

Homicide On Local Highways

• Sometimes their skulls are smashed like pumpkins, their brains splattered in gray, pulpy blobs on the dashboards.

• Sometimes their faces are ground into the windshields until their features are nothing more than red, meaty ovals spotted with the white of splintered bone.

• Sometimes they have to be pulled out of masses of torn, twisted metal in pieces—first a pale, bloodless leg, then a shredded arm, and then a torso from which the organs have burst until it seems they have exploded with the terrible impact. Their blood makes stream-like patterns across the running-boards and lies in thick, dark pools on the highways.

These, their obscene bloody nudity only partially concealed by shreds of dinner gowns, bright aloha shirts, overalls, children's jumpers and flimsy dresses, are then shoveled together in bloody sacks and sheets and hauled away to the morgue.

Figures In Homicide
Who are they? They are the

drunken drivers, the careless drivers, the speed-crazy drivers on Hawaii's highways—and their victims. They come from every walk of life, from every economic stratum and from every age group. A few minutes before some were laughing and happy, talking of the party they had just left, or the show they had just seen. Others were fighting the grogginess of sleep. Some glowed with the false exuberance of alcohol.

Now they are misshapen chunks of dirty red meat.

Last year they were fewer than the year before—fewer by 10. Last year 31 persons went through that quick, horrible transformation on Oahu's highways. "Only" 31.

"Any Is Too Many"

"It is far too many," says Deputy Coroner Lang Akana, shaking his head slowly. "When you've seen them, any is too many."

The Honolulu Police feel that way too, though their efforts are credited with reducing the figure from previous years. So they have asked newspapers and radio stations

(more on page 2)



Police Department Photo

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1955

Drummer Bops Racist

St. Sure Had Two Reasons For Act; Demos Hit Both

Why did Robert St. Sure make an about-face of his original position on Tuesday and resign as C-C prosecutor?

Although stories in the dailies indicated the Democratic members of the board of supervisors were "ired" at St. Sure's act, and although surprise was indicated, the truth is that among those close to the situation at City Hall, the resignation was expected.

Two motives are believed to have been behind St. Sure's act. One was to assist confirmation of his brother, George St. Sure, a Republican who has been on the prosecutor's staff, and who is Mayor Neal Blaisdell's appointee for the top post.

The other was the impression St. Sure had that, even if he were to retain the appointment after the conclusion of the present fight between the mayor and the board, he might be replaced by a deputy, James Kamo. It is known that St. Sure believed the Democrats might feel obliged to reward Kamo, who has been an active Democrat as well as a vigorous member of the prosecutor's staff.

Impression Unfounded
But this impression, so far as (more on page 5)

POLITICAL NOTES

Will Statehood Commission Survive Legislature? Blaisdell Holds Report

There were strong indications at the Hilo caucus of the legislature and this week that the statehood commission, which costs Hawaii in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year, may not survive the coming session of the legislature.

Democrats were strong in their belief, though not speaking publicly as yet, that the commission has been in the past neither representative of Hawaii, nor particularly effective in pushing the cause of statehood. Domination of the commission by Big Five-Re-

publican-Chamber of Commerce thinking is given as the reason in general, but many more specific reasons will be named when the time comes, the Democrats say.

The proposal recalls a time in 1942 when the late Roy Vitousek engineered the death of the statehood commission's predecessor, the "Equal Rights Committee" which kept an office in Washington as does the statehood commission today.

Vitousek said he felt the com- (more on page 4)

Stock Car Official Action on Violations Hit As Willy-Nilly

Jimmy Pfeleger, who surprised stock car fans last week by almost winning the 40-lap A Main race on three wheels, then was found after the races to have souped up his car "illegally," didn't get the full penalty for his violation by race officials. He was fined the points and money he earned last Friday night.

Promoter Al Montgomery said no legal protest was launched and that made the difference. Proper procedure, he explained, requires the protesting party to post \$100 in making official charges. This (more on page 4)

Cop Won't Make Arrest; Denies He Saw Violence

Rabon Tarrant is a hot drummer playing currently with a band in a Hotel St. night spot, and he attract plenty of following from the hep-cats among servicemen who would rather listen to swing music than do anything else when they come to town.

But one night last week he hit a lick outside the night spot that attracted even more attention and served notice on all concerned that he is not taking any dispar- (more on page 4)

'Whistler,' 'Shadow' Among Headaches For Staff At C-C Emergency Hospital

By STAFF WRITER
Ambulance drivers, attendants and even doctors at the C-C Emergency Hospital feel they get more than their share of criticism from the public. But they've learned to keep their mouths shut and listen to harangues without making much comeback—no matter how unjust or unfounded the complaint may be.

who has nothing to offer but evidence of his mental deficiencies.

Peculiar Pests

The two latest pests of this type that worry workers at the Emergency Hospital are known to them as "The Whistler" and "The Shadow." They are characters who call the hospital either to whistle, or to emit hollow laughs.

These are not the worst. This pair rates only shrugs and the traditional circular gesture of the forefinger by the head indicating "screwball," or "nuts."

But there are others at times bent on getting the ambulances (more on page 5)

New Gym Needed For Boxing, Other Sports At University of H.

College boxing is booming again on the Mainland, but at the University of Hawaii it remains on a sort of half-collegiate, half-amateur basis.

Instead of arousing the enthusiasm it has at Louisiana State University, Maryland, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Navy, Army and other Mainland colleges, the sport meets with such apathy at the U. of H. that Coach Herbert Minn is constantly put to it to make up a team of all weights.

At present, for example, he has no contestant above 147 lbs., (more on page 2)

TEACHER SHORTAGE

U. of H. To Produce 137 This Year But 100 Resign, 30 Retire Yearly

The DPI estimates that the territorial school system will need 293 additional teachers for the 1955-1956 school year, but less than half of this requirement or 137 are expected to graduate from teachers college, University of Hawaii, this year.

To aggravate the teacher shortage, about 100 are resigning and about 30 are retiring every year.

The university's teachers college which has been requesting additional facilities for many years to step up the training of teachers can train no more than 150 with the present setup.

Needs Appropriation

Dr. Bruce White, dean of teachers college, says that the 150 level will be reached in about two or three years. Next year about 145 are expected to graduate from the college.

With additional appropriation which the university hopes to get from the legislature for expanding its facilities at teachers college, Dr. White says that the school will be able to graduate 195-200 by 1959.

But the DPI estimate of teacher requirement says that by 1959 its (more on page 4)

Homicide on Local Highways

(from page 1)

to help them bring the shocking message of Honolulu's traffic toll home to the public.

The RECORD sent a reporter to the coroner's office and to the C-C Emergency Hospital to get the story behind police statistics. The above paragraphs represent part of that story, but there is far more.

Lang Akana gets a little angry when he thinks of it, even though it's an old story to him and his men.

"They Should Have To Look"

"There should be an extra penalty for drunken drivers," he says. "When they're found guilty in court, the judges should give them an extra sentence. They should be made to visit the morgue and look at what might have happened to them. What they might have done to others. They ought to have to look. I think it might do some good."

The men who have to dig motorists' bodies in pieces out of crumpled automobiles never get used to it. One reporting the recent death of a man whose car left the road says, "It was the worst I ever saw."

That one was trying to pass another car to prove the speed of his own, but he crashed into a telephone pole and flew out of the vehicle to strike a tree. The deputy who picked up the remains reports that the man's heart burst and much of the blood of his body filled his stomach and intestines. His ribs on one side and his spine were almost pulverized.

Surprisingly, his face was not marred much. But it couldn't be the worst the deputy ever saw for he's been on the job for some time. He's seen heads cracked open, limbs hanging only by shreds.

No matter how often you see it, you never get used to seeing homicide on the highways, even when it's the homicide of reckless ignorance. That's what the coroner's deputies say.

Head Came In Sack

The sailor who got his head cut off driving into a moving house is a shocker and you remember you brought his head in one sack, his body in a separate sheet. But the

next one seems equally bad—maybe because you know another human has been killed though not because anyone on earth wished him dead.

The story of those who survive is hardly less shocking. At the C-C Emergency Hospital, Dr. David Katsuki says, "They make cars better now than some years ago. People get out of wrecks these days with only a few scratches that would have killed them before they began making steel tops in cars. I don't have to do as much plastic surgery as I used to since they've been using shatterproof glass. The one thing that hasn't improved is the driver."

But plastic surgery cases are still not uncommon. Only a few weeks ago, a woman appeared in court and a bailiff who recalled her accident marveled at the plastic surgery done on her.

Face Ground In Glass

"She had the whole upper half of her face ground into the windshield," he says. "You can imagine what she looked like then."

Today, says Dr. Thomas Min, a veteran of eight years at the C-C Emergency Hospital, the windshield is not the hazard it once was. Only occasionally, says Dr. Min, is a passenger thrown against the windshield with such impact that his head is rammed through the shatterproof glass. Now the windshield is an element of comparative safety. It gives enough with the impact of a head or body that it acts as a cushion.

The dashboard is another matter.

"I would venture," says Dr. Min, "that more people in cars get killed by striking their heads on the dashboard than any other way. That's why they're trying to make padded dashboards."

Many still suffer death and terrible injuries, says Dr. Min, from being thrown out the open doors of cars by the impact.

