



Volume X No. 3 Thursday August 15, 1957

More Mental Patients at Kaneohe than Patients in All Oahu General Hospitals

Mentally sick patients at the Territorial Hospital far outnumber the total number of patients in the 11 general hospitals on Oahu. Mental patients probably occupy every other general hospital bed in the Territory, just as they do on the Mainland.

This startling percentage of mental sickness is even more shocking when the Territorial Hospital with a normal capacity of 791 patients is overcrowded with 1,200 patients. This overcrowdedness exists in old buildings too. During the 1956 calendar year the hospital's occupancy rate was 141 percent.

On the other hand, the general

hospitals on Oahu, during the same 1956 calendar year had occupancy of 29 to 39 percent for rural hospitals and 52 to 88 percent occupancy for Honolulu hospitals.

These general hospitals had 1,194 suitable beds and 141 unsuitable beds. Their occupancy rate was as follows:

Kukini, 88 percent; Queens, 75 percent; Kapiolani Maternity, 63 percent; Children's Hospital, 52 percent; Wahiawa, 39 percent; Waialua, 39 percent; Ewa, 35 percent; Southshore, 34 percent; and Kahuku, 29 percent. The Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children is almost always 100 percent filled.

The above information was given

by Dr. Dorothy Kemp, director of the Division of Hospital and Medical Care of the Territorial Board of Health.

Facilities for caring for mentally ill are provided at two hospitals in the Territory. Besides the Territorial Hospital Queen's has 19 beds for mental patients.

Leahi Hospital for tubercular patients, which does not come under general hospitals, had normal occupancy of 696 patients during the 1956 calendar year. Besides these tubercular patients, there were 30 TB patients undergoing treatment at the Territorial Hos-

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'King of Fleecers' Was Freed by Governor King

Pat Yim Out 3 Months Now; Did He 'Cooperate'?

Leaving three accomplices in Oahu Prison, Patrick Yim, one of Honolulu's most notorious fleecers, had his sentence commuted in May of this year by then Governor Samuel Wilder King, and came out of prison May 8. Shortly thereafter, he left for the Mainland, his release and departure unreported in the local press.

But here in Hawaii behind him, Yim left a trail clouded by mystery as thick as any of his swindling operations down through the years.

While in prison on another offense, Yim was indicted Sept. 18, 1952 along with three other men for the fleecing of Mrs. Gregoria Omboy, a Gold Star Mother, of \$13,000. The other three were Mike Legaspi, Antonio Pascua and Emilian Bale. All four pled not guilty.

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Internal Revenue Nails Matson Hotel Staff for Income Tax on Old Tips

Do tips to bellhops, waiters and waitresses constitute taxable income?

The local office of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue has decided that they do, especially when the waiters and waitresses concerned have managed to buy fine homes and drive expensive cars.

In recent weeks, the internal revenue office has let a number of waiters and waitresses in the Matson hotels, especially the Royal Hawaiian, know they are considered in arrears on income tax down through the years and they will have to pay up what the government thinks they owe, plus whatever penalty the government thinks they should pay.

One big headache for the waiters and waitresses is that many of them haven't kept enough track of the tips to know accurately how much they've received over long periods. In part, this can be calculated through the Royal's custom of adding 10 percent to the customer's bill to be considered a tip

and passed on to the waiters. But it doesn't cover the exceptionally generous tippers who add something to the 10 percent.

Then, the bellhops are not covered by any such 10 percent honorarium, and unless they've kept records of what they got for hustling the guests' baggage and doing various odd errands, they have no way of knowing accurately what they got.

The union of the hotel staff, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union AFL-CIO, is helping the members with guidance and aid in their tax problems. But there's not much anyone can do about either death or delinquent taxes when internal revenue starts moving.

So there have been settlements by hotel employes of \$1,000, \$2,400 and even \$3,000 agreed upon as proper payments to cover delinquencies and penalties. And from unofficial reports from some of the hotel workers, they're happier about making that much money than they are sorry to have to pay up to Uncle Sam.

Oahu More Densely Populated than Puerto Rico by Latest Figures

The island of Oahu has more people per square mile than dense ly populated Puerto Rico, according to Willie Crozier who has observed the island commonwealth closely.

Based on population figures just released by the Board of Health, Oahu has 688.9 people per square mile.

Puerto Rico has 674 people per square mile.

The population of the outer islands of the Territory has dropped from 25.7 people per square mile to 23 people per square mile.

The city of Honolulu—from Red Hill to Koko Head, an area of some 200 miles—has 14,600 people per square mile.

Oahu is about half as densely populated as Okinawa, which has 1,270 persons per square mile. India has 280 persons per square mile; Philippines, 178; and the U.S., 54.

Three-fourths of the civilian population in the Territory live on Oahu. Oahu's population is 416,112 and that of the other islands, 135,425.

Airport Cop Aided Brother Officer From Kauai in "Sales Tax" Beef

You think cops don't stick together? Well, listen to this one.

One day last week, Officer Albert Henriques of Kauai was visiting in Honolulu and, stopping at the island airport, he stepped into the coffee shop to have a meal. He enjoyed the meal and he enjoyed kidding with one of the waitresses, a friend he had known before.

But Officer Henriques didn't enjoy it when he got a check for \$1.04, especially when it was explained to him that the four cents was the "roll-back, pass-on" tax.

Henriques complained that the "tax," after all, was only 3 1/2 percent and if he was going to be "taxed," he wanted his half-cent change. The management explained it had no half-cents lying around and couldn't make the change, so it was collecting the full four cents.

The Kauai policeman argued loudly—and perhaps in the spirit

of fun as much as anything else—that it illegal that he should be charged the extra half cent. There

"Aloha-Quiz," New Game In Town, Getting Thoughtful Eye from Police

BY EDWARD ROHRBOUGH—

The Honolulu police vice squad and the C-C Prosecutor's office are studying the latest local effort to make a buck in the entertainment world via a game of skill and may-be chance. What the law enforcement bodies are interested in, of course, is whether or not there's enough chance about the game to make it a lottery.

Police officers have visited the place, at 1677 Alakea St., the former location of "Calypso Joe's," to study the game during the 10 days it's been running, but they apparently haven't made up their minds yet.

The name of the game is "Aloha-Quiz," and it's operated by a friendly young couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Ejere, in a large room equipped with benches and tables, a balcony and a microphone.

At first glance, you might think it's merely "Bingo" under another name, and certainly there is a similarity. Each contestant is given a card with numbers and a

handful of checkers. When the announcer, Pierce, calls out the numbers he has drawn, the players put their checkers on the appropriate numbers.

WINNER YELLS "ALOHA!"

When a player gets five numbers on his card covered in a row, he yells, not "Bingo!" but "Aloha!" So you can see it's an Hawaiian game.

But that's only the beginning. The winner is qualified, not to receive a prize, but to answer a question which is then asked by Pierce. If he answers the question correctly, he gets the prize of \$5 or \$10 or whatever they happen to be playing for. The game has only run 10 days, and the prizes have been no bigger than \$10 thus far. If he doesn't answer correctly, he gets nothing but the strain on his vocal cords. And for two bits, he can buy two more cards and try again.

But after the first question, Pierce asks a second question, and

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Sam King Failed in Last Minute Effort To Set GOP Writing to Ike

In Hawaii as elsewhere, the full story of an important event is seldom in the headlines of the first newspaper that announces it, and sometimes not in the second or the third. The true story must be pieced together, bit by bit, until the whole picture is complete.

