

How Hawaii Got Its Tax System

This is the second 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.

Once upon a time Hawaii, which today cannot even elect its own governor, was a sovereign state. It could levy taxes as it saw fit, including import duties; and in fact nearly half the income of the Kingdom and the Republic of Hawaii came from the customhouses. When Hawaii became part of America, this source of revenue was cut

off. Tax receipts slipped from \$2,629,464 in 1900 to \$1,807,654 in 1902.

These are "once upon a time" figures, too. Collections in 1956 were \$88,405,823.

The remaining half of the Republic's revenues came, in roughly equal thirds, from the real property tax, the personal property tax, and poll taxes plus various licenses.

The real property tax has been an important source of income for over a century. Today it is only half as important percentage-wise as when

(more on page 4)

HGEA Against Sales Tax; Ired by 'Tiser Distortion

IMUA Conveniently Forgets Contradiction By Former Atty. Gen.

IMUA's legislative requests, sent to the Democratic Party (and apparently only to the Democrats) indicate that organization strongly wishes the "reactivation" of the local commission on subversive activities and doesn't give a hoot whether it wastes money and duplicates Federal agencies or not. "Uncontradicted reports" on Red activities, says IMUA, should remove all doubt that "there is an active, militant and defiant Communist apparatus functioning in this Territory."

IMUA, apparently doesn't count former Attorney General Edward N. Sylva, first chairman of that commission, as being anybody at (more on page 2)

C. Kendall Has 7-Page Statement To Correct Paper

Burning with indignation over a misleading headline in Sunday's Advertiser, officials and members of the legislative committee of the Hawaiian Government Employees Assn. moved this week to call a special meeting of the board of directors to release a statement "clarifying" the issue.

What the elected and appointed HGEA officials want to emphasize is—the HGEA is not for a sales tax.

The headline announced that the HEA and the HGEA were making a combined proposal to support a sales tax. The story under the headline reported more clearly (more on page 7)

Joint Proposal by HGEA, HEA

2 Pct. Retail Sales Tax Hike Urged

THIS HEADLINE, and a larger one saying the same thing in an earlier edition, caused HGEA members to call in to their officials and ask questions. Now the of-

ficials are preparing a statement denying the headline, stating they are not for a sales tax.

Which Daily D'you Read? Is H. Clark Quitting Bears or Not?

Which daily's sports page d'you read?

If you read the 'Tiser's sports Wednesday morning, "Herman Clark May Give Up Professional Football," and "he was not at liberty at the moment to reveal what his plans are."

But if you read the Star-Bulletin, on the street by 10 a.m. the same day, you know Clark is "ready for his fifth" season, having completed his fourth and having brought his new bride, the former Fern Vannatta of Honolulu, back

(more on page 3)

"Cars Wear Out, Why Not People?" See Tests To Stop Dangerous Drivers

"We recognize that cars wear out. We will have to recognize that people wear out, too."

So says James Duncan, director of education for the C-C traffic safety commission, explaining why he thinks Honolulu must adopt a system of testing drivers as a means of reducing Oahu's toll of traffic accidents.

Duncan's thought were expressed in answer to the RECORD's questions following an opinion at the first meeting of the newly appointed commission Monday. That opinion, given by one of the commissioners, was that there must be some system of re-licensing

drivers to eliminate dangerous drivers from the highways.

No method for doing that has been suggested as yet, and it is believed some study will be given to the matter before proposals are made.

Study of methods used in some states shows that the re-licensing is often done on a fairly hazardous basis, the "examiner" merely looking the applicant over to note that he appears to have the same number of eyes, arms and legs as when he first applied.

More extensive tests of a psychological nature would reveal (more on page 4)

Read:

Critics Blast "FBI Story"

PAGE 2

Man Who Predicted Leilani Trouble

PAGE 6

Where Is Missing Hawaiian Music?

PAGE 7

City Hall 'Blights' 5 Acres in Town 12 Yrs.

Twelve years ago, the C-C government let the 14 persons, companies and estates who own a city block of land on Beretania St. knew that the block was being earmarked and would eventually be condemned to make room for part of Honolulu's civic center of the future. Specifically, the 5.1 acres of the block were to be occupied by a new police station and the 400 parking stalls estimated necessary for the central station.

Today, blocked from building and with a "blight" that discourages selling, the landowners are restive. They feel it is time for the city either to condemn and pay up, or forget the whole matter and remove the "blight."

(more on page 2)



THIS BUILDING at the corner of Beretania and Alapai Sts. will disappear if and when the city buys the five acres it earmarked for a new police station.

Public Must House Third of Populace—Collins

You sometimes wonder if the bigwigs really believe in the American way as much as they say.

Last Friday, speaking before Rep. Patsy Mink's House committee on housing, George Collins, chairman of the board of Bishop Estate, calmly gave it as his opinion that one third of the people on Oahu are going to have to be housed at the public expense. Apparently he was basing his thinking on the low incomes of many families and the high cost of homes.

But one man who represents a pretty large number of comparatively poor homeowners took issue with him. That was George Roberts, president of the Kaloaloo Improvement Assn., the organization which fought the trustees of the Damon Estate to a compromise on Damon Tract homes last week.

Speaking at the same hearing, Roberts labeled Collins' thinking, "an unAmerican concept," and said he believes plenty of people in low income brackets should be able to aspire to home ownership.

City Hall Blights

(from page 1)

"I get something over \$300 a month for almost an acre I have there," says one of the landowners but what can I do?"

Nor are the landowners made especially happy by recent stories in the Star-Bulletin, emanating from the Fred Carter Co. and Police Chief Dan Liu about what a fine police station the building and grounds of the Sears Co. a mile or so further up Beretania St. would make.

PUZZLED BY STAR-BULL BUILDUP

No one official seems to know why so much publicity about Sears site should be appearing in the afternoon daily, nor has there been any official change from the favorable attitude toward condemning the original proposed site—the block bounded by Beretania, Hotel, Kapiolani Extension and Alapai Sts.

"So far as I know," says City Planning Engineer George Houghtaling, "that is still the site earmarked for the police station."

No one is in a better position to know the facts in such matters than Houghtaling. Together with Controller Paul Keppeler and Assistant Police Chief Arthur Tarbell, he made a study of the site last year. The trio then recommended the site as "ideal" for the new police station.

But within the past few weeks, Fred Carter, selling the Sears property, the company has decided on a move to Dillingham's proposed "market city," announced, the whole shebang would be available for \$2,250,000—building, parking lot and all. An unnamed city official was quoted as saying that would be "very considerably less" than the originally proposed site would cost.

It is, in fact, over a quarter of a million dollars less than the cost the three-man report estimated for the five-acre original site, \$2,585,000. But is it neither as centrally located as that block, nor does it afford as much parking space as planned in the five acres.

CHIEF LIU AT SEARS

Nevertheless, Chief Dan Liu made a tour of the Sears premises recently, in company of a Star-Bulletin reporter to explain in detail just what a good police headquarters the Sears building and property would make.

Real estate men, realizing Carter's problem, express admiration for his ability to get the afternoon daily pitching so hard for him, and to get Chief Liu's endorsement for his property. It is understood Sears has stipulated that the property may not be sold for a business similar to their own, and if that is true, then Carter labors under something of a "blight" or handicap, himself, since his possibilities of a commercial sale are thus restricted.

As for Chief Liu, he has waited so long for a police station, City Hall observers believe he may think it good strategy to lend himself to any buildup for a new station on any desirable site.

OTHERS IN SOME FIX

Landowners of another block very close by the five acres are in almost the same position. That is the block just makai, across Hotel St., bounded otherwise by



THIS FLOODED AREA might be the site for some more profitable venture than a parking lot if it

were not earmarked for a new police station.

King, Kapiolani Extension and Alapai Sts., and earmarked for the new C-C Emergency Hospital. But at least, no one has suggested a cheaper, alternative site.

Though some landowners believe another block, that containing the Star-Bulletin printing plant and the Medical Group, was also so earmarked. There was discussion, C-C officials say, but no such move was made, largely because the Star-Bulletin had already purchased the land and built part of its plant when the civic plan was being made. Rumors that the Star-Bulletin now plans moving its whole plant into the Kakaako area cannot be substantiated.

Owners of the five acres may be making a mistake, some real estate experts say, in waiting city action and failing to build, improve, or develop. Presently the area contains dilapidated tenement apartments, some ancient business structures, and some in fairly good shape. But if the property owners really want to build, the experts say, there is really nothing to stop them, and there might be considerable to gain.

MIGHT IMPROVE FORTUNES

If they apply for building permits, the city will either have to condemn and buy the land, or release it for building. If they improve the buildings already there, the cost of such improvements would be included in the condemnation price and raise the value the landowners would eventually receive.

But in the meantime, at least until the legislature meets, it appears the police station is at a standstill.

Another offer of a site for a police station, less publicized than that of the Sears property, was that of the Honolulu Iron Works property on Nuuanu St. It was quickly termed undesirable by both planners and police, however, because it is not considered large enough and because it does not remove the headquarters from the congested traffic area downtown.

Largest single owner of property in the five acres is Ferdinand Schnack, attorney-landlord and central figure of many a joust with rent control, Schnack, together with others, holds a total of nearly 35,000 sq. ft. in three parcels. Next largest is the Ohta Trust Co., 28,876 sq. ft. and next is the 20,260 sq. ft. tract of Arthur Gilbert and Edgar Hillman, while Edward K.Y. Ng and the pair of Helen M. Jorgensen and Carrie M. Eames have 17,453 sq. ft. each. Others owning smaller tracts are Clyde John K. Kahaleona, Henry D. Edmunds, Honolulu Auto Supply, Izumi Chikasuye, Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., and Arthur and Kimball Ho and Shizue Mishima.

Hapco Defending Champs in ILWU Loop

All games scheduled for last Sunday in the Oahu ILWU—AA Softball League were rained out. The postponed games will be played at the close of the regular schedule.

The following games will be played this Sunday morning at Ala Moana Park: Diamond "B"—Castle & Cooke vs. Ewa at 9 a.m.; Libby vs. Oahu Transport, second game. Diamond "D"—Regional Jets vs. Waipahu at 9 a.m.; Automotive vs. Hawaiian Pine, second game. Love's Bakery, bye.

