

Thompson To Fight Ouster

Chief Liu's Blast Answered; Reveal Political Action of Police In Territory

By EDWARD KOHRBOUGH
The more waggish of observers of the police and civil service scene are this week giving credit to Chief of Police Dan Liu and the Honolulu Advertiser for making

the most unique recent contribution to the miasma of doubletalk which surrounds the question: Should police be under civil service?

Chief Liu and the Advertiser make the novel charge that to put police fully under civil service would be to introduce more politics into the department than is there now.

Advertiser readers, and among them some who are no friends of the present civil service commission, point out that, however much politics gets into the operation of civil service, it is less than there would be if the merit system were thrown out of the window.

Chief Liu, they further point out, is no novice at using political pressure himself. During legislative sessions, captains have always frequented Iolani Palace to function as lobbyists for the department, on a full-time basis while police measures were before the legislators. Automobiles have often been put at the disposal of in-

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CHIEF LIU

Ohai Pushed HHC To Move on Asst.; Bare Letter Snafu

Behind the move of the Hawaiian Homes Commission asking the resignation of John C. Thompson as assistant to Executive Secretary Dan Ainoa lies another story, unpublished until now, of what commissioners felt was highly improper action on Thompson's part.

Also generally unknown is the fact that the commission, which

"I certainly will appeal," John C. Thompson told the RECORD Wednesday. "I think I've done well by the commission and its work and I think I'm entitled to be heard."

Thompson said he is presently writing an answer to the request for his resignation received from Secretary Dan Ainoa, following Saturday's vote by the commission, and that his answer will be a request for an appeal hearing.

He said further, he will send a written statement to the commission answering charges as he understands them, but that he expects to appear personally to answer any questions the commission may ask.

"I'm not sure I know what the charges are," he said.

voted unanimously at its meeting on Kauai last Saturday to ask Thompson's resignation, might never have taken the action at all had it not been for

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Sewers Division Favors Politics, Palm Trees, Harriet B. Sawyer Says

Does the G-C division of sewers know where it puts its lines or not?

The question was raised by Stephen T. Sawyer, local sales representative, and his wife, Harriet Bouslog Sawyer, who are presently protesting a proposal of the division to put a line diagonally across their property at 1600 Sherman Park Place.

"I had to argue with them to get them to let me connect our sewer," says Sawyer, "and the next thing I knew, they were putting in another line and telling me we didn't have a sewer."

Even when the division found out the Sawyer property is sewered, it persisted in wanting to run the line through, despite the fact that adjoining residences are served only by cesspools.

"Prejudicial Action"

"I am being made a victim of unfair and prejudicial action," Mrs. Sawyer wrote the board of supervisors Tuesday, "in the attempt of the Department of Public Works to run the above sewer across my property. My dwelling

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Dan Ainoa Can't Escape Responsibility For HHC Mixup, RECORD Reader Writes



MR. AINOA

Writing on the report of the Hawaiian Homes Commission's action on John Thompson, one reader suggests that Secretary Dan Ainoa should not escape responsibility for alleged maladministration of which his assistant is accused. In part, the reader writes as follows:

"I heard that the Hawaiian Homes Commission has fired John Thompson for being inefficient and muddling homesteaders' accounts. I thoroughly agree with the action taken but why don't the HHC do a real good job and fire Dan Ainoa and some of the other members of his staff? The whole affair stinks to high heaven and Mr. Ainoa knew what was going on and did nothing to correct it. I was told that Mr. Ainoa didn't even report the mess to the commissioners. Instead, the REC-

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Four Candidates of Filipino Extraction To Try Bar Exam; Ayamo Is Old-Timer

With a single exception, Hawaii's varied population is represented by the Territory's bar. There are lawyers of Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and, of course, Caucasian extraction but none of Filipino.

For a year there was one, John S. Ayamo, who had practiced in Indiana and Illinois and who was admitted to practice in Federal court here in 1951. But less than a year later, Ayamo was suspended by the Territorial supreme court for allegedly failing to inform the local bar, upon making his application, of disciplinary action taken against him by the supreme court of Washington.

Ayamo denies that it was disciplinary action, and he explains it this way:

disciplinatory action, and he explains it this way:

"Didn't Think Report Necessary"
"The state of Washington rejected my application to practice because they said it was improper for me to be both the business agent for a union and a practicing attorney at the same time. But it was not disciplinary action. It was merely a rejection of my application and I did not think it would need to be reported."

Ayamo feels that the Washington rejection may have been influenced by a certain hostility toward the union for which he worked, the Fish Cannery Workers (AFL) of Seattle. Ayamo said he was connected with the

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FBI Threat, Loss of Navy Yard Pass, Mileposts On Kempa's Stoolpigeon Road

With great reluctance, ex-Communist Robert Kempa, who said he was in the Hawaii Communist Party until mid-1952, testified under defense questioning in the Hawaii Smith Act trial this week that:

- He was intimidated by the FBI in late 1951 after the indictment had been returned against the seven defendants, with the threat that it might become the "Hawaii Eight" with Kempa also indicted, if he did not turn stoolpigeon.
- He went to the FBI in August 1952 "to keep his job" with a construction company after his

pass to the navy yard was revoked.

- He agreed to testify as a prosecution witness against the seven defendants two weeks ago after he visited professional ex-Communist John Lautner, who, Kempa said, convinced him to become government witness number eight. Lautner preceded Kempa as a witness in the case.

Lautner-Like Act

This last bit of information came out when Kempa was caught in his amateurish attempt to put on a Lautner act by using the

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HIDDEN SENATE REPORT EXPOSES:

Korean War Anticipated By Chinese Nationalists and U. S. Supporters

WASHINGTON (FP) — I. F. Stone, who was top columnist for the New York Daily Compass, revealed in the first issue of his new newsletter evidence tending to show that the Korean war was anticipated by the Nationalist Chinese and their American supporters.

The evidence, Stone pointed out, was available to the Senate elections subcommittee which investigated activities of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) and came up with a lot of embarrassing questions about what he did for personal gain with funds contributed to his campaign against "Communis-

nists in government." But the subcommittee chose not to make the material public.

Soybean Deals

The revelations appear in I. F. Stone's Weekly, published in Washington. Subscriptions are \$5 a year. Copies sell for 15 cents each.

Stone pointed out the Senate subcommittee revealed details of a successful flyer McCarthy took in soybean futures. The subcommittee wondered whether the senator had inside information.

An inquiry at the Agriculture Department by Stone revealed the subcommittee could have thrown

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ILWU CONVENTION

Govt. Seeks To Make ILWU Company Union "Like Nakano's," Jack Hall Says

"Regardless of what the jury does, the fact remains that they don't give a damn whether I am a Communist, or was a Communist, their object is to make this union into a replica of Local 155, Brother Nakano's company union."

So said Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, telling about 300 delegates to the annual Territorial convention about the relationship of the Smith Act trial to the union and its future.

As for the charges against him and six other defendants, Hall called them absurd. He reminded the assembled delegates that they had known him intimately for 20 years, and they knew as much of what he did, thought and said as anyone.

"I think I can speak for the (more on page 2)



MR. HALL



WILL PRESIDE OVER CONGRESS—Rep. Joseph W. Martin (Mass.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon radiate joy as they discuss their new Washington jobs. Martin is House Speaker and Nixon presides over the Senate. (Federated Pictures)

Dan Ainoa Can't Escape Responsibility For HHC Mixup, RECORD Reader Writes

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ORD uncovered everything and that is how the commissioners picked it up and got the attorney general and the auditor to work on the HHC accounts, which I understand were in such bad shape that the HHC declared a moratorium on all spending until the books are in order.

"It seems to me that Mr. Ainoa, being head of his staff, is just as guilty of inefficiency or maladministration, as he knew right along what was going on, or at least he should have known, yet he did nothing to correct it."

The reader further charges that reports of the attorney general and the auditor implicated Ainoa as much as Thompson.

"The whole setup of the HHC is termite-eaten," the letter continues, "and you can't keep it from crumbling by taking out one riddled timber and leaving the rest. Your paper has cited many, many instances which showed that Mr. Ainoa, too, pulled some deals, such as:

"1. The Campos deal, where he gave (Herbert) Campos the Wai-mea land to settle on without the authority of the commission.

"2. Bought without the approval of the commission a tractor for \$5,000 and turned it over to Ruddy Tongg to wreck in the rough lava land in Puwa, Hawaii. In addition, the repairs to this tractor cost the HHC \$1,650 and the tractor was returned so badly damaged that it may be a total loss.

"3. Mr. Ainoa allowed three pineapple companies operating on HHC land on Molokai to draw millions of gallons of water free, until the HHC discovered the deal and stopped it just recently.

"4. Bought some jeeps that couldn't run for \$650 each and spent another \$600 to repair them. One of these jeeps is still sitting in the Molokai shop stripped down.

"5. Picked up two hot water boilers and shipped them to Molokai at a cost of some \$1,500 and these boilers are still sitting where they were dumped off the trailers.

"6. The Lucille Poaha case was brought to Mr. Ainoa's attention

by Charles Meyer, project manager on Molokai, three different times before the RECORD blasted the case open. Yet Mr. Ainoa did nothing about it and the HHC finally took the matter to the attorney general and the auditor when the RECORD exposed the swindle deal Mrs. Poaha got.

