Dr. Albert Einstein, whose theory of relativity paved the way for the utilization of atomic energy, has evolved a new theory to explain the workings of the universe.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

tion will be Red-baited by those who consider full civil rights to be the exclusive property of white supremacists, but it will take more than mere words and name-calling to halt the mounting drive for the end of second class citizenship and the realization of full equality for all.

Jackie Robinson's Prediction

The National League's most valuable player, Jackie Robinson, recalled how he predicted to his wife immediately after the election that "not much would be done" to push for passage of civil rights legislation. "Lots of people make promises for lots of reasons," he observed.

Consumers Potluck

BUYING AND SAVING

The after-Christmas sales will soon be followed by the late January sales. Because a great reduction in price does not necessarily make a product a good buy, Potluck is suggesting several ways of saving on cost and still getting exactly what you want.

Recently Consumers Union tested two mail order discount companies. Books Discount Corporation, 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y., offers a 25 per cent discount on a new book, plus 15 cents for postage and handling of each book. This makes a net discount of 17 per cent for a \$2 book and about 22 per cent on a \$5 book. Apparently the discount is not so large on textbooks. The savings will be still larger for Hawaii than indicated by CU, because our bookstores add both the local gross income tax and frequently the postage charge to the publisher's list price. CU reports quick service from this company. The address is worth keeping.

Records At A Discount

A firm calling itself Records By Mail, P. O. Box 57, Newark 1, N. J., offers about 22 per cent off on all 33 1-3 RPM long-playing records. A retail list price of \$5.95 is discounted to \$4.45; \$3.95 to \$3.10; \$2.85 to \$2.25. CU purchased Columbia, Mercury, Vox and London long-playing records through this firm. Delivery was within nine days in various parts of the United States. Nothing else is known of this discount company. If any Potluck readers buy through it, Potluck would like to have a post-

card or note giving the condition of the records and the time required for delivery.

Nylon and Rayon Slips

When CU tested women's slips last fall, it found that the 70 per cent nylon and 30 per cent rayon slips, though slightly more expensive than nylon slips, were the best wearing of all slips made. Now manufacturers are discontinuing this cloth, apparently because of their belief that a higher price cannot be obtained for much longer lasting merchandise. Or it may be that the manufacturers don't like fabrics that refuse to wear out.

A new combination with 12 per cent nylon and the rest rayon is going on the market, but CU does not recommend it.

All the fabric of the 70 per cent nylon and 30 per cent rayon was bought by a few firms. So for a time yet this superior slip is still available in these brands: Miss Swank, Radelle, Rhythm, perhaps Barbizon and Mary Barron, and Ward's Cat. No. 1123 (\$4.98 plus postage).

Nylon crepe slips are of course recommended by CU, but are not up to the level of the discontinued fabric.

Potluck is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers' Union, 38 E. First St., New York 6, N. Y., available by individual subscription at \$5 a year. Product ratings are based on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

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LOOKING AHEAD

The year 1950 must be one of action to improve the general welfare of the people of Hawaii.

Economically, ways and means must be found immediately to alleviate the critical situation brought about by the 35,000 unemployed, who are willing and able to work but have no job opportunities. The governor's Full Employment Commission, despite its optimistic name, has little to show for the work it has done.

The tourist industry is constantly built up by the dallies as an island enterprise which will bring in dollars and provide jobs. We feel that in alleviating unemployment, the tourist industry has tremendous limitations. First, the bulk of the tourist dollars goes to the Matson Navigation Co., its hotels, airlines and the like. Second, qualified observers say that an increase of tourists from 25,000 to 50,000 a year would result in the employment of only about 500 local people to service visitors.

It would be folly to expect, as quite a few do, that the tourist industry is a big answer to solving Hawaii's unemployment problem.

What we need are new industries. We recall that during the special session of the legislature, a government official whose main interest is providing employment, suggested to the legislators that Hawaii should have industries that would process raw materials and unfinished manufactured products imported from the Mainland. He was asked by some legislators: Why didn't you tell us that sooner?

We also recall that the GOP-dominated legislature, during the regular and special sessions, was practically unconcerned with local unemployment.

"Why didn't you tell us that sooner?"

One would expect the legislators to give some leadership and show some imagination.

