James Wong Got Cash From Outside Prison
56 Searchers Believe

Chances are excellent, some searching authorities believe, that James K. (Kipu) Wong, inmate of Oakland Prison who made an escape some time Sunday, may also have fled to the state before a general alarm on his escape was counted.

The authorities believe there is little chance Wong had the money means for such a getaway, for they are reported to have learned through their own underground sources in the prison that Wong received only from $5 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 line ticket may also have been (more on page 3)

Nixon's Silence Seen by Locals As Straw in the Wind

The surprising refusal of Vice President Richard M. Nixon to give an endorsement to the administration of Gov. Samuel W. King, seen this week at one of his local Republican as another of recent inconsistencies that the governor is on his way out, is news of interest to anyone whether or not President Eisenhower runs and whether or not he is re-elected.

Though not reported in the daily papers, Nixon had arrived in Honolulu for his trip and on one of his speeches was a speech made in the face of the executive—and he did it with Gov. Kamehameha standing at his elbow. It came when he was speaking to the local press on Friday when a question had been asked at the Hotel Kamehameha on Tuesday afternoon, and while the governor and his secretary, Mrs. N. K. Stump, were standing near.

Nixon was asked what he thought about the administration of the Territory by Gov. King, and he replied, "I am not competent to comment on that." Nixon took the sting off his refusal by adding, "I have the highest regard for the government personally." Nixon's refusal has not been lost on political writers who were accustomed to hearing attacks on Dr. Burnham. It has been reported to be in praise of local officials to whom they are related, party-wise. Coming from the people who represents President Eisenhower, the comment didn't add up to a repudiation, the meaning felt, but it did.

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

"Supervisor Apoliona visited many of you and promised that he would do something to help you with your water problem. How many of you did Supervisor Apoliona promise to help you with your water problem?"

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

One after another, Dyer went down the list of the supervisors and the arms raised unanimously as the Mikilua residents confirmed that one after the other had promised to "do something about the water." Dyer then asked 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 Thursday night when he was not only detected in the act of stealing a pocketbook from a local magazine store, but also forced to go into the back of the store and listen to a lengthy and trite criticism of his show.

The TV actor, after admiring the book, he supposed to be in contention with the one that had thrown it, under a car parked alongside the street. When the storekeeper called him sufficiently, he walked over, picked it up and returned it to the storekeeper.

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

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

Practise 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 program is out, the L&L Dairy is offering to sell a 12-corn milk content for a milk contract.

The two-horse 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 $1,100 for a can or $11,000 for a 12-corn contract.

This practice is not unusual in the dairy business locally.

The Hygienic Dairy comes again sold its quota rights with Dairyman's at the rate of $1,000 a can. It is reported that Hygienic is offered $1,500 a "quota" today but it is keep- ing 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-corn quota although the ad is running in a daily.

(more on page 2)

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 take to the city Hall Friday to pay their last respects to a man whose courage, integrity, wisdom and human warmth made him the most beloved Hawaiian of his time.

There would be the notable and political figures whom the daily newspapers approached for comment on the death of John H. Wilson—out—and far more important to Johnny Wilson—there would be stowaways from the docks, be hooligans of the waterfront, workers from the cane fields and the canneries, shopkeepers from the little stores, beach boys from Waikiki, 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 Nui in every respect by diligently applying his experience, ability and prestige to the great task.

He was a devoted supporter of Queen Victoria who was depose by the missionary-business group (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.

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 '60-'63 term, when he had been placed in an iron lung for a time, his outlook was much worse to the average observer.

Johnny, himself, later verified those observations in 1934, when he told of the 1935 campaign.

There were times," he said, "during that campaign I wasn't even on the platform. I was on the phone 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 waving 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 name among friends to receive their names on the list of signatures, and to have arranged the location of a campaign headquarters. But Johnny Wilson had never told those supporters whether he actually made the run 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 list again for the office he nee longer than any other man—17 years.

In his last days, Johnny had a special diversion in adding 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 Hawaiian music. "I'm not much of a music lover," he told friends. It was very difficult to get him to bed on nights when the right 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. One 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 1930's when, as mayor, he flattened Sup. Ben Hollinger in the board room with a board meeting going.