"Now it seems only fair and just to expect the HHC to really do a good house-cleaning job and get things in order that the Hawaiian Rehabilitation Act may be saved from complete destruction. Otherwise the legislature should be called upon to make a thorough investigation and clean this mess up once and for all."

Rumors Laid To Rest As Asing Takes Over Tuesday's Bd. Meeting

"Do you want to chair the meeting, Johnny?"

"I don't care. All right."

With that interchange, out the window went rumors of a contest between Supervisors Milton Beamer and John M. Asing over the temporary chairmanship of Tuesday's board meeting.

Earlier in the day, City Hall had been rife with rumors that Johnny Asing was going to get another kick—this time out of the temporary chairmanship which he has filled often before during absences of Mayor John H. Wilson. When it was assured that the mayor, laid up at Maluhia Home with the flu, would not be able to attend, talk was that some supervisors would gang up on Asing and put in Beamer instead.

But it appeared that Beamer was no party to the plot—if there was a plot. After asking Asing his wishes, Beamer was the first to call "No objection," when the elder supervisor was nominated.

The RECORD prints what the dailies censor. News in the RECORD is priceless. Why not get others to read it?

Mrs. Jack Irvine Writes Chinese Here Shysters, Filipinos Hot-Tempered

A slander on various people in Hawaii appeared in the Coos Bay Times recently under the Women's News column.

The article contained parts of a letter written by Mrs. Jack Irvine, a former Coos Bay resident, whose husband is now with radio station KULA.

Mrs. Irvine gives a long account of a sukiyaki party she attended and apparently enjoyed immensely. She has a good word to say for the Japanese, perhaps because of her sukiyaki experience.

A paragraph of her letter which overflows with the unfortunate and undesirable prejudice of white supremacists says:

"The Japanese people are the most highly respected on the islands. The Chinese are shysters—shrewd business men; the Filipinos are hot-tempered, dirty, generally of the laboring class. Hawaiians are lazy people. But the Japanese are pleasant, well-mannered, clean, ambitious and fair business people. We like them very much."

Where did Mrs. Irvine get her slant on the people here? Her remarks on the Japanese, too ("well-mannered, clean") smack of condescension and prejudice. She says "we like them very much." This sounds like a Dixiecrat talking of Negroes whom they consider "know their place."

Govt. Seeks To Make ILWU Company Union "Like Nakano's," Jack Hall Says

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other defendants," Hall said, "when I say you know none of us believes in or advocates overthrowing the government by force and violence. There are plenty of things about the government we don't like and we'll change them, but when we do, it will be the legal way."

As for the throwing about of names, Hall reminded his listeners that "It is still legal to be a Communist and it's still legal to be an official of the Communist Party."

Even the McCarran Act, which Hall characterized as the most vicious piece of legislation yet formed against aliens, does not make it illegal to be either a Communist or a Communist official, the union leader said.

Analyzes Evidence

Analyzing the evidence presented concerning him, Hall pointed out that the only specific things stated about him by the first eight witnesses are that he attended meetings, once saw a seabag in which Communist books were alleged to repose, and once lectured to a group on a book entitled "American Trade Unionism," by William Z. Foster, chairman of the U. S. Communist Party.

And Foster, Hall went on, "is one of the great figures in labor history—a man who developed and explored the techniques of modern trade unionism" long before many of the present labor leaders were active.

As a trade union official who expects to do his job well must read Foster, Hall said.

Outlining the problems before the union, the director said the present aims are generally at "what we can call welfare objectives."

Welfare Objectives

Specifically, he said, aims will be to introduce or improve medical and pension plans wherever possible. The employers oppose any medical plan of a sort that would give the union the most, Hall said, and he accused them of intimidating doctors who are

willing to sign contracts as the union wants them.

The chief difference, Hall said, is that employers want a "fee plan," with fees paid for each separate service, whereas the union wants a "medical center" plan which would allow members general coverage, paid for by a monthly or yearly rate rather than by individual fees.

It will be the union's task, said Hall, "to convince the employers that they're going to have to quit being business agents for the physicians."

Striking out at Federal agencies which limit wages, Hall mentioned specifically the Wage Stabilization Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and said: "We should make it clear to the WSB and other agencies that they are not going to take away from us gains in wages that we've won at the bargaining table."

This statement brought a round of applause from the delegates.

In Politics On Issues

Neither a "political" nor an "economic" union as such, Hall advised that the union continue its course of independent political action, throwing its weight behind issues rather than parties or politicians, and move ahead toward "sound trade union economic gains."

Cases like the present Smith Act trial, said Hall, "make me a little bitter" toward those who instigate them, when he thinks of the benefits to the union that might be bought with the money that must be spent in legal defense. Remarking that it is now a tactic of those who hate the union to tie it up in expensive legal suits, the director said the cost of the present trial will run well in excess of \$100,000.

The union must fight, Hall said, in order that here in Hawaii, it will never have to spend that kind of money again for such a purpose.

Hall spoke Wednesday afternoon, addressing the first day of the convention, after court had recessed for that purpose at 12:30 noon.

Goldblatt's Keynote

In the morning, Louis Goldblatt, international secretary-treasurer, made a contrast between conditions of gangsterism exposed on the New York waterfront, where stevedores are forced to pay kickbacks to get hired at the antikatuated "shapeups" of Joe Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association, and conditions on the Honolulu and West Coast waterfronts.

He said that in spite of "pretty rough" attacks by the union's enemies, gains have been achieved.

Attacking the Hilo "revolt" of Bert Nakano, Goldblatt said the "Hawaii Federation of Workers" is a typical example of company unionism.

Bassett Blasts Dailies

W. K. Bassett, representing Mayor Wilson who is presently ill with the flu, castigated the press and told the delegates it is impossible for an honest newspaperman to write labor news honestly for them. He cited the instance during the 1949 strike when the Star-Bulletin lost important advertising accounts because it had published Sen. Wayne Morse's views on arbitration. If the Star-Bulletin had continued pulling for arbitration, Bassett said, it would have gone broke.

Characterizing the trials of Harry Bridges and Jack Hall as merely camouflaged efforts to weaken the union, Bassett said both men had done much to improve the economy of Hawaii.

The convention is to last through Saturday with two sessions each day.

Color Line On H-Bomb

"The hydrogen bomb plant is located in the Black Belt, an area where Negroes are a majority of the population. Of the 11,000 manual workers on the project late in 1951, 3,300 were Negroes. But 91 per cent of these were employed as common laborers at rates of 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, or less than half the average wage of white workers. Despite the formal government regulations against discrimination in war plants, neither the duPonts nor the government Atomic Energy Commission has hired a single white collar worker among the thousands on the project."—Victor Perlo, writing in the "World Trade Union Movement," Dec. 1-15, 1952.



TO FACT-FIND IN EUROPE—John Foster Dulles (L.), Secretary of State, and Harold E. Stassen, mutual security administrator, chat in New York about plans to make a hurried fact-finding trip to Europe. The trip was ordered by President Eisenhower, who is worried about the lagging military buildup there. (Federated Pictures)



FAMILY LEFT DESTITUTE BY FIRE—Homeless and penniless after fire destroyed their Detroit home, the seven children of Mrs. Geraldine Lamb attempt to console her. Mrs. Lamb said her last \$30 burned with the rest of the family possessions. (Federated Pictures)

PROGRESSIVES WIN GUATEMALA ELECTION; SEE BLOCK BY U. S.

GUATEMALA CITY (ALN)—A widespread understanding that the most difficult days still lie ahead has tempered the rejoicing over the election victory of the progressive coalition which, in the words of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, is trying to "transform Guatemala from a backward, semi-feudal economy into a modern capitalist country."

So wide was the margin of victory that few observers foresaw any serious internal challenge to reform for some time to come. Completion of the land distribution program was the key issue, and few peasants fell for well-financed opposition attempts to exploit their religious feelings and to persuade them that the only land the government would give would be "plots in a cemetery."

U. S. Hostility

Out of the 32 congressional seats at stake, all but four were won by pro-government candidates. Opposition delegates now number eight, a reduction of two.

It is an external, not an internal threat that concerns progressive leaders here. U. S. hostility to the regime has been obvious ever since Guzman showed that he meant the promises of his March 1951 inauguration speech, and now that the U. S. State Department and the United Fruit Co. do not have an election upset to hope for, the belief is they will try something else.

The comment on the elections made publicly by a high U. S. embassy official is taken as advance notice. "It is a pity," he said, "that Congress will be dominated by new and stronger personalities at a time when we are trying to create closer relations with the Guatemala government, which during the past few years has failed to cooperate with us."

United Fruit's Monopoly

In addition to the power which proximity gives it over Guatemala's future, the U. S. has positions of strength within the country. The United Fruit Co. owns the railways and virtually all the piers and shipping, as well as huge plantations (to which the agrarian reform law does not apply). At present the U. S. takes 92 per cent of Guatemala's exports, largely coffee and bananas, and provides 73 per cent of imports.

If it wants to, the U. S. can

make it difficult for Guatemala to obtain the farm implements it needs to make the agrarian reform work and the machinery it needs for the industrialization which is the next step. And if economic boycott seems unwise, it can encourage a "revolution" of the sort which has transformed other Latin American democracies-in-the-making into dictatorships.