Thus bits are still being added to the story of how Sam King left the post of Governor of Hawaii. For instance, now it is generally known among Republicans that shortly after King got the telephone call from Washington asking him to resign, and after he had submitted his resignation, he called a meeting of party leaders.

The purpose of the meeting was to get a campaign of cables and letters started toward the White House urging President Eisenhower to refuse to accept King's resignation.

of course, what the possibilities of putting strong pressure on the present administration in Washington are. A campaign of cables and mail had helped Sam King a lot when he plucked his original appointment virtually out of the hip pocket of Randolph Crossley, the man to whom Ike had promised it.

But this time King was out of luck. The GOP leaders who are friendly to him saw a letter-writing drive for him now, after Ike had asked for his resignation, as being a little harder to achieve than the first such campaign that benefitted King.

Besides, one important ally was absent from the King ranks. That was former Delegate to Congress Elizabeth Farrington. Times had changed since King won his position over Crossley with the aid of the late Joseph R. Farrington, then delegate, and his wife. What

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HELPED KING BEFORE
No one knows better than King,

FBI Caught Flatfooted—Read: In the Dailies p.3

wasn't anything funny about it to the management, though. It called a cop.

The Honolulu officer came in to find out what the trouble was and,

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Passed Over By Dailies

Congressman Holifield on Radioactive Hazard

"The world has witnessed almost 120 bomb tests so far," which is one for almost every month since World War II, Rep. Holifield declared on the floor of the House. "And a single bomb test today can be the equal of a thousand Hiroshima-class bombs," he explained.

Radiostrotrium—strontium 90—in fallout "has become a great

and crucial problem of our times."

He sharply criticized government officials who publicly assure the people that nuclear tests are safe, when they themselves are confused and ignorant about the ill effects of nuclear explosions.

His committee called 36 expert witnesses. Six came directly from the Atomic Energy Commission and 25 others were employed directly or as consultants of AEC contractors. Thus, the congressman said, this should dispel the notion, if anyone has it, "that the hearings were one sided or rigged against the Atomic Energy Commission."

Declared Rep. Holifield:

"As a layman I was somewhat shocked to find out how much the experts admitted they did not know about the long-term effects of radiation. In fact, when I thought over how little is known for sure, I wondered how some officials of the government could be so positive that bomb tests were so safe."

To emphasize his point, he declared that more than three years after the March 1, 1954, test in the Pacific, "some uninhabited parts of the Marshall Islands, 100 miles from the test site, are still so radioactive that they are above the permissible level for normal land use."

That bomb was the most powerful nuclear explosion up to that time, and it contaminated 7,000 square miles.

Need Yardsstick

"What we really need," the congressman said, "are some standards against which we can measure whether or not a given amount of strontium will be harmful. . . . Then we need to use some sort of yardsstick to relate how close we are to the worry limit."

Dr. Shields Warren, former director of biology and medicine for the AEC, testified that he "would be reluctant to see the average strontium 90 content of bones, particularly in children, go much above 10 times the present level."

Rep. Holifield declared that "this means that we are considerably less than 10 times away from the worry limit."

He said that the above-men-

tioned March 1, 1954, bomb approximated 10 megatons (10 million tons of TNT), which is the total explosive strength not be exceeded by uranium bombs in one year. But a single bomb with five times this explosiveness can be fabricated, and in one explosion

the "worry limit" can be overshot.

The congressman debunked the talk of fabricating "clean" bombs. What assurance is there that the Soviets will explode "clean" bombs? he asked.

People Must Decide

"It appears to me," he said, "that

a one nation development of cleaner bombs does not remove the compulsion to prevent nuclear war nor does it answer the problem of increasing the radiation hazard by multination testing."

Whether this nation should add more bomb debris to the atmosphere is a question which cannot be left up to government officials, he said. He explained, "In a democracy it goes down to the level of the individual."

The congressman criticized the AEC:

● For secretiveness, keeping American people in the dark.

● Because congressional committees have to squeeze information out of the agency.

● Because when it releases information on its own initiative. It comes in dribbles and in forbidding technical form, which even trained newsmen cannot understand. And its releases are tardy. Also, hazards of fallout are played down.

"The AEC does not deign to enlighten the public and its scientists are muzzled," he declared.

He indicated that it is wrong to ask the same agency which is charged with developing the bombs to evaluate the risks of fallout. Any adverse report or judgment on bomb testing "could conflict with their primary mission."

NEWS COVERAGE ELSEWHERE

"Whether we like it or not, whether the Atomic Energy Commission knows it or not, fallout has now become a great and crucial problem of our times."

"I noted that the reporters at these hearings (investigation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy) represented many countries. And I have seen at press roundup that the eyes of the world were focused on our hearings." —Rep. Holifield

Where were Honolulu dailies which are supposed to inform the people of Hawaii?

The RECORD recently printed in full (June 6 issue) the world appeal by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, revered scientific missionary, to stop all atomic bomb testing, and a reply to Dr. Schweitzer in the form of an open letter by Dr. Willard F. Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission (Aug. 1 issue).

The RECORD now gives the high points of the statement made to the House of Representatives by Rep. Chet Holifield (D. Calif.), chairman of the special Subcommittee on Radiation, on June 28. Rep. Holifield spoke following an historic eight-day congressional hearing during which numerous scientists testified on nuclear radiation and its hazards. The local dailies passed over his statement which appeared in the Congressional Record.

TRAVEL AND TB

Travel is broadening, they say, but it may also broaden the tuberculosis problem for Hawaii. Experts predict that globe-trotting may increase our chances of getting TB, unless world-wide control of the disease is effected.

Great progress has been made against TB in America. The death rate has declined sharply and should continue to be low if TB control programs are continued at the present rate. In the past, it is believed, most Americans became infected with TB germs when they were young, even though those who broke down with the disease did not do so until later in life. Infection rates in children have been declining in recent years as efforts have increased to find and hospitalize adults with "open" TB. If this trend continues and our standard of living remains high, there should be fewer new cases in years to come.

Against this trend, however, stands the fact that Americans are increasingly likely to travel in parts of the world where TB is more prevalent. In the service of government or business some live for considerable periods in parts of Asia, the Near East, and other places where the disease is endemic. Many of today's children may grow up without meeting TB germs until they are exposed to the disease in foreign lands. So, in the end, they may suffer from the disease in spite of our nationwide TB control program.

What is the answer to this problem? Americans of today and tomorrow aren't going to stay at home. We all want to see the world. The only answer is world-wide control of tuberculosis. The United States can't be an island of safety in this small world. The Territory's tuberculosis association, through the National Tuberculosis Association, is a part of the International Union against Tuberculosis and contributes to the increase and spread of knowledge about TB throughout the world.

Distaste for Math Cuts Number of Engineers

U.S. teachers must share the responsibility of disinterest among youngsters in science and engineering. The Educational Testing Service reported a study disclosed a serious shortcoming in the teaching of mathematics. ETS says many teachers do not like math. Furthermore, they are not well trained for it and therefore they communicate their distaste for math to their students, who in order to pursue science and engineering training need a solid background in math.

New Way Sought To Make High School Physics Fascinating

The nation's top physicists and high school teachers are working together to make high school physics fascinating and clear. Scientists and teachers whose work are subsidized by the National Science Foundation are agreed that to make the teaching and learning of physics interesting, these things are needed:

A new textbook, 70 films showing from the eclipse of the sun to atomic action for use during a school year, a teacher's manual and a set of instructions for making many new kinds of classroom demonstrations with materials that cost no more than a dollar, and kits full of how-to-do-it experiments for students to play with at home.

