

James Wong Got Cash
From Outside Prison
Searchers Believe

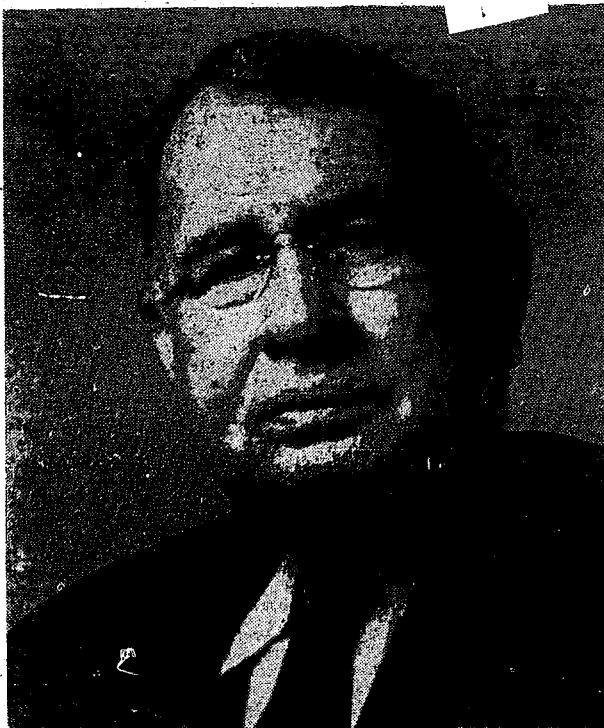
Chances are excellent, some searching authorities believe, that James K. (Egghead) Wong, inmate of Oahu Prison who made an escape some time Sunday, may also have got off to the states before a general alarm on his escape was sounded.

The authorities believe there is little doubt Wong had the monetary means for such a getaway, for they are reported to have learned through their own underground sources in the prison that Wong received from \$175 to \$200 from outside sources the week before his escape.

If that is true, as some of the searching authorities believe, there seems a fair possibility that an air lines ticket may also have been (more on page 3)

Sam King Said on Way Out at Palace

Only of Hawaii Library (2)
Att. Miss Janet Bell 8-23-56
Honolulu 14



JOHN HENRY WILSON

A GREAT HAWAIIAN PASSES

Thousands of the people of Hawaii from every racial and national background and from every economic stratum of life were expected to file into City Hall Friday to pay their last respects to a man whose courage, integrity, wisdom and human warmth made him the most beloved Hawaiian leader of his time.

There would be the notables and political figures whom the daily newspapers approached for comment on the death of John H. Wilson, but—and far more important to Johnny Wilson—there would be stevedores from the docks, lei sellers from the waterfront, workers from the cane fields and the canneries, shopkeepers from the little stores, beach boys from Waikiki, construction workers, bus drivers and farmers—the people of Hawaii.

For Johnny Wilson was born and nurtured among them, and developed to become their able leader. In early life he was a worker, was one of the first labor organizers. He trained himself to become a builder in the construction field and throughout his life continued building Hawaii Nei in every aspect by diligently applying his experience, ability and prestige to the great task.

He was a devoted supporter of Queen Liliuokalani who was deposed by the missionary-business group com- (more on page 2)

Nixon's Silence Seen by Locals As Straw in Wind

The surprising refusal of Vice President Richard M. Nixon to give an endorsement to the administration of Gov. Samuel W. King was seen this week by some local Republicans as another of recent indications that the governor is on his way out at Iolani Palace—whether or not President Eisenhower runs and whether or not he is reelected.

Though not reported in the dailies, Nixon had hardly arrived in Honolulu for his brief stopover on the first leg of his good will globe-circling trip when he administered what amounted to a slap in the face to the executive—and he did it with Gov. King standing at his elbow. It came when he was being interviewed by the local press, shortly after he had landed at Hickam Field Sunday morning, and while the governor and Admiral Felix B. Stump, along with Mrs. King and Mrs. Stump, were standing near.

Nixon was asked what he thought about the administration of the Territory by Gov. King, and he replied, "I'm not competent to comment on that."

He quickly took the sting off his refusal by adding, "I have the highest regard for the governor personally," but the refusal has not been lost on politically wise newsmen, accustomed to hearing visiting bigwigs drop easily into praise of local officials to whom they are related party-wise. Coming from the man who represents President Eisenhower, the comment didn't add up to a repudiation, the newsmen felt, but it did (more on page 7)

Dyer Threatens Suit for Mikilua; City Claims Water Forthcoming by 1957

"Supervisor Apolona visited many of you and promised that he would do something to help you with your water problem. Now how many of you did Supervisor Apolona promise? Hold up your hands!"

Tall, rangy Attorney John Dyer turned to his clients, some 150 Mikilua residents who packed the City Hall board room last Friday, and looked expectant and a forest of arms arose.

One after the other, Dyer went down the list of the supervisors and the arms raised accusingly as

the Mikiluans confirmed that one after the other had promised to "do something about the water" during the last campaign.

The one exception was Richard Kageyama, to whom Dyer said, "You didn't promise us anything."

Dyer Threatens Suit

And for some moments the attorney addressed his arguments to Kageyama, the chairman of the public works committee, before which Dyer had brought his clients to dramatize their complaint, and to warn that a suit against the

(more on page 7)

Local TV Actor Caught Stealing Book, Has To Listen to Criticism

A popular local television actor, in company of two more TV personalities, one of them reportedly the "biggest" in the islands, got a rude shock Tuesday night when he was not only detected in the act of stealing a pocket book from a local magazine store, but also forced to go into the back of the store and listen to a lengthy and irate criticism of his show.

The TV actor admitted stealing the book, but became so agitated over the criticism that he offered to fight. That offer did not materialize, however, when the storekeeper, a black belt judo man and well known for proficiency in self-defense, appeared only too willing to oblige.

The whole episode began when the storekeeper found that one

of three TV personalities shopping in his store had stolen a book and hidden it in his shirt.

Threw Book Under Car

Calling to the trio to stop, the storekeeper followed them outside and demanded that the thief give back the paper-bound volume. The actor first protested he hadn't taken the book, then admitted that he had thrown it under a car parked along the street when the storekeeper called him. Sheepishly, he walked over, picked it up and returned it to the storekeeper.

But the storekeeper wasn't finished. As he told friends later, "His show has burned me up plenty and I was very happy to get the chance to tell him about it."

He ordered the actor into the (more on page 7)

Story Behind A Classified Milk Ad

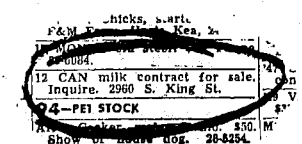
40 Quarts for \$1,100

If you want to get into the milk producing business, opportunity might be knocking at your door.

Dairymen's and Foremost restrict production of their milk producers by assigning them quotas, buying from them at regular prices only the amount of milk within their quotas. If a milk producer's cows produce more than the quota given him, he has to sell the "surplus" milk at lower prices.

Practice Not Unusual

In this tight milk situation where producers cannot talk their cows into controlling their production, especially during the summer months when the school milk pro-



gram is out, the L&L Dairy is offering to sell a 12-can milk contract.

The two-line ad is nothing to sniff at.

What Robert Lee, L&L owner, offers is this: For a five year contract, in which L&L Dairy agrees to buy 12 cans (40 quarts equal one can, so 12 cans contain 480 quarts)

of milk every day, the producer is asked to pay L&L \$1,000 for a can or \$13,200 for a 12-can contract.

This practice is not unusual in the milk business locally.

The Hygienic Dairy sometime ago sold its quota rights with Dairymen's at the rate of \$1,000 a can or 40 quarts. It is reported that Hygienic is offered \$1,500 a "quota" can today but it is keeping its quota and not selling any part of it.

L&L's Lee said this week that no one has bought any part of the 12-can quota although the ad is running in a daily.

(more on page 2)

A GREAT HAWAIIAN PASSES

(from page 1)

bine, which grew to be the Big Five. They wanted him on their team but it was not in Johnny to "switch sides" or to "sell out," terms he used to describe the conduct of those who went over to serve the big interests.

Johnny Wilson was incorruptible. After 35 years in politics, and after serving longest as mayor of Honolulu, it is a tribute to him that he spent his last days at Maluhia Home.

He was always of the people and for the people. Because of his devotion to the interest and general welfare of the people—the down-to-earth common people—big interests constantly tried to defeat and destroy him.

Johnny Wilson, at 82, was beaten in his last political race the only way he could be—by a gigantic political hoax perpetrated in the main by the same double-talkers whose names appeared Tuesday in the dailies along with accounts of how he died at 7:20 the night before in his bed at Maluhia Home.

Ignored by the big business-controlled dailies that fought Johnny Wilson were comments by the common people who truly mourn the passing of their great champion.

