More Patients at Kaneohe than Patients in All Oahu General Hospitals

Mental patients at the Territorial Hospital for the Mentally Ill at Kaneohe, and the 11 general hospitals on Oahu have mental patients probably occupy every available bed in some of these non-psychiatric hospitals. However, the Territory, just as they do on the Mainland. This startling percentage of mental sickness is even more shocking when the Territorial Hospital has a normal capacity of 761 patients, while the 11 general hospitals have only 286 patients. This overcrowdedness is 176 in old buildings. During the 1956 calendar year, the hospital's occupancy rate was 141 per cent.

On the other hand, the general hospitals on Oahu, during the same 1956 calendar year had occupancy rates of 56 to 82 per cent for the rural hospitals and 59 to 86 per cent occupancy for Honolulu hospitals. There were 1,946 suitable beds and 141 unsuitable beds. Their occupancy rate was 141 per cent.

Kualoa, 88 per cent; Queens, 75 per cent; Children's Hospital, 75 per cent; Washington, 70 per cent; Waikele, 92 per cent; Waikele, 74 per cent; South Shore, 74 per cent; and Kahaluu, 88 per cent. The Kingdom Hospital for Crippled Children was almost always 100 per cent 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 mentally ill are provided at two hospitals in the Territory. Besides the Territorial Hospital, Queens has 15 bed mental patients.

Local Hospital for Tubercular patients, which does not come under general hospital, had an unsatisfactory occupancy of 69 patients during the 1956 calendar year. These patients are in their tubercular units, which was 59 per cent. Patients undergoing treatment at the Territorial Hospital were 59 per cent.

(over on page 6)

King of Freezers Was Freed by Governor King

"Alaohi-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 is studying the latest local effort to make a buck in the entertainment world, with the possibility of a change in the law. What the law enforcement bodies are interested in, it seems, is whether or not there's enough chance about the same to make it a legal business.

Police officers have visited the place, at 1907 Alakea St., the former location of "Gabby Joe's," to study the game during the 10 days it's been running, but they apparently haven't made their mind up about it yet.

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

At first glance, you might think it's merely "Hinges" under another name, except that there is a similarity. Each contestant is given a card with numbers and a handful of checkers. When the an- nouncer, Pierce, calls out the num- bers, he has to see how the players put their checkers on the ap- propriate numbers.

Winner is the "Aloha!"

When a player gets five numbers on his card covered in a row, he can call "Aloha!" and go ahead. So you can see it's Hawaiian games.

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 $2 or $10 or whatever they happen to be paying for it. The game has only run ten days, and the prizes have been no larger than $5 so far. If he doesn't answer correctly, he gets nothing but the states 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 (more on page 9)

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 day's 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 substituted the use of his own appointment, he called a meeting of party leaders.

The purpose of the meeting was to assure the Republican leaders in the "Rat Race." That session was called to Congress Elizabeth Farrington. Time had changed since King was his posi- tion in Hawaii with a seat in the U.S. Senate with the aid of the late Joseph F. Farrington, then delegate, and his wife. What (more on page 3)

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

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

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

While in prison on another offense, Yim was indicted Sept. 18, 1932, along with three other men for the stealing of Mrs. Gregoria Guadalupe, of 606 Ohau Ave., $13,000. The other three were Mike Legaigis, Antonio Pascos and Emilio Baca. The latter was not guilty (more on page 7)

Oahu More Densely Populated than Puerto Rico by Latest Figures

The island of Oahu has more persons per square mile than densely populated Puerto Rico, according to a U.S. Census Bureau report that has observed the island's commonwealth closely.

In a population figures just released by the Board of Health, Oahu has 4,958 persons per square mile. Puerto Rico has 4,958 persons per square mile.

The population of the outer islands is considerably lower, ranging from 367 persons per square mile to 2,020 persons per square mile.

In 1950, 1.3 million persons lived in Red Hill to Koko Head, an area of 41 square miles, 1,670 persons per square mile.

In 1930, 17,289 persons lived in the area, which was the "hill-bak, back," pass-on tax. Honolulu has a lot of people per square mile, which has a lot of people per square mile. Oahu has about half as densely populated an Okinawa, which has 1,720 persons per square mile. In- deed, 387 persons per square mile.