Progress has been made in re-vamping the teaching of physics and some hundred physicists, high school teachers, students, college students, writers and expert filmmakers are at work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This fall a few schools will try out the new method of teaching. Next summer at least four summer institutes will be held to train teachers to use the materials for teaching physics.

Samples of Letters To Rep. Holifield

A citizen of California writes:

In the name of survival of humanity, I urge you to work to stop H-bomb tests. The danger is great, and I want my children to live.

A citizen of New Jersey writes:

Inasmuch as existing weapons are already more than adequate to annihilate the civilized world, it seems silly to me to test bigger and better weapons when such tests cause great harm not connected with active warfare. The costs of such tests are better applied to peaceful uses of the atom.

I might also point out that if the United States is the first to stop such unnecessary testing, the force of our moral position in the world will be vastly increased. Such moral pressure would be sufficient, I think, to compel the Russians and British to stop also. Our prestige will certainly tumble if Russia stops first.

A Pennsylvania mother writes:

I want to add my expression of concern for continued nuclear bomb testings. I hope your committee will agree that all United States tests should be halted now, in view of the uncertainty of many qualified physicians and scientists regarding the damage fallout has upon us, not to mention future generations of unborn Americans. Why should we want in any way to endanger our own futures or those of our descendants? It appears we have enough weapons, nuclear and otherwise, to blow the world to pieces now. Why do we need to test even more destructive weapons? Can't we Americans spend our money for more constructive things and make sure we are all healthy and able to face the future with hope?

Another California citizen writes:

I want to register with you my concern about the bomb tests. I urge that we stop the testing of nuclear bombs now. This to be followed by world abolition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament. Let us act now, not wait until possibly millions of human beings have been killed or hopelessly injured.

Even if the dangers from nuclear radiation may have been overstated by some scientists, other scientists who think the danger small admit they do not know for sure. So is it not better to stop the tests now rather than to risk crippling and killing ourselves and future generation?

Univ. Women Vote Atom for Peace

The American Assn. of University Women at its Diamond Jubilee convention in Boston, early last month, voted that atomic energy should "be progressively removed from military stockpiles and placed in the service of industry" under an international atomic energy agency.

The 2,000 delegates who voted on the issue represent 140,000 college-educated American women. They were told by Francis O. Wilcox, assistant secretary of state:

"I can assure you formal resolutions and petitions by organizations such as yours have much influence both on the legislative and executive departments of our government."

Five major manufacturers have raised cigarette prices. Reader's Digest which conducted laboratory tests of U.S. cigarettes reports that tobacco companies are increasingly using scrap, waste, and inferior tobacco while cutting down on the use of premium tobaccos. Tobacco companies ought to cut prices, but they are doing exactly the opposite. They must figure they'll be able to fool the public all the time with high-priced advertising.

"Fists Across Sea" Brings Fans In Drove; Formosa, Japan Teams Score

BY STAFF WRITER

Not only does it seem to generate all manner of international good will for the nationals of various countries travelling to and fro to bust one another in the snoot. It also pays profits because the boxing fans turn out in droves to see the genial bloodshed and the good will and everything.

The "Fists Across the Sea" match Monday night was the biggest kind of success.

Nobody had seen anything like it since Frankie Fernandez was in his prime. The boxing fans flooded into the Civic Auditorium, 4,134 of them, and paid \$6,179.50 into the tills of that establishment to see the boxing teams of China, Japan and Okinawa compete against the local boys.

Both Chinese and Japanese teams showed well against assorted local amateurs, the Chinese winning four and losing three, the Japanese winning two and losing three. Hawaii won seven and lost six.

In the main event, the one-man Okinawa team, Hidehiro Toyoshima, a flyweight, lost a decision to Ray Perez, member of the U.S. Olympic team and champion at the Seattle tournament in the division. Toyoshima perhaps gained some stature in losing, however, for he carried the fight to Perez all the way, a dangerous thing to do, and actually made a pretty even fight of it for the first round and a half.

In the third round, though, Perez landed several hard hooks and insured a victory.

Heiji Shimabukuro, looking faster and hitting harder than ever, dropped speedy Tadao Kawamura of Japan at the end of the second round, opening an old cut, and waltzed through an easy third round to a decision in the semi-final.

Although the fight was called at 112 lbs., you never know with Heiji, since he's just as likely to be fighting at 119, the weight in which he took the title at Seattle.

TOUGH TONY IN GENTLE MOOD

All three of Hawaii's champions at Seattle seemed a little loath to turn loose any killer spirit against their opponents from overseas, but the kindest of the three was Tough Tony Pascua of Citywide who had a hard time working up a "mad" against smiling Lo-pu Chang of the Republic of China. The usual manner here, of course, is to wine the visiting athlete, dine him at a sumptuous luau, hang a lei around his neck and then let him have it very good after the bell rings or the whistle blows. But Hawaii's three champions from Seattle seemed almost benign in their treatment of their foes.

Perhaps they were thinking about the good will.

Anyway, in the third round, Pascua woke up enough to plaster Chang with a few good right hands and take a decision that was fairly close until then.

One local fighter who forgot all hospitality once he'd finished with the business of the lei was Floyd Gatulan, 125-pounder. Gatulan had lost to Kouhei Okada of Japan at Seattle and he was out to reverse this decision. If he hadn't been so wild, he might have done it by a kayo, but after dropping his opponent in the third for a no-count, he fanned the air with swings that either missed or bounced off Okada's invulnerable points. Gatulan's decision was clearcut, nevertheless. The only knockout of the evening was of the technical variety,

scored by Osamu Takahashi of Japan who cut Leroy Paredes, Hawaii Youth, over the left eye, and won by a TKO in the third when Referee Bill Pacheco stopped the fight. Takahashi was well ahead at the time, having exchanged volleys of rights and lefts with Paredes for two rounds and won the advantage most of the time. The men are in the 177-pound class.

BODY-PUNCHER SCORES

Kenji Yonekura, Japanese 119-pounder, turned out to be an expert body puncher and he wore Bobby Ferreira of Hilo down in two rounds to take a clear decision when he shifted his attack to the head in the third.

Likewise, Chi-yu Lew, Chinese 147-pounder, though a southpaw, turned out to have a right hand so educated in hooking and jabbing that he used it to counter-punch a clearcut decision over Charles Uchiyama, Hawaii A.C.

Alfred Santiago, well known in local amateur circles several years ago, returned in the colors of the U.S. Marines to roughhouse a decision over Osamu Seiyama of Japan in the 139-pound class. It was a fight that looked like a street brawl in the second round and like a slow motion picture in the third, when both men had become arm-weary. It was also the wildest and most exciting fight of the evening and had the customers roaring with applause and international good will.

Perhaps the closest fight of the evening was one in which Henry Wong, Chinese 132-pounder, took a decision from George Dutro, Citywide, formerly of Maui. Dutro proved much the harder puncher, but Wong's superior boxing took the eye of the judges. In the opinion of this writer, it might have gone either way.

LIAO BEATS COLBURN

Hsing-chen Liao, a clever 139-pounder from Formosa, piled up enough points in the first two rounds over Marcus Colburn, Citywide, to maintain an edge and take the decision, though he caught a few good blows in the third.

Bobby Kishimoto, local 125-pounder now attending San Jose State College, took a decision over Chen-sung Hung of China with a third-round that saw him scoring right and left-hand tattoos to the head.

Su-ho Yuan, Chinese 112-pounder, took a close decision over Robert Macario of Citywide, the stronger puncher of the pair, by superior boxing skill. In the opening of the "Fists Across the Seas" fights, Willis Lowery, U.S. Marines, took a lopsided decision over Sze-chuan Len of China in the 156-pound class, this being the most inexperienced fighter the China team showed.