To counter the threat implied in United Fruit's monopoly of transportation, the government is building a new road to the Atlantic and a new port.

To counter the larger threat, it must depend on the strength and determination of the people, whose will the elections registered.

Chance of Beating Pyramid Is 1 to 2,000, BBB Adjures Members

The Better Business Bureau has warned its members that Pyramid Clubs of the sort enjoying a brief rage in Honolulu, are both illegal and bad investments for the large majority of those who join. The illegality is alleged by the police vice squad following investigation.

The bad judgment is pointed out by the BBB in the following paragraphs taken from a letter sent to its members:

"The Pyramid Club plan differs little from endless chain schemes mushrooming in the past. A member attends a party, contributes \$1. This puts him at the bottom of the list. At the next meeting he appears with two friends, each paying \$1, which brings him one step nearer the goal until, 12 nights later, he presumably collects \$2,048. Such chains, however, break of their own mathematical momentum so that the great majority of members lose.

"For example, it takes 2,048 members of any one chain to pay off a winner. It would require more people than there are in Hawaii to pay off a couple of hundred winners. Even supposing every person in Hawaii joined such a club, deducting 200 from 2,048 would mean that there still would be more than 1,800 losers in the original club. In brief, the chances against winning in one of these promotions is 2,000 to one."

"Junk" TV Sets Still Stored; TRIA On Watch

Two hundred television sets which didn't come to Hawaii direct from the factory and which wouldn't have won the "TRIA" stamp of approval of the local dealers' association, are still in storage somewhere in the Territory and have not, so far as is known, been put on the market.

These sets, as first reported by the RECORD Dec. 11, were shipped here and unloaded, transferred to storage places somewhere, but not distributed yet, dealers believe. The RECORD story is generally given credit for the fact that they have not appeared on the market.

Estimated at a value of \$30,000, the secondhand sets were seen at the time of their landing as possibly the forerunners of a deluge of the sort that left hundreds of customers in Denver, Colo., and elsewhere on the Mainland thoroughly dissatisfied and disillusioned with television.

"Junk" Sets Look New

Outwardly, such sets appear to be brand new, and they carry trade names of the best manufacturers. But often they are sets taken in trade-ins elsewhere in the country and have tubes and other parts which are worn out and require the constant attention of servicemen.

The "TRIA" label is allowed here only on sets that have been shipped here directly from the factory.

At present, dealers say, 13,065 new sets have been imported into the Territory, or something less than half of the 35,000 they believe will be the saturation point, despite a higher estimate published this week by a General Electric executive, based on a comparison with the Mainland.

No reports of secondhand sets have as yet been circulated in television dealers' circles, and one dealer who declared at one time that he would import secondhand sets in large quantities is reported to have changed his mind.

The "TRIA" stamp of approval to dealers is reported, nevertheless, as being issued most sparingly, and about 40 dealers who applied have not yet succeeded in getting the label.

Prosecutors Seek Final Ruling On Gaming Law; Judges Are Split 3-2

"If it's no good, let's throw it out. If it's good, let's find out."

These words of Assistant Prosecutor George St. Sure express the thinking of the C-C prosecutor's office in appealing a ruling by Judge Robert Murakami that the "present at gambling" law is unconstitutional.

Because Murakami's ruling was made on a demurrer filed by Attorney Yasutaka Fukushima, it may be appealed. A final verdict could not be appealed by the prosecution.

Judges Split

George St. Sure, who represents the prosecutor's office in the case, and Robert St. Sure, chief prosecutor, point out that decisions standing at present are almost evenly split and it is time for a ruling from the Territorial supreme court. Judge John Parks and Jon Wiig have held the law is constitutional. Judges Carrick Buck, Edward Towse and now Murakami, have held it is not.

"If it's good," says George St. Sure, "there may be other degrees. Maybe a person talking on the telephone to the scene of gambling is also 'present.'"

Four Candidates of Filipino Extraction To Try Bar Exam; Ayamo Is Old-Timer

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one sort and another, but he freely confesses, "If I did not have relatives here, I would be in a bad position. My profession has been taken away from me."

Prior to that, he says, he was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1922 and to the bar in Chicago in 1927 and practiced in the Middle West for a number of years before coming West.

Discrimination?

"It is also possible," he says, "that there was some discrimination against me in Washington because of my nationality. Filipinos were not in a favored position there."

Since his suspension here, Ayamo has attempted to support himself by business operations of

Others To Take Exam

At the same time the veteran hopes to be reinstated in April when he will take the bar examination along with the young graduates from law schools. Among these are three others of Filipino extraction: Benjamin Menor, Elias Yadao and Peter Aduya.

So it may be that in a few months the Filipino community may have an attorney as have other minority groups.

Haley Holds Stable Concession As Attorney Rules Ouster Move Failed

"We should have thought that out ahead of time."

Such was Mrs. W. F. Dillingham's comment of regret upon hearing the ruling of the C-C attorney that a motion to return the Town and Country Stables concession to Mrs. Amy Rich had failed of passage.

The motion, voted at a meeting of the C-C parks board some time ago, resulted in four favoring the motion, two against and two abstaining. Mrs. Dillingham had asked whether the abstaining votes might not be considered "yes" votes, and an opinion was requested of the C-C attorney.

Except under "special circumstances," the opinion stated, five positive votes are required to carry a motion, and abstaining could not be construed as "an act of affirmation." The opinion upheld Chairman Jack Creedon's original ruling.

Mrs. Dillingham, inquiring further at Monday's meeting, thought she discovered another way in which the motion might have been presented to make "yeas" out of the abstaining votes, and it was this that induced her comment of regret.

Haley-Rich Fight

The stable concession is presently held by Joseph T. Haley, who was originally recommended by Mrs. Rich, herself, when she wished to give up the concession and sell out. But after Haley failed to pay agreed amounts in the time expected, Mrs. Rich sought to regain the concession.

In this move she had the support of a parks board faction headed by Richard "Kinjio" Kimball and Mrs. Dillingham.

Complaints against Haley seemed to stem largely from his efforts to popularize riding with servicemen and thereby increase his customers over the select few who presently ride in the park, and from a proposal to increase the monthly stable fee for boarders from \$5 to \$10.

Kimball and other polo players have kept their ponies in the Kapiolani stables.

Piikoi Drain Deferred

The proposed drain from Piikoi St. through Ala Moana Park was again deferred Monday to await a report from the Territorial Board of Health.

John Tanimura from the G-C Department of Public Works, explained the plan in detail, showing how the drain is intended to drain surface waters from an area including McKinley High School and Kapiolani Blvd., comprising 400 acres.

The project was deferred at the last meeting after Mrs. Dillingham expressed concern over the fact that the drain would empty

among the bathers on Ala Moana Beach.

Doubt "Room" for Skating Rink

A Mr. Crawford, who seeks to build a roller skating rink at Kapiolani Park, presented his plan to the board, promising that if allowed, he will erect a \$25,000 structure that will be the "most talked of skating rink in the United States." Crawford now operates the Hi-way Rink on Dillingham Blvd.

The commissioners listened with apparent apathy, however, and Mrs. Dillingham asked if he would be willing to locate in Ala Moana Park if they should discover that "there isn't room in Kapiolani."

Experts Give Favorable Report On Public Health Measures In New China

Dr. Aaron Gordon Sidney, editor of Journal of Clinical Pathology, London, said in Hong Kong two months ago after an extensive journey through China:

"Disease and health measures taken by New China are so comprehensive and well organized that epidemic outbreaks have fallen sharply. This is true of both country and city.

"Even in the smallest villages people are organized to combat disease with the aid of doctors and health cadres. There has been a marked improvement in diet."

Norman Wingate Pirrie, physics lecturer at Birmingham University and Fellow of Royal Society, who went on the same mission, said:

"Public health conditions in China were much better than what I expected to find. This is true even by British standards."



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Ben Ohai Pushed HHC To Fire Thompson

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the persistence of Commissioner Ben Ohai, Sr. Twice at earlier meetings, Ohai demanded that Thompson be fired. Once he even made a motion to that effect, but no commissioner offered a second and the motion died.

Not Expected At Kauai

At Saturday's meeting it was not expected that action regarding Thompson would be taken up, since the primary purpose of the HHC meeting there was to look over Kauai homestead lands. But after other business had been disposed of, Ohai again brought up the case of Thompson and commissioners this time acted.

Although previous discussions of Thompson's work had been in closed meetings, it is known that Ohai expressed much irritation with the reluctance of his colleagues to take a strong stand, and indicated that unless they did act, he might make the matter public.

Only one commissioner, Mrs. Harriett B. Magoon, did not make the trip to Kauai.

But the HHC action on Thompson did not rise, as many following HHC affairs have assumed, from the "Poaha Case," in which Thompson's administration was much criticized following investigation by the Territorial attorney general's office.

The more immediate cause, the RECORD learned, was a letter Thompson sent to a Waimea homesteader, telling him he would have to pay \$1,000 for a home he was planning, in addition to the HHC loan, since the plans called for a structure which would cost more than the amount of the loan.