There were those among his friends who had thought for some months his condition was worsening, that the end of his long life might not be far away. But he had rallied before from situations that looked worse. In his '50-'52 term, when he had been placed in an iron lung for a time, his outward appearance was much worse to the average observer.

Johnny, himself, later verified those observations in 1954, when he told of the 1952 campaign.

"There were times," he said, "during that campaign, when I had to hold onto the microphone on the platform and I didn't know whether I'd stay up or not. I feel a lot better now."

And to prove it, he conducted a vigorous primary campaign against Frank Fasi, his challenger, winding up in Palolo by vaulting onto the bed of a truck to make a speech.

In his last months at Maluhia, Johnny was courted by a number of political aspirants, but his keen insight into Hawaii's politics kept him from giving enthusiastic endorsements for any of them. Instead, his down-to-earth comments on the views and prospects of each gave guidance to his political followers.

And even at his death, the "Old Man" had not been counted out as a possibility to run again, and his staunch supporters of many years were known to have passed his nomination papers to receive an imposing list of signatures, and to have arranged the location of a campaign headquarters. But Johnny Wilson had never told those supporters whether he would actually make the race or not.

"A campaign is very exhausting," he told a reporter a month before his death. "More than one man has dropped dead in the middle of a campaign."

But if his fellow Democrats really wanted him to run, Johnny indicated, he would be ready to enter the lists again for the office he held longer than any other man—17 years.

In his last days, Johnny had a special diversion in addition to talking politics with visitors who sought his advice, and reminiscing about old Hawaii with old friends. It was the boxing and wrestling matches on television and a nurse who attended him told friends it was very difficult to get him to bed on nights when the fight or the wrestling matches were on TV.

In his younger days, Johnny Wilson was known as a man "able to take care of himself" with his fists if need be, and two of his favorite stories of the past involved his fistic encounters. One was of a fight with a gang of fishermen on the waterfront, and the other was the time in the early 1920's when, as mayor, he flattened Sup. Ben Hollinger in the board room with a board meeting in session.

It was that story that filled the pages of the Honolulu Times, the paper edited by the late W.K. Bassett, the next day. Bassett, who was to become Johnny's administrative assistant and ablest cam-

(more on page 3)



INVOKES FIFTH AMENDMENT
Jeff Fibre, Washington representative of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, is shown testifying before the Senate internal security subcommittee. He described as "unfounded" a charge by labor columnist Victor Riesel that union Pres. Harry Bridges was a threat to this country's security, and invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about his own political affiliations. (Federated Pictures)

Tetsuo Toyama Expert on Communism From Way Back

By Special Writer

Tetsuo Toyama, editor of The New American, who recently burst into righteous indignation over Charles Kaubane's pleading the cause of "Major" Okada, was experting on Communism-away-back in the 1930's. At that time he combined his Americanism with apologetics for Japanese imperialism and the Axis—but then, lots of pro-fascists are super-patriots or 100 per cent Americans these days.

Here's a couple of Oyama's comments in November 1937, when he used to edit a magazine called Jitsugyo no Hawaii.

"In the north nine-tenths of the five provinces already are under Japanese control."

"Chinese in these areas had been in the dark ages, but a new era has dawned—an era of friendly relations with the Japanese."

"Japanese control of North China does not mean political and economic domination. Tokyo government officials have stressed repeatedly that Japan has no designs for territorial aggrandizement."

"The three great 'have not' powers of the world—Japan, Germany and Italy—have formed a powerful union against Communism."

"This agreement, concluded on November 1, is not designed to disturb peace but to preserve peace." So Toyama wrote in 1937.

"Hawaii-7" Appeal Argument July 12

The Smith Act appeal of the 'Hawaii Seven' case will be argued before the Ninth Circuit Court July 12. The argument scheduled for July 2 was postponed 10 days.

Telford Taylor, New York attorney, will represent Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director. Attorneys Richard Gladstein of San Francisco and A.L. Wirin of Los Angeles will represent the other six defendants.

France's parliament will soon be asked to impose new taxes to pay for the war against Nationalist rebels in Algeria.

More on Milk

(from page 1)

Big milk producers and especially the distributors like Dairymen's and Foremost are reportedly keenly interested in L&L's move. When these big distributors are telling their producers to cut production during summer months, a small distributor is advertising for more milk from producers.

Lee said that he is selling the contract because that is a sound way to increase capitalization of L&L. He explained he does not want to sell shares but if a producer puts up the money for the right to sell milk to L&L, he won't forget the producer who will grow with the L&L.

A medium-size milk producer supplying milk to a big distributor remarked, L&L wants to bake its cake and eat it too."

This producer didn't think it was unusual for Hygienic to sell part of its quota assigned to it by Dairymen's, but for a distributor to sell quotas is "very unusual," he explained.

Does It Pay?

Does it pay to buy can quotas at more than \$1,000 for five years? It is reported that producers make a three-cent profit per quart. Forty quarts (one can) will bring a profit of \$1.20 a day. Twelve cans or 480 quarts will net him \$14.40 a day. Over a 365-day stretch, he will net \$5,256.

His net profit for three years comes to \$15,768. His five-year contract costs \$13,200.

One producer said this is mere figures. Other expenses will be incurred and allowances must be made. While it appears that the producer will make about \$10,000 in the last two years of the contract, all this is a gamble, he said.

Lee's answer is that once a producer starts in the milk business, he keeps on producing for many more years.

Lee feels that he deserves the backing of producers and the community. Since he began retailing milk for 26 cents a quart, Dairymen's and Foremost were forced to sell their milk at supermarkets at 29 cents a quart. Windward Cream-

eries, another small distributor, is selling milk at 26 cents a quart and its milk is sold at the Kailua Foodland Supermarket for that price alongside Dairymen's and Foremost milk which retail for 29 cents.

Among some milk people, it is said that after Lee began retailing have improved their attitudinal milk, Dairymen's and Foremost toward the producers. Lee was selling to Foremost and on short notice was told that Foremost was no longer buying his milk. Lee who had invested heavily in his dairy business was forced to retail his milk.

Lee began with one station at his plant at 2960 S. King St. Today he has three stations or milk depots.

"Worry Big Boys"

"This kind of competition hurts the big guys—Dairymen's and Foremost," a man in the milk business said. "This is obvious when Dairymen's went out to buy out George Ernsbarger who was retailing his milk from his farm in Waimanalo. Ernsbarger dumped his milk in front of Iolani Palace and made good publicity but that was one splash. This guy Lee with his stores where people can see all the time worry the big boys."

It is said that Lee once publicized that he does not skim his milk but sells his fresh whole milk in "pure" form, with all the cream in it that the cows give. The board of health stopped him from such advertising, apparently because the ad made it appear that Dairymen's and Foremost were not selling their milk in "pure" form.

Poland is building a steel-producing city of 100,000 population, called Nowa Huta, whose population averages 20 years of age. No workers are to be employed whose "memories go back to the capitalist times of Poland."

Prof. Satish Dhawan, an Indian professor of aeronautics returning from a tour of Chinese aeronautical colleges a few weeks ago, reports that China will soon be manufacturing locally designed planes.

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(from page 2)

paigner in later years, was then a supervisor, himself, and some accused him of cowardice because he took to his heels shortly after the action had finished. No such thing, said Bassett when he learned of the accusation. He had swung many a punch, himself, in similar arguments, but he was merely getting his story down to his paper for the first edition.

It was a story Johnny remembered during his last term as mayor when Sup. Sam K. Apoliona became somewhat overspirited in debate. In his office after the board meeting Johnny recalled the Hollinger encounter with a chuckle and then moodily commented, "Can't do that any more, I guess."

It was plain he had the same sort of treatment in mind for the supervisor.

But there were plenty of other fights, most of them involving more serious weapons than fists, and Johnny Wilson never backed off, no matter what the risk or the cost, when the issue was plain between the people of Hawaii and the monied powers that took over Hawaii's economy.

A staunch backer of union labor, Johnny was proud that he had participated in the first organization of Hawaiian longshoremen, and that he had been the first representative sent by the longshoremen to the Mainland, also in the early 1920's.

"They called me a Communist, too," he told a Labor Day rally during his last term of office, adding that he had recognized the tactics of the Big Five in the suppression of working people before the present group of workers were born.

Nor did he mince words about his pro-labor position. When the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. pleaded poverty during a 1948 strike of bus drivers, Mayor Wilson offered to try to get the city to take over the bus company, pay wages the drivers asked, and run it as a municipal project. The HRT has never since pleaded inability to pay.

During the trial of the Hawaii Seven on charges of violating the Smith Act, Johnny again stepped to the front as a character witness for ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall.

