



VOLUME IX NO. 30 THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1957

# Kauai Workers Warned on Safety Rules--That Don't Exist

Some workers of Kauai County are shaking their heads in bewilderment these days over a set of "house rules" recently adopted by the board of supervisors "to guide employees in their conduct while on the job."

The very first rule pertains to something that's non-existent. It says discipline or discharge will follow "Violation of the County Safety Rules and Regulations."

But Kauai County has no safety rules and regulations.

That was one of the reasons County Engineer Kunji Omori hesitated to pass the proposed rules on to the board for consideration. But the board became impatient at the delay and demanded that the rules be sent along. They were forthwith approved.

MAKAI RULES

Workers raised eyebrows at a number of other items among the "house rules," also, Max Roffman of the United Public Workers said this week.

Among these is one rapping "Personal conduct which violates standards of common decency and morality."

POLICE MATTERS, TOO

That could be interpreted nearly any way, some workers feel.

Then there are a number of the rules which deal with matters that seem unnecessary since they would be normally handled by police. These include:

- "Fighting or attempting bodily..." (more on page 7)

# 'Dead' Cat Nips Teacher; She Seeks Compensation

## Humane Soc. Will Investigate For Violations of Law

By Edward Rohrbough

Miss Yayoi Fukuda, a teacher of biology at Waianae School, this week told how she had been bitten by a "dead" cat while in pursuit of her duties and thus cleared up a minor mystery that has been kicking around since early January.

A number of agencies know of the incident, but they aren't talking. Richard Meyer of the DPI said "No comment" to all questions pertaining to the incident, or to the use of cats, dead or alive, in the school curriculum.

William M. Douglas, head of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, said substantially the same thing, though he admitted Miss Fukuda has applied for compensation because of the injury. But he said the case is still being investigated and refused to comment until that investigation is complete.

The Hawaiian Humane Society's Arthur P. McCormack had not heard of the incident, but said he will follow up on the report of (more on page 7)

## Mayor Denies St. Sure Fired To Pay Backer; Says He Started Hotel St. Push

Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell, Tuesday vehemently denied a story widely circulated and given strong credence in some circles that he failed to reappoint George St. Sure to the position of C-C Prosecutor to repay a contributor to his campaign.

According to that story, the campaign donor was a man with a large interest in the local pinball business who was displeased with the manner in which St. Sure pushed action against Hotel St. During the mayoralty campaign, he was said to have contributed \$5,000 and in return for that amount, later to have asked that St. Sure be replaced.

"If St. Sure told the truth," said the mayor refuting the story, "he would say it was I who told him to push those prosecutions."

The mayor left no doubt he was referring to Hotel St. Although there were no prosecutions for some months, St. Sure was often mentioned in news stories concerning military action against a

number of Hotel St. establishments, putting them off-limits.

Told of the mayor's comment, St. Sure said, "Pushing Hotel St. was my own idea. The mayor never said anything about it."

DID CONTRIBUTE

The pinball tycoon did contribute to his campaign, Blaisdell said, but he wasn't sure of the amount.

Some weeks ago, when the RECORD first heard the story and before it received such wide circulation, the pinball tycoon was contacted and he denied either contributing to Blaisdell's campaign, or being interested in St. Sure's failure of reappointment.

Although a number of pinball cases are currently before the Territorial Supreme Court, to determine whether or not a free play is a consideration of value, the case has already been argued and (more on page 6)

## Legislature Businesslike on First Day; Priority System Is Followed

The 29th session of Hawaii's Legislature opened Wednesday with a minimum of fanfare and hulas and got down to business faster than any group of legislators in the memory of palace observers. Also, the legislators adopted a system of priority which veteran lobbyists called unique.

From the beginning, the Democrats have put across the idea that all committee meetings will be subordinated to the committees involved in passing the budget. Thus the Senate Ways and Means and Judiciary Committees and the House Finance and Judiciary Committees take precedence. Chairmen of other committees have adopted the view that their committees will meet when the budget and tax bills are disposed of.

This attitude, say veteran lobbyists, and the performance if carried out, will be the exact reverse of what happened in earlier years when chairmen of other commit-

tees insisted on holding their meetings first and then finding time for finance and judiciary committees whenever they might.

The attitude would also seem to make the point that no very large increases in the budget will come as a result of minor committee meetings from now on. Department heads who have not made their pitch to the finance committees in the pre-session hearings are likely to have tough sledding now.

SOME IRED AT GILL

Some minor dissension was reported, not unlike that early in the last session. Tom Gill, lecturing House employees over the weekend, managed to ire some of them in the same manner Charles Kahane irritated them two years ago. Gill is reported to have laid down rules, some of which the employees and some legislators thought were un- (more on page 7)

## The Conscience of Sonny Hart

Few men in either public or private life have found themselves in positions as contradictory as that in which Llewellyn (Sonny) Hart was revealed as being by the Star-Bulletin Tuesday. Not only has the head of the C-C division of refuse disposal been "long an outstanding critic of competition between private refuse collectors and the City," but he has fired employes for being private refuse collectors in their spare time.

Now Hart admits calmly that he has been working for Olomana, Ltd., a private dump in competition with the city, in his spare time and has been given free stock for his effort. J. Harold Hughes, the company's secretary, says his advice has been valuable and indicates that Hart's help brought the company up from the losing side of the ledger into the profit column.

That achievement is all the more interesting in view of the loss Hart reported for the city's refuse disposal operation year after year and the everlasting plea he put up through the years for bigger and better fees for collecting garbage.

Yet Sonny Hart told the Star-Bulletin, "There's nothing in this that bothers my conscience."

Hart's conscience is apparently fairly adaptable to contradictory positions. Only a few years ago, he (more on page 8)

## Arthur Trask, 132 Homesteaders, Blast HHC, Pine Co. on Molokai Contracts

Despite a proposed increase of \$20 per acre in the lease rental paid Hawaiian homesteaders for pineapple land by Libby, McNeill & Libby, the homesteaders were still hunting ways and means this week to put payments back on a basis of tonnage of pineapple farmed from the land, as it was in the 1930's. The rental would go from \$70 to \$90 per annum.

A strong representation to the Hawaiian Homes Commission last week by Arthur Trask, representing 132 homesteaders, mostly members of the Hoolehua Community Assn., resulted in an informal announcement by one commissioner, without refutation, that the commission does not act as agent for the homesteaders in signing the contracts, and that they are free agents, to sign or decline as they please.

In a prepared statement blasting the commission's lack of action, Trask charged the HHC to note that:

- The commission has refused to give up its power of attorney in the present contracts which expire in 1957 and 1959.
- The commission has not met or talked with homesteaders on this matter, or even been able to get financial statements from the companies indicating how much tonnage has been realized from a respective homesteader's land, the price realized from his fruit, or (more on page 7)

## Sammy Lee Wins Again; Old Fight Aids Negro Flyer

Threats against Dr. Sammy Lee by white racists who do not want him and his family to buy a home in the Sharon Road-River Lane district, Santa Ana, Calif., turned to signs of welcome after a newspaper publicized the former Olympic diving champion's difficulties in buying a home.

Meantime, in recent weeks, at Garden Grove, where Dr. Lee met hostility when he tried to buy a home two years ago, a Negro Air Force lieutenant and his wife moved into a lily-white tract—a couple of weeks after 200 residents met and discussed maintaining "purity" of their community.

When Lt. Harold Baduit and his wife moved into their home, white neighbors came to welcome them. (more on page 7)

## Motorists Are Safer for Knowing Traffic Signs by Their Shapes Alone

Traffic signs can really be "signs of life" for motorists who heed them, a C-C Traffic Safety Commission press release said this week, emphasizing the need for drivers of autos to recognize traffic signs by their shapes.

If motorists recognize the shape of a sign at a glance, they are mentally prepared for the message the signs carry, the release stated, so they are prepared to act on the sign's message when they get close enough to read it.

Six basic sign shapes and their meanings were listed as follows:

1. EIGHT-SIDED, painted yellow and black or red and white. This sign means STOP—one message, one requirement—never anything else.
  2. DIAMOND, also yellow and black. This sign indicates danger ahead, carries such messages as Slow-School, Narrow Bridge, Men Working, or the symbols describing curves, intersections, side roads, etc. They mean: Slow Down, stay alert.
  3. RECTANGULAR, are white with black or colored lettering. These tell of speed limits, mark no-passing zones, give other regulatory information such as parking rules. Obey their messages.
  4. ROUND, yellow and black signs worn of a highway railroad intersection 300 to 500 feet ahead. These signs call for extra caution although on Oahu train crossings of highways are infrequent.
  5. RAILROAD CROSSBUCK marks the intersection of highway and railway. Cross only when the way is clear.
  6. TRIANGLE, yellow with black lettering, the newest of the standard signs. It requires a driver to yield—that is, slow down or stop—to give the right of way to cross traffic at intersections.
- "These signs, and traffic signals and pavement markings for both motorists and pedestrians, deserve the same attention as is given a traffic officer," the release stated.

Many traffic accidents would not

happen if people using the streets and highways obeyed the signs, signals and pavement markings put there for their guidance and protection, it continued.

## Capt. Van Gieson Still Holds Sailer Should Command Fireboat

The cross-examination of Capt. Van Gieson by Deputy C-C Attorney Daniel Moon consumed the entire session of Van Gieson's appeal hearing before the civil service commission last Thursday. Van Gieson is appealing his firing as pilot of the C-C fireboat on charges of insubordination.

Letters allegedly written Los Angeles fire department officials by Van Gieson in 1951 were introduced by Moon in an effort to show the veteran sea captain had always "had a tendency toward insubordination."

Attorney James King, representing Van Gieson, objected that the letters were written at a time when Van Gieson was not employed by the city, or by anybody, and therefore could not show any such tendency. Chairman Albert Moniz, however, overruled the objection.

