



MR. NAPUUNOA

# 'I SAW EUROPE' By J. NAPUUNOA

page four

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# HONOLULU RECORD

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### Reineckes Undeterred By School Board Decision

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

After thirty-three days of public hearing and a subsequent decision by the school board which dismissed them from their teaching positions, Dr. John and Aiko Reinecke seem more convinced than ever that they, contrary to the board's ruling, possess the ideals of democracy and are fit to teach in the public school system.

"We were dismissed from our teaching jobs after 20 years of faithful service to the school system," Mrs. Reinecke said as she stirred stew in a pot and answered the writer who called on her and her husband at their home to get their reactions to the school board decision. "This is because," she continued, "we helped children and their parents to improve themselves, helped children with special problems, and because we actively worked for community betterment through the PTA."

Two fingers on her left hand were taped with adhesive plaster. Cut by a kitchen knife, she smiled.

Teacher Since 19

No, she answered the next question, the decision had nothing to do with her minor accident. She was calm, flashing a smile now and then as she talked, unlike a

(more on page 7)

### Election Highlights National And Local

By JACK KIMBALL

Is there ONE outstanding reason for the Democratic victory Tuesday?

There is. Two years ago 8,000,000 registered voters stayed away from the polls. In Europe such abstinence is interpreted as a vote of disapproval of the administration. Republicans haven't learned that lesson in America yet.

They went in on a wave of popular disapproval for Truman and the Democrats.

They took their victory by default, as a hunting license signed by the voters, to PLUNDER the United States treasury for their economic masters through lowering taxes on the rich; hamstringing public housing to make it merely federal guarantees of realtors' prices and bankers' loans and interest.

In short, they gave the people the rottenest Congress in our history.

Haberdasher Better Salesman Harry Truman told the American people what Congress had done.

Thomas Dewey told them nothing. He took no stand on any question of significance.

So the voters turned out the Republican Congress; and put in (more on page 6)

### Wall Street Deflated

So the GOP isn't the party of Big Business and Wall Street, eh? Well, when the news of President Truman's election hit Wall Street, the stock market went down, bang!

Leading stocks on the exchange dropped as much as \$4 a share in the first hour and a half of trading and big name industrials such as Republic Steel, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Anaconda, and U. S. Rubber lost from three to five points.

Price losses for the day were an estimated \$3,000,000,000.

Could it be the beginning of deflation?

### Pomare Springs Leak; Returns

Hard luck continued to sit on the bow of the SS Pomare, only ship of the South Seas Shipping Co. After clearing port Saturday for Stockton, Calif., on a run to bring food to the Territory, she began shipping water and turned back for repairs after she had gone 100 miles from Honolulu.

A 601-ton freighter, the Pomare had been built originally as an ice-breaker for the U. S. army and, though she had never been put to that use, she did make two trips, one to Canton, China. When the South Seas Co. bought her, they brought her out of the boneyard and found many repairs necessary. Wiring needed the most extensive repairs, but the deck needed thorough caulking before the Coast Guard inspectors gave the ship clearance.

Because the South Seas Co. signed for fair contracts with the maritime unions, she had been given assurance by the ILWU that she would encounter no difficulty in taking on cargo in California. The cargo is to be 7,500 cases of oranges and 200 turkeys, and for her voyage to the Mainland, the Pomare is loaded with general cargo plus considerable baggage that was left by Matson passengers who flew to the States rather than await the end of the strike.

## Pahala Man Hurt In '45 Waited 3 Years For Claim

### Outlaw Jim Crow Urges Speaker At NAACP Meeting

Legislation that will outlaw discrimination is the only effective weapon in fighting race bigotry and there is urgent need of legislative action to bring about such laws in the Territory, Attorney Harriet Bouslog told a gathering at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rally at Aala Park Friday night.

Speaking on discrimination, particularly against Negroes, by business establishments, Mrs. Bouslog said that too many of them fall for this practice because the management feels that discrimination pays. For this reason, she said, those who discriminate must be hit where it hurts them most—and that is in the pocketbook.

A civil rights act, the attorney said, which would prohibit discrimination by business establishments and enable punishment of violators on misdemeanor charges is a solution to jimcrow practices. Education will not teach these people (more on page 6)

### ILWU Helps Win Money; TH Has Many Other Cases

Almost three years ago, Harumi Nakamura lost a kidney as a result of his work as a mill-worker at Naalehu, Island of Hawaii, in the employ of the Hutchinson Sugar Co. But not until last month was he awarded indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Law, and he might never have

received a cent for what the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation considers an automatic permanent-partial disability, had not the ILWU (Sugar Workers) taken up his case.

As a result of the union's investigation of the case and presentation to the bureau, Nakamura will receive nearly \$5,000.

More Entitled to Benefits

But there are other workers, rightfully entitled to disability awards from their employers, who remain in utter ignorance of their claims because no one has told them or reported their cases.

William M. Douglas, assistant director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, is sure of that. Partly it is because local county (more on page 7)

### British Rule Like Japanese

By BRUCE STANTON

SINGAPORE (ALN)—Swaggering, slow-moving police, ruthless Gurkha soldiers, noisy young British troops and the brutal British planters make Malaya seem just as it was during the Japanese occupation.

Thousands of union leaders and the mildest critics of the British regime have been arrested as the monopolistic rubber and tin barons use force to keep the people in poverty and subjection. Apparently they haven't learned that Britain's devastating defeat here by the Japanese proved the wholly (more on page 7)

### Quotable Quotes

Howard Case, Advertiser, afternoon edition, Nov. 3: "Add Famous Alohas: I always knew he would never beat Dewey."

William H. Ewing, Star-Bulletin, Nov. 1: "The nation will go to the polls tomorrow to elect a president, but it will be a formality only. The choice has been made and Thomas E. Dewey will be named."

Dr. George Gallup: "Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will win the presidency by a substantial majority on the basis of the final Gallup presidential poll for 1948."

Editorial, Advertiser, Nov. 1: "All Mr. Dewey had to do was remind the voters, 'It's time for a change.' He knew they felt that way and that it was safe for him to deal in generalities."

### W. K. B. Was Right

"Stampede to G. O. P. Phooey!" wrote W. K. Bassett in his weekly column in the Honolulu Record on Aug. 26. On that day he reported of making a \$10 bet in Honolulu Hale "that the next Congress of the United States would be safely Democratic in both Houses." And he added, "I am not going to be ashamed to take the money on this one as anybody who would bet the other way deserves to lose his cash."

Then in his column on Oct. 7, he called the editor of the Star-Bulletin, "The Careless Riley Allen." Mr. Allen had on Monday that week published an editorial which Mr. Bassett quoted in part: "The Republican tide rising high on the Mainland and moving Governor Dewey and Governor Warren steadily toward the presidency and vice presidency has a strong response in Hawaii."

Mr. Bassett's comment: "There is one thing that doesn't surprise me now and there is another thing that won't surprise me on the morning of November 3. The first is that Riley Allen is so careless in his national political analyses and the second is that the Mainland vote will show the election of President Truman and the winning of the Senate by the Democrats."

Our orchid to W. K. B.!

Statehood

Much earlier than former information had indicated Senator Hugh Butler's Senate committee to determine qualifications of statehood for Hawaii began to converge on the Territory. The feisty old Republican was the first to arrive flying from the Mainland and showing little regard for a broken foot which is still in a plaster cast and which was injured when "a horse stomped on it." At Iolani Palace, he began to hear individuals who had asked to testify for and against statehood.

The real surprise of the statehood hearing was not the shifted schedule, but the disclosure that Butler has had an undercover man, O. G. Iden, working for weeks in the Territory. Though Iden would make no statement as to the nature of his investigation or his findings here, Butler said the committee is primarily concerned with the extent of Communism.

James P. Davis, director of the Department of Interior's division of territorial and insular possessions, who also arrived for the hearing, told reporters that Ha-

wai is further along the path to statehood than Alaska, and that Communism is no bar to statehood.

Cheng Ho

A picturesque Chinese junk moored at Pier 7, leisurely riding the gentle waves of the Honolulu harbor, has figured in two litigations and now is under jurisdiction of a court. According to suit filed in circuit court by the stockholders of the Cheng Ho Trading and Exploring Co., the junk made a profitable trip to Tahiti recently and the stockholders are seeking an accounting of the profits. Minority shareholders are charging owners of the controlling interest in the Cheng Ho Co. with fraud and conspiracy and for registering the craft under the French flag without notifying the other shareholders. The junk is the most valuable asset of the company, plying the seas to

help rake in huge profits last year which were not distributed in dividends, the suit says. Recently the Cheng Ho figured in a suit filed by its crew members against the company for wages due them. The old junk which sailed with underpaid, overworked coolies in the past and brought in huge profits for its owners was having a lot of pilikia with the law in this modern period.

Passports for Aliens

For more than 40 years Japanese and Korean immigrant laborers have been barred from entering the continental United States from Hawaii because, as the reasoning of West Coast racists and vested interest went, these immigrants adversely affected labor conditions on the Pacific Coast. Closer to the truth was the fact that the "yellow peril" propaganda had created an

anti-Oriental sentiment on the West Coast. Actually the number of Oriental laborers who shipped out to the states during the early years of this century was negligible. And Hawaii being a Territory, there was no difference between people crossing state lines and Hawaiian residents entering West Coast states.