Coach Punjab Kikuchi's two-time champions Hawaiian Pine are the defending titlists. Hapco won the pennant in 1955-56.

The league champions will represent Oahu in the Third Annual ILWU Territorial Tournament to be held in Lihue, Kauai in May.

League Standings

Hawaiian Pine	1	0	1,000
Castle & Cooke	1	0	1,000
Ewa	1	0	1,000
Jets	1	0	1,000
Waipahu	0	1	1,000
Libby	0	1	1,000
Love's	0	1	1,000
Automotive	0	1	1,000
Oahu Transport	0	0	1,000

IMUA Conveniently Forgets Contradiction By Former Atty. Gen.

(from page 1)

all Syiva contradicted the stuffings out of these reports and said there is no Communist apparatus here and did his best to tell the Eastland Committee that, only to be refused a hearing.

Nor does it figure it's worth quoting Eugene Dennis, secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, who said there are no Communists in Hawaii or Alaska.

Perhaps IMUA would rather have its listeners and readers wear blinders to contradictions like these so they will contribute more freely to IMUA's coffers during these fund drives.

Then there's something else. Why should IMUA send the requests only to the Democratic Party? Could it be that there was no need to send it to the GOP because Republicans sat in on the writing of the requests?

And come to think of it, how many members of IMUA do you suppose voted for Democrats in the last election? Is there any earthly reason why a Democrat should pay any attention to anything IMUA says?

SAT. REVIEW PANS WHITEHEAD'S FBI; from "BIAS" to "FALSITIES"

"J. Edgar Hoover—right man in right job?"

So asked the Saturday Review of book "The F.B.I. Story," by Don Whitehead came out.

THE QUESTION MARK

The question mark in the Saturday Review's headline is significant.

The magazine which sponsored the recent medical treatment in New York of the Hiroshima Maidens asked four leading experts "to appraise the political and social implications of the book." Two of them in general approve of the FBI and two have reservations and used strong terms in expressing their views.

The Star-Bulletin is currently running the story on Hoover and the FBI by Whitehead.

The book is a current best seller and the Review attributes this distribution to the promotion carried on by the FBI. Said the Review:

FBI PUBLICITY

"Major credit for this extraordinary record is attributed to the FBI's efficient public relations organization which enabled Washington correspondents to present the book's appearance as a national news event in the press and over the air and to exertions of Ed Sullivan, Walter Winchell and other outspoken admirers of the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover."

Hawaii readers will be interested in what one of the critics in the Review has to say. He is James Lawrence Fly, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which has an unpublished record of protecting the security of the United States.

"DAMNABLY HARD"

Fly was chairman of the FCC before Pearl Harbor. He instituted FCC's intelligence division which had intercepting machines set up in various places, a vital setup being in the Punchbowl crater, which today is the National Memorial Cemetery.

The FCC's Punchbowl interceptors before Pearl Harbor used to pick up Japanese official and military messages and turn them over to the FBI at Honolulu because the FBI had translators. Now read what Mr. Fly has to say about the FBI book. He calls the FBI a great organization, but:

"Under J. Edgar Hoover... the rub comes in the never-ending effort to fit the halo. Any angel can tell you that this is a damnably hard job. But Hoover is good at this, and Don Whitehead is a very competent writer. The book is their joint all-out effort to do just this. The result is a one-sided, contentious brief."

"On the trivia it is syrupy. In the major clinches it is self-righteous, and every critic or opponent is oh, so wrong. In many of these areas the presentations run the gamut from one-sidedness and bias to deliberate omissions and sheer falsities..."

HOOVER A QUITTER

Fly, who is a lawyer, continues: "Facts are stubborn things. They seldom die even with an author's refusal to face them. For months before the Pearl Harbor attack, the FCC fed the FBI the Tokyo-Berlin enciphered messages. Hoover requested discontinuance because of inability to break the code."

"But FCC continued the deliveries. Even the vital 'wind messages'

were in Hoover's hands three days before the attack which those messages directed.

"Hoover was on a new New York week-end as our fleet went down. Meanwhile, within the hour under White House guidance, this writer (Fly) had closed down all communications to and from the enemy embassies..."

FIRST BUSINESS

"Returning... (to Washington). Hoover's first order of business was to complain to the White House that FCC had encroached upon his prerogatives in dealing with the communication companies."

"It is sine qua non (an indispensable condition) of a democracy that the channels of responsible public criticism be kept open. This phase of democracy Mr. Hoover cannot tolerate. He prefers not to answer on the merits, for this might be unpleasant. If the critic is destroyed the voice is suppressed."

"Even in Whitehead's book one is more than once warned that any critic is ipso facto (by the fact itself) a reactionary liberal, fellow traveller, or Communist."

"Usually Mr. Hoover's stooges of broadcasting and the press smear on the red paint furnished by the FBI direction..."

The Review's second critic of the FBI book is Malcolm Sharp, a University of Chicago law professor. He is scathing. He calls the FBI's claims about enemy subversion threats, etc., fantasies. They develop fears and hatreds. Says Mr. Sharp:

"Similar fears and hatreds now strengthen the influences which threaten us in atomic war. It is desirable that such fantasies as those connected with Mr. Hoover's work on domestic Communism should at times be sharply questioned, in the interest of American security itself."

"Mr. Whitehead's book should be widely read, but with the care suggested here."

Ikei Wins ILWU Ace of Aces Tournament for Second Straight Year

Bert Ikei won the ace of aces tournament of the Oahu ILWU—AA Golf Club for the second straight year at the Moanalua course on Sunday. His score was 97-18-79. He was presented with the Trophy House award.

Ben Vea won the January ace with a 97-22-75 count. Ball prizes winners included the following: Wayne Kauka, Charley Yoda, Bert Ikei, Arata Chinen and Tommy Trask (low gross).

The club will play its next tournament at the Moanalua course on February 3.

OCCIDENTAL AT TOP

Ranked in order of policies in force at the end of 1955, the top five life insurance companies in Hawaii are the Occidental, Prudential, Sun Life, New York Life and John Hancock.

TALK IS THAT

the ax of the income tax investigators is about to fall on the neck of a C-C department head—one who has a number of outside interests. But it seems to be just talk at this stage.

Free Polio Shots at 12 Clinics To Be Given by Teams of Doctors, Nurses

Free Salk anti-polio vaccination will be administered by teams of doctors and nurses at 12 clinics Jan. 26 and it is estimated that there is enough vaccine to take care of 23,000.

The shots will be given free to those 20 years' and under and to expectant mothers.

A team of doctor and nurse can administer 100 to 200 shots an hour. It is expected that at some clinics there will be several doctors. The clinic hours will be from 8 to 9:0 a.m. and the time will be extended and other doctors called in for assistance if the turnout for free polio vaccine is more than the teams of doctors and nurses can handle.

The clinics will be held at Palolo Housing, Manoa Housing, Kalia Housing, Halawa Veterans Housing, Mayor Wright Homes, Waianae, Kahuku, Wahiawa, Kaneohe, Nanakuli, Waipahu and Waiialua.

The second clinic will be held at the same places on Feb. 9. The project is a joint campaign of the Hawaii Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paraly-

sis, the Honolulu County Medical Society and the Territorial Health Department.

Richard M. Kennedy, executive secretary of the medical society, said that arrangements for the third shot are to be made at a later date for those who are unable to get it from their family doctor.

The decision to give free polio shots was a sudden move, according to the polio foundation. It was made the latter part of last week. The campaign was scheduled for this time because of the awareness of the people about polio, with the March of Dimes campaign on. It is also reported that some doctors and nurses felt that the use of polio vaccine had fallen off and this is a good time to give the free shots.

To inform the people, 100,000 handbills are going out to schools with forms for parents' signatures authorizing the clinics to administer the shots.

Additional forms for pre-school youngsters and pregnant women will be available at the clinics. The polio foundation will supply forms also.

Vets Here Pay Loans Quicker, Get Less Action than Mainland

Veterans of Hawaii are quickest to pay back their housing loans, but all in all they have a far harder time getting homes than veterans on the Mainland.

Such was the information given by W.H. Gilbertson, Veterans Administration housing expert, before the House committee on housing, Rep. Patsy Mink (D. Oahu) chairman.

Of veterans who have negotiated loans through the VA, Gilbertson said, 19 per cent have already paid their loans in full instead of waiting anything like the 30-year limit. That 19 per cent is 1,242 veterans who have repaid \$10,500,000.

On the other hand, the VA here has been able to approve loans to only about a third as many veterans, comparatively, as has the VA on the Mainland. Gilbertson did not specify the reason for difficulty of the VA in Hawaii aiding veterans here, but the inference was drawn that shortage of land and financing give the most trouble.

Many local finance companies, he said, are loath to accept veterans' loans because of their long duration, failing to realize that such loans are not for the full period of the loan, and that failures are few and far between. In the whole history of the VA in Hawaii, Gilbertson said, there have been only three foreclosures. Plenty of vets are still hunting homes, Gilbertson emphasized, and plenty more are becoming eligible every month. At present, 12,000 certificates of eligibility have been issued to applicants, and from 75 to 100 more are being issued monthly.

Altogether, counting vets from World War II who are still eligible and vets of the Korean conflict who will be eligible until 1965, there are 54,000 veterans in the islands eligible for home loans, Gilbertson said.

At present, Gilbertson said, 6,533 home loans have been made to Hawaii veterans, totalling \$97,000,000. Of these, a third have been made in the past two years, and of the total about 75 per cent are located on Oahu.

From 1948 the Japanese female population over 14 years increased by 9 per cent, but women laborers increased by 23 per cent, from 13,500,000 to 16,580,000. They comprise 41.3 per cent of the working population.

Male High School in Louisville, Ky., has turned down the application of a 17-year-old Detroit boy, who wanted to enroll so he could organize a teen-age club to fight racial integration in Louisville schools.

which listed one of his responsibilities as keeping the wheelhouse clean. Mrs. Nesta Gallas, on the request of Chairman Albert Moniz, produced a later job description, also signed by Van Gleson, Chief Smith and Deputy Chief Pate, which makes no mention of such a responsibility, though it mentions a good many additional responsibilities on a higher level.

Van Gleson, himself, appeared to be enjoying the proceedings more fully than most of those present, for he smiled good-naturedly throughout the testimony against him, stopping to confer busily with Attorney King from time to time.