Though the ruling was not clarified, those present assumed Moniz was following the policy set up in the Flores appeal case, when material presented by the hospital administration, though admittedly not applicable, to the time in question, was received by the commission for evaluation and consideration.

Van Gieson repeated a thought he has expressed in the past—that the fireboat as presently operated by officers without marine knowledge is an expensive ornament to the city. Under questioning, he also said he thinks "someone qualified as he is" should be in command of the boat, and made it clear that he referred to a master mariner holding a license to navigate a ship of unlimited tonnage.

### DIFFERENT VIEWS

His troubles with fire department personnel, Van Gieson said, seemed to rise from his often-expressed belief that seafaring men should be in charge of, and man, a seafaring vessel.

"I've been to sea with Swedes, Norwegians and Chileanos—any people you could mention," he said, "and never had any trouble."

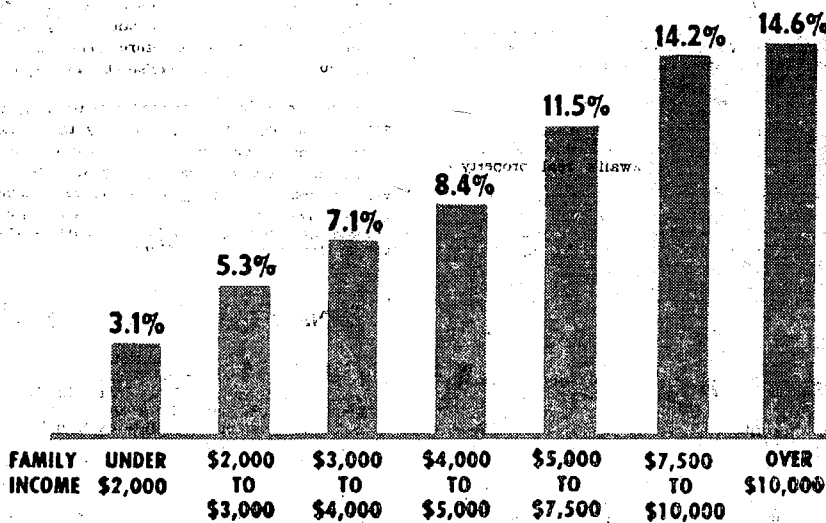
But his unpleasantness, hasn't changed his opinion. "When we went to the Molokai Channel," he said, "half the men were seasick."

Asked about running the boat in the daylight with the lights on, Van Gieson readily admitted this was the case and explained he had done it for the good of the lighting system because the boat had not been away from the dock for a long time. He had turned the lights off at the request of his superior, Fire Capt. Harold Hewitt, he said, but "I turned them off to please him more than anything else."

Asked if he had attempted to explain his reasons to Capt. Harold Hewitt, he said, "You can't explain anything to him."

## THE HIGHER THE INCOME THE HIGHER THE TAX

### PERCENT OF INCOME PAID OUT IN FEDERAL INCOME TAXES



The federal graduated income tax system provides a pattern which Hawaii can use.

## Income Tax Neglected

The following article on "Progressive vs. Regressive Taxes" is reprinted from Labor's Economic Review, AFL-CIO, Nov. 1956.

The widespread introduction of state sales taxes occurred when the states left the property tax to the hard-pressed local governments as their major revenue source. By 1956, only 3 percent of total state tax revenue was coming from levies on property.

In most of the states the opportunity to develop progressive taxes based upon ability to pay has been practically ignored. Taxes on personal incomes and on corporate profits should certainly have been utilized more equitably.

Unfortunately, this kind of progressive taxation plays little part in the revenue systems of most of the states. Even today, 17 states have no tax on the income of individuals at all, while 16 ignore taxes on corporate profits entirely. Thirteen states, including some of the most industrial like Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia, levy no direct taxes on personal income or corporate profits. Six of these raise over two-thirds of their revenue from regressive sales taxes imposed directly on consumers.

It is true that income and corporate profit taxes are to be found on the statute books of two-thirds of the states. But the impact of these levies is often more imaginary than real. As a consequence, in 1956, only 10 per cent of total sales tax revenue came from income levies and 7 per cent from taxes on corporate profits.

The failure to produce adequate revenue from most state income taxes reflects seri-

ous defects in their tax structures. Exemptions are often unjustifiably high while tax rates are unduly low. The existence of one or both of these defects defeats the basic objectives of progressive taxation.

For example, in half of these states the personal exemption for a married couple ranges up from \$2,000 to \$6,000 (in case of Mississippi). On the other hand the "progressiveness" of the tax rates is very slight. In two-thirds, rates range from 1 per cent or 2 per cent on taxable income (income after exemptions) to a maximum of 7 per cent at the top. Is it any wonder that the revenue yield is generally so low?

These same defects apply to most of the state taxes on corporate profits. Rates in some cases begin at 1 per cent or 1½ per cent. In others, the top is 2 per cent (Kansas, Missouri and New Mexico). In almost half, the top is 4 per cent or less. While many states resort to a confusing patchwork of miscellaneous business taxes—a really effective corporate income tax would be fairer and would also yield substantially more revenue.

That truly progressive taxes can, indeed, raise substantial revenue has been proved by nine states, all of which raised over 30 per cent of their 1956 tax revenues from taxes on personal income, corporate profits and estates and gifts.

Oregon (with 55 per cent of its revenue from these sources), New York (53 per cent), Wisconsin (48 per cent), Delaware (43 per cent),\* Massachusetts (38 per cent), Maryland (36 per cent), Vermont (35 per cent), Virginia (34 per cent), and Minnesota (31 percent)\*\* are on this honor roll. It should be noted that none of these

(more on page 5)

## Is Joe Rose Starting Attack on Blaisdell?

Within the past couple of weeks a couple of trends in widely separated fields have City Hall observers wondering if there might not be some connection, after all.

First, Joe Rose the KGU radio commentator, suddenly started taking off after Norman Chung, C-C Attorney, in one of his involved and highly confused diatribes against civil service.

Also, only last week, Frank Fasi announced he will be a candidate in the next election for some office—and he did not say his well known eagerness to be mayor of Honolulu has abated.

Now everyone knows Norman Chung, more than being merely a department head, is also one of Mayor Blaisdell's top advisors. What could be more logical than that Joe Rose, who has never been heard to utter anything, even vaguely unpleasant about Fasi, is sounding the first note of a campaign to debunk Blaisdell by attacking his advisors—in the same way Johnny Wilson's enemies once attacked him?

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# The Half-Used Tax-- On Real Property

This is the sixth of a series of articles based on *The Tax System of Hawaii*, by Robert M. Kamins (U. of Hawaii Press, 1952). Dr. Kamins, now head of the Legislative Reference Bureau, was associate professor of economics at the University when the book was published.

Hawaii's counties, like local governments all over the United States, depend heavily upon the real property tax. But Hawaii's real property tax system is unique.

Elsewhere local governments as a rule set, collect and spend their own real property taxes. In Hawaii, as Dr. Kamins writes, "the legislature determines the maximum amount of annual property taxes, the territorial tax office assesses and collects the tax, but all receipts go to the counties for their benefit."

## Burden Shifted off Real Estate

This benefit is limited. Elsewhere the real property tax is overwhelmingly the source of local revenues—the United States average in 1955 was 87 per cent. In Hawaii only 48 per cent of county funds in 1956 came from this tax. Forty per cent was from the general excise tax and the remaining 12 per cent from the fuel tax.

Not long ago the situation was far different. Until the Great Depression, real and property taxes together carried 75-80 per cent of the revenues for both Territory and counties. But these taxes were not flexible and did not raise enough money. In 1932-33 the burden was shifted off real estate to consumption (excise) and wage taxes, and on Jan. 1, 1948 the personal property tax was abolished.

The counties if left to themselves would doubtless seek more revenue from their real estate. But this source is limited at present in three ways:

- By low "ceilings"
- By wide exemptions
- By low assessments

## Burden Borne by Workers

Ceilings for collections, set by the legislature, are currently \$8,000,000 for Honolulu (plus about \$300,000 for urban redevelopment), \$600,000 for Kauai, \$1,000,000 for Maui, \$1,200,000 for Hawaii county. Tax rates differ from county to county.

Dr. Kamins is critical of these rigid ceilings. "Rigidity of property tax collections in an expanding tax structure," he says, "has thus acted to shift a substantial portion of the burden of supporting local government from property owners and renters to other taxpayers—largely consumers."

To illustrate the point, part of the burden once borne by such great landowning taxpayers as HC&S, Hawaiian Pine and the Campbell Estate is now borne by the plantation workers of Puunene, Lanai and Ewa, when they pay their 2 per cent withholding tax and buy their groceries and clothing.

"Revenue ceilings set by law," says Kamins, "could be repealed, giving each county authority to determine the property levy within its jurisdiction each year. Such authority falls short of complete 'home rule,' long sought by groups within Hawaii's population, but it would give the county board of supervisors power to set the size of the county budget—rather than merely deciding the items of a budget whose total is for all practical purposes set by the territorial legislature."

## Sam King Notably Silent

To keep the supervisors within reasonable limits, Kamins suggests a rate limit in place of the present dollar tax limit.

Gov. Samuel W. King's proposals to revamp Hawaii's tax structure are notably silent on the real property tax. But Dr. Kamins is not.

"Increase of real property tax structures," he argues, "may prove necessary to tax reform in Hawaii. Only if the counties are to be made more self-reliant on their own tax resources by raising more property taxes can the major need of the territorial fiscal structure—reduction or replacement of the general excise—be accomplished."

Hawaii can stand increased real property taxes without hardship. A study made by the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency in 1954 showed that Honolulu taxpayers were paying only \$9.75 per \$1,000 value of real property (on a 100 per cent valuation basis). Five other cities of comparable size and climate were paying from \$17.34 (Long Beach) to \$53.46 (Miami, Fla.) per \$1,000.