The wording of the letter was construed by both homesteader and a contractor with whom he had dealt to indicate that the loan is available and that the \$1,000 should be paid now. But in fact, the HHC has declared a moratorium on loans, its funds being presently exhausted.

The matter came to light when the contractor, visiting the commission, asked whether or not loans can be made now and informed the commission of the letter which had misled him and the homesteader.

When the commission asked the meaning of sending out such a letter, Secretary Ainoa said he knew nothing about it. Thompson later sent the homesteader another letter advising him to disregard the first one, it was learned.

Earlier, the RECORD learned, the commission had determined that only "disciplinary action" should be taken against Thompson because of the "Poaha Case," through Ainoa, but that he should not be discharged.

The "Poaha Case," first published by the RECORD, was that

of Mrs. Lucille Poaha, Molokai homesteader, who found out that Thompson had charged her account at commission offices with materials which had not been used in the home a contractor was building for her under Thompson's direction. Her complaint came when she visited commission offices to find out why her loan had been expended, though her house was not finished.

The commission's action Saturday was interpreted as virtually a dismissal by Secretary Ainoa, who said his instructions are to ask Thompson to conclude his duties by January 30. If his assistant does not resign, Ainoa said, he sees little alternative but to fire him.

Thompson May Tell His Side

In some commission circles, however, it was felt that Thompson has not had sufficient opportunity to present his side of the story to the commission, especially on the Waimea matter, and that an appeal by him would be in order. Employees of the HHC do not come under the Territorial civil service department except for classification, and any appeal would be made to the Hawaiian Homes Commission, the same body which asked his resignation.

Ainoa stressed, however, that the commission's action on Thompson was the result of many things, and that neither the Poaha case nor the Waimea affair were, in themselves, the reason for asking for the assistant's resignation.

Texas CIO Seeks Ban On School Jim Crow

GALVESTON, Tex. (FP)—A demand for "the immediate elimination of all forms of segregation in the public schools of Texas" was unanimously approved at the 16th annual convention here of the Texas CIO Council.

The council acted shortly after the National Association for Advancement of Colored People attorneys argued against Jim Crow education before the U. S. Supreme Court. The 600 delegates applauded an address by NAACP representative Herbert Hill in which he declared "the continued existence of racial segregation and discrimination has become the major political and social question in our national life."

Negroes are being frozen out of the rapidly expanding industry of the south, Hill said, asserting that "the deliberate and systematic denial of equal job opportunities for Negro workers remains the most important civil rights problem."

The convention also voted to cooperate with the NAACP in Texas "until all citizens are assured equal justice under the law."

MAUI NOTES

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Members of the Maui County board of supervisors have apparently not recovered from the vigorous political campaign of a few months ago when they couldn't go to enough places to make their appearances—even if they showed their faces at 10 different places on a particular night.

Either this is true, or they are already taking it easy to build up steam for the next campaign, two years hence, when they would have to see people and pump their arms.

Chairman Eddie Tam was a notable exception when he appeared January 22 at the Puunene School dedication ceremony of the new lighting system.

The program for the evening said: "Chairman Tam and the Board of Supervisors will be present."

If the members of the board make their appearances at such functions, they might get by without crashing parties and organizational meetings to tell voters how good they were and how much of the public interest they have at heart.

★ ★

THE PUUNENE PTA amended its constitution to have four vice presidents, at the January 22 meeting. If participation of members in organizational activities is the objective of increasing the number of officers, the PTA should get plenty done in the community.

★ ★

HC&S CO. issued a bulletin to all members, after the union demanded company explanation of the brackish water now sent to employees' homes.

The bulletin assures employees that while the water tastes flat because of a small amount of salt in it, "it is good water and there is no danger in drinking it freely."

There have been complaints about cases of diarrhea but the water has not been determined as the cause of the sickness.

★ ★

TWO FBI AGENTS were at a Maui plantation this past week, questioning a number of unionists as to their opinion about certain individuals. FBI agents have questioned aliens who, people here say, are easy targets of the thought police.

Jimmy Yen In New Move To Improve Life In Rural P. I.

The Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movement is the name of an organization given much credit for pointing a way toward improving the standard of health in the small barrios of the rural parts of the Philippines. One of its leaders is Jimmy Yen, who once devoted himself to a movement in China for teaching "basic Chinese" to the people of rural China. Another is U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

On an experimental basis thus far, the PRRM attempts to encourage the establishment of vegetable gardens and cottage industries, as well as sanitary conditions in the barrios.

Although little of a specific nature has been thus far reported, Manila newspapers give the movement credit for being the "advance guard of a crusade."

The movement does, however, publicize its need for money and volunteers.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES—Striking members of Transport Workers' Union (CIO) in Philadelphia pick up strike signs at start of 4-day, walkout. The strike was settled after transit workers voted to accept contract they had previously turned down. (Federated Pictures)

Harriet Sawyer Charges Sewers Div. Favors Politics, Palm Trees By Plan

(from page 1)

is already connected to the sewer, but the line is being run across my property to favor other property owners on the Nuuanu side, with cesspools, who object to the line running across their property."

Back when the Sawyers first thought to connect their sewer to the nearest line more than a year ago, Mr. Sawyer says, "they told me it would take three pumps to make sure the line wasn't blocked. I asked why, but never got a good reason. Later they approved our connection and there's never been any blocking or trouble."

But in spite of that, Mrs. Sawyer writes, "The first time we became aware of the intention to run the sewer line across our property was about six or seven months ago when employees of the sewers division and contractors began trespassing on our land and installing markers and flags."

When Sawyer visited City Hall to ask why, he was told his property wasn't sewered and he would have to pay an assessment for the new line—into which he would also have to make a connection. When he proved by the division's own plans that the property is already connected, the C-C man said: "Well, it won't cost you anything."

But the Sawyers don't want the line on their land—especially when their neighbors with cesspools are to be favored with freedom from the nuisance.

Others Don't Want It

When George Wallace, head of the division of sewers, came to look the matter over, Mrs. Sawyer writes, "He said it was not essential to run it across our property, but said the adjoining property owners had spent a lot constructing cesspools and that they objected to the line going across their property!"

In a compromise, Wallace agreed to run the sewer line in Waialani stream, below the property—but only if the Sawyers would give a five-foot easement free of charge.

"It was explained to us," writes Mrs. Sawyer, "that the position of the sewers department was that to move the sewer line onto adjacent property serviced by a cesspool would cause the removal of some palm trees.

Charges Wallace Vindictive

"Today we were served with condemnation papers. Apparently to be as vindictive as possible because we refused to give an easement for a sewer which was of no benefit to us, the plans indicated are to run across our lot in two directions in such a way as to make projected plans for servants' quarters and an addition to our dwelling impossible. In fact, the effect is to destroy the value of the lot."

Mrs. Sawyer closes with: "I am sure that the board of supervisors is not aware of this unfair and prejudicial action of penalizing an owner who has complied with the law to favor another who has more political influence. I am sure you will agree that such a policy invites influence peddling and corruption if not stopped by the board."

Wallace was unable to be contacted, since he is on two weeks' military leave.

Mrs. Sawyer's protest has been sent to the committee of public works.

Behind Bridges' Trial

"In March 1948, I was told point-blank by representatives of the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO (namely, Allan Haywood, vice president of the CIO) that unless I supported the re-election of Harry Truman (and endorsed his war doctrines, such as the Marshall Plan) and somehow induced my union's membership to do the same, the old deportation against me would be reopened for the fourth time. I refused."—Harry Bridges in an article in "World Trade Union Movement," November 16-30.

Total Japanese population on the U. S. Mainland was 141,768 in 1950 and in Hawaii, 184,611.

HONOLULU RECORD

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FBI Threat, Loss of Navy Yard Pass, Mileposts On Kempa's Stoolpigeon Road

(from page 1)

term "factual" in his equivocating answer. Lautner had used the word over and over to escape a direct answer under defense examination.

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein quickly took Kempa through a door he had opened to a series of questions, asking if he were coached by the prosecution attorneys, after he took the stand, to give unresponsive answers.

Kempa said he discussed the matter and added further to the discomfort of prosecution attorneys, that he had even talked to Lautner three weeks ago.

Kempa said he had requested an FBI agent to take him to Lautner. Chief Government Prosecutor John Walsh went along. He said he had refused up to then to be a witness in the current trial.

Defendants Innocent

After this conversation, where the professional informer recruited him as a witness, Kempa said he met Lautner again. This was at a dinner, where Chief Prosecutor Walsh was present. Lautner then told Kempa that he was doing a good job. Kempa was then still on direct examination, prior to being turned over to defense questioning.

As Kempa answered Gladstein's questions, he drew a picture of a man who succumbed to FBI threats and sold out persons he said were his best friends during the past several years. He named as his former best friends Defendant James Freeman and his wife, Pearl, who had helped him and his family for many years.

He said that until mid-1952 when he left the Communist Party, he participated in the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress and supported its stand that the seven defendants now on trial were innocent of the charge that they conspired to advocate and teach the overthrow of government by force and violence.

Burrus and Condon Again

Only once during the trial, toward the end of his testimony, did he say in a hurried, unsolicited addition to an answer that the Communist Party's ultimate aim was to overthrow the government by force and violence. This came at the time he used the term "factual" and Gladstein asked Kempa if he had been coached to say these things by the prosecution—and Kempa said he had talked with Lautner.