Daniel Moon of the C-C attorney's office, represented Chief Pate, but because he had been assigned to the task late, he acted in an advisory capacity and the fire chief conducted his own case.

The session was attended by from 30 to 40 persons, many of them firemen, and many others union brothers and sisters of Van Gleson in the United Public Workers.

Will Adoca Hang, Remain Alive, Or Be Bashed? Problem for High Court

What will happen to Sylvester Ramirez Adoca? Will he be hanged by the neck until dead? Will he remain because the law does not specify which of the Territory's officials can legally execute him? Or will he be bashed in the head with a rock?

The Territorial Supreme Court will have to decide the question one day in the future, and the answer might conceivably be one of the two results suggested above. The third? Well, there's even a way one might make that sound reasonable.

The case is one that might well get national attention, at least in the courts of the land, before it's finally settled. It is entirely probable that U.S. Goo, attorney representing Adoca, might appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court if he is not satisfied with the verdict of the Territorial Supreme Court when it is handed down.

KILLED HIS TWO STEP-DAUGHTERS

Adoca was convicted last summer of first degree murder, the jury

Hapco to Produce All Can Requirements; "No Joy" to Am Can

Hawaiian Pineapple Co. will produce all can requirements for this year, which means turning out from 350 million to 365 million cans.

The new can plant has already produced 150 million cans for Dole pineapple products.

Construction of the \$3,000,000 plant, designed primarily by Hapco's engineering staff, brought no joy to the officers of American Can Co., according to Business Week. The reason is American Can counted on Hapco for 40 per cent of its local can business.

The new plant with eight body lines and 10 end lines is capable of producing 165,000 cans and 300,000 can ends an hour. Some body lines will produce more than seven cans a second; Dole products use 10 can sizes.

Three Statues' Was Off-Limits Device Before Pearl Harbor

Last week's RECORD story of the West Coast judge who ruled against the off-limits signs of the armed services inspired an old cop to recall that the pre-Pearl Harbor military on Oahu could not, or did not enforce off-limits measures against its personnel.

But there was a way, says the old cop, of effecting the same result, that being called the "Three Statues."

If any branch of the service, or the civilian police wished to discipline a house of prostitution, the "Three Statues" would be posted before the door of the establishment. One would be a uniformed military policeman from the Army, another a member of the Navy's shore patrol, and the third would be a Honolulu policeman.

Neither service cop had the power to bar a serviceman from entering but each could stop and question a member of his service about his pass. And no civilian except the boldest would enter a business transaction with a prostitute with a policeman hovering nearby.

So the house was shortly brought

recommending execution, after he had been found guilty of slaying his two step-daughters, ages 16 and 18, at the home of their aunt in Pearl City with a bolo knife.

In sentencing him, Circuit Judge William Fairbanks was entirely conscious of the deficiency of the law passed by the 1955 legislature, and he did not specify in his message the official who should perform the execution. Nor did he say "hang." He said "execute."

The case was appealed forthwith and attorneys have been kicking the possibilities around ever since.

One attorney who has done some research into the possible precedents says there is really only one in the history of the U.S.—where there was no machinery set up to perform executions. That was in Utah, and the eventual finding was that the state should go back to the common law for precedent.

Today the words American and Hawaiian are synonymous, but under the common law of the Hawaiian Kingdom at one time, there was a method of execution which would be considered highly unusual today. After the ali had found a man guilty, he was notified he would be killed, but not necessarily told when.

On the appointed night, the chosen executioner would slip up to the condemned man's house and bash him in the head with a rock while he slept—if he could sleep, of course, under the circumstances, and there seems to be no record of a man who couldn't.

But some attorneys say English law being the basis of U.S. law, the reversion would be to English common law, and hanging would be more probable.

The Territorial Supreme Court may settle all that with its ruling.

As for the legislature, it must decide once and for all whether or not to retain capital punishment in Hawaii's laws, or to remove both it and the machinery once and for all.

In Adoca's case, there is one possibility that might remove the need for a decision. Gov. King might commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Though unofficially, the governor has let it be known he does not favor capital punishment in principle.

But which common law—American, English or Hawaiian?

Which Daily D'you Read? Is H. Clark Quitting Bears or Not?

(from page A)

home for a visit. As Carl Machado, writing the story for the Star-Bullet, put it, "The 26-year-old star said he loved the game; that his wife also is fond of it and has raised no objection to his continued play."

Machado reports Clark as saying his contract is on a year-to-year basis; like that of most professional ballplayers, and he doesn't expect to hear from the Chicago Bears bosses until March.

Now who's got it straight?

into line with whatever idea the police were trying to impress upon the management.

Whether or not it would work before Hotel St.'s amusement centers and massage parlors is another matter.

Firemen Polish Brass Every Friday For 30 Yrs., Will Continue, Says Pate

Polishing brass in the C-C fire department is very important. Fire Chief Harold Pate made that clear at the first session of Capt. David Van Gleson's appeal from his firing from the position of pilot of the fireboat Abner T. Longley. In fact, Capt. Van Gleson was fired for not polishing the brass in the pilot house when Fire Capt. Charles Hoopai ordered him to.

After hearing a couple of hours of testimony about polishing brass and not polishing brass, Commissioner K. C. Choy asked Chief Pate, "What's so important about polishing brass? Is it tradition, or what?"

The chief, startled for a moment, recovered quickly to answer, "What's so important about it is that it looks pretty awful if you don't polish it."

Then he went on to elaborate, "It's been like that ever since I've been in the department, and that's 30 years, and it will be that way so long as I'm chief. We all polish brass on Friday."

Chief Pate, opening his case, called several witnesses from the fireboat to substantiate his charges of insubordination. These included Capt. Hoopai, whose order Van Gleson is charged with refusing to obey and whom he is charged with telling off impolitely. David Kahaullelo, a heavy equipment operator, and George Reeves, another pilot of the fireboat.

HOOPAI IN AND OUT

In an unusual presentation of witnesses, Chief Pate kept Capt. Hoopai moving into and out of the witness chair all evening, interspersing other witnesses among chunks of Hoopai's story in order, as Pate put it, to keep the chronology of events clear in the commissioners' minds. Attorney James King, representing Van Gleson, agreed to withhold cross-examination of Hoopai until he should have finished his testimony, but when the session adjourned at 9:30 Monday night Hoopai had not reached the end of his direct testimony.

Kahaullelo, who had been acting captain of Van Gleson's watch, said the pilot house, brass and

all had been passably clean at the beginning of the watch on Dec. 21, when he inspected again in company of Capt. Hoopai. He said he had been told by his own commanding captain not to try to give orders to Van Gleson as the former sea captain resented anyone of lesser rank trying that.

George Reeves, another pilot who was coming on watch, testified he had heard Hoopai order Van Gleson to shine the brass and that Van Gleson had replied, at different times, "The hell with you. I go off at eight o'clock." "Go away little boy," and unpleasant words in the pilot house.

Though he tried not to pay attention to the quarrel between the two in the close confines of the pilot house, Reeves said, he got the impression "they would both love to punch each other in the nose."

He did not see them lay hands on one another, he said, though his back was turned part of the time. In this he foiled to substantiate Van Gleson's statement to newspapers at the time that the fire captain had attempted to "choke my neck." It is expected that Hoopai, himself will be questioned on this point in cross-examination.

POLISHED BRASS FOR PATE

As soon as the two left the pilot house, Reeves said, he started polishing the brass, himself, because "with all that ruckus, I expected Chief Pate to be showing up any minute."

Hoopai said that instead of obeying his order to polish the brass, Van Gleson had left the boat. Later, after he had consulted Assistant Chief Arthur Meyer who happened to be on the waterfront trying to locate a stolen Christmas tree, he tried to summon the pilot to confer with Meyer, but says Van Gleson continued on toward home saying, "The hell with you guys."

Chief Pate ran afoul of the efficiency of the civil service staff when he attempted to offer into evidence a job description, written and signed by Van Gleson, and confirmed by former Chief Smith,

Hawaii's Taxes

(from page 1)

Hawaii first came under the American flag.

"Lady Dog Legislature"

The personal property tax, once as important as the tax on real estate, had dropped to only 9 per cent of the total intake when it was abolished in 1947. Exemptions, writes Dr. Kamins, "had trimmed the tax base so that it had essentially become a tax on business inventories and equipment. . . . Repeal of the tax nevertheless removed some \$4,000,000 from the annual revenues of the Hawaiian tax system." This loss was made up by increasing real property maximums and by the general excise tax.

The poll tax, which swallowed up the formerly separate road and school taxes, dates back to the feudal days of the Kingdom. Many are the stories of the pikias poor Hawaiians had in finding the few dollars to pay it in the earliest years. The poll tax was levied on every adult male regardless of his income, and as one expert says, it "offends every standard of good taxation." Still, it accounted for one-eighth of Hawaii's revenues in 1902. It had fallen to be a mere nuisance tax, bringing in only 2 per cent, when it was abolished in 1943.

Licenses are not thought of as taxes today, for the money they bring the treasury is hardly half a drop in the bucket. But in 1902 they came to 8 per cent of total receipts, and Hawaii's first legislature became known as the "Lady Dog Legislature" for its long wrangles over one particular license.

Taxation During the Depression

This legislature also introduced the net income tax (1901) to replace in part the lost revenues from imports. By 1910, Kamins writes, "income tax yields equalled those of the real and personal property taxes formerly the mainstays of the internal revenue structure. During World War I and up until 1931, however, property tax collections steadily climbed, to outstrip receipts from the cyclically sensitive income taxes."

"In the depression years following 1931," goes on Kamins, "both property and income tax yields slumped. To meet its financial needs, the territorial government entered the field of excise taxation on a large scale, enacting a motor fuels tax in 1932, a business excise in 1933 (succeeded by the present gross income tax two years later), liquor and tobacco taxes in 1939. Relief funds and unemployment benefits were provided by enactment of the tax on wages, salaries and dividends in 1933, and by the unemployment compensation tax of 1939."

Disguised Sales Tax

Of these, the general excise tax became Hawaii's top money-getter, now bringing in 41 per cent of the revenues. As applied to retail sales and to some extent to other types of business, it is largely a disguised sales tax, passed on to the consumer.