## Exemptions "Outstandingly Big"

Also there are the matters of assessments and exemptions. Hawaii's percentage of exemptions (46.6 per cent in 1956) is "outstandingly large." Probably no other city of its size in the U.S. has so much tax-exempt real estate as Honolulu—49½ per cent.

These exemptions break down as follows:

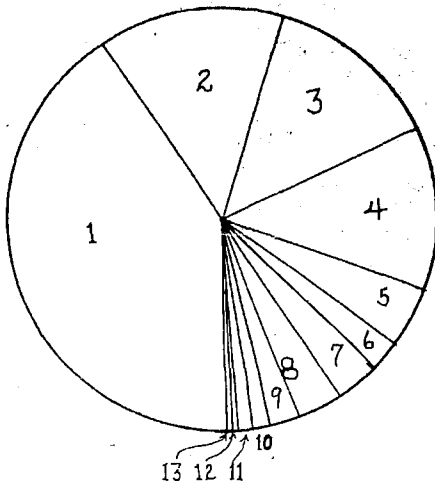
Federal property	\$421,627,006
Terr. and county property	212,514,320
Homes, fee simple	130,597,385
Homes, leasehold	12,588,737
Tax-free institutions, etc.	80,769,022
Public utilities	12,588,737
Total	888,201,008

The public utilities' exemption is covered by a special public utilities tax. Federal property is exempt from taxation under the Constitution. To tax local government property would be shifting money from one pocket to another in the same pair of pants. But the other two exemptions come in for heavy fire from Dr. Kamins.

(In the next issue: Exemptions and Assessments)

### HAWAII'S TAX COLLECTIONS, 1956

1. General excise, consumption and compensating	\$36,274,843	41.0
2. Compensation and dividends	12,685,725	14.3
3. Fuel	11,658,695	13.2
4. Real Property	11,256,689	12.7
5. Net income—corporation	3,990,890	4.5
6. Net income—individual	1,981,407	2.3
7. Public utilities	2,869,907	3.2
8. Employment security contributions	2,737,081	3.1
9. Liquor and permits	2,103,756	2.4
10. Tobacco and licenses	1,259,350	1.4
11. Insurance premiums	1,115,595	1.3
12. Inheritance and estate	296,140	0.3
13. Bank excise	176,000	0.2
Other taxes (delinquent)	745	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$88,406,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Beatrice Burns Charms Washington; Makes Home Oasis for TH Students

By Staff Writer

the first time I had ever set wheel on Virginia soil."

Remember "The Woman Behind The Man," the two-part article the RECORD'S Amy Clarke wrote early last fall? Do you remember about Mrs. John A. Burns, wife of Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, it was reprinted by campaigners for Jack Burns and circulated by the thousands through the islands?

Well, a couple of weeks ago, the Washington Star made an eight-column spread of a similar interview with Beatrice Burns, now headlined as "Plucky Mrs. Burns."

The Star writer, Francis Lide, tells Washington readers the story of Mrs. Burns known to RECORD readers—how she has managed to rear three children and be of great assistance to her husband in his political career despite being confined to a wheelchair for 20 years.

The Washington writer has "I'd like to make our home a



MRS. BURNS

caught much of Mrs. Burns' charm and good humor in her story, along with many details of the story of how a candidate's wife helps her husband, though handicapped as she is.

As Mrs. Burns describes the day after election, her job was to stick by the telephone and receive the congratulatory calls.

"I kept count," she told the Star writer, "and he had more than 100 calls. It kept me pretty busy, but I thought if people were nice enough to vote for Jack, the least I could do was to answer the phone."

Nor did the writer miss the important part Mrs. Burns played in the campaign, telling something of the well remembered speech she gave about her husband at the Ke-walo Inn dinner where he announced his candidacy. The writer also tells how members of Burns' office staff, all from Hawaii, tell of Mrs. Burns' assistance also in TV talks and personal appearances at receptions.

In Washington, Mrs. Burns of course has not been able to travel about as some do, but she was on hand at the Capitol the day her husband was sworn in as a member of Congress. She also visited friends at Arlington, Va., just across the Potomac from Washington, and told the Star, "It was

Although the Burns' daughter, Mary Beth, now finishing at Mount St. Scholastica College, Atchison, Kansas, worries some that she isn't with her mother in Washington, Mrs. Burns says, "But I don't want any of the children to feel that they must look after me. That's not being unselfish—it's really being selfish."

In the usual mad scramble for housing that confronts every newcomer to Congress, Del. Burns seems to have done pretty well. The present Burns abode is a two-bedroom, two-bath apartment at 2800 Woodley Rd. N. W., vacated by former Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson and Mrs. Donaldson when they returned to Kansas City. It's really too big for their needs, Mrs. Burns told the Star, but she wanted the space.

"I'd like to make our home a

sort of oasis for our friends in Hawaii," she said. "I'd especially like to have students who are studying in the States—so far from their own homes—to visit us. Because of my own children, I know what it means to a young person to have a place to go during the Christmas holidays."

The story is accompanied by a three-column cut of Delegate and Mrs. Burns back in Hawaii on their 25th wedding anniversary.

Perhaps it isn't quite cricket to poke fun at the Star-Bulletin, what with the afternoon paper having so much trouble in negotiations, losing its best writers and all, but it's hard to suppress a chuckle at the recollection of how the Farrington paper handled, or failed to handle the story of Mrs. Burns. Long before Amy Clarke hit on the idea of interviewing Mrs. Burns, the Star-Bulletin had done the job, and taken pictures to go with the story as well. But they never ran.

Not until after the election, that is. A day or so after Jack Burns had been returned the victor over Mrs. Elizabeth Farrington, one of the paper's principal owners, by a 16,000 majority, the picture and some of the story ran.

But that was long after Amy Clarke's story had been circulated to thousands of voters—an item many Burns campaigners called the most effective single piece of literature used by Burns' supporters.

# Sport Shorts

BY SKINNY

## A Tip for Fight Promoters

If Honolulu's fight promoters look sharp, they now have a prospect under their noses who can be built into quite a drawing card—if they can make a fighter out of him, that is. He is Emilliano (Junior) Tangjian, 125 lbs., of Ewa, and he a rough article, but he is rough in a way that can make the customers line up before the ticket windows if the promoters handle him right.

Right now he is not in the good graces of the OABA, the AAU, or the TBC, and under the circumstances that should be a boost for the fight fans. Because the reason for his momentary fall from grace is his rough action in the ring, and no one ever heard of a fight fan staying away because some fighter was too rough. To the contrary, there are those who will admire a rough fighter, and those who want to boo him and see him get his block knocked off. But the big point is, they all pay their fare.

Young Mr. Tangjian lost his last fight to Floyd Gatiuan after Referee Louis Freitas quite properly docked him two points for wrestling his opponent to the floor and the penalty cost him the fight. But Junior came back with the kind of gesture fight fans love. Hardly had he reached the dressing room before the news came back that he was challenging Gatiuan to a return fight Monday night. Gatiuan sent word back that he accepted the challenge.

Now the AAU and TBC officials raised their eyebrows immediately, of course, because this sort of thing just isn't done among the amateurs. Besides, some of the officials wished to speak to Junior about the way he wrestled his opponent around, and also about some of the impolite things he said to and about his opponent.

But all these things are assets to the pro fighter, so much so that they are sometimes built up by press agents even when the fighter is not of such a character at all. Young Mr. Tangjian comes by them naturally. Likewise, he has a style that keeps the fans' eyes on him all the time. He charges in at times swinging as if had a meat axe in each hand, somewhat in the reckless style of Rocky Graziano.

Unfortunately, thus far he has not exhibited any punch like Graziano's and he has not compiled any very impressive record as an amateur. But he might untrack himself and discover a punch and start knocking the amateurs over. Once the promoters should make up their minds to give him the buildup treatment as a pro, they shouldn't have any trouble helping him build a professional record. And if they do, and if he does, he'll be an attraction to keep fans coming for one reason or another so long as it looks as though he has a chance.

Junior Tangjian has most of the things that make for a box-office attraction. The fans like their prizefighters rough. The "gentlemen" like Tunney and Corbett draw only when pitted against some toughie. The Dempseys and the Galentos, the Bummy Davises and the Harry Grebs draw the crowds whoever they fight.

There's one important thing, though. Junior would have to buckle down and learn how to fight.

**SHADES OF JACK SHARKEY!** It's getting so it's as important for a fighter to know how to handle his metaphors as his fists. Lauro Salas, testifying in the trial of Art Aragon on a charge of having tried to bribe Dick Goldstein to take a dive, says Aragon always did have a "big mouth," and went around saying smart things to fighters he was about to meet. Salas' testimony, hostile though it sounded, was of aid and comfort to Aragon in the trial, of course, but then Salas got in a few verbal licks himself of the "I can lick the bum" variety. As for Dick Goldstein, he's no shrinking violet when it comes to verbiage. He's the guy, remember, who was once in a Nazi DP camp and says he imagines every opponent is a Nazi guard. He is also a guy Stan Harrington knocked kicking in seven or eight rounds. But the Era of the Wide Open Yap has been easing its way into fistic matters for some time. Archie Moore, after all, did a lot of talking to get himself a title shot. There have been talkers before, like Josef Paul Cucosny or Jack Sharkey if you like, who attracted crowds by loud utterances, but they were scarier than today. Or if you wish to go back a bit farther, there was John L. Sullivan who rumbled, "All the training I need for that gazabo is a shave and a haircut." And then went out and got licked by Gentleman Jim Corbett.

**THE INJURY SUFFERED** by Herbert Aliviado last week, when he suffered a concussion being knocked out by Dan Bobbitt, has had repercussions in amateur boxing throughout the Territory. Over on Maui, where the amateurs are sponsored by a group of sports-minded businessmen, there's some worry about who would be legally responsible in case one of the boxers suffers a bad injury or death. At present, the group is not incorporated, but indications are that situation will be changed. Perhaps one of the first steps to be taken by the Maui group is to conduct an educational campaign among religious and civic groups to show how amateur boxing can be a sort of counter-attraction to activities that lead to juvenile delinquency.