The year 1950 is election year. Politically, here is an opportunity for those who are interested in a better Hawaii for the majority to remove elected officials who have shown themselves to be servants of the privileged few. It is time we began recalling their idle promises to the people, as they came around to offer cigars and pump our hands. They will do this again, but the moral is not to get fooled again.

Statehood, of course, is a major objective this year for the democratic-minded people of Hawaii, for this would give representation in Congress to local taxpayers, would allow the people to select a governor of their own choosing, and to vote for judges and other officials on their merit.

Statehood has been waiting a long time. Some are not enthusiastic for statehood because it would give the common people more power, and thus weaken the power of the privileged.

We have men like Philip E. Spalding, president of C. Brewer & Co. and also president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, who is dubious as to whether statehood would help Hawaii. Ray Coll, Jr., of the Advertiser, after interviewing Mr. Spalding, wrote yesterday that the HSPA leader thinks "it (statehood) would help . . . only in so far as Hawaii's representatives in Congress could lend a hand in voting against Trumanisms."

Coming from the president of HSPA, can we say that this represents the thinking of the Big Five industrialists?

One thing is certain—people genuinely believing in statehood have a tough battle ahead.



FRED WRIGHT
PRESENTED
PRESS

Looking Backward

The First Filipino Laborers To Hawaii

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Marciano Bello, 28, single | Mariano Gironella, 23, single |
| Mauricio Corpuz, 21, single | Simplicio Gironella, 56, married |
| Celestino Cortez, 19, single | Vicente Gironella, 19, single |
| Emiliano Dasulla, 26, married | Martin de Jesus, 22, single |
| Julian Galmen, 20, single | Apolonio Ramos, 26, single |
| Antonio Gironella, 14, single | Filomeno Rebollido, 30, single |
| Francisco Gironella, 18, single | Cecilio Sagun, 27, married |
| | Prudencio Sagun, 28, married |

These are the 15 men who walked down the gangplank of the S.S. Doric on Dec. 20, 1906 . . . 15 men described in the Honolulu press as a "sample" . . . forerunners of the tens of thousands of Filipinos brought to Hawaii in the next quarter of a century, to better their own condition, enrich the islands' industrialists, and incidentally, to form a large and honorable part of our population.

To Divide and Rule Plantation Laborers

There was keen interest in the 15. Anxious to break their dependence on Japanese labor—or in other words, to divide and control—the sugar planters were searching the world over for energetic, cheap-working young men. Albert F. Judd had spent six strenuous months in the Philippines inquiring into the possibilities of Filipino labor and in breaking down the resistance of businessmen and government officials to emigration to Hawaii.

"They call me A. Filipino Judd now, I notice," said Mr. Judd, "but after the deal I got in Manila I am case-hardened and anything they call me here won't hurt."

Filipino and foreign big shots in Manila had a low opinion of the industry of the Filipino peasant. Mr. Judd wanted 1,000 laborers—let him go to work himself and in his lifetime he would get as much done as the whole thousand. But Albert Judd did not agree.

"I consider that the Filipino as a laborer has been greatly maligned," he said when asked as to his opinion of the Filipino after seeing him at first hand. "Those who are knocking the Filipinos are in two classes—those who worked them under the old (Spanish) regime, when all labor was practically forced labor, and who do not know how to treat the men under the present conditions—and those who refuse to take into consideration any of the peculiarities of the men and want them to be the same, all at once, as American laborers."

"The whole thing with the Filipino as far as I have been able to learn, is that if he is treated right he is a first-class laborer. Possibly not as good as the Chinaman or the Jap, but steady, faithful and willing to do his best for any boss for whom he has a liking."

Ilocanos Stick To Their Agreements

Then Mr. Judd described his "sample" as he saw it. "The 15 Filipinos which I brought with me are members of the Ilocano tribe, of which there are probably half a million in the northern portion of the Island of Luzon."

"The Ilocanos have the reputation of always sticking to their agreements, and one incident in connection with one of the 15 goes to show that that reputation is not altogether undeserved. These men walked from some distance back to the seaport, and one of them, thinking of the family he had left behind in tears, turned back. I had been informed that they were coming and had so notified the HSPA here. The men knew this and so did their wives evidently, for when the one who had turned back arrived at his home he was told by his wife that as he had given his word to go and his name had been sent on to America, it would be a disgrace if he backed out then. So the husband hurried on alone and overtook the other 14 on the road."