Executive Order 10,009 which lifted the bar against Japanese and Korean immigrants and just received by Delegate Farrington had to justify the 1907 and 1913 presidential orders that placed the immigration barrier. Said Order No. 10,009:

"The number of Japanese or Korean citizens or subjects thus prohibited from entering the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii is so small, and the age of such persons is so advanced that their entry into the continental United States would no longer be a detriment to labor conditions therein."

This order gives the impression that when a person gets old enough not to be able to work and make his contribution to society, he is permitted to migrate.

Standard Profits

Oil workers on the West Coast, out on strike since Sept. 4, for a wage increase, were smacked in the face by a staggering report. The Standard Oil Co. of California has just completed the most profitable nine-month period in its entire history. The strike-bound firm in its official report, gave its net profit for the first nine months of 1948 at \$117,073,083, an all-time peak and 77 per cent higher than the corresponding 1947 period. Even these record-breaking profits, however, do not indicate the oil monopoly's real take, since they do not include profits accruing from operation of Arabian-American Oil Co., jointly owned by Standard and the Texas Co. Standard has lined up with other major oil firms on the West Coast, despite these overwhelming profits, to oppose the modest demands of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) for a 12 1/2 cents hourly increase. It's spending its millions on strike-breaking.

More Profits

If workers needed any more proof that big business can pay higher wages without boosting prices, they got it Oct. 27, when

General Motors Corp. and U. S. Steel Corp. revealed their nine-month profit take for 1948. The nation's largest auto maker topped its third quarter 1947 haul by 60 per cent, smashing all previous records. In cool millions, GM rolled up \$120,391,550 in the third quarter of 1948 as compared with \$75,658,274 in the 1947 period. Profits have poured in so fast that the giant corporation has already made more money to date in 1948 than it did in all of 1947—\$327,400,000 compared to \$287,900,000.

U. S. Steel did nicely too, although it did not chalk up as much as GM. Officially, the steel kingpin reported a third-quarter total of \$34,599,132, but that was far from all. By a neat accounting technique, it put aside (or hid) \$13,500,000 of what would have been open profits for the third quarter into a depreciation reserve account. Thus, for the whole first nine months of this year, U. S. Steel has stacked away \$39,700,000 into this extra reserve account. This is twice what it salted away in the similar 1947 period. As a result, the net

earnings figure shows a "drop" from the 1947 total of \$97,306,461 to \$88,042,150. This bookkeeping loss isn't really going to hurt the stockholders because the money is still available for later distribution.

Even with this "reserve," U. S. Steel made 25 per cent more than the 1947 third-quarter profit. The corporation's board chairman, Irving S. Olds, indicated that recent price hikes may be repeated, saying: "We are hopeful that it will not be necessary to increase prices, but there is a direct relationship between costs and prices—and costs are rising." GM President Charles E. Wilson didn't say very much. He had said enough on July 26 when he increased auto prices 8 per cent "with considerable regret." The "regret" apparently paid off plenty.

More Than a Word

"Smog" is a combination of the two words, "smoke" and "fog," originated in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania to

describe the heavy blankets of smoke-fog that have been nuisances to Pennsylvanians. At worst, the smog was a hazard to the health of people who lived in the shadow of Pittsburgh's giant iron and steel industries.

Last week, smog had become more than a peculiar word and more than a hazard to health. In Donora, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh, 19 persons died in horrible suffocation under a concentration of smog that remained in the Monongahela Valley town for several days. Some 600 others were affected.

A half-inch rain and a light breeze finally cut through the smog and dispersed it, but the people of Donora, angry and frightened, met in Donora's council chamber to discuss methods of eliminating smog. There were health officials, doctors, CIO steel workers' representatives, and officials of the local zinc plant which was generally blamed for the smog.

A doctor who had treated many smog victims, said the poison was "something in the air for sure, probably from the plant."

The plant disclaimed responsibility but suspended operations. None of the 19 dead persons was a director of the zinc plant.

Peru

Military coup of the Peruvian government was an easy thing. It was effected within 48 hours after a revolt was started and without a shot being fired. But apprehension of 23 students barricaded inside San Marcos University was something else. Last week modern army tanks operated by Peruvian police, rammed and battered down the doors of the university, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the western hemisphere (founded May, 1551), in order to suppress a student strike against government interference with free political thought. The police assault came as an answer to a general strike call issued by the Peruvian University Students' Federation. The striking students were joined by high school pupils and teachers who announced continuation of their demonstration until the government stops interfering with their political organizations.

Meanwhile, a right-wing coup led by Gen. Manuel Odría in Southern Peru, sent former President Jose Luis Bustamante into exile, three years before his elected term was up. The "reconstructed" Peru which Odría promised was expected to be no better than the government of Bustamante, most probably worse, but the people were tired of Bustamante's bad administration and gave a hero's welcome to Odría. The general flew from Arequipa, where he start-

ed the bloodless revolt, to Lima, escorted by eight war planes.

Chiang Desperate

Chiang Kai-shek's government has been on the "verge" of collapse at numerous times and each time the U. S. government has come to its rescue. This time, even American diplomatic authorities were pessimistic, saying that Chiang possessed no force formidable enough to stop the Communist advance in China.

This week streamer headlines gave old news which had been talked about for months and months. The "sensational" development was the rout of the Kuomintang army from Manchuria, a fact long known to almost everyone in China, but news to Americans who relied heavily on their daily press for coverage on China. Almost a year ago Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer made a trip to China to investigate Chiang's military failures. It was reported he bawled out Chiang for losing Manchuria and even discussed plans for moving the Nanking capital to Canton. All this time Chiang's Manchurian army sat in the cities

of the Northern Provinces, as if on needle points, while guerrilla and mobile Communist forces bided their time to crowd out Chiang's forces.

With the Kuomintang screaming of a Dunkirk at the port of Yingkow, William C. Bullitt, an advocate of American military intervention in China, was assigned to China as a special consultant on China for the congressional "watch-dog" foreign aid committee. Experts in Washington were quick to comment that even if the United States took over the Kuomintang army, it would still be a formidable task to check the Communist forces. They expected Bullitt would ask for open intervention.

Face American Tanks

German workers who receive 200 deutschmarks monthly (\$70), have complained against the lifting of price controls while wages, generally, have remained frozen. They have held a series of meetings against high prices since the new currency reform became effective. Last week American tanks and cavalry went into action against workers protesting zooming prices in the U. S. zone. Troops were

called to quell outbreaks which erupted following a mass rally of 40,000 workers at Stuttgart. The outbreak resulted when a small group of workers marched on newly-built shops displaying luxury goods. In a demonstration at Mannheim, 60,000 workers turned out while thousands more quit their jobs for brief protests in Karlsruhe and Heidelberg. More than 90 per cent of the longshoremen in Hanover, Hildesheim and Brunswick were reported ready to strike unless immediate wage demands were granted.

War Crimes

With the "cold war" moving rapidly toward a "hot war," one by one Hitler's henchmen are being acquitted of their war crimes charges. On Oct. 37, another batch of Nazi military leaders were freed by an American War Crimes court at Nuremberg. Originally charged with plotting aggressive war, the 13 top Nazis were absolved of war guilt. Reason: They had only followed orders as "instruments" of Hitler. The court however, labeled them "morally reprimandable" for carrying out the Nazi policy. Among those who heard this mild rebuke was Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, who commanded the aerial blitz against Britain in 1940. Sperrle first became one of Hitler's darlings when he led the Nazi legion on the side of Franco in the Spanish war.

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# MILITARY BRASS AND WALL ST. RUN U. S. POLICY

"Wall Street" and "Big Business" have been blamed for years for the ills of the country, the wars, and the depressions. Currently, Wallace and the Independent Progressive Party have raised the cry again, charging that "Wall Street" and the U. S. military are collaborating in plans for a third World War.

In the magazine, Jewish Life, October 1948, Herbert Aptheker gave a list of names of the men who hold the most important U. S. diplomatic posts, and in whose hands rests the execution of the so-called bi-partisan policy. The list follows:

Secretary of State—Gen. George C. Marshall.

Unofficial co-Secretary of State: J. P. Dulles, director International Nickel Co.; trustee Bank of New York; partner Sullivan & Cromwell, Wall Street law firm; foreign affairs advisor to Thomas E. Dewey.

Personal Asst. to Secretary of State: Gen. M. S. Carter.

Undersecretary of State: R. A. Lovett. Partner till 1940, Brown Bros. & Harriman, investment bankers.

Asst. Secretary of State: Brig. Gen. C. Saltzman, vice president New York Stock Exchange.

Asst. Secretary of State: W. L. Thorp, director Associated Electric Co. and three other public utility corporations.

Deputy Director Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State: P. H. Nitze, member Dillon, Read & Co., investment bankers.

Ambassador to Great Britain: L. H. Douglas, president Mutual Life Insurance Corp., director General Motors, vice president American Cyanamid.

Ambassador to Argentina: J. Bruce, vice president National Dairy Products Corp.

Ambassador to USSR: Lt. Gen. W. B. Smith.

Chief, American Mission to Greece: D. P. Griswold, director First National Bank, Gordon, Nebraska; nominated Thomas Dewey for the presidency at the 1944 Republican Party Convention.

Ambassador to Belgium: Admiral A. G. Kirk.

Ambassador to South Africa: Maj. Gen. T. Holcomb.

