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Olympic Star Sammy Lee Again Threatened By Calif. Racists

Dr. Sammy Lee, two-time Olympic gold medal winner and a Presidential observer at the Melbourne Games recently, was again threatened by California racists living in an exclusive district.

This happened when he tried to purchase a home at Santa Ana "to make a final move into the kind of home we have always wanted and to be near my office and the hospitals."

NOT A "CRY BABY"

The threats against the doctor who has served with distinction in the army, when discovered by a local newspaper, brought this comment from the war hero:

"I don't want to sound like a cry baby. I just want a home without bigotry and prejudice."

Two years ago a similar incident at Garden Grove where Dr. Lee wanted to buy a home after his separation from the army resulted in banner front page headlines across the country and in Hawaii. But now, with the Olympics and the Korean war in the background, bigotry at Santa Ana has not made much of a stir in the press of the Free World.

Early this year Dr. Lee expressed interest in a home on Sharon Rd., then listed for sale. The owner Charles Kennedy, when contacted by Dr. Lee's real estate representative, said he would be willing to sell the house to the Korean American family. The agent called on several residents in the neighborhood and they had no objections to Dr. Lee moving into the district.

Since then Dr. Lee received three phone calls from people who re-

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500 County Workers Hit In Kauai Repricing Stall

Democrats Follow Lead of Sakakihara; Willing To Stand Or Fall on Result

Democrats elected to the coming session of the Legislature have thus far managed to avoid much of the criticism heaped on former Rep. Thomas Sakakihara in 1951 when he called a meeting of the finance committee before the session really started and paid members a per diem for their attendance.

Then Democrats made a great to-do, and eventually Willie Crozier attempted to test the legality of the move by bringing legal action to prevent the Territorial Treasurer from honoring the vouchers. But the legislators moved too fast and got the vouchers signed before the legal action could be instituted, so a test was never made.

Today, the Democrats are doing the same thing Sakakihara did, and no one has raised a voice. Why?

Partly it's because of an opinion believed given by the attorney general at that time, Walter Ackerman, that legislators may legally hold pre-session meetings and then later vote to pay their expenses. Attorney General Richard Sharpless, then a deputy, recalls the instance, but a quick search of the files failed to locate the opinion Wednesday. Judge William Heen, President of the Senate, also clearly recalls the opinion and he does not doubt the legality of the act. Ackerman could not be contacted Wednesday.

But Heen does have some reservations about the use of the device

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Letter from Leilani Passengers Tells Of Troubles from Stewards Dept.

John Cremona, editor of the "Steward News," and former member of the Lurline crew fighting to win his union back for the membership from the SIU-SUP hierarchy, has come up with a better story about life on the SS Leilani than any Honolulu newspaper to date. His story comes in a letter written him by a passenger who stuck with the cruise from New York to California and who was hospitalized in Panama after suffering what he called "food poisoning" after eating cold prime ribs of beef at lunch.

Unlike Cremona, the passenger blames the company more than the personnel, though he writes, "I doubt if our waiter or our room steward had ever been to sea before," and has a number of complaints that relate to the stewards department, as well.

But he is very specific about charges against the company. To begin with, like passengers interviewed here by the dailies, this passenger says the ship was "over-

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Kauai Fire Capt. Rated Lower Than Firefighter Here

Five hundred Kauai county workers are virtually no nearer to the repricing and subsequent raises in pay now than they were at the end of the legislative session two years ago that authorized the whole repricing new deal. Nor does anyone appear about to do anything concrete about the mess.

That was the conclusion reached by those attending a special meeting of the Kauai board of supervisors last Wednesday. It was a meeting at which Elwood Van Gieson of the Territorial civil service department and Mrs. Nesta Gallas of the Oahu civil service department testified.

K. O. Soong, Kauai civil service personnel director, was blasted by one speaker, Max Roffman of the United Public Workers, as being primarily responsible for the prolonged delay and, "perhaps not competent," to do the repricing.

While repricing on other islands, except Oahu, has not been completed either, much more progress has been made, a civil service ex-

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Local Doctors Worried By Rush To Buy Anti-Worry Pills

If sales of the new tranquilizing drugs are any indication, the entire nation is sitting on the anxious seat. Doctors in Hawaii are beginning to be alarmed at the rush to buy these "anti-worry" pills.

Unfortunately, the drugs aren't always taken under proper conditions of for sufficient reason. Like many other valuable drugs, tranquilizers are not harmless. Their action in the body has only been partially established.

For instance, it's known that they quiet a noisy, overactive person without destroying his contact with reality. But mental faculties are somewhat dulled and abilities are impaired. There have been cases of dangerous side effects such as disturbed sense of balance, nausea, stupor, tremors, swelling and

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Amfac, Davies, Young Hotel Have Some Of Oldest of City's 450 Elevators

The story closest home isn't always the story that gets into a newspaper, even though it may be a part of a pretty big story.

Last Thanksgiving, for instance, the Advertiser was lifting an offset press to an upper floor on its freight elevator, installed a number of years ago. The listed capacity was 4,000 lbs., but the press weighed 6,000 lbs. A couple of men inside increased the weight.

The elevator started up when the button was pushed, but shortly it came crashing down. Fortunately, neither men nor press were wrecked, but the elevator was. No mention was made in the newspaper, naturally.

Another elevator drop, one at Iolani Palace not long ago, got considerably more publicity, and the occupants considered themselves fortunate they got off with comparatively minor injuries. They knew they might have been killed.