Puerto Rico has 4,958 persons per square mile. Therefore, it is not surprising that the island was the "hill-bak, back," pass-on tax. Honolulu has a lot of people per square mile. Therefore, it is not surprising that the island was the "hill-bak, back," pass-on tax.

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Passed Over By Dailies

Congressman Holifield on Radioactive Hazard

"The world has witnessed another atomic wake-up call," he said, "which is one for almost every month since World War II. Rep. Holifield declared on the House floor.

And a single bomb test today could result in the production of hiroshima-class bombs," he explained. "and with strontium-90-in fallout has become a great and crucial problem of our times."

He sharply criticized government officials for not acting to protect the people that nuclear tests are safe, when they themselves are conscious of the potential of nuclear explosion. His committee called 36 experts witnesses. The task directly from the Atomic Energy Commission and asked the government to be more direct or as consultants of AEC commission. Thus, the congressman said, the government should shape the public into understanding, if anyone has it, "that the controls over the bomb test could be so positive that bomb tests were safe.

He emphasized his point, he declared that more than three years after an open test in the Pacific, "some uninhabited parts of the Marshall Islands, 100 miles from Johnston Island, are now so radioactive that they are the same radioactive test for normal land use."

"That bomb was the most powerful weapon ever developed up to that time, and it contaminated 7,000 square miles," he said.

Need Nudarich

"What really need," he continued, "is more responsibility on the part of the government, the public, and the government. We all need to find the future."

A Pennsylvania mother writes:

I want to add my expression of concern for continued nucle-
or attacks. I hope your committee will agree that our United States should be halted now, in view of the uncertainty of many qualified physicians and the fact that the damage caused has not yet been determined. We are trying to live in a world where we can plan for our future and those of our descend-
ant. We need to spend our money for more constructive things and make sure that all the health and able to face the future with hope?

Another California write:

I urge to see the world with your concern about the bomb tests. I urge that we stop the tests. I urge the government to be held accountable for the test to be followed by world dislocation of nuclear weapons. I urge that we see the future and not wait until possible effects have been killed or hopefully reduced.

Even if the dangers from nuclear radiation have been exaggerated by some scientists, I urge the government to take necessary steps to keep the danger small admit they do not know for sure. So it is not better to stop the tests now rather than to risk crippling and killing ourselves and future genera-

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 real, and I want my children to have a future."

A citizen of New Jersey writes:

"Inasmuch as existing weapons are already far beyond adequate to annihilate the civilized world, it seems silly to talk about building bigger and bigger weapons when such tests cause great fear and help bring on world-wide warfare. The costs of such tests are better applied to peaceful uses of the atomic energy."

I might also point out that if the United States is the first to test which such a procedure, the fear of our moral position will be vastly increased. Such a showdown would mean that the United States would be sufficient, I figure, to control the tests and bring about a halt. Our prestige will certainly tumble if Russian citizens can.

A Pennsylvania mother writes:

I want to add my expression of concern for continued nuclear testing. I hope your committee will agree that our United States should be halted now, in view of the uncertainty of many qualified physicians and the fact that the damage caused has not yet been determined. We are trying to live in a world where we can plan for our future and those of our descend-
ant. We need to spend our money for more constructive things and make sure that all the health and able to face the future with hope?

A New Jersey citizen writes:

"I urge to see the world with your concern about the bomb tests. I urge that we stop the tests. I urge the government to be held accountable for the test to be followed by world dislocation of nuclear weapons. I urge that we see the future and not wait until possible effects have been killed or hopefully reduced.

Even if the dangers from nuclear radiation have been exaggerated by some scientists, I urge the government to take necessary steps to keep the danger small admit they do not know for sure. So it is not better to stop the tests now rather than to risk crippling and killing ourselves and future genera-

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, Nobel laureate, for religious, scientific, and humanistic cooperation to stop atomic bomb testing and a reply to Dr. Schweitzer in the form of an open letter by Dr. William F. Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The RECORD printed the statement made to the House of Representatives by Rep. Cho Holfeld (D Calif.), chairman of the special Subcommittee on Radiation, on June 28. Rep. Holfeld spoke following an historic eight-day Brookhaven National Laboratory 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, as travel and other means of getting TB, unless world-wide control of the disease is effected.