Steps For Broken Spines

Broken spines, upper and lower, are still common, and if there's a chance to save the victim, the doc-

tors take all possible steps. If it's the upper spine, sandbags are bound beside the head to hold it in place during the ambulance ride to the hospital and traction is applied to prevent any grating on the exposed spinal cord. Similar steps are taken to protect a snapped lower spine.

Among the most pathetic of the victims are the small children who just happened to be along at the time. A doctor recalls the most tragic scene he's ever witnessed at the Emergency Hospital. It was that of the crushed bodies of three small children lying in a single room while death came gradually. Nearby stood a crying serviceman who had driven the car that killed them.

When Three Children Died

He had run head-on into the rear half of a touring car making a left turn off the road and the collision had smashed the lives from the children all riding in the back seat of the other car. The grief-stricken parents had been riding in the front and were almost unharmed.

"I'm sure he will never forget it," says the doctor, recalling the serviceman, "but that's no help to the children or their parents."

	1954	1953
Total Traffic Accidents on Oahu to Date:	4820	5285
Total Persons Injured to Date:	2136	2204
Drivers/Passengers Injured	1639	1709
Pedestrians Injured	375	359
Bicyclists Injured	37	42
Persons Falling Out/Off Car	85	94
Total Persons Killed to Date:	31	41
Passengers Killed	9	14
Drivers Killed	10	9
Pedestrians Killed	9	14
Motorcyclists Killed	3	3
Bicyclists Killed	0	0
Persons Falling Out/Off Car	0	1

WE HAVE HAD THIS YEAR:

465 less accidents than last year,
68 less persons injured than last year,
9 less persons injured falling out/off vehicles,
5 less bicyclists injured than last year, and
10 less persons killed than last year.

UNFORTUNATELY,

16 more PEDESTRIANS were injured than last year.

New Gym Needed for Boxing, Collegiate Sports Program at University of Hawaii

(from page 1)

though there are heavier men who go out for the university football team.

Why? Why hasn't the university set up intramural competition for building interest in the sport? Why hasn't Coach Minn scheduled dual meets with service teams, or with Mainland colleges? Why do university boxers have no place to compete except tournaments run by the Amateur Athletic Union?

These were questions asked this week by the RECORD of Coach Minn and Athletic Director Henry

Vasconcellos.

Lack of Ring, Gymnasium

The chief obstacle, said both officials, is a lack of facilities. But the two men had a slightly different meaning.

Minn was referring primarily to the university's ring, secondarily to the limited size of the gymnasium in which bouts are held. Vasconcellos was referring primarily to the need for a large gymnasium, not only for boxing, but for a number of sports, including basketball.

The gymnasium in use now will seat no more than 2,000 for a boxing match, and that space is taken by students who are admitted free. Thus, there is no chance for boxing or any other sport to make any money. A gymnasium with a seating capacity of about 7,000 is what the institution needs, the officials say.

Some years ago, Minn did have intramural boxing at the university and the students were enthusiastic. There were also more competitors than for the regular team.

"In fact, some of them quit after the intramural boxing," says Minn.

Students Like Boxing

More recently, a show was held between Schofield boxers and university boxers at the gymnasium, and that also met with enthusiasm among the students—perhaps more than football gets.

But officials of the territorial boxing commission who regulated the fight reported that the ring was insufficiently padded. Minn is under the impression that they condemned it, but Secretary Bobby Lee of the commission says that is not true.

"We did not condemn it," he says. "We only said there should be more padding. We want to encourage them or any other school that wants to have amateur boxing."

An effort to have a dual meet with a composite army team at the Civic Auditorium failed when there was disagreement between the teams over entries in some of the weight divisions.

Civic Too Expensive

But the Civic Auditorium, which isn't really "civic" at all, but a privately owned business operated for profit, isn't really the place for college boxing, both Minn and Vasconcellos believe. Besides, the

rental fee is so high that the university basketball team is wondering if it can continue to schedule games there.

Vasconcellos says that, as a member of the National Collegiate Association, the university feels it should compete with colleges rather than with service teams. But there are no other colleges in Hawaii which maintain boxing teams, and the team has not been developed to a degree that would seem to merit trips to the Mainland, or the importation of college teams to Hawaii for dual meets. At present, of course, with no fighters over 147 lbs., such dual meets would be impossible. Although university football and basketball teams do compete against service teams, Vasconcellos says, vigorous efforts are made to get competition with colleges as much as possible.

Not all alumni are satisfied that as much as possible is being done with present facilities. It is pointed out by some oldtimers that, from 1935 to 1940, the university had a wrestling team with intramural competition even by scholastic classes.

But none dispute the need for the often-promised, always-de-

Liquor Is Main Cause

How many accidents may be traced to excessive drinking? All, says a disgusted ambulance driver. One doctor puts the proportion at 75 per cent, another at 60. But there is no doubt that evidence of drinking is present in most major accidents.

Doctors and coroners give much credit to the police, in this connection, for the system of road blocks put in effect in the past few years to curb drunk driving during holidays and dangerous periods.

There has been improvement and the statistics show it. Maybe the police have gone as far as they can with the size of their personnel and with the other jobs they have to do. Maybe that's why they must now go to the public—for the public's own sake.

It is heartening to know, from the figures below, that progress has been made because it shows that further progress is possible. But it is also well, when reading the figures, to remember the words of Lang Akana—that there are still too many, far too many.

layed construction of a new field house, or gymnasium. Whether or not the coming session of the legislature will be able to carry out this overdue promise remains to be seen.

TBC Regulates

Regulation of boxing at the university by the TBC, surprising to those with Mainland experience, is based on the interpretation of the law by the attorney general's office back in 1947. That opinion is to the effect that the boxing commission has control over any boxing of any sort in the Territory.

On the Mainland, college boxing is generally no more under control of another government agency than is football, basketball, polo, or golf. No problem is offered here, however, since the commission's relationship with the university has been constructive and friendly, all concerned say.

But until either intramural boxing can be instituted to build a team and dual meets at the university, it appears to most observers the sport is dying on the Manoa campus. If it doesn't get some help or a shot in the arm shortly, they say, it will soon be dead.



AN 'OLD FRIEND' JUST DROPS IN—Former Pres. Truman joins in the general laughter as he arrives unexpectedly at a press conference in Kansas City, Mo., being held by Mrs. Roosevelt. Cordially greeted by the former First Lady, Truman said he was "just an old friend." (Federated Pictures)

Novel Flower Arrangements By Kiyoko Matsuda as Florist Reopens

About 500 attended the open house at the Makiki-McCully Florist Jan. 15 and viewed the unusual to unique flower arrangements of its manager, Miss Kiyoko Matsuda.

tree flowers, lipstick pods, Hawaiian pine cone, wooden pikaki, dry calathea and other dry decorative plants.

The flower arrangements are still on exhibition and Walter Honda, proprietor, says visitors are welcome.

The Makiki-McCully Florist is more than 30 years old. In 1921, Walter's father, Seisaburo, founded the first shop with three partners. He bought into their shares and the shop became a family project. After his father died, his sisters Kiyoko, Masako and Akiko operated the shop to 1946, assisted by brother Yoshio.

In 1946 Walter bought the shop from other members of his family. His father in the 1920s grew flowers in Manoa and Waialae. As Honolulu expanded the farms moved to newer outskirts. Today Honda has farms in Koko Head and Pupukea.

Refreshments were served at the open house.

The flower shop which was formerly the Makiki Florist on Bereania St. exports and imports flowers, but a great part of its operation is special occasion flower arrangements. The shop uses imported vases, appropriate ornaments and figurines with decorative flowers for anniversaries and gifts.

At the open house the dry flower arrangements were of great interest to guests. Miss Matsuda used wood rose, sage, dry palm

Pine Factory Manager Rides Bicycle in Plant; Employee Explains Why

Karl Strube, Kallhi plant manager of Libby McNeill & Libby, rides around on a bicycle in the factory.

"Maybe he wants to sneak up on the workers," an employe remarked. "It's hard to tell whether it is Strube riding around or an employe and he probably wants to keep people on their toes all day long."

Strube's behavior is likened to that of Assistant Manager Hans Hansen of Oahu Sugar Co. some years back when he shifted his car gear into neutral, turned off his lights and coasted to places groups of employes worked at night.

SOME YEARS back certain employes at Libby McNeill & Libby cannery in Honolulu complained among themselves that the company did not credit them with all the years they worked there. This affected their seniority, they said, but their complaints weren't aired before company representatives by them. Now it is said they see the importance of seniority when mechanization and speedup result in job elimination.

Even janitors are being eliminated. A putt-putt machine with an attachment to sweep the floor is used by a night watchman to tidy up the floor.

LUNDEBERG'S FOLLY

From North Bend Breezes, ILWU Local 12 Bulletin

Were it not for the dangers involving the labor movement as a whole and especially the maritime unions, the frantic efforts of Harry Lundeborg to crown himself king of the waterfront could well be enacted in a humorous play with the title at the head of this news item. The consequences of his hardtiding program are losing the sailors, firemen and cooks more jobs every day.

The last Japanese ship in this port was under lease to the Grace Line and carrying cargo to South America, while the regular ships of that line are held up by actions of the SUP. One other ship is also under lease to that company and it would be difficult to say how many more will go the same way before this labor statesman is replaced by a union leader.