"I do not think that these people can correctly be called Filipinos. The difference between people of the different portions of the islands is almost racial. In many portions there is the strongest feeling against emigration. I think these people of whom I brought back 15 are the tribe that most readily accepts the idea of emigrating. I think also, that they are the best workers."

"They behaved well throughout the trip and seemed to be happy. When they got to Manila they wore nothing but their cotton pants and shirts and in view of the cool journey before us I rigged them out in sweaters and warm clothing. It was the first time they had worn shoes. They looked pretty well dressed-up when they landed here."

None of the 15 could speak Spanish, but Francisco Gironella spoke
(more on page 7)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

MOBILIZING FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

By now you who read this column know that my greatest interest is civil rights. There is no problem facing America that takes precedence over the granting of full and complete equality to all Americans regardless of color, religion or national origin. This is an absolute must if our nation is to be successful in selling its democracy to a world which is three-fourths colored and fully aware that white supremacy is the prevailing American attitude.



MR. DAVIS

On the all-important civil rights front, we have reached a period in which traditional rights guaranteed by the constitution must be defended while we push to obtain others that should have been ours long ago under the constitution. It is not surprising that an administration which fails to get full rights for all would cynically take away those existing rights which interfere with its program. Both actions are undemocratic.

Accordingly, I am as determined to retain those rights which have been the proud possession of all Americans since the birth of the Bill of Rights as I am to get the equality to which I am entitled in our democracy. Only by preserving the first can we obtain the second. The chief victims of Truman's loyalty order, Negroes and Jews, who fought militantly for full equality, were kicked out of their federal jobs and their fellow workers cowed and intimidated because they exercised their constitutional rights of freedom of speech, association and assembly. Because they stood up for their rights they were labelled "Communists" and fired.

As a matter of fact, J. A. Rogers, noted Negro historian and columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro newspaper, wrote recently that he doubted whether the long Foley Square trials in New York would have been held had the Communist party been anti-Negro like the Ku Klux Klan. And is it merely coincidence that the Communist party enjoyed its highest degree of respectability in America during World War II when its previously strong fight for the rights of Negroes, Jews and other minorities was soft-pedaled?

So important is the fight for civil rights that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, often blasted as "Communist" by John Rankin and other Dixie politicians, has called a National Civil Liberties Mobilization for Washington on Jan. 15 to 17. Its purpose is to force passage—now—of civil rights legislation.

In some 16 states, Negroes hold the balance of power in a close national election. President Truman talked a good civil rights program, won the overwhelming majority of the Negro vote, and was reelected in 1948. Those who voted for him on his civil rights platform are still waiting for Truman to keep his promises. As you know, when this legislation came up last year, the President fought vigorously for its passage by going to Florida on a fishing trip.

And so the NAACP, voicing the sentiments of its 500,000 members as well as all others who believe in real democracy, has called this conference to force action by the 81st session of Congress which has just reconvened. Organizations throughout America have promised cooperation, for here is a program which needs the widest possible support and unity if it is to succeed.

As its official call, issued last Oct. 15, states: "It is now apparent that campaign pledges to pass effective civil rights legislation have been openly and flagrantly repudiated. If this legislation is to be enacted in the second session of the 81st Congress, the people of America must be mobilized as never before to this end."

"We call upon the American people to join in a crusade to remove the stigma of discrimination and segregation from our national life. To this end we invite the cooperation of organized labor, religious bodies of all faiths, fraternal organizations, civic organizations and other organizations and individuals who believe in civil rights for all to join with us in demanding affirmative action by the 81st Congress."

It would be a good thing if Hawaii could have representation at the mobilization, for the passage of federal civil rights legislation would be of direct benefit to the majority of the Territory's population.

For instance, take the matter of employment. Despite Hawaii's much advertised democracy, there is discrimination on the job front, with non-holes being barred from many top-paying positions despite their qualifications. A rigidly enforced fair employment practice law would do away with such discrimination, and this kind of law is high on the list of legislation demanded by the forthcoming mobilization.

It is a foregone conclusion that the mobiliza-
(more on page 7)