Kempa said he began to "have doubts" about the Communist Party about the end of 1951, and Gladstein's questioning brought out that this coincided with the time he was visited by FBI agents Burrus and Condon.

(These are the two FBI agents who approached ILWU Education Director Dave Thompson in trying unsuccessfully, to get Defendant Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, to turn against the International officers of the union for a price—saying Hall would be dropped from the case if he went along.)

Kempa denied that his father, who works for the navy in Southern California, pressured him to leave the Communist Party. But upon further questioning by Gladstein, he admitted that he left the party shortly after his father visited Hawaii last year.

Like a Defense Witness

Under cross-examination, the "surprise" witness for the government testified as though for the defense and as the examination progressed, it was said in the courtroom that Kempa had turned out to be the "first defense witness."

Kempa testified that:

- He had never been taught about force and violence in the Communist Party. He had attended a class for secondary leaders in early 1949.

- He had supported the party's coming out in the open in 1948 when this matter was discussed and decided in the Communist Party. He said the Communists had always wanted to come out in the open. Differences arose among some party members, he said, on the matter of a member announcing in public that he was a Communist. This difference, he said, was on timing.

Defendant Charles K. Fujimoto subsequently became an open spokesman.

- Reorganization of the party took place because of laws being passed which imperiled one's job and source of living, if that individual's membership in the Communist Party became known. Kempa himself had signed the loyalty oath in 1947 when he took a job as oiler with the city-county water board. But he left his job in 1949 when a new law required one to state whether he or she was a member of the Communist Party, which became a bar to employment.

- When he signed the 1947 oath, he said he was sincere. He said he never made an untruthful statement under oath.

In signing that oath, he had sworn that he did not belong to any organization advocating the overthrow of the U. S. government by force, nor paid dues to it. He said, in answer to Gladstein's question, that he was a member of the Communist Party at that time.

- Kempa said that when the Communist Party members were instructed not to meet in homes because illegal search and arrests might implicate them, the members began meeting in automobiles.

But, he answered Gladstein, the discussions in the meetings held in cars did not vary from those previously held in private homes.

Wanted To Operate Openly

Kempa testified under direct examination to belonging and operating in an underground setup of the party when the organization broke up into smaller groups.

Gladstein did not go into this matter specifically but through Kempa's answers of his concern for economic security, his intimidation by the FBI and his final turning to be a witness in the case, he gave reasons why the Communist Party reorganized to protect its members—who Kempa admitted, always wanted to operate in the open.

In direct examination Kempa named names, but under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds he admitted that he had not met Jack Hall in meetings where he had earlier placed him. He could "recall" one alleged Communist meeting where he saw Hall, and he became confused as to whether the ILWU official had reviewed a book as he had previously stated under Walsh's questioning.

Talks About RECORD

Kempa named all the defendants except Koji Ariyoshi, but said that prior to the establishment of the RECORD, he was told that it was to be a party-controlled newspaper. All party members were to buy \$50 worth of shares each worth \$5, he said. He himself bought one, he said, because his wife objected to his buying more.

Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin, Ariyoshi's counsel, asked if he

Priest Admits Trying To Sway Union Vote

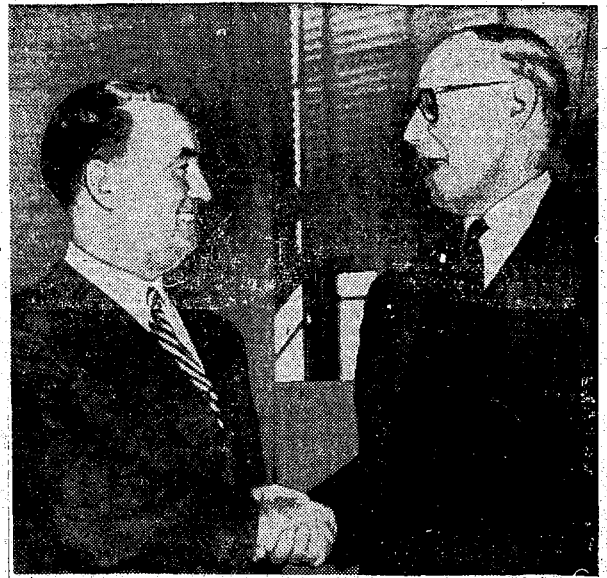
CAMDEN, N. J. (FP)—A religious leader, Director George E. Sharkey of the Catholic Institute of Industrial Relations here, admitted January 7 that he had tried to influence an election of officers of Local 80-A, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO).

In reply to a charge by Local President Benjamin Butler, Sharkey said: "I did and do seek to influence the voters of Local 80-A because they get only the Communist Daily Worker's slant in the leaflets issued by your group."

The Local has about 5,000 members, including workers at the large Campbell Soup Co. plant here. It was organized originally by the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, one of a group of unions expelled from the CIO.

At the time of the merger of FTA with two other unaffiliated unions, the local, under leadership which observers called middle-of-the-road, chose to reenter the CIO, and affiliated with the packinghouse workers. At the same time, however, the local leadership was attacked by another group within the union which observers called right-wing.

Butler charged Sharkey with interference in union affairs and with throwing his support to the rightwingers. Sharkey had cited the recent conviction of Local 80-A's business agent, Anthony Valentino, on charges of swearing falsely to a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.



TAFT AND DURKIN MEET—Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin (L) shakes hands with Senator Robert A. Taft (R, O.) at Senate committee meeting hearing on approval of Durkin's appointment. Taft, who had called choice of Durkin "incredible," raised no objection to committee approval. Durkin wants a big capitalist representative to be his assistant. (Federated Pictures)

BIG NEWS IN CAPSULE

France-press reports that the Indo-Chinese war will cost France 589 million francs in 1953. Of this sum, 269 million francs is to be supplied by the U. S. This outlay represents 20 per cent of the French military budget and 8 per cent of the total national budget. This vast drain on the economic resources of France results in the current instability of the French economy and national political life.

REUTERS reported from Paris on December 17, that the first commercial deal between France and China had been approved by Mr. Bernard de Plas, president of the French Committee for International Trade. It was announced at the same time that a mission of French businessmen, bankers and shipping leaders would shortly leave for Peking to further expand trade relations between the two countries.

A WIDESPREAD racket in the Philippines involving U. S. funds earmarked to care for hospitalized Filipino veterans has been unearthed recently.

Hospitals have been listing veterans as patients who were either dead or not confined to the hospitals. The funds come from the VA and are paid out by the Philippines Veterans Board under the Rogers Act.

THE HONG KONG government has announced that henceforth it will give no further financial aid to support thousands of Chinese Nationalists now living at Rennie's Mill in Hong Kong. The people now face a life of complete destitution because the Formosa regime will not contribute to their maintenance.

REUTERS reported that last month 24,000 workers employed by U. S. forces in Yokohama carried out a 24-hour strike, demanding better working conditions. Next day workers at British installations at Kure, Iwakuni and Tokyo also struck for the same reason.

THE NEW CHINA News Agency reports that China now has 52 large collective farms.

IN A SPEECH at Little Rock, Arkansas on December 15, John

Hagerty, representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported that food production in Asia had gone up one per cent since the end of the war but that the population of the area had increased by 13 per cent.

THE UNITED PRESS reported from Taipei December 17 that 80 individuals had been executed in Taipei, Formosa, during the previous fortnight as "Communists."

This is difficult to dovetail with current accounts in this country that all Formosa stands solidly behind the Chiang regime. Similar reports of killings come out of Formosa weekly, although not reported in the local press, as the generalissimo tries to grind out of existence the last vestiges of liberalism in the island.

TB, Parasites Plague People of South Korea

Returning from a UN mission to Korea, Dr. Jonathan Rhoads, of the American Friends Service Committee reported in San Francisco that "If a Korean gets sick, not much can help him except nature."

Casting a grim light on the social conscience of the South Korean government in whose defense over 20,000 U. S. troops have died, figures cited by Dr. Rhoads revealed there are 1,200,000 cases of tuberculosis in South Korea and over 87 per cent of the population is suffering from intestinal parasites. There are only 5,000 civilian hospital beds in the whole country and only one hospital has central heating.

U. S. army welfare officials report widespread hunger faces the 900,000 residents of Seoul this winter. No organized program of relief exists.

HITLER'S TRIUMPH

"If Hitler were alive today, he would regard the current tendency of western nations to seek salvation of the world through destruction of Russia as a supreme triumph of his philosophy."—Sir Sarvapalis Radhakrishnan, vice president of India, in a speech at Bombay.

Gadabout

ADRIANO PASION, of the Philippines Consul General's office here, left on the SS President Wilson last Thursday on a month's leave of absence in the Philippines. His trip is an indication that he is willing to listen to the proposition of those who would like him to run for governor of the province of Ilocos Norte, as reported in last week's *Gadabout*. But it is not necessarily a foregone conclusion that he will decide to run after he's listened to the talk. The best guess is that he's going to visit his home province and decide for himself what the chances are.

