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U. S. Nuclear Bomb Tests In Pacific Next Year Seen as Contractor Hires Workers

Will the U.S. hold another series of nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific, possibly next year?

There was indication this week that the U.S. is going ahead with plans for tests, reportedly in the Eniwetok area.

Holmes and Narver Inc., a contracting firm that has hired workers here for previous H-bomb tests in the Pacific, is now taking application for "possible hiring." It is said that some have already been hired.

According to reports, men who are being hired are going to Eniwetok for "next year's tests."

A spokesman at Holmes and Narver told this weekly that the firm is recruiting men now. Applications are being taken.

"It takes about 120 days to process the applicants," he said.

"We know we are going down," he explained. "How, when or where is anyone's guess. We don't know," he added.

The news of the new hiring for what is reported to be another series of tests aroused comment in Honolulu this week, in view of the protests against further nuclear weapons tests by leading scientists, and in view of the report that Britain has cut its test series from four to three bombs because of worldwide opposition to the explosions.

How Atomic Fallout Affects Humanity

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Teen-Age Venereal Disease

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One-Eyed Engineer Wins Permanent Job with City

Cabral Set To Blast Blaisdell If City Hall Ignores Matson's Gift

An astute public relations man for the Matson Navigation Co. has won himself and his company a lot of friends by an unexpected move in the fight over the Royal Hawaiian Band—and he hasn't even lost the use of the band on the controversial date, June 30.

That is the date when the Kewalo Holy Ghost society wants the band to play at its procession and its annual festival. Manuel Rita Cabral, president of the Holy Ghost Society, having failed to get what he felt was satisfaction at City Hall in his quest for the band, went to Matson and got what he was after.

Jerry Murphy, public relations man for Matson, informed Cabral that the company had thought the matter over and, since the Holy Ghost festival comes only once a year, it believed the society should have the band and it would therefore be quite willing to cede the priority accorded it by City Hall

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Dr. Choy, Sanchez Oppose; Cooper Saved by Act 198

By Edward Rohrbough

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the general who won the Allies' first battles in World War II, had only one eye.

Floyd Gibbons, noted reporter of World War I, had only one eye.

William Shirer, CBS correspondent in World War II and author of "Berlin Diary," had only one eye.

Harry Greb, middleweight boxing champion of the world, had only one eye.

Sammy Davis, Jr., noted entertainer of the present, has only one eye.

But it took an hour's argument before the C-C civil service commission decided Tuesday (and by a single vote) that George T. Cooper can function well enough with one eye to continue in his job of coordinator of the city's school building program. And that was after Ralph S. Inouye, C-C superintendent of buildings and Cooper's department head, had stated repeatedly that Cooper is doing a "good job" and that replacing him now would seriously impede the city's

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Saw Biggest Lobster "Driving Truck" For Dan's Lumber Yard, Henry Lee Says

"The balloon-fish down there—they're so big they look like dogs. And lobsters! I saw the biggest lobster down there I ever saw in my life."

So says Henry (Rocky) Lee, 37, who has done a lot of commercial fishing in his days, but he isn't talking about his last job, one where he says he was listed as a truckdriver and drew $1.60 an hour, but not for driving a truck, from Dan's Lumber Yard.

"I told them I couldn't drive a truck. My license is suspended. They said that didn't matter. They put me to rigging and then to diving with an aqua-lung," Lee says.

The job was in Pearl Harbor where Dan's Lumber Yard has a subcontract from Walker-Moody tearing down a wharf, and Lee says his diving was down around piles sometimes as deep as from 40 to 50 ft. On April 17, he burst an eardrum and came up bleeding.

"The foreman told me I'd have to go see the doctor on my own time," Lee says.

DON'T BLOW NOSE

Dr. John Frazier, specialist to whom he was eventually sent, found a perforated eardrum and found it was secreting fluid. After a

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Who's To Blame If "Intermittent" Prisoner Robs Bank? None Ever Has

Who is responsible if an "intermittent" prisoner in the C-C jail at Iwilei robs a bank?

It's a question that occasionally worries the sheriff's office because, although no such thing has ever happened, an "intermittent" prisoner is one the judge has given a sentence allowing him to work at his regular job, so long as he returns to jail to sleep nights and to stay on weekends.

The practice is one virtually unknown on the Mainland and generally considered both practical and humane by Mainlanders who come here and learn of it.

But Deputy Sheriff Lang Akana frankly doesn't know just who would be responsible if some night-boarding inmate decided to turn to real crime when he's supposed to be out working at his job. Occasionally, too, one returns to the jail with a breath smelling somewhat of spirits, and that's not very good for the morale of inmates who can't get out to load up their own breaths.

An oldtimer among the city's legal authorities says the practice began during the Great Depression when jobs were hard to come by. In those days it was realized that punishment for drunkenness or "present at gambling," or some other such misdemeanor might spell greater disaster for the family of the culprit than for the man, himself. So an arrangement was conceived whereby the offender could support his family and still taste a bit of the rigors of jail.

It has been continued ever since and is generally considered a thoughtful and humane method of administering justice. Thus far, the judges have guessed right and no serious offense has been committed by such an inmate.

But who would be responsible if one did?

"The court," says the oldtimer, "without a doubt. It's a chance the court takes when it gives such a sentence."

Last month there were 48 such

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Carson Suggests $150 Fine for Johnny Welch

Chairman M. B. (Kit) Carson of the liquor commission surprised his two colleagues Tuesday at the end of the lengthy hearing on a citation of Johnny Welch, owner of the Port Hole Bar, and recommended that the bar owner be virtually cleared of three of the four charges against him, but fined $150 on the fourth.

Commissioners John Botelho and Alexander Kaonohi, the two who heard both the evidence and the lawyers' summations, said they would prefer to take the case under advisement and give their decisions later.

At the end of an hour and a half Tuesday, which followed nearly four hours of testimony Friday,

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Kamehameha Schools Not Affected By Girard Decision, Anthony Says

When the U.S. Supreme Court recently handed down a decision ruling that Girard College of Philadelphia could no longer bar Negroes from enrolling some persons locally wondered if the decision would have an effect on Kamehameha Schools, in practice a school which is understood to require some amount of Hawaiian ancestry for enrollment.

Garner Anthony, attorney for the Kamehameha Schools, asked by the RECORD this week what the effect of the decision on Kamehameha will be, replied, "Absolutely none."

The Girard decision, Anthony said, is based on "state action," of a type which does not exist in relationship to Kamehameha.

He apparently referred to the fact that the City of Philadelphia was made the executor of a will which set up Girard College.

Anthony also said that admission to Kamehameha is not merely

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Demos Stiffen Spines; Prepare Same Tax Bill To Send Back to Gov. King

Half a week of what some legislators frankly admitted was nothing more than shadow-boxing with one another ended Wednesday. Then the finance committee of the House determined to send back to the Senate the original omnibus tax bill, SB 2, without any compromise, as the RECORD went to press.

Earlier in the week, a number of possible compromises had been suggested, including the chopping of the 3½ per cent excise tax, the restoration of the 2½ per cent compensation and dividends tax, and the lowering of the tax rate limit set for real property from $18.50 per thousand to $15.

All of these were dropped Wednesday and it appeared the sparring was finished on some items for the time being, at least. Rep. Elmer Cravalho, chairman of the finance committee, had predicted that there will be enough votes to override the veto of Gov. King, if he repeats it as is considered almost certain.

It was also believed that the Senate, from where the first com-

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Nobel Peace Prize Winner Appeals from Africa For Public Opinion Against Nuclear Weapons Test

DR. SCHWEITZER'S DECLARATION BLACKED-OUT BY PRESS, RADIO

A DECLARATION OF CONSCIENCE

(By Albert Schweitzer)

Since March 1, 1954, hydrogen bombs have been tested by the United States at the Pacific island of Bikini in the Marshall group and by Soviet Russia in Siberia. We know that testing of atomic weapons is something quite different from testing of nonatomic ones. Earlier, when a new type of giant gun had been tested, the matter ended with the detonation. After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb that is not the case. Something remains in the air, namely, an incalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays. This was also the case with the uranium bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those which were subsequently tested. However, because these bombs were of smaller size and less effectiveness compared with the hydrogen bombs, not much attention was given to this fact.

SINCE RADIOACTIVE rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, it must be considered whether the radiation resulting from the hydrogen explosions that have already taken place represents a danger which would increase with new explosions.

People Not Aroused

In the course of the 3½ years that have passed since then (the test explosions of the early hydrogen bombs) representatives of the physical and medical sciences have been studying the problem. Observations on the distribution, origin, and nature of radiation have been made. The processes through which the human body is harmfully affected have been analyzed. The material collected, although far from complete, allows us to draw the conclusion that radiation resulting from the explosions which have already taken place represents a danger to the human race—a danger not to be underrated—and that further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.

This conclusion has repeatedly been expressed, especially during the last few months. However, it has not, strange to say, influenced public opinion to the extent that one might have expected. Individuals and people have not been aroused to give to this danger the attention which it unfortunately deserves. It must be demonstrated and made clear to them.

I RAISE MY VOICE, together with those of others who have lately felt it their duty to act, through speaking and writing, in warning of the danger. My age and the generous understanding so many people have shown of my work permit me to hope that my appeal may contribute to the preparing of the way for the insights so urgently needed.

My thanks go to the radio station in Oslo, the city of the Nobel Peace Prize, for making it possible for that which I feel I have to say to reach far-off places.

What is radioactivity?

Radioactivity consists of rays differing from those of light in being invisible and in being able to pass not only through glass but also through thin metal discs and through layers of cell tissue in the human and animal bodies. Rays of this kind were first discovered in 1895 by the physicist Wilhelm Roentgen of Munich, and were named after him.

Madame Curie Afflicted

In 1896 the French physicist Henry Becquerel demonstrated that rays of this kind occur in nature. They are emitted from uranium, an element known since 1786.

IN 1898 PIERRE CURIE and his wife discovered in the mineral pitchblende, a uranium ore, the strongly radioactive element radium.

The joy caused by the fact that such rays were at the disposal of humanity was at first unmixed. It appeared that they influence the relatively rapidly growing and relatively rapidly decaying cells of malignant tumors and sarcomas. If exposed to these rays repeatedly for a longer period, some of the terrible neoplasms can be destroyed.

