St. Sure May Ban 'Bullfight'

By Edward Rohrbough

The prospect of an imported "bullfight" for Honolulu faced a major block this week as C-C Prosecutor George St. Sure eyed local law on the matter and withheld approval at least for the time being.

St. Sure said he wants to study the matter a bit more before making a final decision but, the way he reads Sec. 11010 at the present, any of the various kinds of bullfights proposed to him thus far by promoters sound as if they will be liable to prosecution.

The impresario asking an opinion was not E. K. Fernandez, importer of the Mexican bullfight show, but Jimmy Walker, speaking for the "Fiesta Hawaiiana," a project set for Dec. 25 to Jan. 1 this year, which intends to feature the "bullfight" at the Honolulu Stadium.

Walker asked for approval in a letter in which he claimed backing or the Bettor Business Bureau and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and he said what was going to be staged was a "Portuguese bullfight" in which the bullfighters ride horses and nobody hurts the bull.

St. Sure asked for further explanation and clarification, and said he doubted if such a use of horses, exposed to the bull, could be approved. So the horses were immediately removed from the proposal.

Walker wrote another letter, omitting reference to the BBB and the C. of C., and explaining that the show is really not a bullfight at all, "but rather an exhibition of skill between trained toreadors and Mexican bulls that are especially bred for this purpose."

"Toreador" Passe

A little further on, he explains that these bulls are bred for the special kind of mock show, and not the kind bred for the real fights —a line which ought to be good

(more on page 7)

HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

VOLUME IX NUMBER 4 —SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS— THURSDAY AUGUST 23, 1956

HRT Must Pay After 20 Yrs., City Says

A. B. Lau Forced To Pay Yardman Extra Overtme

When a worker leaves a job for what the Territorial department of labor deems is insufficient cause, he is penalized immediately by having his unemployment insurance held up five weeks.

But when his employer commits infractions that might, depending on their degree and motive, be interpreted as violations of the law, the department usually gives him a warning. If he does it again, he may be prosecuted, but he may get another warning.

And if it's finally decided to prosecute, the department must go to the attorney general for advice and help.

Yardman's Case

Consider the case of Sebastian Demandante, 62, who used to be a yardman at the Brookland Hotel, where A. B. Lau is top boss.

Demandante had been working at one rate when the boss decided

(more on page 7)

EDITORIAL

THE HAWAII HOCHI, THEN AND NOW

The Hawaii Hochi under the guidance of its founder Fred K. Makino and through the editorial writings of George Wright exerted tremendous influence in the Territory. It can be safely said that no other newspaper in the islands in a given period gave public service and leadership as did the Hochi through its crusade for progress.

The Hochi was highly respected, and those who disagreed strongly with the constant controversial stand the bilingual journal took nevertheless thought highly of it.

Editor Kenji Hamada writes that the Hochi today is carrying on the tradition of the Hochi under Makino, who was assisted by Wright.

We do not agree with Editor Hamada's claim. We point out that in influence and leadership, there is no comparison between the Hochi of the past and the Hochi as it is today.

Does the editorial stand of the newspaper—how it speaks out and what it speaks out about—have anything to do with this standing of the Hochi? We believe so.

Editor Hamada says that the RECORD's editor does not realize "that time doesn't stay still." He goes on to say that unlike during Makino's time, the workers "have been granted the right to unionize," etc.

Time and conditions change in this dynamic world. If we were living in a static world, it would be futile to advocate change, reform and progress. The RECORD recognizes this and, thus, constantly speaks out for progress.

But it is a fallacy to assume, as Editor Hamada does, that conditions have changed to the extent that workers dominate society.

(more on page 3)

Favors Stand By Goto; 3 Year Stall Is Ended

C-C Treasurer Lawrence S. Goto has won a long step in his fight to collect $250 annually from the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. for a license to do "outdoor advertising."

After considerable delay, the C-C attorney's ofice this wek is issuing an opinion, written by Deputy Ted Tsukiyama, to the effect that the HRT is legally obligated to pay under the law.

Treasurer Goto, asked what his next step will be, said he wants to study the opinion carefully be-

(more on page 7)

TREASURER GOTO

Alan Davis Asked to Settle Trusteeship Before New Job

Alan S. Davis has been asked by Mrs. Kamokila Campbell, not to accept the presidency of the Hawaiian Trust Co. until questions regarding his trusteeship of the Campbell Estate have been cleared up, the RECORD learned from reliable sources.

Davis could not be reached by presstime, but so far as could be learned no answer had been made to Mrs. Campbell's request, although the request was made nearly two weeks ago.

Further, the RECORD learned, the estate trustees have determined on a policy of refusing informational data to Mrs. Campbell at present.

These are the latest developments in the fight between Mrs. Campbell and the Campbell Estate trustees, since C-C Sup. Matsuo Takabuki was announced as having been retained by Mrs. Campbell last week.

Some time ago, Mrs. Campbell objected when Davis announced that he intended to resign and to journey to New Zealand to explore ranching possibilities. Her objection was on the same grounds, that points of disagreement between her and the estate, including detailed accounting of some expenditures, should be cleared up while Davis is still here.

Later Davis, long a top executive in such Big Five firms as the Tuna Packers and C. Brewer, was reported in the dailies to have been offered the presidency of the Hawaiian Trust Co., and it was this announcement that brought Mrs. Campbell's latest objection.

(more on page 6)

They Never Knew What Hit Them

THREE DIED in this crash. Read about it on Page Two.

Moncado Lieutenant Finds Fixing Tickets Tough; $25 Drops, Rises Again

By Staff Writer

Either ticket-fixing at police headquarters is tougher than it used to be, or Benny O. Escobido, local lieutenant of the late "General" Moncado, has lost his touch.

Benny spent the better part of a day Tuesday trying to get something lenient done about a traffic ticket. At the end of that time, he wound up in the street outside the station with nothing better than an order to post $25 bail and appear in court. Besides, it wasn't his ticket in the first place. It had been issued to E. A. Taok, a man far more fluent than Escobido, for the offense of failing to heed a stop sign and Taok presumably had committed other offenses.

Before he was through, though,

(more on page 7)

Bulletin Board Wit At 'Tiser Brings Ban At Star-Bulletin

There's a little more to the story about the Star-Bull and its unit of the American Newspaper Guild which (see last week's RECORD) the management called "as radical as any union."

The employes have been notified that they're not to use their bulletin board for any announcements derogatory to management.

(more on page 7)

Court Victories for 500 Screened Seamen Answered by Coast Guard Stall

The long fight of 500 seamen, illegally screened from their jobs as "security risks" by the U. S. Coast Guard, seemed nearer to a victory than ever before this summer, but the whole victory had not been won, for despite favorable and emphatic rulings by U.S. courts, the coast guard was still stalling and, the screened seamen said, circumventing the courts' orders.

Not a single man had been given back his papers by late July, local coast guard commanders refusing on the grounds that they were responsible only to "Washington" and not to any individual court.

Decisions favorable to the screened seamen began back in 1951, when Federal Judge William Bowen, in Seattle, dismissed the case against Lonnie Gray and two co-defendants after they had been picked up working standby on a Grace Line ship. The seamen had no screening cards and were charged with being in violation of the Magnuson Act. But Judge Bowen ruled they had been illegally screened and could not be prosecuted.

Then in 1953, Federal Judge Edward Murphy ruled that a screened seaman must be advised of the charges against him.

It was a step forward, but the screened seamen appealed the ruling as "inadequate." The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in 1955 made a sweeping decision that the ruling had been, indeed, inadequate and said explicitly that all the major methods of screening and blacklisting seamen being used by the coast guard were in violation of due process of law and the basic constitutional rights of seamen.

That looked like victory and so it was hailed by many newspapers. But the coast guard wasn't done by a long shot.

Stalling Begins

For two months Herbert Brownell's department of justice stalled, then finally said it would not appeal. There were more delays while the coast guard said it would set up new methods of screening.

Seamen said the "new" regulations are nothing but the old ones with a few words added.

A new hearing before Judge Murphy, intended to implement the return of seamen to their jobs, produced no new attitude out of the department of justice lawyers. They opposed any move to return the seamen to the ships. Judge Murphy ordered the government into a conference with the attorneys of the seamen, for the purpose of drafting a joint decree that would call for the return of validated passes to all men screened illegally in the past five years. Judge Murphy said he would then sign the decree.

The conference was productive of nothing but more stalling. The government attorneys made no commitments, but took proposals handed them by Attorney Richard Gladstein back to Washington. From the capital came the word that the proposals were "unacceptable," and the coast guard merely reiterated its demand for recognition of its "new" rules, which, the screened seamen say, are worse than the old in many respects.

Then came the order from Judge Murphy that the coast guard "issue forthwith" the validated passes. Again, the West Coast officers of the coast guard stalled, citing "Washington" as their final authority.

Their fight wasn't finished, by any means, the seamen realized, for once they were screened, Harry Lundeberg has raided out of existence the union from which many were screened—the original Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. But it appeared the coast guard might finally be forced to comply, unless Attorney General Herbert Brownell could assist it in some other elaborate delay.

Dry Move in Ariz. Upsets West Coast Liquor Dealers

Prohibitionists in Arizona are getting ready to slip up on their objective, and dealers in alcoholic beverages view their moves with great alarm.

They are seeking to get a proposition on the ballot that would prevent alcoholic beverages from being sold in groceries and drug stores.