In the NLRB election beginning on January 17th, if the vote is based on knowledge of the record of conditions, wages and hours of the various unions on the ballot, there is only one way it could end. However, knowing the misinformation being handed out by various sources and the history of the NLRB, it looks like a put-up job. We certainly don't intend to let ILWU Stewards down, no matter what the results.

West Coast Ship Election Begins; NLRB Loads Contest Against ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—An NLRB election for all unlicensed personnel on west coast ships was set to begin Jan. 17 and end Mar. 29.

Conditions of the election, as set by the NLRB, had the effect of cutting out a separate bargaining agent for cooks and stewards.

For many years the west coast cooks and stewards were represented by the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards. Most of the members of that union then went into a separate stewards department of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

However, with all unlicensed personnel voting as a unit, the members of the ILWU's stewards department expect to be outnumbered 4 to 1 by the AFL maritime unions included in the Seafarers Intl. Union.

The ILWU, the MCS and liberal organizations here have protested the NLRB action against the stewards. A representative committee of Negroes here has been set up to defend the stewards' jobs.

The Negro community here became involved in the dispute because most cooks and stewards on west coast ships are members of non-white ancestries. The AFL maritime unions have been widely charged with a 40-year history of discrimination against Negroes and other minorities.

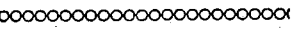
What's In Your Milk

Milk sold in the Territory to civilians is generally of Grade AA quality, which means it has 3 1/4 per cent butterfat and a bacteria count of less than 100,000 per cubic centimeter before pasteurization.

Grade A milk which is sold a few cents cheaper is good milk and recognized by health officials as such. One small dairy on Oahu sells Grade A milk. Butterfat content for Grade A milk is 3 per cent and bacteria count should be less than 200,000 per cubic centimeter.

Milk distributors on Oahu pay for producers' milk on the butterfat content of the product. This method of pricing milk on the butterfat content is now considered outmoded. Milk is made up of both fat and non-fat solids. Dairymen now generally agree that they should be paid on the entire content of the product their farms produce.

Non-fat solids have been recognized for their nutritional value in the past decade. There is less demand for milk-fat.



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Educating the Ranks

What goes on at its union convention is a matter all members ought to be familiar with, says the publicity committee of Local 12, ILWU. The North Bend Breezes issued by the local says the publicity committee recommended that a copy of the forthcoming April convention proceedings be purchased for each member.

Said the Breezes: "The committee explained that the convention proceedings are not only education in democratic trade unionism but also a reference book for members. Full reports of officers, all resolutions and every word spoken by each delegate is recorded, as spoken. In paper cover, it contains five or six hundred pages of interesting and informative facts for members."

Boozy Judge Retires On \$17.39 Day Pension

DETROIT (FP)—It's better to be a drunken judge than a drunken auto worker was the verdict of a group of Detroit UAW members as they discussed the forced retirement on pension of circuit judge Vincent M. Brennan. Brand-ed unfit to sit on the bench by his colleagues and sternly reprimanded by the Michigan supreme court, Brennan applied for his pension, then changed his mind but was told to retire anyway.

His pension of \$6348 a year figures-out to \$17.89 a day including Saturdays and holidays. Auto workers lucky enough to work 50 weeks a year at the present average of \$2 an hour straighttime would make just \$4000 a year and if they got drunk they would be fired.

Brennan was accused of public drunkenness and of using obscene language to women. In his early days he was a law partner of Homer Ferguson, defeated Republican U. S. senator. U. S. Pat McNamara (D, Mich.), a former AFL official, succeeded Ferguson.

What an Expert Looks for . . .

"If I Were to Become Blind Tomorrow"

"We feel that the blind can do all the jobs that the sighted can do," declared an expert from the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City, at the Oahu Health Council meeting Tuesday held at the Mabel Smythe Auditorium.

"The American Foundation for the Blind does not have a list of jobs that the blind can do," Miss Kathryn Gruber said, and explained that the "occupational dictionary" for the sighted is the list used for the sightless.

"Blind Can Do It"
Miss Gruber and two others who shared the speakers' platform at the Health Council meeting said that after a period of proper training in shops for the blind, the blind should be placed in shops and plants alongside the sighted to compete with them.

Robert Barnett, executive secretary of the foundation, told the gathering that "so many individual operations" in occupations do not require sight. A blind man himself, he said he has done 96 types of work. Operating band saws, for instance, seems hazardous for the

blind but he said they and other equipment are used by the blind.

C. C. Kleever, who heads the national industries for the blind scattered over the Mainland, suggested, "start with a premise that the blind can do it."

The three, who were brought here by the territorial bureau of sight conservation and work with the blind are making a survey of the projects for the blind and related matters.

Seeks Honesty, Not Pity
Thir approach to problems of the blind was expressed in the main speech given by Miss Gruber at the meeting. She spoke on the subject, "If I Were to Become Blind Tomorrow."

She spoke through a background of experience in working with the blind of all classes in society. She said she would not want pity. She explained that upon becoming blind, she would suffer a fundamental shock and an impact, which would jar her.

"I hope my specialist would be honest with me," she said.

Also, she added, she would want an organized group for the

blind to assign someone to work with her who would understand that the initial shock may psychologically immobilize her. She said this would give her "protective emotional anesthesia." The she said she would want encouragement that there is a full life ahead.

Against "Cosmetic Approach"
The reorganization or adjustment center to which she would go must provide her more than the "cosmetic approach," she explained. Demands of daily living, like dressing, eating, combing the hair are important, but she said she would like to go to a center to work with far more important things.

Among them, she said, are assistance "to overcome any irrational feeling that blindness is punishment" and to overcome the stereotype she had in mind about the blind. Personnel working with her would necessarily be qualified and expensive and must understand the internal emotional pressures working on the blind.

As for her choice of a community, Miss Gruber said, she would like to live where planning is well

coordinated as to matters relating to the blind, and proposed legislation and projects are carefully planned.

In a community she would choose to live in, she would not want the press and radio to pull out all emotional stops, particularly at fund raising time, picturing the blind as inept, depressive and tragic. And she added that such a community would have training programs for the blind for special skills, with shops from where the blind can graduate to compete with the sighted in private shops.

The program at the Health Council followed that held last week at the Diamond Head School where a panel including the three from the New York foundation was joined in by local speakers including Miss Valerie Lloyd, student at the University of Hawaii; Albert Sing, president of the Society of Visually Handicapped; Jules Martin, president of Hawaii Assn. of the Adult Blind; and Donald Doi who edits the local newspaper for the blind.

POLITICAL NOTES

Will Statehood Commission Survive Legislature? Blaisdell Holds Report

(from page 1)
 mittee was nothing but a public relations vehicle for certain elements of the Republican Party—elements not friendly to him, of course.

OTHER STEPS which had wide approval at the caucus included the following:

1. Repeal of the 2 per cent gross income tax and substitution of a net income tax based on ability to pay and patterned after the Federal net income tax.
2. Home rule by counties over police and liquor commissions.
3. Curbing of the power of the territorial attorney general.
4. Power given to counties to set their own tax levels on real estate.
5. Minimum wage of 75 cents an hour throughout the Territory.
6. Increase in death benefits under the workmen's compensation law.
7. Free choice of doctors under this same law.

THE STAR-BULLETIN, despite careful and generally balanced coverage of the Hilo caucus and that in Honolulu, is rapidly winning the enmity of the Democrats by the editorial tricks it has used in playing certain items. A picture of a number of Democrats at the airfield en route to the caucus carried a caption mentioning only Rep. Charles E. Kauhane and his son by name. Then, the S-B put a seemingly meaningless box in one story from Hilo reporting that Steve Murin of the UPW was present at a meeting—which was open to the public and which was widely attended.

IT WILL NOT be too surprising if, within the next few days, Controller Paul Keppeler changes his mind about treating all seven department heads the same—that is, not paying any. Two who might get their money are Chief Engineer William Vannatta and Fire Chief Harold Smith. These cases may be seen by Keppeler as different—but not merely because they're appointees of Mayor Blaisdell. The point is that there is no "indication of contest" on their posi-

TEACHER SHORTAGE

U. of H. To Produce 137 This Year But 100 Resign, 30 Retire Yearly

(from page 1)
 demand for additional teachers will be increased to 317.

Dr. White says that it does not double cost to double output, and explains that Hawaii should supply the majority of its teachers.

Rejects Applicants
 Ten to 12 years ago, the university supplied about 80 per cent of the teachers of the school system. Now it is down to about 50 per cent.

"The university has a large number of people who want to get into teachers college," Dr. White says.

He estimated that twice the number apply for admission to teachers college than what it can accept.

Under limited conditions, the college has increased teacher output from 86 in 1950, to 113 in 1951, to 106 in 1952, to 133 in 1953 to 119 in 1954. The rise and fall in the number of graduates in succeeding years is the result of students graduating earlier than their normal time schedule.

tions other than the tabling of their names by the board of supervisors. No alternate names have been mentioned or indicated and both were acceptable to the previous administration. Keppeler, himself, went through a similar situation two years ago when Mayor Wilson delayed his appointment. But Keppeler signed his payroll as controller because, as he says now, there was "no contest."

LEONARD FONG, former C-C auditor, read what his successor, James Murakami, had to say about assignments in last week's RECORD and decided he wouldn't bother to answer. Fong was offered an opportunity to state his views of assignments last week but declined, saying he'd wait to see what Murakami had to say. When he saw, he decided he'd answered it well enough already in the daily papers.