450 IN CITY

Now, with the new safety code having become law, Territorial In-

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How Many Undetected Homicides? Here Are a Few Good Possibilities

Honolulu police have 11 unsolved murders on their books if you go back 20 years or so—six if you count only the comparatively recent ones. And how many more have gone officially undetected?

It's a question that rises out of the current hassle between Sheriff Duke Kahanamoku and Coroner's Physician Dr. Alvin Majoska, the sheriff claiming Majoska doesn't perform autopsies as often as he should, the physician replying that he can't under the law do any more post-mortems than he does, and urging the law be amended and the whole system of medically untrained coroners done away with to be replaced by a set of medical examiners.

Author Earle Stanley Gardner, detective story writer and student of criminology, backs up Majoska "100 per cent," in his statement; yet he suggests in the body of his articles that he is for both systems—medical examiners to command the coroners, who are also of use, he says.

Whoever's right, there is a reasonable doubt that murder in Ho-

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Clerk Chung Just Starting on Jigsaw Puzzle; "Hell of a Mess," —Kendall

C-C Clerk Paul Chung, who says he is restoring employes to their previous positions, appears to have his troubles cut out for him.

Mrs. Nesta Gallas, civil service personnel director and Chung's former superior, says he has only begun on something that is very much like a jigsaw puzzle.

Charles Kendall, HGEA director, who counts most of the employes in the clerk's office among his members, speaks more bluntly.

"It is a hell of a mess," says Kendall.

And the RECORD, which last week included a gratuitous opinion that Chung knows civil service rules, and which included a number of other errors in the same story, must now attempt to correct these. Clerk Chung, it appears, has something yet to learn of civil service rules.

In the first place, Mrs. Leila Vannatta is not an SR-19, but an SR-5, though she worked long enough in an SR-17 position to be "redcircled" in the higher pay bracket when reduced to a position of smaller responsibility by

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Conelrad Extended to Hawaii As An "After Thought"

Conelrad, a defense system to minimize navigational aid from radio stations to enemy guided missiles, was originally set up five years ago for continental defense but the system was extended to Hawaii only about a year ago.

Some sources in recent weeks were questioning as to what Betty Farrington and her predecessor, the late Joseph Farrington, were doing in Washington when they were delegates to Congress from Hawaii.

They recalled that both of them, and their newspaper, the Star-Bulletin, gave plenty of attention to the cold war and the hot war. They wondered whether the Farringtons realized that Hawaii had been "forgotten" when this country was on John Foster Dulles' "brink" of a major war.

This situation brings no security to anyone in modern times.

It is reported that Conelrad was established here as an "afterthought" last year.

(The Star-Bulletin yesterday ran a story on Conelrad as a new thing here, following this weekly's story last week. Ed.)

As reported in these columns last week, the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) sent its expert on radio wave and guided missiles here recently to check Conelrad operations at local radio and TV stations.

The expert, Ernest Thelemann, told this weekly that in the event of war, radio and TV stations would go off the air and only a certain broadcast band would be used to transmit necessary information. This is to prevent guided missiles from using local broadcast waves in finding their targets.

Thelemann last Friday returned to his home base, Longview Air Force Base, Mo.

He was here one year ago when he put the Conelrad system in operation. This year, according to normal operations, Robert D. Linx, FCC Conelrad field supervisor for the West Coast area that includes Hawaii, would have come here. But his recent trip to Alaska was a tough grind and Thelemann pinch hit for him on the Hawaii trip. Linx, who lives at San Rafael, operates from the Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif.

Thelemann was with the FCC in Hawaii in 1942 after the Pearl Harbor attack. Ironically he was one of those who operated the monitoring station in Punchbowl Crater, where the Japanese Tradewinds messsages were intercepted — and where now the war dead are buried.

The FCC is an agency upon which the Air Corps depends for specific assistance in the operation of aerial defense, and Conelrad is one of its functions.

Democrats Follow Lead of Sakakihara; Willing To Stand Or Fall on Result

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to get legislative work quickly under way.

FEARS ABUSES

"It is all right if it isn't abused," says Sen. Heen. "It is different from the time Sakakihara did it in that both bodies meet together and both hear the same evidence. Then, the committee was only from the House and it didn't mean a thing. The Senate and the House couldn't agree and they wound up by adopting the previous year's budget."

Sen. Heen views with some alarm the calling together of other committees, even though the members are not paying themselves the per diem.

"You have to watch out," he warns, "They might vote later to pay themselves."

That is what Sen. Heen sees as an abuse of the sort that could come about.

Both Sen. Heen and Rep. Daniel Inouye, majority leader of the House, agree that much will depend on the final result achieved by the session in its tax and budget bills. If both are good, few will complain about the pre-session hearings and their cost. If they are not good, taxpayers are likely to be more irritated than if the pre-session hearings had not been held.

INOUYE CLAIMS COST LESS

Rep. Inouye says, in any case, the hearings will not cost as much as Sakakihara's pre-session caucus, which he figures at about $10,000, nor will this session be as expensive as the last session, so far as the House is concerned.

Figuring per diems at the new $20 and $30 level agreed upon for the coming session, and adding that to the plane fare for legislators from the neighbor islands, Rep. Inouye estimates the cost to the House at about $3,400, an amount which will be committed, of course, before the session ever opens.

As for salaries for staff and lawyers, they will be no higher, Inouye says, because they are paid lump sums for the session. There is the added cost of $17.50 per day for days worked by a stenographer not on the staff.

Are the legislators really legally legislators before the session opens? Rep. Inouye believes they are.