"I'd have testified for some more of them," he told a reporter later, "if I'd only known them better."

Johnny Wilson had seen his beloved Queen Liliuokalani deposed for the sake of a price on sugar, and he never forgot where the interests of his people lay. No one would have accused him of being other than a good American, but no one who knew him would have said he feared force and violence as a means of rectifying wrong, by the American government or any other. Till his dying day, he never ceased to regret the failure of Robert W. Wilcox, Lot Lane and others to restore Liliuokalani to the throne.

Once about three years before he left City Hall for the last time, a reporter entered his office to ask some questions about that effort. Mayor Wilson, supervisors and others had just been talking about a Kalihi improvement project, but the mayor's alert mind flashed back at once to that time.

"They should have taken the guns to Maui," he began at once. "That's where the men were and that's what I told them. They should have taken the guns to Maui."

Then the mayor launched into the story of how he had been a student at Stanford University at the time, but how he had "conspired" with those who wished to restore the queen and how he had advised the landing of a shipment of guns on Maui, instead of on Oahu, where Wilcox and Lane secreted them and where they were eventually discovered.

In his last days, telling something of the autobiography he has written with the assistance of friends, he said, "I can't tell all the things the big fellows have done here. I know what they've done, but I can't tell everything."

"I have fought the Big Five all my life," he told a reporter, speaking of a time he started a temporary shipping company when he needed it for a construction job.

Yet for all the economic battles, Johnny Wilson

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As Aunt Jennie Does Last Chores for Johnny

Within an hour after Honolulu's best loved mayor, Johnny Wilson, turned on his bed at Maluhia Home, gasped, and died with the trace of a smile on his face, Aunt Jennie, the wife who was at his side through his long public career, had arrived at the Maluhia Home cottage, and close friends of the former and the family had rushed to the bedside.

The others were people who were close to Johnny in public as well as private life. There was Arthur Trask, attorney who fought to get the right for voters to write in Johnny's name in the last general election, Mrs. Harriet Beamer Magoon, secretary to the former mayor for many years, Mrs. Napua Stevens Poiré, close friend of Aunt Jennie, A.W. Jensen, chairman of a committee to run Johnny in the coming campaign, Herbert Kum, lieutenant to the former mayor in many capacities, most recently the civil service commission, and Mrs. Helen Kanahale, long a staunch Wilson supporter, who said an Hawaiian prayer.

There was Dr. David Katsuki, and other hospital personnel, the doctor mourning that, though the passing was inevitable, there had not been some way to prolong the fruitful life of the institution's best known, best loved patient.

Aunt Jennie bore the blow with characteristic strength, others present said, strength not unlike that Johnny Wilson had shown again and again through his long life.

On the bed, Johnny lay a little on one side, and he seemed to be sleeping with a little smile.

Finally, it came time for Aunt Jennie to go, for Johnny's remains to be removed to a mortuary. The ambulance from the mortuary was waiting outside, but it was carefully shunted away so the grieving widow would not have to see it as she left.

But before she went, she had a last chore to do for her husband. She went to the closet to inspect his clothes and to pick out a white dinner jacket and dinner trousers for him to be dressed in. There was no black bow tie to be found, and she worried a little about that.

She took with her the box that held the valuables and cash that represented all the material means

Stewards on Beach Burn over Plan Of Matson To Put Women on 2 Ships

Rank and file stewards, especially those on the beach, are stirred up like a hornet's nest, according to the July issue of *Black Gang News*, over a new plan recently announced by Matson to put women waitresses aboard the two passenger liners, the Monterey and the Mariposa, now being modern-

ized at Portland, Ore.

Matson's announcement said there would be about 30 stewardesses put on the staff of each ship, but the *News* says the figure is around 100. Further, it accuses the SIU-MCS of engaging in "behind the door" maneuvering in this project.

The *News*, a newspaper put out by independent members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers, comments, "In the old MCS independent union, a program existed whereby a man had a chance to upgrade himself. Today in the SIU-MCS there is little or no chance of a man becoming a first class waiter. Thus Matson claims that the introduction of women as waitresses is due to the acute shortage of skilled ale waiters."

At present, says the *News*, there are no women waitresses in the MCS-SIU and "The job hungry rank and file are pretty determined not to allow the officials to bring 100 women from nowhere to fill jobs that belong to men now on the beach, hoping to ship."

According to the announcement, the women will work as waitresses in the dining room, and will have their own quarters with outside deck space, recreation area and laundry facilities near the dining room.

To get the jobs, Matson said, the women must have experience in "first class" hotels, and must be hired through the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union (AFM), which with the blessing of the NLRB, now represents the stewards department.

Waxing rhapsodic over the uniforms to be worn by the new stewardesses, Matson says, "Dinner uniforms will consist of highly-styled white blouse with short sleeves, convertible type collar, skirt of lustrous black nylon and a pert white muslin bandette."

Uniforms for the remainder of the day will be "neat trim gray poplin, continental style, with matching gray apron and head bandette, the latter to be trimmed in chevron."

On most American ships, men have traditionally waited tables down through the years.



MILLER TESTIFIES—Arthur Miller, Pulitzer prize-winning playwright, told the House Un-American activities committee he had never been under Communist party discipline, but refused to name writers he had seen at party group meetings. He said he had supported political causes in the '40s which he would not support today. Miller, who married movie glamor queen Marilyn Monroe, was questioned in connection with past difficulties in seeking a passport. Following his committee appearance, he filed a noncommunist affidavit with the State Dept. in a new quest for a passport to honeymoon in England.

left by one of Hawaii's great men—and that box was no larger than a desk-size dictionary.

What Johnny Wilson left would remain in the hearts of his people, not in a financial estate.

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HONOLULU RECORD

811 Sheridan St.

James Wong Got Cash From Outside Prison Searchers Believe

(from page 1)

procured ahead of time for Wong so he might have been on his way to the Mainland before the alarm was sounded.

Thus, while searching authorities have not discarded the idea that Wong may have had help from other prison inmates, some believe more important help may have come from the outside.

"Seen" on Young St.

Meantime, reports were coming to police headquarters of people who looked like Wong being seen in various localities. The one that received the most attention Tuesday was a report the escapee had been seen in the vicinity of a Young St. church. An intensive search by police, however, failed to raise the fugitive.

Only 19, Wong was sentenced to a maximum term of life imprisonment for his part in a holdup and shooting at the Sky Lark Cafe in July, 1953. A cook was shot in the leg on that occasion.

While in prison, Wong had been disciplined for gambling, for oversleeping and for possession of a "contraband diary."



HURT IN POLITICAL BALLGAME—Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D, Minn.), pitcher for the Democrats, charges into the Republicans' catcher, Rep. Thomas Curtis (R, Mo.) during the fifth inning of the annual baseball game between the GOP and Democratic congressmen in Washington. McCarthy was trying to score from third on a pinch-hit dribbler down the third base line by teammate Rep. Olin Teague (D, Tex.). Curtis strained his left shoulder. (Federated Pictures)

Sports Segregation Costly

Sugar Bowl Backers Fight Jim Crow Bill

NEW ORLEANS (FP) Sugar Bowl backers are the latest to raise their voices in protest against a bill before the Louisiana lawmakers enforcing segregation in sports activities in the state.

The Bowl promoters hope to halt that part of the White Citizens Councils' five-point package which affects athletics.

The Pelicans, New Orleans baseball team, stand to lose nine major league engagements if the sports segregation bill becomes law.

It was obvious here 10 years ago that there's money, as well as justice, in ending sports Jim Crow.

New Orleans Negroes jam-packed Pelican Stadium in 1946 for the first mixed baseball ever played here: Jackie Robinson's barnstorming All-Stars. Overflow crowds thereafter welcomed all big league events, creating a tradition of mixed play and better baseball.

But when the Pels—who never included Negroes on their team—this year even dropped the Negro players on their farm team (Evangeline League), Negro fans slapped an instant though unofficial boycott on both the Evangeline League and the Pelican Stadium.

Moreover, the Pels fell to the bottom of the Southern Assn. standing in games won and lost. A Pelican Boosters Club failed to rescue them. City cops and firemen, ordered to sell season tickets, found rough going even among white fans.

The boycott has affected the whole Evangeline League: foldup of the Baton Rouge Rebels is forecast "if they lose an 11th-hour appeal for public financial

support."

Segregation and anti-democratic elements took losses in other fields as well:

1. The legislature dropped a bill requiring loyalty oaths from members of organizations working with school children and parents—an obvious rebuke to the anti-PA intent of the Eastland committee's April hearings here.
2. In answer to the state ban on NAACP, a Negro church, the Central Congregational, has taken out life membership by forwarding \$50 to the NAACP national office in New York.
3. The Public Service Bus Co. is

CP Employees Covered By Soc. Sec. Gov't Charge Has No Basis

WASHINGTON (FP) Employees of the Communist party are covered by the Social Security act, Referee Peter Hoegen of the Social Security Administration ruled June 22.