The liquor and tobacco taxes, though, providing only a small part of the income, fall directly on the consumer.

The liquid fuel tax has become one of the

major sources of territorial income, earmarked for improvement of Hawaii's transportation facilities.

A public utility excise tax (which takes the place of property taxes) was enacted in 1953 and brings in 3.2 per cent of the total revenue. The insurance company tax dates all the way back to 1883 but amounts to little. The bank excise tax of 1933 amounts to even less.

An estates and inheritance tax, running back to the past days of the monarchy, always has been a very minor source of revenue.

Tax Base Changed in '30's

Hawaii's distinctive tax is the famous 2 per cent compensation tax—properly speaking, a flat tax on wages, salaries and dividends no matter how large or how small. To quote Kamins, it "was first adopted in the Hawaiian Unemployment Relief Act of 1933. . . . Collected at its source, this 1/2 of 1 per cent levy was extended as a public welfare tax following passage of an unemployment compensation act in 1939. The tax rate was increased to 2 per cent in 1943, but three-quarters of all amounts paid under this compensation and dividends tax were allowed as credits against the personal income tax."

In 1902, in spite of the poll tax, the tax burden fell chiefly on the middle and wealthy classes. But the tax revolution of the 1930's changed the tax base.

"The effect of these changes," says Kamins, "has been to create a fiscal system heavily reliant upon consumption taxation, secondarily based upon the real property tax and a flat tax upon wages, salaries, and dividends, with but minor employment of progressively scaled taxes upon income and inheritances."

TAX COLLECTIONS, 1902

	Amount	Per cent
Estate and inheritance	\$ 6,074	.3
Insurance	3,846	.2
Income, corporate and personal	287,367	15.9
Licenses	147,061	8.2
Personal Property	571,249	31.6
Real Property	532,637	29.5
Poll	231,485	12.8
Vehicle	16,087	.9
Other taxes	11,848	.6
Total	1,807,654	100.0

TAX COLLECTIONS, 1956

	Amt.	Per cent
Bank Excise	\$ 175,000	0.2
Compensation and dividends	12,685,725	14.3
Employment security contributions	2,737,081	3.1
Fuel	11,658,695	13.2
General excise, consumption and compensation	36,274,843	41.0
Inheritance and estate	296,140	0.3
Insurance premiums	1,115,595	1.3
Liquor and permits	2,103,756	2.4
Net income—corporation	3,990,890	4.5
Net income—individual	1,981,407	2.3
Public utilities	2,869,907	3.2
Real property	11,256,689	12.7
Tobacco and licenses	1,259,350	1.4
Other taxes (delinquent)	745	
Total	88,405,823	100.0

"Cars Wear Out, Why Not People?" See Tests To Stop Dangerous Drivers

(from page 1)

whether or not a driver has limited, or "bunnel," vision and whether or not his reactions are normal, or dangerously slow.

TEST DRIVERS IN ACCIDENTS

Duncan says he thinks a beginning of suh testing might begin with drivers involved in accidents—and he would include both parties to an accident, even though only one is charged.

"Even though only one may be legally responsible," he says, "the other is sometimes partially at fault."

"Tunnel" vision, Duncan explains, is the limited kind of side vision which causes accidents at intersections. Often the driver at fault will say, "A car came from nowhere."

Duncan explains, "He means what he says. To him, the car did come from nowhere because he didn't see it."

Lack of perception in depth can be a factor in "following too

closely" accidents, Duncan points out, though no statistics locally have been compiled on the subject.

Another point that should be included, Duncan feels, is the sharpness of the driver's vision.

Such tests should also include a refresher on traffic laws and rules. Duncan, who teaches a class for traffic offenders, has found that few have much knowledge of the laws. If suspension of a driving license is necessary to stimulate such education, maybe that's what's needed, Duncan suggests.

"We test automobiles at least once a year, sometimes twice," says Duncan. "Is it unreasonable that we should test drivers?"

BISHOP ESTATE RICHES

The Bishop Estate has total assets of \$32,523,772. It is twice as rich as it was eight years ago, according to the estate's 70th annual report filed in Circuit Court.

3 Deaths Put Oahu Total for 1957 Above Last Year

With three deaths and 39 more injuries than the third week of last year, Oahu had a very bad week on the highways for its third week of 1957, but most totals for the new year were still less than those for 1956.

The week, however, saw 128 accidents, 10 more than for the third week of 1956, and property damage totaled \$14,699 more than for the same week last year, the total running to a shocking \$38,310.

No item, of course, was more shocking than the three deaths, a figure which put Oahu's death total for the new year three above what it was last year at this time.

In some statistics, there was the decreasing trend noted in the last half of 1956, the number of drinking drivers and of service personnel involved both continuing to show a drop.

Except for the four deaths registered this far, Oahu's drivers were doing better, but not much.

SPORT SHORTS

BY SKINNY

IT IS REASSURING to read that Gov. King intends to reappoint O. P. Soares to be chairman of the Territorial Boxing Commission for another two years, but it will be necessary to keep a close eye on what happens in the Senate when the name comes up for confirmation. Promotional interests will undoubtedly do their best to convince Democrats there is no need for them to confirm a man who has been a prominent figure of the GOP. But any Democrats who let their partisanship sway them into opposing this appointment will be stepping into a political trap. For certainly they will be refusing to support a man whose activities on the commission and whose pronouncements have done much to restore the faith of local fans in the local boxing game.

There are those who will tell you Soares has done much to kill professional boxing by not making life easier for the promoters. It is not true. At the time Harrington fought Joe Miceli, fans were beginning to come in droves. And if Harrington had been able to come back quickly and show the power and effectiveness he promised before that fight, the gates would have continued to be big and possibly to grow even bigger. When he couldn't—well, there just weren't any other drawing cards around. The situation locally is not much different on the Mainland where a couple of weeks ago the International Boxing Guild President, Charley Johnston (manager of Archie Moore), and Bill Daly, IBG treasurer who also manages Vince Martinez, were telling reporters TV has killed boxing. As Sports Illustrated reports, one writer grew impatient and asked, "Why don't you come clean? You know it isn't TV. It's the boxers. You just don't have any."

The two managers laughed and agreed. Local managers and promoters would agree without laughing.

CHAIRMAN SOARES is expected to make two suggestions at future commission meetings, one of which will probably please local promoters if accepted, the other of which may not. One will be to allow promoters to match two Mainlanders, or at least two non-Islanders against one another in local rings. The other will be to establish a differential in pay between winners and losers, especially in preliminary fights.

The first suggestion would abolish a rule the TBC adopted some years ago when it felt two Mainlanders could fix a fight more easily than would be possible if one Islander fights a Mainlander. Soares feels the point of origin of a fighter doesn't make much difference in such matters.

He also feels that there's not much incentive for a fighter to put out against a tough opponent so long as he knows he's going to get the same pay whether he wins or loses. It will be interesting to see the reactions of the local boxing fraternity to these ideas when they are broached.

SANDY SADDLER, one of the finest featherweight fighters in many a day, is forced into retirement because of approaching blindness, and there are indications he doesn't have much left to show for his long career in the ring but reminiscences. Only a few months ago, his manager rapped the NBA for taking his world title away and also "taking away the livelihood of a boy because he was hurt." The condition of Saddler's eyes is reportedly caused by injuries received in an automobile accident. If the indications mean anything, the champ faces a tough future. There are few who care much about even the greatest of old fighters once they are washed up. Remember the sad end of Sam Langford?

Kono Will Attempt to Better World's Lifting Records at Waiialua

Everything is in readiness for the big Second Annual Health and Strength Show, sponsored by the Waiialua ILWU Weightlifting Club, slated for this Friday evening at the Atherton Gym, starting at 7 p.m.

The show will feature Tommy Kono, world and Olympic Games champion. He will be out to better some of the existing world's records in the 195 heavy weight division. He capped the 181 pound title in the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia.

Other well known personalities in local weightlifting circles will also perform. They include Nick Gavrilas, runner-up in the 148 pound division in the 1956 Olympics; Richard Tom, former national champion and 1952 U.S. Olympic team member; and Clifford Yee.

Bernard Lum and Masa Nakano, who won the Mr. Hawaiian Islands and Mr. Junior Hawaii titles, and Juanilo and Ponciano Lavarias of Waiialua, will do muscle control and posing.

The program also includes feats of strength by George Kodama of Honolulu and Frank Galbis, Yoshio Mende and Benny Ballesteros of Waiialua.

Three women members of Timmy's Modern Health Gym will also perform. They are: Movita Re-

zentes, Diana Rivera and Rosalind Carvalho.

Dr. Richard You, chairman of the Hawaiian AAU weightlifting committee, will show movies of the 1956 Olympic Games.

Harold Shin of Waiialua, former 165 pound champion of Oahu, is meet director. Officials will include: Dr. You, Timmy Leong, Roger Toguchi, Richard Tomita, Albert Gandall and Emerick Tshikawa. The meet has been sanctioned by the Hawaiian AAU.

Experts from Belgium, Norway and Sweden, countries that abolished the death penalty long ago, have told the British parliament that crimes of violence have decreased in their countries.

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FOR YOUR RECIPE FILE

DR. ALVIN MAJOSKA, the C-C coroner's physician, had a lot to tell the city charter committee about the unprofessional coroner's deputies who, according to him, make it easier to get away with murder in Honolulu by their lack of training. Dr. Majoska has had considerable public notice including a book dedicated to him by Earle Stanley Gardner. Yet some of the deputies warder a bit whether Dr. Majoska ever took special training, himself, to qualify as a pathologist.

THERE IS SOME little thought among Honolulu attorneys, rising from the conference called by Judge Hewitt on means of clearing the criminal calendar, about whatever happened to the rules for criminal procedure that were supposed to be drawn up by a special committee. Garner Anthony was appointed chairman of the committee and Masaji Marumoto vice-chairman, these being made by the local bar association. The committee set up rules for procedure in civil cases but nothing has happened about the rules in criminal cases for what we hear is well over a year.

BILL MILLER, elevator operator and teacher par excellence, was back in service at City Hall this week after retiring last year. It seems the department of buildings got shorthanded and called him back to pinchhit until the work slacks off and the regular force can handle it.