★ ★

HONG KONG, according to sources on the spot, is presently the center of many small groups of malcontent Chinese who proclaim themselves anti-Communist and also anti-Kuomintang—as unpopular on Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa as on the mainland of China. There are an estimated million of such Chinese and of these only 50,000 have indicated a willingness to be sent to Formosa. Needless to say, the Formosa government is exceedingly irritated at the Chinese who stay in Hong Kong and criticize its corruption as vehemently as they criticize the Communists. American policy-makers are just as irritated at these Chinese as Chiang Kai-shek is, because the U. S. is backing Chiang, and it's most disconcerting to have so many "anti-Communist" Chinese who have actually left China repeating things the Washington "China Lobby" has always called "Communist line opposition" to Chiang. Owen Lattimore and many state department officials have been smeared for saying far less than Chiang's Hong Kong critics.

★ ★

DON'T YOU BELIEVE the advertisements of Tide, Cheer, Fab, and Hum when they say "you don't need to rinse." Now, due to the intervention of the Federal Trade Commission, the four biggest manufacturers have agreed not to use that type of advertising any more. The truth is, rinsing IS STILL NECESSARY. The four who signed were: Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, makers of Fab; Procter & Gamble, makers of Tide and Cheer; Lever Bros., makers of Surf, and The Theobald Industries, makers of Hum.

The makers of Hum will also, according to "Frauds," which published the story, cease and desist advertising their product protects colors in dyed clothes and produces five per cent more suds than any other synthetic detergent.

★ ★

AN INTERESTING sidelight on the Territorial Civil Service Conference at Hilo was a dispute between Jack Magoon of the Territorial Commission and reporter Tom O'Brien, who files for the *Advertiser*. Magoon claimed he had been misquoted by O'Brien in

a story which had him calling the police the "problem child" of the civil service. O'Brien wouldn't take back the quote and reference to sound recordings proved the reporter correct.

But it is doubtful if Magoon actually meant the words as they sounded. More likely, he merely meant to say the police situation presented problems somewhat different from those of other government employes—a point no one would deny.

★ ★

COMMUNICATIONS to the Hawaiian Homes Commission were read and discussed at the last meeting as usual, but one was conspicuously absent. That was the resolution of the Hawaiian Homesteaders Improvement Club of Kalawahine which asked the dismissal of John C. Thompson as assistant to the secretary, his replacement by William K. Jarrett, the retention of Daniel Ainoa as executive secretary and the appointment of Mrs. Harriett Magoon to be chairman. The agenda for the meeting is made up by Ainoa, who left the resolution out for reasons best known to himself. Perhaps he felt the resolution was of a somewhat personal nature—or maybe there was just a long agenda.

★ ★

THE ESCAPE from Oahu Prison and recapture of 22-year-old John S. M. Lau, if it does nothing else, focuses attention on the sentence he received—40 years for a burglary charge and a robbery charge—as compared with much shorter sentences meted out for say, policemen convicted of corruption or narcotics peddlers. Judges might do well to consider whether or not long sentences for young offenders might not even be incentives to escape.

★ ★

A REPORTER from a daily, visiting Oahu Prison to follow up the *RECORD*'s story of the "popping" party, after which five inmates were disciplined for their use of heroin, expressed some displeasure that his paper had been beaten to the story. He had a legitimate gripe, for the prison authorities are quick enough with handouts that make their administration look good, and the dailies always give these handouts plenty of space. The *RECORD*'s "beat" last week should convince the authorities that they might as well put out the bad news with the good—the GOP administration will find out anyway.

Profits of Patriotism

In 1943, Lamont duPont told his big business associates how to deal with the government in wartime:

"Deal with the government and the rest of the squawkers the way you deal with a buyer in a seller's market! If the buyer wants to buy, he has got to meet your price. . . . They want what we've got. Good! Make them pay the price for it. . . . And if they don't like the price, why don't they think it over?"—Victor Perlo, writing in the "World Trade Union Movement," Dec. 1-15, 1952.

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BACK IN BUSINESS—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief financial adviser to Adolf Hitler, is pictured in Dosseldorf, Germany, as he left his newly opened business, the banking house of Schacht & Co. (Federated Pictures)

Visas Not Needed for U. S. Labor "Experts"; Hit By French Leaders

"Corruptors Without Visas" is the title of an article on American trade union representatives in France, sent there by the U. S. State Department, which appears in the Dec. 1-15 issue of the magazine "World Trade Union Movement," publication of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In it, Benoit Frachon, general secretary of the French CGT, tells how Victor Reuther, CIO representative, Irving Brown, AFL representative, and "a certain Mr. Levison," apparently an unaffiliated meddler, have been getting in one another's hair and how they "have not gained the successes which they counted on and which are demanded of them by the Washington State Department."

The idea, at the outset, was to split militant French trade unions, Frachon says. Brown's activities started in 1946 when he began handing out money freely to those who would assist in splitting the CGT, Frachon writes, but since then numbers of his former allies have refused to push his program, though they still do not refuse his money.

Reuther, who arrived on the scene later, accuses Brown of inefficiency.

And Levison's interviews here and there caused one trade union head (whom he had interviewed) to give public warning to "rich foreign trade unionists not to interfere in our internal affairs."

None of these Americans has a visa, according to Frachon. It's an interesting point in the light of the fact that Paul Robeson, and all progressives who speak out for peace, are refused passports on the ground that their visits abroad are "not in the best interests of the United States." Says who?

France spends more in Indo-China than she gets from the U. S. in aid.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

The press agency of the rejuvenation and reconstitution of one Willie Caesar by the vitamin method didn't work out too well as evidenced by the sorry showing of the principal in his last fight with Bobby Acosta. However, the fact that the "Vitamin Kid" won the last match with Acosta makes him the logical man to tussle with Jimmy Perry. So the promoters and the members of the Boxing Commission feel, and so it came about that next week's main attraction is the billing featuring the "Vitamin Kid" and Jimmy Perry.

At his best, the "Vitamin Kid" was a preliminary fighter and we saw no great shakes from him in the field of pugilism. We were somewhat awed by the broad statements made by his manager and trainer, Dr. Richard You, who claimed that with proper training, dieting, and, of course, the proper vitamins, somehow this lad would be rejuvenated like something out of a science laboratory to become the world's champion.

At least that was the impression created in the press by Dr. You. We can't believe that the M. D. is that naive. We somehow feel that this was pure press agency and the good doctor was going along to help build a full house for his fighter. The public has been bilked by so many different types of publicity angles that this was another one that worked just as well as any other. The fans who were taken in the last fiasco will probably be a bit more cautious about seeing next week's main event. Jimmy Perry, whom we understand gets his vitamins the natural way, will most certainly give Willie Caesar, the "Vitamin Kid," his lumps come next week.

A welcome relief from some of the sham of professional boxing was the excellent amateur card presented by the OABA last Monday night at the Civic. In the main event, Manuel Enchando of the Navy, whom we wrote about a few months ago as an excellent prospect, won over Rufino Ridella of the Olympic Club. The decision was received with somewhat mixed feelings by a partisan crowd who somehow saw Ridella the winner. In our book, we saw Enchando the winner because of his cleaner punching.

In the semi-windup, the balding Jimmy Mapa of the Army won a questionable decision over Wayne Kiker of the Navy. Kiker made a terrific comeback in the second and third rounds but the judges and referee were impressed by the yeoman work of Mapa in the first round and rendered the decision in his favor.

In another good bout, Tommy Fujiwara of Hawaii Youth, took control of the situation in the third round and floored Salu Saa of the Army three times with straight rights to win the nod handily. Rugged Joe Byrd of the University, impressed us with a first-round kayo of his opponent, Stanley Brown of the Olympics. In passing, we would like to say that Brown must be protected and that if he should be kayoed in his next match, he should be rested.

In the teen-age group, Clarence Gabriel won on a TKO over Richard Sakashita of Kakaako, and in doing so, looks like a standout in the flyweight class. Other fighters who showed promise were young Patsy Fukuda of Citywide, who won over George Okinaka, a youngster by the name of Heiji Shimabukuro from the Olympics, who fights as a southpaw; Eugene Hosaka, another southpaw flyweight who took the nod from Isidoro Gabriel, and a rather new fighter, Wally Wong who knocked out Frank Bunda of the Army in the first canto.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The Stanford basketball team was a bit of a disappointment to the fans, who expected a better caliber of ball from the Pacific Coast Conference. However, advance dope has it that the University of Washington five has the reputation of being ranked number three nationally by the United Press College ratings on the basis of fifteen wins and one loss. The loss was to UCLA by a close score. The UIC basketball series will gain momentum in attendance, what with the caliber of ball dished out by the Universals and the University of Hawaii.

FROM AN IMPARTIAL radioman we gathered the information that it makes hardly any difference for an average family between a 17-inch and a 21-inch TV set. The difference in price between these two, however, makes a lot of difference to the hard-pressed papa who wants his children to have one like the neighbors!

A BASKETBALL FAN phones in with a request that the UIC reduce the general admission price to Mainland games to within reasonable limits so that more fans can get to see the games. He suggests that 65 cents would encourage the fans to attend and would be building up goodwill. The small attendance, he claims, is because of the high tariff for general admission.

WE SEE WHERE Mrs. Hans L'Orange has received the endorsement of the Republican Oahu County Committee for a seat on the City and County Parks and Recreation Board. There's many a slip between endorsement and appointment!