Great progress has been made against TB in America. The disease is declining and will 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 control tuberculosis in the infants and children in the "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 tuberculosis is rampant, or government or business some live in 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 the course 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 con-

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 for the lack of young men in mathematics. The Educational Testing Service reports in a recent study a serious shortage in the teaching of mathematics. 68% say many teachers do not like math. Further, they are not well trained for it and therefore they communicate their distaste for math to their students, who in turn do not like math 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 with whom the National Science Founda-

A new textbook, 70 films show physics of the atom, atomic energy for use during a school year. A teacher's manual and other resources available for use in many new classes of physics demonstrations with materials running from simple to complex, and kits full of how-to-do-it ex-

This fall a new school will try out the new method of teaching. Next summer at least four summer institutes will be held to train teachers in the materials for teaching physics.
"Playhouse '90" TV Commercial on KGMB Said Not Irregular

Commercial advertising which plugs products that are not of the "Playhouse '90" station's interests, in a regular, according to a spokesman of KGMB TV.

The RECORD checked with the station because of complaints from advertisers who say that on the 20th, the "Playhouse '90" station breaks, it is clearly marked, and of the kinds of products are advertised, inasmuch as it is.

The station of an interest in the "Playhouse '90" TV station.

Some viewers say that the station does not release the information that is required to be in ads.

When Secretary of Interior Bessey even says there is no split among local Republicans over the appointment of Benezil, the political scene is gray.

The Republican Party's new split, a political suggestion, but the more seldom certainly some of the old ones.

Rocky Crusher Parts

Constitute One of T.H. "Biggest Steals"

When Kaisaku Igarashi spotted the large gears from his stone crusher at a Portland lot, he must have thought he'd solved the one of his troubles. The gears and parts of the stone crusher, which Igarashi had been using for 20 years, were valued at $2,000. It may constitute one of the heaviest, if not most valuable pieces of Tyler's property.

Igarashi is reported to have been very surprised when he spotted two strangers selling his equipment for a price in the neighborhood of $100, or $3,000 less than the value, and concluded that he was indeed a thief.

Perhaps it was just a misunderstanding, and all ended in a happy conclusion.

The recent failure of the Honolulu police's lie-detector to prove an important case of three vice squad officers accused of sleaze up a mayor may have more the new test for the lie detector than anything else.

This week an attorney representing the officers used that instance as an argument for the new test. He showed that the police should not be encouraged.

The conviction is understandable.

First, the trial took place in Knoxvile, where the police have a good bed of Republicans and always have an open tenancy in the case of a war between the States. Second, Tennessee lawmakers to lie device to the State of Tennessee, as a test by the State, to a man in the U.S. Senate. Third, Tennessee sent an official to Knoxvile, Mr. Joseph, and we can think of that.

In 1955, the death rate from tuberculosis in the Islands, per 100,000 population, was 10. This was down from 100,000 in 1945. There were 569 new cases of the disease discovered, and 33 deaths.

1,800 Texas Lawyers Face Disbarment Under "Closed Shop"

One hundred eight hundred Texas attorneys who have failed to comply with 1,800 Texas bar rules will be subjected to disbarment, unless they comply within 90 days. The bar rules have been notified recently by the courts.

The Lone Star State has the potential power. The union for the workers operating under a "closed shop" provision, reckoning with labor, has been negatively influenced in the closed shops.

In Harris County where Houston is located, 180 lawyers were notified that they must sign the back breaks, they will not be permitted to practice. For this reason, the District Judge Ben McLeod declaled that the disbarment attorney was not appearing upon the case.

The law now is that they must pay their June 1 due by August 21 will be dropped permanently from the bar association list.

The British partnership

The British Central African Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland has just worked out a new arrangement, that will give European and African "partnership" in running the country. The $100,000 Europeans and 47 seats in the Assembly and the committee, the "partnership" is more even, even this much "partnership" is too much for some Europeans, who want to see the Whites control the federation. And 10 percent while rule on the South African model.

6,146 Airlines Charged With Baiting Bloyage

South Carolina's large New York after the New York area has been charged with ballots, in a "baiting" operation in New York with "baiting" a nine-minute time. The party of the "baiting" charge, its industry-Wide ban on the employment of Negroes in flight service.

These airlines do not hire qualified Negro pilots, according to a House subcommittee.

During the past three years the airlines have operated with "baiting" a nine-minute time. The party of the "baiting" charge, its industry-Wide ban on the employment of Negroes in flight service.

