Plush Gambling Casinos Flourish Despite Arkansas Law To Contrary

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (UPI) — The Vapors Club is the plushest of several casinos in this mineral bath resort town in this state where gambling is "illegal."

The Vapors has a distinct Las Vegas atmosphere, although the waitresses are more matronly and the Negro waiters serving free drinks in the gaming room add a flare of the Old South.

Expensive entertainers trot their stuff on a wide stage at one end of the elegant, two-tiered dining room while the drinking trade watches from the S-shaped bar along one wall. (Liquor also is illegal).

From the dining room and lobby doors lead into a smartly-decored room with thick carpet and heavy drapes over its wide windows. Slot machines line all four walls and their jingling and whirring is virtually incessant. The felt-covered tables for craps, roulette, blackjack and poker also do a brisk business.

GAMBLERS AT WORK — Patrons try their luck at a table in a Hot Springs, Ark., gambling casino at nearly any time of day or night — just as they do in Nevada. The Arkansas State Revenue Department estimated some 400,000 customers bet more than $24 million during the last season's 43-day racing period. — UPI Telephoto

Nothing Sneaky

There's nothing sneaky about the gambling here. The casinos at the Vapors and several other clubs — the Southern, Belvedere, Tower, to name a few — are about as ill-concealed as the signs outside which advertise the current stage attraction.

Arkansas' anti-gambling laws are ignored here with complete impunity.

In fact, the municipal government collects a black market tax —known at City Hall as the "amusement tax" — on the big gambling clubs and lesser establishments where one-armed bandits and card games proliferate. City employes call on gambling places quarterly, collecting $500 a month from large clubs where craps, blackjack, poker, chuck-a-luck, rummy and other games of chance are featured. Smaller clubs pay $200 a month. Where cards only are played, the tariff is $50.

Any place where mixed drinks are served kicks in $50 each month, except for fraternal organizations which pay $25. Slot and pinball machines are taxed at $5 a month each.

Building Convention Center

Since 1958, when the "amusement tax" ordinance was passed, the revenue has amounted to about $350,000. The money is being applied to the 4,000-seat, $1.26 million convention center the city is building.

Only on-track pari-mutuel betting is legal in Arkansas and the betting at Oakland park here last year amounted to $24,112,900. But local sources estimated "very conservatively" that the posh casinos in Garland County did a neat $2.5 million in illicit business.

Newspapers and clergy speak out frequently against gambling and, on occasion, a politician adds his voice of dissent. For years now, none of the gambling places has been raided.

In recent weeks, a federal grand jury looked into possible violations of federal gaming laws but failed to find any. And an explosion — written off as the work of a "drunk or fanatic" — did $125,000 damage to the Vapors and injured 12 persons. Otherwise gambling has gone on quietly and profitably.

Need "Amusement Tax"

Mayor Dan Wolf won't say directly he thinks gambling is desirable. He describes it as "a situation we've grown up with."

About the "amusement tax," he said:

"We'd be handicapped if we didn't get it.

"I'll be honest with you. We wouldn't be handicapped in operating the city but we would be in making future improvement."

Wolf said he thought it might be a good idea if Arkansas legalized gambling so it could be regulated and taxed by the state.

In the view of Chamber of Commerce Secretary Mort Cox, the citizens of this city who tolerate, if not approve of, gambling, haven't lost a respect for the law.

"It's simply a way of life here," said Cox. "We've always had it and I don't think most of the people would like to see it go."

State officials — including Gov. Orval Faubus—take the position that gambling in Hot Springs is a local matter. Before he was elected governor, Faubus said he would have the gambling places raided, but he since has changed his position, saying he won't send state police unless they're asked by local officials.

BITE TEST — One of the tests for real cultured pearls is the "biting test." Here Sanae Nijo checks some beauties in a strand. — UPI Telephoto

Woman's Love Of Pearls Creates Big Industry

NEW YORK (UPI)—The feminine love for pearls plus man's ability to turn oysters into mass producers of the gems have combined to create a multi-million dollar industry.

And, it grows larger each year, says Joseph D'Elia, president of the Cultured Peal Association of America.

D'Elia (pronounced duh-lee'-uh) said that exports from Japan, which produces better than 90 per cent of all cultured pearls, totalled $47 million in 1962, a gain of 30 per cent over the previous year. This is the wholesale value.

U. S. importers take 52 per cent of the culture pearl production. There are about 80 importers in all.

All of this big business is an outgrowth of something the ancient Chinese learned, and the Japanese commercialized.