President's Personal Representative to the Vatican: M. C. Taylor, chairman of the board, U. S. Steel, 1932-38; member of board First National Bank of New York and New York Central Railroad Co.; director American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Ambassador-at-Large: W. A. Harriman, partner Brown Bros., Harriman; chairman of board, Union Pacific Railroad; director, five other major railroads; director Western Union and Guaranty Trust Co.

## 36 Greek Unionists Tried by Royalists

ATHENS (ALN)—Only worldwide protests can save the lives of 36 union leaders now on trial before a royalist court, spokesmen for the accused said here, pointing out that the presiding judge has already sentenced many workers to death, American and British lawyers hired to defend the men have been denied visas by Greek consular officials. The labor leaders are charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The arrests and indictments, union officials charge, are designed to smash what remains of the Greek labor movement.

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# Silverman's Lost Memory Poses Problem to Court

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Who has what amount of money hidden where?

That sounds like an over-worked jibe at a gossip columnist, but perhaps it's not too inaccurate a statement of the question that confronts the creditors and shareholders of Surplus Sales Stores, Ltd. which went out of business spectacularly a couple of weeks ago and had its demise underlined last Tuesday when Joseph Silverman Sr., its former secretary, was apprehended on board the freighter, Steel Chemist.

### Spotty Memory

A lot of small creditors and one very large one, the Bank of Hawaii, would like Silverman, or someone, to remember what became of a lot of money, maybe as much as a quarter of a million dollars. Appearing before bankruptcy court and Referee Phil Cass Monday, Silverman did not seem likely to remember the answers to the questions of the creditors, as asked him by Attorney Myer C. Symonds who represents three of the firm's creditors.

Silverman didn't remember why he and his wife boarded the Steel Chemist. He was too full of phenobarbital at the time, he said.

He didn't remember how much money his mother-in-law, Mrs. B. G. Wood, got for working in the store, and he didn't remember how much his wife invested in the company.

### Remembers Few Things

He did remember, though, that the son of Lewis Leavy got \$1,000 per month and that his own sons got the same amount, and he explained, "but THEY worked."

(A spectator at the hearing informed the RECORD, "The shopgirls who worked there got 70 cents an hour and THEY worked, too.")

Silverman remembered some other pertinent facts, too—that the corporation had been the brain-child of himself and Lewis Leavy, but that neither of them wanted any stock in his own name—that Leavy put in \$50,000 while he, Silverman, put in at most \$25,000 though the division of con-

trol was even, as Silverman explained, "because I knew more about buying."

### Share Alike

In explaining the division of stock, Silverman unconsciously brought in the line that once provided the Thomas Committee in Washington with press-fodder, by courtesy of Mrs. Lela Rogers, Ginger's mother. Then Mrs. Rogers repeated the line which she had forbade her daughter to say because she felt it communistic.

But Silverman found the line useful and he explained that between himself and Leavy, "it was share and share alike."

Showing a certain lack of respect for his partners' business acumen, Silverman also said of the business, "I started it and Arnold and Leavy finished it."

Under Symonds' questioning, Silverman's attitude alternated between that of a man who is almost a stretcher-case and that of a man righteously indignant. Sometimes he remembered, sometimes he forgot, and when he forgot, he referred to "doctors, hospitals" which he said had taken most of his time for the past 18 months.

When Symonds was trying to define Silverman's duties with the firm, he asked, "What did you do in the business?"

"I was just trying to stay alive in the business," Silverman protested.

### Records Missing

But to many of the pertinent questions, Silverman could refer only to the records. Attorneys for the creditors say some of the books have not been found.

Silverman faces other charges,



Among witnesses at unofficial New York inquiry who revealed collapse of the U. S. denazification program in Germany were Solomon Surowitz (L.) prosecutor of Ilse Koch, and Richard Sasuly, Federated Press Washington Bureau chief and former U. S. decartelization official. Surowitz charged Gen. Lucius Clay, who okayed commutation of Mrs. Koch's life sentence to four years, with covering up evidence of the woman's bestial crimes. Sasuly revealed 2 1/2 million Nazis in the U. S. occupation zone have been set free without investigation.

## NAM SINGS THE SAME OLD SONG

PHILADELPHIA (FP)—What's the "greatest internal danger now facing America?"

According to President Morris Sayre of the National Association of Manufacturers, it is the belief that the high cost of living is caused "by a fundamental weakness in the American enterprise system."

one that he paid a War Assets Administration sales officer \$100 to influence the disposal of surplus materials, and another because he boarded the ship after receiving a subpoena.

There are others to be questioned, among them Irving Arnold, Silverman's son-in-law and assistant secretary of the bankrupt firm, and Lewis Leavy.

There will be other questions if the lost books are not found and the money accounted for, and the chief question will be: who's going to do how much time?

In the meantime, businessmen, marveling at the ease with which the Bank of Hawaii out of such a large, unsecured loan, are asking one another, "Say, have you got

your hundred thousand from the Bank of Hawaii yet?"

Sayre sounded upset as he told a dinner meeting of industrialists here Oct. 12 that "the people are being told today's prices are the result of the insatiable greed of business for profits."

Anyone who says anything to create this impression, Sayre calls an "imported provocateur, home-grown collectivist and screwball politician" who is trying to confuse the American people.

Sayre's reasons for zooming prices include "three rounds of wage increases since V-J Day, shortages of goods and materials," and something he terms "tremendously increased consumer 'purchasing power.'" All workers with bills to pay should get in touch with Sayre and ask him what happened to their "increased purchasing power."

A recent issue of the NAM News says its "presentation of facts on OPA was one of the most constructive tasks in the public interest which this association has ever undertaken."



Known to the police under several aliases, Slaughterhouse Jenny—as she is known to packinghouse workers—got tangled in a mess of lies as she attempted to help Armour & Co. make its firing of 24 members of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) stick. The arbitrator threw out her testimony and reinstated the workers.

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# More Unemployment Than Relief From Marshall Plan

By JULIAN NAPUUNOA

(As Told to Staff Writer)

These Americans who report on Europe, these correspondents and diplomats, I don't know where they go or what people they talk to, but the things they tell are certainly different from the things I saw and the things people told me. Marshall plan? Of course I heard European workers talk about the Marshall plan, but the things they said aren't the things you hear at home. Iron Curtain? The only Iron Curtain I found was in American-occupied Germany where the U. S. army didn't want American trade union representatives to visit.

Of the countries we four ILWU representatives had visas for, there were only two we didn't get to visit. One was Germany and the other Greece. We couldn't have visited any trade union people in Greece anyway, they told us in Paris. In Royalist Greece, the union leaders are in jail.

That still left us 12 countries and Trieste and it was a full schedule for the three and a half months we had.

## Need Raw Material

France was the first country on the continent we visited and Paris was the place where we first made real contact with the Marshall plan in operation. In France, unions have a much better position than here. The manager of the Reynaud Automobile plant, the largest automobile factory in France, took us through and showed us the machinery and the work, and he discussed the Marshall plan. He said he was for it, but that under it he wasn't getting as much raw material as he needed.

Then, he said, because of the trade with the U. S., costs of manufacturing are much higher. Reynaud used to buy coal from Germany at \$10 per ton, but it now has to buy from the U. S. at \$26 per ton.

The plant manager, and other owners and managers were the only Europeans we found in favor of the Marshall plan, and even they objected because so many finished products are being sent to Europe. They say they must have more raw materials to keep operating, or they can't build their industries.

The workers in Paris, at the Reynaud plant and other places, are strong against the Marshall plan. We marched in the Bastille Day parade with them, July 14, and they carried signs that said "Down With the Marshall Plan" in French and English.

Their complaints are the same—that the aid is too much in the form of finished products so French plants aren't given a chance to operate and there isn't enough work. They say there ought to be more farm machinery and more factory machinery and many of them think the U. S. businessmen are just building up markets at the expense of French industry.

We visited the waterfront at Marseilles and we talked with the longshoremen there. They have much better working conditions there than we do in Honolulu. For one thing, they have cranes and the union there makes an individual deal with the ship-owners for each new ship that comes in. The stevedores prefer to make agreements on the number of days they'll load or unload a ship in, and they figure they can make more money by working faster and finishing the job ahead of time.

## Union Rest Home

The union maintains a big rest home outside Marseilles, too, where workers can take short vacations and where they can send their children. The place is a beautiful big estate that used to belong to some rich family, but during the war the Nazis used it as a concentration camp. The union president, Victor Damier, was a prisoner in that very same camp then.

In Italy, they hate the Marshall plan even more. They say the Americans even send spaghetti into Italy, so spaghetti factories are closed. The food gets to Italy, but when it's there no one can buy it because it gets into the hands of the black market operators. Rome had the worst black market.

## Aid to Big Business

All kinds of American products were for sale on the black market—cosmetics, silk hose, cigarettes. American cigarettes are everywhere at various prices. At the banks, the black market operators hang around the door to offer you better exchange than the official rate.

I met workers in Rome who told me they opposed the Marshall plan because it interfered so much with their government and didn't give any aid to anyone but big business.

We were the guests of DeVittorio, the president of trade unions in Rome, and he took us to visit workers and we had dinner in their homes sometimes and visited with them, but we felt it was better to buy food to take along when we went.

The first Italian port we visited was a little place named Chivittacchia on the Adriatic Coast. But they had cranes and the longshoremen are really well-organized there. They had helped to rebuild the port and now DeVittorio has the government divert ships there from larger ports so the workers are busy.