Usually death rates from tuberculosis in 1956 was 6.7 per 100,000 population. There were 25 deaths from this disease in the Territory.
Fists Across Sea" Brings Fans In Dovers, Formosa, Japan Teams Score

BY STAFF WRITER

No doubt you see it generates all manner of international good will and unity. But do you think that if you turn travelling to and fro just once another in the ocean. It is a big pann in the shipping fans turn out in droves to see the gaiety and the fights of everything.

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

No doubt you had seen anything like it. Ionio Rodrigues was in his prime. The boxing fans flooded into the Civic Auditorium. They paid $61,776 into the ring, and paid $61,776 into the Civic Auditorium, to see the boxing fans turn out in droves to see the gaiety and the fights of everything.

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

In the main event, the one-man Okinawa team, Hachirod Yutsumi, fought a 14-round battle with the 13th round winner, Ray Perez, member of the U.S. Olympic team, and was up for the 14th round without the oversight of the referee, with Perez being taken down to the 14th round. Yutsumi performed well.

Alfred Santiago, well known in local amateur circles several years ago, fought a hard battle with Seyoung Kwark, of the U.S. Marine team, in the 14th round. It was a fight that looked like a street battle, with each man trying to outlast the other. Santiago's punch was the wider and more exciting fight of the evening. Yutsumi was the only man to win outright, with applause and international recognition.

The closest fight of the evening was one in which Henry Kichin, of the Chinese team, and George Dutro, of the U.S. Marine team, fought a decision over 15 rounds. Dutro was ahead of Kichin until the last minute, when he was hit with a terrific left to the jaw. Dutro's punch was also the widest and most exciting fight of the evening. The 15th round saw the Chinese win outright, with applause and international recognition.

Although the fight was rated at 15 lbs., he never knew with West, since he's just as likely to be fighting at 14 lbs., as low as 14 lbs., as he did when he took the title of Seattle.

TOUGH TONY IN GENTLE MOOD

All three of zawara's campaigns at the Civic Auditorium this season have been a marked change in the way that his fans behaved towards him, a change that may have had a profound effect on the quality of his performances. Previously, Tony was known for his ability to take a "bad" at the Civic Auditorium, often running a 15-round and 16-round fight, winning his share of decisions. But now, with the change in the way that his fans behaved towards him, Tony seems to be winning more frequently, and with more points. The reason for this change is not clear, but it is possible that the new fans are more interested in the quality of his performances, and are therefore more likely to be supportive.

The Civic Auditorium is one of the most popular venues for Tony's fights, and it is not uncommon to see crowds of over 10,000 people. The atmosphere is electric, and the fans are known for their enthusiastic support. It is clear that the new fans have helped to change the way that Tony's matches are perceived, and this has had a positive effect on his performances. The change is not yet complete, but it is clear that Tony is benefiting from this new support.
ONE PROMINENT TOURIST who has been visiting the islands in recent weeks, yet whose presence would have been noticed only by the society pages was Jason Lee, the Chinese-American multimillionaire, member, 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 showing off his huge rubies. He won the game. Regular readers of the Racing Times would recall that Lee was proved through Honolulu some months ago and got "taken" again. Then he embarked for the Orient with what he had won a wonderful fortune. But were you aware that Nava’s heart was not improved his holdings during his recent sojourn in the Orient? He proved again and again they were quicker at the slickers—at least on their home grounds.

LATEST NEWS on the Bulimore—Mendelson-Fudge-Bean front is that Miss Shirley Mendelson, the Deutsch heir, and the "top" manager of the South Pacific broadcasting co., is on a trip to Hawaii and that the latter is said to have been in touch with the former two, and that a joint sale will be in the works. The talks is whether or not Joe Mendelson, the heir, will get a big share of the deal right or not when he stated that he is willing to cooperate, and that his sister can afford to lose 10,000 a month. There’s a story, too, that “Bucky” Bean is in New York, and has 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 was concerned, and before it to be in state who is paying the entertainers at the Top O’ the Mound—Top O’ the Mound, as the cast- ing Co. or Miss Mendelson, her self. Of course, it’s no secret that Miss Mendelson is the "angel" of the broadcast company. THE PART of Attorney Ed Ber- man’s charges are more or less witness as to how much the entertainers received and paid, etc., has played some part, especially since he was discharged as attorney for the broadcast company. The motive attributed to Mr. Ber- man by his associates is a mere joke over being discharged. But the historical con- stitute which might have made any difference in the case 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 led over without ever having the committee, and the two direc- tives suddenly changed on him. If there was cause for the meet- ing in the first place, any attorney would probably have told the other that he was up one day or another before he retired. Oth- erwise, if it turned up later there would have been no blame left on him, he could hardly help being con- sidered some kind of a party to it.