Large Scale Production

A U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service publication on pearl culture in Japan (it was issued during the U. S. occupation) says that the Chinese about the 13th century A. D. found that an oyster could be irritated into creating a pearl.

But commercial production of the gems really began in the early years of the 20th century in Japan.

The Japanese to succeed first with large-scale commercial production was Kokichi Mikomoto, and today the name Mikomoto and cultured pearls are synonymous.

But there are numerous other large and small producers. D'Elia, whose firm deals in cultured pearls only, said the two main growing areas are the bay waters of the Mie Prefecture and since World War II, as demand for the gems has increased, the waters around Hiroshima, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

Some also are grown by Japanese methods in Australian and Burmese waters.

It takes an oyster from two years on up to develop a pearl, and growers will sample beds to see if the pearl has reached the size they want before they start a harvest.

After the harvest comes grading and sorting, for form, color, luster and perfection of surface. The cultured pearl has a special texture. D'Elia said a woman can give the pearl the tooth test to tell the difference between it and the simulated one with glass or plastic bead beneath. Rub the pearl against the front teeth — the cultured pearl feels uneven, not absolutely smooth. And of course nothing rubs off.

Natural pearls are formed in exactly the same way, by the oyster as an act of self-defense against some tiny, but accidental intruder.

D'Elia said that a cultured necklace could be purchased for around $30—anything sold as cultured pearls for less is "trash," he contended. And the price range goes right on up, depending on size, quality and matching of pearls.

Typical University Student Pays Part Of Way To School

A survey by the University of Oregon Office of Student Affairs shows that 83 per cent of the students at the university are paying part of their own educational expenses.

The survey was made by means of a research card filled out by students during fall term registration. Replies were received from 9,611 of the 9,621 students registered.

Other results discovered by the survey:

Students supported entirely by their parents spend considerably more money for their educational expenses than other students. Students who are entirely self-supporting spend the least amount of money.

There are 32 per cent of the students who are working either full- or part-time while conducting their studies.

There are 3,191 student cars on the campus, including 2,283 cars driven to the university by off-campus commuters.

Of the 908 cars on campus, 774 are in the hands of men. Almost one-half of all campus automobiles are in the possession of fraternity residents.

There are 1,851 married students at the university, with 35 per cent living in university housing. Among the married students, there is less than one child per family.

Details of various sections of the report are as follows:

Means of Support

About 10 per cent of the students share expenses with their spouses.

About 15 per cent are entirely self-supporting.

About 22 per cent receive scholarships, loans, or other financial aid.

About 36 per cent are sharing expenses with their parents.

About 17 per cent have all expenses paid by their parents.

Only 12 per cent of the Oregon students and only about 10 per cent of the Alaskan students have all their expenses paid by their parents, while more than 37 per of the California students and more than 39 per cent of the Hawaiian students have all their expenses paid by their parents.

More than 18 per cent of the men with cars and almost 10 per cent of the women with cars are entirely self-supporting, compared to 13 per cent of men without cars and less than four per cent of the women without cars who are self-supporting.

Educational Expenses

The campus average for yearly educational expenses is $1,448.

Men who are self-supporting have expenses of $1,277, while men whose parents are meeting all expenses have expenses of $1,706. Women who are self-supporting have expenses of $1,140, while women whose parents are meeting all expenses have expenses of $1,650.

Expenses for Oregon men are $1,366, while the average for all non-resident men is $1,695. Expenses for Oregon women are $1,272, while the average for all non-resident women is $1,769.

On-campus students with cars report expenses of $40 a year more than students without cars.

Off-campus women not living with their families have expenses of $1,241, while women in dormitories have expenses of $1,489 and women in sororities have expenses of $1,641. Off-campus men have expenses of $1,484, compared to $1,445 for men in dormitories and $1,573 for men in fraternities.

Working Students

Almost 58 per cent of the students in married student housing, 48 per cent of the students living with their parents, and more than 41 per cent of other off-campus students have jobs. This compares to about 13 per cent of the students in dormitories, almost 14 per cent of those in sororities, and more than 23 per cent of those in fraternities who have jobs.

Among those who work, men students work an average of 18.4 hours per week, and women students work an average of 15.8 hours per week.

Students with cars who work spend more hours per week at work than do working students who have no cars.

The university mean monthly job income for women is $36 and for men is $106.

Student Cars

Of all women campus residents, only slightly more than five per cent have cars. Of all men campus residents, more than 33 per cent have cars.