The **Pacific Coast Review** for July comments, "Their purpose is to divide the opposition and fool the voters. Tavern and package store owners will be stupid enough, dry leaders hope, to push a measure which would reduce competition."

Whether or not the voters are to be "fooled," there can be little doubt that the "divide and conquer" principle is being put into operation.

The Review, a trade journal principally concerned with selling as much food and liquor as possible, further editorializes, "Should the prohibitionists succeed with this law, they will win an important victory. The retail food business will have no direct incentive at fikht further dry moves; package stores will have lost a great and powerful ally."

And what the Review worries most about is, "It could happen in Arizona. If it does, prohibitionists may well try the same approach here."

License Seems Biggest Problem For Local Drivers

What traffic offense would expect to get more motorists arrested than any other?

You may be quite surprised to find out it's—driving without a license. In 1955, the last year for which records are complete, 201 of such licenseless drivers were apprehended and 31 more who rode motorcycles without licenses.

Speeding tripped up 114 motorists and 83 were found guilty of heedless and careless driving. Thirty-two more got caught running traffic lights.

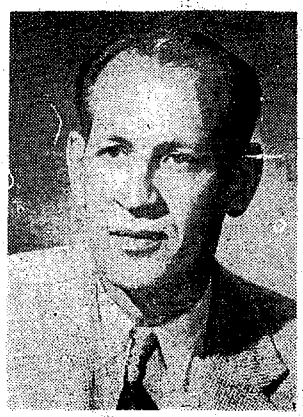
Forty-one more were guilty of driving while their licenses were suspended, and 13 of permitting an unlicensed driver to drive.

Drunk driving, the sin viewed most seriously by judges and police alike, not to mention other motorists, caught 15 drivers.

Coffee Break Good for Bosses Too, Court Says

DENVER (FP)—The 10th district U.S. appeals court gave its blessings to coffee breaks for employes. The court reversed a lower court decision that had ruled that Los Wigwam Weavers, did not have to pay its workers for time taken out for coffee.

"Coffee breaks that benefit employes are equally beneficial to employers in that they promote more efficiency and result in greater output," the higher court declared.



Gabriel Cavaco Announces in GOP Race for Sheriff

Gabriel Cavaco, a candidate long familiar to Oahu's voters, finally announced his candidacy in a new race this week—that of C-C sheriff. He is entering the Republican primary.

Cavaco has a background of activities in government and private service. Leaving government service last in 1951, Cavaco has since been associated with the Greenlawn Funeral Home.

During the war, while employed by the city government, Cavaco was in charge of negotiations between the municipal government and the office of price administration, the provost marshal, the central office of identification and the Honolulu police. He later received a letter of commendation from the military for his service in this connection.

An active worker in the Republican Party, Cavaco has served in many capacities on precinct and county levels. He has been a delegate to every territorial convention since 1936.

In private business, Cavaco has been associated with Liberty House, the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. Ltd., Nuuanu Funeral Parlor and Hosoi Funeral Home.

Born, reared and educated in the islands, Cavaco is a son of the late J. S. Cavaco, long associated with the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. He is 45, married and has three children.

"I feel extremely capable," he says, "of advancing the cause of both the taxpayers and the voters."

Japan Invests in Mex.

A joint Japanese-Mexican company, Toyoda de Mexico, has opened a textile machinery plant in Ciudad Sahagun, formerly a poverty stricken Indian village 70 miles north of Mexico City. Of the total $6,000,000 investment, the Toyoda Co. of Japan supplied better than half and a Mexican Government financing agency the rest.

Bibles Seized in Spain

The tiny Protestant minority in Spain (about 20,000 persons out of 29 million) has been subjected to considerable pressure during the past year, with the closing of their theological seminary and seizure of Bibles and devotional books. The Consiliary Bishop of Catholic Action justified the seizure of books by saying that "this material was destined for propaganda among Catholics, which constitutes a breach of Article VI of the Spanish Bill of Rights," giving official protection to the Catholic religion.

The American-style snack bar and self-service restaurant are springing up in Paris, giving competition to the leisurely old-style cafes. Many of the patrons of the new places are girl secretaries, in a hurry to get back from a short lunch period to their typewriters.

They Never Knew What Hit Them

Listen—you who drive at outlandish speeds on the highways—you who cut across double white lines— you who take one for the road before driving home when you've already had a skinful. If you're one of these, you'd better listen because this could happen to you.

It was only a few months ago. A man and his wife, parents of two little girls, were driving home from a night out. It was somewhat after midnight, and they drove along through the night in a procession of cars, their big shiny Cadillac several length ahead of another Cadillac. Another car was a few lengths in front, and all were heading back toward Schofield Barracks, where the man was a senior officer.

All three cars were in the right lane.

At 1:47 a.m., a Buick sedan burning up the road from the other direction, came hurtling across the double white lines, across the vacant center lane, slammed almost head on into the front Cadillac with a screaming metallic crash, and careened off into the edge of the woods to flip and pancake upside down.

The awful impact spun the Cadillac around and left it, motor smashed back to the windshield, standing astride the double white lines in the center of the road. Inside it left the horribly broken bodies of the man and his wife—the parents of the two little girls, who fortunately were asleep at home. The steering wheel was bent like a pretzel because it had just finished caving in the man's chest. The body of his young wife, with gashed head and smashed legs, lay under the battered dashboard.

"The dashboard," said Police Sergeant Frank Thomas, "looked as if you'd beaten on it with a sledge hammer for about ten minutes. But that was where her body hit."

Mercifully, the two died instantly. Their last conscious knowledge must have been the blaze of headlights upon them and the crash.

Underneath what was left of the Buick, a man still lived but not for long. The ambulance came and the attendants pried him out of the wreckage. He died eight hours later and after he died, the doctors added up the things that happened to him—scalp gashes, broken ribs, right arm broken, internal injuries and shock. He never regained consciousness.

Those three were dead and they never knew what hit them. But the people in the car before and the car behind knew because they had seen everything and they knew how lucky they were to be alive and not spread over the insides of their cars.

"The man in front was so scared," said Sgt. Thomas, "he still couldn't talk about it. That car had just missed him."

A girl in the rear car had come even closer to injury or death. The impact had knocked the heavy ornament off the radiator of the Cadillac so it flew back like an arrow, crashed into the windshield of the rear car and hung there.

"If it had gone through the windshield with a little more force," said Sgt. Thomas, "it would have speared that girl like a fish."

That's only one case out of hundreds that have happened on Oahu, worse than most others only because more people were killed. But they're killed by ones and twos and maimed and crippled by the dozens, and any traffic investigator or any traffic safety expert will tell you nine tenths of them could have been avoided by the exercise of common sense, common courtesy of the road—and common sense about drinking.

But there are some people that won't learn. You can educate four out of five drivers, says Sgt. Thomas, but there are always a few that will keep on running stop-lights, driving at whatever speed they think they can get away with.

If you're one of those, you'd better hope you learn better before long—before you die.

THE WINNER WITH OTHERS—Joined in a 3-way handshake are Adlai Stevenson, Sen. Lyndon Johnson and Gov. Averell Harriman. Johnson's mother is behind her boy. Sen. Estes Kefauver won nomination for Demo VP candidate. (Fed. Pic.)

X-Ray Dangerous to Future Generations

The shoe store, the dentist's chair, the doctor's ofice—all may be sources of great danger to future generations if currently common practices are continued. This has become clear in the widespread medical discussion which has followed the release of the report of the Natl. Academy of Sciences on the possible effects of atomic radiation on this and future generations.

Dr. Herman J. Muller, the University of Indiana's Nobel prize winning geneticist, summed up many of the problems in a recent interview reported in the medical newspaper, **Scope Weekly.** Dr. Muller cited a number of dangers which parents as well as doctors should be aware of.

Caution Urged

For example, the scientist urged the doctors to "take the lead" in outlawing the practice of fluoroscoping children's feet in shoe stores to determine whether shoes fit or not.

He noted that fluoroscopy—the taking of an X-ray type picture on a screen—often results in 10 times the radiation dose of ordinary X-rays; that the shoe store fluoroscope often directs its beam directly at the reproductive organs of children where they are likely to cause the greatest number of harmful genetic changes; and that the shoe clerk who handles the machine has no training in handling such potent machinery or in protecting either himself or his customer from the effects. It would seem that parents' organizations and other civic groups might well be the ones to demand a halt to this dangerous practice.

Turning to the doctors, Dr. Muller points out that it is essential for those who use either X-ray or fluoroscope to know the output of their machines before using it on patients. In that way, they can use the lowest dose needed to get their pictures. It was noted that in a recent survey conducted in New Jersey, over 100 operators of X-ray machines in doctors' offices and hospitals were asked but not a single one could tell how much radioactivity was emanating from their apparatus.

Screen Reproductive Organs

Not only the doctors should know the output, but each patient should be informed of the radioactive dose he or she has received. A permanent record should be made and kept both by the physician and the patient. In this way, the cumulative radiation dose—that regulates the total number of harmful genetic changes passed on to future generations—could be determined before any X-ray is recomended. Again patients should be urged to let doctors know that they expect this kind of precaution, particularly in dealing with children and adults still in their reproductive years.

Dr. Muller calls on doctors to screen the reproductive organs whenever taking X-rays of other portions of the body, with special care taken in the case of young children since it is much more likely that stray radiation will find its way to the reproductive organs in a smaller subject.