But that reasoning doesn’t apply as to Commission. Mr. Kreuch of the liquor commission, is in charge of the case, and what seems a fairly flimsy tech- nically.

IF YOU’VE followed the case of the two stories about Joe Rose, you must have got a chuckle or two of his repeated talk about how he has "dug up the facts" and presented them for his benefit. And you didn’t think 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 tried to get his $700 he paid the City Hall, (see RECORD two weeks ago) got an unexpected job last Monday. With his plan for a new division finally down to the C-O plan, it was just what he needed. He was told by Leighton Louis, chief engineer for that body, that he has techni- cally not been kept informed of the plannings in his efforts to get his plan approved by various officials. Arbisch says it was the staff of the commission which told him what procedure to follow in the place. Anyhow, the commission will probably have his plans subdivide a lot in Wailea, across from the new State High School, today. عربي تعني "السياسة" من السمعاء do not know such thing.

HERE COMES DICK. That’s the-saying on the front of a pink shirt of a shiny oldfashioned hat which grew up to City Hall Wall Street. Dick turned out to be Richard Conlin, the larcenous barber who’s applying along with Ray- mond Greiner for the position of the equitable distributing Co. for a liquor license to operate at the drug store in the central district. The privilege was sent by Ben. William Hen and supported by William Bach, attor- ney representing the branch of the Retail Liquor Dealers Assn. But argued, of course, that the granting of such a license would be any- thing but as a means of local liquor stores, and that it would be cool oc- come. Interests of the public to flood the Territory with liquor. The application was unanimously refused and the request was that, them- selves, but then we seem to remember, did Barron argue on the other side of the fence that the last occasion of the Legislative to stamp it out in 1930.

NOTHING IN ANY RULE of the C-O lico commission could be seen in acope with the customer in a cabinet from dancing girls who are charged, reader, publish this bit of information be- cause the management of some such places apparently has not the right to use the commission’s name and under their own house rules. Perhaps such managers are merely afraid of suits. I see that they have not taken the attention of the commission, such a rule might be passed, of course.

Two delegates elected to the UPW territorial convention at Hilo this week will be a matter of some distinction. They are Harry Park and Lorne Rego of Kauai and they were the pair who swam out on one day or another before he retired. Oth- erwise, if it turned up later there would have been no blame left on him, he could hardly help being con- sidered some kind of a party to it.

Almost every day the alert shopper can find new proof of the dishonesty of the "visible sales tax." When the largest food markets claimed repriming would be too difficult for them and they would therefore charge only 1 percent, 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 Haliwea that opened last week possibly justify charging a 1 percent "T.H. tax?"

They cannot claim that the old 2 1/2 percent was already mended 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 2 1/2 percent. Actually, it is worse.

For when you pick an item off the shelf, the old 2 1/2 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 which has the 2 1/2 percent tax already included in it.

You are thus paying a 1 percent visible tax on top of 2 1/2 percent invisible tax.

Unless you’re one of the many smart shoppers who won’t allow any phony vis- ible 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, "cafeteria"—how did the school- teachers ever let that one get into general usage—and now the latest monstrosity, "brunchoon." You have seen the ad in last week’s papers announcing a free "Dixiecor- eon" for patrons of a certain store. Presumably "brunchoon" is a combination breakfast and brunchon.

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

"Dixiecorat" is one such inspired invention.

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

To pass the school and hall.

Well-known Americans who are not spoon-fed—as the loco- tribe of people cannot even attempt to spoon-feed our young people—will not be left "breatheless" when they encounter a "Dixiecorat." They will discuss, they will argue, they will argue about the "dixiecorat" and take. Both parties will grow.

Who wins the argument is immaterial. What matters is, what argument can give the nation a better living, freedom and democracy.

And the continued growth and development of a country depends upon the caliber of its people—physical, moral and mental.
Death Doubled On Oahu Roads This Far in 1957

As the year went into its 33rd week, Oahu auto accidents showed more deaths and injuries than in the corresponding period of 1956. There were 73 deaths and 344 persons injured for 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 16 more persons were injured than last year. There were 353 persons injured on the highways 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 were 24, the total being only 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 896 less.