The ruling reversed a 1955 decision by the Bureau of Old Age & Survivors Insurance against seven Communist party officials, including party chairman William Z. Foster.

A month ago, Hoegen ruled that the statute of limitations prevented the government from withdrawing benefits based on earnings before 1952. At that time he deferred decision on whether Communist party employment should be regarded as employment by the Soviet government, as the government claimed. The Social Security act excludes from coverage "services performed in the employ of a foreign government."

In ruling CP employees are eligible for social security benefits, Hoegen found that there was no basis for the government's charges.

Hitler, it is disclosed in a book published this month in Rome, planned to deport the Pope to Germany in 1944, but gave up in face of opposition from the Pope himself and the college of cardinals.

Removal of the ban on shipment of rubber from Malaya to Communist China was announced in Singapore on June 4.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



The second defeat of Bobo Olson by Ray Robinson must have knocked the props from under the ex-Honolulu fighter. After holding the contender spot right after his first defeat by Sugar Ray, after his second KO, Olson in a matter of weeks is now rated at the number 7 spot in the middleweight division. The fighters ranked above Olson are Bobby Boyd, Gene Fullmer, Charles Humez, Eduardo Lausse, Ralph (Tiger) Jones. From this evaluation it seems that Sid Flaherty maneuvered Olson into the championship spot and Flaherty should be given some kind of rating for "creating" a middleweight champ out of a fighter of Olson's caliber.

THE DRUM BEATERS and hucksters are doing their best in a dramatic presentation of polo as a public sport belonging not to the extremely wealthy but to the great American public. One of the first moves to make the game democratic was to do away with the reserved boxes and open the seats on a first-come basis. Now they are opening the gates to players of all races, asking them to try out for the game under the tutelage of Peter Perkins, one of the key men in the new organizational setup. Finances and public support are two great gate openers and it seems that social and racial barriers are the fastest to fall when these two factors come into play.

WHEN JOHNNY BRATTON, the former welterweight champion, was sent to the State Mental Hospital for mental illness, a lot of people had the impression that he was punch drunk. However, Dr. Richard Graff, superintendent of the hospital, was quick to dispel this talk when he issued a statement saying that encephalograms showed no evidence of brain damage. Most interesting was an excellent treatise on the causes of mental illness.

"He could have had the same illness had he been a day laborer, or an accountant or at any other job, just as you or me. I don't think his trouble is connected at all to the physical part of boxing."

"Of course some of his emotional problems may have been the matter of poor management or financial problems, but his illness is one commonly encountered in our civilization and not related to sports or fighting. Any person can have emotional problems because of his situation, or his finances."

Graff said that Bratton's difficulty was "pretty much run of the mill. It happens in every stage of life, to all ages and occupations. We've got a lot of people who have pretty much the same ailment. Bratton is not reacting quite typically, but we're watching him pretty carefully."

ONE OF THE MOST important conferences called by President Eisenhower last week at Annapolis and presided over by VP Nixon, was the President's Conference on the Fitness of American Youth. 140 representatives of youth work in the US attended the conference to look into the problem of the declining state of American children's muscles and the general fitness program. In addition to specific recommendations to fight American youths' unfitness, the conference called for the organization of a fitness group within the government, plus a citizens' group to work in cooperation with federal group. The conference came out with recommendations which have been principles of physical education for years and years. However, the phase that was urged was that fitness must be popularized and promoted among children. The conference found that research on the fitness program is needed to decide on what kind of a program, how much emphasis, and how to carry out the program.

Among the other findings of the conference were the following: that schools should have more time, equipment and personnel for physical education and focus more attention on the athletically untalented child, rather than on the star; that the standards and prestige of the physical education profession must be raised.

It is interesting to note here that in Hawaii there is a distinct wide gap in the professional standards of physical education between the schools and the local recreation department. There is no doubt that the recreation department recognizes this gap and there is an intensive recruitment program, but the salary scale is not attractive enough to draw professional people. And we believe that this gap should be eliminated so that standards in the schools and the recreation department would be on an equal footing. Until this is brought about there will be a clearcut lack of appreciation by both groups of the need to correlate their programs.

RECENTLY IN CHICAGO a group of people interested in American history carried on a survey to find out the average person's understanding of the Declaration of Independence. They were asked to read a copy of it and asked whether they could have signed during the time of the American Revolution. Here are some of the comments of the people interviewed:

"I'm the world's most outstanding coward; I'd have been awfully hesitant about signing the Declaration. I'd be worried with what will happen to me and my family."

"I'd hesitate to sign the Declaration, particularly that part about the right of the people to alter or abolish their government."

"We have to salute the men who signed the Declaration. It took terrific courage to do something like that."

"My husband's ancestor signed the Declaration. I don't think either of us realized the chances he took in doing so."

"After all governments aren't changed for small reasons. I don't think any free-thinking person would have hesitated to sign the Declaration—then or now."

LAST WEEK selections for the US track team for the Olympics to be held in Australia were made after outstanding performances by stars. The outstanding performance, in our opinion, was that of Charles Dumas of Compton JC who cracked the world's record by jumping over the "barrier" to set a new standard of 7 ft. 1/2 in. It was the goal of every high jumper to be the first to break 7 ft.

\$7.5 Million Damages Asked in "Salt of the Earth" Boycott Suit

NEW YORK (FP) A suit for \$7.5 million in damages, charging illegal boycott, was filed by the producers, owners and distributors of the film *Salt of the Earth*, Independent Productions Corp. and its affiliate IPC Distributors Inc.

The suit further charges that the conspiracy and boycott against the film and producers were launched after several persons associated with the film had been blacklisted by Hollywood after refusing to cooperate with the House Un-American activities committee.

The plaintiffs are seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants—62 motion picture producing, processing, distributing and exhibiting companies, two movie trade associations and 16 individuals associated with the movie industry—

nervously trying to avoid "encouraging a Montgomery" in the arrest of a Negro passenger. When a Preret bus driver ignored the request of the passenger, Sidney Roger, for a seat, Roger sat down in the white section. He was arrested on four charges: "disobeying state segregation laws, no honest or visible means of support, threatening a bus driver, and being loud and boisterous." Public Service attorneys have tried to bypass public indignation by dropping two of the charges. Still standing are the charges of boisterous behavior and threatening the driver.

from continuing to boycott and blacklist the film.

The complaint points out that this motion picture about a strike against a zinc company by Mexican-American members of the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, was favorably reviewed by many of the leading newspapers and magazines over the country. "The film," Time magazine said, "is a work of vigorous art." If there had been no organized boycott, the plaintiffs charged, it would have been widely and profitably exhibited.

Ed. Note: The ILWU's educational department is showing *Salt of the Earth* in the Territory. The film has been shown on Hawaii and Kauai and is now exhibited on Oahu.

Gadabout

"CEREMONY OF LOVE" is the title given by Thomas Williams to a novel which, this department feels, is probably the most authentic piece of fiction on U.S. occupation forces in Japan yet written. With apologies to James Michener, we'll take this one over "Sayonara," despite its unfortunate title, and we're inclined to agree with the reviewer from the N.Y. Herald Tribune that it brings to mind "From Here to Eternity." Local Nisei will be interested in Williams' account of the rivalry between the "Kanakas" and "Kotunks" among the soldiery as well as the difference in characterization of the two types, as seen by the novelist. This one is now in the pocket, newsstand size, of course.

DAVID LAWRENCE, whose column in the Star-Bull usually sounds like a watered-down version of an IMUA handout, nevertheless had some very informative reporting in last Saturday's paper. His column was devoted to the new book written by a Washington newsman, Robert J. Donovan, entitled "Eisenhower: The Inside Story," and intended as a GOP propaganda piece. The Republicans, it turns out, are more upset than anyone about it because it depicts Ike as being a pretty liberal fellow, who, as Lawrence puts it, "gives weight to letters from his left-wing friends in the Republican Party, gets only one side of the story." Publication of the book, says Lawrence, is "tragic," but you have to remember that Lawrence and Sen. Joe McCarthy think very much alike. In fact, one of the "tragic" parts of the book seen by Lawrence, is Ike's opposition to some of McCarthy's ideas. But from other GOP sources, we learn that Lawrence's report does accurately reflect the dismay of the right-wing GOP at Donovan's book. One Washington GOP lady right-winger commenting on a review of the book, said, "I turned positively pale when I read it."

Yet this type of reaction may reflect some of the ingrained shortsightedness that still characterizes that segment of the GOP leadership—which figures it's more important to appease the Wall St. tycoons than to the vast majority of the American people who don't want war and who figure Ike doesn't either.