X-ray of the pelvis of a pregnant woman is listed as perhaps the most dangerous medical practice of all since it delivers a maximum dose of radiation both to the reproductive organs of the mother and to the unborn child. Dr. Muller urges taking such X-rays, if possible, before pregnancy whenever some pelvic structural problems are suspected and generally using this type of X-ray only when absolutely essential. As for the practice of using X-rays directed at the ovaries to stimulate fertility in women, Dr. Muller condemns this as absolutely indefensible.

Atomic Fire

With regard to X-rays, Dr. Muller points out that in many cases the practice has been to shoot these pictures from several feet above the head of a child. This results in radiation being delivered to the whole body, including the reproductive organs. Parents should certainly guarantee that dentists take proper precautions, including close-up shooting and shielding of the reproductive organs, whenever their children's teeth must be X-rayed.

In general, there need not be any fear of X-rays if the necessary safety measures are taken. The X-ray is an important, often a life-saving weapon in the hands of a skilled practioner. However, it is our duty, as well as that of the medical and allied professions, to make sure that X-ray use is always made by those who recognize that they are dealing with fire—atomic fire.

San Diego Prosecutor Calls Harry Lundeberg "Co-Conspirator"

Harry Lundeberg, head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and power behind some affiliated organizations, was an "unindicted co-conspirator" in the conspiracy and assault case in San Diego last month which saw eight men convicted.

John F. O'Laughlin, deputy district attorney who gave Lundeberg the name called him to the stand as a witness against various ones of the eight, the evidence having shown Lundeberg had sent at least two of the men to help the effort to help a butchers union raid a clerks union. Other members of his union had followed.

Lundeberg's replies did not satisfy the prosecutor, and he charged the SUP head had not told all he knew.

Following the conviction, Judge John Hewicker refused to release the eight on bail.

More Women Working in Japan, Stay On Jobs Longer; Bosses Set Up Blocks

More and more women in Japan are working for wages every year, Miss Sumiko Tanaka told her listeners recently over the Radio Japan network, the numbe having risen from 3,700,000 in 1951 to 4,500,000 in 1955.

Manufacturing employs many women, said Miss Tanaka, as do sales and service and commerce and finance. Thus factory workers are the most numerous among women workers.

But the biggest recent increase in employment of women, Miss Tanaka said, is in number of service workers, including maids, domestic workers, cooks, waitresses, barbers, beauticians, bootblacks, charwomen, cleaners, employes at amusement centers, dancers and barmaids.

The average age of women workers has risen, too, Miss Tanaka says, from 20 to 25, and the average duration of service is four years.

"Although this is much shorter than in the U.S.," said Miss Tanaka, "the change denotes much progress in Japan, for in the past the majority of women workers were under 20 and they worked mostly to earn their wedding expenses. Now they begin to stay at jobs as long as they can, and often they do not give up their jobs even after marriage. You would be surprised to see equipment for suckling babies even in the textile mills."

Bosses Not Happy

But the employers are none too happy about this trend, Miss Tanaka reports, because now that more women stay on their jobs after marriage, they also struggle for higher wages and better living conditions. And the employers began hiring them in the first place because they would work for lower wages.

"Now that women stay long in their jobs," said Miss Tanaka, "some employers have begun to find devices for quickening their turnover. For instance, they set up shorter age-limits for women, making it 45, or 36, or in extreme cases 25 as against 55 for men."

Some employers recommend that women who have reached high pay levels leave their jobs "for their own benefit," Miss Tanaka said, while "some make a regulation calling forw omen to be dismissed on marriage."

So many women have become school teachers, the radio speaker reported, that school boards all over Japan have adopted rules to restrict their numbers. Many require married teachers to resign, Some boards have announced they will not hire women for some years to come in order to keep the ratio to 2/3 women and 1/3 men.

Height Requirement Fed Public

The Tokyo board of education roused the anger of many women and the general public as well, Mis Tanaka said, when it adopted a height requirement for women school teachers. The public got so angry the school board had to withdraw that one.

Competition among women college graduates for jobs is keener than among unschooled groups, Miss Tanaka said, though graduates of middle school and high school have the best chance of getting jobs, 84 per cent and 59 per cent of these respectively being placed out of the 1955 school crop of graduates. Most of them got jobs as semi-skilled workers in factories, Miss Tanaka said, with others becoming sales girls and supplementary clerical workers.

But girls out of universities and colleges had such a hard time getting jobs, they began speaking of marriage as "full employment."

The problem of arranging for baby-sitters and day-care centers faces Japanese married women who work, just as it does their prototypes in the U.S. Day-nurseries are still so scarce that groups of professional women in Tokyo have begun organizing their own groups to establish small day-care centers at their own expense.

Patterson Demo Candidate To Be C-C Supervisor

Richard L. Patterson, announcing as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the C-C board of supervisors, brings back into action a name familiar to Democrats in the Islands down through the years. He is a son of the late Dr. L. L. Patterson of Kauai who served in both houses of the legislature and on the Kauai board of supervisors, besides having been a Democratic leader for many years.

His son brings into the race an impressive educational background and a well rounded record of military and government service.

Born in Honolulu in 1919, Patterson was educated in the public grammar schools of Kauai, public and private schools in Minneapolis, Minn., San Luis Obispo, Cal., and Honolulu. He attended McKinley High School and the University of Hawaii.

In 1942, he was graduated from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, with sociology as a major field and criminal psychology and pre-medical work as minor fields.

MR. PATTERSON

World War II Pilot

Patterson is a veteran of World War II, having served as a lieutenant, USNR, on duty in the Philippines and New Guinea as a coastal pilot.

Since the war, he has been a school teacher at Kapaa High School, Kauai, secretary of the Kauai liquor commission, a teacher at Robert Louis Stevenson School, employe at the 28th session of the legislature, part-time employe at the Honolulu Post Office, and he is presently employed as a real estate salesman with the Pablo Realty Co.

Patterson is a former president of the Kauai Veterans Club, former volunteer recruiting officer and commandant's representative, Kauai, a member of Kauai Lodge, FAM No. 589, and vice-president of the Democratic precinct club in the 14th of the 4th.

The U.S. and Japan will join forces next year to establish a joint defense system, U.S. Air Force authorities said Aug. 1. Two complete air wings will be organized as units of the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force. U.S. units will train the Japanese. This will bring Japan's fighter strength to five wings, which will be organized as an air division.

DEATH IN THE MINE—Relatives stand and wait (top) outside the gates of a coal mine in Marcinelle, Belgium, where 276 miners were trapped by flames and smoke. Only 9 dead and 6 injured were brought out after fire melted the cable of the pit elevator, closing off escape. At bottom: body of a victim is brought up. (Fed. Pic.)

Devil-Worship Expose in England Recalls Similar Sects on Mainland

The witchhunters ride again!

We're not talking about Congressional committees, or any of the self-appointed experts who hunt "Reds," but about witchhunters in the tradition of those who burned people at Salem, Mass. before the American Revolution because they believe their victims might be "in league with the Devil." Or at least that's what they claimed to believe.

Today, in England, and to some small degree in Canada, the cult of witchcraft and Devil-worship is again exciting the sensation-minded. Police Patrol, a Canadian weekly you can get on your newsstands, keeps its readers abreast of the goings-on in England which include the "exposure" of weird and strange rites sex orgies, and threats to a churchman who sought to expose the Devil-worshippers in his own region.

A so-called "whitewasher" of witchcraft in England, Gerald B. Gardner, who has written, books on the subject and claims to be an expert, was interviewed not long ago by a **Police Patrol** reporter, Peter Hawkins, who wrote that Gardner had admitted the following to him:

1. That men and women dance nude together

2. That participants in ceremonies "pray to a horned god."

That would have been enough in the days of Salem to get a man burned alive. Today, Hawkins uses these admissions as evidence that the whole outfit ought to be stopped somehow because it's bilking the public and detracting from the general moral tone. The talk of the Devil isn't taken seriously except as it may be used on victims. Hawkins appears to believe the whole thing is a sort of sham for a dangerous type of sex cult.

Several in U.S.

But isolated though the cases may have been, there is evidence down through the years that there are people in various parts of the U.S. deluded enough to believe in Devil-worship—and that it takes similar forms in different parts of the world.

In Pennsylvania, the sign of the "hex," is taken by many to have derived from Devil-worship, and to operate somewhat as the spell cast by the Hawaiian kahuna. If a man, or his livestock, or his family, or his house is "hexed," in the belief of some Pennsylvanians, something bad is going to happen to whatever got the sign.

In West Virginia, carefully guarded by their members, small groups of Devil-worshippers are reported to celebrate May 1, which they call "Beltane Day," after the manner of the old Celts, at retreats high in the mountains. About all non-members ever know about these celebrations is the word-of-mouth rumor that men and women dance nude together and the brawl winds up in a drunken sexual orgy.

Efforts of reporters to penetrate these affairs and report them in past years have been conspicuously unsuccessful—and have drawn warnings that the curious might not survive to write anything interesting they learned.

Some confusion has also existed regarding the cult of the Penitentes, widespread in New Mexico, in which the year's biggest ceremony is a realistic re-enactment of the crucifixion in which the highest honor is to play the part of Jesus, carry the cross and be beaten, and finally be "crucified" by being lashed up on the cross.