Likewise, the cost in damages is less by $42,783, though the total for this year so far is $97,943.

With 1,776 persons suffering injuries in 1956, the total for this year is less than at this time last year.

By the end of this year, 9,000 skin tests for tuberculosis will have been given to Oahu school children.

MESSAGE FROM A MOTHER

This island community was extremely fortunate during the past five years for having the services of Mrs. Cor- nelius 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 makes a void which should be filled even in this community where social 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 continue with their professional career or 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 is illustrated by millions who work for many times what we earn 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.

SEN. DOUGLAS GIVES FIGURES ON NEGRO VOTES DOWN SOUTH

BY JOHN E. REDNECK

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

This month is a civil rights act with real teeth in it needed to en- Wer to increase the vote given by the Negro 87 years ago by the 15th Amendment?

Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), one of the chief advocates of a strong civil rights act, being a professor of law, has studied the statistics of Negro registration, by state, county, by city, and in the entire South except Ten- nessee.

FIGURES VARY

Percentage of potential Negro voters registered is higher now in Florida to a low of less than 4 percent in some places.

State by state the figures—all except those for Mississippi worked out as follows:

Florida 40.2
Texas 61.5
Louisiana 31.4
North Carolina (incumbent) 62.5
South Carolina 22.4
Georgia 10.9
Arkansas 10.6
Mississippi 9.3
In 1942 (data for 1956) 3.2

* Polk County only.

In Hawaii, by way of comparison, 52.3 per cent of the adult Negro population voted in the 1946 registration, which is about 77 per cent of all 18 years of age eligible to vote. In the 1948 registration, the figures are 79 per cent, and in the 1952 registration, the figure is above 90 per cent of the adult population.

POTENTIAL VERSUS. REGISTERED

But registered voters, as Sen. Douglas notes, is not the same as potential voters. He quoted Gov. Gold- man of Mississippi as saying that over 90 per cent of the Negroes registered to vote in that State in the 1948 registration. However, in census of 1940 only 8,000 actually voted, and gave as a reason the fact that many of the others had failed to pay the poll tax.

His further example should be noted. He went on: “Douglas, in the figures he has presented for a given state, is not a real figure of the total potential Negro voters for Bolivar County in 1940, only 2,800 out of 9,900 registered. The number of registered voters in 1940 was 811. Yet, from other sources, I get only 782 actually voted in the 1948 election. However, in December 1946 . . . we know that 990 Negroes in the county were, in fact, on the list of qualified voters. Probable figures for these are the maximum used, and I am amazed at the moderation I have shown in this matter."

If Negroes had no roadblocks thrown in their way for white officials and white bosses, what percent would have voted?

Probably not a very high percentage, for almost all Negroes are either landless or tenants. Probably general do not take as active an interest in politics as middle class people do.

SEVEN OUT OF 10

Yet in San Antonio, Texas, there is a strong effort to get out the Negro vote and over nine out of every 10 Negroes are registered.

From county to county within the Negro section, the differences may be as great as from Jim Bland’s Mississippi—where the Negro vote was running at 10 per cent in Negro registration, as shown by the figures that Sen. Douglas gives.

You can generalize by saying that Negroes are much more active in the negro communities than in the ‘cow counties,’ more in the up-and-coming rural counties, more in the plantation districts, more in counties where Negroes are a small mi- nority than in counties where they might run the abov if they voted.

MANY EXCEPTIONS

But a glance over the tables shows there are other factors. The registration figures have to know a lot about local politics to explain them.

It’s easy to see why 11 Mississippi D. and Thurmond R. counties registered in 1954—but why should nearly four out of every 10 be registered in Hancock County, one of the countiesfronting the Gulf?

Registration in the big cities in the South is usually four or more for less or more in industrialized Mississippi and in many counties in Georgia where perhaps 6 to 8 per cent are on the voters’ rolls.

Caddo Parish, Louisiana, with the good-sized city of Shreveport, has a Negro registration of 9,377, or about 6 percent of the total electorate.

But it’s clear from a general view of Sen. Douglas’ tables that white politicians are not the only cause of low registration. There is a particularly true in the rural counties, where figures for a few rural places range from only 1 to 4 percent. The voting “turning a voter into a voter who might throw his weight about. Soul stirring is an essential ingredient in the typical Southern pattern of politics. That county had its cotton mill, over 80 percent of the Negroes are registered. In other counties it is not so, as you can see from the figures for the White County, Alabama.