KONG AKANA, the mayor's chauffeur, was more surprised than anyone else to read in Bob Krauss' column Monday about the mayor driving around. It's a nice story, says Akana, and he hates to spoil it, and it's even partly true. Mayor Blaisdell was driving himself, all right. But Akana says he wasn't in the back seat, and he hasn't any idea who was.

SPEAKING OF THE MAYOR, did you see where "Oldtimer" wrote a letter to the "Tiser Monday" suggesting that the mayor's salary be pegged at \$22,500 and the head of the public works department at \$18,000? Funny how no one ever suggested things like that when Johnny Wilson was mayor and Bill Vannatta and Karl Sinclair C-C engineers. Maybe it proves the Republicans are more prolific letters-to-the-editor writers than the Democrats.

CHARLES PARMITER, the Star-Bull's night club columnist, is being moved to City Hall with Sperm Williams going to cover the legislature. This may prove one of the smartest moves by a city editor in years. We've always heard more of City Hall's business was done at bars, in night clubs and at tea houses than anywhere else. Remember when the board of supervisors a few years ago called a secret meeting at a tea house to talk about the first cave-in at the Wilson Tunnel?

MAYOR BLAISDELL may have taken an initiative the board of supervisors didn't intend when he appointed Herbert Moniz chairman of the C-C traffic safety commission last week, for his action isn't expressly authorized by the ordinance. The previous ordinance specified that the mayor should name the chairman of the committee. The present ordinance, passed last year along with the safety code, did not. But since this board, largely the same as last year, didn't object, the move would seem to have set practice unless and until someone questions it. Offhand, there doesn't seem much likelihood anyone will question Moniz's appointment.

FINANCE FACTORS, LTD., the company into which Hiram Fong has put much of his energies since he quit politics, and into which his brother Leonard is presently putting his energies, is now seen in some circles as the up-and-coming real estate developer of the future. The talk is Finance Factors will soon be noted for its energy and business acumen in much the same way Hung Wo Ching and Chinn Ho are known now. Partly this concept comes from a story that Chinn Ho unloaded a piece of Pupukea property on Finance Factors which was generally regarded as a "dog" on the market. But now the property looks pretty good because when Chinn Ho gets water for the rest of the area, which his company controls, Finance Factors is in a position to share in the benefits.

MRS GERALDINE TAYLOR, a former office worker for Local 227, Allied Industrial Workers of America, told a Senate committee last week she couldn't talk because she was "afraid something might happen," and admitted she was frightened. There have been signs that seemed to indicate to some investigators that the union might have been in some way involved in the blinding of Victor Riesel, columnist on labor. Mrs. Taylor, under further questioning, said she had heard uncomplimentary talk about Riesel around the union but couldn't say she had heard threats. Terrible as the crime against Riesel was, it is true that one might have heard uncomplimentary comments about him in probably two thirds of the unions in the country — few of which would have touched a hair of his head. There is a very strong theory about now that Riesel had acid thrown in his face because of personal involvement in the affairs of a gangster and that the thing had no wide significance at all.

A MAN WITH ONE OF THE toughest jobs in the country died last week. He was Steve Andrew Nelson, president of the New Orleans chapter of the ILWU. The job of any militant trade unionist in the south is tough, but Nelson was a Negro and that made him more of a target than most for the labor-haters who abound in Dixie along with white supremacists. They had "got" Nelson in something not the usual way for the south, convicting him of perjury for signing non-Communist affidavits. He had been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, but had not begun serving the sentence last week when he died of a kidney ailment.

THE AFOREMENTIONED Charles Parmiter has a couple more pieces, replete with pictures, about Honolulu's night life running in the latest issue of Cabaret and the Cabaret quarterly. Then there's a story in one of the issues by Tura Satana, the stripper currently working at the Beretania Follies, who claims to be the only Japanese stripper in the business. All in all, it would seem the HVB ought to subsidize Parmiter with all the free advertising he's giving Hawaii's entertainers.

TALK IS "PAPA" STERLING'S enemies in the clerk's office have induced his successor, Paul Chung, to seek the return of the big albums of newspaper clippings he took out of the office with him when he left. If the new clerk goes for this one, he may wish he hadn't, for the way we get it Sterling bought and paid for not only the albums but the newspapers that the clippings were taken from, and he started way back when he was an assistant to David Kalauokalani, the first C-C clerk.

On these cold rainy days, there's nothing so cheerful as the savory smell of a baking dinner.

Somehow in weather like this, we don't mind extra hours in the kitchen; and everything seems to taste better, too.

Here is a slightly different way of preparing liver. I once heard a nutritionist say that there are really few inflexible rules for proper eating, but that one of them is liver, once a week.

BAKED LIVER

¾ lb. pork or beef liver
2 slices bacon or fat salt pork
1½ cups canned tomatoes
1 onion dash pepper 1 tbsp. flour
2/3 tsp. salt

Cut gashes in the liver (ask for thick slices when you buy it) and insert strips of bacon in them. Slice the onion, place in a greased baking dish, lay the liver on it and dust with the combined salt, pepper and flour. Pour the tomato around. Cover and bake one hour at 350 degrees.

YEARS AGO, butchers used to give away chicken livers, because so few people would buy them. Now that we have discovered how delicious they are in spreads or sauteed in butter, they have been priced into the luxury class.

The following recipe is good as a spread on bread or it can be eaten with a fork together with rolls and a salad. This is not a cheap dish, but it is a wonderful one to serve to your best friends.

If you are having a party and want to double the recipe, use 1 pkg. chicken livers and 1 pkg. poultry liver, which is cheaper. The taste is slightly stronger.

CHOPPED CHICKEN LIVER

1 pkg. frozen chicken livers, or ¾ lb. if you buy them fresh
1 tbsp. chicken fat or butter or olive oil
1 onion 3 tbsp. chopped parsley
2 hard-boiled eggs dash of brandy

FIRE CHIEF HAROLD PATE left no doubt at Monday night's appeal hearing, at which Capt. David Van Gleason is appealing his firing, that he's in favor of polishing brass. Van Gleason was fired because he refused to obey an order that he polish the brass in the wheelhouse. Chief Pate says they've been polishing the brass every Friday for 30 years and they're going to keep on so long as he's chief. Somehow, he managed to sound like the Gilbert and Sullivan admiral who "polished up the handle on the big front door," to begin with and polished up the handle so diligently, "that now I am an admiral in the queen's navy." And one can't forget his advice to "stick close to your desk and never go to sea, and you may be an admiral of the queen's navy."

LORD BYRON, so a lawyer-friend tells us, was the man who inspired the first experiment with a jury system in Hawaii. When he visited the islands, he observed the way justice was being dispensed and talked the king at the time (Was it Kamehameha III?) to give the jury a try. Our friend says that the first jury was comprised of six men, five commoners and one of the ali. The five commoners found the accused innocent but the ali said "guilty." The result—the man was executed.

Drop livers into boiling water, boil 1 minute. Slice onion and saute in shortening until golden. Put all ingredients into a wooden bowl and chop fine. When finished, it should have the consistency of paste. A chopper with a curved blade is obtainable at the dime store.

BRAISED OXTAILS

2 oxtails (about 2½ lbs.)
2 tbsp. tomato paste
2½ cups water ¼ cup flour
2 tbsp. shortening 2 tbsp. vinegar
2 bouillon cubes 2 tbsp. sugar
2 tsp. salt 1 bay leaf
¼ tsp. pepper 1 cup chopped carrots
dash nutmeg 1 cup chopped onions

Have oxtails cut into 1½ inch pieces. Trim off excess fat. Roll in flour until well coated. Heat fat in heavy deep skillet, add oxtails and brown slowly, about 40 minutes. The long browning period gives the characteristic rich flavor and the dark reddish brown color.

When richly browned on all sides, add bouillon cubes dissolved in water, together with the rest of ingredients. The chopped vegetables will cook to a puree to make a flavorful gravy. Cook covered over very low heat about 3½ hours. Serve with wide egg noodles or potatoes that have been cooked with the oxtails for the last ½ hour.

AND NOW FOR a dessert. For company or for your own family, this one is hard to beat. The top is like cake, the under part a delicious lemon jelly.

LEMON PUDDING

1/3 cup dry milk powder
juice and rind of 1 lemon
3 tbsp. flour 1 cup water
3 tbsp. butter 2 beaten egg yolks
1 cup sugar 2 egg whites

Combine flour, butter, and ¼ cup sugar. Add egg yolks, milk, lemon juice and rind. Beat well. Add remaining sugar to stiffly beaten egg whites, fold into first mixture. Pour into buttered baking dish, place in pan of hot water. Bake at 350° 1 hour. Chill.

Lord Byron was reported much distressed about the outcome and set about trying to explain that wasn't the way the jury system was supposed to work at all.

THEN THERE WERE the early courts of the "republic" in which justice was hardly less one-sided. There is the story of the Japanese man, driving a little cart on a Kaual road when he happened to lock wheels with the surry of a prominent doctor, riding the other way with his wife to a social function. As a result, the doctor and his wife were upset into the guava bushes beside the road and the Japanese hailed into court. The magistrate is said to have given out with something like the following:

"Mr. Moto (or some real Japanese name), you are charged with running Dr. Smith (or some such) and his beautiful wife off the road and causing them to fall and suffer grievous injury. Do you plead guilty or not guilty? —I find you guilty and pronounce sentence as follows . . ."

Thus, "Mr. Moto" had his "trial" without ever opening his mouth.

JOE NOBRIGA, new member of the C-C traffic safety commission, raised a question Monday that has

been in the minds of old commissioners for some years—should the commission continue its long practice of holding meetings every week week at 1:30 p.m., or should it take a time later in the day when more people are finished with their jobs and can attend freely? Nobriga's question didn't get much consideration at the moment. It's worth more. As it now stands, many potentially valuable members can't serve because of their work. Nobriga, manager of the Pearl Harbor Drivers Assn., is an excellent example. As an executive of one of the city's largest taxi companies, he knows plenty about problems of traffic, but because of his job the hour is most inconvenient, if not impossible for him.

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Ex-Lurline Rank and Filers Carry Fight To Lundeberg; Untouched by Goons

Waterfronts of the West Coast are rough; no one has ever denied that, nor has anyone ever recommended to a member of one of the unions dominated by Harry Lundeberg that public denunciations of union policy were conducive to good health. In fact, a Senate subcommittee and the California attorney general have both indicated considerable interest recently in reports of the use of goons by the Lundeberg unions, especially the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Marine Cooks & Stewards CIO-AFL.