MAYOR BLAISDELL now finds himself in the same position publicly, which he denounced by implication in Johnny Wilson. He doesn't want to release the tunnel reports, either, yet the one definite public promise he made was that he'd release the Donaldson Report. Not all the story has been told, but here are some of the clues:

1. It is virtually certain that, when Mayor Wilson turned over the Donaldson Report to Blaisdell, he warned his successor that releasing of the material would be, in effect, violation of public trust. Johnny Wilson has argued that it is in the interest of the public to hold the report, along with that made by Ralph Peck and the most recent by Karl Terzaghi, as ammunition for the C-C side of the dispute with E. E. Black, the contractor, if and when the case should go to court.

2. It is also virtually certain the supervisors have let Blaisdell know that, if he makes the reports public, they may bring suit against him, themselves, or cause such suit to be brought.

These things being known, it is to Blaisdell's credit that he adopts Mayor Wilson's position instead of trying to make good on an extremely rash campaign promise.

The maximum of 150 graduates from teachers college will be reached soon.

In contrast to this is the DPI's estimate of additional yearly teacher requirement, based on averages over the last five years:

1955-56	182	elementary
	111	secondary
	293	
1956-57	166	elementary
	126	secondary
	292	
1957-58	197	elementary
	118	secondary
	315	
1958-59	188	elementary
	129	secondary
	317	
1959-60	161	elementary
	146	secondary
	307	

The above is for actual classroom teachers only.

Cop Won't Make Arrest; Denies He Saw Violence

(from page 1)
 aging comments about his people—the Negro people.

Recipient of the blow was a foreman reportedly employed by a local trucking firm, a frequent visitor to Honolulu's drinking spots. Those who know him in this connection say he is extremely talkative and boastful when imbibing, one of his best remembered boasts being of how he contributed \$100 to Frank Pas's recent, unsuccessful campaign for mayor.

Because he could not be located before press time for comment, his name is not included in this story.

Racist Remarks
 It all began late last Friday night during a period when Tarrant and the rest of the band were taking a break. Outside on the street, the foreman got into a brush with a Negro on the street, reportedly over sidewalk right-of-way.

No blows were struck, but the foreman had some loud comments to make after the brush was over. Standing near Tarrant, he is reported to have said, "All these N—r bastards are always looking for trouble."

It was at point, witnesses say, that the drummer announced his dislike for the foreman in strong terms and accompanied his comment with a much harder swing than he ever takes at his bass drum.

The foreman suffered a cut on the forehead but there was no real fight in him, witnesses say. Instead, he found a policeman standing nearby and demanded that Tarrant be arrested.

Cop Looked Other Way
 But the policeman, a man of local origin, said he couldn't make an arrest. He hadn't seen any blow. He hadn't seen any blow. He had, in fact, been looking the other way.

The foreman buttonholed a liquor commission inspector and told his troubles again, it is reported, and the inspector tried to prevail on the officer. But the result was the same.

"By that time," says one witness, "the police watch was changing and there were officers and vice squad all over the street, but he couldn't get anybody to make the pinch. And you know, before he got away from there, some local boy took another punch at him."

Innocent Worker Fired

There was a slight aftermath to the story a day or so later. One of the foreman's workers visited the night spot and told how the foreman had said—he was coming down to whip some of the people he took exception to. These sent word back that they weren't worried.

Next day, the worker was back again. He'd carried the message and the only reaction of the foreman was to tell him he was fired—apparently for talking too much.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)
 were mixed units serving together in the Revolutionary War under George Washington; the navy then had black sailors. What were doing today is getting back some of the ethnic democracy this nation had at its founding. And, having gotten it, let's keep it in South Africa as well as South Georgia.

Willy-Nilly Stand of Race Officials In Pfleuger Stock Car Soup Up Hit

(from page 1)

must be done 15 minutes after the race.

THE ILLEGALITY was discovered when a paying spectator opened the hood of Pfleuger's No. 2 because its unusual top performance in the races caused him to doubt that the motor was within specifications. Fans are asked to look over the cars every week.

Numerous stock car fans and some drivers declare that the official action against Pfleuger set a dangerous precedent which might lead to spectators regarding the races as not being on the up and up, that cars without substantial money behind them for maintenance and souping up don't stand a chance, that violators of the rule, if they are top drivers, get favored treatment and that the whole stock car performance is a shibai.

FANS RECOGNIZED that something different was in Pfleuger's car at last week's races. These were a twin carburetor and a magneto, not allowed in stock car races. The violation was uncovered after the races, in the infield where the car had been left.

Stock car sponsors and drivers became interested in the report of the violation. Among them was Adam Tavares, driver of No. 68 sponsored by Henry's Auto Repair, who led in the 15-lap trophy dash up to the ninth lap when Pfleuger, with a car performing with speed and power unusual on the tracks, spun out Tavares.

IN THE INTEREST of stock car races Tavares is said to have approached the officials to investigate the report of the violation. One official told him that he must post \$100 in making his protest official. Tavares and others felt that the officials should open the hood of No. 2 to look at the engine. If the examination required taking the engine apart, the \$100 would become necessary to cover expenses.

But, say many fans and parties the officials should have opened the hood to examine the engine of Pfleuger's car, particularly since the complaint was regarding a twin carburetor and magneto, which are on the outside of the engine.

Fans declare that the announcer invites them to go in the infield after the races to look over the cars. Because this is done, it makes last week's official attitude a hypocrisy.

SOME REGARDED the official attitude as a coverup. Others say that if Tavares or some other local driver who is not on the very top was reported to have violated the rules, he might have gotten a treatment far different from that meted out to Pfleuger.

Pfleuger explained that he wanted to beat Jerry Unser (No. 92) and that he would rather drive than eat.

THIS, SAY HIS critics, is no reason why he should violate the rules, when many other drivers and sponsors are competing fairly with Unser, spending time, effort and money to make it a going sports event.

INTEREST IN stock car races is flagging, they explain, and the

departure of Unser after this week's races might make the races less interesting. Unser for a few years has provided spectators with excitement. A relatively clean driver with skill and a top-rated car, he has been the target among racers because he wins so many races, but fans liked him because he puts out as he is expected to by them.

ABOUT A YEAR ago the regular stock cars (not souped up) competing in the futurity races were taken off the tracks by the promoter, because there were more than 100 cars trying to qualify for 70-odd positions in the weekly races. Only the sportsman (souped up cars) events were featured and elimination of cars in the trials was alone something to watch.

Promoter Montgomery now says that he is bringing back the futurity races and women drivers who are showing at the Stadium will compete in the futurity class. This is being done to draw the crowd. Furthermore, futurity races provide new drivers to serve their apprenticeship on the tracks.

APPARENTLY A disturbing factor to those directly interested in stock car races is the dropping out of cars from the sports event. Last week's official attitude didn't help the races. Drivers, sponsors and the fans can get tired of the races.

Pfleuger this week is allowed to race Unser with no limit put on souping up engines. Pfleuger should have asked for this race one week earlier and evidently he would have gotten it from the of violating the rules in the attempt to beat not only Unser but all other competitors.



TAKES FOA POST—Wolf Ladejinsky is shown in his office in the Foreign Operations Administration building after FOA Dir. Harold Stassen hired him to head a land reform project in Viet Nam. His ouster by Agriculture Sec. Ezra T. Benson from a similar post in Japan touched off a security-risk controversy in which Ladejinsky had the support of the State Dept. Pres. Eisenhower backed the Stassen appointment. (Federated Pictures)

'Whistler,' 'Shadow' Among Headaches For Staff At C-C Emergency Hospital

(from page 1)

on phony calls. These, if they succeed, are viewed by hospital workers as being just about as sensible as a man who would kick his mother in the face. Because if they succeed, they only deprive the community, possibly even themselves, of protection and assistance in what may be the most terrible time of need.

They aren't often successful, of course, but that doesn't keep them from trying.

Kenneth Yoshino, veteran of 19 years driving an ambulance, says, "When they call up reporting an accident with 10 or 15 people hurt, maybe dead, and we haven't heard anything about it, we check with the police. Often the police have the location well covered and they can tell us there's no accident anywhere around there. Sometimes, the guy will even call again later to see why we didn't come out. Looks like he's just disappointed he didn't see us make a useless run. It's hard to figure a mentality like that."

Small Boy Testing

In some cases, pests of this sort have been apprehended with the cooperation of the telephone company. In one case, the offender turned out to be a small boy under the age of 10. He said his teacher had told how to summon the fire department, the police and the emergency hospital, and he'd been practicing.

If all offenders were as innocent as that, the hospital wouldn't be bothered too much. But many are much more mature in their viciousness, more convincing in their efforts to distract hospital workers from their job. Sometimes veterans like Yoshino can detect the false note in calls of this sort. "One called not long ago," says the veteran, "to report an accident at some number on Manoa Road. I happened to know there isn't any number like that. A check proved there was nothing there—no accident."

Probably no hospital workers in Honolulu come in for as many complaints from the public as those at the C-C Emergency Hospital. The workers, who never talk back, believe the reason for this lies more nearly in their position as employees of the public than in faulty performance.

"Like everyone else," says one, "we don't bat a thousand per cent all the time. But people just feel they can take out all their nerves and fear on us because we're working for the government. They may sit in the outer office of a private doctor and wait for an hour, without complaining. But any delay at all with us will start them yelling."