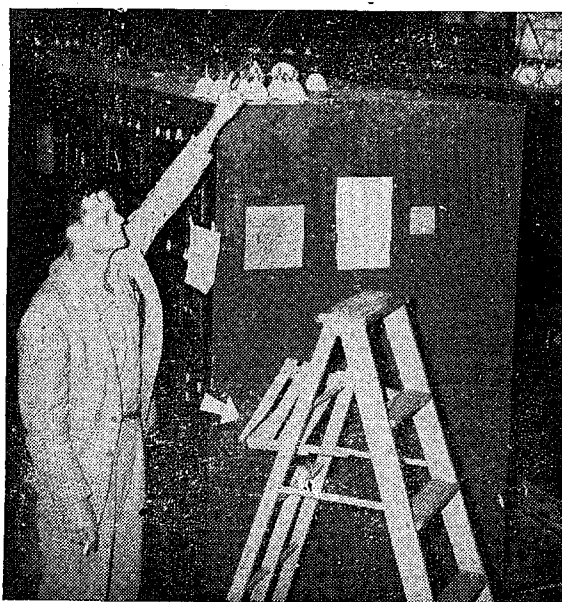
From Italy, we went to Trieste where we found there has been so much dispute, and we found plenty of signs of dispute still. The people were divided as to whether they wanted to be part of Italy or part of Yugoslavia. I think the businessmen wanted to belong to Italy, but most of the workers wanted to be part of Yugoslavia. I talked to businessmen who said they wanted to be under any part the U. S. had any rule over because the U. S. had plenty of money.

## Naples Worst Conditions

Naples was the place where we saw the worst conditions anywhere in Europe, but even there the stores were full of American goods—finished products, of course. The prices were too high for any workers though, and there was so much starvation kids would even fight their way into the restaurants where we ate to beg for pieces of bread. The waiters would throw them out, but they'd be back again anyhow.

Ed. Note—This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Napuunoa, who has recently returned from an extensive ILWU sponsored tour of Europe and who, with his three companions, talked with workers and businessmen in 12 countries.

## READ THE RECORD



Nat Kieffer, chairman of the Brentwood, N. Y., branch of the American Communications Assn. (CIO), points to defective transmitter which killed engineer Peter Curran at Mackay Radio & Telegraph station. Arrow points to ladder, broken by Curran as he fell. Workers unanimously voted to strike after management brushed off their demands for safety measures.

## Ideals of Democracy Safe To Have; Dangerous To Use

By TINY TODD

So this Snooks bought me a beer because he said he wanted to ask me a question, and when I'd come up for air, I cocked my ear his way.

"It's about this business of the ideals of democracy," said Snooks, frowning and looking more unintelligent than usual. "I see by the papers a couple of teachers named Reinecke got fired because the school board said they didn't have the ideals of democracy."

"Yes?"

"Well, what are the ideals of democracy?"

I took a deep breath and said: "Oh, everybody knows what the ideals of democracy are, Snooks. All Americans have the ideals of democracy. They're born with them. It's automatic. It's just like ancestors. Everybody's got them."

"Maybe," said Snooks, "but I disremember where I laid mine. Describe them for me."

### Explains Ideals of Democracy

"What can you do with somebody like that? I started again. 'Well, it's the belief that all men are created equal—that every man's as good as every other man.'"

"Didn't the Reineckes believe that?" Snooks asked.

"Yes—yes they did," I answered, "but there's more. It's the belief that all men have equal rights—and that means equal rights to earn and get ahead."

"Well, I thought I read where the Reineckes were strong for labor unions," said Snooks. "That sounds to me as if they were trying to help the working man get an even chance with guys like the Dillinghams. That sounds like something very democratic."

"Oh, if you put it that way, I guess it is," I answered. "But the school board figured they were Reds and Reds don't possess the true American ideals of democracy."

"Who does?" Snooks asked. I was beginning to wonder if the beer was worth it.

### Dangerous Thought

"Who?" I yelled, hoping to shut him up by the use of volume. "Why the Standard Oil Co. and Dillon, Read and the Dillinghams and the Honolulu Rapid Transit. They've got more democracy than anybody else and if you don't agree with them, you're a Red and undemocratic. You might deprive one of the Big Five of the right to make an equal amount of money with the other four."

Snooks didn't speak for a moment and then he said: "Somehow, I don't think it means a lot of democracy just because you have a lot of money."

"If you don't," I said, "you'd better keep it to yourself or you might wind up in the bucket."

"Also," Snooks added calmly, "the Reineckes sound more democratic to me than anybody connected with the lousy business. I think they got a raw deal."

"Who in hell said they didn't?" I demanded. "Did you ever hear of Sacco and Vanzetti and Tom Mooney and Angelo Herndon and a few dozen others. Having democratic ideals is one thing. Using them is something else. If you use them, they say you don't have them and they throw you in the bucket—or as close to it as they can."

"It all sounds very confusing," said Snooks, shaking his head.

"I don't know what you do with a dope like that."

## Memorial Fund Established For Filipino Welfare

"We have needed a building and an organization to help take care of our community problems," says Philippines Consul General M. Farolan.

Establishment of the Philippines Memorial Fund, Ltd. is the first step toward such an organization, Mr. Farolan says, and a well-known mansion, once the German consulate, will become the permanent consulate general's headquarters on Nov. 15, thus fulfilling the first step of the building program. The mansion, at 2432 Nuuanu Avenue, is the first acquisition of the Foundation, purchased at a cost of \$80,000.

"The organization," says Mr. Farolan, "will attempt to assist with all sorts of community problems such as education, relief and co-operative business enterprises."

The organization hopes to get further housing space later, Mr. Farolan says, in the business section of Honolulu where it will be possible to promote Philippines industries in Hawaii.

November 15, the date of the opening of the new building on Nuuanu Avenue is the birthday of Elpidio Quirino, president of the Philippine Republic.



Striking members of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) point to Union Oil Co. plant in Wilmington, Calif., half a mile away from where they are standing. Beyond this point, more than two pickets per gate are barred by injunction.

# Police Still Give Negroes Rough Treatment; Beer Bar Stops Jim Crow

Maybe it will mitigate some of Ernest Floyd's bitterness to learn that one Honolulu bar that discriminated against him doesn't bar Negroes any more. When he first reported the case to the RECORD, Ernest Floyd described his experience with feeling that indicated a good deal of the effect of the management's very actual mental cruelty toward him.

"They don't bar you at the door," he said, "but there are other ways of discriminating. I sat there for 30 minutes and they wouldn't serve me."

Floyd wasn't a member of any one of the groups that have been investigating racial discrimination in Honolulu. He is just a man who dropped in for a drink. The thing that happened to him may have been an individual thing, or even an unintentional one, but he's gone through a lot of incidents that weren't unintentional, and they've left him with a sensitivity no American should need to have.

**Shoved Around**  
"Discrimination against Negroes is worse here than it is in the South," says Floyd. "At least, there is a clear line in the South and you know you can't do anything. Here, people pretend they don't discriminate, but they shove you around just the same."

Floyd doesn't mean that literally. The bitterness in him is talking more than the logic, for he knows discrimination is often a matter of life and death in the South. He comes from Louisiana.

The name "Floyd" isn't his. It's given him here to save him from repercussions, but the sentiments are his and they come from his own experiences and those of his friends. His observations are pretty authoritative because he lived in Honolulu for several years before the war, and knows Jim Crow is a post-war development.

**Police Brutality**  
"It's rough, nowadays," he says, "but the worst of all are the police. We colored boys, we just have one block here on Smith Street where we can be comfortable, but they even come here and shove us around."

Even on Smith Street, Floyd

can get arrested for the most minor offense, such as spitting on the sidewalk, he says. "Let one of us get into a fight with an island boy," says Floyd, "and the police will arrest the Negro and take him down to the station. He'll get a going-over there and he'd better keep his mouth shut. They have a nice little habit down there of stopping the elevator between floors."

While the elevator is stopped, Floyd says, four or five policemen may beat a Negro prisoner, yelling at him all the time "why don't you n—s go back to the States? Don't you know you're not wanted here?"

Before the war, Floyd knew none of such discrimination or rough handling from the police and he says the most brutal toward Negroes now are former army MPs and Navy SPs. Jim Crow was brought to Honolulu by Southern haole GIs, he thinks. "Where else could it have come from?" he asks rhetorically.

Wherever Jim Crow came from, Floyd is determined to help every way he can to drive it out of Hawaii.

## Puppet State

No clearer indication of the real character of the Chiang Kai-shek government could be given than the announcement in Nanking, following the U.S. presidential election, that Premier Wong Wen-hao and his cabinet would resign. They felt that the Democratic Party's victory was no "vote of confidence" in their policy of refusing either to reform their government, or to give up their disastrous war.

## For a Newspaper Fighting Against . . .

The power of privilege, racial discrimination, wherever it is; those who distort truth for profits,

## Read the RECORD



Students at New York's City College staged picketing and sitdown demonstrations following Board of Higher Education's whitewash of Prof. William Knickerbocker, left, charged by the New York City Council with anti-Semitic discrimination against students and teachers.



## Election Highlights

(from page 1)

Democrats, who may do better but can't do worse. They re-elected Truman because at least he's not afraid to commit himself.

### Farrington Again

Joseph Farrington received recognition not only of his service record in Congress but of his pointblank refusal to repudiate the support of Hawaii's workers in the 1946 campaign. People admire and respect courage.