**IN ANY EVENT**, amateur boxing continues to flourish on both Maui and Hawaii where shows continue almost weekly with plenty of entries. On Oahu where most of the population of the Territory is, entries are fewer and farther between and so are boxing shows. On Kauai, an island that once produced top-rated fist-slingers, the sport appears to be entirely dead.

**REMEMBER THE FIGHT** that failed? That was the fight of admirers and friends of swimming Coach Seichi Sakamoto of the U. of H. to make him coach of the Olympic team. Now, we note, Shelley Mann, winner of the 100-meter butterfly at Melbourne, has come all the way from Arlington, Va., to enroll at the university and take training from one of Hawaii's greatest coaches. Could there be any more sincere form of tribute to Sakamoto's skill and knowledge?

## NIGHT DOUBLES TRAFFIC TROUBLES

SLOW DOWN

### Rise in Traffic Deaths Continues; Decrease In Every other Total

With another traffic fatality last week, the total for the first seven weeks of 1957 stands at five more than for the first seven weeks of 1956. At this time last year, only a single traffic fatality had been registered.

In every other respect, however, traffic accidents continued a downward trend. Last year there were 30 less automobile accidents on Oahu than for the same week last year and the year's total, thus far shows a drop of 149 for a present total of 644.

Forty-nine persons suffered injuries last week—eight less than the 57 registered for the same week last year.

Two fewer persons were charged with drunken driving and eight fewer of those involved in accidents showed evidence of drinking.

Loss in property was down \$3,525 from the same week's total in 1956, the total for the year thus far being \$184,247, or \$21,343 less than last year in the first seven weeks.

## HERE'S TO HEALTH

By the calendar, February is the shortest month of the year. But to most of us—mothers, particularly—it often seems like the longest. By this time we've had enough winter to last us a lifetime—enough head colds, and rainy weather—yet we still have weeks more of the same ahead of us.

What's the remedy? Well, we can spend the rest of the winter feeling miserable—or we can take positive action to speed up the arrival of spring inside ourselves if not outdoors.

● Put spring on the dinner table. No matter how meat-and-rice-loving the family may be, spring-type foods can tempt even the diehard away from his regular diet. You'll find strawberries, asparagus, early peas, baby carrots, and many other similar tasterempts, frozen or in cans, at your local market. And they're not only

## Lem Miller Flattens Kaheaku; Tough Dan Santiago Upsets Dickie Wong

By Staff Writer

There is no longer any immediate need for Stan Harrington to go to the Mainland to get some red hot experience. Lem Miller, rapid Negro fighter of the 25th Division, can give it to him and Boxing Enterprises can make some money at the same time.

It took Johnny Kaheaku four rounds to land a good solid punch on Miller, an overhand right he had been throwing all evening. Within the next two seconds, Kaheaku was on the floor from a short right to the head. He rose after the usual 8-count and was quickly dumped again. This time his seconds threw in the towel.

Making allowances for Kaheaku's reportedly china chin, that was still fast action. But that wasn't all Miller showed the small crowd at the Civic Tuesday night.

The soldier boxed beautifully, avoiding and blocking everything Kaheaku threw, using a beautiful left hand, sometimes like a rapier, sometimes like a blackjack, both to counter and to keep his opponent off balance. Kaheaku didn't charge with the same abandon that helped him pile up points over Dalfus Brown in his last show, but bitter experience showed him quickly it wouldn't be much use. Miller moved in and out with fluid ease, never leaving the local boy much of a stationary target.

When the fans started yelling "Sugar!" in the third round, it was with some respect. Miller was the closest thing to Sugar Ray Robinson that's been in the local ring for some time.

A match with Harrington looks like a natural if both boys are willing, and it should draw the nucleus of fans present Tuesday night along with others who hear about Miller from the nucleus. The only

trouble is—the nucleus was only 1,774, and if each brings only one friend, it still won't overcrowd the place.

**SANTIAGO BASIS OF UPSETS?** The sportswriters had favored Kaheaku, which is a little hard to figure, since Miller had fought Carlos Ortiz a close fight, had further experience in Mainland rings, and handily taken a decision over Dan Santiago in his first fight here. But Dan Santiago has for a long time been the most underrated fighter in these parts, so maybe the wisecracks figured Miller should have knocked Santiago out—something no one, including Harrington, has done.

Certainly Dickie Wong, a heavy favorite over Santiago in the semifinal, instead of making a dent on Dan, was lucky to keep from being knocked out himself. Dickie had to drag himself to his feet four times, once in the third, twice in the fourth and once again in the fifth, to stay alive. But to his credit, Dickie was carrying the fight to Santiago at the end and, as this writer sees it, won the last round anyhow.

Tough Danny Santiago, after years of getting draws and losing close decisions to men he ought to lick, came into something like his own Tuesday night. He was still not pretty to watch, but he boxed well against a faster man and his knockdowns over Wong were scored with clean hard punches. Most important, he curbed his impulse to retreat without motive at times and did it without the usual stimulus required to make him fight—the stimulus of getting knocked down, himself, a couple of times.

But it would not be a Santiago fight if everything went by the book. By all the rules, Santiago should have polished his man off before the end of the fight and scored a clean kayo. Two elements prevented that ending. Wong proved very game and pretty smart and elusive, and Santiago proved too nice a boy to be a real tough finisher. One suspects that he is really too nice boy to be a fighter anyhow. If he had a quarter of the orneriness Junior Tangjian showed in the Amateurs last week, one feels, he'd have been fighting main events long ago.

As it stands now, if the promoters carry out their newspaper promises, Lem Miller should meet Dan Santiago in Santiago's first main event for the next show. The promoters said they were going to match the winners. But that was because they were so sure Dickie Wong would beat Tough Danny. Since Miller and Santiago have already fought, with Miller winning fairly easily, it's doubtful the promoters will stage that rematch. The first fight was not a thriller.

It must be admitted, Dan Santiago still doesn't look like a main eventer. But then neither did Rocky Marciano, and certainly neither does Hurricane Jackson. In fact, Santiago looks better than either of those.

A lad who probably will be fighting main events shortly, Lionel Rivera, made his pro debut in a preliminary, flattening Larry Souza in just six seconds less than one round. Souza fought back gamely while he lasted, but the air was just full of too many fists. Rivera was carried to his dressingroom on the shoulders of his cheering friends.

Anacleto Battad at 150 lbs., continued his winning ways at the expense of Pesulua Peapealalo, who appeared to be in less than top condition.

Dela Canales hit too hard for Wilfred Tisalona and flattened him in one and Pio Kahalekai took a decision from Felix Aciro in the opening four-rounder.

**THE TBC'S 60-40 RULE** (60 per cent of a purse to the winner, 40 to the loser) draws a column of criticism from Red McQueen in Sunday's Tiser, but we're not sure he makes more than one point in the entire column. It is that both fighters and managers may be inclined to battle on for the winner's end when a fighter is suffering from an injury that would otherwise make him quit. This is a serious point and worthy of long consideration by the commission, but it seems the only really valid one Red makes. After all, no one denies fighting is a business, and doesn't this rule put emphasis on the profit motive everyone's supposed to believe in? In any case, performance under the rule will bear close watching on the injury aspect alone.

**RON DELANEY**, Villanova's Irishman and Ireland's Olympic gold medalist, ran another mile last weekend in just over four minutes—finishing 10 yards ahead of the field. Delaney can and has run the mile in under four minutes, but only when pushed by the competition. Now it appears we not only don't have an American who can run the mile in less than four minutes, but we haven't even got one who can push Delaney to the needed effort so he can run another one.

## Can Children Judge Comics?

By AMY CLARKE

Last week my son startled me by announcing that his teacher had asked the children to bring all their comic books to school.

I was secretly glad to see the collection carried out of the house, but I could not guess what the teacher meant to do with them.

The comic books have not come back, and my son tells me the class is "studying" them, talking about the good ones, the "junk" ones, and why some are worth reading and some aren't.

It seems to me this is a very good exercise in practical judgment.

If these youngsters, for instance, arrive at a decision that a certain comic is bad, the effect of that disapproval will remain with them far longer than if the teacher or parent had shaken her finger at them and said, "This is not good for you."

The Christian Science Monitor last year carried a report on the attitudes towards comic books of 12-to-14 year-olds as expressed in unsigned compositions.

The good sense of these young people shows through in the fact that practically all of them were against crime comics. Horror comics, too, were frowned on.

Typical comments:

"The crime comics are not so good for young children. They give them ideas to rob and then they get put in jail."

"Horror comics aren't any good. They tend to give you nightmares and give you the creeps when you are by yourself at night."

"If you go baby-sitting you are afraid something will happen that happened in the comic."

What about love comics? These fared no better:

"Love comics are all trash the same as war comics."

"Love comics I think are rubbish. They influence teenagers to have the wrong idea of love and liking for some other person."

What does that leave? The "funnies," the cowboy and adventure stories, and the Classic Comics.

The really funny comics and the Westerns received general approval, but the kindest words were spoken about the Classic Comics.

These eighth graders felt the Classic Comics to be most worthwhile because they are "educational," they "tell stories about

### "3 Brave Men"

Is Hollywood losing some of the fear which blanketed it from successive witchhunts?

Last year the impressive if too melodramatic "Storm Center" was released, starring Bette Davis as a librarian forced out of her job for resisting book-burning. This year appears "Three Brave Men," a dramatization of the case of Abraham Chasanow, Navy civilian employe who fought his suspension as a security risk and won complete exoneration.

"Fictionalization of the Chasanow case," says a review in the Christian Science Monitor (Jan. 29), "appears to have consisted chiefly of renaming the real-life

individuals who were involved and filling out the human details for purposes of dramatic entertainment."