The local bouts opened the show, Alfred Dela Cruz, Alea Eagles, taking a close decision over Lawrence Canape, Veterans, in the 125-pound class, and Paul Okudara winning the duke over Carmen Scialabba, Marines, in the 132-pound class. This last decision was announced with Scialabba as the winner, and brought a chorus of boos. Later one of the judges explained he had been confused when he wrote his slip and intended to call Okudara the winner.

IT WAS THE RETURN of Willie Whittle to the ring as a referee, said a couple of waggish fans, that caused the big turnout. It's been about seven years since Willie was active and he got encouraging cheers and good-natured jeers from the oldtimers as he worked the first three bouts. He was seen to shake his head doubtfully after collecting the slips on one bout.

Santiago In "South Pacific"; May Give Up Fighting for Acting

Dan Santiago may give up the prizefighting business the back of his hand in favor of acting. This time the acting is in the moving picture, "South Pacific," and Santiago figures to get paid for it.

Besides he's not very happy about the way professional boxing is paying him. Out of a total purse of \$240 he received for the main event he fought as a last-minute substitute, he actually had less than \$130 take-home pay after his manager, Dr. Richard You, had taken his one-third cut and the purse had been garnished for an old doctor bill dating from back when Santiago fought in the amateurs.

It was a bill supposed to have been taken care of by someone else, but the proper amenities hadn't been observed, the RECORD learned at the TBC office, so the bill together with collection charges, came back to hit Santiago's purse. "The way I feel now," said Santiago this week, "I will maybe quit boxing. I am not getting what I ought to."

Santiago made it clear he is not discouraged at all about the surprise knockout he suffered at the hands of Lem Miller when he seemed to have the latter on the verge of defeat.

"The knockout is nothing," he said of the first such defeat he suffered as a pro.

But then neither is the pay, comparatively, Santiago feels.

With the "South Pacific," he hopes it will be different. Already he has been picked as a "type" out of 128 extras examined.

So it may be that his experience as a thespian, acting in "A Streetcar Named Desire," for the Honolulu Community Theater, and also his experience singing as a volunteer on a local TV program may pay Danny Santiago off better than his fists have in several years fighting as a pro.

Congressional Debate At Its Brightest

"Mr. Brooks of La. There is no restriction in the bill.

"Mr. Boyle. I think there is.

"Mr. Brooks. I could not find it. I would be glad if the gentleman would point it out to me.

"Mr. Boyle. I think there is.

"Mr. Brooks. Will the gentleman point it out?

"Mr. Boyle. I cannot take the time at this moment to do that."

IMUA, the 200-percent American outfit, announced that an Australian, a Dr. Schwartz, was going to review the Supreme Court decisions on political cases. The foreigner was going on the air July 31 during the IMUA hour but an octogenarian who faithfully listens to it ("It's good for laughs which keeps you young") says Schwartz never came on.

The Australian "expert" on communism will "expert" on the U.S. Supreme Court from the anti-communist angle, says the octogenarian.

"I enjoy IMUA because you find the unexpected there," he said. "The super-patriotic outfit engages a foreigner to tell us about our courts."

You guessed it—that was the one that got reversed.

SOME KIND OF POSSIBLE international incident was avoided when all hands decided not to make a flag-waving ceremony of the opening. The trouble was—what flag should be used for Okinawa? If the Japanese flag were used, the Japanese diplomats might be upset. Mike Todar, the Okinawa coach, was willing to carry some kind of sports pennant if necessary, but it was decided to stick to the waving of fists and forget the waving of flags.

Sport Shorts

Some Answers on the Global Series

A number of points need to be made clear, and questions answered about the representation Hawaii will send to the Global World Series in Detroit in September. Perhaps enough information hasn't been given the fans. Perhaps something got twisted.

In any event, the contingent from Hawaii will be exactly what the authorities who run the series ordered, we are assured by Earl K. Vida, the man who directs Hawaii's efforts in this direction. Invitations are issued for 16 players, a coach, a manager, and a representative of the government of the state or principality receiving the invitation.

The expenses are paid by the Global Series which issues the invitation. Manager Earl Vida and Coach "Dutchy" Olson are taking their wives at their own expense. So is Duke Kahanamoku, who represents the government of Hawaii.

There is no berth available that is being taken by any sort of "deadhead" as rumors in some quarters have indicated.

So why Duke Kahanamoku? That's another question being asked by some who feel the person to fill this spot should be someone who more clearly represents either baseball, or government in Hawaii.

The answer, in part, is that the invitation went to the governor and the governor couldn't attend and appointed Duke, an official of the C-C government and a great Hawaiian champion, to represent him. It will be the third year in a row Duke has acted in this capacity, having first been chosen by Mrs. Farrington when she was Delegate to Congress. The first representative Mrs. Farrington chose was Dr. Katsumi Kometani.

That brings up another question—why did the invitation start coming to the governor the first year Jack Burns got elected to Congress? We didn't get what we consider a fully satisfactory answer from Mr. Vida on that, but then maybe he doesn't know the answer. Anyhow, he said the Global Series committee on the Mainland had decided to turn the invitation closer the home government. Since Mr. Vida is on this end, possibly he's in no position to know whether or not there's more to the story than that. Personally, we have a hunch there might be.

But we are not among those who consider Duke a poor choice. We'll venture a guess that Duke's name is still known to more people on the Mainland than that of any other Hawaiian. Possibly the reason we think so is that we first discovered it when we were a slothful schoolboy wending our weary way home from grade school, stopping long enough in the drug store to read through some farm almanac and note the strange name among Olympic record holders. For a good many years, Duke Kahanamoku was the only person from Hawaii we'd ever consciously heard of, and we'll bet a lot of country kids down through the years, since grown and growing, are in the same boat.

Under the circumstances, we think Duke can represent Hawaiian sports very well on the Mainland, and his office of sheriff gives a governmental touch to his representation.

Locally of course, there are those who feel Duke might have done more to train and assist young swimmers, but that's neither here nor there. He proved his immense popularity locally by winning his election in runaway style last fall while absent, himself, representing Hawaii at the Melbourne Olympics. So the Duke needs no defense, but it's a pleasure to go on record on the subject, anyhow.

As for the manner of selecting the 16 players, a local committee has already selected 16 tentative choices at random. But the elimination games haven't been completed. When they are, eight will be chosen from that 16, to go along with the winning team, or eight from that team.

Earl Vida is not a member of the committee that did the choosing of the 16 tentative travellers.

Is Miller Really that Good?

LEM MILLER, the welterweight who scored the first kayo ever chalked up against Dan Santiago, wasn't as "all shook up" as he looked just prior to the sudden end of the fight, according to his corner. Fans will remember Santiago seemed to be swarming all over him in what turned out to be the last round of that late-scheduled main event. Miller looked as though he was about to go down when suddenly he threw an explosive right hand that dropped Santiago for the full count.

Miller said later he was by no means in such bad shape as he looked. Instead, he said, he had laid a trap for Santiago to get him to open up. When Miller got a good shot at the chin he took it and the show was over.

Maybe you go for that story and maybe you don't. Certainly no one can deny Miller stopped the fight with all the finality of a matador downing a bull. If he's really a good enough fighter to "pull a stunt like that, Honolulu fans are due for some excellent pro scraps for the future. As for us, we'll reserve judgment until after Miller fights Leo Alonzo August 19.