JAMES (SCOTTY) RESTON, top Washington reporter for the N.Y. Times, has a good deal of fun out of the GOP and its efforts to convince the nation that President Eisenhower is in the best shape ever, despite the latest illness. Reston had comments on what Dr. David Allman, president-elect of the American Medical Assn., had to say about Ike, which was, "When President Eisenhower recovers, he will be in better physical condition than any of his political opponents, Republican or Democratic, have been at any time in their lives."

Here's what Reston, in a highly sarcastic vein, had to say about that one: "This statement has helped explain one of the great mysteries of the Presidential campaign. Why is it, we have been asking ourselves, that Kefauver has steadily lost ground? The answer is that all the other candidates—Eisenhower, Stevenson, Harriman, Lyndon Johnson and Senator Stuart Symington—have either undergone serious medical operations or enjoyed some other terrible illness. Kefauver alone, the 'old iron man' of the Tennessee football team, suffers from perfect health, and is therefore eliminated."

AND TO RESTON, James C. Hagerly, the White House public

relations man, is the "adviser and spokesman" of the President's doctors. He goes on to tell how they sneaked Ike out the back door of the White House on the way to Walter Reed Hospital for this last operation "to avoid photographs of the President on a stretcher."

JOE ROSE proudly read a letter of congratulations from IMUA's John Hamilton, for being the only broadcaster besides IMUA who "points out the dangers of Communism." And of course Hamilton is as conscious as anyone that Rose is awfully busy pointing out the "dangers" of the Democratic Party. Once he even pointed out the danger of the things President Cleveland, Rep. Dan Inouye and others had to say about the manner in which Hawaii was annexed to the U.S. Rose saw a "Red" motive behind that, too, but we can't recall that IMUA ever picked him up on it. Joe dropped that one like a hot potato just about the time his listeners were getting interested. Wonder why?

JET PLANES were far more of a nuisance early on the Fourth of July than firecrackers about which a recent hubbub has been raised. Jet bombers started passing over much of Honolulu about 5:30 a.m., presumably on Independence Day exercises. Jet planes drew the curses of many a worker who intended to enjoy his independence for the day by sleeping late, and lights flashed on in houses throughout residential areas as the planes kept on coming at irregular intervals.

The first firecrackers (small) were heard by this department at 6:52 a.m.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS more of what Johnny Wilson thought about the present mayoralty campaign than any other, A.W. Jensen, was too grief-stricken to discuss such matters this week. Jensen, who was the moving spirit behind the write-in campaign for Wilson after the primary two years ago, when Fasl was returned the victor after what even the Star-Bull admits was the switchover of "thousands of Republicans and independent voters," had been hoping to get Johnny into the present race, even though the veteran campaigned from his room at Maluhia. As Jensen reasoned before Monday night, FDR administered the national government from a wheelchair, so why couldn't Johnny do the same thing for Honolulu?

A GROUP OF LOCAL doctors, so we are told, got some hearty laughs out of Riley Allen's recent editorial labelling all the talk of President Eisenhower's poor health as merely Democratic propaganda. They only wished, the doctors, concluded, that they could make their diagnosis as easily as Riley does—at a distance of several thousand miles.

JOE ROSE, incidentally, says the civil service pot is boiling so hot he keeps getting letters rapping Mrs. Nesta Gallas, personnel director, all the time. If that's true, you'd think Joe would read more of them on his gripe box program. He's read one twice within the last week. Then he read another which sounded as if it must come from approximately the same source, though the material was shifted about a bit. Of course Joe never takes sides—never!

ONE BIDDER always seems to come out best when any of Harry Lundeborg's unions have a construction job afoot, the Black Gang News says. That one is K.G. Bitter & Associates, a San Diego, Calif., firm. Bitter built the SUP hall on Harrison St. San Francisco, and also the SUP halls in Portland and

Realty with a Personality

By AMY CLARKE

As a general rule, it couldn't matter less to me which realtor you pick when you decide to buy or sell a house.

You choose them like doctors, on the recommendations of friends or relatives, in most cases. Or you look at the ads in the weekend papers.

NOT BEING in the market for a new house, I usually waste no time on that section of the papers. But the other night my attention was called to a most peculiar set of ads paid for by a firm calling itself "Island Living."

On May 26 a large box-type item announced brashly:

"Mr. Island Living Says—10 Stout-Hearted Men—No Women—Offer You Realty with a Personality."

After the first shock of that rudeness, the displeasure of the women realtors with whom Island Living has to do business must have made itself felt. A week later this modified ad ran:

"We are 10 stout-hearted men who are always willing to cooperate with women!!! (their punctuation) women clients, women brokers, women salesmen—and of course with any man—in fact anybody, any time. We say cooperation is our key to realty with a personality!"

June 9, on the defensive but still offensive, the ad read:

"Mr. Island Living Says: Realty with a Personality. (there followed a list of each salesman and his phone number) . . . A welcomed addition to our personable staff of men we have selected to be your realty guide to Island living."

On June 10, again, "Cooperation is our middle name."

And June 23, "Phone any of the 10 stout-hearted men on the staff . . . Always looking for new men and ways to sell real

estate."

Mr. Island Living—and isn't that some name for a real estate firm?—seems to be a bit hepped on stout-hearted men. I don't mind that. But what's he got against women?

DOES HE THINK a gal can't be a good real estate salesman? (Ann Grubb and Anne O'Neill are doing all right.)

No, that can't be the reason. Maybe he just doesn't like the idea of having a neat, attractive, intelligent woman around the office. Might distract the 10 stout-hearted men from their work.

Or maybe—this is just a thought, now—he secretly feels Mrs. Hawaii doesn't have much on the ball, and when she is looking for a home, can't resist his handsome, fast-talking young men.

None of these reasons sound especially sensible. And the whole tone of the advertising is decidedly unfragrant.

For of course there is no reason in the world why a firm which makes its money by selling houses to men and women buyers should pointedly exclude women from its sales staff.

To run an all-male office is bad enough. But to brag about it in big print should bring the wrath of all the women in these Hawaiian Islands down on Mr. Island Living's head.

JUST TO EVEN the score, if I ever do want a house, I'm going to a lady realtor.

And one more thing: will someone please explain to me what "realty with a personality" means?

All I can make of it is that the 10 stout-hearted men have nice personalities, but what that has to do with the merits of a particular piece of property, I don't quite get.

If you can figure it out, don't bother telling me. I don't really care.

To The Editor . . .

THE EDITOR:

Upon the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary, the Trustees and Staff of the Blood Bank of Hawaii acknowledge with deep appreciation the splendid cooperation of the thousands of individuals, both civilians and military, and numerous organizations in the entire Territory. To the newspapers, radio and TV stations for publicity, to the volunteer workers who have contributed countless hours of time and devotion, to the doctors and hospital staffs for advice and assistance, and last but by no means least, to that great army of blood donors made up of men and women in every walk of life, and of every race and creed; we offer special thanks.

Since June 29, 1941, the bank has processed 214,517 donors, and patients have received more than 130,800 transfusions. A typical month now is between 1,200 and 1,400 transfusions. It has grown to be a vital and necessary community institution and is recognized by the National Institutes of Health, and the American Association of Blood Banks as one of the best in the country.

Without the cooperation of the entire community, it would not have been possible to meet all of

He further stated, says the reader, that the USSR and the U.S. are arriving at the same goal—the uplifting of the common man and the freeing of him from bondage.

Hawaii's blood needs, nor will it be so in the future. We are grateful for your past cooperation and hope that we can count on it in the future.

Mahalo,
F.J. Pinkerton, M.D.
Director

BLOOD BANK OF HAWAII.

Spain Not Welcomed

Fascist Spain, recently admitted to the UN, is angling to join the Latin-American bloc. The Latin-American countries' representatives customarily meet in a sort of caucus. Mexico, however, has indicated that if Spain is admitted to the caucus, it may pull out and join such neutralists as India. Further, representatives of both Italy and Communist Romania have turned up at the caucus meetings, saying with a straight face—and quite truly—that theirs are Latin countries just as much as Spain.

American violinist Isaac Stern received a tremendous ovation at his first recital in Moscow during a month-long tour of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has established diplomatic relations with three African states, Liberia and the Arab countries of Sudan and Libya. A long-term loan has been offered Sudan and technical aid to Liberia.

Juveniles of Today Don't Seem More Delinquent Than Wild Kids of Past

By Edward Rohrbough

A couple of months ago, we wrote a story about the after-hours activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school that created a mild furor. Ever since, readers have been asking what restaurant was involved and what school.

Why should that particular story arouse such interest? True, there was pretty obvious evidence of certain fumbling sex-play among the adolescents, but none as shocking as much we've heard of both locally and on the Mainland over the years.