Partly, this interest stems from the conviction of four SUP sailors who were charged, along with others, of beating up an official of another union at San Diego. The prosecutor in that case charged that Lundeberg supplied goons.

Hawaii readers will remember the case of George Kane, member of the original MCS, who was nearly killed by a pair of Lundeberg men in a San Francisco bar a few years ago, and there were many stories of how Lundeberg and his henchmen used rough stuff to raid the original MCS.

Even Westbrook Pegler, writing a friendly column about Lundeberg, substantiated stories of wild gang fights from the mouth of his old friend Lundeberg, himself, in an interview.

TWO FIGHT BACK

So it's all the more unusual, perhaps, that two of Lundeberg's most articulate, most persistent critics on the coast, rank-and-file stewards department personnel, continue month after month without a hair on their heads being touched. They are John Cremona and Nora Smith; once members of the Lurline's stewards department who got eased out of their jobs a couple of years ago and have since published 38 issues of a mimeographed newspaper called "Stewards News," distributed far and wide on waterfronts on the West Coast, here in Honolulu, and possibly elsewhere.

In every one of those papers, Cremona, who does the writing, has exposed the "sellout" of the stewards union by Ed Turner, a top official, Lundeberg and others. More than that, he has accused Lundeberg of virtually everything from acting like a "Communist dictator" to attempting to engineer the assassination of Fred Reppine, one of his own former organizers presently charged with beating up Harry Bridges in a Sausalito, Calif., bar.

Sometimes his charges sound wild, but when Cremona writes about union matters, he quotes figures. He charges members of his union have been bilked out of several million dollars one way and another by what he calls phony initiation fees, withholding back pay due, phony assessments and other means. He charges Lundeberg with being a "labor racketeer."

To put things on a legal basis, both he and Nora Smith have a suit for more than \$750,000 pending against the union. But additionally their charges are receiving the attention of both Senate and California investigating bodies.

There is no doubt that Cremona and Nora Smith have made things hot for Lundeberg, Turner and the rest—much hotter than they like to admit. For a long time the Lundeberg officials dismissed Cremona as a "screwball," but there was increasing evidence that he was getting sympathetic readers on many ships. Few wished to buck Lundeberg and Turner openly and

lose their jobs, as Cremona and Nora Smith had, but there were those who offered moral and occasionally financial support.

TOOK LUNDEBERG'S WEAPON

Cremona had taken Lundeberg's favorite weapon in the beginning by Red-baiting him. And in fact, Cremona had also opposed the leaders of the original MCS as "Communists," so there wasn't much point in calling Cremona a Red now. He had in the very beginning gone to the FBI to have a lawyer recommended to him, and, to the surprise of a number of Honolulu lawyers, the FBI here did recommend a former colleague, Thomas Flynn.

Later Cremona was warned by the editor of the MCS newspaper that he could be sued for libel for using the same name for his paper and for calling the officials thieves. Cremona promptly called them thieves again, underlining the word, and continued defiantly using the name "Stewards News" for his paper. In fact, thieves was one of the milder things he has called the Lundeberg clique of leaders.

There is some indication that in a roundabout way, however, the MCS officials may have hollered copper on Cremona in another way. Not long ago the rebel from the Lurline reported that investigators from the U. S. Immigration Bureau had discovered he was born in Brooklyn and could not be deported anywhere except maybe Flatbush Ave.

UNTOUCHED BY GOONS

They have been individual threats, of course, and Cremona charges that Fred Reppine stole his mimeograph machine and various papers and documents. But there has been no violence toward him and Nora Smith and some seamen are of the opinion that, especially now, what with the eye of the Senate and the California attorney general on him, Lundeberg will make very sure nothing happens to Cremona or Mrs. Smith. Some seamen figure Lundeberg probably would go into a cold sweat if anything did happen to either of them, wondering how he could prove none of his boys were involved.

Cremona wrote recently, "I have tried for more than one year, by means of the paper, to get them to sue me or shoot me, but they have been too cagey. They believe that I would starve to death or give up. I don't eat very much."

And he shows no sign of weakening in his fight, although he has been a long time off his job and he ponders the slow action of governmental agencies about what appears to him as flagrant offenses. Still, such agents cannot accuse him of acting in any way to hinder them.

STILL WONDERS WHY

When the Matson company's S.S. Mariposa made its maiden voyage to Australia and the Olympics, Cremona was prepared to go all out in an expose of the hiring of inexperienced women in what he says was about a third of the positions in the stewards department. What would these women do, he asked, in the first printed edition of the "Stewards News." If a catastrophe at sea occurred? Would they be able to aid passengers and man lifeboats, he asked, or would the whole thing result in "Another 'Andrea Doria'?"

Cremona had printed 2,000 for

Cremona Predicted Trouble for Matson From Novice Stewards

There's one man nowhere near Matson's S.S. Leilani or the Panama Canal who won't be a bit surprised to hear the news that 44 passengers walked off angrily during her shakedown cruise because of "insolence and drunkenness" among stewards and waiters, "mass hysteria" over alleged food poisoning, and many other complaints adding up to poor service by the stewards department.

That man is John Cremona, long-time member of the Lurline's stewards department who lost his job in a hassle with the heads of the Lundeberg-dominated marine cooks union. Ever since the news that Matson was hiring a lot of novice women to take the jobs of experienced seamen, Cremona has predicted something like this would happen.

When the Mariposa sailed for Australia, Cremona asked in his mimeographed paper, "Another Andrea Doria?" and suggested even worse things might happen if the unskilled women were suddenly thrown into the middle of a catastrophe. There was minor confusion reported in some handling of the jobs, but nothing like the stories from the Leilani.

According to press reports from the Canal Zone, passengers complained, among other things, of poisoned food that put 16 of them in the hospital, garbage lying around the deck for days, salt served in the sugar bowls, no hot water in some cabins and scalding water in both faucets of other cabins and salt water in the drinking fountains.

Most of the 44 passengers who left the ship were reported flying to Miami, Mexico City and Los Angeles.

And in San Pedro, Calif., John Cremona and Nora Smith, who have warned of disaster that would follow the corruption of shipping processes in their union, must be pounding copy for the next issue of their paper—the gist of which could be, "We Told You So."

distribution at San Francisco and had given copies to all newspapers and to the police department at San Francisco and the attorney general's office. He was prepared to hand them out to passengers on the Mariposa when he got a call from investigators of the attorney general's office asking him to lay off. Despite the pains he had gone to, Cremona cheerfully held up though he was never given a reason for the request. Three months later, he's still waiting to hear the reason.

Whether or not he gets a reason, Cremona seems determined to keep his fight going and Nora Smith has never wavered from the labor and hazard of helping him. Whenever seamen gather in Pacific ports, they talk of the battle of John Cremona, rank-and-file seaman, against Harry Lundeberg, the ruthless boss of several seagoing unions, and Cremona's highly readable paper comes in for comment pro and con. In some ports, they may even debate or sympathize with Cremona, himself, for he still keeps' tough with the men he knew in years of going to sea.

When a critic once wrote Nora Smith that Cremona hangs around bars, the editor asked hotly where people expect him to find seamen—around churches and museums? Then he went ahead in the balance of that issue with his program of trying to make an honest union out of the MCS.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

the conscience of the world does not pick up on the murder of these human beings fighting for THEIR FREEDOM and THEIR LAND."

Courier UN correspondent H. R. Clayton thought the West was trying desperately—and failing—to present the English-French Suez adventure "as devoid of racial implications." They failed, wrote Clayton, because "race is a fact" and inevitably plays a political role. He referred to a recent TV broadcast of Presidential assistant Sherman Adams: "It was the policy of the United States, Mr. Adams said, to bring peace and justice to the world. . . . But then the President's assistant let his true color shine through for one embarrassing moment. He said the 'white race' undoubtedly is going to hang together."

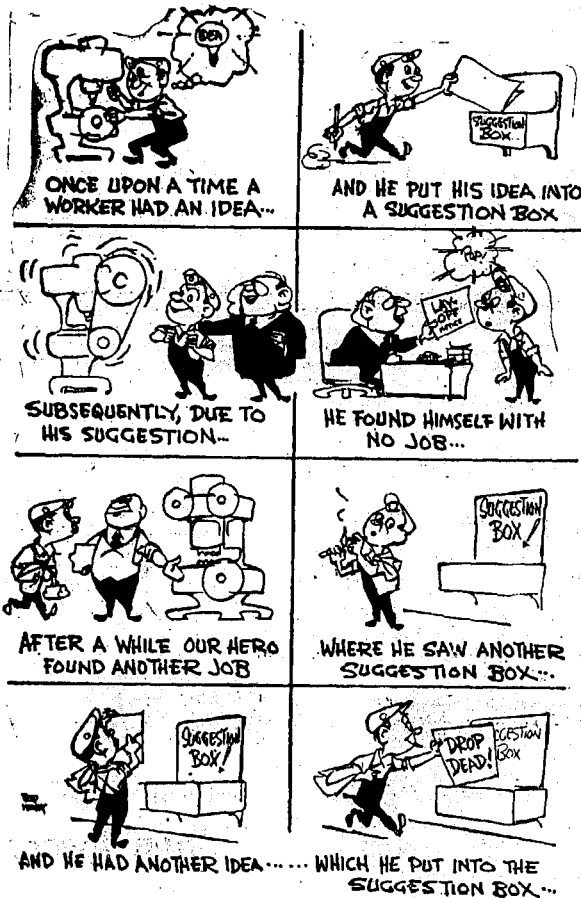
HUNGER ALL OVER

"What about us?" demanded Associated Negro Press correspondent Alice Dunnigan. Millions of U.S. Negroes, "all for taking care of thousands of Hungarian refugees," ponder whether their government plans to do anything about "increased unemployment"

and whether "our visiting friends from Hungary" will get first chance at jobs, housing and schooling. Will the "native U.S. Negro" be treated as second-class to the Hungarian newcomer? "Will all Americans still be able to share and share alike in the nation's economy?"