And we'd like to see Danny Santiago get some more scraps to see whether or not that kayo was a fluke or something that's going to happen again and again. He gave the crowd a fine scrap on short notice and deserves another good chance.

Gadabout

ONE PROMINENT TOURIST who has been visiting in the islands in recent weeks, yet whose presence went unreported in local society pages was Jason Lee, the Chicago gambler. Lee, you'll remember was the man who made news round the world a couple of years ago when he tried to clip the Casino at Monte Carlo by shoving his own "educated" dice into the game. Regular readers of the RECORD will recall Lee stopped through Honolulu some months ago and got "taken" again. Then he embarked for Japan playing cards with what he had heard was a wealthy "sucker," but who was in reality a local man-about-town with a highly sensitive set of fingers. When Lee came back to Hawaii from Japan, according to report, he was pretty flat and we haven't heard that he improved his holdings during his latest sojourn in Hawaii. The local sharpies have proved again and again they're more than a match for most city slickers—at least on their home grounds.

LATEST NEWS on the Biltmore-Mendelson-Top O' the Isle story is that Miss Shirley Mendelson, the Detroit heiress, and "Red" Colon, manager of the South Pacific Broadcasting Co. (Station KHON), have gone back to Detroit to confer with trustees of the estate on the hassle in the islands. A subject that night will come up in these talks is whether or not Joe Mendelson, the heiress' young brother, was right or not when he stated before the local liquor commission that his sister can afford to lose \$10,000 a month. There's a story, too, that "Red" ran out of dough and had to wire back to young Mendelson for some amount like \$115.

The case is the one which came to public attention when the liquor commission called concerned parties before it to state who is paying the entertainers at the Top O' the Isle—the South Pacific Broadcasting Co. or Miss Mendelson, herself. Of course, it's no secret that Miss Mendelson is the "angel" of the broadcasting company.

THE PART of Attorney Ed Berman in the picture (chiefly as a witness as to how much the entertainers received, who paid them, etc.) has puzzled some, especially since he was discharged as attorney for the broadcasting company. The motive attributed to Berman by some is mere pique over being discharged. But there are circumstances which might have made any attorney take the same position, if the circumstances are as related. It's reported he was called into a meeting by two officials of the company to help stop Miss Mendelson from being "taken." Then he was let go without ever having the matter settled, and the two officials suddenly clammed up on him. If there was cause for the meeting in the first place, any attorney would probably have insisted that the matter be cleared up one way or another before he got out. Otherwise, if it turned up later there actually was some hanky-panky, he could hardly help being considered some kind of a party to it.

But that reasoning doesn't apply at all to Commissioner Harry Kronick of the liquor commission, a body which got into the act on what seems a fairly flimsy technicality.

IF YOU'VE FOLLOWED the case, and are also a listener of Joe Rose, you must have got a chuckle or two out of his repeated talk about how he has "dug up the facts" and presented them for his audience. Actually, he hasn't had a thing he couldn't have "dug" out of the newspaper stories and

maybe a conversation or two with a commissioner. You guess which commissioner.

ARTHUR ULRICH, the man who's out to prove you CAN fight City Hall, (see RECORD two weeks ago) got an unexpected jolt last Thursday. With his plan for a subdivision finally down to the C-C planning commission, he was told by Leighton Louis, chief engineer for that body, that he has technically bypassed the planning commission in his efforts to get his plan approved by various officials. Ulrich says it was the staff of the commission which told him what procedure to follow in the first place. Anyhow, the commission is scheduled to consider his plan to subdivide a lot in Wahiawa, across from Leilehua High School, today. Ulrich believes he is a victim of "political malice" from the administration because he openly backed Bill Vannatta for mayor in the last campaign. C-C Engineer Yoshio Kumimoto says no such thing.

"HERE COMES DICK." That's the wording on the front license plate of a shiny Cadillac that drove up to City Hall Friday. "Dick" turned out to be Richard Conklin, a quiet, grey-haired man who's applying along with Raymond A. Murphy under the name of the Equitable Distributing Co. for a liquor license to operate at the Government Employees Mutual center, the discount house. The case for the applicants was presented by Sen. William Heen and opposed by William Barlow, attorney representing the local branch of the Retail Liquor Dealers Assn. of America. Barlow argued, of course, that the granting of such a license would be anything but equitable to the owners of local liquor stores, and that it would be against the best economic interests of the public to "flood the Territory with liquor." It seemed a strange argument to be advanced by liquor dealers who are trying to do just that, themselves, but then we seem to remember hearing Bill Barlow argue on the other side of the fence during the last session of the Legislature when he represented Schenley.

NOTHING IN ANY RULE of the C-C liquor commission forbids a customer in a cabaret from dancing barefoot if he or she chooses. We publish this bit of information because the management of some such places apparently have been using the commission's name and authority to enforce their own house rules. Perhaps such managers are merely afraid of suits resulting from stepped-on toes. Now that it's brought to the attention of the commission, such a rule might be passed, of course.

TWO DELEGATES elected to the UPW territorial convention at Hilo this weekend have a rather special distinction. They are Harry Park and Lonnie Rego of Kauai and they were the pair who swam out to assist a woman near drowning off the Garden Island and managed to keep her up until help arrived in a boat. Park is a fireman and Rego a road worker.

WAS IT GOLF that set up the sale of the Damon Tract land around the airport to Han Jan Luke and a partner? That's the sale that had many Damon Tract residents protesting and asking the Territory to proceed with condemnation plans. Sam Damon and Luke met on a local golf course, according to the legend, where each went to play around solitaire. Eventually they wound up as a twosome, the story goes, and finally Luke broached Damon's difficulties as he'd read about them in the paper. Luke is said

By AMY CLARKE

One of the penalties we pay for individual freedom is the ugly hodgepodge of unplanned cities.

Honolulu, having "grown up" so fast, is a perfect example.

No other city I have seen is such a blending of yesterday and today, neglect and comeliness, the worst kind of neighborhoods and the best, often side by side.

One of the first things that strikes the Mainland visitor is the general reluctance to build apartments more than two stories high.

Naturally, cost is an element in building multi-story dwellings, but rental income increases also as three, four, or more units are built on the same land area that contains one or two units now.

Most landlords here prefer to build a number of compact two-story apartments, making the rooms as tiny as possible, crowding as many as the lot can hold.

There is usually a strip along the back just wide enough for a clothesline, the garbage pails, and the washing machines. The apartments look on a center paved area where the cars park.

Grass? Maybe a shrub or two. A place for children to play? Only the pavement or the street beyond.

Garden-type apartments are more and more popular on the Mainland. They are needed even more in Hawaii, where every inch of land is so dear.

Garden-type apartments, in case you are not familiar with the term, are the kind built by the Hawaii Housing Commission in some of our low-income housing projects.

Three and four-story buildings, containing two and three bedroom-apartments with large rooms, stand at interesting angles to each other in a park-like area maintained by a common janitorial service.

What irony that in Honolulu you have to have to be one of the underprivileged to enjoy such garden-type community living!

Almost every day the alert shopper can find new proof of the dishonesty of the "visible sales tax."

When the largest food markets claimed

to have expressed wonderment as to why Damon didn't let someone else take care of some of his troubles, and eventually Damon decided it would be a good idea,

The Atlanta Community Chest has refused, in spite of heavy political pressure from the segregationist States' Rights Council, to drop the Atlanta Urban League from its list of beneficiaries. The Urban League, with a bi-racial board, devotes its efforts to improving Negro housing and seeking to avoid friction between the Negro and white communities over housing problems.