After a time it was found, however, that the destruction of cancer cells does not always mean the cure of cancer and also, that the normal cells of the body may be seriously damaged if long exposed to radioactivity.

WHEN MADAME CURIE, after having handled uranium ore for 4 years, finally held the first gram of radium in her hand there appeared abrasions in the skin which no treatment could cure. With the years she grew steadily sicker from a disease caused by radioactive rays which damaged her bone marrow and through this her blood. In 1934 death put an end to her suffering.

Even so, for many years we were not aware of the grave risks involved in X-rays to those constantly exposed to them. Through operating X-ray apparatus thousands of doctors and nurses have incurred incurable diseases.

Radioactive Rays

Radioactive X-rays are material things. Through them the radioactive element constantly and forcefully emits tiny particles of itself. There are three kinds. They are named after the three first letters of the Greek alphabet, alpha, beta, gamma. The gamma rays are the hardest ones and have the strongest effect.

The reason why elements emit radioactive rays is that they are in a continuous state of decaying. The radioactivity is the energy liberated little by little. There are other elements besides uranium and radium which are radioactive. To the radiation from the elements in the earth is added some radiation from space. Fortunately, the air mass 400 kilometers high that surrounds our earth protects us against this radiation. Only a very small fraction of it reaches us.

WE ARE, THEN, constantly being exposed to radioactive radiation coming from the earth and from space. It is so weak, however, that it does not hurt us. Stronger sources of radiation, as for instance X-ray machines and exposed radium, have as we know harmful effects if one is exposed to them for some time.

The radioactive rays are, as I said, invisible. How can we tell that they are there and how strong they are?

2 Kinds of A-Bombs

Thanks to the German physicist Hans Geiger, who died in 1945 as a victim to X-rays, we have an instrument which makes that possible. This instrument is called the Geiger counter; it consists of a metal tube containing rarefied air. If it are two metal elecrodes between which there is a high potential. Radioactive rays from the outside affect the tube and release a discharge between the two electrodes. The stronger the radiation the quicker the discharges follow one another. A small device connected to the tube makes the discharge audible. The Geiger counter performs a veritable drumroll when the discharges are strong.

THERE ARE two kinds of atom bombs—uranium bombs and hydrogen bombs. The effect of a uranium bomb is due to a process which liberates energy through the fission of uranium. In the hydrogen bomb the liberation of energy is the result of the transformation of hydrogen into helium.

It is interesting to note that this latter process is similar to that which takes place in the center of the sun, supplying it with the self-renewing energy which it emits in the form of light and heat.

In principle, the effect of both bombs is the same. But according to various estimates the effect of one of the latest hydrogen bombs is 2,000 times stronger than the one which was dropped on Hiroshima.

TO THESE TWO bombs has recently been added the cobalt bomb, a kind of super-atom-bomb. It is a hydrogen bomb surrounded by a layer of cobalt. The effect of this bomb is estimated to be many times stronger than that of hydrogen bombs that have been made so far.

The explosion of an atom bomb creates an unconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles or radioactive elements which decay like uranium or radium. Some of these particles decay very quickly, others more slowly, and some of them extraordinarily slowly. The strongest of these elements cease to exist only 10 seconds after the detonation of the bomb. But in this short time they may have killed a great number of people in a circumference of several miles

We Must Be Aware of . . . . .

What remains are the less powerful elements. In our time it is with these we have to contend. It is of the danger arising from the radioactive rays emitted by these elements that we must be aware.

Of these elements some exist for hours, some for weeks, or months, or years, or millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. They float in the higher strata of air as clouds of radioactive dust. The heavy particles fall down first. The lighter ones will stay in the air for a longer time or come down with rain or snow. How long it will take before everything carried up in the air by explosions which have taken place till now has disappeared no one can say with any certainty. According to some estimates, this will be the case not earlier than 30 or 40 years from now.

WHEN I WAS a boy I witnessed how dust hurled into the air from the explosion in 1883 of the island Krakatoa in the Sunda group was noticeable for 2 years afterward to such an extent that the sunsets were given extraordinary splendor by it.

What we can state with certainty however, is that the radioactive cloud will constantly be carried by the winds around the globe and that some of the dust, by its own weight, or by being brought down by rain, snow, mist, and dew, little by little, will fall down on the hard surface of the earth, into the rivers, and into the oceans.

Strontium 90

OF WHAT nature are these radioactive elements, particles of which were carried up in the air by the explosion of atom bombs and which are now falling down again?

They are strange variants of the usual nonradioactive elements. They have the same chemical properties, but a different atomic weight. Their names are always accompanied by their atomic weights. The same element can occur in several radioactive variants. Besides iodine 131, which lives for 16 days only, we have iodine 129, which lives for 200 million years.

DANGEROUS elements of this kind are: Phosphorus 32, calcium 45, iodine 131, iron 55, bismuth 210, plutonium 239, cerium 144, strontium 89, caesium 137. If the hydrogen bomb is covered by cobalt, cobalt 60 must be added to the list.

Particularly dangerous are the elements combining long life with a relatively strong, efficient radiation. **Among them strontium 90 takes the first place.** It is present in very large amounts in the radioactive dust. Cobalt 60 must also be mentioned as particularly dangenerous. (Our emphasis. Ed.)

The radioactivity in the air, increased through these elements, will not harm us from the outside, not being strong enough to penetrate the skin. It is another matter with respiratory tracts through which radioactive elements can enter our bodies. But the danger which has to be stressed above all the others is the one which arises from our drinking radioactive water and our eating radioactive food as a consequence of the increased radioactivity in the air.

Water Unfit for Drinking in Japan

Following the explosions of Bikini and Siberia rain falling down Japan has, from time to time, been so radioactive that the water from it cannot be drunk. Not only that: Reports of radioactive rainfall are coming from all parts of the world where analyses have recently been made. In several places the water has proved to be so radioactive that it was unfit for drinking.

WELL WATER becomes radioactive to any considerable extent only after longer periods of heavy rainfall.

Wherever radioactive rainwater is found the soil is also radioactive —and in a higher degree. The soil is made radioactive not only by the downpour, but also from radioactive

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A Call for World Opinion

A call for world opinion by Dr. Albert Schweitzer to end the testing of nuclear weapons was mostly ignored by U.S. press and radio.

The 82-year-old missionary surgeon and 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner sent his appeal from a hospital in Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa. His message broadcast over the Oslo radio by Unnar Jahn, chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, was heard in 50 countries.

According to Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, copies of the Schweitzer statement "were sent all over the world for simultaneous release. So far as can be ascertained, the United States, Soviet Union, and Communist China were the only major nations which did not broadcast the full text."

According to the National Guardian, "crowds gathered in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Tokyo to listen to the full text in Japanese. In Kenya, Radio Nairobi broadcast it in Swahili. But in the U.S. the message was almost blacked-out. No radio station carried it. On the day it was delivered it made no more than an item in some newscasts."

Sen. Wayne Morse wired all radio networks, saying that he was disturbed that not one had carried Dr. Schweitzer's appeal. After Morse wired them, ABC and the Columbia Broadcasting Corp. said they would broacast excerpts or schedule a discussion of the message.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger had Dr. Schweitzer's "A Declaration of Conscience" published in the Congressional Record.

Sen. Neuberger declared: "It is my opinion that any Member of the Senate who takes the time and trouble to study, thoroughly, the moving appeal of Dr. Albert Schweitzer will come to the conclusion that the civilized world should attempt to halt further hydrogen-bomb detonation."

In Hawaii where Dr. Schweitzer's declaration was ignored by the press, the RECORD publishes his entire appeal. The appeal is a moving document, written for the layman not familiar with scientific terms.

PENSIONERS AND DEMOCRATS who pushed through a new pension bill to give a minimum of $120 to government pensioners, watch May 27 as Gov. Sam King signs the bill and it becomes Act 146. Some pensioners receive as much as $45 more per month than they did before under this act—or they will, if the Legislature also passes a tax bill to raise the money for it. Standing from left to right are: Ned Chillingsworth, legislative representative, Pensioners Assn., Rep Elmer Cravalho, chairman, House finance committee; Kim Nui Zane, vice president, Pensioners Assn.; Rep. Manuel Henriques; Charles Wilson, Pensioners Assn. committeeman; Rep. Akoni Pule, who introduced the bill; Mrs. Gonsalves, pension widow; Capt. Michael Mahner, treasurer, Pensioners Assn.; William Fernandes, former Representative; Fred Noah, pensioner and Gov. King's chauffeur; William Kanakanui, president, Pensioners Assn.; and Joseph Gora, committeeman, Pensioners Assn.

Other members of the executive board of the Pensioners Assn. not in the picture include Samuel Kaiwi, O. Evenson, Percy Bond, A. K. Solomon, John K. Lincoln, E. R. Royce annd Mrs. Julia Kekua.

Rough Kiss to Girl Employe at Port Hole Started Beef for Johnny Welch

It was a kiss, or an attempt at a kiss, that set off all the trouble at Johnny Welch's Port Hole bar on Hotel St. the night of April 15, but that is just about the only fact the opposing parties in a hearing before the Honolulu liquor commision agreed on last Friday.

The man who tried to deliver the kiss was Johnny Welch, who eventually wound up arrested and hauled away in the police patrol wagon as being a disorderly person.

The girl who was Welch's target, Florence (Lani) Senarighi, lost her job, lost the police matron's badge which was the symbol of her job, and got a finger injured that she she still can't use properly today.

But Miss Senarighi admitted that Johnny Welch had often kissed her before and she hadn't objected. But that night, she said, he was "kind of rough" and under the influence of liquor. But she would not define his condition as drunk.

Welch said he often kisses his employes as a token of respect.

But some confusion started when Welch attempted to take off her police matron's badge, signifying tha he was firing her. She told the commission she didn't know why he acted as he did.

Welch told the commission he had decided to fire her, "when she raised her hand against me and showed me disrespect."

SEIZED GIRL'S FINGERS

He had seized her fingers, the bar owner admitted, and her injury might have resulted from that.

Anyhow, she fled down the stairs from the second floor where all this took place, and Welch followed somewhat behind. He wigwagged to his manager, Tilton Cornett, to get Miss Senarighi's badge, but the manager didn't understand till a little later when he got the order verbally from Welch. Then he took the badge.