Though the Penitentes have been called Devil-worshippers by horrified Christian churchmen, there is some doubt that this sect is the same thing as those being exposed in England today, or the Pennsylvania or West Virginia brands. But it has been said in the past, perhaps an exaggeration, that the sect is so powerful no man might be elected to high office in New Mexico unless he bore the scars on his back of having been initiated.

Japan Trade Officials Find Other Nations Fear Export Dumping

Japan's export trade is growing steadily, but officials of the Tokyo trade ministry fear the limit to such expansion may be set by the fear in other countries "of possible low-priced Japanese competition reminiscent of pre-war dumping."

So says a recent issue of the **Journal of Commerce**, going to some lengths to describe the efforts of Tokyo to get tariffs and quotas against Japanese goods in other countries lifted.

In the first six months of 1956, Japan's exports totalled $1,117 million as against $887 million for the corresponding period of 1955.

Although Japan has been admitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as a full member, she has not been able to get the other 14 nations who are parties to the agreement to abstain from Rule 35, which allows members to deny full benefits to a new member.

Some of the 14 countries, according to the **Journal** report—the United Kingdom, Australia, France, Austria and South Africa to name a few—have made their apprehensions quite clear to Japanese officials.

U.S. Feared Too

The Japanese pushed for a new interpretation of Rule 35 which might benefit their industries, but found opposition to this idea too, because, as the **Journal** puts it, "a new interpretation should be taken advantage of by the U.S. against their own trade, although they might themselves be able to restrict Japanese exports."

Though it isn't put into so many words, the implication is clear that such countries fear pressure from the U.S. in behalf of itself, or some new member it had sponsored.

U. of Pittsburgh Won't Play in Sugar Bowl

The University of Pittsburgh has pointedly refused to participate in any games at New Orleans' Sugar Bowl, following passage of a Louisiana law barring interracial athletic contests.

Dr. Edward H. Litchfield, chancellor of the university, issued this statement:

"Last year the University of Pittsburgh made its position with regard to segregation in intercollegiate athletics abundantly clear. I wish strongly to reiterate this position.

"As an educational institution we recognize only the criteria of academic and athletic competence in determining who shall represent the university in intercollegiate athletics.

"No University of Pittsburgh team will participate in any athletic event in which any one of its students would be disbarred who is otherwise eligible under the rules of this university or of the conference of which it is a member.

"We further insist that members of our team be able to travel together and live together. Any decision with regard to an institution to meet another institution in athletics will be made in strict conformity with this policy."

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Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

The tragic deaths of an adult and three children when a boat capsized at Kahaluu should make all of us with a love of the sea and of boating make a serious survey of safety factors and principles in water safety. The Coast Guard has been issuing minimum safety regulations which should give us an idea of some of the precautions necessary to make boating one of best recreational activities here in Hawaii. Additional safety measures may also be followed which are just common sense principles.

While we are on the subject of water safety we'd like to point out the apparent need for safety measures in Waikiki what with the crowded surfers and swimmers. Hazards caused by neophyte surfers who venture too far out, the serious nature of a runaway board or surfing among a crowded group of swimmers, are some of the problems facing Waikiki.

ALA MOANA PARK which has become a haven for picnickers and swimmers, has a glaring problem which confronts those who use the park's ewa end. Inconsiderate adults throw empty cans and bottles in and around the beach area, and the broken bottles create a beach hazard in an otherwise safe spot for the kiddies. Usually only one large oil drum receptacle is provided for the hundreds of people in that area. Several drums may be able to take care of the overflow of leftover lunches, rubbish, and bottles. Natural hazards are one thing, broken bottles and jagged cans another!

TABLE TENNIS gets a big boost from the Hawaii Table Tennis Association in the next several weeks. The group is sponsoring the Hawaiian Open Championships for three divisions on August 29, 30, 31 and September 5 and 6 at the Nuuanu YMCA Atherton Auditorium. George Yee who is president of the organization announced that championships will be held in three classes, the open, class B, and class C. A group of enthusiasts will be conducting the tourney with entries from "hot-shots" and beginners.

Modern day table tennis is a far cry from the days when the game was called ping-pong from the commercial name used by a manufacturer who registered his equipment under this name with the government. The world championships held in Japan with participation by countries from all over the world drew crowds of thousands. The Japanese have gone into this game with scientific precision, and the world championships in the hands of the Japanese indicate how serious Dai Nippon is about this sport which has been scoffed at by a great number of people.

OLDTIMERS AT THE Nuuanu Y remember good table tennis players such as Lefty Nakano, Ray Maruko, "Tanuk" Tanaka, Jack Tsunao Wakayama, often called the "Boy Wonder," Leigh Hooley, John Young, "Dosey" Tashima, and others. The YBA also had their share of good players but the Nuuanu Y was the center of table tennis. Therefore it is interesting to note that the Hawaiian championships will be held at the one time mecca of table tennis.

HAWAII SENT A TEAM of Judo men to the national championship under the auspices of the AAU last weekend at Seattle, Washington. Though Hawaii sent a fairly strong team, the Southern California team won both team and individual championships with Chicago second. John Osaka of Chicago won the grand championship by winning the unlimited class and then taking the decision over teammate Vincent Tamura, winner of the 180 lb. class. Other champions were Numikichi Nozaki of SC in the 130 lb. class and Art Emi in the 150 lb. group. Seattle came in third, while the US Air Force team finished fourth. Hawaii failed to score a single point.

Hawaii judo officials who accompanied the local team made a bid for the championship site and in all probability Hawaii may get a chance to host the championships next year. Dr. Harry Kurisaki, leader of the local team and also a member of the National Committee, has been striving hard to get the championships held in Hawaii.

WE GOT OUR SHARE of the "oopu" which made their annual run in Hanalei, Kauai when we got some from a former Kauai resident who in turn got them from one of the hundreds of Kauai people who went out to catch "oopus." While our experience with "oopus" is limited to what we could catch in the old Nuuanu River stream and they were of the black variety, we can imagine the "kick" the youngsters over in Kauai got pulling in the Kauai type. The kids who used to hang around River Street in the old days should remember that a string of "oopus" sold to some of the old Chinese at the Chinese society homes brought us enough loot to buy the old time egg pie, doughnuts, ankopan, or half a loaf of bread with devilled ham.

We understand that the annual Kauai run is a sight to see. Castle and Cooke which puts out the TV feature the "Life of the Land" missed a good bet in not filming this most interesting event. If we don't get a chance to see it "as is" we hope that Castle and Cooke will be on the spot to shoot the "oopu" run next time.

THERE SHOULD BE a little more interest on our part in recent developments of the $3 million municipal auditorium. There seems to be a division on the type of auditorium, one group favoring the arena type with roomy floor space to be used for exhibits and athletic events, and the other pushing the theater type for stage shows and concerts. The first blueprint submitted shows the theatre type with two halls, one seating 2,500 and a smaller with a 500 capacity. This proposal is as yet not adopted.

While we are of the opinion that our auditorium may not necessarily have to be as stupendous as San Francisco's municipal auditorium, the local population should be considered in figuring the capacity. A multi-purpose auditorium for high school basketball games, concerts, conventions, exhibits, meetings and the hundreds of other uses that a well planned auditorium could be put to, should be seriously considered. Beauty is one thing, utility another. The committee with help from many brains should come up with something designed for use as well as beauty.

Gadabout

BETHEL ST. rocked and rolled with music this week with Bill Haley and his band at the Hawaii Theater in "Rock Around the Clock" packing the teen-agers in even in the mornings and a loudspeaker blaring Haley's rock and roll music out onto the streets as the liveliest advertisement in some time. Which reminds us, wasn't there an ordinance passed against the use of loudspeakers on the streets some years ago? Not that we mind. We like Bill Haley.

WILLIE CROZIER, we recall, made a protest against the anti-amplifier ordinance, claiming the people hit chiefly by it would be poor people. An impecunious candidate, Crozier said, could always afford a loudspeaker, though he might not be able to buy time on radio or TV systems. This week Crozier was deploring the tendency of audiences to stay away from political rallies on Oahu—noted by many candidates especially in the past three campaigns. Again, Crozier pointed out, the stress is put on radio and TV, and again plenty of candidates just don't have dough for that kind of campaign.

On the neighbor islands, fortunately, people still turn out to look at and listen to candidates so they can vote as intelligently as possible.

CROZIER answered the question, also, of why he has joined the Republican Party. The answer is—he hasn't. Why not, after the stories in the daily papers?

"They wouldn't take my picture," said Crozier. "I told them to get the photographers ready, but the photographers were all busy. So I didn't sign. Now I don't know whether I will or not."

LAST WEEK the RECORD carried a story about the coming building boom and the shortage of skilled labor that's already here, and that will be more obvious in months to come. This week a temporarily unemployed carpenter showed a card he was sent by the Territorial department of labor, unemployment division, refusing him insurance and directing him to a place where he can apply for a job.

As the RECORD reported, carpenters, like construction contractors, expect more skilled labor will have to be imported from the Mainland in the building boom to come when housing and highway projects get under way. And the wage carpenters get on the Mainland is generally $3 per hour. Here it's $2.25. What will happen when the local Contractors Assn. has to pay prices to Mainlanders far in excess of anything it has paid local workers? Well, local carpenters hope it will result in raising the wages here once and for all.

AKUHEAD said it was misinformation we passed out last week about his fat deal with Kaiser and look what happens. After all that unnecessary defense of Henry J. Kaiser's filling station, Aku comes up as executive vice president of Henry Jay's own broadcasting company at Hawaiian Village. Is he gonna tell us that isn't a fat deal? And the equivalent of a fat sponsor?