Sometimes the complainants are going to see the board of supervisors. Sometimes they merely sound off about being taxpayers. Usually nothing comes of the complaints at all—nothing except that the hospital workers who are constantly out trying to save lives and relieve pain and misery, are themselves made temporarily miserable.

★ ★

OFTEN THESE complaints are completely unjustified, based only on the ignorance of the complainer. One such case happened in the case of a little girl who had climbed on a chair to pull a heavy jar from a high shelf. The jar crashed on the floor, she fell on top of the glass and a large splinter penetrated her jugular vein. If a doctor had been on the spot at the moment, she MIGHT have been saved. But a full minute later, she was lost beyond all hope. Yet the Emergency Hospital crew was blamed for getting there too late.

★ ★

IN A SIMILAR CASE, a Japanese man up in his eighties ex-

pired very quickly after choking on a large mouthful of mochi. Had a doctor been on the spot, ready to make an operation on his throat immediately and remove the rice, he might have been saved. The Emergency Hospital ambulance could not possibly have got there in time to save him. But the hospital staff got blamed anyway.

★ ★

DRIVERS sometimes are in a quandary as to what rate of speed they should maintain on emergency calls. If they hit a high speed, even with their sirens, they're apt to have collisions and the courts have often found against them. But if they obey speed limits and drive along sedately at 25 miles per hour, they get loud complaints from the public that they're slow, negligent and probably lazy.

Besides that, says a driver who likes to do his job well, "It looks silly, driving along at 25 with the siren and the lights going."

★ ★

DR. THOMAS MIN, who's been eight years at the Emergency Hospital, and who has also spent considerable time at Mainland hospitals, thinks it might be a good idea if the New York idea were adopted locally. That is to keep the speed of ambulance at 25 miles per hour, sirens, lights and all. The theory behind that is that it's better to get there all in one piece and be perhaps a little later than to run the risk of not arriving at all.

★ ★

A FEW YEARS AGO the public was inclined to take matters into its own hands, put a stricken person into a private car, and come busting into the Emergency Hospital at high speed and with much excitement, ignoring traffic lights and endangering everyone in range. It still happens. It happened Saturday night, but it doesn't happen nearly as often nowadays. Dr. Min says, for the public is getting somewhat educated to the idea that calmness is essential.

★ ★

THE CASE Saturday night was that of a young wife of Makalapa who suddenly developed what seemed to be a hemorrhage. Starting out about 1:30 a.m., her husband, brother-in-law, mother and sister came driving in at such a speed that a cop stopped them along the way. When he found out what was the matter, he escorted them the rest of the way, conceivably saving them all from being involved in a traffic accident and arriving as patients instead of visitors with the original patient.

★ ★

DR. MIN recalls a case, not too long ago when a carload of people arrived bringing a man who had suffered a broken leg. That is, he had a broken leg when he started. When he arrived he was dead. Jammed up in the car with all the passengers, the victim had suffered excruciatingly from constant pressure and agitation of his injury until pain and shock apparently killed him.

★ ★

THERE'S NOTHING wrong with driving patients in need of treatment to the hospital when their condition allows it, but the driers should remain cooled-headed and they should keep their speed down.

★ ★

THERE IS AN AURA of excitement and speed that surrounds accidents and emergency calls no matter how careful experienced personnel is. Either condition of both contribute to a condition of hazard the drivers and attendants believe Mrs. Gallas failed to

note when she was classifying personnel.

"She said we don't have any hazard," recalls one experienced driver, "and she kept our ratings down to GS-3 and GS-4. Firemen get GS-6 and GS-7 on a basis of hazard, but they don't get nearly as many calls as we do."

That driver, incidentally, has been hospitalized five times since he's been on the job more than 10 years—and every time it was a broken bone suffered in an ambulance accident. Isn't that evidence of hazard?

★ ★

THE CLASSIC example of haste making waste was the case, not too long ago, when an ambulance collided with a fire department staff car. Both were hurrying to their respective errands and both had their sirens going—so neither could hear the other. Fortunately, no one was seriously hurt.

★ ★

SIRENS ON C-C AMBULANCES aren't nearly as loud as those on fire trucks. In fact, ambulance drivers think they ought to be replaced by louder ones because they've had collisions more than once with drivers who said they didn't hear the sirens.

★ ★

THERE ARE A COUPLE of old ambulances, too, the hospital workers feel ought to be retired from active service. They've been worked over again and again at the C-C motor maintenance center but drivers say they're at the point now where nothing much can be done for them. Now they break down on an average of every four or five days. Sometimes that leaves the staff with nothing to answer calls but small ambulances which can carry only one patient lying down and maybe a couple sitting up. The big ambulances ordinarily used can carry six lying and maybe a couple more sitting. So you can see why the small ones are as dangerously inadequate for the public on some calls as they are annoyingly insufficient for the hospital staff. Nobody likes to start out with a small ambulance to any kind of a traffic accident because you never can tell how many patients there may be.

★ ★

MANY OF THE CALLS received at the hospital for ambulance service, with doctor, are emergencies only in the minds of those calling. The hospital answers the calls, just the same, though, and renders such aid as possible, so long as it does not interfere with the practice of private doctors. Many of such calls come from people who are merely drunk, sick and scared. One call from Halawa Hsg. was for a scorpion bite a child had received and the caller wanted an ambulance because he had no money for taxis or bus fare.

★ ★

GIVING SOBRIETY TESTS to persons apprehended by the police is another of the duties of the Emergency Hospital, and it's not one workers are especially fond of. Some of the "patients" for the tests are extremely belligerent and the dialogue may run something like:

Question: "What's your name?"

Answer: "—you!"

Question: "Have you been drinking?"

Answer: "Yes and what business is it of yours?"

Question: "How much have you had to drink?"

Answer: "Look, I'm a taxpayer and it's a free country, I'll drink what I damn please."

After a session or two like that, the doctors and workers are likely to have a little temporary distaste for mankind. But they snap back surprisingly quickly and there have been few complaints of short answers to the public, even though provocation has been high on occasions.

McLaughlin Refuses to Disqualify Himself From 2 Cases; Bias Charged

In two cases heard before him this week, Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin was asked to disqualify himself because of bias and prejudice and the judge denied the motions.

In a disbarment proceeding initiated by him against Richard Gladstein, San Francisco attorney well known in Hawaii, he was asked to remove himself rather than acting as prosecutor, judge and jury.

Bar States Position

The second denial of a motion to remove himself was made in the Juneau Spruce-ILWU case where the Alaska firm is attempting to collect \$1,013,156 judgment it won against the union's International.

Attorneys representing Gladstein—George Anderson, Myer C. Symonds and O. P. Soares—argued that disciplining Gladstein for his contempt conviction by Judge Medina in New York was out of McLaughlin's jurisdiction, that he had an "unnatural interest" in the case, that the proceeding initiated and conducted by the judge was unusual and without parallel.

A panel of four attorneys from the Bar Association of Hawaii appeared as "friends of the court" to advise McLaughlin whether or not he should proceed with the disbarment proceedings. It was composed of Chairman William T. Quinn, George Y. Kobayashi, Ronald B. Jamieson and John E. Parks.

Attorney Quinn told the court his group believed that Gladstein's contempt conviction was not sufficient grounds for disbarment. He said that McLaughlin had the authority to review Gladstein's acts which resulted in contempt citation and to decide whether McLaughlin should discipline the San Francisco attorney.

Precedent Set

Attorneys for Gladstein argued that the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled against disbarment Attorney Harry Sacher and Isserman who were like Gladstein in the same

(from page 1)

the RECORD can ascertain after diligent research, was entirely unfounded. Democrats were sincerely surprised that such a thing had occurred to the former prosecutor.

Further, it was learned, St. Sure has told associates almost from the original clash between the mayor and the board that he would prefer to withdraw and leave his brother a clear field.

It is ironical, perhaps, that his very act in behalf of his brother may have turned the board against both the brothers so strongly that George may have a more difficult time than ever being confirmed.

As much as the act of resignation, itself, Democrats resented St. Sure's words to the effect that he was resigning in the interests of "good government". Democrats feel firmly that it is Mayor Blaisdell and his advisors who stand in the way of good government—not themselves. They point to the statement of former Mayor John H. Wilson some days ago in which Wilson recalled how it was necessary to compromise with Republican board members even when they had a majority of only one vote.

New York case held in contempt by Judge Medina. Sacher served similar sentence with Gladstein. McLaughlin said public interest should be protected and after denying the motion to remove himself from the proceedings gave Gladstein 15 days to show cause why he should not be barred from practice in the federal courts here.

In the Juneau Spruce-ILWU case, the union's attorneys Tuesday moved to quash the proceedings on grounds that a five-year statute of limitation had expired. This motion will be argued Monday.

Newton Miyagi, secretary-treasurer of Local 142, who has been on the witness stand for several days is expected to face continued questioning by the Alaska company's attorneys.

Company Attorney Howard Hoddick declared that he intends to show that Local 142 and its units here have assisted the International in "concealing its funds and assets."

As Hoddick probed into the matters of the union's defense, Memorial Assn. and other funds, Miyagi said that Local 142 is the only organizational unit here that deals with the International.

Next week local 142's executive board will meet to consider whether or not it should disaffiliate from the International.