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 able cam-

Tetsuo Toyama
Expert on Communism
From the Bay

Tetsuo Toyama, editor of The New American, who recently burst on the political scene as a young radical, is the author of "Japs in the United States, a political analysis by Charles Kauffman. The book was praised by "Big" Okada, who expressed a high opinion of Toyama's work.

"The New American" is a publication of the American Communist Party and its editor, Tetsuo Toyama, is a Japanese American columnist for the party's weekly magazine.

In Tokyo, the editor of "The New American," Tetsuo Toyama, was recently asked to speak at a conference on the subject of "The American Communist Party." The conference was held in Tokyo, where Toyama has been living for the past few years.

Toyama said that the American Communist Party is a "radical" organization, and that its members are "devoted" to the cause of "socialism."

He added that the American Communist Party is "strong" in its support of "national independence," and that its members are "devoted" to the "liberation" of "Asian" people from "imperialism."

The Japanese government has been "organization" of the American Communist Party, accusing it of "propaganda" against "the Far East." The American Communist Party has been "banned" in Japan, and its members have been "arrested" and "imprisoned." The party's activities have been "restricted."

At the conference, Toyama was asked to speak on the subject of "The American Communist Party." He said that the American Communist Party is "strong" in its support of "national independence," and that its members are "devoted" to the "liberation" of "Asian" people from "imperialism."

He added that the American Communist Party is "banned" in Japan, and its members have been "arrested" and "imprisoned." The party's activities have been "restricted."

The government makes a "banning" of the American Communist Party, accusing it of "propaganda" against "the Far East." The American Communist Party has been "banned" in Japan, and its members have been "arrested" and "imprisoned." The party's activities have been "restricted."

The government makes a "banning" of the American Communist Party, accusing it of "propaganda" against "the Far East." The American Communist Party has been "banned" in Japan, and its members have been "arrested" and "imprisoned." The party's activities have been "restricted."
A GREAT HAWAIIAN PASSES
(from page 2)

paIner 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 Baggett when he learned of the accusation. He had swang 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 Sam K. Apoliona became somewhat oversprouted in debate. In his office after the board meeting Johnny recalled the Holliner encounter with a chuckle and then moodyly commented, "Can't do that any more, I guess."

It was plain he had the same sort of treatment in mid-terms in the past.

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 leader of the laborer, Johnny was proud 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 audience in 1946. "I bring it up now, 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 the longshoremen, and the company 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've had testimony for some 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 was colored. As a means of rectifying wrong, by the American government or any other. Tui in his day, never ceased to regret the failure of Robert W. Wilcox. Lot Lane and others to restore the Hawaiian 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 had to help in Kalihi, University at the time, but how he had "consummated" 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 Land secreted them and where they were burned.

In his last days, telling something of the autobiography he has written with the assistance of others, 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 (more on page 8)

Sad Scene at Maluhia
As Aunt Jennie Does
Lost Chores for Johnny

Within an hour after Honolulu's beloved woman, Aunt Jennie Wilson, turned on his bed at Maluhia Home, gassed, and died with the trace of a smile on his lips. Aunt Jennie, the wife who was at his side through his long public career, hardly had arrived at the Maluhia home cottage, and close relatives of the family had rushed to the scene.

The others were people who were close to Johnny in public as well as in 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 Maun, secretary to the former mayor for many years, Mrs. Nelle Stevens Poire, close friend of Aunt Jennie, A. Jensen, chairman of a committee to run Johnny in the coming campaign, Herbert Kun, lieutenant to the former mayor in many capacities; most recently the civil service commission, and Mrs. Ellen Wilson supporter, who said an Hawaiian prayer.

There was Dr. David Kamaka, and other hospital personnel, the doctor mourning that, though the procedures of the hospital work as well as the police, they were not some way to prolong the fruitful life of the city's foremost, best loved politician.

Aunt Jennie bore the blow with characteristic strength, others present; Dr. Harriet Maun, brother, and friends that Johnny Wilson had shown again and again through the years, and now, as gray

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

Bill Kana came time for Aunt Jennie to go, for Johnny's remains to be removed to a mortuary. The ambulance was waiting outside, but it was carefully shunned away by the grizzled woman, who would not have to sit up as she left.

But before she went, she had made chore to do for her husband. She went to the closet to inspect his clothes and pick out a white dinner jacket and dinner trousers for him to be dressed in. There was not much left of that once-won uniform and she worried a little about that.