"If the Governor were to call a special session now," he says "the ones to serve would be those most recently elected and certified."

Also, he points out, the law gives such recognition to legislators-elect by granting them immunity from prosecution for certain minor crimes for 10 days before the session opens and 10 days after. This provision undoubtedly dated from a time when legislators from the neighbor islands had to travel by horse and slow boat.

STRETCHING 60 DAYS

The device of the pre-session hearings is admittedly the latest effort on the part of legislators to overcome the handicap of having to accomplish too much in 60 days —the handicap which has brought time extensions and clock-stoppings in several consecutive sessions.

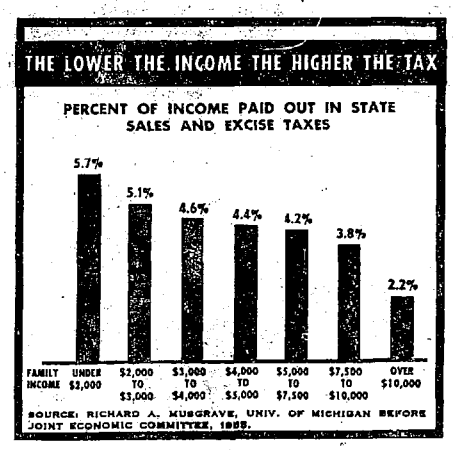
Something has to be done eventually to give more time, legislators agree, because the business of government in the Territory has grown more complex. But legislators do not agree on what that step should be. Some favor an annual session instead of one every two years. Others favor an extension of time for the present 60 day, biennial session.

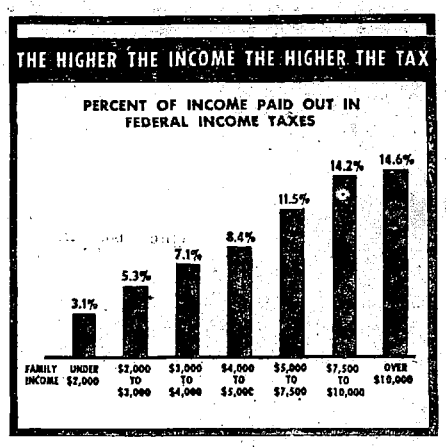
In any event, the Democrats realize they must either stand or fall on the results they achieve with the device they're using this time.

The number of high school science teachers accredited dropped from 9,100 in 1950 to 4,00 in 1954. 7,000 were needed in the latter year; 10,000 will be needed in 1956.

POOREST HIT HARDEST

THE GROWING SALES TAX MENACE





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

In most of the 48 states, the National Association of Manufacturers' tax strategy has already won. The greatest tax burden has already been shifted to those least able to bear the load.

GENERAL SALES taxes on the purchase of goods and services are already established in 33 states and the District of Columbia. In all but 10, a tax on food and medicine must be paid by even the neediest families.

Since the end of World War II, 11 states have added the general sales tax to their revenue systems. Usually, sales tax laws are passed to meet "emergencies," but once on the statute books they seldom come off.

IN ADDITION, EVERY state levies "selective" sales taxes on gasoline, tobacco, beverages, and a variety of other goods and services.

While over 58 per cent of the total tax revenue of the states now comes from general and selective sales taxes, 17 states raised 70 per cent or more of their tax revenue from these regressive levies against the consumer in 1956.

New York City first imposed the sales tax in 1934, and New Orleans followed in 1938. Since World War II, over a thousand cities and counties in such states as Alabama, California, Mississippi and New York have climbed on the sales-tax bandwagon as an "easy" way of raising revenue.

Propagandists for special privilege spread the soothing argument that the sales tax is the "least painful" of all. "Just a few pennies at a time from everyone," they say. But a sales tax is "painless" only for the well-off who pay the least proportionally.

THE RATE is the same for all, regardless of ability to pay. The poorest families cannot escape the sales levy because exemptions and graduated taxes for rising income levels (features of a progressive tax) do not apply. The impact of a flat sales tax rate is greatest on these low-income families.

It must be remembered that 31 million Americans were living in families with cash incomes under $2,000 as recently as 1954, according to the latest tabulation of the Bureau of the Census.

Yet, the sales tax—whether levied on the Federal, state, or local level—affects this group the most—the aged, dependent families on relief, the sick and disabled, and the unemployed. This levy makes no allowance for those who need every penny to feed and clothe their families. The two or three cents tax is paid "equally" by the rich and the poor.

But even this "equality" of a "flat" sales tax rate is misleading. Actually, the cost is often far more than the 2 per cent or 3 per cent nominally charged on each dollar's purchase. Since the tax is placed on sales of less than a dollar, several small purchases each at a different time, sometimes can result in a combined tax of twice or more the so-called flat tax rate.

This injustice is compounded further by the fact that the sales tax is levied on money **spent** rather than on income **received.** Savings escape the tax entirely. The sales tax, therefore, has less impact on wealthy families, who can save more money after paying for necessities. But, nearly all the income of moderate and low-income families are subject to the sales tax levy, because these groups must spend virtually their entire earnings just to meet family needs.

RECENT FIGURES on expenditures and savings, based upon a study made by the Department of Labor, show that in twenty large cities of the north, an average family earning $3,475 a year sends 10 per cent more than it earns, and therefore saves nothing. On the other hand, in these same cities families with incomes above $10,000 a year, whose average is something like $17,055, save a little more than one-fifth of their income, or actually $3,944 a year.

There are some who argue that sales taxes become fairer and more equitable, and even become progressive, if food and clothing and housing are excluded from the tax. However, the facts demonstrate that sales taxes, reardless of how they are disguised, are regressive.