About this time, Officer Spencer K. Schutte, a man who looks as though the physical exam of the police didn't give him much trouble, heard a commotion and a cry for help and entered.

At this point, stories vary sharply as to what happened next. Officer Schutte said he warned Welch about the disturbance and the language, and Welch used profanity and obscenity in answering him. He left the place, Officer Schutte said, and Welch followed him to the door and outside and continued to berate him until a crowd had gathered and a disturbance was created.

Then, Shutte said, he put Welch under arrest and, when the bar owner struggled and swung at him, put first a "submission hold" and then a "come-along hold" on him, dragged him out to put him in the wagon which arrived later.

Welch and his employes in the bas say the policeman came in only once, that there was very little talking and no obscenity and profanity, (though Welch did admit asking, "Who the hell are you?") and that the officer seized Welch and dragged him out forthwith.

"SQUEEZED OUT OF ME"

Asked by Attorney Tim Yee, representing the liquor commission, if he used any profanity, Welch replied, "If I used any profanity, it was squeezed out of me."

Welch said he passed out cold when the policeman applied what Welch called a "strangle-headlock," and didn't know anything else until he woke up down at the police station.

One of the charges that interested the commission's attorney was a charge that Miss Senarighi had not registered with the liquor commission as an employe of Welch's within 72 hours as regulations require. The girl said she had registered with "one of the women" at the commission, but had no paper to show for it because she had thrown it away. She also said she had signed a statement at Welch's that she had registered.

Asked where she is now employed, Miss Senarighi told the name of another bar, and volunteered, **"I'm not registered there either."**

Earlier, William K. Amona, attorney representing Welch, had argued that Miss Senarighi need not register since her job did not require her to handle liquor.

She said she had served liquor on occasions, however, when she was asked to by the manager on account of a temporary shortage of waitresses.

Attorney Dan Moon, speaking for the commission, admitted Amona had raised a "good question" and asked time to consider an answer to it.

Secretary William Lucas of the commission, testified that there is no other case he knows of on record where a bar employe has registered and the records fail to show such registration.

Dole Scholarship Won By Hapco Employe's Daughter at Wahiawa

Juanita Urlan, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentin Urlan of Whitmore City, was named winner of the 1957 Dole Scholarship. This award entitles her to four years of college, all expenses paid.

The scholarship is given yearly to an outstanding child of an employe of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Juanita's father is a truck driver in the field maintenance department of the company's Wahiawa division.

Runners-up this year are Fannie Goo, daughter of the late Yee Far Goo and Alice Y. Goo, a trimmer in the Honolulu cannery, and Rosaline Niibu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tsuruki Niibu of Lanai City. Rosaline's father is a clerk in the Lanai storeroom.

These girls received a year's scholarship at the University of Hawaii, all expenses paid.

Miss Urlan will study at the local university for three years and may choose to attend a Mainland college during her junior year. She is a senior at Leilehua High School. She has been class president during her freshman, sophomore and senior years.

A DPI TEACHER who sells the World Book as a side business works hard in trying to make sales to her students.

During the Easter program in the teacher's classroom, she distributed baskets to all students. She then asked those with sets of the World Book to stand up and come forward to get their special Easter baskets. The special baskets had chicks and candy eggs in them, while the others contained only candy eggs.

Teen-Age Venereal Disease High In Dixie; Adults Involved in "Birdcages"

(Third of a series)

Every year 60,000 cases of venereal disease among teen-agers are reported. These include 52,000 cases of gonorrhea and 8,000 cases of syphilis, and they are only a fraction of the number of cases teen-agers really have, authorities agree, because most are not reported.

A figure of 200,000 VD cases a year would be a conservative estimate, says the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, which points out that while the figure is less than one per cent of the population of the age-group, only about a third of the reported cases are brought to treatment before infection can spread further.

"The venereal diseases, when not treated, cripple and kill," reminds the report, and says further, "Somewhere our social guard is down. To parents, teachers, religious leaders and legislators these data point to a subsurface problem of unknown but possibly enormous dimensions."

Venereal disease control offers only a part of the answer, and not the most important part, the subcommittee believes. It is primarily a problem for all the groups mentioned above.

Discovering the rising incidence of VD among teen-agers in 1953, the U. S. Public Health Service began to make a more intensive study of the age-group. It was found that 22.4 per cent of all VD cases reported are among persons under 20 years of age.

EARLIER IN WOMEN

"Among girls, rates begin to rise significantly at about age 12 and among boys at about 14," says the report. "At age 13, among girls there are six cases reported for every one among boys. The rate of cases reported increases rapidly after age 23 and surpasses those of girls and women every year after age 16."

Like other studies of VD in general, the report hints at wider sexual promiscuity than has been generally imagined heretofore. To begin with, the report states that "The chances of acquiring syphilis and 'gonorrhea is (sic) especially high among teen-agers. Every year more than twice as many cases of venereal diseases are reported among teen-agers as cases of tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatic fever and infectious hepatitis combined."

A high rate of sexual promiscuity is indicated, the report says, adding that much more sexual activity exists than the VD rate shows.

"We also know," says the report, "that a characteristic epidemic of venereal disease occurs, not because some group becomes sexually overactive, but because an outsider introduces venereal disease into a previously uninfected, but sexually active group."

There are indications that teen-agers suffer more from syphilis than adults, partly because they seek non-professional advice to avoid detection and try to treat themselves.

The signs and symptoms go away regardless of whether the teen-ager is cured or not, and he often continues the sexual activities he did before, thus becoming a dangerous carrier of syphilis. A result of this situation is that "there are reported among teen-agers five times as many cases of early latent syphilis as cases of primary and secondary syphilis."

DANGEROUS CARRIERS

Another important characteristic of teen-age VD is that the teen-agers aren't involved merely with one another by any means. The subcommittee report says that the history of most VD epidemics in the U.S. shows about half the persons involved are teen-agers.

Studies show, says the report, that, "In many instances the disease was brought into the teen-age group by a girl whose sexual partners included adults. Such girls are not uncommon in venereal disease epidemics. They have sexual contacts with a large number of men, usually voluntarily and usually without pay. They may be sexually overactive. They may be, and often are dull. They may become involved in sex gangs. Usually their ability to make acceptable social and personal contacts is limited, and they resort to sex as their most attractive resource for communication and companionship. Almost every sizable epidemic studied involved at least one such individual. Her, or his, response to sexual advances is so undiscriminating that no extra-marital sexual partnership in the community is free from the hazard of venereal infection."

But the report points out quickly, the VD problems of teen-agers are closely associated with the other problems of youth. The report finds as follows:

"Clearly the safeguards that our society now provides to assist teen-agers in the critical process of becoming adults are dangerously inadequate for some youngsters. Just as clearly these inadequacies call for a reexamination of the processes by which young people are educated and of the society in which they grow."

A study of an epidemic of syphilis in Greensboro, N.C., Aug 10 to Oct. 1, 1954, diagrammed in "birdcage" style like a study first published locally by the RECORD some months ago, shows 101 persons involved of whom 29 were infected with syphilis, and investigation was still incomplete on 28 others.

The study notes that more than half the persons involved were teen-agers. As noted the first time the RECORD published the "birdcage" type of diagram of syphilis, the chart of relationships actualy are much more revealing of sexual promiscuity than of merely syphilis, alone, and thus an indication toward an important phase of our society and one that has been long hidden from the public eye.

SOUTH HIGHEST IN TEEN-AGE VD

Another chart shows the spread of venereal disease among the various states. It should surprise few to discover that teen-age VD is highest in the backward, Dixiecrat south, with Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware and one state north of the Mason-Dixon Line all showing 30 per cent and more of the VD cases occuring among teen-agers. That state is Iowa.

The next category, with 25 per cent to 29 per cent of the VD cases being teen-agers, includes the rest of the south, as well as Kansas and Missouri.

Despite other statistics that show some types of juvenile delinquency are highest in the large cities, New York and California show less than 15 per cent of the VD cases are teen-agers. Illinois has from 20-24 per cent, and Pennsylvania the same.

These are the states where teen-age narcotic use is highest, or more exactly, cities in these states show such use of drugs.

In contrast to the use of narcotics by teen-agers, the teen-age VD problem would appear to be more obvious in rural sections than in urban areas. That does not mean, of course, that sexual promiscuity is any the less in the urban areas—but probably that teen-agers are more resourceful about getting cured since there are easier opportunities and less danger of discovery by relatives and acquaintances.

Sport Shorts

BY SKINNY

Why Sports Programs Fail

Ever since Lord Wellington, or somebody, said the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, those who favor competitive athletics in schools have been using Delphic cracks like that to justify the great emphasis in our own country on such athletics.

Personally, we think the battles Americans have won in recent wars were more likely won in the tractor-paths of farms in Kansas, the deer runs of Kentucky, the ranches of Oregon and Texas, the auto repair shops of What Cheer, Iowa; Social Circle, Ga. and Eleele, Kauai and of course on the assembly lines of Detroit and the blast furnaces of Pittsburgh, Pa. With some prejudice, perhaps, we feel they were won most everywhere except on the playing fields of West Point and Annapolis.

But no rational person in possession of many of the facts would deny that such competitive athletics have some value. What must be questioned is the comparative value we put on these programs.

A very able ally in this undertaking is Mortimer H. Morris, an assistant professor of recreation at Oregon State College, who writes an article entitled, "Does Sports Equal Fitness?" in the April 29 issue of The New Republic. Recalling the stress we place on competitive sports from football to Iddy Biddy basketball, and also that Dr. Hans Krauss found Americans aren't really as fit as Europeans, Mortimer answers his own question by concluding that fitness is no product, or by-product, of our elaborate sports programs. Here's a paragraph from Mortimer which puts it pretty simply:

"Why are our sports programs failing to produce a physically fit America? Because by its very nature, a highly competitive sports program is selective in its choice of participants. For every boy who makes the team, there are 30 or 40 others relegated to the spectators' stand. And as the boys grow out of the midget or elementary grade classification, the ratio becomes higher."

Mortimer finds that of 252 Pennsylvania high schools playing football, half of these don't allow any other type of sports on their football field, though 98 per cent of them had no other type of outdoor facilities. One school had a $50,000 lighted stadium for football, but neither lockers nor showers for physical education classes.