Cancer Talk Fails To Frighten Local Cigarette Smokers

A man who knows as much about trends in smoking as anyone, the man who fills up the cigarette vending machines, says recent publicity about cigarettes and cancer have had little effect on the trade locally.

That publicity came in a story from a research clinic, headlined in the Star-Bulletin with a statement that each cigarette costs the smoker 18 minutes of his life.

But earlier publicity a year ago or more, which first tied cigarette smoking and cancer, did cause sales to drop off sharply, the vendor-filler says.

Sales have been building back slowly ever since, he says, but have still not reached the peak they enjoyed before the first announcement about cancer. Lucky Strikes and Camels still are top sellers, and though talk of cancer has caused an increase in sales of "filter-tipped" cigarettes nationally, that type is still a very low seller in Honolulu.

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Gadabout

NEKI KAUIHI, Hilo longshoreman with a sharp eye out for the future, is getting in on the ground floor of passion fruit growing—an enterprise all hands agree has a very promising future. Furthermore, his operations in Panewa Forest may be of great help to Hawaiian homesteaders of the area. It may show them a new source of income very close to home. At present, not a few homesteaders must travel long distances to their jobs.

★ ★

ON OAHU, TOO, passion fruit growing is receiving the attention of small growers and operators as well as Big Five firms. One difficulty faced by local growers is that faced by all small farmers—of not being able to get financing and markets and of not knowing just how to proceed beyond the point of producing the fruit. Like other small farmers, too, they are generally operating as individuals. Approached by promoters, they are half-desirous of signing, yet understandably reluctant for fear they may not be getting the best deal available. The answer would be an organization for the gathering and dissemination of information on markets, finances, and perhaps other action.

★ ★

REP. STANLEY HARA, who will be chairman of the agricultural committee of the house of representatives when the legislature convenes, is reported conferring closely with homesteaders on their problems. Attitudes of the Democrats like Hara have given Hawaiians on homesteads and also those who follow affairs of the HHC closely the feeling that they can expect much more from this legislature than those dominated by the GOP in the past. The hopes of the homesteaders are high at this point. It's up to the Democrats to see that they don't get disappointed as they have been before.

★ ★

REP. RAYMOND KOBAYASHI, besides being a very alert legislator, has several enterprises on the Big Island and they keep him busy—but never too busy to talk to his friends. Ray teaches driving and he has an auto parts business, so he dresses partly in the garb of an auto mechanic. But he also has a ranch and dresses partly like a cowboy, especially as to hat. But the legislator goes busting around, not on a fiery

stallion, but in a trusty jeep. They say his friends are beginning to call him, "Hawaii's Roy Rogers—King of the Jeep-borne Cowboys."

★ ★

FIRECRACKERS, according to the figures, injured 56 persons on New Year's. And also according to one in a position to know such things, none of the 56 were of Chinese extraction. As inventors of firecrackers and given the credit and/or blame for bringing them to Hawaii, those of Chinese extraction appear to be the only people who really know how to use them.

★ ★

WE'VE JUST been glancing through the University of Hawaii Bibliography 1952-54, which of course is designed to show that U. of H. faculty are on the ball in the great game of turning out scholarly articles and other publications. The scholarship is sliced a little thin in some of the titles listed, and we wonder what scholars in the big name universities will say when they see such titles as these, appearing in the great scientific journals:

"Recollections of My Japanese High School Days," New Year Edition, Hawaii Hochi, 1954.

"Parents, a Rich Resource, Available for Your Classroom," Hawaii Educ. Rev., Sept. 1953.

"The Hawaiian Coat of Arms," Outrigger Canoe Club Forecast, Dec. 1953.

We couldn't blame one of the aforementioned scholars for raising his eyebrows on first contact with the above. But if he's worth his salt, he'll stay with the subject and learn much he didn't know.

★ ★

EVEN IMUA admits you can get into trouble for your ideas these days. Last week John Jenkins was worrying over his radio program about what he sees as the failure of Robert McElrath, ILWU radio-man, to mention cures for ills he denounces. Jenkins implied that any cures McElrath would mention might be too hot to handle these days and then offered the guess that McElrath fails to mention the cures "perhaps in fear of persecution."

★ ★

AL KARASICK is another who seems to feel the pressure. On the Gold Label talent show on TV last week, Karasick was a judge and passing light chit-chat with Hank Simms, the MC, when Hank asked what turned out to be an embarrassing question. He asked where Karasick was born. First the wrestling impresario said, "At home in bed." Then, even though Simms protested that he wasn't trying to get the FBI after him, Karasick said something about "you never know these days," and finally stated that his entry into the U. S. had been on a passport and quite legal. Simms leaned his head on both hands and declared he will never again ask that question of Karasick.

Could we be wrong? We always heard Gentleman Al was born in Russia, and it's only a reflection of the times that he should be jumpy about something the U. S. Government knows quite well.

The Christmas Seal Sale and the accompanying educational programs have been a fundamental and vital force in the voluntary campaign against tuberculosis for nearly half a century.



MAKES 'MET' DEBUT—Marian Anderson, the first Negro singer to become a member of the 71-year-old Metropolitan Opera company in New York, takes one of many curtain calls after she made her debut in the role of Ulrica, the sorceress, in a revival of Verdi's Masked Ball. For the American contralto it was the climax of a brilliant international career as a concert singer. The Met has signed another Negro singer as a regular member of its company. (Federated Pictures)

Clerks, Ewa, Dockers Look Formidable in ILWU Softball League

The 1955 season of the Oahu ILWU—AA Softball League got underway on Sunday with five games on two fronts.

A brief opening ceremony preceded the games at the Ala Moana Park. Ted Nobriga, Hawaiian AAU President, was the key speaker. He also tossed out the first ball to get the league started.

The defending champion Wharf Clerks, Longshoremen and Ewa looked good in winning their games. The Clerks swamped Libby 17-7 and Ewa ran rough-shod over highly rated Love's Bakery 16-2, in games played at Ala Moana.

The Dockers bopped the Regional Jets 22-2 over at McKinley High School field.

In other games played at the Ala Moana Park, Hawaiian Pine edged out CalPack 6-0 and American Can eked out a close 13-12 win over Aiea. Tommy Trask hurled a one-hitter in stopping CPC.

Bill Choy of Clerks, Steve Matsuda of Libby and Manuel Carpio of Longshore each hit a homer. Leading sticklers for the day were: Ken Kam of Clerks who slammed out four safeties, and Ronald Saito of AmCan, Don Mendiola and Jackie Colobong, both of Longshore, each with three hits.

Next Sunday's games: At Ala Moana—Longshoremen vs. Libby, Ewa vs. Aiea, Hawaiian Pine vs. Clerks, Love's Bakery vs. AmCan. At McKinley field—CPC vs. Jets.

Employers in 26 states are required to give employees time off for voting, if they request it in advance. In more than half the states, the time must be paid for.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The OABA presented a good card last Monday night at the Civic and except for some cancellations due to injuries and illness among some of the contestants, the smoker was well received by the fans. In the main event tough Toshi Ishimaru, former All-Japan featherweight won a very close decision over promising Nick Akana of the Veterans AC in a 132 lb. match. One of the most rugged of our local amateurs, Ishimaru waded right in to carry the fight to Akana but the Hawaiian youngster more than held his own. This was a very close fight.

★ ★

AMONG THE OTHER bouts that merited the price of admission was the Herman Mosqueda-Jim Thornton middleweight scrap which was won by a gnats' whisker by the popular Marine Mosqueda. What was expected to be a soft touch for Mosqueda turned out to be one of the toughest for the Marine as the Negro fighter from Hickam slugged it out so that the decision was one of the toughest to figure out. The officials gave the nod to Mosqueda but the verdict was booed vociferously by the fans.

In another excellent match George Nakaoka of the US Army knocked out the classy Bobby Alcover of Hawaii AC in the second round with as pretty a left as seen locally. Alcover was out cold at the end of the second round and when the bell rang to start the third he was still out. Nakaoka was awarded the TKO verdict. Alcover was sent to a local hospital for observation.

In a surprise decision Choi Hokama won over the clever Cyril Okamoto of the University of Hawaii. The decision was split but we saw Okamoto the winner with cleaner punching and better all around strategy. The matchings were very good and the response of the fans gave the OABA an excellent start for a season which should be good for amateur boxing.

★ ★

THE ILWU SOFTBALL league also got off to a good start last Sunday with excellent turnouts from all of the teams. The results of the games will be found elsewhere on this sports page. The committee handling the league can be congratulated for the turnout of players and the build-up of keen interest.

★ ★

SPORTS-ILLUSTRATED magazine, January 17, continues its series on boxing with an article on "Boxing Gets a Racket Buster" and another detailed account of the International Boxing Club and the controls and affiliations of this organization. This same issue also contains one of the best on bull fighting. The photographs by Mark Kauffman are some of the best ever printed.

★ ★

WE ARE WATCHING with particular interest the project carried on by two men. They are Yoshio Yamaguchi of the fishery bureau and Vernon Brock, territorial director of the fish and game division, who are going to the Line Islands in the Pacific to find out whether it would be feasible to transport species of fish to Hawaiian waters to increase the supply of fish that can adapt themselves to local conditions. Samoan crabs were originally introduced locally. While there are pros and cons on the value of Samoan crab, especially as it relates to pond raising of mullets, these experimental projects are worthwhile in the whole analysis of our economic life here in the Territory.