For example, let us take two types of families—families with incomes between $3,000 and $4,000, and families with incomes above $10,000. The first group has an average income of $3,475, and the second group has an average of $17,055. If a 5 per cent sales tax excluding only housing is applied against the expenditure pattern of the high income familiy group, it takes only 2.8 per cent of their income. This is clearly a regressive tax—a greater proportion of the income of the family least

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EWA MARCHES FORWARD

Modern Houses Replace Slum

From plantation slum to modern housing—that is the development now rapidly being realized at Ewa Plantation Co.

Where a few years ago many plantation workers lived in an area with open sewers, complained that rats bit their seats in dilapidated outhouses, today they proudly furnish their new or remodeled three-bedroom houses with spacious yards which they take pride in beautifying.

Even the chicken coops in Fernandez Village, formerly called Filipino camp, have taken on a fresher appearance.

"We are happy to live like human beings," smiled Clemente Santa Monica, a truck driver with four children.

He recalled the visit to Hawaiian plantations by a Philippines commissioner in the early 1930's when the official sharply criticized plantation housing facilities as he found them more than 20 years ago.

PROUD OF PROGRESS

Improvement in housing at Ewa has been a long wait says Felix Ines, a unit leader of the ILWU. He wanted the RECORD to visit him at his new three-bedroom home which he shares with a couple of fellow workers. His picture appeared in this weekly a few years ago, he said, standing in front of his dilapidated shack.

Ewa's housing manager Ed Bryan agrees that the improvement took a long time in materializing.

Back in 1941, he explained, the plantation had material on hand to build 200 houses for Varona Village, formerly called B Village or Banana Village.

"We haven't caught up to that yet," Bryan explained. There are about 58 new houses in the B village group.

The military confiscated the building material after Pearl Harbor. After the war building material was scarce.

Before the war the plantation had already embarked on a housing program. Tenney Village was started in 1935.

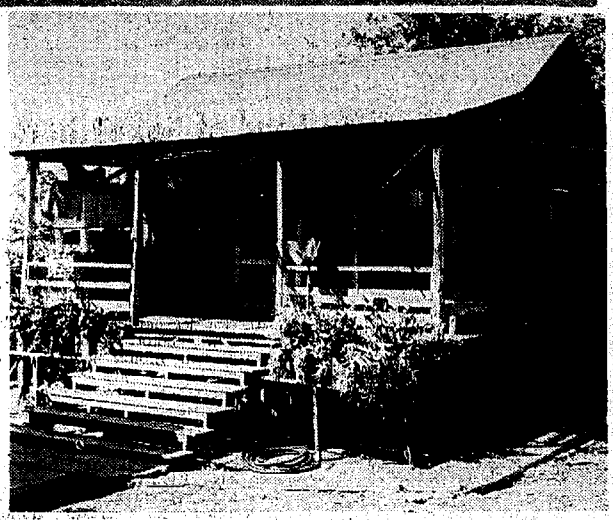
Ewa has had three building programs. The first was in 1900 when B Village and the Filipino Camp were developed. This makes the Filipino camp houses being replaced 57 years old.

The next building program extended from 1919 to 1924, when 300 houses were built.

Fernandez Village under the current program will have 213 new houses, plus 12 remodelled ones and five demonstration houses, making a total of 230 houses.

In the present housing program 50 houses have been completed, 100 houses on contract and underway and 150 new houses to be built beyond those committed now.

ONCE FELIX INES posed for the RECORD in front of his shack in Filipino camp, as he aired his grievances about bad housing. Today he has flowers, papaya and banana trees and a green lawn on his lot. The lot is larger than most of the others and measures about 7,000 square feet. Rent is $40 a month.



THE ABOVE PHOTO shows debris where recently a plantation house like the one in the lower panel stood in Filipino camp. The 57-year-old houses rented for about $10.

NEW NAMES TOO

In the new look at Ewa, even the naming of camps has changed. In years past, plantation camps were called "Filipino camp," "Japanese camp," "Korean camp," etc.

Now Filipino camp has been renamed Fernandez Village after Jose Fernandez who worked for the company the longest. He went to work for Ewa in 1891. He died in May 1954.

The new names fit the environment better.

Bryan said, "Ewa houses are pretty well mixed as to people."

Fernandez Village is predominantly Filipino because former residents of Filipino camp were given first preference to reside there.

"The union housing committee prefer not to put one race in bloc in a village," Bryan explained and agreed that this is desirable.

If the new houses were built right after the war, Bryan feels that there might have been some resistance to workers moving into them. In the older houses a family paid $10 rent a month and single men living about three to a unit divided the rent among themselves. The newer houses are rented for $40 a month, plus $2 for a car stall and $1 for water.

RENT INSTEAD OF PAY

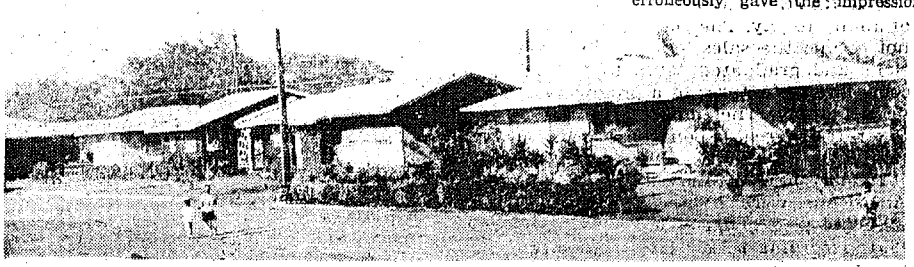
Workers began paying rent in Nov. 1946 under a union contract with higher wages. Prior to that rent was considered a perquisite—included as part of wages. This erroneously gave the impression to some that rent was free.