Thoughts While Ironing

repricing would be too difficult for them and they would therefore charge only 1 percent on the total bill, most of the other food stores followed suit, using the same excuse.

But how can a brand new food store like the one in Haleiwa that opened last week possibly justify charging a 1 percent "T.H." tax?

They cannot claim that the old 2½ percent was already included in their old prices, as there were no previous prices!

And don't be misled into believing that you're getting a bargain by shopping where the tax is 1 percent instead of 3½ percent. Actually, it is worse.

For when you pick an item off the shelf, the old 2½ percent tax is included in the shelf price.

But when you take your purchases to the check-out counter, you pay an extra 1 percent not on the actual price of the items, but on that price plus the 2½ percent tax already included in it.

You are thus paying a 1 percent visible tax on top of 2½ percent invisible tax.

Unless you're one of the many smart shoppers who aren't paying any phony visible T.H. tax at all. If you shop carefully, you don't have to.

I wish something could be done about the increasing use of hybrid words.

Like "brunch"—always an assault upon the ears, "cafetorium"—how did the school-teachers ever let that one get into general usage?—and now the latest monstrosity, "bluncheon."

You may have seen the ad in last week's papers announcing a free "bluncheon" for patrons of a certain store. Presumably "bluncheon" is a combination breakfast and luncheon.

Once in a while there is a happy combination of just the right word-fragments to get across an idea more vividly than everyday speech could do.

"Dixiecrat" is one such inspired invention.

But recent efforts to enlarge the English language make me wish these word-choppers would stop trying to be so original and stick to the 600,000 words already in Mr. Webster's collection.

to pass the school aid bill.

Well-grounded Americans who are not spoon-fed—as the local DPI attempts to spoon-feed our young people—will not be left "breathless" when they encounter a Zhukov. They will discuss, they will argue, and they will learn in the give and take. Both parties will grow.

Who wins the argument is immaterial. What matters is, what system can give the majority a better living, freedom and decency? And the continued growth and development of a country depends on the caliber of its people—physical, moral and mental.

Ike's Failing

(from page 8)

pects to the War of Independence, the struggle for and growth of democratic traditions, the Bill of Rights, slavery, Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation, Reconstruction, rise of industry and the labor movement, depressions, Willkie's One World approach, etc.

In order to develop well-informed citizens, better schools and teachers are essential, and these require adequate funds. But Ike, it was, who was chiefly responsible, only recently, in the failure of Congress

Mental Patient

(from page 1)

Hospitals with facilities for the chronically ill are Maluhia and St. Francis. Maluhia with 265 beds had 92 percent occupancy. St. Francis has 14 beds for the chronically ill. The ratio of mental patients at the Territorial Hospital and patients at all other civilian hospitals on Oahu gives a fairly clear picture of the situation in the Territory.

The Territorial Hospital takes care of all mental patients in the islands and by law it cannot turn away any patient.

It serves 551,537 civilian residents. Of this number 416,398 live on Oahu. The counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai have 135,139. (The above population figures were just released by the Board of Health and they are for July 1957.)

CLINICAL TREATMENT

Besides mental patients in the Territorial Hospitals, there are many receiving treatment at mental health clinics.

Last year, Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Mental Health Committee, in a book, "Every Other Bed," declared that an "epidemic" of mental illness is sweeping the country and about 12 times the number of hospitalized mental patients are sufficiently disturbed to warrant treatment.

He said that 750,000 mental patients are hospitalized, and they occupied every other bed in the United States. In Hawaii the same situation holds true.

Gorman warned that as population rises, "we may anticipate two-thirds of our hospital beds occupied by the mentally ill in the near future."

PUBLIC SUPPORT NEEDED

"The first order of business if we are to reverse this appalling trend," he said, is to strengthen public support for psychiatric research and training.

This "epidemic" of mental illness costs U.S. taxpayers \$2.5 billion annually in custodial care alone.

"Yet," Gorman declared, "the annual outlay for research from all sources did not exceed \$10 million last year (1955), far less than the Dept. of Agriculture spends for research on diseases of cattle and hogs."

THERE IS HOPE

He explained that "Our great hope lies in mobilizing citizen support for an all-out research attack" along lines of organic investigation of the roots of mental illness. New "tranquilizing" drugs

Airport Cop Aids Brother Officer In "Tax" Beef

(from page 1)

at first, advised Officer Henriques to pay up and shut up. The Honolulu cop also sought to see the officer's identification and when Henriques showed his wallet, the Honolulu police saw the police badge of the Kauai officer and asked the obvious question to be told, yes, Henriques is a police officer on the Kauai force.

At once the Honolulu officer's manner changed. Turning on the coffee shop management, he asked what the idea is, anyhow, trying to make people pay more "taxes" than the law allows.

Seeing how the local law felt about it, the management decided to see things Henriques' way and give him the advantage of the half cent.

"Brother officers," you see, look out for one another, even when they're off home base.

and new treatments have resulted from such pursuits.

"Along with this work," he said "we must rush construction of desperately-needed research facilities and train thousands of additional scientists and psychiatrists required to push beyond this new biochemical frontier."

According to Gorman, under present conditions of inertia, complacency and personnel shortages, many thousands of disturbed persons both inside and outside the hospitals are not getting adequate treatment.

There is hope, he said, where a few state governments are beginning to make "heartening progress."

In Hawaii where its mental hospital is terribly overcrowded and old buildings unsuitable for use are overflowing with patients, new public interest is being aroused by mental health associations, the hospital, and its auxiliary.

The hospital with limited funds is expanding its clinical work for rehabilitating and treating former patients.

Its medical director, Dr. Robert A. Kimmich is now visiting Mainland mental health hospitals and research centers. He is going to Switzerland on invitation to address an international meeting.

MESSAGE FROM A MOTHER

This island community was extremely fortunate during the past five years for having had the services of Mrs. Cornelius Mulder as executive secretary of the Mental Health Assn. of Hawaii.

A former psychiatric social worker, Mrs. Mulder was instrumental in spreading wider the awareness of mental health in this island community.

During her tenure the local agency was affiliated with the National Assn. of Mental Health, and furthermore some 30 local agencies in the mental health and allied fields were organized into the Oahu Health Council's Community Planning Committee for Mental Health.

In resigning her position because of family demands upon her time, she made a statement which should be carried into every home in this community where adult and juvenile delinquency is a big problem.

"A mother needs to be sensitive to the particular needs of her children at various stages of their development," she explained. "The influence of the mother is particularly important during the first six years of her child's life when foundations for the child's personality are laid."

She also said, "In early teens when a daughter or son is becoming aware of the opposite sex, they particularly need guidance and supervision."

She divided working mothers into three groups: those who are compelled to work for economic reasons, those who want to earn for additional needs and luxuries and those who want to continue with their professional career after marriage.

She said a high standard of living in itself does not make for stability and happiness in a home.

On this point she explained, "The fact that our high standard of living does not necessarily make for happiness in a family was forcibly brought out during the year I spent in Europe where I saw many families well integrated and happy with far lower standards of living."

Children of mothers with deep understanding of their needs and clear vision to guide them are fortunate.

Hawaii has been fortunate to have had the services of Mrs. Mulder in its community-wide Red Feather agency which carries on the community-wide health program.

Death Doubled On Oahu Roads Thus Far in 1957

As the year went into its 33rd week, Oahu auto accidents showed more deaths and injuries than in the years preceding for the first 32 weeks, though in every other respect, the accident statistics were lower.

There was no change in the death rate last week, since no one was killed either last week or the 32nd week of 1956. But 18 more persons have lost their lives on the highways than last year at this time.