★ ★

ONE OF THE AMBITIOUS programs locally is that of the Hawaii Association to Help Retarded Children to raise about \$15,000. This fund will be used to help educate the community to problems faced by both retarded youngsters and their parents. One of the projects will be a movie produced locally explaining the situation that exists in our community. Parents and members of the association are expected to work on the script and also to act in the movie. Kookua!

★ ★

THE LOCAL SENIOR AJA LEAGUE opened last Sunday with Major Uyehara of the McCully team hurling a no hit, no run game in the opening game between McCully and Palama. The score ended 3-0 with Uyehara getting off to an auspicious start. In the other game Kakaako, the defending champion, had to go 11 innings to turn back the scrappy Moliili team by the score of 8-7. In the rural games Ewa finally edged out Wahiawa 4-3 in a gruelling 17 innings; Waipahu took an easy 12 to 0 game from Waiailua; and Aiea won over Pearl City by 6-3. Drop in to see some of the games!

★ ★

SURFING AND PADDLING which is now reaching International proportions had another field day with George Downing adding another of the top titles to his already bulging list of titles. Downing scored enough points in the various contexts to win the title. The waves at Makaha were running pretty good from reports of people who were there.

★ ★

FIGHT FANS FEEL that sports writers are not doing their job when the fight records of some of the fighters who have come here have not been printed. While nobody can force the newspapers to print anything fans feel they keep boxing alive and they should know the records of the boxers who are imported for local fights!

★ ★

IT IS INTERESTING to note that the Community Youth Council in its study of juvenile delinquency says: "Neither the illegal behavior of an individual nor the total problem of juvenile delinquency can be attributed to any one cause." However, the report says that "some of the factors are the child's mental and physical makeup, his relationship at home, his activities and playmates at school, the neighborhood environment, the economic security of his family and his wish for adventure and thrills."

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India: Five Year Plan Tied to Birth Control

The second all-India Congress of Family Planning got down to earth earlier this month to grapple with the problem of zooming birth rate which makes India's inadequate food production more inadequate.

FIVE YEARS ago Premier Jawaharlal Nehru decided something had to be done quickly to alleviate this situation. Five million population increase a year, he said, was too great to be supported by India's economic fabric. He started a two-pronged five-year campaign: stepped-up food production and education in birth control.

The birth control project had failed miserably under Health Minister Rajkumar Amrit Kaur, a spinster and a Christian, who does not believe in birth control. To her the only proper method of birth control is continence, thus her department has spent only \$500,000 of the \$1,300,000 allotted for "family planning," and this mainly for research.

To Dhavanthi Rama Rau, president of India's Family Planning Assn., Minister Kaur's method was ineffective. The health minister had her staff teach women the rhythm method, of counting beads (green) for "safe" days and black beads for "baby" days. The health ministry gave women beads but many refused to use them.

LADY RAMA RAU was blunt in her attack of the health ministry. She said all the education on the use of contraceptives was wasted because the government would not give out contraceptives. Her proposal was that the allotted money should be spent for contraceptives. Every clinic should have a stockpile to sell from and those who cannot afford to buy should get contraceptives free. Furthermore, she proposed, the government should mass produce contraceptives.

Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee of Lucknow University declared the whole five-year plan was hinged on this program. The only alternative to the use of contraceptives, he said, was the assurance that no Indian married couple would have more than three children.

China: Country of 600 Million Can't Be Ignored

The hard fact that one-fifth of mankind—more than 600 million people—cannot be ignored by the UN in lessening world tension, especially in the Far East, asserted itself once again.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL Dag Hammarskjold declared as he returned from his trip to Peking where he conferred with Premier Chou En-lai that easing of world tension is primary to bringing about the release of U. S. airmen. He was sent to China to negotiate their release.

Both he and Chou had issued a joint declaration that the conference was "useful" and that they hoped "to be able to continue the contact established."

THE UN CHIEF'S trip to Peking was viewed in the light of refusal by the UN, especially through US pressures, to recognize the People's Republic of China as representing 600 million people. For movement toward world peace, by lessening tension, the meeting of Hammarskjold and Chou was a great advancement.

It followed last year's Geneva meeting where New China for the first time met on equal terms with major powers of the West to resolve the Indo-China and Korean differences. And Geneva was the outcome of first, the Korean war where North Korea, with help of Chinese volunteers, tied down 16 UN nations to a stalemate; and secondly, the Indo-China war where France, a major colonial power, was defeated by the Viet Minh forces under Ho Chih-min.

Hi-lights of the News

30 Nations Reject "White Man's War"

New China, now five years old, stands as a major force against foreign oppression and colonialism, especially from the West, and the populous nations of Asia watched developments during the UN chief's visit. As he stopped at India, the press advised him to go to China with "humility." This demonstrated that Asians take heart from China's development and growth as the leading Far Eastern country under independent status.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, with his dying regime on Formosa, was last week declaring that there will be a war between the East and West. This was the same wishful thinking he echoed before his banishment from China, when he wanted to crush the opposition with foreign aid. He believes that only through involvement of the U. S. in a major war with the Soviet Union and New China can he hope to return to China.

But in this atomic age, war means attack and counter-attack with H-bombs and other devastating weapons and saner people exert their efforts for lessening of tension and for peace.

IN FIVE YEARS New China accomplished what Chiang's corrupt regime could never have realized in decades, probably never—on its own steam and resources. Even the Chungking-Chengtou railway line which had been on the planning books for about 20 years was built in the first years of the new government, after Chiang fled in 1949. The Hwai river flood control and hydro-electric project, and similar public works programs in a land of major floods that killed millions every year, contribute to alleviating fear, give the Chinese people confidence to plan ahead to win good years and produce crops they know they will be able to harvest.

Last year, because of flood control projects, China fought the greatest flood in 100 years to a "standstill," as Anna Louise Strong describes it.

Last year on the political front, New China held the first nationwide election in China. With 278,093,100 participating the balloting was the biggest in the world's history.

John Foster Dulles and his group that run the foreign policy call People's China an "aggressor" and to organize against Chinese "aggression," they are getting a group of nations to meet in a SEATO conference at Bangkok Feb. 23.

FROM CAIRO TO INDONESIA, more nations disagree openly with Dulles' point of view than go along with it. At the Bangkok conference, only Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines are representing Asia, or actually a small part of Asia. China is not a participant.

People's China, however, has been invited by the five "Colombo powers"—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia—to attend a 30-nation Afro-Asian conference to be held in April in Indonesia. This giant alliance of nations who want to stay out of "white man's war" will not include Chiang Kai-shek's regime.

The sentiment in the neutral countries which form a tremendous area of resources, as well as markets, was expressed by Tillman Durdin, conservative Far East correspondent of the New York Times (Jan. 2):

HE SAID MAJOR ASIAN nations do not regard People's China and the Soviet Union as potential aggressors but countries with which they can deal for mutual benefit. Asian nations feel trade should be "developed with Communist China

and an opportunity be afforded (China) for settling into peaceful reconstruction and normal international relations. . . . They blame the U. S. for presenting the main obstacle to Communist China's acceptance into the UN and emergence in other ways into normal world intercourse."

Under-developed Areas To Have Industries

In Japan which is being built up as a bulwark against New China by the U. S., sentiment friendly to China is growing rapidly. Trade and cultural groups are visiting China and their reports, favorable to New China, are published in leading newspapers and magazines. Premier Hatoyama sees this development and he is for trade with China and the Soviet Union.

HATOYAMA, news reporters said this week, was being pressured by Dulles to stop looking toward China for trade.

China's economic sinews are growing. She has supplied in the 11 months ending Oct. 1954, \$122 million in machinery and supplies to North Korea and in the next two years she has agreed to ship \$338 million worth of capital and consumer goods, besides large shipments of rolled steel and cotton yarn.

North Vietnam, news reports say, will similarly benefit from trade relationship with China which will provide advisers, equipment, technicians and assistance to develop native resources. The under-developed countries are growing through assistance of more developed countries and mutual aid.

INDIA, ON THE other hand, is reported ready to accept a Soviet offer to build a million-ton steel mill costing \$152 million. At 2 1/2 per cent interest, India is to repay the amount in 10 years.

Wilson Pulls Another Boner; Bares Cold War

If what's good for General Motors is good for the whole world, now seems peace-loving people can expect slackening of trade restrictions which can contribute toward peace.

DEFENSE SECRETARY Charles E. Wilson, formerly GM head, this week came out for trade with the Soviet Union. Wall Street financed industries need expanded foreign trade in face of shrinking markets abroad and a competing parallel trade sphere growing rapidly among the Soviet-Chinese-Eastern Europe group of nations. Not only neutral nations but England, France and other Western bloc countries are stepping up trade with this non-capitalist group in order to save their economies now undergoing rough competition in their own sphere.

The Defense Secretary surprisingly offered a "subversive" proposal of selling surplus butter to the Soviet Union, a proposal which made by another businessman sometime ago met with fearful hostility from Congress.

WILSON WENT further and showed Wall Street's hand in the diplomatic card game. He said the U. S. will trade butter and the like for critical material like manganese from the Soviet Union.

It seemed that only a crazy man would make such a proposal, for big business propagandists have been declaring all along that the Soviet Union will attack the U. S. any day, and such a nation will never export manganese. Civil defense drills are going on in this country and in

this H-bomb age, school children are drilled to crawl under desks.