Then Assistant Professor Mortimer lays it on the line about college football, with words that should be read and re-read at the University of Hawaii where it all applies doubly.

"By no means am I suggesting that our schools discard competitive athletics. There are many educational advantages to such programs. I do, however, urge a more moderate attitude toward the importance of competitive sport. The height of hypocrisy is at the collegiate level. Our colleges have become sports promoters. Teams are recruited for the sole purpose of producing victories; the welfare of the students is incidental. Any registered university student is entitled to and should have an education, but this becomes a non sequiter where athletes are concerned. The collegiate sports picture is, with few exceptions, as abnegation of the purposes and principles of higher education."

There have been so many scandals of football professionalism in colleges that it's not worth enumerating them here, but it is worth mentioning the reaction of Gov. Goodwin Knight to the recent scandals that brought stiff punishment down on members of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Said Gov. Knight, "The whole cause of the trouble is because these professors were just a bunch of spindly-legged runts back in college who resented athletes and they still resent them."

Well, we don't fall in that category, governor. We spent considerable time sweating on various football fields in several states, but even then we could see the hypocrisy and so could the other athletes working alongside us. In fact, we once produced an editorial on the subject, in between Saturday batterings, and let every football player of our acquaintance read it before we submitted it for publication. Everyone agreed and wanted to see it in print, but it never got there. It was "killed" by the president of the college.

According to all the signs in the papers and according to Mortimer, the hypocrisy hasn't lessened in 25 years. Nor has America got any more physically fit because of Doc Blanchard, Glenn Davis, Mickey Mantle, or Rocky Marciano.

As for the Pennsylvania high schools, they are not so unusual. Would a study of high schools in Hawai, or in Honolulu, show a much better picture? We doubt it. When will local high schools provide lockers and sports equipment for ALL the students and not merely for the lads with the beef and the reflexes who represent the school at games in Honolulu Stadium?

There is plenty to be done in this direction, and it's not much use waiting for some results from President Eisenhower's Physical Fitness Conference. It sounded good but nothing much has happened yet, and there's little indication anything will.

JOHNNY WELCH gave the C-C liquor commission a short lecture on wrestling Friday afternoon, though what he said doesn't exactly jibe with the propaganda put out by Al Karasick. Johnny was explaining what kind of a hold a cop had put on him. It was a "strangle-headlock" he said and not even allowed in professional wrestling. But then he said something about whether it is or isn't seen here, and added that what the wrestlers do here is an "exhibition," anyhow. A lot of people will tell you what the wrestlers do anywhere is an exhibition, but like nearly any promoter, Karasick maintains they are "matches." There have been several moves in the past to get the Legislature to make it illegal to call professional wrestling anything except exhibitions, but thus far the moves have always failed. No one even made the move this time.

NOW COMES REP. EMANUEL CELLER of New York, suggesting a Congressional investigation of the reasons behind why the Giants and the Dodgers are out to move away, presumably to California. Rep. Celler is certainly within his rights as much as the witchhunters, with whom he's had little in common. Baseball, remember, has been called a "sport" by the U.S. Supreme Court, whereas boxing, football and other such activities played on a professional basis, are "businesses" and thus subject to the control of interstate commerce laws. You can't blame a sports-minded Congressman from being interested. But somehow, we can't keep from wondering if such an investigation is going to result in "Fifth Amendment pitchers." Do you suppose Lew Burdett will break down and tell all about spitballs, or will he take the Fifth Amendment? Will they get Don Newcombe mad again by asking him about the last world series? That's all highly improbable, of course, but you can't keep from wondering.

A QUOTE FROM CLEM LABINE, sterling Dodger relief pitcher, throws a light on the condition of pitchers' arms and maybe a lot of other things that comparatively few athletes and trainers have considered. Says Labine, in the June 3 issue of Sports Illustrated, "Your arm is always tired. It isn't sore. It's just tired. A doctor I know told me it's because a pitcher's arm actually hemorrhages after he's been throwing hard. It becomes a mass of tiny, hemorrhages that take a day or so to clear up. If they clear up fast, you're a relief pitcher. I don't think there's any physical damage done to the arm."

Now then, recalling that weight-lifters find it more beneficial to work out at the most every other day, and more likely twice a week, it seems this hemorrhage theory might extend into other sports. Archie Moore, you'll recall, has learned to do almost no sparring before a fight. Football teams do less and less scrimmaging during seasons. Maybe somebody's learning something, after all.

Carson Suggests $150 Fine for Johnny Welch

(from page 1)

Chairman Carson said he was ready immediately to give his recommendation. He reminded that the other two commissioners might act independently. His recommendation on the four charges against Welch, growing out of an incident that saw the bar owner arrested as a disorderly person in mid-April, was as follows:

1. On a charge that the bar had employed Florence Senarighi as a matron without registering her at the liquor commission, Carson took cognizance of the girl's story that she had registered, or thought she registered at the commission, but said, "The managers at the Port Hole were very careless," in not checking beyond merely asking her if she had registered. The records show no such registration. Carson recommended that Welch be warned that such an offense in the future will be dealt with more severely.

2. Carson recommended that a commission charge Welch had defied a police officer and impeded him in his duty be dropped on a basis of evidence presented. The chairman said he thought it was a matter for court.

3. Carson recommended that Welch be found not guilty of a charge of improper conduct toward a female employe (Miss Senarighi) because "The charges implies something more vicious than kissing a girl on the cheek." No evidence of further improper conduct was introduced in this case.

4. On a charge under a general rule of the commission, Carson found that there was a disorderly situation existing, that a female employe suffered injury and on this charge he recommended a fine in the neighborhood of $150.

The chairman's readiness to make a decision apparently caught even Attorney Tim Yee of the commission off balance, for when he announced that he was ready to give his recommendation, Yee asked, "Do you want the attorneys to leave the room?"

"There's no need at all," said Chairman Carson.

Both Yee and William Amona, representing Welch, agreed that the chief issue was, "Whom do you believe?"

Amona, telling of his client's altercation with a policeman, said, "I believe if I had been there I would have advised my client to resist."

Commissioner John Fernandez, absent when the evidence was given, did not sit in on the argumentation by the lawyers. Commissioner Harry Kronick is absent in New York.

Too Early To Tell

Dr. Shunzo Sakamaki, chairman of the board of athletic control at the University of Hawaii, has taken a strong hand on molding policy with results that have brought him under fire of certain of the alumni. How he weathers this fire will depend to a large extent on how policies he has advocated and pushed into being will turn out.

The latest move, that of ousting the alumni from partial sponsorship of the Police Benefit football game, has got the backs of some of the alumni up, and it is worth considering a point or two of the differences.

It could hardly be expected that any responsible authority at the University of Hawaii in charge of policy would sit idly by and see Oregon State imported for a game with Navy all-stars instead of with the university, itself.

Nor does it seem amiss for such an authority to set some store by NCAA regulations and seek to abide by them. At the same time, it is easy to see why alumni might consider the local institution almost outside the scope of Mainland college rules. After all, what college plays so high a proportion of non-collegiate teams?

On the matter of whether or not the Police Benefit game needs alumni participation to make it a success—that's one that remains to be seen. Dr. Sakamaki feels the police do all the work anyhow, and the receipts will be just as much, only the alumni won't be cutting into the "take" for projects of their own. He may be right, but it's worth noting that the police, themselves, don't feel so sanguine. The result remains to be seen.

Some of the alumni who have contributed much in the past in both cash and effort feel as though they have been kicked in the face. Dr. Sakamaki indicates no such effect was intended, and it is clear he hopes for broader alumni participation than before. But there are alumni who feel he has peculiar ways of showing it.

Again, the result of this situation remains to be seen. It's too early now to tell.

Hollywood Blacklist

(from page 8)

blacklisted writers were employed in a similar manner at cut rate prices on the black market.

CHALLENGED IN COURT

The Guardian also reported that "The general industry response to the Trumbo interview has been a mixture of approval, amusement and embarrassment."

Show publication Daily Variety strongly criticized the recent Academy ruling which barred Michael Wilson, author of the screenplay Friendly Persuasion, from eligibility for an Academy award. It declared that the Academy should rescind the ruling and restore fairness and dignity to the annual competition.

Wilson, a top-rated writer, is among the blacklisted. He and 22 other actors, screenwriters and film workers are fighting the blacklist in court. The Supreme Court will hear their appeal, probably this fall.

So the big moguls of Hollywood who crawled before the witchhunting unAmericans are going about their business in a sneaky manner.

What's important to the American people is that the blacklist is going to end and the services of talented film employes will once again help to make U.S. films better. For when they are publicly employed, it means that the political environment in filmdom has become healthy.

U.S. film goers can influence to speed this trend.

NEWS REPORTS from Japan say that hundreds of thousands turned out for the May Day parades in major cities. The local dailies publish May Day stories when the turnout at parades is low and when May Day programs are disrupted by opposition groups. The dailies here didn't publish reports that 400,000 paraded in Tokyo, 200,000 in Osaka, and thousands of others participated in programs at Hiroshima, Hokkaido and other areas.

Gadabout

THE DAILIES have been somewhat confused these past few days. Sunday the 'Tiser ran a big headline declaring, "Police Brand Slasher Madman" on the front page. But on page 12 they weren't so sure, and apparently the cops weren't either. The headline on a one-column story said, "Police Hope Stabber Not Mental Case." Then Monday, the S-B had a headline in its home edition stating Esposito favors amending the tax bill, with a hanger declaring "Speaker Sees 'Out' for, King To Sign." If you read the story, it said Esposito still didn't think Gov. Sam King would sign.

AS FOR THE SLASHER, the odds around the police department are that it isn't a teen-ager at all. Some cops think it may turn out to be a guy they've known before.

REMEMBER all the ruckus Joe Rose raised over how the RECORD got Maluhia Home's "confidential" documents, as erroneously reported through civil service, and published the picture of one? That was back during the appeal of Mrs. Esther K. Flores from being fired from her job as superintendent of nurses at Maluhia. Well, nowadays, we are reliably informed, reporters from the dailies, or at least one or two of them, get copies of letters from Maluhia to the mayor and the board before the mayor and the board get them—as soon as they're written, that is, and can be delivered by special messenger. Somehow, Joe Rose hasn't heard about that. Let's see, did Ed Toner ever really deny the charge of Civil Service Chairman Albert Moniz that he was furnishing Joe Rose with all that twisted dope Joe was putting on the air back in the days before he got his wings clipped?