And there was no mention of "hoodlumism," whatever that is, at all.

Maybe, we guessed, it's because the other things we've heard locally were rumored by word of mouth, while this one was put down in black and white. Of, course, what we wrote of was what we saw, yet we have some of the former "rumors" from sources we believe just as implicitly as our own eyes.

We have heard of girls from a couple of local intermediate schools, and from at least one high school, engaging in prostitution during past years. And we believe the sources that told us.

So could the current interest by readers indicate that they wonder if maybe things aren't worse with the young people than ever before, —that the juveniles aren't a little more delinquent than ever.

If that's what the elders guess, we've a good notion, though no statistics to prove it, that they're wrong.

Wild Kids Sometimes Heroes

There have always been wild kids, both here and on the Mainland. Some of them wind up in prison—some get the Congressional Medal of Honor on the battlefield.

Frank Hamer, the deadly old Texas Ranger of a generation ago, used to admit freely in his later years that, if he hadn't been a "peace officer," he'd probably have been an outlaw. He was a wild kid.

"Commando" Kelly, who killed an amazing number of Germans in Italy in World War II, was another wild kid, if we remember correctly.

It's axiomatic in the Canadian and British armies that winners of the Victoria Cross are almost invariably men who have exhibited conspicuous lack of respect for discipline.

Wildier Today?

But are our youngsters any more delinquent than we were? We doubt it. We remember well when a good part of a potential state high school championship football team in West Virginia was arrested for operating a moonshine still and selling its output for profit. And when taken, the footballers were armed to the teeth and ready to shoot it out with the police. They were surprised and didn't get the chance, as it turned out.

More than 20 years ago, when we were teaching in high school, we remember a morning when the Naylor boys missed their freshman English class. Later in the day, we heard why. They had knocked over a department store, helped themselves liberally from what they found including guns and ammunition, and then held up in a cave with a girl friend. The state police brought them out with fear gas.

A girl student in a class a couple of years later was charged with assault after a fight with a much

older girl in which our student won by biting her rival severely. She was, by the way, usually an "A" student.

Another girl in the same class was arrested as an accessory after the fact in a case of car theft. She had had been along with some CCC boys who stole a car and took off.

We have heard people criticize "Blackboard Jungle," the novel and the movie, as being improbable and exaggerated. We never agreed with that criticism. True, we never experienced a setup quite as rough as Evan Hunter describes, but we've known enough wild kids to believe it could happen that way.

What About Adults?

And we don't think it's anything new. We doubt seriously if the youth of today is any more delinquent than the youth of 20 years ago—in proportion to its elders. There's no use, for instance, shaking your head about college youth so corrupt as to sell out basketball and football games so long as you have college presidents and alumni associations hypocritical enough to pretend their players are all unpaid amateurs, when

Wilson's "Machine" Non-Existent, But Supporters Numerous

Speculation as to what will happen to the "Wilson machine" without its inspiration, Johnny Wilson, six times elected mayor of Honolulu, brings chuckles from some of Wilson's most faithful backers.

Because while there were numbers of eager volunteer workers for Johnny and his supporters were many, the "machine" was always conspicuous through its absence. A political "machine" is taken generally to refer to political appointees who feel obligated to the "boss."

But those appointed under Johnny's terms sometimes worked against him. A conspicuous example was Dr. Katsumi Kometani, appointed to the parks board by Wilson, who resigned to work for the Republicans and drew fire from Japanese language radio commentators. But there were others. A high official who owed his position to Wilson, was reliably reported to have worked for Blaisdell from the beginning of the last campaign.

And as for those who remained firmly loyal to Johnny, they often differed violently with one another. There were often disputes about advertising content, distribution of literature, and tactics.

Although the late W.K. Bassett was considered one of Mayor Wilson's most able campaigners, especially via radio, Wilson's campaign committee listened to the script and turned thumbs down on it. The committeemen felt it wouldn't be worth paying for.

Billy Miles Helped Pay

Bassett had faith in his script and talked to William E. Miles, another staunch Wilson man, about it and Miles and Bassett split the cost.

The script was so effective many Republicans numbered it among the three most important instruments that defeated Blaisdell in the present mayor's first try for the office. It has been broadcast since Bassett's death as a masterpiece of campaigning and is considered a classic of its type.

"Machine?" Old Wilson men laugh at the term.

What's a Hootenanny? UPW Throwing One

What's a hootenanny?

Weil, according to a leaflet put out by the United Public Workers, its "bigger than an Unki . . . more fun than a Makaniki . . . better than a floor show."

Anyhow there's going to be one, sponsored by the Hospital division, UPW, Saturday night at the roof garden, 451 Atkinson Drive, starting at 7:30.

The leaflet goes on, "Hootenannies started in the West, among cowboys who didn't give a 'hoot.' We've brought the idea even further West."

Whether or not that's really where the thing came from, the program includes entertainment by Calypso Joe and Coco Te, a song and dance team that has been popular in all sorts of appearances in the islands, the Wharfmen's Chorus and Andy Cummings and his troupe of well known Hawaiian musicians.

A donation of 75 cents is expected, the leaflet says.

they have actually gone out and scouted the country for the best talent and bid whatever they had to in the way of pay to get them.

And you can't expect the kids not to think it's quite all right to use violence for their purposes when you're scaring half the world with experiments in the most violent destruction of all time.



SOVIET TOAST TO IKE'S HEALTH—Soviet Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev (l) raises his glass in a toast "to the health of Pres. Eisenhower" at a party in Moscow. Drinking with him is U.S. Gen. Nathan Twining, airforce chief of staff. Man in center is interpreter. Twining was invited to Russia to attend a Soviet air show. (Federated Pictures)

TV-Movie Blacklisting Actors, Actresses Told To Crawl or Starve

NEW YORK (EP) "This is a time for expediency, not for integrity," a famous movie and TV actress was told by studio executives pressing her to clear herself with the powers that be in the blacklisting racket.

Hers is one of the sensational cases brought to light in the 2-volume report on blacklisting in the entertainment industry, published by the Fund for the Republic, which is subsidized by the Ford Foundation. The study was written by John Cogley, based on an eight-month study by a staff of 10 reporters and researchers who interviewed nearly 500 persons. Cogley was formerly executive editor of The Commonwealth, a weekly edited by Roman Catholic laymen.

Industry Has Abdicated

All branches of the entertainment industry, with the exception of the legitimate theater, are in the grip of the blacklists, the report reveals. And a few men sitting in judgment hold the power of "crawl or starve" over performers in movies, radio and television.

As a result, the study reports, hundreds of persons have been denied all employment in the entertainment industry. Others have suffered loss of income for several years and a critical setback in their careers.

In barring the operations of the blacklisting apparatus, the report points out that the industry has abdicated the power to hire and fire, permitting outside interests to dictate hiring policies.

The actress who refused to trade in her integrity for expediency was Marsha Hunt, whose original sin was protesting the House un-American activities committee witchhunt in 1947. She found "everything fell away" right after she was named in Red Channels, in-

dustry blacklisting bible published by Counterattack.

"Chief Justice" Sokolsky

A "graylisted" TV director has been earning one-fourth his salary because he hired actors listed in Red Channels. A screenwriter who had difficulty persuading the industry he was neither a Communist nor a sympathizer was urged by his agent to "crawl a little."

One actor spent four years proving to the satisfaction of blacklists and employers that he had never fought with the loyalists in the Spanish civil war—an untrue allegation published in Red Channels. This effort to erase the blackball involves the other side of the blacklisting coin: the clearing house.

Named in the report are five men said to wield powerful influence in clearing persons accused as communist sympathizers and restoring them to employability. Described as the "chief justice" of the "Supreme Court that has grown up since blacklisting in the entertainment world began" is Hearst Columnist George Sokolsky.

"Public Repentance," Plus

Others are: Roy Brewer, movie union leader who "until 1955 dominated the motion picture industry more than any individual had ever succeeded in doing"; Jack Wren, public relations man who handles "security" matters for the huge advertising agency of Batton, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, considered a power in engineering TV clearances; Laurence A. Johnson, former Syracuse supermarket operator who held the threat of national grocery boycotts over advertising agencies' hiring policies; and Vincent Hartnett, a rightwing writer who takes credit for Red Channels and who is "frankly in the business of exposing people with

"front records" and then, later, of clearing" them."

In addition to Red Channels, the blacklist is augmented and kept up to date by such outfits as Counterattack, AWARE Inc. and the American Legion, the report discloses.