A MOTORCYCLE burned up last week, after a collision with an automobile, and veteran traffic investigator Police Sgt. Frank Thomas says it's one of the few times he recalls it happening. The rider in this case was pretty lucky and got off with comparatively few injuries. But there was a case not so many years back when a man burned up in a car after a collision. It can happen to you if you're not careful.

ONTARIO has a highway sign, according to **New Yorker,** that states: "Ontario, second largest province in Canada but twice as big as Texas." That figures to keep the professional Texans among the tourists quiet for a few miles.

MONDAY'S 'TISER takes a dim view of the moves of government employe organizations trying to get a special session to correct the error that kept their pay increase from being legal. Now here's a question you might ask yourself—did you ever, in all the years you've read the **Advertiser,** find that newspaper advocating an increase for any workers of any kind, government or otherwise? And you may then well ask yourself—has the pattern of the **Advertiser** changed materially when that organ used to beat plantation workers over the head because they dared to organize and ask for higher wages and better living conditions? Isn't anyone who thinks differently merely kidding himself?

WHO WAS THE half-vote cast by the Hawaii delegation to the Democratic national convention who favored the "watered down" version of the civil rights plank that was finally adopted? The half-vote meant, of course, that one person and one only went along with the step to appease the Dixiecrats—by saying we shouldn't back up the U.S. Supreme Court decision by force. Local Democrats are guessing all up and down the Hawaii delegation, but they'll have to wait till the delegates return to find out.

THERE MAY BE trouble among local taxi drivers before long, from what we hear, if some don't stop hollering copper on others for cruising.

Why Is U.S. Movie Attendence Down?

Reported U.S. weekly movie attendance was 45.8 million in 1955, 50 per cent below 1948 and even 25 per cent below the depression figures reported in '32-'33. Explanations vary.

- Monopoly? Theater owners charge that the crisis is due to monopoly practices in distribution of films.
- Television? Answering the theater owners, the Justice Department attributes the crisis to the growth of TV.
- Lack of new faces? Bing Crosby thinks the failure to dexelop new stars is a primary reason for the falling box office.
- Blacklist of ideas? Italian producer Dino de Laurentiis blames a "lack of ideas." Producers tried to answer TV, he says, with Big Screen gimmicks instead of with stories offering something to ponder over.

Thoughts While Waiting

By AMY CLARKE

Ever stop to figure how much of your life you've spent waiting for something?

You stand in line to get into a movie. You wait to register your child for school or for classes at the Art Academy. You get in line for the check-out counter at the supermarket.

You suffer endlessly under the dryer when you go to the beauty parlor. You wait again while your son climbs up on the barber's chair to get his haircut.

You stand in line at the bank, the post office, the package wrapping counter, and the traffic bureau.

Pregnancy is one long wait. Much of it is spent in the tedium of the doctor's office. No matter if you arrive early, on time, or late, there are always 8 or 10 women ahead of you, because his nurse has given a half dozen patients the same appointment.

All doctors are guilty of this disregard for their patients' time, but obstetricians are the worst. They seem to think a pregnant woman has nothing else to do but wait, anyway!

★ ★ ★

WHEN THE CHILDREN are born, a new round of waiting begins. There are the monthly visits to the doctor or clinic when the baby is well, the emergency one when he is sick.

Later there are the school check-ups and inoculations, the polio shots, and regular visits to the dentist. For every one of them you wait anywhere from five minutes to an hour.

Waiting for medical or dental care, for yourself or your children, is a dismal way to spend an hour. Still, we wouldn't mind so much, if we didn't have to pay for it!

★ ★ ★

I'VE OFTEN wondered about those Japanese slippers that lie on the streets or sidewalks all over town. They can't have been lost—how can you lose a slipper?

Sometimes they appear to be in good condition. But always there is only the one. Once I came across a slipper in the middle of an intersection crosswalk on Hotel Street.

Why was only one slipper abandoned? I just can't fit this into any logical action. It bothers me!

★ ★ ★

I WAS GLAD when the greeting card companies turned away from the conventional, sing-songy cards that were so embarrassingly sentimental and "corny." I've always tried to avoid cards that couldn't be read aloud without giggling.

But it seems to me they've gone too far in the other direction. The latest crop of "modern" cards, usually tall and thin, seek to be smart but too often end up being only insulting and offensive.

After looking them over, you can only think. "What kind of people buy cards like that?" and "How would you feel if someone sent you one!"

★ ★ ★

Seen lettered on the back of a jalopy around town: "A THING OF BEAUTY KEEPS YOU BROKE FOREVER."

★ ★ ★

BEGINNING next week, this column is going to begin a new series on outstanding local women.

There are many women among us whose courage, service to family or the community, or beauty of character should be spotlighted.

Some of these women are already well known and loved. Others may be little known outside their own circles. **If the story of their lives can give us inspiration and a new pride in woman's capacities, those are the women we want to bring to you.**

One column each month will be devoted to a "Woman-of-the-Month." If you would like to suggest someone to be interviewed, please drop me a card.

AFTERMATH OF EXPLOSION—This is what was left of the heart of a city—Cali, in Colombia. Tremendous dynamite explosion killed 1,800, with double that number injured. Seven dynamite trucks, parked for the night in a densely populated area caused the havoc. (Fed. Pic.)

FDA's 50 Years of Service

1956 is the fiftieth anniversary year of the Food and Drugs Administration, one of the most valuable, most overburdened, and most poorly financed departments of our Federal government.

In its 50 years, and particularly since the passage of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act of 1938, the FDA has worked wonders in educating or forcing manufacturers and processors of foods and drugs to maintain reasonably decent standards; it has saved the consuming public of the United States millions of dollars and has prevented probably thousands of cases of poisoning and illness and hundreds of deaths.

Faced with Sabotage

But, constantly faced with sabotage by irresponsible dealers and manufacturers, and crippled by inadequate financial support from Congress, the FDA cannot cope with its present problems, let alone new ones always arising from developments in the fields of food and drug manufacturing and marketing.

Congress, for the year 1956, appropriated only $5,784,000 for the use of the FDA. Our neighbor Canada, with a population of only a little over 15 millions, spends almost $1,500,000 yearly to administer its food and drug acts—nearly 10 cents per person as compared with our 3 1/3 cents. The difference was dramatically highlighted last year in the two countries' handling of the Salk polio vaccine. Canada had no cases of defective vaccine.

As a result of the cripplingly inadequate support for FDA, the agency has had to reduce its personnel by 15 per cent since 1951. Laboratory and other equipment has not been kept up to date. Field travel by FDA inspectors has been curtailed. A planned program of educational cooperation with industry has not been developed. Consumers have not been informed of violations. While violations of the law continue, a backlog of legal actions has accumulated.

89,000 Plants Not Inspected

With 250 inspectors, the FDA has to check on 100,000 plants, distributors and retailers making or handling foods, drugs or cosmetics involved in interstate commerce. In one year they can visit about 11,000 establishments. At this rate it would take them nine years just to make the rounds.

The FDA's five and a half million dollar appropriation — which contrasts with the $88,000,000 given the FBI—is all that Congress has hitherto alloted to safeguard foods, drugs, medical devices and cosmetics on which Americans spend 65 billion dollars a year—a quarter of their income.

Though the FDA celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this year, its effectiveness was very limited durence. The original food and drug ing the first 32 years of its existlaw (and its companion meatinspection act of 1907) were enacted during a period of unrestrained abuses. Uncontrolled by any sense of responsibility to the public, many food processors and drug makers made little or no effort to insure the safety or cleanliness of their products.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Dept. of Agriculture, who led the drive for a food and drug act, showed that patent medicine containing harmful amounts of alcohol, opium, and cocaine were being freely marketed as cure-alls; that sometimes there was no chicken or turkey at all in products sold as "potted chicken" or "potted turkey"; that sales of "Vermont maple syrup" exceeded Vermont's production capacity by about ten times; that harmful amounts of formaldehyde, borax, etc., were being used to preserve foods.

Dramatic Tragedy

The 1906 law was passed over the bitter opposition of great sections of the food and drug industries. Although it helped curb some of the cruder abuses, it was wholly inadequate. It did not give the enforcing agency authority to set up legal standards for foods, to inspect food-processing and handling establishments, or to require proof of the safety of new drugs before they were put on the market.

Although the act forbade false claims on labels of remedies for cancer, tuberculosis, and the like, patent medicine companies got an amendment passed in 1912 which required the Government to prove such claims were not only false but fraudulent. It was easy enough to prove that a manufacturer was lying in his claims that his Super-Duper Elixir would cure cancer overnight, but practically impossible to prove that he knew he was lying and intended to lie. And even if the government won its case, he merely transferred his fraudulent claims from the package to newspaper ads.

In the 1930s there was a drive to increase public awareness for drastic revision of the food and drug act. The FDA put on a "Chamber of Horrors" exhibit, and such books as "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" became best sellers. But it took a dramatic tragedy in 1937 to force revision: 105 persons died from poisoning by an "Elixir of Sulfanilamide."

After adding an antifreeze agent to the elixir as a solvent, the manufacturer had marketed the product without testing it to see if it was poisonous. The resulting death of the 105 "guinea pigs" helped to end five years of debate, characterized by bitter opposition to any change in the law by many drug manufacturers and food-processors, by and by indifference or hostility to the idea on the part of most of the press.