She took with her the box that had the yellow and red cash that represented all the material means

and the stewards, especial-

ly those on the beach, were stirred by the news. According to the July issue of Black News, over a year plan recently announced by Moison to put new waitresses aboard the two passenger lines, the Monterey and the Mariposa, now being modernized at Portland, Ore.

Moison's announcement said that over 30 stewardesses will put on the staff of each ship, but the News says that the figure is actually higher; it seems that the SIU-MOSU-SIU of engaging in "behind the door" maneuvering in this project.

The News, a newspaper put out by independent members of the Missouri-Oklahoma-Oklahoma-Wichita-Oklahoma-Wichita-Wichita, comments, "The move will show the SIU-MOSU-SIU that the situation is little or no chance of a man becoming a first class waiter. Thus Moison, looking that the situation or women as waitresses is due to the shortage of skilled state.

At present, says the News, there are almost no waitresses to replace the existing ones, and the SIU-MOSU-SIU and "The job hungry rank and file are pretty determined to get the official list of 100 women from nowhere to fill the jobs that belong to men now that the supply is short."

According to the announcement, the union says the list was sent through the Maritime Cooke and Clowers Union (AFL), which newly arrived at the NWP in the National Labor Union, now represents the SIU-MOSU-SIU department.

Boys get the jobs, Moison said, the must have experience in the line, and will have their piqueons with outside service, recreation area and laundry facilities the dinning room.

Before you BUY or SELL your Automobile
CONSULT

STEVE SAWYER at Universal Motors
NEW & USED PLYMOUTH—CHRYSLER—etc.
Phones: 2-1414
Rec: 5-3145

PRINTING

• Tickets
• Letterheads
• Envelopes
• Calling Cards
• Wedding Announcements

Ph. 96445
HONOLULU RECORD
811 Sheridan St.

James Wong Got Cash
From Outside Prison
Searchers Believe
(from page 1)
procured the time of Wong so he might have been on his way to the Mainland before the alarm wa

Thus, while searching authorities said everything, Wong may have had help from other prison inmates, some believe that someone helped him may have come from the outside. "Seen" on Young St.

Monk & Morris were coming to police headquarters of people who looked like Wong being in Hong Kong. The one that received the most attention TUESDAY morning was the (the actual date), a woman who been seen in the vicinity of a Young St. church. An intense search by police failed, however, to raise the fugitive.

Only 18, Wong was sentenced to a 10-year term of life imprisonment for his part in a holdup and shooting at the Sky Lark Cafe. A cook was shot in the leg on that occasion.

While in prison, Wong had been disciplined for gambling, for over-sleeping and for possession of a 'contraband diary.'
HURT IN POLITICAL RALLGAME—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 stunned 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 seeking segregation in sports activities in the state.

The bowl promoters hope to halt the end of the Louisiana National Football League, in other words, the NFL.

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

New Orleans Negro Jambalaya, the Sugar Bowl’s sponsor, was the first to lose nine major league engagements if the sports segregation bill becomes law.

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

When the Pelicans where Negroes on their team—this year even though Negro players on their team (Enter—Negro League), Negro fans formed an instant though unofficially boycott on both the American League and the Pelican Stadium in 1946 for the first mixed baseball ever played here: Jackie Robinson’s barnstorming All-Stars. Overflow crowds again welcomed all black leagues, a tradition of mixed play and better baseball.

But when the Pelicans were Negroes on their team—this year even though Negro players on their team (Enter—Negro League), Negro fans formed an instant though unofficially boycott on both the American League and the Pelican Stadium in 1946 for the first mixed baseball ever played here: Jackie Robinson’s barnstorming All-Stars. Overflow crowds again welcomed all black leagues, a tradition of mixed play and better baseball.

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

When the Pelicans where Negroes on their team—this year even though Negro players on their team (Enter—Negro League), Negro fans formed an instant though unofficially boycott on both the American League and the Pelican Stadium in 1946 for the first mixed baseball ever played here: Jackie Robinson’s barnstorming All-Stars. Overflow crowds again welcomed all black leagues, a tradition of mixed play and better baseball.