The higher wage scale established on plantations and the realization that rent was a part of cost of living made workers gradually accept housing with higher rental, Bryan said.

Ewa rents its houses because they are built on leased land. The new subdivisions are "not deluxe," Bryan says. Visitors say they are attractive and residents have beautified the area and furnished their units well.

A three-bedroom house costs the plantation about $7,100, and this includes garage, streets, sewer disposal, water lines, fire prevention, street lights, landscaping and refuse collection.

HERE IS A FAMILY taking care of the yard with beautiful plants. Hothouses with orchids and other precious plants are numerous in the new housing area which a few years ago was one of the worst plantation slums.



SPACIOUS YARDS, places for children to play—Ewa's new housing area is "refreshing" say residents like Clemente Santa Monica, a truck driver.

Frank-ly Speaking

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of individual liberties has extended beyond the assaults on the NAACP as an organized body. Southern white citizens who have dared to express an opinion contrary to the popular view have been subjected to intimidation and loss of employment. Among these victims have been ministers, school teachers and others."

The fate of the NAACP, I might add, is the fate of all organizations daring to challenge the status quo, and the contempt shown for the Bill of Rights in one instance established a precedent for ignoring the Bill of Rights in other instances.

But no matter what they do, the Freedom Fighters will eventually win. Progress may be temporarily delayed, but it will not be stopped.

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even collapse of blood vessels.

They can make mental depression even deeper, and suicides have been reported as an aftermath.

This is bad enough but there is perhaps an even greater ranger.

The anti-worry pill boom reflects a widespread tendency to try to find peace of mind through easy formulas. Normal anxiety is not undesirable. It's an emotional signal, warning us of a danger requiring our attention.

Sport Shorts

BY SKINNY

What Every Coach Should Know

It took a long, long time but at last it looks as though American coaches will finally be forced to drop their deep prejudices against weight lifting as a supplementary body-builder for athletes in many other branches of sport. Why it should have taken so long is anybody's guess, except that prejudice dies as hard in sport as in any other walk of life.

Latest important convert is Dr. Peter V. Karpovich, research physiologist at Springfield College, who has recently published a book entitled "Weight Training in Athletics." The book is reviewed in the latest issue of Sports Illustrated, but the review doesn't indicate any basic content that isn't what people like Dr. Richard You in Hawaii and others like him on the Mainland have been teaching for years.

Essentially, what Karpovitch, You and the others say is this—a swimmer, football player, runner, tennis player or golfer will be a far better competitor in his sport if he builds his muscles by weight lifting. But it cannot be indiscriminate weight lifting. The exercises must be carefully adapted to the sport, and there is one sport not mentioned in the SI article at all—boxing. More about that later. There are also certain methods of taking weight lifting exercises that bring faster improvement of a specific type.

The deep bend with a barbell, for instance, should be done fast if it is to benefit tennis players, Karpovich recommends, slow for golf players. One assumes the weight must be adjusted somewhat to fit the timing. The curl develops a strong biceps and a showy arm and is a great favorite with high school boys who wish to stand around the drugstores and impress the girls. But it is not for ballplayers, the Springfield researcher says.

The big point for both coaches and athletes is—the old bugaboo about weight lifting making the athlete "musclebound" is exploded. As Dr. You and Tommy Kono, Hawaii's world champion weight lifter, say, it should have been exploded years ago.

With this observation we throughly agree. Anyone with the least perceptiveness should have seen years ago that the lads who lifted weights did well on football teams and in most other sports they entered. We would add that it provides the most economical exercise from a viewpoint of time for middle-aged, retired athletes to keep themselves in reasonably good shape. But as with the younger athletes, the danger lies only in excess.

Boxing is the one sport conspicuously absent from Dr. Karpovich's list, as reported in SI, and it is the one where we have some doubts weight lifting is beneficial. Dr. You has no such doubts.

DR. YOU ON BOXING

"Dumbbells are excellent for boxers," says the doctor, speaking with his everlasting enthusiasm. "Some have the idea it will make them slow. But the dumbbels will not make them slow if they work fast. It depends on how they use the weights."

Also, Dr. You maintains there is no need to put an arbitrary limit on the amount of weights used by a boxer on his dumbbells. The important element is the speed with which the boxer performs the exercise. As an example, he points to Frankie Fernandez whom he brought out of retirement to score some impressive victories a few years ago.

"He was not known as a fast boxer," says Dr. You, "but I increased his speed."

It may be as the doctor says, and certainly he is experimenting and studying such matters daily. Yet we must confess we'd like to see more evidence before endorsing unlimited dumbbells for boxers.

But the main principle is clear, and it is one no coach can ignore. Weight lifting as a means of building athletes will be used more and more and, we predict, come to be as much a part of the training camp curriculum for football players as duckwaddling the length of the field.

Already some of America's best acknowledge the art of weight lifting in their own success. SI quotes swimmer Al Wiggins as saying, "I seriously doubt that without weight lifting I'd have progressed as far as I have in swimming."

Others who have used weight lifting to push them to the front in other sports include Red Sox outfielder Jackie Jensen, whom local fans saw blast a couple out of the Honolulu Stadium a year or so ago, Jack Kelly Jr., the champion sculler, Frank Sedgman, the tennis player, and Frank Strahan, the golfer.