Nearly 63 per cent of the students living at home drive a car to the campus, as do 58 per cent of the students living in university married student housing and 40 per cent of other off-campus residents.

The proportion of students with cars increases steadily from the freshman through the senior class.

Psychological ratings and ratings based on previous school work were not complete at the time of the survey. For those with completed ratings, fewer of the men with top preparatory ratings have cars, but for women it is the reverse, as those with cars in the top ratings exceed those without cars.

NEW BOOKS

By United Press International

Catch a Falling Spy, by Nathaniel Benchley (McGraw-Hill $4.95): Benchley, son of the late humorist Robert Benchley, is a gifted writer in his own right and has produced many good novels, including "Sail a Crooked Ship" and "The Off-Islanders." In this spy story he puts his talents for sharp writing and humor to good effect. The spies are bumbling, the plot is complex, things almost never come out the way they should, and the hero is faced with the problem of finding a wife who is also an expert at judo. Good entertainment.

Dare Call It Reason, by Richard M. Watt (Simon and Schuster $5.95): This account lifts the veil from one of the weirdest developments of World War I, and one of its best-kept secrets—the mutinies that nearly wrecked the French army in 1917. At their worst, the mutinies so disrupted the army that it was barely able to hold the line. The Germans could easily have smashed through to Paris, but they never learned of their opportunity. Revulsion against the horrors of trench warfare was the chief cause of the mutinies, but they were actively encouraged by leftwing subversives. A political climate of vacillation and near-treason, most viciously exemplified by ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux's flirtation with the Germans, set the stage for the military near-breakdown. It is remarkable that such a situation should have arisen in a nation that had been regarded as a proud and potent military power; it is amazing that the story could have been so successkully suppressed. This is the strange tale, an ably written and scrupulously fair exploration of a nation's decay.

TRIUMPH, by Philip Wylie (Doubleday $4.50): Wylie explored the possibilities of atomic war some years ago in a novel, "Tomorrow!" Now, in "Triumph," he offers a chillingly likely answer to the question: What would nuclear war do to the world? Wylie envisions an all-out H-bomb conflict in which the United States and Russia, although at some variance in their aims, succeed between them in virtually obliterating the northern hemisphere. The book is concerned mainly with the fortunes of the people who are probably the only survivors in the battle area—14 Americans who are able to sit out the catastrophic conflict because of a wonderful, $150 million shelter prepared by a benevolent tycoon. This group includes two Negroes, two Orientals, two Latins, two orphans and a Jew. "Triumph" cannot be described as great fiction. Wylie's characters are two-dimentional and his dialogue is best described as quaint. It is an interesting and provocative book, however, because of the author's extensive knowledge of nuclear weaponry.

Santos-Dumont: A Study in Obsession, by Peter Wykeham (Harcourt, Brace & World $5.75): Alberto Santos-Dumont was one of aviation's great pioneers whose exploits are not well-known outside his native Brazil. His Brazilian biographers have hailed him as the first man to fly a powered airplane. But Vice Marshal Wykeham of the British air force says his research confirms that the Wright Brothers were first. "Santos flew in October, 1906, there's no question of that," he writes. "The first field of inquiry therefore lies in the claim of the Wrights to have flown at Kitty Hawk in December, 1903. Though the legal evidence is scanty it is enough. The claim has been acknowledged, and December 17th, 1903, is accepted by nine-tenths of the world as the occasion on which the first true powered flight by man took place. But if anyone doubts this there are the Dayton flights of 1905. And here there can be no doubt at all." Wykeham also challenges the Brazilian biographers on the aviator's death. He writes that his suicide was not mentioned and the events surrounding his death were glossed over. But Wykeham is no debunker. "My respect and admiration for him (Santos-Dumont) have been increased tenfold by the writing of this book. I would want his admirers to believe this and to realize that because he was a great man, the truth cannot hurt him. He was unique, and his place in history is assured, and that should be enough."

Current Best Sellers

(Compiled by Publishers' Weekly)

FICTION

Seven Days in May—Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey II.

Fail-Safe—Eugene Burdick and Harvey Wheeler.

The Sand Pebbles—Richard McKenna.

Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters, and Seymour—J. D. Salinger.

A Shade of Difference — Allen Drury.

The Moon-Spinners—Mary Stewart.

The Cape Cod Lighter—John O'Hara.

One Hundred Dollar Misunderstanding—Robert Gover.

NONFICTION

Travels With Charley — John Steinbeck.

Silent Spring—Rachel Carson.