When the Pelicans where Negroes on their team—this year even though Negro players on their team (Enter—Negro League), Negro fans formed an instant though unofficially boycott on both the American League and the Pelican Stadium in 1946 for the first mixed baseball ever played here: Jackie Robinson’s barnstorming All-Stars. Overflow crowds again welcomed all black leagues, a tradition of mixed play and better baseball.
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 a realtor, doctors, on the recommendations of friends or relatives, in most cases. Or you look at the ads in the weekend papers.

But the role of the market for a new house, I repeatedly waste no time on that section of the papers. But the other thing that made an impression was the peculiar sort of ad paid for by a firm calling itself ‘Real Estate.’

On May 26 a large black-and-white ad item announced:

"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 seems not too great. 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 cooperate with any man—indeed with anyone, any time. We say cooperation is key to a happy and healthy life.

"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 man who will not choose like the average realtor. He doesn’t mind that. But what’s he got against women?

DOES HE THINK a can’t be a good real estate salesman? (Ann Grubb and Anne O’Neill are doing the job.)

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 be afraid of the 10 stout-hearted men from their work.

Or maybe—in a new thought, now—because secretly he feels Mrs. Hawaii doesn’t have much on the ball, and when she is looking for a house, can’t resist his handsome, fast-talking young men.

None of these reasons sound especially sensible. And the whole tone of the advertising is definitely unspoiled.

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

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 Hawaii’s Islands down on Mr. Island Living.

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 the need that ‘realty with a personality’ means?

All I can make of it is that the 10 stout-hearted men have nice personalities, but 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.
Juveniles of Today Don’t Seem More Delinquent Then Wild Kids of Past

By Edward Rodenhough

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

Why should that particular story have such interest? True, there was a certain amount of local interest, but there was also a general interest. It was as though something had awakened in us, as though we had heard in the past.

We were told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

We were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.

And we were also told that the story was about the activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school. We were told that the activities were not unusual for a school of that age group, but that they were unusual for a school of that age group.

But this case is different. The activities of boys and girls from a local intermediate school are not unusual for a school of that age group, but they are unusual for a school of that age group.
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 to build a plant to supply 3,000 gallons per day to its customers something not better done quietly. He felt it and proposed that his chances for winning, along with a measure mandating the city for defaying so long, were very good.

Supervisor Apatose rose to read the speech he had given at Mikilua last week, in the belief that the problem was a common one. Unfortunately, the speech was somewhat less than an out-and-out promise.

Supervisor Apatose and the Mikiluans that a lot of promises been hinged on the tax bill and when Gov. Kite vetoed that, after the last session of the legislature, the city was left without any way of getting out of the situation. City Attorney Norman Cunic rose for the state that he didn't agree with Dyer's legal stand, though he didn't welcome fighting a case in court, it could be settled easier.

The supervisors and the Mikiluans that they have been "within a few weeks," and that the city is not ready to pay a fine to the State of Dyer. But there was no other idea.

Dyer, with little water.

Digging further into the problem, the report discovered that the present difficulties the Mikiluans, indeed arose from a worst case situation. That had its origin at least as far back as 1948, when there was the world when Mikilua was separated from Oahu by the Salt Water Company. In 1947, the Salt Water Company was sold to the Hawaiian Electric Company.

Temporary water supplies were arranged, and it was agreed that the Mikiluans were seeking a mission to pump a well, already condemned by the city's water commission.

The Mikiluans argued that, if they pumped only 100,000 gallons a day, the city's supply would be unable and finally the city gave such permission.

But before long, more than 100,000 gallons a day were being pumped, and the city was too busy to drink. The Mikiluans proved it Friday by offering support to the city fathers, the city fathers tasted and made face.

So now Dyer argues for the Mikiluans that he is not a good one and since his clients will be willing to put their line up at the main at the city line, the city has no alternative but to supply.

C-G Attorney Norman Chung, however, has given an opinion that the city has the right to refuse to supply water, though it might be obligated to supply water geographically in the area intended to be served by the main.

New Plans for Water

The C-G engineers have been talking to salesmen about the matter so far, presumably to see if the Mikiluans will get water by the first of next year, or at the latest by the middle of next year. The Mikiluans' system must be enlarged to include a system of water tanks. Otherwise, residents in other adjacent areas will be deprived of the water supplies to favor Mikilua.

So despite Dyer's words, the engineer's office says, the job cannot be done immediately.