The high court of judges who pass on the political purity of talented men and women has a complex pipeline to the blacklists, the advertising agencies, the radio and TV networks, the studios and the press. To pass their clearance tests, a series of acts of "public repentance" must be performed—before the unAmerican activities committee and at union meetings. But, the report notes:

"If a performer has a strong prejudice against associating with Hearst columnists or American Legion officials, or rejects their definition of 'effective anti-communist,' he will find it difficult if not impossible to clear himself."

May Living Costs Tie All-time Record

WASHINGTON (EP) The cost of living rose sharply in May, reaching the all-time high level of October 1953, when the government's price index stood at 115.4

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the index rose four-tenths of 1 per cent in May, putting costs 1.1 per cent above May a year ago. Food prices registered their greatest increase since June 1953, rising 1.3 per cent.

Labor Dept. officials, who called the May living cost jump "unexpectably large," said food prices would probably go higher during the summer months. They hinted the June index may break all records when all the figures are in.

Dyer Threatens Suit for Mikilua; City Claims Water Forthcoming by 1957

(from page 1)

city may follow unless Mikilua is allowed to put its line to the city main to draw water.

The request would not cost a cent, Dyer insisted, because Mikilua had already raised the money for their own 6 inch pipeline. But something had better be done quickly or he would file suit, he said, and prophesied that his chances for winning, along with heavy punitive damages against the city for delaying so long, were very good.

Supervisor Apollona rose to read the speech he had given at Mikilua in the last campaign—indicating that the problem was a complicated one—and said he thought that speech was something less than an all-out promise.

Supervisor Lemke told Dyer and the Mikiluaans that a lot of promises hinged on the tax bill and when Gov. King vetoed that, after the last session of the legislature, the city was left without any way of carrying out most of them.

City Attorney Norman Chung rose to state that he didn't agree with Dyer's legal stand, though he didn't welcome fighting a case in court that might be settled otherwise.

The supervisors told Dyer and the Mikiluaans they'd have an answer "within a few weeks," and that proved highly unsatisfactory to Dyer. But there the matter rested Friday.

Subdivided with Little Water

Digging farther into the problem, the RECORD discovered that the present difficulties of the Mikiluaans, indeed arise from a complicated situation that had its origin at least as far back as 1947. That was the year when Mikilua Associates, one of a number of small corporations that sprang up following the liquidation of Wai'anae Plantation, subdivided Mikilua into agricultural house-lots without making adequate provision for water.

Today it couldn't happen because the C-C planning commission has control of such subdivisions and refuses to approve them unless a satisfactory water supply is secured. But in 1947, the law did not put such control in the hands of the planning commission.

Temporary water supplies were quickly exhausted, and before long the Mikiluaans were seeking permission to pump a well, already condemned by the city because of salt content. The Mikiluaans argued that, if they pumped only 100,000 gallons a day, the water would be usable and finally the city gave such permission.

But before long, more than 100,000 gallons a day were being pumped and the water was too salty to drink. The Mikiluaans proved it Friday by offering supervisors samples. The city fathers tasted and made faces.

So now Dyer argues for the Mikiluaans that, since water is available and since his clients are willing to put their pipe up to the main at their own expense, the city has no alternative but to supply water.

C-C Attorney Norman Chung, however, has given an opinion that the city is not legally obligated, though it might be obligated to serve homes geographically in the area intended to be served by the main.

New Promise of Water

The C-C engineer's office sees talk of a suit about the matter as rather silly—that the Mikiluaans will get water by the first of next year, or at the latest by the middle of next year. But first, the city's system must be enlarged to include a system of water tanks.

Otherwise, residents in other adjacent areas will be deprived of their water supplies to favor Mikilua.

So despite Dyer's words, the engineer's office says, the job cannot be done without money. Now that outstanding litigations have been settled, the city can raise this money by a bond issue.

There is no doubt in the mind of C-C Engineer William Vannatta that the city can and will raise the money and provide the water, but there will be a wait of some months.

"Our solution of the problem is nothing new," says Vannatta. "It was started back when Johnny Wilson was mayor."

But large claims and judgments won against the city in fights over water rights made the raising of necessary funds impossible at that time.

Whether or not John Dyer and the Mikiluaans are willing to accept that answer without going to court remains to be seen. Dyer's premise, as he presented it Friday, is that the city has an obligation to supply water to residents of Oahu no matter where they live. If he should win a verdict to that effect, it might inspire people in other conspicuously dry areas, such as Koko Head and Ewa Beach, to file suits also.

And such suits would sooner or later engage the C-C board of water supply as well as the suburban water division which is presently the target of the Mikiluaans.

In the meantime, the supervisors are politically on the spot. With an election coming up, they must decide whether or not they will yield to present pressure and allow Mikilua to hook into the main. If they don't yield, they run the risk of making some articulate political enemies. If they do, they run the risk of irritating residents of Chin Ho's Capital Investment Co. subdivisions, whose water supply might be endangered.

Spokesmen of that company say, however, that there is no danger to them since they own their own water system—a system offered for sale to the city some years ago.

Whatever the decision of the board members, old heads in the business of supplying water say it's only the latest phase in the fight over water rights that will be one of the biggest issues on Oahu for years to come.

TV ACTOR

(from page 1)

back of the store, closed the door and began telling him what he thought of the kind of stuff the actor puts on the air waves. "Uncle Tom" was one of the epithets he applied to the actor who became violently incensed and denied that he deserved the title.

"You're a disgrace to your people," said the storekeeper.

"I'm an individual," replied the actor, "I have no people."

"That is the trouble with you," said the storekeeper. "You want to make your own individual way and to hell with your people. That's why I call you Uncle Tom."

Somewhat later, the TV actor became so enraged, he threatened to return and kill the storekeeper. The storekeeper only laughed.

After the session was over, the actor left and returned shortly afterward with the other two, including the "big" name.

The storekeeper applied an adjective to the trio relating to chickens and they left the store.

And even now, the storekeeper can't remember the name of the book the TV actor tried to steal.



FOUGHT GAS BILL—John E. Heike, president of the Brooklyn Gas Co. and chairman of the Council of Local Gas Companies, tells a Senate subcommittee investigating lobbying that the council was organized to fight passage of the natural gas bill. He said the group feared the measure would result in raising of gas prices to the consumer. (Federated Pictures)

WORLD'S DOCTORS HAVE LOTS TO LEARN FROM EACH OTHER

The recent easing of world political tension has resulted in at least one development with enormous potential for benefiting all people everywhere—the widespread recognition of the need for free exchange of medical information among the nations.

The feeling was perhaps most sharply expressed by a group of five U.S. doctors—all leading scientists at the nation's medical schools and research institutions—after a visit this spring to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Works Translated

Speaking for the group was Dr. Michael Shimkin, a member of the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Institute. According to reports published by the physicians' newspaper, Medical News, Dr. Shimkin asserted: "We were impressed with how well the Russians know this country's work and how poor Americans know theirs. We returned convinced that every effort should be made to keep American physicians better posted on Soviet medical developments."

The Russian doctors have obviously been reading and learning from our medical journals and research reports. Unfortunately, the doctors in this country have not had the same opportunity.

Recently there have been some steps taken in the right direction. At least one organization has been set up to translate Russian medical journals into English. However, it is a private setup and the cost of the service is quite high, so that even if more doctors were aware of its availability, they might hesitate to take advantage of it.

Of course, in Russia the government takes the responsibility for medical translations. In view of the opinion expressed by one of its leading medical scientists, it's hoped that the U.S. Public Health Service might take the same initiative here.

Cancer Study

Just what are the developments in Soviet medicine that should be made known here?

Actually, according to the U.S. medical mission, the lines of medical research in Soviet Russia are not too different from those being followed here, and many of the discoveries there would greatly en-

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n't fall far short of that.

Gov. King appeared understandably uneasy after that exchange and a moment or so later tried to end the session, beginning with, "I guess the press has had enough now—"

But Nixon would have none of that, and he cut in, "No, I'm not half through," and went ahead answering questions.

Shakes With G.I.'s

A little later, the Vice President fell easily into the role of good will salesman when he broke away from the cluster of high rankers and went on a handshaking tour of G.I.'s who lined a fence nearby.

Local Republican politicians, informed of the rebuff Gov. King suffered from the Vice President, were not at all surprised. Nixon's attitude in this instance, they said, is consistent with the present

Sam King

attitude of the White House toward Sam King.

One prominent Republican, in the past a strong supporter of King, analyzed that attitude this way:

"After Eisenhower was elected, he did his best to make peace with Taft by appointing as many Taft people as he reasonably could. So King got the appointment here, even though Randolph Crossley seemed to be in line for it. But now Taft is dead. King has had his term in office, and there are many people who feel Crossley got the short end of the stick before. What would be more reasonable than to right that wrong?"