N.Y. Amsterdam News managing editor James L. Hicks (12/15) was "pretty well fed up with Hungarians and the Hungary problem." Not that he opposed such aid; but "I'm also for aid to THE HUNGARY" in the rest of the world. He said:

"Take the West Indian situation. One hurricane after another roared through these crowded areas of black people, and if there was a place that needed aid, this was it. But I didn't see anyone here get up on the rooftops and say: 'Let's bypass the McCarran Act and let 21,000 West Indians into this country to ease their suffering.' . . . I don't know, I suppose I'm just a maladjusted Negro. But it looks mighty funny to me that we Americans can sit back and watch black people from Ethiopia to Mississippi get their brains beat out by anyone who has enough guns to do the job without getting 'charitable' or excited."



To Ban or Not To Ban

It can actually be argued that it is only by the tests, and the detection of those tests, that the United States and the U.S.S.R. can keep track of the trends and advances in each other's military atomic research. The research would go on anyway.

"But it also can be argued that when the time comes that more and more nations are developing H-bombs and preparing to test them—when Moscow, Washington, and London realize that even Egypt or Argentina may have an H-bomb up its unpredictable sleeve—then they will get around to proposing controls over the thermonuclear weapon. And will wish they had proposed ban on testing when it was relatively simple to put the ban into operation."

—William H. Stringer, Chief, Washington Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor.

In The Dailies

THE STAR-BULLETIN, earlier this month, gave forth with an editorial aimed at the ILWU and warning that union members who used the Fifth Amendment before the Eastland committee should take warning from two convictions upheld by an appeals court. The Star-Bull said specifically that one of the men convicted had used the Fifth Amendment and implied that the other had.

Both had used the First. The daily was wrong—off the beam. Now again (on Wednesday) the Star-Bull gives forth with a similar editorial, again citing the case of a witness before the Eastland committee who used the First Amendment—but carefully avoided saying it was the First instead of the Fifth.

It is well known that use of the Fifth Amendment has been upheld in virtually every case brought into the courts—that is why Congress passed the immunity act, to try and weasel a way around the intent of the Constitution.

Two such deliberately misleading editorials in a row add up to some sort of moral dishonesty—but in firing at the ILWU, Riley Allen and Bill Ewing evidently believe that the end justifies the means.

ON JAN. 16 Pres. Eisenhower

er, in his address to the Congress, said:

"I also recommend the enactment of legislation admitting Hawaii to the Union as a state . . ."

"This time he did not qualify his statement with either of the words "immediate" or "now." Like is a better politician today than four years ago, and believes in leaving loopholes for retreat.

But in editorials both Honolulu dailies said the president's bare statement meant "brighter chances" and "significant impetus" for immediate statehood. The Star-Bull significantly did not mention either the ILWU or Communism.

The Advertiser underlined two possible reasons for congressional opposition to statehood. (1) "They do not accept the people (of Hawaii)—all the people—who make up the population of 525,000 . . . for some reason they are not quite ready to accept them as fellow citizens in the new state of Hawaii."

(2) Continued the Advertiser: "If it is not the barrier, then what is it? Communism? Hawaii has a limited number of these misguided zealots. No one knows the number . . ."

Considering the power of Dixiecrats, racists and reactionary forces in the Congress, the opposition adds up to no statehood for Hawaii, period.

C. Kendall Has 7-Page Statement To Correct Paper

(from page 1)

ly (with the exception of one sentence) how Stanley Miyamoto, tax expert speaking for both organizations, had carefully differentiated between the positions of the two organizations.

While the HEA considers the gross income tax a sales tax, Miyamoto said, the HGEA does not.

The Advertiser story in its lead sentence, or by editorial use of parenthesis, helped the HEA idea along a little further, stating: "Hawaii's two biggest government employe-teacher groups proposed yesterday that the Legislature nearly double the present retail (sales) tax to bring in an additional \$25½ million in 1957-59."

SEVEN-PAGE STATEMENT

Whether the reporter or an editor put the parenthesis into that sentence, Charles Kendall, HGEA director formulated a seven-page that the HGEA does not think at all the present gross income tax is anything like the sales tax with its extra machinery and its opportunity for merchants to knock down thousands at the expense of the public.

Tuesday the HGEA legislative committee met to hear and approve the statement which was to be passed to the board at a meeting Thursday. It was expected that the board would endorse the statement, for nowhere in the HGEA has any sentiment for a sales tax been indicated.

In the last session two years ago, the HGEA did join with the HEA to endorse a sales tax as a method of getting raises both organizations sought. But as an HGEA director said, "We felt we had our backs to the wall then. It was the only way we could get the raise."

Whether or not the HGEA should be maneuvered into such a position in the coming session remains to be seen, but at present no such assumption is justified, officials say.

The Advertiser headline is reported to have upset a number of HGEA members who called their headquarters Monday to find out what had happened and why the organization is going out for a sales tax.

A well known public relations official not concerned in the controversy, put it this way, "It's all a part of the Advertiser's conditioning its readers to accept the sales tax. Whether or not the HGEA wants a sales tax, it's very clear the Advertiser does."

The HGEA did propose raising the retail excise tax from 2½ per cent to 4½ per cent at the joint meeting of the Senate-House financing committees last Saturday. But virtually no one who opposes the sales tax sees that as being the same thing at all.

"Your dollar is buying less and less as the years roll by," says Standard & Poor's in a recent confidential report. It gives these figures, from government sources:

In 1940 the dollar was worth 99.6 cents, compared with 100 cents in 1939. After that it declined as follows:

1942	85.8
1944	79.7
1946	71.8
1948	58.4
1950	58.5
1952	62.0
1954	51.9
1956 (May)	51.8

Never Mind Oboe—What About Music Missing from Royal Hawaiian Band?

Now that C-C Auditor James Murakami has put into effect his long-sought program for taking an inventory of C-C property, and now there's a question whether or not William Baptiste, bandmaster of the Royal Hawaiian Band, shall be reappointed, perhaps it's time to bring up one other old question.

What ever became of that footlocker full of music, Bandmaster Baptiste reported stolen back in July of 1955, not long after he succeeded Dominico Moro to the position?

Bandmaster Baptiste reported that the footlocker had contained many old Hawaiian compositions in the original manuscript, of which there was no way of estimating the value. Much of it had been given to the band in the period when Frank J. Vieira was bandmaster, Baptiste said.

Eventually, Baptiste made his report to police and Deputy Police Chief Dewey O. Mookini assigned detectives to the case. Some months later, however, a check revealed that the case had been all but forgotten at headquarters.

So interest revived this week when Auditor Murakami released the results of his inventory in a number of other departments and an item was included showing the band has an oboe valued at \$300 missing.

WHAT ABOUT LOCKERFULL?

Queries at Murakami's office revealed that at least some of the music had been paid for by musicians who had borrowed different manuscripts. No one, however, seems to have any idea of what the value of such manuscripts is. And no one is sure whether or not the items paid for include the whole volume of the footlocker-full Baptiste said was missing.

The list of items missing from various departments is not complete, Murakami stressed, and the inventory of all departments is not finished.

Thus far, missing items include:

Since September, 1956, 4,043 school children in Wahiawa have been given tuberculin tests to find tuberculosis. Preliminary reports reveal that 319 of these children reacted positively to the test, indicating that they have been exposed to TB at some time.

More than one family per day on Oahu is still confronted with the immediate problem of tuberculosis. It is estimated that treatment of this disease costs Hawaii's residents \$4,000,000 annually. Finding TB cases in the early stages, through chest X-ray and tuberculin testing, could reduce this cost to the taxpayer.

If the program of tuberculosis control in Hawaii should drop, epidemiologists say that within a year or so the TB death rate would climb back to where it was 20 years ago—80.4 per 100,000 population. In 1955, it was 6.6 per 100,000.

1,308 lawbooks valued at \$5,190 from the C-C attorney's office; bookcases, tables, chairs and a typewriter from the C-C prosecutor's office valued at \$525; a \$133 typewriter from rent control; \$999 worth of equipment from the C-C clerk's office; and even \$122 worth of small items from the district court.

Murakami stressed that the missing list extends back over many years and that many of these items may have been lost or worn out during previous administrations. The purpose of the present inventory is to set a starting point for yearly inventories in the future.

NMU Calls SUP Wage Hike Claim 'Deliberate Lie'

"Sailor beware" is the eyebrow the NMU Pilot puts on a story in a recent issue exposing a phony claim of Lundeberg's SUP West Coast Sailor on the advancement of wages from 1952 to 1956. The SUP claim is as follows:

"During that period, the Sailors Union in negotiating with Operators raised the monthly pay of an AB, for example, from \$288 per month in 1952 to a basic wage sale of \$453, based on the adjustment of wages made on Oct. 1, 1956. This is an increase in dollars, of \$165, amounting to an increase of 57 per cent in the basic wage scale over the period of five years."

Says the Pilot: ". . . those words are a raw and deliberate lie. All they've done is take a base pay for a 56-hour week and compare it with base pay of a 40-hour week with a minimum 64 hours of week-end overtime pay guaranteed for every month at sea plus an average of 8 hours per month for routine work on Holidays. The SUP pay of \$453 for AB's in 1956 is for a 56-hour week with no overtime for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work."

"It takes a little figuring to get an honest picture of what SUP seamen gained, if any, between 1952 and 1956 and apparently the SUP officials don't think their members are capable of checking on them."

Figuring it out, the Pilot says the best you can get out of the arithmetic is a 10 per cent increase, "a far cry from the 57 per cent the SUP claims."

The Pilot emphasizes that in its calculations, it has taken figures most favorable to the SUP, and has not taken into account the various types of penalty work abandoned by the SUP when it also abandoned the 40-hour week.

The NMU paper says it doesn't propose to advise SUP members, "But we think anybody—inside or outside a union—who tries to pull the wool over sailors' eyes ought to be shown up."

Foremost Pushes Beatrice Foods Out of Second Place Nationally

Two national dairies which own Hawaii's major milk distributors switched positions last year in their race for bigness.

Foremost Dairies, Inc., which owns Moanalua, Rico and Campos dairies, moved up, to third place in the industry nationally and Beatrice Foods, which owns Dairy-men's, slipped to fourth place last year.

Foremost operates 215 plants in 30 states. Recently, with backing from J.C. Penny, it began its expansion in the South. It wrested the third place from Beatrice last March when it acquired Golden State, Ltd., the big West Coast dairy.