LA CUCARACHA is the name of a Mexican song and it's also the Mexican word for "cockroach," but it spells potentially big trouble for the company that sells a certain soft drink locally. It seems a lady bought a bottle at a filling station and started swigging it down when she stopped to observe La Cucaracha floating inside, quite deceased but nonetheless objectionable. She got pretty sick and has had a doctor's care since, and the insurance company has operatives dickering around to see what can be done. And from what we hear they're pretty sick, too. La Cucaracha is getting some of the most glorified treatment accorded one of his kind, alive or dead. His corpse is locked up in the lady's husband's safe, in the bottle of course, and figures to be "Exhibit A" unless agreeable settlement is made.

GEORGE MEANY, president of the AFL-CIO, is one of the latest vigorous critics of the modern institution of television. The AFL-CIO News for May 25 reports Meany as worrying considerably because, to paraphrase an old song after World War I, "You can't get 'em to go to union meetings after they've bought TV."

Meany elaborated, "When I was young, we went regularly to union meetings almost as we went to church. We did it without ever questioning the need. Your family didn't expect you to be anywhere else except at a union meeting—that's where you belonged. And most of the union meetings then were once a week."

But now unions are secure and the members don't feel the same need to go—hence they leave the running of the union more and more to small groups of officers, says Meany, and if that group happens to be unscrupulous, "corruption can creep in pretty easily."

The AFL-CIO president declared, "It's become a problem of our whole way of life, I guess."

IT WAS LUCKY for both Mayor Neal Blaisdell and Gov. King, say some political observers, that the mayor was on he mainland during the recent GOP convention. Otherwise, it might not have been so easy to get support for King's veto of the Democrats' tax bill. There are Blaisdell Republicans around who don't like King's veto at all. Could it be that Blaisdell thought he had a commitment from King to sign the bill before he left for the Mainland? Could it be that he DID have one and got double-crossed? King is governor of the whole Territory, of course, and Blaisdell's the mayor only of Honolulu. But Blaisdell is still the winner of the biggest single-candidate election the GOP has, and don't you ever think some Republicans aren't mindful of it. They eyed Johnny Wilson's many victories hungrily enough to like having their man in the mayor's office.

AFTER ALL the talk by the Democrats about how they were going to hand Sam King the same bill back, it didn't take long for the compromise-talkers to get started. Interestingly, virtually every one of the compromisers among the Democrats comes from Oahu. Have the Oahu legislators decided they don't need to wait for reapportionment to "take over" the running of the Territory?

THE COPS got a fine verbal dressing-down Tuesday in court from a culprit who didn't deny the charge against him—that he was drunk.

"But why do they have to kick me in the ribs?" he asked, holding a hand over the injured area. "I know this police force like I know my own two thumbs and eight fingers. They break your nose and black your eyes and tear your shirt and leave you skinned up. Then they say you fell down."

The officer who had arrested the man denied having punched or kicked him, but said, "I pushed him back. He was punching at me so I pushed him back."

TWO OTHER YOUNG MEN, charged with affray, appeared to say they hadn't been fighting at the corner of Fort and Pauahi Sts. at all, merely "playing" or pushing one another around. One admitted they had been angry but there had been no intention of fighting, "not there." When the prosecutor asked what that meant, the young man said, "I told him if he wanted to fight we'd go to a park."

THERE'S SOMETHING of a mystery about why the liquor commission doesn't give Eddie Sartain, former proprietor of the Brown Derby, a liquor license to go back into business. 'Some time back Sartain sold the place and went to the Philippines. He had run the place against stiff competition for a number of years and brought a number of unusual attractions to the Islands, including Louis Armstrong and Billie Holliday. With no more than the usual number of beefs, he made out with such success that he drew business from Waikiki as well as from the downtown area. The young man he sold out to didn't have much luck, and maybe not much knack for the business, and he went broke. Eddie apparently didn't fare so well in the Philippines, either, so he came back to try picking up with the Brown Derby again. But now the commission tells him the downtown area is saturated and that's that. It sounds strange. Since he's really trying to go into a place where there was a license already, it's a little hard to follow the commission's reasoning. There might be more to this one than meets the eye.

COMMUNITY SINGING, believe it or not, is getting something of a boost from a local bar, the Cafe Maxim, but the liquor commission is a little upset over the number of complaints about noise that have come in. The unusual thing is that anyone can get people involved in such a thing these days. During World War II, American GI's abroad were puzzled about the way the British and those from various British satellites joined into lusty "sing-songs" at bars and had a lot of fun. Young Americans were so accustomed to having their entertainment canned for them via movies, radio and one thing and another, they didn't know quite how to conduct themselves. So an effort of a bar to induce its customers not only to drink, but to sing in unison, borders on the amazing. No wonder the neighbors complained. They probably thought somebody was jamming their television sets.

THE NORDIC CO. excavating for the new Finance Factors Co. building at the corner of King and Alakea Sts. is hoping for a little hustle out of the C-C building department on a request to penetrate C-C property several feet underground) to set a substantial foundation for the building. A few years ago, builders of some of the downtown business structures didn't ask permission—they just went ahead and took what they wanted and never got much of a kick later. Now things are more proper and there seems to be a bit of delay.

IT WAS PROBABLY just as lucky for Johnny Welch (see stories elsewhere) that Harry Kronick is absent on the Mainland and didn't sit as a member of the liquor comsion in the hearing on Welch's altercation with a police officer and hassle that began with an effort to kiss one of the employes. Last time Welch was before the commision, Kronick gave him a pretty bad time and wound up suggesting that he apologize to Police Chief Dan Liu. The suggestion was adopted.

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Through A Woman's Eyes

Some Thoughts for Fathers

By AMY CLARKE

Deep down in his heart, nearly every father wants his son to be a man like himself.

He may hope for more satisfying work, greater security, a higher standard of living for the boy than he has known.

But more important than these things, he desires the boy to have his own ideals; to believe in what he believes in; to accept the father's judgment of the world; to be a good man, in the best sense of the word.

This desire to mold our children in our own image is not bad, because for most of us our actual character is fused in our members with the ideal person we would like to be.

But somewhere along the way the boy loses touch with his father. He chooses his own friends, regardless of his father's disapproval; sets up his own standards, considering Dad a square; and makes it clear, by the time he is out of school, that it is his life and he is going to live it.

There are few things more pitiful, I think, than the strained, dutiful visits grown children pay to their aged parents where the only tie is the biological relationship, and the common ground is the past.

In many cases this breaking away is inevitable, because of temperament or other circumstances. Still, we do see many fathers who remain close to their sons into their old age. How do they do it?

It seems to me that too many fathers put off real friendship with their boys until the son is in his early teens. By this time the boy's attitudes and personality are already shaped; it is too late.

The successful father doesn't leave the child's upbringing to the mother in the early years. He shares in the physical care of the baby, changing a diaper occasionally, giving a bottle now and then, romping with the toddler while mother slips away for a rest.

Hard though he may work during the day, he does not grudge sharing part of his free time with the children.

He spends his vacations with the family; on Sundays he manages to find a few hours for fishing or beach excursions or picnics, no matter how much work there is to do in the yard.

When his children talk to him, he listens, no matter how young they are, how apparently trivial what they are saying. **He treats them as intelligent persons; his reward is that they will continue to come to him with problems and thoughts after they are no longer children.**

And of course he realizes that his daughters have just as much claim on him as his sons. It is unforgivable for a father to cause a daughter to think he loves her less than her brothers because she is a girl.

For the first fifteen years of her life, a girl's reaction to men is based almost entirely on the personality of her father.

Very often, fathers who have lost their sons are failures as husbands, too.

In the matter of sex education, for instance, a boy may be taught at school or in church that marriage is a relationship of mutual love and respect.

If this boy knows his father is disagreeable or abusive to the mother, he rejects the school lecture as untrue. What he learns of the physical side of sex will be blended into his concept of a man being inconsiderate of a woman.

All Dad's pious sermons about chastity and morality don't mean a thing alongside the scenes the boy has seen and heard since childhood.

Likewise, a girl who has seen her mother made unhappy by the father will carry that memory over into her concept of sex. The love relationship will appear to her only another extension of man's mistreatment of woman.

What it boils down to, I guess, is that it takes a real man to be a good father.

Prisoner

(from page 1)

inmates in the jail and the number runs around the 50-mark usually.

Another category of prisoners that has drawn some attention of courts in the past is that of "detainees," these being prisoners unable to make bail and awaiting disposition on some felony charge. At the moment, there is only one man awaiting grand jury action who has been in jail more than a month, but in past years some have waited as much as three and four months.

Some judges, realizing the unfairness of such waiting in jail, have taken this "dead time" into account when sentencing, if the prisoner was eventually found guilty. Likewise, some judges have tried to spur the police department and the prosecutor's office into action on cases of prisoners who were held unduly long without action.

"America is good enough for me."
—Multimillionaire J. P. Morgan
"Whenever he doesn't like it, he can give it back to us."
—William Jennings Bryan

Appeal against Nuclear Bomb Tests

(from page 2)

dust falling on it. And with the soil the vegetation will also have become radioactive. The radioactive elements deposited in the soil pass into the plants, where they are stored. This is of importance, for as a result of this process it may be the case that we are threatened by a considerable amount of radioactive elements.

THE RADIOACTIVE elements in grass, when eaten by animals whose meat is used for food, will be absorbed and stored in our bodies.

In the case of cows grazing on contaminated soil, the absorption is effected when we drink their milk. In that way small children run an especially dangerous risk of absorbing radioactive elements.

At Columbia River

When we eat contaminated cheese and fruits the radioactive elements stored in them are transferred to us.

WHAT THIS storing of radioactive material implies is clearly demonstrated by the observations made when, on one occasion, the radioactivity of the Columbia River in North America was analyzed. The radioactivity was caused by the atomic plants at Hanford, which produce plutonium for atomic bombs and which empty their waste water into the river. The radioactivity of the river water was insignificant. But the radioactivity of the river plankton was 2,000 times higher, that of the ducks eating plankton 40,000 times higher, that of the fish 15,000 times higher. In young swallows fed on insects caught by their parents in the river the radioactivity was 500,000 times higher, and in the egg yolks of water birds more than 1 million times higher.