Jack Burns, newsmen in island politics, showed great strength. Running against a popular, incumbent, delegate, he polled more votes than what people expected him to win after the primary.

On Hawaii William Nobriga, who two years ago campaigned almost entirely on a red-baiting platform, led incumbent Eugene Capellas by slightly more than 1,000 votes. Mr. Nobriga this time forgot completely his red-baiting. Maybe he's learned something in two years.

Maui left Clarence Crozier at home this time, sending instead John G. Duarte, Democrat, a printer with the Maui News. Rumor has it that Duarte ran because he was so burned up at the way the News cooperated with the Republicans to prevent publication of the 1946 House Journal before this election.

Mr. Duarte will have something to say next spring and the authority of a Senator to back him up.

### Gomes Slapped Down

On Kauai the defeat of Clem Gomes by Manuel Aguiar indicates that Kauai people don't appreciate the discredit brought upon their island by the rudeness of Mr. Gomes when as Senate president he slapped down Dr. Ferris Laune and the more than 50 agencies connected with the Council of Social Agencies for daring to exercise their constitutionally guaranteed right of petition.

Mr. Gomes in a moment of aberration sent an insulting letter to Dr. Laune as executive secretary of the Council, and the letter was widely circulated on Kauai just before the general election.

### GOP Strong in Cities

On the mainland the cities are more liberal than the rural districts. The reverse is true of Hawaii, where most of the organized workers are found on the plantations. Thus Hilo and Honolulu, dominating the vote on two islands, normally vote Republican, while Maui and Kauai go Democratic. This accounts for the Republican sweep in Hawaii and Oahu, and indicates the two areas where most work is called for by the Democrats before 1950.

The clean sweep by Republican candidates in the Fourth District, Oahu, while they were able to score two out of six in the Fifth District indicates voting on an economic rather than union basis.

Lee Removes Glover  
Defeat of James W. Glover by

## Outlaw Jim Crow

(from page 1)

good race relations, she emphasized.

W. K. Bassett told the audience that the NAACP is an inter-racial organization which anyone should join. Mr. Bassett, who is a member of the executive committee of the NAACP, urged broad participation of the people of Honolulu in this organization.

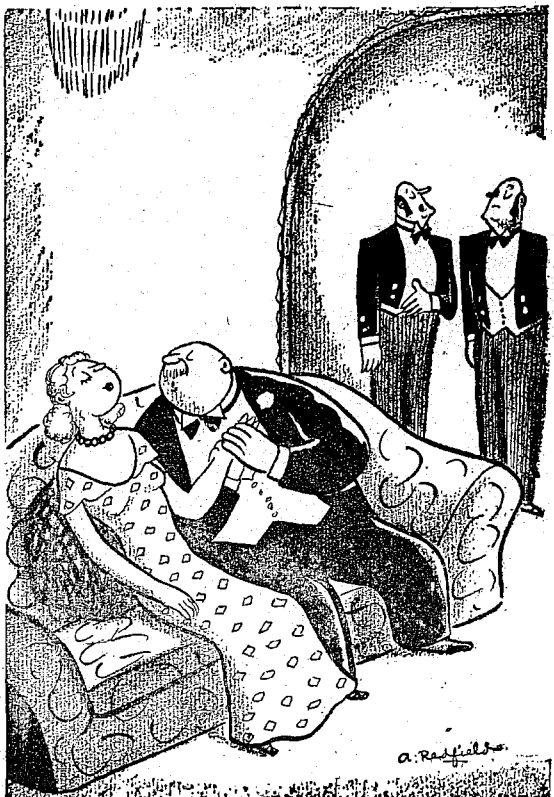
Every speaker at the rally, which was attended by 200 people, dealt with the civil rights issue. Wilfred Oka, secretary of the Oahu county committee of the Democratic party, said that the Negro people comprise one group among the numerous minority groups within the United States.

"I'm also colored, not white," he said in describing his experiences with discrimination. The talk of Hawaii being a "melting pot" is propaganda for tourist trade, he added.

The Rev. Emilio Yadao, director of Filipino relations for the ILWU, said: "I know how Negroes feel when discriminated against. My skin is also colored. When Negroes are discriminated against, I feel it too, am discriminated against."

Lau Ah Chew, Democratic candidate for the House from the Fifth District, spoke on the civil rights proposal in the National Democratic platform.

Alfred Stacey, chairman of the meeting, asked the audience to become NAACP members, to fight for a civil rights bill and to help realize full constitutional rights for all minority groups.



"He's quoting today's stock exchange prices."

# OPPORTUNITY

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our sports world

By ED HUGHES  
(Federated Press)

MEMORIES OF THE ORCHID MAN

A cove who thrust a productive claw in the Cauliflower Suckerism of the madcap twenties, returned to this country again. Georges Carpentier. The gate totalled \$1,789,238 just 27 years ago when M. Carpentier of Porcee faced Jack Dempsey for the heavy title. The first million-buck gate in fight history. Jet-propelled suckerism it was. Carpentier had no real chance. He was a light-heavy and a veteran of 15 years of ring strife.

Georges was a handsome youth, despite the give and take. We called him the Orchid Man and Gorgeous Georges. He was fast afoot, a fair boxer. In the ring he was stony-faced and a tricky killer. He had one of the fastest, deadliest straight right-hand wallops I've ever seen.

That sock was his and the press agents' ace. Would Jack keel over if Gorgeous Georges nailed him? Possibly. But mostly 'twas sucker-baiting. And hence the nearly \$2,000,000 gate. Maybe the title would go to France, hey? Who knows? Hey, Joe, roll me another pill. Yes, yes, Dempsey better keep that chin tucked in.

RICKARD PLEADS FOR SIX ROUNDS

In the dressing room promoter Rickard pleads with Jack to let it go six rounds for the movies. Okay, says Jack. For two reasons, though, it lasted less than four. Introduced in the right, Carpentier received a tremendous ovation. Comparatively, Jack went unnoticed, being then in the public doghouse. It hurt and angered the champion. Secondly, Georges proved a bit too dangerous to fool with.

Jack could have dispatched Georges in the opener. Instead, he let the Frenchie get off with a busted, squashed nose: Yet the hoped-for thrill of the fans came in the second round. Georges exploded his dreaded right cleanly on the champ's chin. Jack was hurt, all right. For the first time he clinched, held on and failed to punch.

That was all, a few seconds thrill. A near \$2,000,000 throb. Though stunned, Jack had proved that he could take Georges' dynamite with scarcely more than a blink. Before the round ended, Jack had demonstrated he could still slam and drape Georges over the ropes. The big question was settled.

In the third, Dempsey hit the Orchid Man 5-1, withholding his payoff rap. Carpentier was game and tigerish enough—and Jack was fighting solely in the interest of the moving picture rights. He knew the fight was his—and so did Carpentier.

FINISHED IN THE FOURTH

You felt Jack meant business in the fourth. Supporting his waspy waist, Carpentier moved deftly on powerful, muscular legs, thicker than Jack's. Yet Dempsey quickly caught him and felled him with his first crushing left smash. A killing clout.

Dempsey thought so, too. He retired nonchalantly to a corner with a "Well, there it is" air. Stretched at full length, Georges suddenly rebounded with the alacrity of a scared cat, at nine. Jack, scowling through a 3-day crop of black beard, tore at him. No more sneak punches! Dempsey's first wallop spilled Georges for the full count. Dempsey helped lug his broken, brainy foe to his corner.

I wrote that the finishing clout caught Carp half on the shoulder and chin. I was correct, as events proved. Georges appeared to be out for about five minutes. Actually or not, he'd made a gallant fight, though not near enough to win.

CLAIM NOT PROVED

Carpentier and I were friends. Long afterward he confided: "Yes, I could have got up, I guess." Orchid Man shrugged his shoulders, continued: "But for what? I had nothing left. I had given my best and it broke my hand." That claim was never proved, however.

Georges was a dangerous, brainy cookie. Why get up simply to go down again, possibly with a busted jaw, or worse, just to please the mob? The best of good sense, I thought.

Carpentier never expected to win. But he got what he expected as a keen businessman—\$300,000. He provided the so-called thrill of the fight—the punch that fogged the great champ's wits for a few seconds.

Yet, then I thought, and now I ask: "Why isn't there as much thrill in the resistance of the iron jaw as in the brain-jangling punch that tests it? Maybe you can answer that one."

Richards Optimistic

Report has it that if Monte Richards had filed the costs of advertising he engaged for the general election against Mayor Wilson, the figure after his name, indicating his campaign expenses might have been double, or triple the amount that was published after his name for the primary. Richards' general election plans were said to have been elaborate, including expensive mats for very large posters, in large part to be used on the eve of the general election.

Mayor Wilson saved him the trouble of filing such expenses by beating him in the primary, but he didn't save Monte from having to pay the bill.

Politics remember, too, Richards' fervent promise on the last night of the primary campaign, that he would go all out in the general election to help the whole Republican ticket. Since his defeat, they say, he has spent most of his time fishing on other islands—which may have been the best help he could give the Republicans, at that.

40 Cents Base Wage For Puerto Ricans?

NEW YORK (FP)—Raising of the legal minimum wage for textile workers in Puerto Rico from 25 cents an hour to 40 cents was urged Oct. 25 by President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union (CIO).