Beatrice is chiefly centered in the Midwest. It has acquired 131 companies which account for most of its 58 per cent increase in sales since 1950.

Foremost shot its sales up from \$78 million in 1952 to \$388 million

in 1955, nearly a fivefold increase. Beatrice, with annual sales of \$325 million, dropped to fourth place.

The big dairies need ready access to capital in their race to grab smaller dairies. They have taken care of this problem by placing bankers and executives of financial institutions on their board of directors.

Foremost has Carl F. Wentz, chairman of the executive committee, of the Bank of America, and interlocks with 10 other financial institutions.

Beatrice has interlocking directors with 10 banks.

The swallowing up of competitive dairy firms by the giants in the industry has brought anti-trust action against them by the Federal government. National Dairy and Borden were cited for violating the anti-trust laws by acquiring 119 firms since 1951.

The Federal Trade Commission had already cited Foremost.

Radioactivity of Selected U.S. Foods Started by Food Drug Agency

A continuous survey of radioactivity of selected foods produced throughout the Nation has been started by the Food and Drug Administration. Commissioner Geo. P. Larrick announced recently.

The objective of the program is to decide the naturally occurring "background radioactivity" in staple foods from different geographic areas, and then to monitor these foods for any changes in radioactivity which might be caused by weapons testing and other applications of atomic energy.

Commissioner Larrick said it should be emphasized that there is no evidence of any significant radioactivity in the food supply.

"We want to be prepared scientifically to protect the public in the event this should ever be necessary," he said.

necessary," he said.

A nationwide search for authentic samples of canned foods packed prior to 1945 is an initial objective of the continuing survey. Commissioner Larrick said that year is regarded as the "year one" of the atomic age—hence such foods will be of particular value in determining the base for future radiation measurements. The National Canners Assn. has asked its members to cooperate in locating the pre-1945 samples.

In addition to collecting and analyzing the radioactivity of the old canned foods, FDA is also collecting samples of recently packed products for comparison. The natural radiation background varies in different areas of the United States as plants and animals absorb varying amounts of the radioactive elements, Larrick said.

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Burns' Proposal Impractical

Edward J. Burns, manager of the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency, said last week that the present need for housing is for units renting from \$60 to \$70 a month. He told the House Committee on Veterans and Housing at its pre-session hearing that construction of housing in this rental bracket is not attractive to private builders.

He also declared that a government authority should be created with power to condemn private lands. The condemned lands should be developed by private builders for low-cost housing, he explained, and added that these units should be let out under strict rent and other controls.

From past experience it appears that Mr. Burns' proposal amounts to wishful thinking.

He says that private builders are not now interested in developing medium-rent housing. For this and additional reasons it is safe to assume that dwelling units built by them will not be rented for \$60 to \$70.

Even if they were in the beginning rented at \$60 to \$70 under strict rent control and other controls, it is also safe to assume that such controls will not be enforced over a longer period. Island residents have seen the pressure of landlords at work and public officials, who are supposed to hold the line on rent control, submitting to this pressure.

Instead of proceeding on such proposals as made by Mr. Burns, it would be far better and more expeditious in building rental units that rent from \$60 to \$70 to create an authority with power to condemn private lands, as the HHA manager suggests, and have the government develop the housing units.

The Hawaii Housing Authority serves thousands of families who pay an average of \$38 a month. HHA units run from \$23 to \$56 a month rental.

Director Lee Maice of HHA told legislators that such public housing costs \$53 a month to operate.

HHA units are homes for many who have moved out of the slums, who have lived under overcrowded conditions and who have been unable to find a place to live.

Private enterprise failed to take care of their needs and that of many others who are on the waiting list of the HHA.

The armed services have launched a gigantic housing project also, because private enterprise cannot take care of the needs of military personnel. Washington officials, including congressmen, have kicked that private rental units here cost too much. The same can be said for rental units in which local people live.

HHA pays taxes. Its units pay for themselves on a long-range amortization program, the same sort of program resorted to by private builders who go to the banks to borrow money for their development.

Let HHA serve more people.



"LET ME INTRODUCE OUR NEW PLANT MANAGER... HE'S IN CHARGE OF OUR IMPROVED SPEEDUP SCHEDULE..."

IN BEAUTIFUL (wet) WAIKIKI

BY TINY TODD

Scene: A Waikiki hotel room.
Time: Tuesday evening.
Characters: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zilch, visiting Hawaii for the special 10-day tour in an escape from winter in Blackfoot, Idaho.

FRED: (Looking out window) Beautiful Hawaii, nuts! I hope I may be kissed by a pig if I ever let you talk me into anything again.

AMY: Now Fred, don't be that way. It's part of the romance of the tropics. Remember how it rained all the time in Miss Sadie Thompson?

FRED: Yeah, that was something else you talked me into.

AMY: But don't you have any romance at all. Just listen to that downpour. Don't you just expect to hear the tom-toms, or something any minute?

FRED: No, but that's a thought. Maybe they've got a few basketball scores on the radio. I wonder how Blackfoot College is doing? (Switches on radio)

AMY: Oh Fred, can't you forget Blackfoot? You're in beautiful, romantic Hawaii.

FRED: Yeah, and I spent some time in Burma once in the war. It rained all the time there, too, but I never forgot about good old Blackfoot. Say, I wonder if they've got malaria around here?

AMY: No, but they have beautiful sunsets and beautiful beaches and majestic Diamond Head, and wonderful, wonderful people.

FRED: Yes, and wonderful rainstorms. Look out this window and tell me if you can see Diamond Head. Hey—here he's giving the weather news. (Broadcaster tells about ice and snow on Mainland and winds up, "And how was it in Waikiki today?")

FRED: How was it in Waikiki? I'll tell you, you jerk! It was wet, in Waikiki. All wet. It was so wet I'd give five hundred bucks to be back in Blackfoot. At least I'd know there was nothing to do but sit inside and play poker.

AMY: (Desperate now) Well, Fred, we can always go to the movies. Or would you rather play Bingo?

FRED: Bingo! What is the prize, a raincoat? What's on at the movies?

AMY: We'll, here's a Japanese show. Don't you think that sounds exotic, Fred? Think of that, a Japanese movie!

FRED: Too exotic. What else?

AMY: Well, there's the "Beast of Hollow Mountain," and Oh! Here's Elvis Presley!

FRED: What? In Honolulu, too? That settles it. We're flying out of here tomorrow.

AMY: Now Fred, you've never seen Elvis Presley, and besides you don't want to fly back in all this weather. You wouldn't anyhow. You'd have to pay for the whole 10 days anyhow and I know you. Besides you've never seen Elvis Presley, and I should think you'd want to know about anyone the whole country is talking about.

FRED: Who's playing in "The Beast of Hollow Mountain?"

AMY: Oh, Fred. Some ANIMAL. Now come on and we'll go see Elvis Presley and maybe there'll be sunshine tomorrow and we can go to the beach and learn how to surfboy.

FRED: It's surfboard, Amy, not surfboy.

AMY: You take your sports and I'll take mine. Shall I call for a taxi to go see Elvis Presley?

FRED: (Resignedly) I let you talk me into the damndest things.

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Is This A Conspiracy?

Can it be that Negro people of America constitute a conspiracy? Is it not possible that we move, think and act as the result of some directive handed down from a central but highly secret source?

A couple of columns or so ago I wrote about the national heart bleeding for the people of Hungary but turning to stone at the plight of the Egyptian victims of joint British, French and Israeli aggression and of thousands of native Kenyans killed and jailed by the British. I said that America's sympathies seemed to follow a color line.

Monday, I received a copy of the National Guardian of Dec. 31. In it was an article headed "The Negro Press on Hungary and Egypt—Do hearts bleed for white skins only?" and containing a summary of the opinion formed in assorted Negro newspapers.

This article contains quotes from a variety of writers and publications of all shades of public opinion. But we do have this in common: we are Negroes and unalterably opposed to white supremacy. We do not constitute a conspiracy to fight for equality and to end forever the color line; our directives are dictated by a common reaction to racism.



Because I think the opinions of the press serving 18,000,000 colored American are of importance to the people of Hawaii, I am reprinting the Guardian summary:

Africa's tears "disappear quickly in the Sahara sands," drop into the Congo "and are lost in the sea." Her groans "are buried quickly in the Sahara berley and Johannesburg . . . The Western heart . . . perhaps cannot translate the language of those whose words of pain are uttered in the tongues of colonial peoples." NAACP Washington bureau director Clarence Mitchell wrote those words in the Baltimore Afro-American (12/8) and added:

"It is a good thing to be concerned for Hungary and open our doors for refugees who have fled from that bloody prison. Yet there will always be more flight and more mass murder until all the powers of the West clean up their own households. When a technique is perfected that will prevent oppression in Africa, it will also work behind the iron curtain. When black men and women take their places in the governing bodies of their lands, we shall be a long step nearer the end of war."

WHY NOT EGYPTIANS?

The Afro editorially expressed "the most profound sympathy for the oppressed and suffering Hungarians," applauded American Red Cross aid, and called admitting 21,500 refugees to U.S. homes "a magnificent humanitarian gesture." But why, the paper asked, had the American Red Cross "never seen fit to give succor to bombed and maimed Egyptians?"

"Why has there been no suggestion that asylum on these shores be granted a single one of the million Arabs uprooted from their land by the Israelis? Why has there not been one American suggestion that some of our surplus food be sent to the thousands starving in the streets of Port Said? Why is it that U.S. State Dept. hearts bleed only for those oppressed and downtrodden people of the world whose skins are white?"

Pittsburg Courier editor P.L. Pratts (11/24) cited the so-called Mau Mau as "an oppressed and downtrodden" non-white people. "When 6,000,000 native Kenyans sought return of some of their best lands from the 145,000 British settlers, with representation in the parliament, the colonizers resisted.

RACE IS A FACT

Pratts wrote: "They sent soldiers and arms into Kenya. They sent airplanes into Kenya. From these planes they strafed and bombed bands of natives wherever they could find them. Thousands were killed and injured. Other thousands—some 72,000—were captured and placed in concentration camps . . . In the face of this there has been no expression of outrage from Russia, from Egypt, from Israel, from the United Nations. The slaughter in Kenya has been quite as sanguinary as any in the Middle East or Eastern Europe . . . But

(more on page 6)