The new Act of 1938 covered cosmetics and therapeutic devices (for example, reducing machines and contraceptives) as well as foods and drugs. It provided that any impure, dangerous, or misbranded food, drug, device or cosmetic could be seized and condemned. It gave the FDA authority to establish definitions and standards of identity for foods, to make factory inspections, and to prohibit the marketing of foods produced under unsanitary conditions. No longer can ordinary sugar with a little flavoring added, for example, be sold as "maple syrup."

Poultry Inspection Inadequate

At the same time, false, misleading, and exaggerated advertising claims are outside the scope of FDA's control. Although meat packing plants are well controlled by the Federal government (which appropriates $14 million for their inspection by another agency than the FDA), less than 20 per cent of the poultry on sale is inspected at all—yet poultry can transmit more disease to humans than can meat from four-legged animals. Inspection of foods for use only within a state is left up to state authorities—often operating under inadequate laws.

New developments pose problems that FDA hasn't the funds to meet. The great increase in city-dwelling population means more handling, more storage of food, and more chances of contamination. The enormous growth of the chemical industry, with chemicals used to kill pests in warehouses, reduce insect and fungous infestation on farms, and to color, flavor and preserve foods, increases greatly our chances of long-range chemical poisoning.

Medical quackery appears to be growing, and drug firms are pushing questionable products upon doctors as well as upon the ordinary public. The use of stimulating drugs to pep us up, tranquilizers to soothe us, and hypnotics to make us sleep is rising at an alarming rate in spite of FDA's efforts to control their sale. And so on and on—until the list includes almost as many new problems as there are kinds of food, drug, and cosmetic products sold to consumers.

Press Indifferent

A report by a 14-man Citizens Advisory Committee, released in January 1955, declared that "the scope and complexity of the present enforcement and regulatory problems, if dealt with inadequately, constitute a threat to the health and welfare of our citizens." It went on to warn that "the resources of the FDA are woefully inadequate (even) to discharge its present responsibilities."

Much could be done to secure more nearly adequate appropriations for FDA from Congress if the press would give better coverage to what the FDA does even with its scanty resources in enforcing the Food and Drugs Act, and to the problems with which it is now unable to cope. A tenth of the space devoted to reporting sex crimes would make the public food and drug conscious, and so increase the pressure on Congress for adequate appropriations.

The press, however, is almost completely indifferent to the food and drug control problem — in some cases is afraid of offending drug manufacturers who are among the heaviest advertisers. Locally, for instance, while the Honolulu RECORD reprints FDA news releases from time to time, the dailies pay them almost no attention.

Occasionally a dramatic case reaches public attention, such as the FDA's public warning against the Hoxsey Clinic's treatment for cancer, which was branded as not only worthless but sometimes harmful. Run of the mill activities of the FDA get little or no attention, as when the FDA found that one of the oldest and largest candy manufacturers was turning out "chocolate and confectionary products heavily contaminated with rodent and insect filth," or where it secured conviction and a $2,000 fine of a firm which claimed that its ultra-violet ray device would relieve all pain and congestion, stimulate the circulation, restore vigor and youth, insure a clear complexion, prevent baldness, and cure numerous other disorders.

* * *

This article is based on a much longer article, "50 Years of the Food and Drug Act," appearing in the July 1956 issue of **Consumer Reports.** The monthly magazine sells at $5.00 a year. Address: Consumers Union, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

FORMER FIRST LADY AND WISHFUL ONE—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wears her king-size "Adlai" button as she chats with Mrs Averell Harriman in Chicago. Mrs. Harriman has let it be known that she "would love to live in the White House." (Federated Pictures)

Japan Relaxes Bans On Purchase of Stock

Restrictions have been lifted by Japan on the purchase by foreigners of Japanese stock, but Japanese government agencies are still more than a little fearful of what that might result in.

Americans can now buy Japanese stock with yen currency, but they still may not take any principal or profit out of Japan. The privilege is extended, not only to Americans, but to nationals of 12 other favored nations.

It is expected that American motion picture companies may be heavy investors.

Because restrictions on taking money out of Japan have been gradually raised, the Japan trade ministry has publicly expressed doubt that any large amount of American investment in Japanese stocks will follow.

But privately, Japanese officials are watching the reaction of foreign investors with interest and, perhaps, a little anxiety.

At present, the **Journal of Commerce** reports, foreign investment in Japanese stocks amounts to about $44 million, only slightly more than one percent of the total current value of Japanese stock issues.

The announcement recalls the days before World War II when many residents of Hawaii, as well as Mainlanders, were heavy investors in Japanese stocks and government bonds. Locally, financial circles will watch with interest to see the reaction in Hawaii to the recent announcement.

Kahuku Airstrip May Be Reactivated; Real Estate Deals Buzz

A rumor that the Navy will reactivate and again condemn the Kahuku air strip was rife this week in real estate circles, but it could not be confirmed in any authoritative source, though many admitted having heard it.

Coupled with it was a rumor that two subdivisions are being lined up in the area, both conceived with the reactivated air strip in mind, and it has been hinted that the proposed developments involve one and possibly two of the candidates for mayor in the coming campaign.

At present, the air strip has been turned back to the Campbell Estate by the Navy and, if it is to be used again, would have to be condemned. The purpose of such rumored reactivation is supposed to be that of setting up a helicopter base.

Radar Reactivated

Another nearby spot, once the site of a radar station, has been reactivated, the RECORD learned, though it is a location never turned back to the estate.

The Kahuku area was in the news last February when the Campbell Estate trustees released a proposed "master plan" for the area which, when developed, would set up a new community with commercial center, golf club, dude ranch, entertainment spots and residences.

That plan, however, overlapped the former air strip pretty thoroughly, and would not be possible if the area is to be used again for any type of aircraft.

ALAN DAVIS

(from page 1)

Another phase of the fight is in the court of Circuit Judge Harry Hewitt, where Mrs. Campbell questions prices charged by the estate for materials sold off the land.

Also unavailable for comment was Attorney Takabuki, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, from which he had not yet returned at presstime.

Attorney for the trustees is Garner Anthony.

Fish Bait

Aerosal coating is the newest thing in making fish bait attractive to the fish, according to a recent issue of World's Business. It's sprayed on the bait, and supposed to be so good the magazine calls it a "push button product."

This stuff comes in five "aromas"—aimed at trout, salt water fish, bass and pan fish and catfish.

It's supposed to be harmless for either human or fish life—except for the hook that lies in the bait underneath.

Dulles Can't Handle Foreign Pol.--Reuther

CHICAGO (FP)—America faces a "tragedy" in foreign policy because the administration "just does not understand that dynamic social forces are sweeping Asia," asserted Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO).

Reuther added that Secy. of State John Foster Dulles has no understanding of the situation. "It's like trying to explain to a reactionary employer why his men need a union. He is just incapable of grasping the new forces in the world today."

Moncado Lieutenant Finds Fixing Tickets Tough; $25 Drops, Rises Again

(from page 1)

Benny had been places and seen people. He started in with a sergeant in the traffic division, and before long, he was out on the street with the $25 notation on the ticket.

That was no good, he wailed. He'd have to do better than that. An oldtimer took pity on him and suggested that he might try Capt. Bobert Kennedy, who is, after all, the sergeant's superior.

So back Escobido went again, but this time he didn't get past the sergeant who observed caustically that the captain couldn't do anything he couldn't do.

Whether he was convinced or not, Benny was out on the street. Again the oldtimer had a suggestion. Why not catch Capt. Kennedy when he came out from behnd the sergeant. A broad smile lit Benny's face again as he waited. Finally Capt. Kennedy emerged from the old Yokohama Specie Bank Building and was promptly buttonholed by Escobido.

The captain looked sympathetically at the ticket, saw the sergeant's notation and shook his head. There was nothing he could do.

What next?

"No More Money"

Well, the oldtimer opined, he'd better go either to the top or the bottom—either a patrolman or the chief. And it wouldn't be a bad idea to buy some tickets to the coming Police Benefit football game. At that, Benny drew himself up and made a statement.

"I give no more money to the police," he said. "I once give $500 to the police for the junior police and I give no more."

Preesumably he was talking about the days when Moncado used to pass out $100 bills as if they were free samples, and when the "Master" used to rate a police escort through Honolulu.

Anyhow, Chief Dan Liu had come out and was talking to someone on the sidewalk, so the oldtimer nudged Benny and suggested an interview. Escobido eyed the chief speculatively and then shook his head. It didn't look right, somehow.

Well then, the oldtimer sugted, how about an assistant chief? He mentioned one and Benny's face brightened. In a moment, he disappeared in the headquarters building. Some time later, he was back out, still wearing a smile.

"He telephoned," Benny explained happily. "He said to knock it down to $10."

But when he tried to pay the fine, there was trouble again. Some more telephoning took place and Benny was back on the street, the bail unpaid, the ticket still unfixed. The bail was back up to $25.

On the corner with friends, he shook his head in goodnatured bewilderment. Times have changed since the "Master" passed on.

Drinking, Accidents On Oahu's Roads Rise Over Last Year's Total

Despite the manner in which death and tragedy stalked Oahu's highways last weekend, the death total on this island was still five less than last year at the same time.

By Monday, 18 persons had been killed in traffic accidents this year. Last year at the same time, 23 had died.