Rieve sent his appeal to Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb. Under the wage-hour act, the Labor Department can raise the minimum wage to 40 cents by administrative action, on recommendation of an advisory committee.

Several American textile mills are being established in Puerto Rico, Rieve said, pointing out that among the U. S. firms planning to make use of the cheap Puerto Rican labor is Textron, Inc., now under congressional investigation. Recent shutdowns of Textron Mills in New England have destroyed nearly 10,000 jobs. The U. S.-owned Puerto Rican mills are being given tax concessions and financial inducements, Rieve disclosed. Goods produced in Puerto Rico will be aimed at the U. S. market and will enter duty-free.



Rosemary Poston of Cincinnati, O., Miss Telephone Girl of 1947, will try to retain her title in 1948 contest sponsored by the Communications Workers of America.

East-West War Will Face Work Stoppage In Italy

In a recent interview in Rome with five leaders of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, George Seldes, editor of In Fact and author of books, was informed that:

"If the De Gasperi government, or any government, attempts to take Italy into a war now, or in the future so far as we can judge it, there will be no revolution of the working people.

"But rest assured, there won't be war. There will be nothing."

"The moment any government declares it is joining in the war of the West versus the East, there will be a spontaneous stoppage of work throughout the nation.

"Not a wheel will turn. Not a public utility will function. Nothing will move. We just won't participate in the war.

"You have seen what happened on July 14 when Togliatti was shot. It was an entirely spontaneous stoppage of work in all but the vital industries. No one gave orders. And it wasn't done because Togliatti was a Communist, but because his party is one of the parties represented in the CGIL. The same would have happened if the victim were a member of one of the other parties, the crime a political crime.

"In this case the CGIL later in the afternoon declared a general strike.

"In the case of war it would be the same situation, a thousand times more intense and complete. Without orders from anyone, Italian labor, 7,000,000 strong, would stop work. We would be out of the war."

If You Are Interested—

in decent wages and decent living conditions—in equal rights for all, regardless of race, religion or political beliefs—in peace in our time and for all time,

READ THE RECORD!

SPORTS ROUNDUP

Can Puns Win?

The big \$64 question among local prep grid followers this week was whether the Punahou Buffanblaus can hurdle the Iolani Red Raiders and Farrington to garner their first Honolulu prep title since 1924.

The Puns showed their mettle by coming from behind to tie the favored St. Louis Cardinals 14-14 last Saturday. The 69-yard run by fleet-footed Bill Heilbron was a beauty. He brought his great speed into play after a neat change of pace in the midfield stripe, which had two St. Louis players bumping into each other.

The Puns will lock horns with Iolani on Friday, followed by the Farrington melee next Friday, Nov. 12. The Gobs should give the Puns a merry battle.

Kahoonei Impressive

The Kalhi preppers are right now the passing-est team in the league. And they possess the loop's top slinger in Ken Kahoonei, who only last Sunday sparked the Maroons to a lop-sided 40-7 win over hapless McKinley High.

The Gobs, while out of the title running, will be a hard team to beat from here on in. All of which means that the Puns will have to be at their best come Nov. 12.

Kahoonei and little Danny Garcia, the league's top scorer with 43 points, who form the Gobs' one-two offensive punch, seem to have found themselves and are now living up to pre-season expectations.

The Maroons have, year in and year out, produced topnotch passers. They had in years past Lou Castro, Joe Tom, Wally Yonamine, Dick Kaulukukui, Danny Rodrigues, and Walter Kaneko. This year is no exception because in Kahoonei they have a real pinpoint artist. That he has to be reckoned with by opposing teams can be proven as witness his record up to date. He has made 47 completions out of 113 attempts for 662 yards.

The once high flying Cards from Kalaepohaku, early season favorites, were practically ousted from the title picture by virtue of their stalemate game with the Puns. The Saints will play Roosevelt on Sunday.

Kamehameha, with only the Punahou defeat to mar her otherwise perfect slate, will take on McKinley on Saturday afternoon. The Warriors, who must win two remaining games and at the same

time hope for a Punahou defeat or a tie, beat Kaimuki last Friday, 20-0. Kam will play Roosevelt on Nov. 20.

Hilo High will play Lahainaluna at Lahaina this Saturday afternoon. The Vikings, now pacing the Hilo Football circuit, lost a 13-7 game to the highly touted Lunas last year in Hilo. Hilo High is scheduled to play Maui High on Armistice Day in Hilo.

Sandy Saddler, who showed in Honolulu this year dropping a disputed decision to Chico Rosa, is the new featherweight title holder of the world. Saddler knocked out Willie Pep in 2:38 of the fourth round.

The Hawaiian Warriors and the Hollywood Bears will complete their two-game series on Friday night. The locals beat the Bears 28-12 last Sunday night. The San Francisco Clippers will be the Warriors' next opponents, with games slated for Nov. 19 and 28.

The University of Hawaii's next collegiate game will be against Texas College of Mines at the stadium on Dec. 3. The Deans will meet Montana State on Dec. 17, and Oregon State in the New Year's Day Pineapple Bowl tilt.

Roosevelt High will play the leading Maui prep team on Dec. 5, in the annual Maui Shrine benefit game at the Kahului Fairgrounds.

Notre Dame, scoring a 41-7 win over Navy last Saturday, was voted the nation's number one team this week over Michigan. North Carolina placed third in the poll. The Fighting Irish who are out to chalk up their third undefeated season and likewise third national championship—the first since pre-Rockne days—will take on Indiana this Saturday. The Wolverines play Navy, while the Tar Heels of North Carolina, sparked by All-American Charley (Choo-Choo) Justice collide with William & Mary.

The Rose Bowl bound California Bears, sparked by Jackie Jensen, an all-American candidate, will clash with UCLA in the Pacific Coast's game of the week.

Lou Perini, owner of the National champion Boston Braves, has revealed his organization will soon announce signing of Negro ballplayers.



As the weather turns nippy on the West Coast, seamen and longshoremen rounding out the second month of their strike, warm their hands over fire they have built in a can outside a picket shack on the Portland, Ore., waterfront. Pickets are members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO), National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards (CIO) and Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers (unaffiliated).

# CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS

## THE "WHY" OF IT ALL

Are you a hot follower of trends? Do you read the business section in Time or the "Periscope" in Newsweek or the real inside stuff on economics in Nation's Business? Do you yearn to subscribe (at only \$22 a year) to a "confidential" weekly newservice tipsheet?

### Potluck Dizzy

You must be as dizzy as POTLUCK is, for we just got through a thorough check on the inside of business. We know all about it. Here's one of them. October Nation's Business reports soberly the following three "biggest problems" of our economy:

1. "Control of national receipts and expenditures in a way that will promote an even level of business."

2. "Finding a way to keep prosperity from running off into inflation." To this Nation's Business adds, wisely: "About which we know very little."

3. To find out: "What are the necessary requirements of really workable competition?"

### Hot Problems

At this point the magazine dropped its hot problems. Let's look at them a moment.

Number 1: Does "national" mean all-over business or only the federal government? If it means the first, the proposition calls for price control. If it means the second, it must be a rather too subtle suggestion for still more tax cuts for business.

Number 2: Price control has worked rather well in Canada and England and in other parts of Europe. Nothing else has been tried anywhere. We restored one-third down payments on credit buying—that's all we did about it. China printed more money, then made it worthless and issued new money, which is now becoming equally worthless. U. S. Steel raised the price of steel 300 per cent while giving out wage increases of approximately 50 per cent.

No wonder Nation's Business found it a hot problem "about which we know very little."

Number 3: Competition is a magic word in our press now. There is none to speak of in our sugar or pineapple industries and both seem rather efficient examples of agricultural industrialism. America's trusts are larger than ever in history; the war helped them to grow larger than ever; as a result we have less "competition" than at any time in our history.

### Jitney Swallowed

Does anyone remember how the HRT in Honolulu ran Rosecrans' competing (jitney) service out of business? A "workable competition" can be very expensive for the little competitor.

Maybe next month's Nation's Business will have the three answers.

Next week, however, POTLUCK will be on the more basic subjects of the price of catsup and the uselessness of mercurochrome.

# PAHALA MAN WINS CLAIM

(from page 1)

agents, who receive company reports, do not know what constitutes a permanent-partial disability. Partly, it is because doctors, company doctors and private practitioners, file reports improperly. Finally, it is because reports remain in the county agents' offices and are not sent in to the bureau's office at Honolulu.

"Had we seen the report on Nakamura," says Douglas, "we would have known at once he was entitled to an award."

### Lack Experienced Staff

Douglas does not blame county agents for failing to recognize possible disability claims. Rather, he attributes the deficiencies of the system of handling workingmen's compensation cases to the lack of staff and experienced personnel of the bureau.

It is significant, he feels, that the entire Territory has only one safety inspector, though there are more than 8,000 work-situations that should be inspected.

The case of Nakamura was treated and reported by a Mr. Kurashige, an employee of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., and though it was reported promptly, it was not reported as a permanent-partial disability. Generally, plantation-doctors assume that if a man goes back to work he has not suffered a permanent disability, and there are few company doctors who seem to know what disability-claims are allowed.

### Credit to Union

It is clear that the companies profit by such ignorance, since they are thus not required to pay deserved claims to their employees.

Refusing to comment on whether or not he thought it is obligatory for a company-doctor to know the list of permanent-partial disabilities, Douglas says that of all such claims awarded by the bureau, 25 to 35 per cent are located by the Bureau, itself.