"While perhaps somewhat over-cautious in its criticism of past mistakes in the Government's security program," goes on the review, "'Three Brave Men' forcefully and movingly portrays what Mr. Chasanow once called the indescribable torture of his 13-month suspension . . . The uncertainty, tension, and suspicion resulting from the injustice become part of a harrowing family ordeal."

How harrowing it can be, there are government workers in Honolulu who can testify from their own ordeal under the security program.

fantasy people," they "teach in an entertaining form with pictures."

(Personally, I would rather have children read comics purely for fun and read the classics later in the beautiful English in which they were written.

I do not see how vulgarizing these great works can instill in any child the desire to read the lengthy books when they are older. After all, they "know" the plot—why wade through all those pages?)

Still, if our children have enough good sense to recognize what is trash and what is harmless, we can relax somewhat and regard the comic book craze as something they will pass through in spite of all our protests.

In a few years most of them will forget comics as completely as they now are absorbed by them.

Most of the arguments against comic books cite the potential damage done to impressionable young minds by the weird and the crime stories.

There is no doubt that we as parents should exercise some control over our children's choices and keep these objectionable books out of their possession.

But there are other reasons why comics are inferior reading material and should not be any child's only reading.

Poring over them for hours at a time, as many children will do if allowed to, is injurious to their eyes. The printed words are usually too small for prolonged reading.

The art work is often crowded and printed in such fine lines that the eye must strain to pick out the details.

The grammar is poor, the dialogue mostly slang.

There's not much good you can say about comics, except that children love them. But if you let them read the innocuous ones, they won't object too much when you occasionally slip a good book under their noses.

## Income Tax Neglected

(from page 2)

states except Maryland, saddles a general sales tax on its consumers.

Delaware levies an income tax but none on corporation profits. It obtains more revenue than any other state, however, from its tax on estates and gifts.

Minnesota derives 12 per cent of its tax revenue, in addition, from a "severance" tax on iron ore extraction which the mining companies pay instead of a corporate profits tax. Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma also raise substantial revenue from the "severance" levy.

The movie "makes the vitally important point that courage is contagious." Neighbors and leading citizens rally behind Chasanow in the picture—as they sometimes do, and sometimes do not, in real life. The "Three Brave Men" who give the picture its title are Chasanow himself (called Bernie Goldsmith in the film), the lawyer who dedicates his legal talents to his case, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy "who possesses the courage to admit his mistake, make a public apology to Bernie, and of course order him reinstated with full pay."

The review says that the acting is of a high order. This should be a picture worth seeing when it reaches our islands.

"SELLOUT ON THE WATERFRONT" is the title of a booklet issued by Joe Orran and the NMO in which the SIU and SUP are charged with trying to steal NMO contracts "or destroy the whole operation." Curran accuses the SIU of trying to cut pay and conditions to make their union more attractive to shipowners and of "playing the shipowners' game against the seamen."

CHARLES E. KAUHANE, speaker of the House in the last session, who has been mostly in California since his defeat in the mayoralty race last fall, will be back to see how the Legislature runs, according to report. He was scheduled to attend the National Democratic Conference at San Francisco last weekend.

JUST WHAT PAUL BUTLER, National Democratic Chairman, expects to achieve by coming to Hawaii to address the Legislature is not clear. The last time he was here, his achievements added up to absolutely nil. What he can say to Democrats here that will strengthen their position is hard to conceive, though it's quite conceivable he might sound off in such a way as to cost them some support, as many a malihini politician has done before him. Maybe he'd do well to try selling the "mild civil rights" bill to Mississippi's Sen. Eastland and a few others like him. In Hawaii people already enjoy more civil rights than they do where Paul Butler comes from. Is it Indiana or Illinois?—not that it matters.

TEEN-AGE prostitution figures in a number of cases presently before the grand jury, and if indictments are returned, some of these cases are going to be real shockers not so much as regards the adults, mostly warped single men who are around in some degree all the time, but because of the extreme youth and extreme depravity of the girls involved. Those who know about these cases don't doubt Honolulu has juvenile delinquency problems as difficult as any place on the Mainland.

NOBLE EFFORTS of the Statehood Commission and some Hawaii Democrats to the contrary, the best word we get from Washington is that statehood still doesn't have much of a chance this session, and that Alaska's chances are no better. We hope our source is misinformed but—well, it isn't really a new situation, is it?

WASHINGTON economic-political analysts are predicting Eisenhower hasn't begun yet to get the kind of blocks for his program Congress has in store for him. Some of the wisecracks are calling this the Year of the Big Wind in Washington, many more investigations being prepared to be aimed at the Eisenhower administration and slow it down. What they produce is still anybody's guess.

REMEMBER when repeal of Taft-Hartley was the main goal of nearly all labor unions? Well, 10 years of Taft-Hartley will be finished in mid-August this year and repeal seems no nearer than ever. For all of labor's efforts to gain political strength, for all the exposes that showed the bill was actually written by spokesmen of labor's bitterest foe—the NAM—labor has never managed to swing enough Congressmen to make a really serious effort at repeal. It should give some idea of how much political unity is needed by labor, and that means labor from the AFL-CIO to John Lewis' UMW and other independent unions.

SUP. KAGEYAMA these days has been heard to worry lately about the course an old political friend of his is following. He's afraid the guy is getting too high-handed and losing support. Who? None other than Mayor Neal Blaisdell. Of course, the mayor's a Republican and Kageyama's a Democrat—or is he? Anyhow, there's no doubt the mayor's a Republican.

THE COPS, we hear, are currently digging into local prostitution on the call-girl level. Most of the activity is said to wind up in Waikiki, but it doesn't necessarily start there. That's just where the fees are biggest.

THE SUNDAY TISER carried a very informative section on the coming session of the Legislature, giving thumbnail sketches of legislators and, of course, of newsmen from the morning paper who will cover the session. The latter are Chuck Turner, Francis Hirakawa and Sherm Williams, all very able reporters. But there was one chuckle in the sketch on Williams. It says he's had three years of local news experience, but doesn't mention that he had it all with the Star-Bulletin, which he left last Friday, but it does list his experience covering politics, City Hall and the police beat.

REP. GEORGE ARIYOSHU'S biographical note in the Tiser is worth another chuckle. It says, "He was one of the freshmen legislators who struggled through the 1955 session in the face of intraparty dissension—and yet didn't lose courage." They use that word "courage" in the strangest ways.

TRANQUILIZING drugs are an aid, not only in aiding cures for mental diseases, but for alcoholism as well, according to a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce. The chairman of the AMA's committee on alcoholism says some doctors treating that disease use only the tranquilizing drugs.

ALL THIS HASSLE about Leon Sterling Sr. and his ledgers was reported weeks ago in the RECORD with the exception of the presence of voting tabulations of past elections in the books. The voting tabulations are given away for free and the only quarrel seems to be that the clerk's office claims it can't find any other records for those elections. Sterling sends back word such records are there, all right, and he'd come down and show Paul Chung where if they want him to. Mr. Chung doesn't seek any such assistance, perhaps feeling it would be a little humiliating. It's a little funny the way some people dodge the prospect of confronting Papa Sterling face-to-face. The roundabout way Chung and some supervisors chose to get their election certificates signed is almost laughable. And there's no reason. Papa Sterling is a mild mannered man who hardly ever punches anybody.

FOR ALL the local squawking by proponents of the "model" firecracker control law, no one claimed that issue elected or defeated any single candidate for supervisor here. Now comes one from Maul Clarence (Fat) Crozier, old line Democrat, who says the good people of Hoolehua, Molokai, were worked up to vote against him on the premise that he hadn't voted for the control law on Maui. And Crozier recalls he once personally pushed a bill through the Senate, when a member of that body, for water for the Hoolehua end of the island.

# Surprised TBC Approves Joint Cards For Amateurs, Pro Boxers in Principle

It Avery Brundage doesn't step in and queer the deal, Honolulu may again have joint amateur-professional boxing shows. That was the picture presented after the meeting of the Territorial Boxing Commission Monday.

The commission raised its collective eyebrows in surprise when Dr. Richard You, a force in local boxing as well as many other sports, asked if it would be willing to sanction such shows. Dr. You explained he had already spoken to Adrian DeMello, president of the local AAU and chairman of the AAU boxing committee, and DeMello had indicated he is quite willing to go along with such a deal—if the TBC would.

After all, snorted the commission collectively, the TBC had suggested the very thing before and the AAU had objected that it smacked of professionalism. Local AAU officials then said they feared Avery Brundage, the conscience of the national AAU.

Chairman O.P. Soares, Commissioners Arthur Stagbar and Adam Ornellas all recalled forcefully how they had favored the idea and even brought it to the attention of the AAP before.

Gratified with such approval, Dr. You said he would notify promoters forthwith and make moves toward such a show.

## HOW LONG A SHOW?

In discussion of details, commissioners were in some doubt as to how many rounds of professional boxing should constitute a minimum on such a card, it being understood that the pro and amateur fights would be held as separate shows with an intermission between—but both for one prize to the spectator.

Commissioner Stagbar said on first thought he would oppose reducing the minimum of 26 rounds presently required on a pro card, but others thought some reduction might be made from that total. Normally, the commission requires 26 rounds for a pro card and 30 for an amateur.

The commission also considered a letter from the AAU suggesting the TBC might like to take some steps to find out the reaction of fight fans and managers to the proposed use of headgears in boxing and to additional padding of the ring floors. Though it was not mentioned specifically, the request obviously rose from publicity following the concussion suffered by Herbert Aliviado, 125-lb. amateur in a smoker last week.

The commission decided the padding of the floors is its province and followed a suggestion of Chairman Soares that proprietors of the Civic Auditorium and the Honolulu Stadium be asked if they would be willing to pay for some extra padding of those rings.