Bob Richards, champion pole vaulter, is quoted by SI as saying he kept weights in his room at Melbourne and "used them every day until one week before the Games."

Harold Connolly, holder of the world's record in the hammer throw, is also quoted as predicting "when weight training catches on universally the marks are going to go up."

This many words to any wise coach should be sufficient.

PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING, while not to be considered a competitive sport, is still a good show if you like melodrama. Its heroes and villains swagger across the stage—the squared circle of the Civic—performing comedy and tragedy that remains the nearest thing to travelling drama since the death of vaudeville.

If you haven't been to see one of these shows, you owe it to yourself to take one in. If you haven't been to see one for awhile, you might get a kick out of the troupe currently playing Al Karasick's theater. And we can think of no better time to do it than Feb. 17, the night the Surfers to Peru Fund will get a cut out of your admission. This is the project which undertakes to send Conrad Cunha, Makaha surfboard winner, Rabbit Kekai, famed surfer, and Mrs. Ethel Kukea to Peru to enter a surfing meet there. It's a meet to which Hawaii has been invited to send surfers and it's easy to agree with Delegate Jack Burns who calls the invitation "a signal tribute to the long persistent effort of unselfish backers seeking to restore Hawaii to its former eminence in aquatic sports." If you don't feel like attending the wrestling match, you can send your contribution to Surfers to Peru Fund, P.O. Box 2299.

ROCKY GRAZIANO'S getting sued for $15,000 on a libel case by Fred Apostoli because of an error in the book, "Somebody Up There Likes Me." Apostoli claims his professional reputation was damaged by an account in which Graziano claims to have licked him. Nuts, says Apostoli, we never fought. And the record book shows it was **Ted** Apostoli, not Fred, Graziano licked in a four rounder when he was coming up.

Palega, Gatiuan Win In Action-Filled Card As Amateurs Win

The first smoker of Oahu's AAU tournament proved something boxing fans are always saying—that you get more action from the amateurs than you do the pros. And it was all for free because the Oahu Amateur Boxing Assn. wasn't able to make as many matches as it felt there should be when the customers are to be charged.

The evening also proved that Faatagi Palega can throw a lot of leather and that John Brown can stay on his feet under a whale of a beating. Not that the final match of the evening was especially one-sided. Both 147-pounders threw for all they were worth and both connected consistently with plenty of force. But Brown had a slight roll of fat around his waist and it was not surprising when he tired in the last round after decking his Aiea Eagles opponent in the first. In the last, he appeared lucky to avoid a kayo, as Palega kept coming and throwing to the end to take the decision.

Another fight full of action saw Floyd Gatiuan, Hawaii Youth, take a close decision over Junior Tangjian of Ewa, who fights a little like Rocky Graziano, though he perhaps lacks proportionate punching power. But when Junior lets go, he either lands, or leaves his opponent very little target. Once, as Gatiuan ducked, Tangjian all but hurdled him. He lost two points in the first round for wrestling and these may easily have been the margin of victory.

Most decisive knockout of the evening came when Daniel Bobbitt, hard-punching 125-pounder from the Veterans AC, came back from a poor first round to jar Herbert Aliviado of the Veterans AC, pound him across the ring and finally flatten him with a punch that left him on the floor and under the doctor's care for the next 20 minutes. Referee Walter Cho probably regretted not stopping the fight a second or two before the final knockdown, since Aliviado appeared almost helpless.

The Aiea Eagles team boxers team looked very good, winning five out of six fights where it had men entered, while Ewa boxers also showed improvement over last year, though their totals in the winning column were less impressive.

It was an encouraging, if modest start for the local amateur boxing season and was fairly well attended.

Headgears, Yes; What About Ref?

Monday night's amateur fight injury, when Herbert Aliviado suffered a concussion, may point to the need for headgear in the amateurs, as the Star-Bulletin suggests. But it points even more clearly to the need for specially selected referees, or pro referees specially trained, to handle the amateur fights. At the time Aliviado caught the kayo punch from Dan Bobbitt, he was standing helpless with arms at his sides, to all appearances unconscious of what was going on. Referee Walter Cho, one of the best to handle any pro fight, let the crusher be put over when he might have stepped in. Amateur fights are not on the same basis as the pros and cannot be handled the same way. At the slightest sign of a dangerous injury, the referee should stop the fight. He may catch a few boos from the fans who want blood, but that's beside the point. He may even catch some hot words from the losing fighter who will claim he was perfectly able to continue, but it's better to let the boy rage and have him uninjured and still alive. A good amateur referee makes it his first concern to see that neither boy suffers a serious injury. A good pro referee makes it his business to see that the men put out an honest fight and a fight with action. There's a whale of a difference.

Back Scratching Weight Lifters Made Prof. Change Mind; Kono Also Tested

Can you scratch your back?

Most weight lifters can, despite a belief to the contrary, and Tommy Kono, Hawaii's many-times record-breaker, winner of two gold medals at successive Olympic Games, can scratch his back though not so well at the moment because he has a muscle or two pulled a bit.

It was this back-scratching stunt that set Dr. Peter Karpovich, research physiologist at Springfield College, to reappraising his original estimate of weight lifting. Though a close student of physical culture for many years, Karpovich had believed weight lifters are muscle bound—that they couldn't scratch their backs.

TOMMY KONO illustrates back-scratching—the stunt Dr. Peter Karpovich thought weight lifters couldn't do.