Happiness Is a Warm Puppy—Charles M. Schulz.

The Points of My Compass — E. B. White.

Renoir, My Father—Jean Renoir.

Final Verdict—Adela Rogers St. Johns.

O Ye Jigs and Juleps! — Virginia Cary Hudson.

Letters from the Earth —Mark Twain. Edited by Bernard de Voto.

Smaller Rooms Pose Problem

NEW YORK (UPI) — Smaller room sizes are making it increasingly difficult to get proper proportion in interior decorating schemes, according to a New York interior designer.

Designer Jay Dorf makes these suggestions to cope with decreased space:

—Bring the eye down and keep it there. This means low scale—low-backed chairs, low tables, low everything.

—Create an illusion of height by using vertical lines, placing pictures lower on the wall and hanging light fixtures low.

—Use diminutive accessories — low and petite flower arrangements, short candelabra and candles and small-scaled lamps.

—Sculptured works and other art objects should be delicate and unobtrusive.

—Use area rugs to focus the eye on a small area, while still leaving a good deal of floor space showing.

WALLPAPER
ALL NEW PATTERNS
OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Up to 5 Months to Pay.
No Carrying Charges!
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1229 E. Main TU 4-7704

Be modern with MOEN
NEW MOEN DIALCET FOR KITCHENS
One handle does work of two
FRIESEN-WELMAN CO.
1715 Main Street
Phone TU 4-7043

Family Homes

DESIGN 166
721 Sq. Ft.
20,303 Cu. Ft.

Home Offers Much Space

A colonial design is always popular, offering plenty of living space especially for the large family. This home is no exception. Upstairs are three large bedrooms, a bath, four wardrobe closets plus a linen closet.

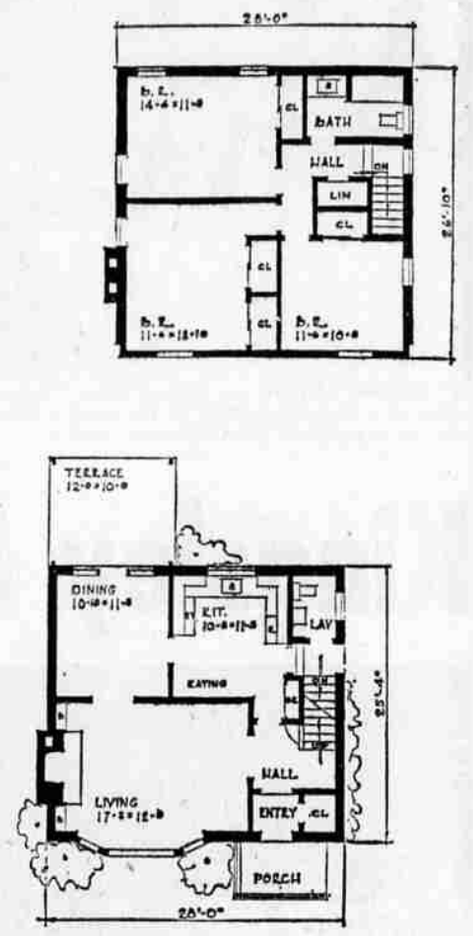
You will notice that from the exterior, the second floor is cantilevered. This allows additional space for the two front bedrooms and when constructed of wood siding, adds contrast to the lower part of exterior which is faced with fieldstone. The cantilevered second floor also protects front entry.

Entry is made private from the rest of the home and contains a coat closet. Upon entering the front hall, you have access to living room, kitchen or to stairs going to second floor.

In keeping with colonial style of this home, there is a large bay picture window in the living area and a natural fireplace at one side. To the rear of the floor plan is a separate dining area with doors opening onto a covered concrete terrace. Next to dining room is the kitchen. These three areas, dining, terrace and kitchen are planned for functional efficiency.

During warm months, the homemaker will have no trouble arranging meals out on the terrace and for the evenings when guests overcrowd the dining area, the terrace is again a most logical extension of the dining area.

There is also ample space for a breakfast table in the large square-shaped kitchen. Another convenience of the first floor plan is found in the lavatory placed near work areas and just opposite are stairs leading to the full basement. A large broom closet is also located to one side of the kitchen.



BUILDING PLANS • PLAN BOOKS • ORDER FORM
Herald and News Plan Dept.
FAMILY HOMES
2900 Alpha St.,
Lansing, Mich.