As for headgears, the commission decided not to act on that suggestion, though commissioners expressed a few unofficial opinions.

"Personally I am against them," said Soares.

"The only time they protect a fighter," said Commissioner Yono Kitagawa, "is when their heads collide."

Dr. You still on the scene, said the matter had been discussed at yesterday's meeting of the AAU boxing committee and, while he had voted for the use of the head-

gears, the consensus was against them.

## CONTRACT MESS

Dr. You's errand was to straighten out a mess that resulted from the signing of contracts with blanks where the weights of the fighters are supposed to be. Dickie Wong and Dan Santiago, it seemed, found themselves signed to fight at 154 lbs., whereas they wanted to fight at 147 and, according to Dr. You, had agreed previously to fight at 147. How the mixup came was not clearly explained, but there was talk that an effort to match Wong with Anacleto Battad, a promising but fully inexperienced puncher, had fallen through.

Chairman Soares and Commissioner Ornellas were vehement in denouncing the loose use of contracts by local promoters and managers. But Commissioner Stagbar pointed out that the proposition, after all, is being made to the commission and besides only two pounds were involved.

The commission voted to grant the requested weight change, but Soares dissented because he felt the effort was being made mainly to favor Dickie Wong, who didn't need such favors, he apparently felt.

**THE BLAST** at the commission's 60-40 rule on purses for local fighters (see Sports Shorts) by Red McQueen failed to ruffle that body. Chairman Soares commented that if Red doesn't think "prizefights" is what the commission's regulating, he'd better think again. "The more they get to be 'contests' instead of 'prizefights,' the more they'll tend to get like professional wrestling," said Soares, "and that's what we're trying to stop."

**BOBBY LEE**, TBC secretary, reported informally on a session of the Legislature's finance groups before which he had testified on request, and it develops a couple of legislators wanted to know what's wrong with boxing here. It's much too long a story, Lee told them, but in the main maybe it's because a lot of the boys find other things they'd rather do. During the commission's session, discussion of amateur boxers brought out that most of them are in school, but comparatively few engage in sports other than boxing.

## SUP-SIU Passing Hat To Give Lundeberg's Widow \$100,000

Harry Lundeberg's widow, according to Herb Caen, San Francisco columnist, will shortly be the recipient of \$100,000, donated by members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers International Union in which Lundeberg held the strongest individual power for many years.

Caen reported in a recent column that the hat is being passed now among the union members who are asked to donate.

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# Sakakihara Disputes Figure; Recalls Praise For Setting Precedent

Thomas Sakakihara, former veteran legislator and the man who set the precedent of pre-session, paid-up caucuses for members of the House Finance Committee when he did it first back in 1951, disputes the figure cited by Rep. Dan Inouye as the cost of his initial effort (See RECORD last week). Instead of being \$10,000, the cost was under \$3,000 Sakakihara says and refers anyone in doubt to the '51 journal.

Along with the sharp criticism, he also received praise for that move.

"You are making history," then Rep. Manuel Paschoal (R. Maul) told him in the very beginning.

Such proved to be the case in more ways than one. It was the first time in the House's history the budget bill was reported out on the 21st day and the first time it was sent to the Senate as early as the 24th day of the session Sakakihara recalls.

And what of Sen. Bill Heen's criticism (also in last week's RECORD), that it failed because the Senate didn't get benefit of the same evidence? Not so, says Sakakihara. It failed because Sen. William (Doc) Hill, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, ran that committee as a one-man show and tried to use the budget bill to club the House into line to pass a sales tax.

"But we stood firm against a sales tax and would not pass it," recalls the former lawmaker with some of the spirit of that old fight. He remembers then Speaker Hiram Fong as a leader of that fight against the sales tax.

Walter Ackerman, then Attorney General, did give an opinion supporting the legality of such caucuses, Sakakihara says, but it was a verbal opinion and that's why it can't be found in the files of the office today.

Although in the modern jet age, Tommy Sakakihara believes 50 days is too short for the Territory's business and recognizes the problem faced by legislators. He also agrees with the Democrats that they must stand or fall on the final result of their session.

"The people of Hawaii will not forget what they do," he says.

## Jim Crow Labor Federation Flopped

Early in 1956 it looked as if the AFL-CIO's strong support of school integration might cost it heavily in southern membership, if it did not lead even to a wholesale revolt of southern locals away from their internationals. Anti-union politicians gathered for the kill.

Now it appears that the AFL-CIO stand was sound in the short run as well as statesmanlike in the long run and morally just. The revolt didn't materialize. Losses of pro-segregation workers ran into the hundreds, not into the predicted thousands. A 17-state rally to form a pro-segregation southern federation of labor flopped completely.

New organizing, it is true, was stopped in the South during 1956. But by and large, southern workers no matter how prejudiced against integration have stuck by their unions, recognizing how anti-union forces were itching to use the integration issue to take away their pork chops. Southern labor, say AFL-CIO leaders, is growing into maturity.

# Mayor Blaisdell

(from page 1)

awaits a decision by the court. If the court finds for the prosecution, pinball operators will no longer be able to offer even a free play on the machine as a prize for a high score.

The circulation of the story was punctuated this week by the arrest of three pinball operators downtown and indications from the police that there will be more.

The recent arrest at the "Fascination" game in Waikiki, and a prior arrest against a similar game, "Star-Line," on Hotel St. have nothing to do with previous plans of St. Sure when he was prosecutor, the RECORD learned this week, from the prosecutor's office. Instead, they are moves by police who have charged the games violate laws against gambling. A prior case brought against "Fascination" some years ago was made under the anti-lottery law and the prosecution lost.

## NEW PLANS LAID

Since that failure, St. Sure had made elaborate plans for another test of the game. He had an identical board constructed by the O-C building department and put it in keeping of a professor at the University of Hawaii who was to make tests and determine whether or not he could prove it was a game of chance.

The use of the professor may have been inspired by tactics of "Fascination" in making its defense. At that time, it imported a professor from California Institute of Technology who "proved" it was a game of skill, at least to the satisfaction of Magistrate Harry Steiner who heard the case and acquitted proprietors of the game.

But a month or so before he left office, St. Sure heard from the professor at the University of Hawaii that, what with the participation of his class in the tests, he was now prepared to prove the two games (played on identical boards, in spite of their different names) are really games of chance. The prosecutor was preparing to move against the games via circuit court when he was told by the mayor he would not be reappointed.

At the time, Mayor Blaisdell gave as his reason only that, he was "not satisfied" with the job done by St. Sure in his two years in the top office. He refused to elaborate further Tuesday, except to deny that there was any such motive as that attributed by the story currently circulating.

Prosecutor John Peters said Tuesday he knows nothing about either the manufactured board or the university professor and has no plans at the moment to make use of either in prosecuting "Fascination."

# Down Movie Lane

Here's part of the story of Henry J. Kaiser's well-paid publicized purchase of Hollywood films for TV. Hollywood is going TV in a big way.

☆☆

The tough times movie theaters in Hawaii are having today is not a condition peculiar to these islands.

The turnout for movies dropped because:

● The quality of Hollywood productions from the point of content dropped, particularly after the cold war, witchhunting and the jaffing of the Hollywood Ten.

● TV programs are making people stay at home.

☆☆

Japan also had a similar witch-hunting orgy but the Japanese movie actors, writers and other craftsmen got together with trade unions, including the teachers union, and produced films with meat in them—controversial, dramatic and forceful.

The established studios were forced to re-employ the blacklisted writers, actors and others whose talent the Japanese people wanted to utilize.

☆☆

U.S. movie theaters are going to be hit harder by tough times. Not long ago a movie columnist for AFL-CIO News reported:

"Almost all major motion picture companies recently have made deals to turn over to television their tremendous backlogs of fine feature films. . . .

"... mutilated or not, a cinema masterpiece of yesteryear such as 'Mrs. Miniver,' even though shown on a tiny screen, will keep at home some who wouldn't have been kept there by a million dollar TV quiz show and who might, just might have gone to a movie theater to see a new picture on that particular night.

"Why have the movie moguls undertaken this venture? The answer is money, in large chunks. The deals have been dictated by the bankers who finance the industry."

The move has gone beyond the film-selling phase. Some financial groups are interested in the TV industry.

Mutual Network and RKO pictures are working together, with movie stars and story material to be made available to the TV network. Paramount Theaters and ABC network are already linked and Decca Records controls Universal Pictures. Big MGM is driving hard to acquire more interests in television stations across the country.

## Britons Leaving Isle For Commonwealths

While Hungarian refugees and poverty-stricken West Indians move into Great Britain, Britons are pouring out of their own country into the Commonwealth countries—Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Shipping for Canada is booked solid until the end of May this year.

Some 50,000 Britons left for Canada last year, and at the present rate of emigration 300,000 will leave in 1957. Australia received 53,000 Britons in 1956 and the number may triple this year.

Wages are higher and opportunities greater in the three Commonwealths than in Great Britain. Wages in the United States are still higher, but immigrants are limited by the Walter-McCarran quotas.

Seven of Hungary's best known writers have been arrested by the Kadar regime. Most were members of the Communist Party but all had played a big role in demanding freedom of thought and press before the October uprising.

# Arthur Trask

(from page 1)  
the determination of his net income.

● Conferences with the attorney general have been unproductive except to determine it is the duty of the commission to see that homesteaders get a fair contract.

## URGES SLOWDOWN ON CO.

Trask further asked that the commission take no action approving or disapproving the new offer of Libby, that the attorney general withhold any legal opinion unless he "examine same and in cooperation with the homesteaders assist in the negotiation of a fair contract. He further asked that the HHC undertake an audit of the pine companies to determine the account of each homesteader.

Unpredictable elements which affect the future, said Trask, include legislation proposed by Delegates Farrington and Burns which might affect the contracts, terms of which would be for 25 years; a question as to whether or not the proposed contracts are in viola-

## Hapco Beats Ewa, Love's Faces Waipahu

Love's Bakery will meet Waipahu this Sunday in the Oahu ILWU Softball League's feature contest. Both teams must win to stay in title contention.