From the worker's point of view and from the Bureau's, Douglas says, it would be highly preferable if the employee were allowed to choose his own doctor when being treated for injuries received at work. In New York state the worker has that right. In the Territory, he must be treated by the doctor specified by the employer.

And Nakamura can thank Wenceslao Q. See, union agent, and his own membership in the ILWU for the compensation he receives, rather than the Hutchinson Sugar Co. which will pay it.

# BRITISH RULE

(from page 3)

bankrupt nature of the colonial system.

The recently-arrived British soldiers are still too new to know how to "civilize" the people. The main suppression is done by the native police who worked for the Japanese during the occupation.

The British government promised to purge the police but the promise was not carried out on grounds that mass dismissals would lead to a lowering of the force's morale.

Under the Japanese the force was retrained and enlarged. The most modern methods of oppression were learned, including some quaint Japanese torture techniques.

To date British troops have not been involved in attacks on the people, but progressives feel that shortly there will be a revival of incidents which occurred in 1946. The British soldiers have been told they are going into "enemy" territory. It is ironic that the local European businessmen whom they have come "to save from terrorists" bar them from clubs and hotels.

tioned that the Board should now inform the curious about one thing—how much has the hearing cost the Territory, item by item: Budenz; six weeks of Inaka; wire tel accommodations for witnesses and board members; and the rest.

He quickly answered the last question put to him, "Oh, yes, naturally, we shall appeal the decision."

# LABOR ROUNDUP

## 45-MEN LAYOFF IN HRT DISPUTE

The labor front was relatively silent this week, having been momentarily quieted by the noise and excitement of the elections.

The HRT-Transit Workers Union dispute reached the quiet stage after failure of the governor's mediation board, headed by Robert Sroat of the department of labor, to find a solution to the threatened layoff of 45 maintenance men by the company, a layoff which was delayed after the selection of the board.

The union had issued a strike threat, to be effective in mid-December, protesting that the proposed layoff would be in violation of the contract.

At present, both parties are awaiting the selection of a governor's emergency board. Failing that, it is likely that the company will go ahead with its plans to lay off the men.

Meanwhile, the union has issued denials that over 100 men have left since the termination of the strike and that union dues have been raised beyond their present \$3.00 minimum per month.

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## OLAA WORKERS RECEIVE SUPPORT

Mediation meetings between the ILWU and OIaa Sugar Co. were scheduled to have begun this week in Hilo with the arrival of Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, on the Big Island yesterday, it was recently announced by Ernest B. de Silva, mediator.

In the meantime, the ILWU team which concluded its Territory-wide tour over the weekend, announced that support for the locked out workers has been coming in steadily from all other ILWU units.

Latest contribution to come in was from the Lihue unit which contributed \$900 and pledged a \$2 per month assessment per member for the duration of the lockout.

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## LAUPAHOEHOE ELECTION

The formal hearing having been completed at the Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. on an AFL petition for an election among industrial workers, a decision is now being awaited from the national labor relations board in Washington, D. C., as to whether or not the evidence submitted warrants an election.

Robert McElrath, territorial representative of the ILWU, acted as intervener in the dispute for the ILWU, a non-complying union, and asked for a dismissal of the petition on grounds that there is an existing two-year contract between the ILWU and the sugar company and that the AFL unit as presently constituted is an illegal organization and not a labor union in the meaning of the law.

However, James Cherry, attorney for the board, ruled that the board does not act on dismissals.

At the same time, he ruled out of order the AFL attempt to inject other than trade union factors into the question, notably the attempt of the AFL representative to rehash the so-called "Ignacio revolt."

## Union Farmers' Wives Volunteer Work

ABINGDON, Va. (AP)—Wives of eight members of the Virginia Farmers' Union around Abingdon are putting in their Saturdays at the union office on Fulton St., acting as hostesses and office secretaries for farmers who want to join the union or fill out forms. They also store packages for farm families in town for Saturday shopping.

"The womenfolks of the farm-

ers' union are just as interested as the husbands are," says Chairman Blythe Short of the hostess committee, Route 3, Bristol, Tenn., just across the state line. The Virginia union is modeled on the strong Tennessee union.

Hostesses also give the union office a tidying up before the place opens each Saturday and they have become stamp-lickers, envelope-sealers and general office workers.

Where Hilo's laborers get together for enjoyment—

## Waiakea Pool Hall

1420 Kamehameha Avenue  
Hilo, Hawaii  
V. T. HAMO, Prop.

LIQUORS, MAGAZINES,  
Confectionaries, Ice Cream  
Reasonable—Good Service

## Family Liqueur Store

1416 Kamehameha Avenue  
Hilo, Hawaii

EXCELLENT FOOD  
And Good Service

## KUHIO CAFE

1424 Kamehameha Avenue  
Hilo, Hawaii

## FRUITS & VEGETABLES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

## HILO PRODUCTS

1378 Kamehameha Avenue  
Hilo, Hawaii

Dealers in Hamilton,  
Elgin & Bulova Watches

## Morimoto Store

216 Kamehameha Avenue  
Hilo, Hawaii

HOME of FRESH  
PASTRIES & BREAD

## Kilauea Bakery

1412 Kamehameha Avenue  
Hilo, Hawaii

Waiakea's Shopping Center  
Fresh Meat, Frozen Foods, Groceries  
at Reasonable Rates

## OKUYAMA MEAT MARKET

1400 Kamehameha Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii

## Reinecke Comment

(from page 1)

person who had been dismissed from a job to which she had devoted herself ever since she was 19.

Then she continued to explain why she and Dr. Reinecke were dismissed.

"We participated in activities of labor and you can imagine what the school board thought of this. We worked with laborers because unions help to establish better standards of living for their members and in so doing improve conditions in the community itself."

She went into the living room where she took up a paper-covered book. It was Hollywood on Trial by Gordon Kahn which included statements of 10 Hollywood screen writers and directors who this year were cited before the Un-American Activities Committee.

### National Pattern

Mrs. Reinecke indicated that their dismissal was part of a national pattern of witch hunt, just as the congressional hearing of the Hollywood 10 was. In the Reinecke hearing, she said, the attorney general was unable to point to any act of the Reineckes which showed disloyalty in and out of classrooms for 20 years.

"Read this," she said as she handed the Hollywood on Trial to this reporter. The statement was by Herbert Biberman, director and screen writer. It said in part:

"If I were guilty of acts of force and violence I would never have been called before this (Thomas) Committee. I would be in the courts and if I were guilty of such acts against this, my country, and this, my people—I should be in the courts, and convicted and condemned.

"It is because I have committed no acts against my country and my people that I am here... because I have been an active citizen that I am here. No slothful, lazy, self-satisfied or cynical citizen is brought here—except those who are in the service of, or in the same bed with, the members of this committee...

"...I have been brought here... because I committed the sin of devoting ten years of energetic advocacy of my faith in the American people under our Bill of Rights."

Asked what she thought of the school board's revoking of Dr. Reinecke's teaching certificate while her's wasn't, she said tersely that the board in making this differentiation pretended to be fair, pretended to show it had weighed

## On Board Decision

all sides in arriving at the decision.

"What good is my teaching certificate without the right to teach?" she asked. She added, "We'll carry on our legal fight so John can get his certificate back and both of us will be teachers again."

### Predicted Decision

Dr. Reinecke, angular six-footer in khaki trunks who walks with long strides, came out of his living room where he had been doing research work.

"The decision is what we have predicted for months," he said as he relaxed on a chair in the sun-lit parlor. "It is merely a repetition of the charges, plus," he laughed, "a few phrases picked up from Louis Budenz."

Just then Mrs. Reinecke's niece returned from school. She wanted to call her mother right away, the little girl said and went to the telephone. Mrs. Reinecke took the receiver and gave it to her and dialed her sister who was working. She waited for the child to tell her mother she was safely back from school.

"The Board had a job to do and it did it," Dr. Reinecke continued, indicating that it was a mandate from the governor. He said the Board wrote its decision without having the transcript of the hearing available to it. The official transcript is being put into finished form and Dr. Reinecke is helping with this work, he added.

### Board was Biased

He said that early in the hearing Chairman Sylva promised that the Board which heard the Reinecke case would reply to the challenges made against them by Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds for individual and collective bias and prejudice. Their reply, he explained, consists of a bland denial.

"They could not and dared not attempt a reply to the charges. There is no answer to facts," he said.

Dr. Reinecke said that since he had expected the outcome of the hearing only one thing irks him. He referred to the statement made by the Board that he had at all times acted "in blind subservience to the interests of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R."

In explaining his position he said, "Even if I had known what those interests were, it is not my habit to act in blind subservience to any organization or anyone or any ideology, whether American, Soviet or otherwise."

As he walked to the door at the close of the interview, he men-

1 year (Oahu)	\$5.00
1 year (Other Islands)	\$6.00
—Includes Airmailing—	
1 year (Mainland)	\$5.00

THE REAL TREND

It's a Democratic year after all! The Gallup Poll and other polls, and the major press and radio were off the beam. They had long ago built up a false impression that the Republican control of both the administration and congress was a foregone conclusion.

To be in line with definite national trend, local Republicans urged the people of Hawaii to "vote Republican." What a line that was! And to go further, they asked: "Vote Republican; Vote American." The majority of American people voted Democrat but not un-American.