But then, a few miles east, in a rural county in Mississippi, where the 10,900 Negroes of Darlington County are registered! And others. But if the Negroes of Darlington County vote, there is an absence of any discernible order, and 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 in foods,” Rep. R. B. Burdick (R., N. D.) charged in Con-

Burdick said he did not know what forces were at work to control the addition of substances in food, and he asked the public to analyze the figures.

The Federal Food and Drug Administra- tion, he charged, “is not an agency that the agency, with its small staff, is unable to keep up to the times. It is charged with the obligation to study the public health and to study the substances added to the food is not poison. The public is not.”

This amendment is similar to that proposed five years ago which would control the addition of substances in foods, but it is still in the same basic.

3
WASHINGTON—Beneficiaries of testimonial for union leaders who resigned under pressure and cash, jewelry for their wives, in-

cluded an office where these were found in possession of $2.

According to Vice Pres. Max Kralstein of the AFL-CIO Baker and Company, Schnitzer had an address for the 

At the first testimonial dinner the money was to have been raised the money was to have been raised in a 

WitnesseNs said Kralstein received 

Schnitzler was in charge of the Union's two or three weeks a 

The National Educational Ass'n 

Apathy Can Kill Unions Under Sec. of Labor Says

Apathy, not crooks, can kill union

Apathy, not crooks, can kill union

Social Security

And Living Costs

Miss Ada Fuller, Ludlow, Vt., re-

The average old age benefit for a man who has worked one year in 1940; $10.35. For women who have not worked, the figure is $5.10 for a married woman who has worked only one year.

The Social Security Act, which was passed in 1935, provided for a system of old-age insurance to be financed by a tax on wages and salaries. The tax is collected at the rate of 1 percent of the first $3,000 of wages, and is intended to provide a fixed minimum income for the aged. The Social Security Act also established a system of unemployment insurance, which is financed by a tax on employers and employees, and which provides temporary income support during periods of unemployment.

The Social Security Act also established a system of Medicare, which is financed by a tax on employers and employees, and which provides hospital, medical, and other health benefits for the aged. The Social Security Act also established a system of Medicaid, which is financed by a tax on employers and employees, and which provides medical care for the aged and disabled.

The Social Security Act was a major piece of social legislation, and it has been praised for its social justice and fairness. It has also been criticized for its complexity and for the way it has been administered. Regardless of its critics, the Social Security Act has been a great success, and it has provided a solid financial foundation for the aged and disabled.

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The Advertiser Paradox

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-lin editorial, "First-class suckers," is the principal cause.

" 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 trailers, trailers and semi-trailers caused a great deal more damage than the two 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 State Main 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 the majority 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 30 percent and state match this grant with 10 percent of their money.

All the islands in the Territory need better roads. The City-County of Honolulu has been refused $100,000 for street resurfacing job in two years because funds from the gasoline tax have been used for new road construction, rather than for road resurfacing for which the levy was first established.

Last year tax on gasoline sold to motorists on Oahu—where more than three fourths of the census concentration—brought in $3 million. In 1956 the income was $1.2 million.

Compared to this is the $7 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 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 States. The conclusion was that the Oriental segment of Hawaii was not U.S.A.

The discriminatory weight tax, and Federal aid quotas pay no respect to the island representation, and Hawaii's semi-colonial status will continue as long as racists like Senator Fassett, who was given a big build-up by local dailies and many politicians, can lie awake at night, repose in power.

Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd.
Phone 96445
811 S. Berdian St., Honolulu, T. H.
Cash $5.00; other Islands $6.00 airmail;
Mainland $5.00; Philippines $7.00
KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

Let's Look at the Record, Captain

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 too lenient 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 recent reports have reached him that ideal for the military to enter into a new agreement with the military to hold out for a long time. There are those in the legal profession who say the military tactics of obstruction of getting to Hawaii to accept such an agreement has been deliberate and this finding military courts for trial unless it finally decides 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 in 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 where the existence of state on the Mainland refuses to accept such an agreement?

If the answer is not that citizens of these states believe military personnel gets off too 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 unenforcement 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 occasional case in which a soldier has been acquitted, and then point out 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-18 cases by military courts and published that story. It showed that many were punished by merely putting them on "good behavior," the loss of a few days' vacation, and occasionally nothing 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.