I want items checked: Design No:

..... 4 sets of Building Plans & Specifications, with Material List $29.75
..... 1 set of Building Plans & Specifications, with Material List 17.95
..... Family Homes' Plan Book, postpaid ..... .75
Enclosed find $..... for items checked.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....

Americans Read Books

CHICAGO (UPI) — Americans have more than doubled their book purchases during the last decade. Book sales have climbed to $500 million each year, proof that reading is taking up a good share of American leisure time, say industry sources.

Where to read is the question in the compact, sound-filled household of today. Only the few have the space and traffic areas for a library.

Many homemakers with growing families solve the peace and quiet problem by using their bedroom as a library retreat. Even a moderately-sized room can accommodate hanging wall shelves for books, a comfortable lounge chair with an ottoman and a table beside it with a good reading light.

For bedtime bookworms, library shelves now are built into cabinet headboards, hung above the head of the bed, or erected in slim cabinets flanking the bedstead. Some headboards have arm rests that drop into place, others have panels that turn into slanted back rests.

Large, triangular foam rubber pillows also are available for propping the reader to a comfortable position.

Sometimes the dining room can be used effectively as the library center of the home. Hanging shelves of books alternating with attractive ceramics or collectors' items can be decorative and functional if extended along one wall. Beneath them, a space-saving, built-in reading bench can be constructed of plywood covered with removable cushions cut to measure. Large wall bolsters or scatter pillows will turn the bench into a comfortable divan. A carpenter easily can build it, with storage doors for linens and dining accessories.

Studies Plan To Make Homes Quieter

QU-I-I-I-E-T, please.

The staccato b-r-r-r of a pneumatic hammer, the w-h-o-o-o-sh of a jet exhaust and dozens of other annoying sounds—are giving rise to a new breed of scientists concerned with making things more quiet.

A leading de-noiser is Leo L. Beranek, whose consulting firm of Bolt Beranek and Newman in Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded a contract by the Federal Housing Administration to develop a tentative noise control standard for the United States.

This is a "backward nation" in terms of acoustics and noise control, Beranek maintains. Common noises, such as plumbing, footsteps, radio or television and conversation have unhappily become all too common annoyances he said.

Gets Many Calls

The FHA has been receiving a great number of such calls from people in FHA-mortgaged buildings for multi-family use.

They are getting tired, it seems, from sounds of footfalls, kids dropping toys, Mom dropping a pan on the floor, or somebody banging on the wall next door.

The FHA wants to tighten up this "impact" area of noise control and make it one that has to be met before its mortgages will be approved.

Beranek claims the noisiest city in the United States is New York, where traffic and construction noise, poor building acoustics and airport jets wrack the sound waves.

Chicago is a close second, he said, with elevated trains in particular contributing to the problem. Then, in order, come Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis because of traffic noises.

Noise can never be completely eliminated, Beranek believes. "But it can and should be better controlled."

Many Sound Tests

He said manufacturers sound-test such things as refrigerators, air conditioners, fans, toilet fixtures, dish washers, washing machines, power equipment, automobiles and lawn mowers. But this does not mean they are made sufficiently quiet.

"Manufacturers in most cases understand the noise problem," he said, "but they do not necessarily know how to reduce the noise at low cost. Where the cost is sufficiently high, the manufacturer often believes that consumers will not pay the extra cost for quieting and hence the product remains noisy."

Canada accounts for about three-fourths of the world's nickel producing capacity.

CARPETING
HOST-CLEANED
Do it yourself . . . OR we do it for you
RENT the HOST Electric Brush
When cleaned by you . . . your carpeting should be HOST-CLEANED. Safe; won't burn; dustless. Removes dirt instead of shampooing it in. No shrinkage; raises nap; saves texture. Before entertaining . . .
Ph. 4-5111 or 2-2531 for Complete Information
CASCADE
LAUNDRY & CLEANERS
Opp. P.O. 11th & Klamath

RUGS
AND
CARPETS CLEANED
HOST PROCESS
New Method CLEANERS
1453 Esplanade Ph. 4-4471
• RUG CLEANING
• WALL-TO-WALL CARPET CLEANING
• FURNITURE CLEANING & TINTING
Gold Bond Stamps, Too!

WE'LL MIX ANY PAINT COLOR YOU WANT
...in just seconds on our
COLOR METER

Our new Colormeter makes any paint color your heart desires . . . in just seconds. Use this unique service for all your paint needs and be sure of perfect color match.
Paint Department
CALHOUN'S
FLOOR COVERINGS
355 - 357 E. MAIN
Ph. TU 2-5523