FDR was right. The people can't rely on the press. He said during his 1944 campaign against Dewey that the Republicans control 85 per cent of the nation's press. Dewey had the press pitching for him again this time. He was defeated and the short-lived (two-years) Republican congress went out with him.

It was the 1946 election which gave the Republicans an edge over the Democrats in congress. This was the people's protest against Truman's bungling.

Events since then have showed up the Republicans in their true color. Also, Truman who weakly vetoed the Republican-Taft-Hartley Law has been forced by progressive Americans to take a more positive stand. And thus he was able to win labor votes—votes that demanded the repeal of the T-H Law.

Shortly before the election Truman even made attempts to seek an understanding with Russia by sending Emissary Vinson, but he was blocked by Secretary Marshall. Truman went so far as to repeat Wallace's statement that Dewey's election would mean depression and war.

Wallace's strong challenge to the Democrats on the program of peace and prosperity indeed helped to awaken the American people. It helped elect a Democratic congress.

The mandate of the American people who voted for a Democratic administration and congress is world peace and prosperity.

COMPOUNDING AN ERROR

Communism was never the question in China. In 1932 the Japanese used the excuse of "Red bandits" to invade Manchuria and they used it again in 1936 to invade North China. After V-J Day Washington used almost the same excuse for backing Chiang Kai-shek in a war he persisted in waging against his own people. Gradually Chiang became as clearly a puppet of Washington as Wang Ching-wei had ever been of the Japanese Empire.

Like all puppets, he lost before the strength of his people, in spite of the vast aid given him by the U. S. His defeat was never in doubt.

But his defeat, now apparent to the whole world, is also a defeat for American foreign policy which has backed reaction everywhere. There is every indication, unfortunately, that Washington intends to compound its China error. William C. Bullitt, most vocal of the cry-Red experts, has been assigned to the impossible job of helping Chiang.

An eminent Chinese predicted shortly after V-J Day, that U. S. foreign policy would follow the pattern of backing reaction everywhere and he predicted also that the policy would fail.

"So many patients," he said, "and only one doctor."



looking backward

Statehood Hearing Is Good Reading

Copies of the Wimberly-Cordon statehood hearings of last January are available in the public libraries. The volume is good pastime reading.

It is always interesting to watch people whom you know stand up and speak their piece. Among the 148 people who made statements before Judge Wimberly and Senator Cordon, every Islander will recognize at least five or six.

**Gives Personal History**  
An old contractor named GEORGE H. LISHMAN starts to give a thumbnail sketch of his life. Before he gets through, he has wandered over three closely-printed pages in long, rambling sentences—one sentence is 34 lines in length. He sounds like a character out of Mark Twain, and the judge just sits back and listens to him ramble.

**MRS. STELLA K. BEARDIN** pursues poor Judge Wimberly through five pages, frantically trying to tell him all the details of her failure to get a divorce in Judge Carrick Buck's court. For three pages Judge Wimberly tries desperately to shut her off, but in vain, and finally he walks out of the room leaving her still talking.

**Incoherent Testimony**  
KAMOKILA CAMPBELL'S excited and incoherent testimony is always good for a chuckle—and there are six pages of it. Here's an example:

"Who supplies our fish? The Japanese. Who do they sell it to? The Chinese store man. Who supplies our chickens and eggs? The Japanese? Who do they sell it to? The Chinese—Chun-Hoon, C. Q. Yee Hop . . . I say Russia could afford to say—and I should take a chance as one born here in Hawaii—to have Russia say: 'All right, you Chinese and Japanese, you come and fight for us. We will give you the Territory of Hawaii.' Should I take these chances of giving up my land and permitting Russia for one minute to do it? We don't know where Russia stands. Russia does not want this Territory. Russia is out to get Europe. Congress knows that. I know it. I am not hiding it."

Then there are the boners, such as happened with REP. JOHN PIRES of Maul.

MR. PIRES—"I was born on the Island of Maul in 1886."

SEN. CORDON—"You are a member of the house?"

MR. PIRES—"The plantation

took away the house when my father . . ."

MR. KAUHANE—"He means house of representatives."

**Racial Question**  
The racial question—the Japanese question in particular—was prominent in past statehood hearings. This time, not only is it played down, but people in fact, seem to be thinking less of it. Even JOHN F. G. STOKES, perennial opponent of statehood, didn't say a word about the Japanese; he has switched over to the Communist angle. Only two or three naive souls were willing to exhibit their prejudices in public. For example, MRS. FRED BOLTE, identified as a widowed property owner.

**Majority For Statehood**  
The overwhelming bulk of testimony is in favor of statehood. However, considering the source of some of it, the reader is likely to agree with CHARLES M. HUTTE: "I know of . . . various influential witnesses you have had who, in my private home were violently against statehood, who have appeared up here and given you statements for it. That is true."

All this pro-statehood testimony, it turned out at Washington, was outweighed by statements from WALTER F. DILLINGHAM and WILLIAM H. "DOC" HILL. These gentlemen played up the alleged Communist menace for all it is worth. Indeed, throughout the hearings, Communism takes the place formerly held by the Japanese as an obstacle to statehood.

Some of these talkers-up of Communism are classed by RILEY H. ALLEN as "victims of ideological nightmares." Others—and Messrs. Hill and Dillingham appear to be in this class—are using one alleged reason after another (as, for instance, first the distrust of Americans of Japanese ancestry; next the infiltration of Communism) as an excuse for postponing statehood indefinitely.

It is Mayor JOHN H. WILSON who drives home the nail: "There is also a certain number of opponents to statehood who express the fear of growing Communist activities in the Territory as a basis for their opposition. I am inclined to believe that the majority of persons who do this do not honestly believe in any Communist menace here but are using this red herring in their actual fear of a curtailment of the present political power of big business."

a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

An Open Letter To Claude A. Jagger  
Hawaiian Economic Foundation

Dear Mr. Jagger:

From what I can learn about you I hasten to say that I do not believe that the "10 largest corporations" in Hawaii are making a fool of you, but neither do I hesitate to say that you are endeavoring to make fools of the people of Hawaii.

The job the Big Interests of Hawaii had for you, when they encouraged you to come down here to set up your Hawaiian Economic Foundation, was a pretty tough one. Boiled down to simple language it was:



"Mr. Jagger, you are to make the people of Hawaii believe that the big corporations of Hawaii are owned and controlled by the people themselves through their ownership of stock in the said corporations."

This was a tough assignment, as I say, but you were offered good money for tackling it and you have done the best you could. Your "18-page primer of basic information about business life—especially corporate business—in the islands" has been given, naturally, good display publicity, with cuts and everything, by the two big dailies of Honolulu. That was to be expected. They, of course, would work hand in hand with you to endeavor to make the layman of Hawaii believe what it is your job to make him believe.

Your primer, and the way you have gone about it, indicate that you have had wide experience in the gathering and collation of statistics. You unquestionably have had on the Mainland a good reputation in your line of work. This last assumption of mine prompts me to wonder if you are not just a little ashamed of yourself for doing what you are doing here in Hawaii in trying to make the general public believe what you know isn't so.

In the publicity gladly given you by the Star-Bulletin on October 29, there appears the illustration of a chart taken from your 18-page "primer." It lists 10 "largest Hawaiian corporations" and gives the figures of the number of stockholders in each. Over this list is the statement that about 1900 is the average number of owners among the islands' "10 largest corporations."

What you want to put over—what you are paid to put over—is that an average of 1900 stockholders own AND control each of these corporations. You know that isn't so.

If you wanted to do a thorough job, a job of which I am sure you are capable, you would also break down for the "laymen" the percentage of stockholders in these big corporations who own and control the majority of the stock in each.

For instance, let's take Castle & Cooke, which you say has 926 stockholders. You know and I know that of those 926 stockholders, complete control of Castle & Cooke is in the hands of probably less than 10 stockholders, or five families. You know the figures exactly, withheld from the printer of your primer.

You know that this is true as to the other corporations in this list of 10 largest corporations. You know further, that just about 75 individuals, or about 25 families, control all of these corporations through interlocking boards of directors. My figures are probably high, but you know the exact number.

In the case of Castle & Cooke, you show that the number of stockholders in 1927 was 24 and in 1947 was 926; C. Brewer & Co., 190 in 1927 and 509 in 1947; American Factors, 774 in 1927, 2,169 in 1947; Hawaiian Electric, 276 in 1927 and 1,868 in 1947. You show that the average number of stockholders in 1927 of these 10 corporations, was 738 and in 1947 was 1,966.

I have always contended that big businessmen, while they may individually be smart, collectively do the dumbest things. For instance, this showing of an increase in stockholders. When analyzed, it's really sort of silly, isn't it, even though it might have been a smart idea when first broached. You know—"Here we are, just the few of us. We own all this stock. Let's sell about 25 per cent of it in small blocks, such as five and 10 shares. That'll look better to the man on the street. Popular ownership!"

But you and I know that the same small number of families control those corporations today as they did 20 years ago. You know that they will continue to control those corporations and continue their interlocking boards of directors for another 20 years unless the United States government really decides to enforce the provisions of the anti-trust law and do something about it here in Hawaii.

What I am driving at, Mr. Jagger, is that you have done only half a job in what the public could justifiably expect a real independent "economic foundation" to do in Hawaii. And in this job you've done for the Big Interests in Hawaii, aren't you jeopardizing your reputation as a conductor of honest, unbiased economic surveys?

W. K. BASSETT.