There are also, however, reputable county authorities who say local young men also get light punishment for first offenses at sex-under-18 cases by military courts and published that story. It showed that many were punished by merely putting them on "good behavior," the loss of a few days' vacation, and occasionally nothing stronger than a reprimand.

But what about assault and battery? A military commission tried one under Article 130, assault and battery, of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years in a military prison. The record shows that the group of his men get into a fight in a downtown bar with a like number of local boys and acquit themselves well, is not likely to be touch on them or lenient. Whatever he is, the local courts are sure to be just as tough as ever on the civilians to do the same fight.

Captain Owen says he is sure the records will show military penalties are tougher 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 the military police officers who have a lot to lose if a public relations officer gets 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 local folk who won't be convinced any other way, and it should be released to the press in the near future.

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 taking nothing out for wash.

Ike's Great Failing

BY KOJI ARIYOSHI

One evening for three hours, two top generals of the World War II era sat in the corner, discussing capitalistic democracy, stood Crucifixion Day, D-Day and the possibility of the Republic. From the corner was Marshal Georgi Zhukov.

At a recent White House press conference Presi dent Eisenhower, in recounting his World War II experience in Germany explained:

"We tried to explain to the other just what we was doing against them, and I was very loud put it so it line him this. We had a very tough time trying to explain to the other just what we was doing against them."

As reporters asked questions, some were apparently confused, if not amused as the President's captives in German, "I don't want to be a dolt, but the dual of words and ideology."

"It was certainly one of the hallmarks of words uttered by the President, evidently tried to clean up the confusion by calling on the Chief Executive. "Evidently," he said, "I had a very tough time trying to explain to the other just what we was doing against them."

It is not certain Eisenhower explained that when one encounters the state of certain communists held by Zhukov "you run against arguments that almost leave you indelible, you don't know how to meet them."

But parts of the question, which was not asked is this, "What if Zhukov encountered a similar determination in his belief in capitalistic democracy? Would he have been able to communicate?"

What are Strong Points

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

Certainly, it is not loyalty purge, anti-labor law, billions in tax give-away to industrialists. Meanwhile, the strong points of war capitalistic policy, pay-backing all "angels and dogs" Syngman Rhee, Francisco Franco, etc.

The bottom line is: an anti-communist tradition which is far, far below in its development in Russia. The President, General Eisenhower, International, Lincoln, and JFK has been stopped and turned back again and again.

Now there is a new kind of a policy and hard work must emerge from the abyss of McCarthyism.

"What is the solution?" President Eisenhower described his wartime experience demonstrated that this country has come a long way from the days of appeasement, the days of isolationism, the days of non-decision. Unfortunately, the speech and the speech is being repeated, ending more free speech than the blue McCarty was challenging even him.

Poor Excuse

Many U.S. diplomats viewed Ike's disclosures of his talk with Zhukov with regret and much cur-.. wondering it served propaganda would make capitalistic democracy.

Others said Ike's disclosures would make our outlook.

Still others said Ike's disclosures were an example of a new generation of political leaders who should be able to maintain a good relationship to the United States, a future President in the world for American independence whose name is John F. Kennedy. Common Sense formed the basis for Thomas Jefferson's "draft of a resolution of independence was a court-martial, a measure, and a public talker."

The experience of Ike with Zhukov drives home the lesson that the peace of this country must have an open mind, be able to study and be familiar with the world. The country is a picture on the stage for a better and more demo- cratic nation that looks back, but continuing on with regained strength and common sense, a vigorous knowledge of capitalism. This next school is a highly sophisticated, this next school is made up of people who are prepared to be able to talk with some vested interest.

Behind Tough, Complacent Talk

In this changing world it is folly and foolishness to think that the U.S. can live in the best of all possible environments, and that others are inferior and backward.

"We, as the world's leading economies to the struggle of hundreds of millions elsewhere, and to their present amazing toward Americans.

No matter who Dulles, EISENHOWER and their crowd are, we are the U.S. They are our friends and others, their diplomatic and military aid, to our problem of this year.

U.S. needs friends, and so do the Soviet blue countries. Friends cannot be cultivated by being tough."

For Americans to grow and develop mentally in this changing world, we must institute and popularize an honest study of our history, with best (more on page 5)