Then Bob Hoffman, U.S. Olympic weight lifting coach, brought John Grimek and John Davis, famed American lifters, to Springfield for an exhibition. As it's told in the latest issue of Sports Illustrated, Dr. Karpovich asked Grimek to scratch his back and then felt like a fool when the muscular man scratched with both hands, from both above and below.

Thus began Dr. Karpovich's change of mind on this fatter. He began making tests of weight lifters, their abilities and reactions, and now has come out with a book advocating weight lifting as a supplementary form of training for many other sports. (See Sports Shorts)

NEW DATA

Instead of being slower than other athletes, Karpovich's tests showed weight lifters are probably faster than non-weight lifters. Investigating the possibility of injury, he found that, of 31,702 weight lifters, only 494 had suffered injuries and that most of these were pulled muscles and tendons. He found not a single instance of damage to the heart, nor did he find many cases of hernia—far fewer than the number found among men drafted for World War II.

What about "muscle bound" people? Well, Dr. Karpovich found out about the same thing Tommy Kono means when he points to a passage in a book written by Bob Hoffman. It goes as follows: "Just tell anyone that tells you of weights making you muscle bound that I have a thousand dollars reward to give to the first person who produces a man who has become muscle bound through the use of weights."

Tommy Kono points to the date the book was published, 1938, and adds, "He has since raised that offer to $10,000 but he's had no takers."

Tommy Kono, currently 181 lb. champion of the world and of the Olympics, who has progressed through other divisions in which he broke world's records, has been called the world's greatest athlete because of his amazing achievements. He was, as it happens, one of the lifters tested by Karpovich and a number of pictures of him are in the book.

At Melbourne, he saw first hand evidence that more and more world champions are learning the value of weight lifting in training. There were some who sought housing near the weight lifters so they'd be able to use the weights, too.

NEW EXPERIMENT

Harold Connolly, world champion hammer thrower, is currently making one of the world tours American athletes have been sent on in recent years, and he's carrying out an experiment that should be of interest to both weight lifters and many other athletes.

Says Kono, who recently heard from Connolly in Ireland, "The actual throwing he'll do will be in the exhibition. He's doing all his training with weights."

It may be that Connolly will thus test another of Karpovich's theories—that the warmup is of no use to athletes. Karpovich's tests show an athlete makes just as good an effort without preliminary exercising to tune up his body.

That's one Kono doesn't quite agree with.

"I think it might work that way with an athlete who isn't in good condition," he says, "but if the athlete is in condition, I think he'll do better with a warmup."

A good many athletes in many sports will agree with him, but after all, it took Karpovich a good many years to find out about the value of weightlifting.

Kono doesn't go quite as far as Dr. Richard You in advocating weights for training boxers. He believes boxers should use light weights and work very fast. Dr. You thinks they should work fast, too, but he doesn't limit the amount of weights.

Burma is planning to introduce universal military training for both sexes and has already opened a small officers' training school for women.

HONOLULU RECORD

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Gadabout

A MAGISTRATE Tuesday morning called the case of a person charged with driving without a license, then raised his eyebrows when the prosecutor on the job indicated the case was to be dropped. The magistrate asked again to make certain. The prosecutor reiterated the case is to be dropped.

"Hmppff!" snorted the magistrate. "Must be a good friend of Neal Blaisdell's."

DID YOU EVER hear of the case of the man who was kicked by the "other cow"? It's one on record with the Territory's division of workmen's compensation. The entry stated "kicked by other cow," and on the other side of the claim was a fuller explanation. It seemed the man had been milking one cow, singing "perhaps off-key" and a cow in the next lane kicked him. He suffered pretty rough damages, too, and did collect substantial compensation. But imagine a cow with that kind of musical sense. Wonder what she'd think of Elvis the Pelvis?

REMEMBER THE LADY bouncer we mentioned sometime back as having smeared a sailor who got sassy with her, scattering his false teeth all over the floor. Well, the liquor commission had her up not long ago but after a short session, allowed she could continue in her chosen occupation. "She's just got to quit banging the men around," said a source. It would have been a shame to remove her from the entertainment scene, for she's a fine figure of a woman. It's a wonder some enterprising Waikiki proprietor doesn't hire her to provide atmosphere for the tourists.

JOE ROSE gets more twisted every day, though it isn't very surprising to those who remember when he firmly predicted that Bill Vannatta would run for mayor as a Republican. Now he claims that Mrs. Esther Flores was restored to her job over Dr. David Katsuki's firing because of the power of the United Public Workers. Yet the plain truth of the matter is, the UPW had many complaints against Mrs. Flores back when Dr. Thomas Mossman was the big boss at Maluhia, and she was represented by the HGEA. By the way, TV fans are beginning to get worried about the flies that settle on Joe, his guests, and others on Kona-TV shows. Maybe the HVB should look into it. Tourists might get the wrong impression—not that they don't get it from Joe's opinions, anyhow. They probably get enough laughs out of his mispronounciations to make them enjoy the show, though. As for us, we wouldn't miss him. He's the most fun since John Jenkins went off IMUA's air. And like Jenkins, he all the funnier because he's in dead earnest.

REMEMBER how Capt. William Bradley, head of the ILA, East Coast dockers union, always says he doesn't want the help of the ILWU in case his union goes out on strike? Well, the West Coast newspapers claim Bradley has a deal with Paul Hall of the SUP to tie up the West Coast to eastern ships, anyhow. Incidentally, it never took the ILWU long to tell Bradley they weren't supporting him, anyhow, but the rank-and-file of his union. Bradley probably thinks he's the successor to Joe Ryan, and that's just what could sink him. East Coast sources claim the ILA longshoremen had all they want of the likes of Ryan.