Deaths have more than doubled. Last year at this time, there had been 16 persons killed in highway accidents. This year there have been 34, the total being higher by 18 than the figure for last year.

The number of accidents, though, is markedly smaller. Last year at this time there had been 3,385 of such accidents. This year there have been 346 less.

Likewise, the cost in damages is less by \$42,278, though the total for this year so far is \$877,945.

With 1,776 persons suffering injuries, that total is 106 higher than at this time last year.

By the end of this year, 69,000 skin tests for tuberculosis will have been given to Oahu school children.

SEN. DOUGLAS GIVES FIGURES ON NEGRO VOTES DOWN SOUTH

BY JOHN E. REINECKE

To what extent are Negroes kept from voting in the Southern States?

How badly is a civil rights act with real teeth in it needed to enforce the right to vote given the Negro 87 years ago by the 15th Amendment?

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), one of the chief advocates of a strong civil rights act, being a professor of economics is not a man to be caught with his statistics down. On June 10 he gave the Senate the figures on Negro registration, state by state, county by county, for the entire South except Tennessee.

FIGURES VARY

Percentage of potential Negro voters registered ranged from a high of 40 percent in Florida to a low of less than 4 percent in Mississippi.

State by state the figures—all except those for Mississippi worked out by the Southern Regional Council for 1956—run as follows:

State	Percent
Florida	40.2
Texas*	c. 38
Louisiana	31.6
North Carolina (incomplete)	
Georgia	25.6
South Carolina	25.3
Virginia*	20.1
Arkansas*	16.5
Alabama*	10.3
Mississippi*	(in 1954) 3.9

In Hawaii, by way of comparison, using the same years (1950 census, 1956 registration), around 77½ per cent of all potential voters are registered. These of course include all races and classes.

POTENTIAL VS. REGISTERED

But registered voters, as Sen. Douglas pointed out, are not actual voters. He quoted Gov. Coleman of Mississippi, "who stated that some 22,000 Negroes registered to vote in that State in the 1954 election. However, he estimated that only 8,000 actually voted, and gave as a reason the fact that many of the others had failed to pay the poll tax."

"One further example should be noted," went on Sen. Douglas. "In the figures I have presented for Mississippi, the number of potential Negro voters for Bolivar County is 21,805, according to the 1950 census. The number of registered voters in 1954 was 511. Yet, from official proceedings of a court case in December 1956, . . . we know that only 14 Negroes in the entire county were, in fact, on the list of qualified voters."

"Therefore my figures are the maximum ones, and I am amazed at the moderation I have shown in this matter."

If Negroes had no roadblocks thrown in their way by white officials and white bosses, what percentage would register and vote? Probably not a very high percentage, for almost all Negroes are working people, and workers in general do not take as active an interest in politics as middle class people do.

SEVEN OUT OF 10

Yet in San Antonio, Texas, where there is a strong effort to get out the vote, seven out of every 10 Negroes are registered.

From county to county within every state—and this holds even for Jim Eastland's Mississippi—there is the most astonishing range in Negro registration, as shown by the figures that Sen. Douglas put into the record.

You can generalize by saying that more Negroes register in big cities than in the "cow counties," more in the up-and-coming rural counties than in the mossgrown plantation districts, more in counties where Negroes are a small mi-

nority than in counties where they might run the show if they voted.

MANY EXCEPTIONS

But a glance over the tables shows many exceptions. One would have to know a lot about local politics to explain them.

It's easy to see why 14 Mississippi counties hadn't a single Negro registered in 1954—but why should nearly four out of every 10 be registered in Hancock County, one of the counties fronting the Gulf?

Registration in the big cities runs around one Negro in every four, more or less—but in industrialized Birmingham, a union center, less than 6 percent are on the voters' rolls.

Caddo Parish, Louisiana, with the good-sized city of Shreveport, has only 5,500 Negroes registered out of 43,770—but St. Landry Parish, down in the rich sugar-growing county, has 13,050 out of 16,500, or nearly 80 percent.

One suspects that in some counties where Negro registration is heavy, the saying in Memphis, Tenn., under the late "Boss" Crump holds true: "In Memphis the n----- doesn't vote; he's voted."

But it's clear from a general view of Sen. Douglas' tables that white politicians generally—and this is particularly true in the rural counties—are taking few chances on the "voted" turning into a voter who might throw his weight about.

South Carolina is a good example of the typical Southern pattern. Up in hilly Oconee County with its cotton mills, over 80 percent of the Negroes are registered. In Richland County, dominated by the state capital, 44 percent. And in the circle of five rural counties around the capital, the percentages are 14.2, 12.2, 9.3, 3.2 and zero.

But then, a few miles east, in typical farm country, 86 percent of the 10,500 Negroes of Darlington County are registered!

Why? We don't know. But if the Negroes of Darlington County vote, and still the sky doesn't fall, it probably wouldn't fall if they voted in all the counties.

REP. BURDICK SAYS:

Congressmen Afraid to Curb Use of Poisonous Substance in Foods

"Many Congressmen are afraid" to support legislation which would control the addition of poisonous substances to food, Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R., N.D.) charged in Congress recently.

Rep. Burdick said he did not know what forces were at work to block such legislation but "whatever it is, it is a strong force."

According to medical authorities there are at least 150 chemicals presently used in foods which are unsafe.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration told Congress this year that the agency, with its small staff, is unable to keep up with testing of new substances which it should analyze. The agency is some 400 substances behind in keeping abreast of new substances.

The present law requires the government to prove that a chemical is harmful, after it finds the substance is unsafe. Manufacturers can engage in lengthy legal maneuvers.

Amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act proposed in Congress would put on manufacturers the burden of proving that any substance added to the food is not harmful.

This amendment is similar to that proposed five years ago which was never acted on. The present proposed amendment is getting the same treatment.

It is a paradox that the Advertiser, which now cries editorially that the people of Hawaii are not only "second-class citizens" but "first-class suckers," has contributed to perpetuating this status.

The daily punch-lined its editorial, "First Class Suckers," this week with these words: "Residence in Hawaii" may rate us in Uncle Sam's book as second class citizens; as taxpayers we are first class suckers."

The daily was angry because truck owners with loaded trucks, trailers and semi-trailers exceeding 26,000 pounds must pay an additional Federal weight tax from July 1. This is in addition to the automobile weight tax of \$2 million a year territorial motorists pay toward construction of the \$50 billion National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

Not a single cent of this tax contribution is returned to Hawaii. Hawaii pays to build roads in Mainland states, when in this military outpost of Uncle Sam, most of the highways are defense highways where heavy military vehicles wear out pavements day after day.

Mainland highways built under this 13-year program are financed by Uncle Sam to the tune of about 90 percent and states match this grant with 10 percent of their money.

All the islands in the Territory need better roads. The City-County of Honolulu hasn't done a single major street resurfacing job in two years because funds from the gasoline tax have been used for new road construction, rather than for road maintenance and repair for which the levy was first established.

Last year tax on gasoline sold to motorists on Oahu—where more than three-fourths of the Territory's population is concentrated—brought in \$3 million. In 1950 the income was \$1.2 million.

Compared to this is the \$2 million island motorists pay annually to Uncle Sam for Mainland roads which they do not use.

The Advertiser rightfully complains about islanders being "first class suckers." It declares that if Hawaii were a state with votes in Congress this discriminatory treatment would not prevail.