In every other statistic except fatalities, but, Oahu's accidents were more numerous, more devastating in physical injury and in cash loss.

Last year at this time, there had been 3,356 accidents. This year there have been 155 more.

Last year 1,519 persons had been injured in traffic accidents on Oahu. This year 214 more persons have been hurt.

Damage in accidents for the first 32 weeks last year was $830,147. This year, in the same time, the damage total has run $131,295 higher—almost a million dollars.

More Servicemen Involved

Statistics show more drinking on Oahu's highways, too. Last year at this time, 32 persons had been arrested for drunk driving. This year the total is 19 higher, and evidence of drinking was found in 892 accidents, whereas the same evidence has been found in 130 more cases this year.

Service personnel, always a highly important factor in figuring local accidents, have been involved to a greater degree than last year —or else more servicemen are on the highways. At any rate, whereas 961 servicemen had been in accidents here last year, 58 more have been involved this year. Servicemen, incidentally, were involved in something less than one third of Oahu's accidents to date this year.

Night accidents increased thus far this year by 282, the total figure at present being 1,600.

Lack of Policy Helped Failing Cops Get Retake of Exams

A couple of weeks ago, the C-C civil service commission granted a number of policemen the right to retake promotional examinations they had failed.

One, about whom the RECORD carried a story, was Officer Jerry Freeman, who took French leave from the hospital where he was being treated, but failed when he got there.

Others were allowed to retake exams they failed for various reasons, but one was rejected because it was felt his excuse was insufficient.

Now it turns out, some of those who passed the exams feel the commission was too lenient. After all, according to that viewpoint, all the policemen knew three months in advance they were going to take the exams. They had plenty of time to get ready. Why should they have more?

Officer Boyd Andrade, for instance, got another chance because he had been working very hard on an investigational case and didn't have time to study. His excuse was allowed.

Cop's Job To Investigate?

"But don't a lot of them have investigational cases?" asked a critic. "Isn't that part of the job?"

Another had to be absent because of National Guard Service.

"He knew that was coming up," said the critic. "How can he call that an excuse?"

Checking with the civil service, the RECORD was reminded that the commission felt its own lack of policy had been partly responsible for the misunderstanding. And it made a policy. It is that, hereafter, if an applicant to take an examination feels at a disadvantage, or in any way incapable, he shall notify the civil service staff at the time. Then he will not be required to take the examination, but can take it later.

One policeman had his excuse disallowed—that his wife had not told hi mto get ready in time.

But it's uncertain just now when the next promotional examination will come, and when those who won the right to take it again will get their chance. No date has been set at present.

Favors Stand By Goto; 3 Year Stall Is Ended

(from page 1)

fore he moves. But he indicated his next step will be ahead—toward collecting the license fee the MRT has refused for 20 years to pay.

When Goto began the fight back in August, 1953, the HRT had just finished telling the Territorial public utilities comission it expected to realize $72,500 from outdoor advertising—the signs on the sides of the buses—for the coming year.

Goto's first request brought quick agreement from the HRT with a reply that payment would be forthcoming. But then the HRT sent a second letter stating that its attorney had reviewed the matter and decided that, since the HRT pays a utilities tax, it is not legally obligated to pay a license fee to the city—which, it said, would amount to an additional and illegal tax.

Morita Never Acted

So the treasurer asked for an opinion. James Morita was then C-C attorney and he got the request, but Goto never got the opinion. Although the RECORD asked from time to time about the opinion, Morita never had a definite answer.

Then Blaisdell became mayor, Norman Chung C-C attorney, and Goto's request went to his office. Months ago, the RECORD learned, Deputy Tsukiyama had issued his opinion. But Attorney Chung held it for checking and there was considerable delay, the attorney pointing out that far more urgent matters were before his office. This week the opinion, approved by Attorney Chung, was issued.

In Tsukiyama's opinion, the attorney bases much of his argument on an opinion rendered by Gerald R. Corbett, now a judge of the juvenile court, then a deputy in the C-C attorney's office. In 1935, Corbett issued an opinion at the request of C-C Treasurer L. P. Conkling—to the effect that the HRT would have to pay the license fee.

Conkling Failed To Follow Up

Today, no one around City Hall remembers why Conkling never pushed for either payment or prosecution. But nothing moved further until Goto brought the matter up again, not long after being appointed treasurer by the late Mayor John H. Wilson.

In the opinions of both Tsukiyama and Corbett, there is little doubt that Sec. 7091 leaves the HRT no alternative except to pay or be prosecuted.

The law states as follows: "Every person engaged in outdoor advertising shall pay into the treasury an annual license fee in accordance with the following schedule: City and County of Honolulu, two hundred and fifty dollars; County of Hawaii, one hundred dollars; County of Maui, one hundred dollars; County of Kauai, one hundred dollars."

The definition of outdoor advertising in Sec. 7090 is as follows: "advertising so displayed as to attract the attention of persons on any public highway, or while in a vehicle or common carrier, or in a station, public library, writing, painting, picture or a combination thereof, and whatever be the means of display, except that it shall not include advertising located on private property, or relating exclusively to the business conducted there."

So even the old time advertising inside the streetcars would be covered.

Tsukiyama does not hold, however, that the city can collect back license fees from the HRT for the 20 years, an amount which would come to $5,000.

But in any event, the next move is up to the HRT.

'Bullfight'

(from page 1)

for a laugh if ever published in Mexican newspapers.

"At no time," Walker wrote, "is there any contact either physical or mechanical or otherwise between the animal and the toreador."

Walker apparently hasn't learned that the term "toreador" went out of use years ago and was replaced with the term, "matador," deriving from the Spanish verb "matar," meaning "to kill."

In any case, Prosecutor St. Sure takes a dim view of any exhibition where the men are out running the bulls (trained actors though they may be) around a ring and inciting them with capes or cloaks.

"I am unable to convince myself," said St. Sure Wednesday, "that these animals will not be subject to torment."

And Sec. 11010 states clearly that it shall be illegal "If any person shall overdrive, overload, torture, torment or deprive of necessary sustenance . . ." any animal, bull, horse or hound dog.

Reminded that such exhibitions have been staged in Texas and New York and perhaps elsewhere on the Mainland, St. Sure replied that perhaps the laws in those places are different.

This reporter, having spent a brief period in intensive study of the Mexican bullfight, and having also witnessed the exhibition, or "watered down" type shown on the Mainland U.S., offers the opinion that, whether or not the bulls are tormented, the customers surely will be. The bullfight's drama is based on the presence of the elements of danger and death and when those are removed, it becomes slightly ridiculous—unless of course, the comic aspects are made predominant.

The "Fiesta Hawaiiana," incidentally, is supported by the Puerto Rican Assn., the Puerto Rican Social Club, the Puerto Rican Independent Assn., the Kalihi Valley Community Assn., Americans of Filipino Ancestry and "Portuguese Community Assns." The fiesta is intended as an annual Latin American event which will present many events more entertaining and less controversial than an exhibition bullfight.

"Defender" Attacks Have Familiar Ring

Have you ever read the "Defender," publication of Dr. Gerald P. Winrod of Kansas?

To decide just what it defends, you can guess best perhaps by looking at what it attacks. In one of its recent issues, it editorially attacked the U.S. Supreme Court, quoting Sen. Joe McCarthy, Attorney General Fingold of Massachussetts, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi.

On its own, the "Defender" said of Chief Justice Earl Warren, "Professing to be a Christian, a study shows that throughout his political career he has been under the control of Jewish influences. He is extremely leftist and unquestionably one of the most dangerous men in public life today."

The "Defender" also attacks Negroes and Jews in an article on the NAACP which contains the following paragraph: "The Jewish idea, of course, is to scramble all races except its own. Its people are exhorted to be and remain only Jews. They are ostracized and punished for going outside. They work arduously to force and compel by law, decree, civil rights and other means, incompatible races into physical juxtaposition. Through their political power, control of the press and other mediums of communication, influence and wealth, genocide convention, secret police and what they call 'most advanced methods,' they are out to destroy the purity of both White and Black races."

It also attacks fluoridation.

Except for that last one, wasn't there a German fellow a few years ago who had a lot of the same ideas?

A. B. Lau Forced To Pay Yardman Extra Overtme

(from page 1)

he should work half the number of days he had been working, but should perform the same work.

Reasoning that he was being asked to perform the same amount of work, Demandante quit. When he applied for unemployment compensation, he got the penalty slapped on.

Later, represented by Thomas Hardy of the Employer-Employee Service, he not only got that decision reversed, but it was determined that he had been underpaid by $176.25. And Judge Allen Hawkins found that, at his age, Demandante had reason to quit when he was asked to more work in less time.

Restitution was made, though there seems to be some doubt in the mind of Hardy and Demandante as to whether the full amount was paid.

Lau Caught Before

But that wasn't the first time. A. B. Lau had once before been forced to make a cash restitution after paying wages under the wage-hour scale.

A check this week with the labor department was unable to determine whether or not there will be any steps to prosecute Lau for the infraction. Too much weighing of the case is still necessary.

Hardy now seeks to establish that Demandante has actually received less unemployment insurance than he was entitled to because the base rate was figured on the illegally low wage paid him.

Bulletin Board Wit At 'Tiser Brings Ban At Star-Bulletin

(from page 1)

Funny thing is—they hadn't used it for any in the first place.