In games played Sunday at Ala Moana Park, undefeated Hawaiian Pine (4-0) moved another step closer to the league pennant by handing Ewa a 9-3 shelling.

Love's, Waipahu and Castle & Cooke stayed right in the thick of the title race by winning their respective games.

The Bakers routed the Regional Jets 16-5, Waipahu edged Automotive 11-7, and the Dockers overwhelmed Oahu Transport 25-7.

Hapco rapped out six resounding blows in the second frame for four big runs to top a dangerous Ewa nine. Winning pitcher, Tommy Trask and George Sakaua led the Piners with two hits. Larry Arakaki clouted a first inning homer for the victors.

Lester Yoshino was Love's biggest offensive threat against the Jets. He held four safeties, including a homer, for five RBIs. The Bakers held only a slim 615 lead up until the sixth when they exploded for 10 markers on seven hits.

Waipahu rallied for five runs in the sixth on four enemy miscues and two bingles to defeat the Auto combine. Joe Pagente and Mits Masuda led the Ruralites' attack. Castle & Cooke had the situation well in hand as they blasted out 17 safeties to win in a breeze. Kenneth Kam of C&C continued his amazing hitting streak with a perfect 5-5. Teammate Don Mendola had four hits. George Muramaru led OC with three safe blows.

This Sunday's games: first game—Hawaiian Pine vs. Jets, Ewa vs. Oahu Transport; second game—Love's Bakery vs. Waipahu, Castle & Cooke vs. Automotive.

## Kailiwa Wins ILWU Tournament

Bill Kailiwa of Hawaiian Pine won the February ace tournament of the Onuh ILYU Golf Club with a 96-27—89 score. The tournament was played Sunday at the Fort Shafter course.

Ball prize winners were: Charley Yoda, Kenneth Nozaki, George Nagamine, Ben Vea and Bobby Kahuna. Kahana was low gross winner.

The next tournament will be played at Moanalua on March 3.

tion of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the fact that Libby has given a \$505 bonus to all homesteaders with the "obvious purpose . . . to quantify persuade the homesteaders to sign their proposed contract for the next quarter of a century."

Trask further points out that "Hoolehua has been called the breadbasket of the Hawaiian Islands for good reasons; and with the Molokai Irrigation established in a few years, the entire Territory and our armed forces throughout the Pacific will get Molokai produce."

Charging that the commission's first duty is to the homesteader, "who does not wish to be enslaved for the next quarter of a century," Trask argued that such agreements as that proposed by the pine company might have the effect of preventing the rehabilitation of the Hawaiians.

Although the HHC meeting, at which Trask made his protest, was covered by a Star-Bulletin reporter, homesteaders who accompanied the attorney to the hearing were disappointed in the little that appeared concerning the proceedings.

## Kauai Workers

(from page 1)  
ly injury while on the job."

● "Carrying concealed weapons or unlicensed or unregistered firearms."

● "Introduction, possession or use of habit-forming drugs on the property of the County."

● "Willful destruction or defacing of property or equipment of other employees, or of the County."

Another rule able to be interpreted different ways is one which defines insubordination as "including refusal or failure to perform work as requested or to testify when accidents are being investigated."

## Sammy Lee Wins Again; Old Fight Aids Negro Flyer

(from page 1)  
At Garden Grove the racists lost out. Four days after the heated meeting, the group that had been shouted down by racists rallied together. Protestant ministers and Catholic priests got together to take a quarter page ad in a local daily to declare their opposition to discrimination and their support of fair play and decency.

The Pacific Citizen reported the happenings of the four days, thus:

"Telephones rang throughout the tract, day and night. The pro-integration residents sought out the 'ants,' talked to them in down-to-earth terms, telling them they had no right, moral or legal, to oppose the coming into the neighborhood of the Negro couple—he, an Annapolis graduate, she a graduate of Sarah Lawrence College.

"There were more meetings called. Residents of the tract thought of little else, talked of else. By Thursday sentiments began to crystallize.

"On Thursday, too, the Garden Grove Daily News printed a story stating that the Bauduits, if they decided to move in, would not be without friends."

## Hart Blocked Iseke; Now Profits from Own Private Dumping Co.

Llewelyn (Sonny) Hart, city-county refuse division head, whose holdings in a private garbage dump made headlines this week, has publicly condemned and opposed private dumps—saying they would compete with the city's business.

As news stories revealed this week that Hart, owned shares in Olomana, a refuse dump, many recalled that in 1951, Hart fought the petition of Joseph Iseke seeking permission to operate a dump to fill an area of property. Hart's company is doing the very same thing and is operating on Sand Island. Iseke's proposed dump was in Hauula and Iseke and his attorney argued that it would not compete with the city's garbage dump. Iseke said he would let people dump their garbage on his property without charge.

When Iseke's permit was denied, he appealed to the board of supervisors. Hart at that time contended that if Iseke were permitted to operate a garbage dump, he would take away from the city what money it had coming to it.

## HART SWUNG BOARD

The board of supervisors took the position that it shouldn't grant any permit, and today Hart is disclosed as doing the same thing he kept a private citizen from doing.

## Japanese Socialists

### Turned Left at Confab

While Socialist parties elsewhere, in West Europe and Asia, have generally taken a turn to the right, the Japanese Socialist Party at its recent convention in Tokyo turned left.

Socialist parties generally have drawn farther away from Communist parties and have bitterly condemned the Soviet action in Hungary. But Sanzo Nosaka, Communist Party secretary, was a speaker at the Socialist convention, and the CP's resolution on Hungary—arrived at after bitter debate between the left and right wings of the party—was a lukewarm criticism.

"We do not approve the Soviet military intervention in Hungary even if the issue had some aspects of capitalization by reactionary elements."

(There has been strong criticism of the Hungarian situation within the Japanese Communist Party itself.)

The Socialist Party's left wing in convention elections gained a slight majority on every party committee.

Previously leftists and rightists had equal representation on both committees. The two wings, left and right, constituted separate parties until 1955.

Left-wing elements are increasingly influential because of their support from Sohyo, Japan's largest trade union confederation, with 3,000,000 members.

## POUJADISM

Less than two years ago a new French party, "conceived in desperation and dedicated to the proposition that French taxation is too unequal," was launched by a small town businessman named Pierre Poujade. Startingly, it won 50 seats in the parliamentary elections. It rapidly took on a fascist complexion—Jew-baiting, appeals to authority and force, and all the rest. Poujade was nicknamed "Poujadolf" after the late Adolf Hitler.

Now Poujadism seems about to collapse like a pricked balloon. M. Poujade ran for parliament in a by-election in Paris. He came out a very poor fourth among four candidates.

# 'Dead' Cat

(from page 1)  
determine whether or not a law has been broken. From what the RECORD discovered, it appeared, McCormack might have something to investigate, at that.

Miss Fukuda simplified everything. The cat hadn't been really dead, at all.

Miss Fukuda, teaching her first year-out of the University of Hawaii where she received a degree in Education, was merely trying to make her class more interesting and at the same time give the pupils the benefits of her educational experience, somewhat broader than that of the average teacher.

## SCHOOL ALSO IN JAPAN

"I have been to school a great deal in Japan," she told the RECORD, "and there after we finished with salamanders and toads, we went to something bigger. I thought it would help them (the students) to see larger nervous and digestive systems."

So she let it be known that she would operate on a cat if one could be found. Sure enough, a few days later a student brought a cat in for the experiment. Miss Fukuda makes it clear the cat was fully alive at that point.

"It was a rather young cat," she says, but doesn't go quite so far as to describe it as a kitten.

At any rate, Miss Fukuda sought to wait the young cat off to the world beyond the River Styx, whence none return, and where the woodvine twined. To do this, she said, she used a "shot."

"Chloroform?" she was asked. "Yes."

Then she started to operate, but the cat woke up and bit her on the hand.

"It wasn't a very bad place," said the young teacher, describing the injury, but it required a stitch and also anti-tetanus shots, just to be on the safe side.

To the chagrin of the reporter, he realized later he had failed to ascertain what the young cat required and, indeed, whether or not the cat survived the operation.

## JUSTIFIABLE?

That phase of the operation will be the concern of the Hawaiian Humane Society's McCormack who says the law against cruelty to animals specifically forbids "unjustifiable torture, unjustifiable suffering and unjustifiable death" of animals, even when the owner is taking the action.

It would appear, then, that it will make some difference as to the previous behavior of the cat in question—whether the cat was one who will want to see the Waianae night, had bitten anyone previously, etc. In other words, as Sgt Joe Friday, or Dan Katz, the policeman's newsman, might say—some one will want to see the Waianae cat's rap sheet.

But it also makes a difference if the young Waianae cat was merely a stray running around—a vag, so to speak. The humane society takes an even dimmer view of indiscriminate experimenting on stray cats.

"When they want a cat for something like that at the university," says McCormack, "they usually get them from us. It is better that way."

Did Miss Fukuda's operation actually amount to vivisection—the scorpion of the scientists so often stamped upon by the late William Randolph Hearst and thousands of his readers? Well, one can't be sure from talking to Miss Fukuda by telephone.

Nor does Principal William Fox of the school know much more about it.

Principal Fox is not sure whether the experiment is a regular part of the course, whether the cat was supposed to be "dead" or alive, or what.

"All I know is she got bit and I thought she ought to go to a doctor," he says.

Miss Fukuda did not miss any school, however, as a result of the injury which occurred late in December.

What about the cat? The reporter must apologize. Maybe we can find out what happened to the cat by next week.

## Legislature

(from page 1)  
suitable.

Invitations for a reception at the Kaulani Hotel for Paul (mild civil rights) Butler were ordered printed by Gill on the House printing press.