Another politico from the Mainland who worked closely with Republican congressional campaigns in Indiana, said the growing lack of enthusiasm for Sam King as governor of the Territory has been known nationally ever since the death of Sen. Taft, and that Congressmen have long recognized the appointment as an appeasement measure toward Taft and his supporters.

Nor is Crossley the only Republican who now looks hopefully toward Washington Place and Iolani Palace, the prominent Republican said, though he declined to name others. But he indicated that future months will see few kind words coming to Gov. King from the White House, or from any spokesman of the national administration.

The present situation recalls, not only the recent territorial Republican convention, which refused to endorse King for reappointment, but also the ill-feeling that attended King's original appointment. This feeling emanated originally from King's backing of Taft at the 1952 national convention, as opposed to Crossley and Harold Kay who backed Eisenhower from the start.

When Thomas E. Dewey, twice a Presidential candidate and New York governor, came to Honolulu for a speech later, it was recalled, he visited with Kay instead of with King. Dewey, of course, was one of Ike's strongest backers at the convention that saw Taft's last presidential hopes go glimmering, and the nomination of the Republican President in more than 20 years.

Split with Farrington

The role Delegate Farrington will play in political developments concerning the governor's post have excited some speculation. Originally a supporter of King, along with her husband, the late Joseph Farrington, then delegate, Mrs. Farrington was known to have become bitterly angered at the governor later.

When King received the appointment to the governorship over Crossley, the Farringtons are reliably reported to have boasted in Washington that, "We licked Ike on that one."

But some months later, when King headed a statehood delegation to Washington that included the whole legislature, the Farringtons were deeply incensed because they felt that King was trying to steal credit for statehood at a time when, they felt, the long fight was almost won.

There has been little indication since that this rift was ever sealed.

All in all, the opinions of the U. S. doctors indicate that the medical professions of the two countries have much to learn from each other. Here's hoping they will.

HONOLULU RECORD

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Proud Heritage of America

A full appreciation of the impact of the successful struggle for independence by the 13 colonies is lacking today, especially among the people of the United States.

The spirit of 1776 prevails today—in many colonial and semi-colonial areas where people are struggling militantly and incessantly against oppression and for freedom.

One hundred and eighty years ago, the Declaration of Independence and the American revolutionary war had terrific impact in the world where colonialism and despotism prevailed in the governing of people. They gave other people courage and direction.

They had strong influence on the French Revolution that followed shortly after the American independence struggle.

Since then July 4th has become a symbol in many countries where people strive for freedom, decency and self respect.

A national magazine ran an article recently which said that an American family travelling in a remote area of South America on a river boat, on a long journey, was surprised one day to discover that all the South American passengers had secretly prepared for days to celebrate the Fourth of July and to honor their American friends. The American family had forgotten about their Independence Day. The Americans were on an adventure trip going by river boat with poor South Americans who couldn't afford plane fare. Because they were wealthy, they at first were deeply concerned, thinking the poor passengers might resent their intrusion. The passengers were friendly but there was something taking place on the boat, late at night or early in the morning in their absence which made the Americans think they were not accepted.

To their surprise, these people were preparing for their modest but heartfelt celebration of the Fourth of July.

These people who have heard so much about the Declaration of Independence and the struggle for freedom, keep the spirit of 1776 burning in their hearts. Many others in other lands look to the democratic traditions of this country, as they seek independence and self respect.

Of late however, many people have come to make a distinction between this democratic tradition born of the independence struggle and the policies and practices of recent national administrations.

When John Foster Dulles endeavors to maintain and advance a foreign policy that buttresses decadent colonialism, people fighting for freedom declare that their pursuit is just and necessary as the Declaration of Independence. They ask if the American Revolution was wrong.

When U.S. arms are dumped in various dependent countries—not economic assistance to develop their industries for self-sustenance—and these arms are used by corrupt regimes to suppress the democratic aspirations of the people, these people point to the Bill of Rights and the struggle



A GREAT HAWAIIAN PASSES

(from page 3)

was usually in a position to help build Hawaii while the Big Five were gathering profits. It was Johnny who engineered the Pali Road at a time when other engineers said it couldn't be done. It was Johnny who engineered outstanding projects on the neighbor islands, who had the vision to plan and push the Kalihi Tunnel, and it was Johnny who saw the need for an inexpensive, yet durable building material. The result of that thinking was the Wilsonite Brick Co.

The day after Johnny Wilson left the mayor's office for the last time, he was hard at work trying to make a success of that project which would have followed old Hawaiian practice (brought up to date) of making adobe bricks out of Hawaiian soil, to be sold for modest prices.

The idea was good, so good a rival company immediately entered into competition, and Johnny's health wouldn't allow him to supervise the project the way he would have liked. Financial disaster was the result, but the idea had been given to those who would make money and carry on in a service Johnny Wilson conceived.

That was Johnny Wilson. He gave the best of himself to Hawaii and its people all the time. He didn't take. The gifted leader gave.

He died at Maluhia Monday night.

Many of those who were quoted in laudatory comments Tuesday made their places in the Hawaiian community through Johnny's efforts, and some of them will die in palatial homes.

But it is doubtful if any of them will be mourned by as many people as John H. Wilson, Kanaka Jack, the Mayor of Paradise.

American forefathers went through courageously to establish them. They say they are continuing the fight for freedom.

The independence struggle 180 years ago was a broad one, being political, economic and social.

It took brave men to sign the Declaration of Independence. They faced execution for treason to Britain for their acts.

Jefferson and the common people pushed through the Bill of Rights. Two decades after 1776, Jefferson was hounded as a "foreign agent" and people were jailed for holding certain ideas or alleged ideas. The reign of witches prevailed but it was ended when Jefferson became president.

In recent times witch hunters have likewise reigned in this country as they trampled underfoot the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. Common sense however, is returning again.

The tradition of 1776 is a proud one for this country. It is a torch all Americans should carry high—not Dulles' Wall Street colonialism, nor McCarthyism and Eastlandism.

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Gains on College Level

It has been a long hard pull and there's still a long way to go, but the fight to bring full equality to all Americans regardless of color is beginning to show gratifying results.

I am particularly interested in gains at the educational level, since what we get in school often shapes our attitudes toward other groups.

According to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund which annually raises cash for Negro colleges, there are currently more than 600 white students now attending institutions which previously had all-Negro enrollments.

That, to me, is a major milestone. It also indicates that integration is not a one-way street. It is often advantageous for whites to attend previously all-colored schools.

Largest white enrollment is at West Virginia State College where some 300 are in attendance. Next come Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., with 200. The line has even been crossed in the Deep South where 19 are registered at Xavier University in Louisiana, Hampton Institute in Virginia has 6, Philander Smith College in Arkansas lists 5, there are 18 at Fisk University in Nashville and 18 at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

In addition, nine other colleges have had white students in the last five years although at the moment not any are registered. These include Talladega in Alabama, Bethune-Cookman in Fla., Virginia Union in Richmond, Livingstone in N. Carolina and LeMoyne in Memphis. Bishop College in Texas, Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and St. Augustine's College in North Carolina have also received applications from white youths.



A decade or so ago, a white student at a Negro college was a real rarity. The color line was closely observed, although a number of Negro institutions were prepared to welcome all comers. But at that time few Southern whites would have thought of "lowering" themselves by mixing with colored in the classroom and on the campus.

Most whites who did attend were Jewish and they were enrolled primarily in professional schools. There was an excellent reason for this. Most of the nation's leading medical schools set quotas for both Negro and Jewish enrollment. The two exceptions were Negro institutions, Howard University in Washington, D.C., and Meharry Medical College in Nashville. For some years prior to World War II, most Negro doctors and dentists were graduates of these. When Jewish demand for training in these fields exceeded the quotas arbitrarily set by the best known white schools, Jewish students turned to Howard and Meharry.

The militant fight spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and strongly supported by democratic whites is primarily responsible for this radical change in the educational picture. Beginning with the Gaines case decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937 which established the principle that a state must provide equal educational facilities for all citizens within its borders, the drive against racism in education has overthrown virtually all of the long established white supremacy attitudes and policies. There are, of course, die-hards but eventually their resistance, too, will be wiped out.

There have also been many gains made on the teaching level. So many were working as instructors and professors in Northern colleges and universities that I had lost count even before coming out here in Hawaii nearly eight years ago. Several with Negroes on the teaching staff had none in the student bodies.

When I was attending Kansas State College around 30 years ago, no Negro could take part in varsity athletics because of a "gentleman's agreement" among conference members demanded by the Universities of Missouri and Oklahoma. Today not only has this ban been removed but both institutions now have Negro students.

As I look back at the changes made, I cannot help being optimistic over the future. America has not yet granted all its citizens full equality and there will be more bitter struggle in the future, but none can deny we are making a strong and determined march toward the goal of genuine democracy.