IN A LETTER written by Mrs. Jackie Pung, last year's Women's Amateur champ, to the sports editor of the ayem paper, she mentions betting on a golf course. She makes no bones about it and the editor prints it without any restraint. The bets she mentions run into quite a tidy sum. We'd like to quote her: "Bets start at \$25 and run up to \$1,000. I even got into them. My first day here I got into one and won \$175 on a side bet and \$500 on team play." Whew!

Did you hear anything about mah jongg games? Raids on golf courses?

THIS IS YMCA WEEK. The Physical Department of the Nuuanu YMCA under Ed Liu is putting on a physical education program at the Fort Street center on Saturday night. There will be a swimming meet at the Westervelt pool and a gym show in the auditorium. If you want to see an all around program, go to the Nuuanu Y this Saturday night.

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A MAN MUST STAND UP

XIII.

Study of Pidgin Opened New Horizon

"Communist plans" for making Hawaii more democratic took up little of my time during my four years at Honokaa. Most of my leisure time and energy went into trying to make myself a scholar.

Like all teachers of English, I ran up against the problem of Pidgin. Unlike most of them, I decided to learn something about its grammar. This interest in turn led me to try to find out why and how Pidgin arose in Hawaii, and finally to compare it with similar dialects and languages.

With my wife's help I wrote an article on our local Pidgin English for the journal *American Speech*: an amateurish job, but until someone takes the trouble to do the job professionally this article remains the "authority" on the subject. Next came a master's thesis on *Language and Dialect in Hawaii*, and then—but I'm running ahead of my story.

The summers of 1933 and 1934 were spent at the University of Hawaii summer school. The first summer I made the acquaintance of Prof. Charles T. Loram of Yale University. A heavy, big, untidy man with a bearish gait, his looks quite belied his abilities, for he was the most diplomatic wangler and promoter I've known. By birth he was a South African, the son of an English missionary. Brought up among Zulu boys, he had often, he said, lunched with his playmates, on field rats which they caught and roasted. He became head of the native (Bantu) school system of Natal province.

Nowhere Are Race Relations Worse

In his native country, even Dr. Loram's diplomacy and *hoomalimi* were of no avail, for nowhere in the whole world are race relations worse than in South Africa. Two and a half million whites, themselves divided into roughly equal Dutch- and English-speaking nations, are agreed on one point, that they are the master race who must hold the lid down on 8,000,000 Bantu, 1,000,000 Coloured and 300,000 Indians.

The present semi-fascist government, resting on a secret society dominated by ministers who justify apartheid (100 per cent racial segregation) by God's Word, simply carries to its logical end that system that already prevailed when Dr. Loram was in South Africa.

Eight million Natives are represented in Parliament by three whites. By law, certain kinds of work, such as all jobs on the railways, are kept for whites. Whites are paid from three to six times as much as Natives. It is a crime for a Native to strike.

Several Kinds of Passes for Natives

Anyone whom it considers a troublemaker, whatever his color, the government may simply order to move to another province. Natives must carry several kinds of passes; lacking them, they can be run out of town and sent to prison.

Since the Communist Party has given leadership to the fight for racial equality, it has been outlawed; and anyone who advocates racial equality is treated as a Communist.

Dr. Loram once told us a story of some white ladies who, distressed at the racial friction, got together with leading women of the Bantu community to see what could be done about it. One of the white women came up with a practical suggestion: "You know how young men are, even if they shouldn't be so; and in their relations with the native housemaids they so often pick up infectious diseases. Wouldn't it be well for the maids to receive physical examinations and wear badges if they are free from disease?"

"A fine idea," agreed the Native women, "if your sons will do the same thing."

We Sailed To the Mainland

In such a country—where one-eleventh as much per capita is spent on Native as on white students—Dr. Loram felt he was up against a stone wall. He came to America, pulled strings for funds and persuaded Yale University to set up a department of race relations, with one foot in the school of education and one in the anthropology department. In it, missionary and government educators, both European and Native, from Africa and other colonial countries would get a broader, more practical training than was possible in their own countries or in the usual departments of a university.

When Dr. Loram offered me a scholarship on the condition that I would study in his department, the offer aroused my latent ambition. Though I insisted on finishing my work for an M. A. degree before I left Hawaii, I began digging away at German and my wife began pinching pennies. In August 1935, just as maritime union organizers were setting up office in Honolulu, we sailed for the States.

JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)

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Hidden Senate Report Shows Soybean Dealers Anticipated Korea War

(from page 1)

Light on the answer to that question itself. In department files were found the following:

Full text of a report dated Aug. 10, 1950, on an investigation of speculation on the soybean market. It revealed that Chinese connected with the Chiang Kai-shek government in Formosa speculated on the soybean market here before the Korean outbreak in June 1950.

A list of the speculators showing that T. L. Soong, younger brother of T. V. Soong, was a heavy speculator, and another individual who is Nationalist China's representative on the board of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was one of the speculators. T. V. Soong is a brother-in-law of Chiang.

"If the Korean war was a surprise attack," Stone wrote, "now is it that Chinese close to Chiang began to speculate in soybeans in the weeks before the fighting broke out?"

Inside Track On War

Stone pointed out that the late Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) tried unsuccessfully during the Senate investigation of the recall of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to find out from Secretary of State Dean Acheson details of reports that the Chinese Nationalists cornered the soybean market before the Korean war broke out.

The New York Herald-Tribune Aug. 16, 1951, carried a story that 50 Chinese had cleaned up \$30 million in the soybean deal just before the Korean war.

In the light of information now turned up, Stone wrote, the equivocal answers of Acheson to McMahon's questions appear "superbly evasive."

The writer concluded from evidence now on hand "the inference is irresistible though not necessarily correct that inner Chinese Nationalist circles knew war was coming and cashed in on their knowledge."

Investigation of the soybean deals and officials connected with them, Stone said, "might throw a flood of new light on the origin of a conflict which threatens to engulf the globe in World War III."

WAR ON OPIUM

"Shortly after liberation of Canton, there was a case of opium seizure on the Hong Kong border. There has been no evidence since of any drug traffic coming from the Chinese mainland. Opium growing has been stamped out by the Communists."—London Times, May 8, 1952.

Chief Liu's Blast Answered; Reveal Political Action of Police In Territory

(from page 1)

dividual legislators by the department, the politico say, and sometimes police action has been manifested during campaigns.

Out for Itagaki

Senator Joe Itagaki, for instance, was reported to have been honored especially by Chief Liu at a dinner at the Keys and Whistle Club during the last campaign, and officers were advised to vote for Itagaki as a "friend" of the department.

But Liu's pressure, both by political contacts and by the public press, has sometimes fallen short of getting the results he desired from the civil service commission. Notable among such cases is that of Alfred Souza, for whom the chief desired a lieutenantcy, despite the fact that Souza had not passed the necessary examination.

Despite backstage pressure and blistering statements to the press, Liu failed to win the position for Souza.

Ross Spoke for Many

It is apparent that Wesley Ross (called a "freshman" by the Advertiser) voiced the sentiments of most of the Territory's civil service commissioners when he answered Liu's charges by saying that the police chief really seeks to make himself a little dictator.

Fourteen out of 15 commissioners at the recent Hilo conference voted to put the police on all islands under civil service, the exception being T. S. Shinn of Maui. On the outer islands, where police have been consistently run by the "spoils system," chiefs are even more jealous of their powers.

Even more clearly also, do they enter into politics. Sen. Toshio Anzai of Maui, for instance, is one who enjoys the almost open support of the Maui police. The Du Pontes—Harold the attorney, and Dee, the representative, also have Valley Island police backing.

Okino Won Against Cops

Tom Okino of Hawaii, on the other hand, was forced to battle the police two years ago when he ran for attorney, but he won anyway and was immediately regarded as a more important political figure than formerly.

Answering the items of Chief Liu's picture of what would happen if the police were under civil service, an authority in both fields lists the following items as some of the possibilities for the future if the police department is completely removed as Liu asks:

• The chief could hire police-

men at will, disregarding past records or qualifications.

• He could promote without regard for merit, but rather on personal relationship, whim or (if he were dishonest) on a basis of venality.

• He could fire the same way. If a chief were dishonest, as some in the past were rumored to have been, he might easily fire an honest cop who got in the way of illegal or corrupt operations.

• Fewer young men of character would enter the police department as a career because they could not be assured of job security. The quality of the force, and of the service to the public, would necessarily deteriorate.

• The chief's own job security would be lessened, for his department would be more directly under the pressure of politicians, his own job a political plum. Under such circumstances, it is not improbable that Honolulu might have a new police chief every two years.

Let Liu Take Vote

If Chief Liu actually does not desire dictatorial powers, if he honestly wants to do the best thing for the officers of his department, his critics say, why doesn't he go to the officers, themselves? Why doesn't he conduct a SECRET ballot on the civil service question to see whether or not his men would vote to be under civil service or out of it?

There is talk that such a poll has already been taken unofficially by an employ agency and that more than 90 per cent voted to be under civil service.

The view of most civil service commissioners, as expressed at the Hilo conference, was that police had better be all in, or all out of civil service. At present, police of Honolulu are under civil service for the purpose of examination and classification only.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

this century to challenge the constitutionality of segregation in public schools, it had its origin when the parents of some 67 Negro pupils sought relief from overcrowded school conditions. About 808 Negro children in the county were forced to attend three run-down wooden schools while 276 white pupils had two modern brick buildings. This, incidentally, is generally the case in those areas where white and colored are supposed to have "separate but equal" facilities.