A few legislators are reported to have told their own employes to disregard Gill, who holds the position of administrative assistant to Speaker O. Vincent Esposito.

Others thought Gill's rules and his attitudes were not unreasonable.

An early difficulty rumored in the Palace Tuesday was the report that the Territory's finances had dropped to such a low state that local banks had expressed hesitancy about honoring checks for the per diems of legislators and salaries for employes. This matter was reportedly taken care of in some quick maneuvering and reportedly had been set straight by the opening Wednesday.

But no one doubted that the Territory's finances were low.

As usual, the lobby and hall of the Palace were filled with people whose faces have become familiar at the Legislature down through the years. There were wives and members of legislators' families, some of them employed for the session as secretaries and in other capacities. There were lobbyists who have been through more sessions than some legislators, and there were past members who came to see the opening.

## KAUHANE PRESENT

Former Speaker Charles E. Kauhane, recently returned from California, was among these. It appeared he would occupy merely the role of an observer this time; but few would forget how he was the strong man of the last session.

Some of the present legislators apparently remembered with a tinge of bitterness, for none of the "Kauhane employes" of the last session are working this time. In the words of one of Kauhane's staunch friends, "They have been purged."

As Speaker of the House Esposito had predicted, the rush of bills into first reading the first day was larger than usual, though no final tally had been made when the RECORD went to press. But it did seem that, as Esposito had said, possibly more work got done than on any other first day in Hawaii's history.

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Immunity and the Fifth

How is it possible not to have contempt for a Congress which has not only contempt for the U.S. Constitution but for plain ordinary citizens less highly placed than its own members? I pose this question on the heels of the announcement that three Honoluluans may be forced to answer any and all questions about communism under the so-called immunity act, or face jail for contempt Congress.

I was taught in school to have respect for the Constitution. It was impressed upon me that this was the supreme law of our great nation. For a good many years I believed it—until I learned how various parts of the country thumbed their noses at the Constitution and got by with it.

However, it is disconcerting to see a session of Congress—a comparatively small group of men occupying a relatively small place in time and space of our national history—virtually repeal an amendment which has been part of the highest law of the land since the Bill of Rights became a basic part of the Constitution.

Yet that is precisely what they did when they passed the law giving immunity from prosecution to anyone ordered by the court to testify. When used, this repeals the Fifth Amendment as effectively as if the states had so voted in the procedure specifically laid down for repeal in the Constitution itself. This although Congress is barred from taking such action.

COURT RULES ON CONSTITUTION

The Fifth Amendment says that no person in any criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Congress, in a slickly worded piece of legislation, says a witness may not be prosecuted for what he reveals when ordered to testify after being "granted" immunity. On this basis, a person can be compelled to be a witness against himself. Even though he may not be prosecuted on the basis of his testimony, he will still be forced to testify against himself. The assumption by the framers of the immunity law is that by removing the possibility of a penalty, a person can be forced to testify. But to many reputable legal authorities, this is unconstitutional; if allowed to stand, the immunity law, for all practical purposes, repeals this provision of the Bill of Rights.



Eventually, the U.S. Supreme Court will have to rule on this specific section of the immunity law. The highest tribunal will have to decide officially whether it is constitutional. And as all of us know by now, the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is. This is determined by the outlook and philosophies of the individual justices as well as the political atmosphere at the time when the court is called upon to make a ruling. The Constitution is one thing one day and the exact opposite another day.

That is why we have had to wait for three quarters of a century to have Jim Crow schools, etc., declared unconstitutional. Previous Supreme Court rulings considered segregation constitutional. Yet both sets of justices based their rulings on the same U.S. Constitution. I hope I do not sound too cynical when I point out that the rising political and economic strength of the Negro as well as the necessity for bucktrucking on racism because of our embarrassing position in the contest with Russia to win the support of the colored peoples of the globe, were contributing factors in the recent high court reversals of former decisions.

**RETURN TO DARK AGES**  
There is no doubt that the immunity law paves the way for wholesale abuses by our half-pint Hitlers. The Eastlands and others who are spiritually akin to Torquemada of the Spanish Inquisition could have a field day. And that is what disturbs even those strong anti-Communists who nevertheless realize that civil rights are indivisible.

A person granted immunity can refuse to testify, but then he faces the almost certain prospect of jail and a fine, to be repeated ad infinitum each time he is freed and brought back into court. If he talks, he faces the prospect of a perjury conviction with a fine and jail term if his honest answers do not satisfy his inquisitors who have the power to bring in their own informers whose veracity is not likely to be questioned no matter how fantastic their tales.

There is some control in a court, but a congressional committee knows no rules except those of its own making. Forcing a witness to testify before a group like the Eastland committee is a return to the Dark Ages when there were no individual freedoms.

Maybe what America needs is a foolproof Constitution—and fewer fools.

EDITOR, Honolulu Record:

The following is from the book,—"An Adventure in Education—Connecticut Points the Way" by Fred M. Hechinger (in the Library of Hawaii), p. 42-43.

"... It was during the war that the late Senator Theodore Bilbo, while speaking before a House committee on man power and labor, complained bitterly, without ever comprehending the irony of his position, that the draft in his state was grossly unfair to the

white boys. All the white young men, said the senator, were being sent off to the war, while the Negroes were turned down by the draft boards and sent back to their homes and farms. The Negroes, under a system of discrimination which Bilbo had taken such fanatical care to preserve, did not have the education necessary for national service. This is a drastic example; but it was the kind of occurrence that started people thinking."

CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE

The Conscience of Sonny Hart

(from page 1)

fired Frank Hoopii for doing virtually the same thing he admits doing today. Hoopii was a refuse collector, enterprising, and energetic enough to work after hours for a private garbage collector.

When Hoopii appealed his firing before the civil service commission, Hart appeared to tell how he had set inspectors to tailing Hoopii to produce proof as to how the employe was spending his off-hours.

Sonny Hart made it quite clear at Hoopii's appeal hearing that he considered such activity disloyal to and in direct competition with the city, his fulltime employer. That was reason enough to fire the man, said Sonny Hart, and the civil service commission of that time upheld him. So did the circuit court to which Hoopii next appealed.

Like Hoopii, Sonny Hart is under civil service, but if an employe has waived his protection by such activity, what about the boss? To be consistent, Hart should now fire himself but it appears his conscience will not make any such demand on him. It will be interesting to see whether or not the present administration at City Hall reacts the same way. Somehow, Sonny Hart has survived a number of unusual situations during both Democratic and Republican administrations. It appears he has some protection stronger than the civil service that was supposed to protect the employe he fired, Frank Hoopii.

To Build a Man

Its hard to be a man. The American boy learns at an early age that he must live, work and play harder than the girls. He must take every dare. He mustn't feel cold or feel pain. He mustn't cry. He has to show everyone he can take it.

Aside from a few broken limbs and bad colds he usually survives the ordeal. His parents manage to protect him somewhat. His mother gets him to button up his shirt once in awhile. But the cult of manliness stays with him as he grows older. He has to show that he can work right through the night, match the other fellows drink for drink, get along without a vacation, be his own doctor, do just as many push-ups at 45 as he could at 25, drive himself to exhaustion because it's the "manly" thing to do.

The health of the man of the family is taken for granted. He's supposed to be big and strong—even though statistics show his wife will outlive him by about four years. It's been well said that the American man doesn't die; he kills himself.

The alert and tactful wife can do a lot to protect her man against the worst evils of "being a man." She can help him keep a youthful figure by serving carefully planned meals. She can help him tailor his exercise and other recreation to his physical resources. She can get him to the family doctor for a regular check-up, even if it's only as an example to the children. She can create the atmosphere of relaxation at home that he needs after the annoyances and frustrations of his working day.

It may take some convincing, but it's worth it if she wants to keep her husband.

Railways administrations of 14 West European countries from Portugal to Yugoslavia, have founded a joint stock company called Eurofima to finance purchase of railway rolling stock (freight and passenger cars).

Belgium plans to set up a new University of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

The gift that grows with the years: U.S. Savings Bonds.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI-EDITOR

Time for Action

For nearly two years, the Democratic majority of the last legislative session has fumed publicly that its efforts at righting the social and political wrongs visited on the people of the Territory by 50 years of Republican domination were frustrated by Republican Gov. King. The Democrats have cited the many vetoes used by Gov. King to kill their tax bill and many other bills which contained important changes they would have made.

Privately, they have admitted to one another that the governor was not the only obstacle, that individuals, log-rolling by some legislators, inexperience of others, all contributed to the Democratic failure to enact a program.

The voters believed the Democrats and, with few exceptions, returned them to office for another chance. In pre-session hearings and caucuses, the Democrats have given observers the impression that they are really ready to get down to business. Though recognizing the sad financial state in which the governor has put the Territory, the Democrats indicate they are ready to put their shoulders under the vast burden Gov. King has handed them.

They have, indeed been hard at work for some time amassing information in large quantities, hearing department heads on a clockwork schedule and according to a system that should enable them to determine how much money is needed in government for the best, the medium, and the passable amount and kind of service to be offered the public.

As in any session, the 29th begins with an inner struggle of personalities and groups, but it appears this struggle is less than during the last session. Discussion is, for the moment, at least less obvious and it appears outwardly harmony may be achieved.

If this beginning carries through, then the Democrats may be expected to pass a program beneficial to working people, small business, teachers and government employes. These are their constituents. These are the voters to whom they have made their promises.

Most important, they appear to realize they must pass their program early enough in the session so it will not be exposed to the deadly pocket veto of Gov. King. The Democrats had little excuse in the last session for the stalling and delaying that prevented them from a chance to override the veto. In this 29th session, they will have no excuse at all.

There have been words, and more words since the last session, explaining why the Democratic program never actually got into the law books, despite the fact that they kept nearly 90 per cent of their campaign promises. The promises were virtually the same in the last campaign.

Now is the time for action.