There are some outstanding issues have been settled, the city can raise this money by a bond issue.

There is no doubt in the mind of C-G, that the problem will be solved by the time the bond issue is ready to go.

Fought Gas Bill—John E. Heile, president of the Brooklyn Gas Company, at the annual meeting of the Public Service Commission, said that a complaint from the Office of Local Gas Companies, tells a Senate subcommittee investigating the issue that the bill was directed to right passage of the natural gas bill. He said the group supports the measure that is raising in rates of gas prices to the consumers.

The recent easing of world political tension has led, in view of least one development with enormous potential for benefiting all people. The recognition of the need for free exchange of medical information among nations.

The feeling was perhaps most strikingly shown by agreement of the five U.S. doctors—all leading scientists at the nation's medical research centers—recently announced by the scientists in Moscow, Lenigrad, Kiev, etc. are all giving great attention to so-called "China's own conditions on the theory that cancer could be better treated, rather than a sudden development.

In the field of vaccine research, the Russians inclined toward use of modernized, improved live vaccines rather than killed-virus vaccine. As the hallmark, they have insisted on being tested on humans, a practice which is considered by many health organizations.

The Russian doctors have obviously been making great and valuable contributions to our medical journals in research reports. Unfortunately, the doctors in this country have not bag the space opportunity.

Recently there have been some slow movements 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 education. Maladies which were once major scourges in the country—typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, cholera, to name a few examples—have either disappeared or become extremely rare. As in this century, stopping the causes of death are heart and blood disease and cancer. Problems of public health are far more potent today. For the greater part of the years, the intelligentsia remain malnourished.

The future of Soviet medicine appears bright according to the U.S. Public Health Service; the public health instruction in Russia was first and foremost among the leaders of the medical science, it's said 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 known here?

According to the U.S. Public Health Service, the lines of medical research in Soviet Russia are not so different from those being followed here and many of the discoveries there would greatly enhance the knowledge being gathered laboriously here.

A great deal of work in Russia is being done on the causes of cancer and possible virus origins for malignancies.

On the cancer front, there seem to be two basic schools of thought there is a here to regard cancer smoking as a prime villain. The Soviet authorities are currently studying air pollution as the most likely source of the long term radiation exposure of the scientists in Moscow, Lenigrad, Kiev, etc. are all giving great attention to so-called "China's own conditions on the theory that cancer could be better treated, rather than a sudden development.

In the field of vaccine research, the Russians inclined toward use of modernized, improved live vaccines rather than killed-virus vaccine. As the hallmark, they have insisted on being tested on humans, a practice which is considered by many health organizations.

The Russian doctors have obviously been making great and valuable contributions to our medical journals in research reports. Unfortunately, the doctors in this country have not bag the space opportunity.

Recently there have been some slow movements 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 education. Maladies which were once major scourges in the country—typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, cholera, to name a few examples—have either disappeared or become extremely rare. As in this century, stopping the causes of death are heart and blood disease and cancer. Problems of public health are far more potent today. For the greater part of the years, the intelligentsia remain malnourished.

The future of Soviet medicine appears bright according to the U.S. Public Health Service; the public health instruction in Russia was first and foremost among the leaders of the medical science, it's said 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 known here?

According to the U.S. Public Health Service, the lines of medical research in Soviet Russia are not so different from those being followed here and many of the discoveries there would greatly enhance the knowledge being gathered laboriously here.

A great deal of work in Russia is being done on the causes of cancer and possible virus origins for malignancies.

On the cancer front, there seem to be two basic schools of thought there is a here to regard cancer smoking as a prime villain. The Soviet authorities are currently studying air pollution as the most likely source of the long term radiation exposure of the scientists in Moscow, Lenigrad, Kiev, etc. are all giving great attention to so-called "China's own conditions on the theory that cancer could be better treated, rather than a sudden development.

In the field of vaccine research, the Russians inclined toward use of modernized, improved live vaccines rather than killed-virus vaccine. As the hallmark, they have insisted on being tested on humans, a practice which is considered by many health organizations.

The Russian doctors have obviously been making great and valuable contributions to our medical journals in research reports. Unfortunately, the doctors in this country have not bag the space opportunity.