From official and unofficial sources we have been assured, time and time again, that the increase in radioactivity of the air does not exceed the amount which the human body can tolerate without any harmful effects. This is just evading the issue. Even if we are not directly affected by the radioactive material in the air, we are indirectly affected through that which has fallen down, is falling down, and will fall down. We are absorbing this through radioactive drinking water and through animal and vegetable foodstuffs, to the same extent as radioactive elements are stored in the vegetation of the region in which we live. Unfortunately for us, nature hoards what is falling down from the air. (Our emphasis. Ed.)

None of the radioactivity of the air, created by the explosion of atom bombs, is so unimportant that it may not, in the long run, become a danger to us through increasing the amount of radioactivity stored in our bodies.

WHAT WE ABSORB of radioactivity is not spread evenly in all cellular tisue. It is deposited in certain parts of our body, particularly in the bone tissue and also in the spleen and in the liver. From those sources the organs which are especially sensitive to it are exposed to radiation. What the radiation lacks in strength is compensated for by time. It works day and night without interruption.

Radiation Diseases

How does radiation affect the cells of an organ?

THROUGH being ionized, that is to say, electrically charged. This change means that the chemical processes which make it possible for the cells to do their job in our body no longer function as they should. They are no longer able to perform the tasks which are of vital importance to us. We must also bear in mind that a great number of the cells of an organ may degenerate or die as a result of radiation.

What are the diseases caused by internal radiation? The same diseases that are known to be caused by external radiation.

They are mainly serious blood diseases. The cells of the red bone marrow, where the red and the white blood corpuscles are formed, are very sensitive to radioactive rays. It is these corpuscles, found in great numbers in the blood, which make it possible for it to play such an important part. If the cells in the bone marrow are damaged by radiation they will produce too few or abnormal, degenerating blood corpuscles. Both cases lead to blood diseases and, frequently, to death. These were the diseases that killed the victims of X-rays and radium rays.

IT WAS ONE of these diseases that attacked the Japanese fishermen who were surprised in their vessel by radioactive ashes falling down 240 miles from Bikini after the explosion of a hydrogen bomb. With one exception, they were all saved, being strong and relatively mildly affected, through continuous blood transfusions.

In the cases cited the radiation came from the outside. It is unfortunately very probable that internal radiation affecting the bone marrow and lasting for years will have the same effect particularly since the radiation goes from the bone tissue to the bone marrow. As I have said, the radioactive elements are by preference stored in the bone tissue.

Our Descendants . . .

Not our own health only is threatened by internal radiation, but also that of our descendants. The fact is that the cells of the reproductive organs are particularly vulnerable to radiation which in this case attacks the nucleus to such an extent that it can be seen in the microscope.

TO THE profound damage of these cells corresponds a profound damage to our descendants.

It consists in stillbirths and in the births of babies with mental or physical defects.

In this context also, we can point to the effects of radiation coming from the outside.

In this context also, we can point to the effects of radiation coming from the outside.

IT IS A FACT—even if the statistical material being published in the press needs checking—that is Nagasaki, during the years following the dropping of the atom bomb, an exceptionally high occurence of stillbirths and of deformed children was observed.

In order to establish the effect of radioactive radiation on posterity, comparative studies have been made between the descendants of doctors who have been using X-ray apparatus over a period of years and descendants of doctors who have not. The material of this study comprises about 3,000 doctors in each group. Among the descendants of radiologists a percentage of stillbirths of 1.403 was found, while the percentage among the non-radiologists were 1.222.

In the first group 6.01 percent of the children had congenital defects, while only 4.82 percent in the second.

The number of healthy children in the first group was 80.42 percent; the number in the other was significantly higher, viz, 83.23 percent.

100 to 200 Yrs. Later

It must be remembered that even the weakest of internal radiation can have harmful effects on our descendants.

The total effect of the damage done to descendants of ancestors who have been exposed to radioactive rays will not in accordance with the laws of genetics, be apparent in the generations coming immediately after us. The full effects will appear only 100 or 200 years later.

AS THE MATTER stands we cannot at present cite cases of serious damage done by internal radiation. To the extent that such radiation exists it is not sufficiently strong and has not lasted long enough to have caused the damage in question. We can only conclude from the harmful effects known to be caused by external radiation to those we must expect in the future from internal radiation.

If the effect of the latter is not as strong as that of the former, it may become so, through working little by little and without interruption. The final result will be the same in both cases.

Their effects add up.

Fear Founded on Facts

We must also remember that internal radiation does not have to, in contrast to that coming from the outside, penetrate layers of skin, tissues, and muscles to hit the organs. It works at close range and without any weakening of its force.

WHEN WE REALIZE under what conditions the internal radiation is working, we cease to underrate it. Even if it is true that, when speaking of the dangers of internal radiation, we can point to no actual case, only express our fear, that fear is so solidly founded on facts that it attains the weight of reality in determining our attitude. We are forced to regard every increase in the existing danger through further creation of radioactive elements by atom-bomb explosions as a catastrophe for the human race, a catastrophe that must be prevented.

There can be no question of doing anything else, if only for the reason that we cannot take the responsibility for the consequences it might have for our descendants.

THEY ARE threatened by the greatest and most terrible danger.

That radioactive elements created by us are found in nature is an astounding event in the history of the earth and of the human race. To fail to consider its importance folly for which humanity would have to pay a terrible price. We are committing a folly in thoughtlessness. It must not happen that we do not pull ourselves together before it is too late. We must muster the insight, the seriousness and the courage to leave folly and to face reality.

Need Public Opinion

This is at bottom what the statesmen of the nations producing atomic bombs are thinking, too. Through the reports they are receiving they are sufficiently informed to form their own judgments, and we must also assume that they are alive to their responsibility.

At any rate, America and Soviet Russia and Britain are telling one another again and again that they want nothing more than to reach an agreement to end the testing of atomic weapons. At the same time, however, they declare that they cannot stop the tests as long as there is no such agreement.

WHY DO THEY not come to an agreement? The real reason is that in their own countries there is no public opinion asking for it. Nor is there any such public opinion in other countries, with the exception of Japan. This opinion has been forced upon the Japanese people because, little by little, they will be hit in a most terrible way by the evil consequences of all the tests.

An agreement of this kind presupposes reliability and trust. There must be guaranties preventing the agreement from being signed by anyone intending to win important tactical advantages foreseen only by him.

PUBLIC OPINION in all nations concerned must inspire and accept the agreement.

When public opinion has been created in the countries concerned and among all nations, an opinion informed of the dangers involved in going on with the tests and d by the reason which this information imposes, then the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments.

A public opinion of this kind stands in no need of plebiscites or of forming of committees to express itself. It works through just being there.

The end of further experiments with atom-bombs would be like the early sunrays of hope which suffering humanity is longing for.

DOWN MOVIE LANE

During this season when the administration's Free World program was jarred by events on Taiwan where anti-American riots wrecked U.S. embassy property, an old standby friend to the north, Syngman Rhee, has let fly where it hurts Free Worldism.

In the Orient as well as in other colonial areas, anti-colonialism is popular. In Asia hatred is especially strong against white man's imperialism.

Syngman Rhee is a seasoned politician who knows how to ride the popular wave, even if it means sounding off against his benefactor, Uncle Sam.

EARLIER this month the Rhee government honored U.S. Indians who died in the Korean war. One of the dead was Army Corporal Mitchell Red Cloud Jr., from Wisconsin, who was posthumously awarded the U.S. Medal of Honor for gallantly holding his position, though wounded, in late 1950.

At the ceremonies, the old politician who knows U.S. well through residence in Hawaii and the Mainland, surprised his American friends by lashing out at Hollywood which, almost every thinking foreigner knows, has done repeated injustice to the Indians.

SAID RHEE: "Movie producers (should) stop making films that show American Indians being killed by white men. It is very, very unwise and inhumane. The Communists are making use of such films to back up their claims that the Americans are a colonial power bent on enslaving the colored races. If America continues to make such movies, Americans will not be able to escape the criticism that white men came to America to destroy all yellow people in order to take over the whole American continent."

Rhee meant business. Subsequently his education ministry banned all "movies showing mistreatment of American Indians and reflecting colonialist thinking."

BOSLEY CROWTHER, movie critic of the New York Times wrote May 26 that "there is no use in trying to dispute (that the movie fare is mediocre) with the evidence at hand. There haven't been enough good movies lately to cure an exhibitor's boils.

"Where are the promised good pictures—the really good pictures, we mean, not just the slick and stenciled output—that we were led to expect this year?"

"Take a look at the pictures now on hand for Memorial Day . . . . . Outside of the long-run hold-overs —'Around the World in 80 Days,' 'Lust for Life,' 'The Ten Commandments' and 'The Bachelor Party,'if you please—there's not one American picture you could recommend to a friend as a piece of entertainment that simply must be seen."

CROWTHER ASKS an interesting question in another column:

"What in the world has happened to children in Hollywood—or rather, let us ask, to the moppets, the child stars, in American film?

"There was a time when every studio—or almost every studio—had at least one precocious youngster on its contract list . . . Think back upon the lengthy roster, almost to the beginning of films—Jackie Coogan, Wesley Barry, Jackie Cooper, Cora Sue Collins, Freddie Bartholomew, Shirley Temple, Bobby Breen, the youthful Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Margaret O'Brien and many more.

"Who and where are the children to compare with these in American films today? Indeed have there been any child stars of their caliber since World War II?"

LETTER

Editor, Honolulu Record:

For some time now the Advertiser has been distributing copies of the Advertiser Shopper, a condensed Advertiser with some features out of their regular paper and a large dose of ads. They are supposed to be given only to non-subscribers as a sort of introduction to the regular paper.

Special boys have been hired to do this, and my carrier tells me they have lists of the subscribers' addresses where no Shoppers are to be left. However, at least in my neighborhood, all mail boxes are stuffed with them indiscriminately.

I have complained to the Post Office and was told, "The newspapers know better than to do that; they've been warned about it before, we'll try to stop it."

It is a nuisance to people who get the paper anyway to find another in their mail box twice a week, another piece of rubbish to throw away.

(Remember last winter when the ILWU distributed anti-Eastland leaflets in some mailboxes and was threatened with fines for violating the Federal mailbox law?)