But over at the Advertiser, where they have another unit of the Guild, the boys have from time to time practiced their wit on the bulletin board. Someone, it's said, had a barb once for Allan McGuire and apparently management took it to heart.

Well, the whole thing got around, probably via the Employers Council, which has got into the picture for management in this case just as it does when "unions" are involved. The 'Tiser said it didn't want any more of that.

And there were apparently managerial shudders over at the Star-Bull as well, for somewhat to their wonderment, the employes were told nothing must happen on Merchant St. such as had taken place on the bulletin board at Advertiser Square.

A little witticism, apparently, is a dangerous thing

But perhaps the bosses at the Star-Bull should reflect on the story of the mother who told her children not to put beans in their noses.

"Children," she said, before leaving the house to go shopping, "whatever you do, don't put any beans in your noses while I'm gone."

Strangest thing, when she got back every one of the kids had beans in his nose!

HONOLULU RECORD

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Hochi, Then and Now

(from page 1)

In his words, "Unionized workers today are so powerful they don't need any outside help to crusade for them."

Editor Hamada's approach is shallow. In the first place, the working people are part of the community. Time and again vested interest groups have made efforts to isolate them. Workers have family, social economic and political responsibilities and obligations. Their gains won through hard efforts have benefited the entire Territory. Business prospers as the standard of living of workers improves.

Editor Hamada says the right to unionize was "granted" the working people. He does not give due credit to the hard and long struggles of labor, in which Makino played an important part decades ago.

When Editor Hamada declares that the "general public" is "at the mercy of union leaders," he insults the intelligence of the working people who, through democratic processes, choose thir leaders. And these leaders are responsible to the rank and file.

Furthermore, the union movement has trained numerous local people, many with limited formal education, to positions of responsibility and leadership. And workers, being an integral part of the general public, contribute to community progress.

We feel that industry, which Editor Hamada indicates is at the mercy of union leaders, is the dominating force. For example, the 1949 shipping strike was forced on the longshoremen who proposed arbitration, which the employer groups called "communistic." But the shipping firms have boosted ocean freight rates practically at will. The same thing has happened in the recent unpopular boost of steel prices. Who is at whose mercy?

Mr. Hamada injects the subject of communism into his reply to the RECORD. There was nothing communistic about the struggles of Japanese immigrant laborers but their strike was labelled "red." The same is done today. Time changes but anti-labor methods do not change entirely.

Finally, Editor Hamada says the RECORD's editor's quarrel is with the U.S. government, not with the Hochi. If Hochi goes along with any administration—right or wrong on any policy—it is its privilege. We believe in a free press—the right to express as well as read varying views and information. If the government is above criticism or improvement, then there need be no political parties, nor political movements. The administration of FDR was progressive, and we speak highly of it. Similarly, we have praised what we thought praiseworthy and condemned what we thought blameworthy in the Truman and Eisenhower administrations.

We view government as an everchanging institution, sometimes going forward, sometimes backward; and we fulfill a needed function by reporting on the qualities and practices of each administration. That is what a free press is for.

Koji Ariyoshi

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Demo Platform Smacks of 'Me-Tooism;' Is Betty Making Trouble for King?

By Special Writer

"Bunk, Good Intentions," are the words an Associated Press writer has for the platforms of both political parties as they came out of the conventions, and it is hard to argue with that.

There will be those, locally, who will regard the Democrats' platform as being the less brilliant of the two, if for no other reason than its failure to put any important challenge to the GOP. Instead, as more than one Mainland writer has noted, there is a distinct conservatism about present day national Democrats that may well have brought about the "me-tooism" so conspicuous in the platform.

On the civil rights issue, where the Democrats might have challenged and made it mean something, what with the Dixiecrats in their fold, they weakly expressed the hope that the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court will be observed without the necessity of resorting to force.

It is hardly to be expected that any Negro, long familiar with the lack of respect in Dixie for any rule except that of white supremacy, can take much hope in such a plank.

Nor was it to be expected that the GOP, with no rival impetus to spur it, would go any further. It can boast about the decision and the first steps toward integration, and it has certainly eyed the Gallup Poll that shows Negro votes swinging to the Republicans. It didn't need to lift a hand to become the old familiar "lesser of two evils" to racial minorities.

Hawaiians Backed Strong Plank

But the Hawaiian Democrats can take pride in the opposition to that "watered down" civil rights plank voted by all but one of their number.

In foreign policy, the Democrats indicated they are still gunshy of the dose of Red-baiting handed them by the GOP. They are so gunshy they endorsed the favorite cause of Messrs. Knowland and Nixon—the hopeless, corrupt and aging regime of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa.

Apparently, the Democrats are afraid they'll be called Reds again if they don't go along with things like that. It's hard to think of any other reason.

THE HAND OF BETTY FARRINGTON was seen by local politicos in the "spat" between the men and women of the Hawaii GOP delegation in San Francisco —though the story reporting the incident mentioned carefully that Del. Farrington was not present when the popoff came. The women accused the men, especially Gov. King and Arthur Woolaway, of being negligent in organization. They claimed they don't know what's going on, that they have no marks of identity and no leis to present distinguished people.

Ever since the statehood junket to Washington which included the entire legislature, Gov. King and nearly anyone else who wanted badly to go, Mrs. Farrington is reported to have viewed the governor with considerable suspicion. It is doubted that she would strongly support him for reappointment over the two potential "successors" he spoke of recently—most likely Randolph Crossley and Harold Kay.

FRANK FASI, announcing Tuesday he will not be a candidate for mayor, convinced at least one reporter that the time to believe Fasi the least is when he's being most earnest. Two weeks ago, a RECORD reporter was asked by Fasi if he had been inquiring on the chances of Fasi's dropping out of the race for another post. The reporter admitted he had and asked the question directly. With the tone of sincerity so familiar to radio and TV listeners, Fasi insisted that he was in the race and merely saving his thunder and, presumably, his money. Reflecting that he has never yet seen anything turn out the way Fasi said it would, the reporter now wonders which other office he'll file for.

THIS ONE was reported by Millard, Purdy, but it's too good not to repeat. Purdy wrote that the correspondents who arrived in San Francisco from Chicago were still repeating a crack a wag there had made: "It looks as if Stevenson is developing into a real politician. He has learned to rise above principle."

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Fable for Today

Once upon a time there lived a young boy named Ralph in a great big country many miles across the sea. Ralph was just about the same as other little boys except that his skin was an orange color. But most of the people, including the rulers, had blue skins. This meant that since his skin was different, those with blue complexions just didn't think he was as good as they.

When he went to school, Ralph was taught that in this great big country all men were created free and equal and that it didn't make any difference what color you were. Yet he noticed that as soon as he left the classroom, it did make a difference. At first this puzzled him, then as he grew older it annoyed him and finally it made him angry. He determined then to do all he could to see that orange people were treated just like blue people, even as he had been taught at school.

Many of the blue people resented this. They wanted people in other countries to believe that everybody was equal, but at the same time they objected to anybody working toward making everybody equal. So they tried to find ways and means to silence Ralph and people like him.

The rulers of this great big country had a powerful police organization called the Federal Intelligence Bureau, popularly known as FIB. There finally came a day when the main duty of each Fibber (as members of the FIB came to be called) was to watch, report on and try to silence anybody who threatened the status quo of blue supremacy. Naturally they began keeping an eye on Ralph.

Meanwhile Ralph had married a blue woman named Ann. This was final proof that Ralph was a real threat to the country for if orange and blue people even socialized together, some of the rulers were suspicious. If they got married this was final proof of their menace.

Ralph and Ann one day decided to move away from the great big country to an island colony. This colony was simply loaded with Fibbers who had nothing else to do except keep an eye on people who were considered to be a menace. There were so few menaces and so many Fibbers that sometimes two or three Fibbers were assigned to each menace in order to keep busy.

Ralph and Ann bought a house in the country. The Fibbers, in order to keep busy, decided to tell their neighbors how dangerous Ralph and Ann were and to induce these neighbors to act friendly, spy, and make regular reports to the FIB. Since the request came from a powerful government agency, the neighbors agreed even though they objected to becoming stoolpigeons and informers.

But there wasn't much to report on Ralph and Ann. Everybody knew already how they felt about equality and about some people kicking other people around. After a while, some of the neighbors broke down and confessed to Ralph and Ann that they were supposed to act like Judas but didn't like the role too well. But Ralph and Ann already knew about it. However, in order to see that these neighbors made a good record with the FIB, sometimes Ralph and Ann would help them prepare their reports.

You see, Ralph and Ann also knew that well paying jobs were scarce. Feeling a certain compassion toward the Fibbers, many of whom could not make a decent living in any other field, Ralph and Ann wanted to help them earn their salary. They knew that with the shortage of menaces in the colony, a half dozen or more Fibbers would lose their jobs for want of something to do if Ralph and Ann were no longer considered dangerous.

Later they sold their house way out in the country and bought another place closer to town. No sooner had they moved than the Fibbers came around, visiting their new neighbors and warning them about associating with Ralph and Ann—which was exactly what Ralph and Ann had expected. This time, however, they did not ask the appearance of friendship for stoolpigeon activities.

In view of what they had done to provide employment for Fibbers, Ralph and Ann would have been happier if they had ever received a letter of thanks for their economic aid. It was the least the Fibbers could have done.

But since the Fibbers all had blue skins, how could Ralph and Ann really expect this courtesy toward anybody with an orange color?