Recently there have been some slow movements 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 education. Maladies which were once major scourges in the country—typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, cholera, to name a few examples—have either disappeared or become extremely rare. As in this century, stopping the causes of death are heart and blood disease and cancer. Problems of public health are far more potent today. For the greater part of the years, the intelligentsia remain malnourished.

The future of Soviet medicine appears bright according to the U.S. Public Health Service; the public health instruction in Russia was first and foremost among the leaders of the medical science, it's said 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 known here?

According to the U.S. Public Health Service, the lines of medical research in Soviet Russia are not so different from those being followed here and many of the discoveries there would greatly enhance the knowledge being gathered laboriously here.

A great deal of work in Russia is being done on the causes of cancer and possible virus origins for malignancies.

On the cancer front, there seem to be two basic schools of thought there is a here to regard cancer smoking as a prime villain. The Soviet authorities are currently studying air pollution as the most likely source of the long term radiation exposure of the scientists in Moscow, Lenigrad, Kiev, etc. are all giving great attention to so-called "China's own conditions on the theory that cancer could be better treated, rather than a sudden development.

In the field of vaccine research, the Russians inclined toward use of modernized, improved live vaccines rather than killed-virus vaccine. As the hallmark, they have insisted on being tested on humans, a practice which is considered by many health organizations.

The Russian doctors have obviously been making great and valuable contributions to our medical journals in research reports. Unfortunately, the doctors in this country have not bag the space opportunity.

Recently there have been some slow movements 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 education. Maladies which were once major scourges in the country—typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, cholera, to name a few examples—have either disappeared or become extremely rare. As in this century, stopping the causes of death are heart and blood disease and cancer. Problems of public health are far more potent today. For the greater part of the years, the intelligentsia remain malnourished.
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 the American Revolution is vividly remembered and incessantly opposed to 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, democracy and self-respect.

A national magazine ran an article recently which said that an American family travelling in a remote area of South America in a river boat, was surprised one day to discover that all the South American passengers had secretly prepared for days to celebrate the Fourth of July. The family was surprised to discover that the passengers were 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 could not afford airline fare. Because they were wealthy, they at first were deeply concerned, thinking that 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 and the spirit of 1776 burning in our hearts. Many others in other lands 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 actions are contrary to 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-sufficiency—and these arms are used by corrupt governments to suppress democratic aspirations of the people, these people point to the Bill of Rights and the struggle of American forefathers went through courageous efforts 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 branded 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 reignet in this country as they trampeled 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.

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 a fair and equal education to all Americans regardless of color is beginning to show satisfying results.

I am particularly interested in gains at the educational level, and who 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 raises cash for Negro colleges, there are currently more than 600 Negro students attending institutions previously protected for Negro enrollments.

That’s nowhere in a major milestone. It also includes northern states which are not on a non-segregated basis.

It is often advantageous for whites to attend previously all-colored schools.

White enrollment is at West Virginia State College where over 300 are in attendance. Next comes Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri and Tuskegee in Alabama.

In addition, nine other colleges have had white students in the last five years although at the moment none are registered. These include Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, Howard University in Washington, D.C., and the University of California at Berkeley.

A chronic 60-year old “white student at a Negro college was a real rarity. The color line was closed almost everywhere. A symbol of Negro institutions prepared to welcome all colors. But at this time few Southern whites would have thought this possible. Some schools have been forced to open to Negro students.

Today a number of schools have opened to Negro students.

Many 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 their entering classes and this prevented Negro students from enrolling. Today medical schools are accepting Negro students.

“White students at a Negro college was unknown.”

The militant fight spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other movements supported by democratic whites is primarily responsible for this radical change in the educational picture. Beginning with the cases decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 which established the principle that a state must provide equal educational facilities to all students within its borders, the drive against racism in education has achieved victories.

The demand for training in these fields exceeded the quotas arbitrarily set by the best known white schools. Jewish students have shown leadership in this fight for equality.

There have been many gains made on the teaching level. So many were working as instructors and professors in colleges and universities that I had lost count even before coming out here in Hawaii nearly eight years ago.

I believe we have all been educated in the teaching staff had none in the student bodies.

When I was attending Kansas State College we worked very hard to get integrated. The same was true in the Harvard student body.

Today, not only has this been removed but both in situations which now have Negro students.

There is a role to play for the future. America has not yet grinded all its caucasian 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 equality.