I feel like saving eight or ten Shoppers and going down to the Advertiser and throwing them on the circulation manager's desk!

HONOLULU MOTHER

Japan's synthetic fiber industry boasted the largest output in the world prior to World War II. Today Japan ranks first in staple fiber output with half of its production being exported.

Cabral Set To Blast Blaisdell If City Hall Ignores Matson's Gift

(from page 1)

and let the band go to Kewalo.

But that hasn't settled the matter at all, for Acting Mayor Noble Kauhane has decided that Mayor Blaisdell's practice must be adhered to and thus the band must go down to play for the debarking of tourists from the Matsonia that morning just the same. The voyage is not the Matsonia's maiden voyage, but it will be her second voyage here. Mayor Blaisdell is due to arrive on her maiden voyage to Honolulu June 16, and the band will play on that occasion.

"KIDS GET HUNGRY"

But acting Mayor Kauhane has decreed that the band shall play for the Matsonia June 30, and then journey up to Kewalo to play for the procession of the Holy Ghost—if the procession is still going. Cabral says it won't be. He says it will start at 8:30 a.m. and proceed to its conclusion.

"We do not want to wait," he explains, "because the kids get hungry and they want to eat."

The Kewalo Holy Ghost is the only Holy Ghost society locally which has a feast, he explains, though others have festivals.

Consequently, with all the confusion about the band, and with City Hall even refusing to honor Matson's offer of the band, Cabral has decided on a drastic step. He has asked permision to use an amplifier for the festival and he plans to play records to furnish music and, in explanation of the absence of the Royal Hawaian Band, which has played there for years, there will be a large placard, Cabral says. It will proclaim something like:

"This music Comes to You by Courtesy of Mayor Neal Blaisdell, Who Would not Give Us the Band."

Although Mayor Blaisdell has ter shortly after the mayor's debeen on the Mainland recently and has not participated in any of the recent negotiations about the band, Cabral blames Blaisdell primarily because his society received a letparture on his present trip mentioning the Matsonia date and saying; "I regret to inform you I must deny you the band . . ."

Recalling other days, Cabral says, "It was not like that when Johnny Wilson was mayor. We never had any trouble getting the band then."

It is also true, he admits, there weren't as many ships coming into Honolulu in those days for the band to meet. But what burns him most of all is that, even after Matson agreed to let the Holy Ghost have the band, City Hall refused.

Mrs. Alai Hollinger, the mayor's secretary, says another committeeman from the Holy Ghost who visited City Hall along with Cabral, said the present arrangement ordered by Acting Mayor Kauhane is satisfactory and she thought the whole matter was settled.

As it is now, there may be some confusion if Cabral carries his idea through, for the bandmaster has orders at present to proceed to Kakaako to play for the Holy Ghost procession. But of course Mayor Blaisdell will be back in the city two weeks before the event actually takes place, and he may have something to say about it.

The question that faces the returning mayor is—will he go along with the Matson decision to give the band to the Holy Ghost? Or will he reaffirm Kauhane's decision to send the band to the ship landing and run the risk of some highly undesirable publicity in Kakaako?

In Our Dailies

STAR-BULLETIN editors get the jitters these days when the U.S. Supreme Court makes its rulings on political cases. And they work rapidly with their blue pencils, cutting out parts from news reports that they do not want their readers to see.

Monday the Supreme Court handed down a decision on the Du Pont anti-trust suit, and also on the Clinton E. Jencks case.

Some S-B readers recall that the daily had editorialized on the Jencks case when the former official of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was convicted on charges that he falsified a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

This week when the Supreme Court ruled that the government must produce secret files or abandon the prosecution of Jencks, the S-B said not a word. The court ordered a new trial for the labor leader, against whom the government had used perjurers like Harvey Matusow.

Matusow later confessed that he had lied against Jencks, and the Justice Department went after him, saying that his retraction was a lie and the truth was told when Matusow testified against the labor leader.

The Star-Bulletin, the daily with the largest circulation and the most space, didn't have room for the Jencks story this week.

But the Hawaii Times which is the other paper here that uses AP service, ran the Jencks story with a two-column three-line head. Under the Jencks story, the Times ran the Du Pont decision.

But here is how the S-B handled the AP dispatch. It blue-penciled the Jencks story, apparently because the decision was not to its editors' liking, and ran only the Du Pont story.

☆ ☆

Scant mention was made in the dailies when a report by a group of scientists declared there is a definite relationship between smoking and lung cancer.

Tobacco shares fell sharply on the stock market when the Study Group on Smoking and Health, consisting of seven leading scientists, issued the report which stated in part:

"The sum total of scientific evidence establishes beyond reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is a causative factor in the rapidly increasing incidence of human epidermoid carcinoma (cancer) of the lung."

The study group was organized in June 1956 at the suggestion of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Assn., the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart Institute.

THE REPORT concluded that "the smoking of tobacco, particularly in the form of cigarettes, is an important health hazard." It added, "the implications of the statement are clear in terms of the need for thorough consideration of appropriate control measures on the part of the official and voluntary agencies concerned with the health of the people."

IF THE suggestion were taken up and the government initiated a program of education on the hazards of smoking, the profits of the tobacco industry would experience a disastrous depression.

England and Switzerland and one or more of the Scandinavian countries have government-sponsored programs designed to discourage smoking among youths. In the U.S. any move to launch such an education would cause the tobacco industry to pour millions into advertising and more millions to lobby such proposed legislation to death.

THE DAILIES do not report fully on the scientists' study on smoking because they are after tobacco ads, which now say—to counteract the damaging report—smoking is "fun" and a "pleasure."

☆ ☆

The Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser must be credited with running the story from New York on the finding by the American Cancer Society that cigarette smoking and premature death are linked together. Both dailies run cigarette ads.

The U.S. is today spending as much on arms as it did during the war. The average in 1940-45 was over $42 billion a year. The 1957-58 budget provides for a military outlay of over $45 billion, and payments for past wars increase this to over $57 billion.

Saw Biggest Lobster "Driving Truck" for Dan's Lumber Yard

(from page 1)

month and a half of treatment, he termed Lee fit to go back to work diving, but Lee has reservations about the opinion.'

"He also told me not to blow my nose," says Lee. "What kind of talk is that, if I'm all right?"

Anyhow, he can't go back to work, Lee says, because he was laid off. Besides, he says $1.60 is too little for diving and he has gone to the Federal Department of Labor office here to see if he hasn't got some extra pay coming. The wages for diving, he says, are set much higher by Federal standards.

Inquiring of the same office, the RECORD found that the minimum for a skindiver, working around a ship, is $2 per hour, the minimum fora worker around piles is $2.45 per hour. The decision on skindivers is from May 14, this year.

Lee also makes other, more serious charges against the company which the RECORD is still investigating.

"TROUBLEMAKER" SAYS BOSS

Ronald Hirahara, now in charge of Dan's Lumber Yard, terms Lee a "troublemaker."

He says, "He got a raise. What's he hollering about?"

Lee says he first went to work for $1.25 an hour and was raised to $1.60 an hour after he complained.

Hirahara did not deny some of Lee's claims about wages and being laid off, but did vigorously deny other charges.

Calif. Pays $100 More A Month for Farm Workers, Farmer Says

California farm wages are substantially higher than the national average, J. J. Miller, secretary-manager for the California Farm Labor Assn., told a special House Judiciary Subcommittee recently.

The subcommittee held hearings on the farm labor program. Labor officials objected to the wages being paid by California growers to the temporary Japanese farm labborers program.

Miller, in countering reports by ahe labor officials, claimed the national average is $159 per month for a farm worker who is furnished a house. He said California exceeds this figure and pays $259. Where room and board is supplied, he said the national average was $128, while California farmers paid $195.

ENGINEER

(from page 1)

$5,000,000 school building program.

Commissioners voicing the most doubts about keeping Cooper on the job were Dr. K. C. Choy and Pedro Sanchez. For a time, the newest commissioner, Masao Watanabe appeared to share their doubts, but his view changed after Chairman Albert Moniz read Act 198, recently passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. King. The new law states that no person shall be disqualified because of physical disability so long as he is doing his job satisfactorily.

LAW VERY CLEAR

Watanabe said the law seemed very clear to him, and expressed the view that the commission was left no alternative but to keep Cooper.

Cooper, a civil engineer, was employed during the administration of the late Mayor John H. Wilson, when Arthur Akinaka was superintendent of biuldings. For some time a cataract has obscured one eye and he has not been able to pass the physical examination given by Dr. David Katsuki, C-C physician, and he has been rehired for six basis. His present position carries month periods on a contractual a rating of GS-22.

Dr. Choy, most vigorous of the opponents to the retaining of Cooper, argued against granting the request of Inouye for another six months' extension of Cooper's employment, saying, "This thing has been hanging for three years, and we should make some decision."

At one point, Dr. Choy argued, "Why hire an engineer with one eye when you can get an engineer with two eyes?"

When Inouye reiterated that Cooper is doing his work satisfactorily, Dr. Choy said "He (Cooper) works under Inouye, and I think think his opinion may be prejudiced. We want an unbiased opinion."

Chairman Moniz stated that he thought Inouye's opinion on the school building program could not be biased.

When it was learned that there is an eligible list of civil engineers with 11 names on it) Inouye was asked how long it would take to train a successor for Cooper.

"About a year." the building superintendent replied.

"PERSONALITIES INVOLVED"

Moniz at one point said, "I know for a fact there are personalities involved in this, including other employes in the department. That is something for the department head to straighten out."

When Act 198 was brought up again, Dr. Choy said he didn't think "physically handicapped" was meant to apply to "top-level jobs," but rather to those of lower category and he also argued that if the commission hired Cooper, "You might as well say a laborer with one hand, or one leg could do his work."

Inouye explained that Cooper's plight at present is a very unhappy one because his doctor has told him it is not time to operate yet on the cataract, and he doesn't know what to expect, and whether or not he will lose his job.

Sanchez asked Inouye if he would accept the responsibility for sending Cooper out in a C-C vehicle to make an inspection and the building inspector replied that he would.

"He has a license," said Inouye.

"They also license some who are stone deaf," Mrs. Elsie McBurke commented.

MRS. McBURKE MOVES

But Mrs. McBurke made a motion that Cooper's employment be made permanent, thus exceeding the request of Inouye, and Watanabe seconded the motion. Chairman Moniz concurred and the motion carried, 3-2.