The Advertiser should remember, however, that statehood is blocked by Southern racists and reactionary Northern Republicans. The daily has encouraged and fed material in the past to strengthen these anti-statehood members of Congress. Examples are its "Dear Joe" editorials, its playing up of the Communist danger in the islands, its anti-Orientalism—demonstrated, for instance, when a few years ago it distributed widely on the Mainland a pamphlet describing local Orientals as people very much at home in the slums, eating pickles and rice, wearing wooden clogs, and happily duplicating the cultural life of the old country. The implication was that the Oriental segment of Hawaii was not U.S.A.

The discriminatory weight tax, and Federal taxes paid to Uncle Sam without representation, and Hawaii's semi-colonial status will continue as long as racists like Senator Eastland, who was given a big build-up by local dailies and many politicians when he witchhunted here, remain in power.

Comes now Captain John Owen, 14th Naval District legal officer, with an interview in last Friday's Star-Bulletin saying he thinks penalties given servicemen for crimes by the military are tougher than those they would get if they were tried in civilian courts.

In the same interview, Captain Owen said, "The jurisdictional agreement here between local law enforcement agencies and the military is, I think, peculiar to Oahu."

Captain Owen is not fully informed on this point, for recently the County of Hawaii's legal department has entered into a similar agreement with the military after holding out for a long time. There are those in the legal profession who say the military used tactics of obstruction to get Hawaii to accept such an agreement as exists here—that the county attorney had trouble finding military culprits for trial until he finally decided to let the military try its own cases. Since that time, according to unofficial report, everything has been peaches and cream.

Captain Owen thinks the agreement is good and he told the Star-Bulletin, "Certainly it's an advantage to both sides. We get the man back on duty and the local courts are spared the expense and burden of more cases."

Let's take the last statement first. If it's so advantageous for everybody to have military personnel tried by military courts for crimes of all types, including those against civilians, why is it "peculiar" to places in the Territory of Hawaii? Why do courts of states on the Mainland refuse to accept such an agreement?

If the answer is not that citizens of those states believe military personnel gets off much lighter from military courts, then what is the reason?

Certainly such an agreement smacks of the same type of extra-territoriality as was once practiced in the Far East where western colonialism held sway.

Now back to the statement Captain Owen makes about the punishment of military courts being tougher. He cites the case of an individual who got a tough rap despite 15 years of honorable service.

But single cases are misleading. It is a favorite trick of the military, and of some local newspapers which cater to their viewpoint in this matter, to cite an occasional case in which some serviceman got a tough rap. But seldom has any branch of the service ever handed out a list of the disposition of all cases, and seldom has any newspaper printed such a list.

Two years ago this newspaper came into possession of a list of the disposition of sex-under-16 cases by military courts and published that story. It showed that many were punished by nothing more severe than "company punishment," the loss of a few days' pay, and occasionally nothing much stronger than a reprimand.

Though local police don't like to talk about it officially, individuals on the force have been "burned up" for years about the injustice of the light sentences given military personnel for this type of offense.

There are also, however, reputable county authorities who say local young men also get light punishment for first offenses at sex-under-16, so possibly that field of criminal activity doesn't show as much disparity as we have long believed.

But what about assault and battery? A military commander wants his men tough, though disciplined. If a group of his men get into a fight in a downtown bar with a like number of local boys and acquit themselves well, is he likely to be tough on them or lenient? Whatever he is, the local courts are sure to be just as tough as ever on the civilians arrested for the same fight.

Captain Owens says he is sure the records will show military penalties are rougher than those given out by civilian courts. There are plenty of people, including men who have served on the local police force and on the legal staff of the C-C government of Honolulu who don't believe that. So if the captain is right, it would seem high time some Navy public relations officer got a list of all criminal cases and their disposition, covering a period of a year or six months, and released it to the local press. It would convince a lot of the skeptical who won't be convinced any other way, and it should be excellent public relations for the Navy.

But until we can see such a list and are able to compare it with similar cases tried in local civil courts, we shall have to assume that Captain Owen was talking nothing but hogwash.

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

One evening for three hours, two top generals of World War II parried with words. In one corner, defending capitalistic democracy, stood Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Defending communism from the other corner was Marshal Georgi Zhukov.

At a recent White House press conference President Eisenhower, in recounting this World War II experience in Germany explained:

"We tried each to explain to the other just what our two systems meant, to the individual, and I was very hard put to it when he insisted that their system appealed to the idealistic, and we completely to the materialistic, and I had a very tough time trying to defend our position." "Leave You Breathless"

As reporters asked questions, some were apparently confused, if not amused at the President's frankness, and they must have felt that the President had lost the duel of words and ideology.

A friendly reporter faced with the maze of words uttered by the President, evidently tried to clear up the confusion and to bail out the Chief Executive by asking if Ike wanted to leave the impression that it was difficult to defend "the proposition that democracy is a more ideal system than communism."

The Chief Executive explained that when one encounters the kind of belief in communism held by Zhukov "you run against arguments that almost leave you breathless, you don't know how to meet them."

A good question which was not asked is this, "What if Zhukov encountered a similar deep-going belief in capitalistic democracy? Would he have been left 'breathless,' too?"

What are Strong Points

What is the strong talking point for the U.S. in a freedom-loving, freedom-seeking, humanitarian world?

Certainly, it is not loyalty purges, anti-labor laws, billions in tax give-away to industrialists, McCarthyism, Jim Crow, Dulles' brink-of-war big capitalist policy, piggy-backing Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Francisco Franco, etc.

It is the spirit of 1776 and democratic tradition which is far, from full-blown in its development. This democratic tradition of Tom Paine, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and FDR has been stopped and turned back time and again. Now this country is in a deep and hard struggle to emerge from the abyss of McCarthyism.

The free manner in which the President discussed his wartime experience demonstrated that this country has come a long way from the heyday of McCarthyism. Even Ike seems relaxed, enjoying more free speech than at the time McCarthy was challenging even him.

Poor Excuse

Many U.S. diplomats viewed Ike's disclosures of his talk with Zhukov with regret and much sorrow, wondering if Soviet propaganda would make capital of them.

Others said Ike is apolitical; that he is military-minded.

This was poor excuse. Gen. Joseph Stillwell and Gen. Evans Carlson, Ike's contemporaries, were familiar with politics, much more than Ike, and their knowledge served them and this country well.

Knowledge and appreciation of one's country should be universal, and politics should not only be the province of politicians. Thomas Paine, for example, the great inspirational leader in the war for American Independence whose ideas in Common Sense formed the basis for Thomas Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence, was a corset-maker, a preacher and a teacher.

The experience of Ike with Zhukov drives home the lesson that the people of this country must have an open mind, must study and be familiar with U.S. history as a chronicle of people's struggle on the global stage for a better and more democratic life, often repressed and set back, but continuing on with regained strength and vision. Such a vigorous knowledge is essential. But most schools and teachers spoon-feed history from the dishes of knowledge prepared by those who serve vested interest.

Behind Tough, Complacent Talk

In this changing world it is folly and foolish to believe complacently that people in this country live in the best of all possible environments, and that others are inferior and backward.

Such a narrow approach makes one oblivious to the struggle of hundreds of millions elsewhere for better living, and to their present antagonism toward Americans.

No matter what Dulles, GM and their crowd say about U.S. superiority and the backwardness of others, their feverish diplomatic and military activities belie their tough, complacent talk.

U.S. needs friends, and so do the Soviet bloc countries. Friends cannot be cultivated by being a tough guy.

For Americans to grow and develop mentally in this changing world, we must institute and popularize an honest study of U.S. history, with res-

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Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd.
Phone 96445

811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu, T.H.

Oahu \$5.00; other islands \$6.00 airmail;
Mainland \$5.00; Philippines \$7.00

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