If the Soviet Union ships critical material to the U. S., the fiction of the Red hysteria will be further exposed.

Actually, the Soviet Union has been shipping what Wilson calls critical material to foreign markets for a long time. This Wilson and highly placed government officials know, although the dailies have ignored or played down such news.

Wilson's proposal makes a joke of the embargo placed by the U. S. on shipment of strategic material to countries not in the now dead Marshall Plan.

THIS WEEK the Soviet Union announced that it is sharing data and experiences on peaceful use of atomic energy with countries friendly with her. U. S. scientists have frequently admitted the probability that the Soviet Union is ahead of this country in this field.

Wall Street publications now say that economic competition is important. The behavior of foreign countries seeking free trade, not embargo, drives home this reality. Meantime the President recommended huge arms spending again.

Brownell Gets Thrown For Loss By Judge

Fed. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl for the second time threw out the government's main perjury charges against Owen Lattimore.

"FORMLESS AND OBSCURE," the judge remarked about the charges. For Lattimore to go on trial on the government's charges "would be unprecedented and would make a sham of the sixth amendment and the federal rule requiring specificity of charges."

When Youngdahl dismissed the key count in 1953, Attorney General Herbert Brownell openly tried to bring various pressures against him. Lattimore is charged with lying for telling a senate committee that he was not a follower of the Communist line and he did not promote Communist interest.

ON AN OTHER civil rights front, 12 New York Communist Party leaders began serving their jail terms for Smith Act conviction. The U. S. Supreme Court Jan. 10 refused to review their case. Louis Weinstock who was convicted with the 12 went on trial Jan. 10 in Washington on charges of false testimony before the subversive activities control board.

Democrats in Congress say they will not let up the campaign against Communists.

In Los Angeles the Civil Rights Congress issued a 20-page confession by its executive director that he had been an FBI's paid informer for four years. Dave Brown, onetime organizer for the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, declared "shame and guilt" forced him to make the confession. Earlier he disappeared, making it seem that he had been kidnapped.



Herblock in Washington Post
Such stuff as dreams are made of.

Delegate Farrington Was Late

Delegate Elizabeth P. Farrington as a politician has to impress people of Hawaii that she is getting things done in Washington. Through the United Press, and perhaps other news agencies, she released information that the military services locally have been ordered to buy a maximum of their food and supplies here. She said she had asked for such assurances to alleviate unemployment and received them from Vice-Admiral N. L. Royar, head of Navy supplies and accounts.

In answer to the news item, in which the delegate takes credit for getting a favorable response from the Navy, Commander Herman R. Fahlbush of Pearl Harbor said the service is already buying "everything we possibly can on local markets." He said the Navy already has under way its concerted program to do more of its buying here.

On Blind Made Products

The Federal government through law requires its various departments on continental United States to buy articles made by the blind which meet its specifications. The requirement would have covered overseas government offices but it was decided that it would be impractical for remote outposts to send in orders for a few brooms and mops.

The national industries for the blind provide training and work to the blind. During World War II, the blind made 60 million pillow cases for the army. This was only one of numerous operations employing the blind. These factories did \$17 million worth of business in wartime. The projects have been expanding. In 1938 there were 18 shops. Today there are 57 making 55 items.

In contrast to the above, in this Territory there is nothing in law that requires governmental branches to purchase blind-made products.

Every year Lion's Club chapters participate in helping the blind to sell their products, such as brooms. If there were a law similar to that of the Federal government that makes it mandatory for local government officers to buy products made by the blind, various industries for the blind could be developed. Furthermore, modern equipment in clean, sanitary and wholesome environment could be provided the blind more readily and they could use the training shops as a bridge to employment in private shops.

Certain private enterprisers object to the promoting of blind made products, saying they compete unfairly with their products. If the workshops are means to an end, the end being the placement of the blind in private workshops, this objection does not hold water. The American Foundation for the Blind works on the principle of placing the blind in private shops after they become qualified workers. There are dangers inherent in such a program. Before the Territory adopts such a policy, there must be safeguards established to protect the blind in the most thorough manner, and by this it is not meant merely in the physical sense.

But first there is need for a law that will help boost sales of blind-made products.



WHO GETS FARM PROFITS?

Farmers received \$3.2 million for crops and livestock in November last year, down 10 per cent from October and 6 per cent from a like period in 1953, according to the U. S. Agriculture Dept. . . . Peculiar thing about the decline is that it never shows on the retail market, and poses the age-old question: Who's getting the big take?—Portland (Ore.) Union Register.

★ ★
SECURITY THREATS

Is it really such a threat to our security when a small group of persons agree to seek the overthrow of our government? Of course, such persons must be watched, lest they undertake overt acts. If and when they do, they should be apprehended and prosecuted. We have laws to accomplish that. But we cannot see how ideas, no matter how much in disagreement with accepted standards of what is good for our nation, can be dangerous or subversive . . . When a bad idea starts to run around, send one of many good ideas out to fight it.—Colorado Labor Advocate.

★ ★
NEGRO RAILMEN

Historically, Negro workers have been conducting a struggle against these jimcrow practices on the railroads, fighting for higher wages, better working conditions, against being systematically eliminated from the skilled positions which they had previously held. This fight had to be conducted against both the carriers and the Brotherhoods. This has been a fight, not alone against jimcrow practices in hiring . . . but also against segregation in traveling on the railroads. This twin evil is being fought by the Negro people, and should receive the support of all democratic minded people, especially those in the labor movement.—The Mine-Mill Union (by Asbury Howard)

★ ★
NEWS MONOPOLY

The Los Angeles Daily News—the only sizable liberal paper for hundreds of miles around—has gone out of business. Its assets have been sold to a competitor . . . This amalgamation, the CIO Newspaper Guild points out, "should be examined by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Dept. . . . For it has reduced the competition for dollars and dimes in Los Angeles . . ." We agree with the Guild that the obvious monopoly trend in the newspaper publishing industry is worthy of study and serious thought by every American.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Union Leader

MEN AND MACHINERY

The General Electric Co. boasts of increased mechanization at one of its Trumbull Div. plants, which results in switch boxes being produced in seven minutes instead of the former 22 days. The same company has a dip-soldering process for television receivers that makes possible the soldering of about 400 connections at one time. These were all done before by hand with pliers and hand soldering irons.

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Big Brass And Local Customs

Big Brass And Local Customs

I see by the paper that the U. S. Navy is up to its usual tricks and planned to give 400 Negro crewmen of the carrier Midway a lesson in South African racism when the vessel arrived there early this week.

South Africa, one of the "democracies" comprising the "free world," has stringent laws aimed at all non-whites. Conditions there are even worse than in the rural sections of our own hate-infested Southland. Nevertheless, our navy was all set to fall in line with strict segregation in Capetown — until two senators got wind of it and began protesting to high heaven.

These senators, Lehman of New York and Humphrey of Minnesota, both Democrats, in messages to Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles condemned the decision to abide by South Africa's white supremacy laws while the Midway was in port. As usual, the navy trotted out the bewhiskered defense that it is "customary to observe local laws and regulations in foreign lands."

This has long been the official attitude taken by the armed forces. During World War II, the military too often led the way in forcing segregation upon individuals and communities which, if left alone, would have displayed little prejudice. When the attention of the Pentagon was called to vicious racist practices and jim crow against colored soldiers in Dixie, the Big Brass would reply that it is "customary to observe local laws and regulations in the community."



MR. DAVIS

Pressure Made Military Policy of 2 Armies

The armed forces also resisted initial attempts at integration on the ground that they were to build a fighting force, not solve social problems. It was not until pressure began massing from many sources that the military dropped its policy of two armies and started welding a fighting unit composed of all Americans regardless of race or color.

Integration is now the official policy of the U. S. Armed Forces. Segregation is a thing of the past. It says so in directives issued from the Pentagon. But in actual practice, it is something else again.

Too often the private prejudices of commanding officers are allowed to prevail. In some commands there is genuine integration. In others it is little more than a token gesture. The slowness of the navy in carrying out the current policy of no jim crow caused one of the nation's leading Negroes, Lester Cranger, some months ago to resign from his advisory post in disgust.

"Little Mississippi" in France

Last summer, some years after discrimination was declared ended, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell of New York returned from several weeks spent visiting military installations in France, Germany and North Africa and immediately blasted bias.

Congressman Powell, one of three Negroes in the House, found discrimination so bad at one French installation that the Negro soldiers stationed there called the place "little Mississippi." The French civilian population had been taught to be anti-U. S. Negro. Cafes barred them, French girls would not dance with or entertain them. I might add that jim crow in France is not a "local custom."

Rev. Powell was able to get to the bottom of the matter and found that the commanding officer, Gen. Hicks; the operator of the PX, a Capt. Smith; and a civilian head of base housing, named Hall, were responsible for issuing directives which resulted in Dixie jim crow in France. They have since been removed.

Mixed Units in Washington's Army

By contrast, the congressman found no discrimination in Germany and reported there was "absolutely no racial feeling between colored and white GI's."

I cite this to show what can be done when the big brass is so minded. Even though the Pentagon claimed it was trying to weld a fighting force, not solve social problems, the fact remains that the decision to integrate and its outstanding success show that the military can solve certain of the pressing social problems of democracy.

Integration, however, is not really new. There (more on page 4)