The reporter should admit, perhaps, to a bit of prejudice in behalf of Cooper, whom he has never met, because of being in a similar situation with regard to handicap. The affinity of the one-eyed for one another is well known, perhaps indicated best by a verse written by Lord Wavell in answer to a query from a Canadian high school student about his one eye. Then Viceroy of India, Wavell wrote as follows:

follows:

"It's true that I have but one eye,
"My aide has but one, too,
"So he looks East and I look West
"To get a better view."

Legislature

(from page 1)

promise suggestions came, might now adopt a similar attitude and vote the bill through again.

A unifying factor in the finance committee Wednesday may have been an appeal by Sup. Masato Doi, of the Honolulu C-C government and chairman of the legislative committee of that body. Doi asked the retention of the $18.50 limit on real property.

As the RECORD went to press, it was freely predicted that the principal problem now was overriding King's veto.

The Republicans, having successfully played upon the temporary split among the Democrats, were now moving to solidify their strength to uphold a veto in the House.

Kam School

(from page 1)

of Hawaiian ancestry, but that preference is given to those of "aboriginal blood."

His phrase was close to the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop which provided that a portion of each year's income from her estate should be devoted "to the support and education of orphans and others in indigent circumstances, giving preference to Hawaiians of pure or part aboriginal blood."

George Collins, chairman of the board of trustees of the Bishop Estate, said the board is not bound by the will verbatim, but can use its discretion in establishing rules for entrance.

Col. Harold Kent, president of Kamehameha Schools, was not available for comment.

Chinen, Watabu to Play off for Trophy

Arata Chinen and Wataru Watabu will play off for the Oahu ILWU Golf Club's Primo trophy on June 16, at the club's monthly ace tournament, which will be played at the Moanalua course.

Both players ended up in a tie in the special tournament played at the Pali course last Sunday. Their scores were: Chinen 92-18—74; Watabu, 97-23—74.

Ball prize winners were: Herb Shiroma, George Nagamine and Tasuku Yui (low gross).

The Algerian war is costing France almost $3,500,000 a day—more than the disastrous war in Viet Nam, for which America footed more than half the bill. Algeria is paid solely out of the French taxpayers' pockets.

Demos Lack Leadership

The confusion among Democratic legislators the past week goes to show clearly once again that the majority party lacks leadership.

Some who like to see a free-for-all battle say that this quality is a virtue, and demonstrates that the legislators are independent free-wheelers who cannot be whipped into line.

Certainly, taxpayers would like to see independence shows courage and a desire to serve the interests of the majority of the people.

But the kind of independence displayed by many Democrats in this session shows personal politics.

It would be a different story if these legislators ran on a personal platform. This they did not.

Last year they banged away at the planks of the Democratic Party platform and at rallies echoed and reechoed the virtues of their party program. They spoke of inequitable taxation, of land monopoly which must be ended, of a better deal for the lower income people.

They leaned on the party program to win votes, and they did get the votes. They said the governor vetoed their measurs in the previous legislature, measures which would have brought a new day of economic sunshine and economic democracy to the islands.

They spoke as Democrats. They said they would work together, as Democrats. They reiterated their promises.

After all the talking they did about the sales tax, it is a great shame that they raised the general excise tax from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Every dollar of the worker will be taxed, for workers spend all their money for subsistence. On the other hand these legislators left the tax on sugar and pineapple at 2½ per cent. It is estimated by some that if taxes on sugar and pine were increased only ¼ of 1 per cent, the boost would bring in an additional $500,000 a year in taxes. This amount is equal to taxes of $50 a year paid by 10,000 low-income families. The wholesale tax was dropped from 1 to ¾ per cent.

The Democratic tax program has been watered down drastically and for voters who sent the Democrats back to Iolani Palace, it is anemic. The changing of the real property tax from a dollar ceiling to a rate ceiling and the changes made in the net income tax are improvements. Furthermore, the burden of additional government spending in the future would largely be borne by those with higher incomes under the proposed measure.

When the governor called the special session, Democrats in the Senate and House declared that they would throw the same bill back at the governor. But before testing their strength, even before mobilizing their forces, the Democrats' ranks weakened, even on Senate Bill 2.

So now, many ask how strongly do Democratic legislators believe in their party program? Even before the senators amended their bill, House Speaker O. Vincent Esposito captured a banner headline on the front page of the Republican afternoon daily, saying he would concede to amend the bill to compromise with the governor,

The Democratic legislators during the 1956 elections lambasted the governor as a political appointee who butchered their legislative program in the 1955 session. Sam King was a whipping boy.

What can they say now—after this week's behavior when met by the challenger?

And where are the Democratic leaders who are supposed to push their party program, to make the legislators work like a team? The principal ones are holding down high-paid jobs at the legislature and are in the legislative play. Are their hands tied because they are employes of the legislators?

We wonder, we wonder . . . . and we wonder . . .

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

IS YOUR CHILD IMMUNE?

"Diphtheria? Smallpox? We don't have to worry about them any more."

True, we don't have to worry about them, IF—a real big if—we take the necessary steps to protect our children against them. The chief reason why these diseases are pretty well controlled in Hawaii is that we've had the means of protection for many years.

Just because we rarely hear of cases, does not mean we can forget about them. The simple routine of protection must go on. Within the first year of his life, your child and every child should be immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and polio, and vaccinated against smallpox. Some doctors will mix the diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus shots; others give the tetanus toxoid separately.

For all except smallpox, three shots are necessary. Don't worry too much about your child's reactions to the infections. He may be fretful and even a little feverish. He's bound to have a sore arm. His appetite may fall off for a day or so. But doctors say he'll have very little, if any, memory of the discomfort.

When your child reaches his third year or when he is exposed to any of these diseases, your doctor may recommend "booster" shots to insure his protection. Again before entering school, he should have diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus shots and a smallpox vaccination. Do explain why they're necessary. Don't try to pretend to him that "they won't hurt a bit."

This is the routine of immunization that every child in the Territory should go through. In special circumstances your doctor may recommend protection from other diseases such as measles, epidemic influenza, typhoid cholera, yellow fever, and typhus.

What is your child's life and health worth to you? Certainly, the most complete protection medical science can offer.

As the Star-Bulletin Sees Gov. King

In the front-page, lead story of the Star-Bulletin Monday it was reported that House Speaker O. Vincent Esposito "told the Star-Bulletin today he personally favors a compromise amendment which will give the Governor sufficient 'out' to allow the bill to become law."

Then the leading Republican daily commented on the GOP governor, thus:

"LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE

"Governor King is not expected to sign any bill the Democrats may propose, but he can, by 10 days of inaction, permit a tax bill to become law without his signature.'"

If the Governor detests any tax bill the Democrats hand to him and if he were to follow the the daily's suggestion, isn't it a sad state of affairs in Hawaii Nei?

It is certain that the governor would not refuse money collected through the pending tax measure.

Hollywood's Unique Blackmarket

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

The price of a commodity is much higher on the black market than it is on the open, legal market.

The reason for this is that risk is involved in the transaction, because a certain code is being violated. Almost always the violation is of the law.

WHAT MONEY COULDN'T BUY

There is today an exception to this universal practice of paying more money on the black market. And of all places this is taking place in Hollywood, a key center of U.S. culture, where money maakes things and people glitter, where money is supposed to be able to buy anything.

It is now clear that the film magnates, with all their money, couldn't buy or create high quality minds and talent needed to write top-rate, original screen stories. Hollywood has suffered the past few years through the dearth of good screen writers. Without them the best actors can't put on a masterful performance.

So the movie producers, in desperation, have created a black market of their own, to buy a commodity that they abandoned a few years ago, to be devoured by the lions of the witchhunters.

TO NUMB MINDS BY FEAR

When McCarthyism was building up to a high pitch, the unAmerican witchhlunters began going after liberal and progressive ideas in Hollywood. This was part of the big move to numb the minds of the American people through instilling fear in them—so that people wouldn't protest the colossal sum spent spent for a war program that would benefit GM and other big firms. Witchhunting was also a move to keep people from getting together for a fight for civil liberties, for gains in the labor field and socal legislation to uplift the general welfare of the majority of people.

So the unAmericans attacked Hollywood and they established a beachhead, the big movie kings tossed a few talented screen writers, directors and actors to the lions, hoping to win a breathing spell, and hoping that in the meantime the whole thing would blow over—with the lions satisfied with a full belly.

The case of the Hollywood Ten resulted from the Congressional hearings and 10 talented writers and directors were sent to jail for contempt of Congress. After serving their time they tried to get reinstated on their jobs. Hollywood film magnates declared publicly that they were unemployable.

FILMS GETTING BETTER

Now, after all the witchhunting and after the crawling of the film magnates before the unAmericans, the American people are finding out that Hollywood employers are hiring the blacklisted writers at cut rates on the black market. Hollywood which lost its courage and with it strong movie themes, needs these brave, principled men.

The American people who have witnessed the orgy of witchhunting are discovering that some of the stories of their film fare are written by the "subversives." This new development and trend evidently are largely responsible for Hollywood films getting a little better.

The stories written by the blacklisted writers are of higher quality, according to reports from Hollywood.

The best original motion picture story of 1957 apparently was written by a blacklisted writer.

A recent issue of the National Guardian said: "This year's Oscar Derby promises to be the longest in the History of Hollywood Motion Picture Academy. Nominations are still wide open in at least one unscheduled category: 'The Writer Most Likely to be Robert Rich.'

STATUETTE UNCLAIMED

"Rich, it will be remembered, is the unknown writer of the film **The Brave One** which won the 1957 award for the best original motion picture story.

"The classic picture of an academy award winner is that of a breathless figure emotionally thanking all the wonderful people responsible for the exquisite moment in question. It has become apparent that Robert Rich is not only breathless—he is also non-corporeal. He refuses to materialize! *His statuette remains, uncalled for, on a shelf in the office of the Academy.*"

"Obviously, one of the "unemployables" had written the best story, under an assumed name.

Dalton Trumbo is one of the Hollywood Ten. He is one of the leading contenders for the Robert Rich nomination. Recently, when interviewed on a nationally televised news program, he revealed that Hollywood has a blacklist and he is included in it. But motion picture employers have continued to hire him and he assumed that other

(more on page 4)