A Supreme Court decision outlawing jim crow public schools has been long overdue. I hope we get it soon.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

the lunch hour the man who got whipped would tell the others to work slower, because he says that he wants to keep up with them, but he is weak, so he could not keep up.

A man cannot rest until he gets a doctor's O. K. A man feels sick or has a headache, so he goes to the doctor wearing the Japanese clothes, the clothes he wears when he is not working. If the doctor gives him the doctor's O. K., he could rest, but if the doctor thinks it isn't very bad and he doesn't need a whole day's rest he is thrown into a boxcar. The doors are then shut and he is sent to the working place. Then the whole day he must work in the clothes he is wearing. He could not go home and change his clothes and wear working clothes.

Came To Hawaii To Earn Money

He did not eat his breakfast before he went to see the doctor, so he must work without eating breakfast. If he is paying for his eats, the cook thinks that he went to work again, so he or she brings the lunch to him. But some men cook by themselves so in that case they must work the whole day without eating. Many men have happened that way.

Those men want to go back to Japan quick, but they came here to earn money, so they are ashamed to go back with just a few dollars.

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TRIAL BY BIASED PRESS

The Big Five mouthpieces—the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser—beat their editorial drums during the past week with added gusto as thought control goose-stepped several paces in this country of democratic traditions.

Hitler and Goebbels paraded through the editorial columns of the two dailies, as they frequently do, kicking their fascist feet up in the air, rejoicing that 13 Communists on trial under the Smith Act in New York were declared “guilty” of speaking, reading and writing.

The Big Five's sounding organs now call for the same verdict in the Hawaii Smith Act trial.

The Big Five would like to see Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, put behind bars for his ideas and activities that promoted trade unionism in Hawaii. Yes, for his contribution to the general welfare of the islands which has meant concessions to laborers and restrictions on their profit-taking.

Up to a couple of weeks ago, the Big Five, with poker faces, said they had nothing to do with the Smith Act trial here. They can't say that any more—not even to the most naive.

Have they begun to try the Smith Act case in the newspapers because they are concerned the trial isn't progressing as they had hoped? Are they disappointed in the informers? The editorials in the two papers during the past week and a half indicate that the monopoly capitalists in the islands strongly feel outside pressure is necessary.

The Big Five organs say that the New York trial was eminently fair. They feel they can say this to their readers here to whom they try to spoon-feed news while attempting to keep the blinders on. The big business dailies have not reported what took place in the New York trial where the jury actually came in with a **FIXED VERDICT**.

In the last weeks of the trial, one of the jurors, Mrs. Sybil Kane, was removed because she had, in discussing the case at a canasta party, made remarks that showed she prejudged the case. The removal of Mrs. Kane from the jury embroiled the entire body in a scandal, for she charged publicly that other jurors had been more pronounced in voicing their bias against the defendants.

The Star-Bulletin mouths about the fairness of the trial that took so long. It should have said oil was daily poured on the flames in the pyre—for that's what the daily proceedings amounted to before a prejudged jury that had prejudged the case. They stayed out seven days, this tainted jury, to put on a good act—after the scandal—to show that it was fair. What a farce!

Can any progressive and New Deal American get a “fair trial” by a jury which excludes manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans?

In Hawaii this same jury system would have prevailed, with the panel packed with Big Five bosses and those under their control, had the Smith Act defense in the past year not fought to democratize the boss-



Looking Backward

What Masa's Parents Found In Hawaii

In 1929-30, while teaching a unit on immigration at Leilehua School near Wahiawa, I had my ninth grade students write about their parents' experiences. Here is what one of the boys had to say about Hawaii as his parents saw it about 1906.

—JOHN E. REINECKE

During the early life of my parents' family, that's when my father was a little boy, his father was a farmer . . . My father went to school and helped the family with their farm work. He went to school as far as eighth grade. After that he worked with his family on the farm. While he was on the farm he heard news about Hawaii from the people who went to the Hawaiian Islands. So he decided to go to Hawaii and stay there for three years.

Before he went to Hawaii, he was married and had a little baby boy. He left his wife and baby and came to Hawaii with a large party. He paid his own way.

Worked At Waiialua Plantation

He left Japan during the winter when the grounds were covered with snow, so when he came to Hawaii his first impression was that Hawaii was a very good place, because the climate was warm, there were trees growing all around and butterflies flying here and there.

First he went to Waiialua, settled among his own nationality and worked on the sugar plantation.

During those days they had few hoppers. My father lived in a long house with some of the people. The house was a one-room house so when you look on the right and left you could see the first man reading a book or a magazine, the second writing a letter, the third drinking oke, etc. He says that when he wants to sleep early he couldn't because the others make too much noise.

He did not like the place and thought he could not stay there for three years, because the houses were crowded and not good, but as time went on it became better so he sent for his wife. My mother left her son in Japan and came to Hawaii where my father stayed.

When Workers On Plantations Were Whipped

After earning some money they moved to Honolulu, where he became a tailor. Then they went to Maui and opened a tailor shop. They did not like Maui because they had no profit. From Maui they came to Honolulu again and opened a tailor shop but my father's body became weak, so the doctor told him to work outdoors.

(The family first went to Waipahu for two years, then to Wahiawa.) At Wahiawa my father works at Schofield Barracks as a tailor . . . Since they came to Hawaii they have stayed about twenty-three years.

Before a Japanese man who came here about thirty years ago went back to Japan, he told us a story of the early life in Hawaii when he first came here. He says that they treated them like slaves. When a man works slower than the other fellows the luma, as they call him, comes and whips him. Sometimes the man would cry. When the other people hear this noise they become frightened and feel very pity for him, though it is not their friend. During

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haole jury system in existence for 50 years. All of Hawaii profited from this.

The desperate attempt of the two dailies to try the Smith Act case in their columns disrupted court proceedings. Defense attorneys called for a mistrial—which was denied. But the mere fact that the judge deliberated and examined the jurors to see if they had been affected by the editorials, shows this trial by press was glaringly apparent.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS
JIM CROW PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Sometime within the next few months the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to decide whether jim crow schools will be outlawed or shall continue to be a part of the American way of life.

The significance of this impending decision should not be minimized. A ruling ending public school discrimination will be another major blow against the doctrine of White Supremacy; if separate schools are upheld, it will mean further delay before the eventual death of racism.

We have preached equality but have practiced segregation, which is obviously the opposite of equality. Separation by race has been written into the laws of more than a third of the 48 states and is authorized by tradition in the others.



MR. DAVIS

Jim crow schools make a mockery of democracy. During the formative years, when ideas and attitudes are taking shape in the young, children of all groups should play and study together. In that way they learn about each other and are not so likely to become suckers for racist propaganda.

However, the courts in the past have upheld jim crow schools, contending that separation was constitutional if accommodations were equal. Yet anyone familiar with separate schools knows this is plainly ridiculous. Non-white education receives only a fraction of the per capita expenditures for white schooling. As Judge J. Waites Waring, liberal Southern judge, declared: “Segregation is per se inequality.”

The Same Byrnes Yelled Democracy for Europe

This enlightened attitude is gaining converts among more and more white Southerners, many of them officials. Following the entry of Negroes into graduate schools in many parts of Dixie, they feel that segregation is definitely on the way out and have urged Southern die-hards to recognize this fact and prepare for the transition.

But there are other Dixiecrats who stand ready to defy the U. S. Supreme Court, if need be, to maintain traditional segregation. Among this number is Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, who in November, got voters to pass an amendment to the state constitution abolishing free, public schools. If the high tribunal kills segregation, public schools will no longer exist in that state—thus insuring that colored and white cannot attend together. Another case of burning the house down to get rid of the mice.

Gov. Byrnes, in case you have forgotten, is a former senator, former Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and a Secretary of State who loudly insisted that our democracy should be carried to Eastern Europe.

Would Require Militia To Enforce Constitution

To be perfectly frank, a decision outlawing jim crow schools would not bring discrimination in education to a sudden end. Restrictive residential covenants have been outlawed, but even in Hawaii we still have all-white housing areas. Although the high court has declared voting restrictions unconstitutional, in many parts of Dixie, Negroes are beaten up or killed if they try to cast a ballot. To eliminate many racist practices ruled illegal by the Supreme Court would require the militia, and thus far there has been no disposition by the Federal government to use this method of insuring equality.

A favorable decision would mean, however, that separate schools no longer had judicial blessing. Since this custom would therefore be illegal, the major hurdle to equality in education would be removed. How long it would take for mixed schools to become a reality in previously jim crow communities would depend entirely upon the individual community.

The signs do point to a decision outlawing the jim crow school. In December, the high tribunal heard five cases, all dealing with some phase of this question. These were heard at the same time at the suggestion of the Supreme Court, which evidently plans to make a comprehensive ruling on all phases of the issue.

They originated in Clarendon County, South Carolina; Topeka, Kansas; Prince Edward County, Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware, and Washington, D. C.

What Separate But Equal Facilities Means

To get an idea of how separate schools work, consider the Clarendon County case. The first

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