JASON LEE, according to talk in the midtown area, is back in town again, so maybe there'll be some local action in gambling circles. Lee's the Chicago operator who tried (and almost succeeded) in taking the dice table at the Monte Carlo Casino.

DEL. JACK BURNS certainly handed Frank R. Kent, the widely syndicated and supposedly authoritative columnist, a lemon with his comeback about Bridges. Kent had written of Hawaii, stating Bridges is not a citizen, etc., and Burns quickly set him straight, pointing out that Bridges is an American citizen and a Republican

TEACHERS, a lot of people will tell you, don't have the spunk and sense of relationship to one another to organize and get the pay and conditions they really deserve. Well 'tain't necessarily so. Up in Manchester, N.H., 400 public school teachers have walked out and the city's 24 school buildings are closed. The teachers are striking for wages and they stood fast against an initial threat by the mayor of the city to get a restraining order to force them back to their jobs.

ANOTHER reflection of how bad the theater busines is may be the old films, "High Sierra" and "Johnny Belinda," on a double bill at the Palace. These are said to belong to Kaiser and will eventually be shown on his TV station, so it would seem Royal Amusement is getting them at a bargain. There's one thing—they're both better pictures than five sixths of what's being produced nowadays and no customers will feel cheated.

A WORKER in the local movie industry with much experience on the Mainland, marvels continually at the lack of concern both theater chains here have for their employes. Consolidated, he says, used to have an employe program that included sports, but that is all forgotten now, and Royal doesn't do much better, he feels. In fact, he says, "They're the only two chains in the union that don't recognize a union." And thereby, he feels, hangs the tale of why employes don't fare better.

READING ABOUT JOHNNY Moniz in this column a week or so ago, one reader says he blinked twice to see whether or not he was reading an old issue. He says we had an item almost exactly like that about Soapbox Johnny two years ago. And we seem to recall something of the sort. Moniz was offered a job that time at the Legislature, but scorned it as being beneath his position as an old campaigner. Just to add a bit this time, though, the Democrats should be warned that Moniz is now being courted by the GOP to come back into their ranks and blast the Democrats and we hear he's wavering.

LEE DAWSON who is in charge of the Federal Communications Commission is reportedly going into Queen's in a few days for a routine checkup. Gadabout wishes him a pleasant weekend. This column would send him cigars and flowers but the treasury says the defense against the Eastland inquisition and other witchhunting has been too heavy a drain.

THE RECORD'S naval correspondent sends word in that the submarine boys aren't getting their usual amount of liberty. Apparently with the subs carrying missiles, according to publicity from the Pentagon and other Armed Services establishments, training has been intensified.

MAX ROFFMAN, one of the only two speakers to appear before the C-C budget hearing Tuesday, can't understand why it is dozens of people rally round to voice their views on firecrackers, signs, etc., yet almost no one takes any interest in the $27,000,000 a year the city spends. He also wonders why it is his name is almost never spelled correctly in the newspapers. They got it right when he was "invited" to appear before the Eastland Committee, and that's about the only time, he says. Yesterday it was "Rothman," The other speaker was Roger Kanealii, also of the UPW, and the two asked the supervisors to give enough money to provide jail workers with a 40-hour week and also to buy safety equipment for C-C employes who may otherwise be obliged to dig down for stuff required by law but not as yet provided by the government.

DON WHITEHEAD, author of the FBI-J. Edgar Hoover serial just finished in the Star-Bulletin, should write one on the BSS. The British Secret Service, recognized as efficient and an agency that doesn't seek TV-type publicity, is rated pretty highly in the intelligence world.

Through A Woman's Eyes

For Your Recipe File

By Amy Clarke

You have probably dozens of times put store-bought noodles into home-made soup.

For an interesting change, next time put home-made noodles into canned chicken soup. Cream of chicken is especially good.

Noodles take a little over a half hour to make. Be sure to let the children watch you and help in the unrolling process. It is just the kind of thing youngsters love best to do.

The ingredients are:

about 1⅛ cups flour — 1 egg
½ tsp. salt — 1 tbsp. cold water

Break the egg into a small bowl and add the water. Stir in the salt and gradually work in sufficient flour to make a dough as heavy as for pastry. Turn onto a floured board, knead it slightly, and then roll out very thin with a rolling pin.

The rolling is easier if you always roll toward the center of the dough.

Cover with a towel and let stand 30 minutes. Then roll the dough up carefully (like a jelly roll) and cut into thin strips with a very sharp knife.

Unroll each coiled strip, cut short if desired, and drop noodles into salted boiling water. Cool about 10 minutes, or until tender.

My mother used to make a delicious broth from brisket beef and cook potatoes and home-made noodles in the broth in the last half hour.

When you learn the art of rolling out a smooth, thin noodle dough, there are other things you can do with it. Almost every country has some variation of meat or vegetable filling wrapped in dough.

The Jewish version, called "Kreplach," takes some time and patience to make, but there are few more delicious dishes anywhere in the world. For this you need a stewed chicken and lots of rich chicken broth.

The noodle dough is rolled out and spread under a cloth to dry. Then the filling is prepared:

2 cups chopped cooked chicken — 1 egg
1 tsp. chopped onion — pepper
1 cup cooked whole wheat (Ala) — salt

Cut the dough into 2-inch squares. In the center of each lace 1 tsp. filling. Fold into a 3-cornered "envelope," pinching the edge together tightly.

Drop into boiling chicken soup and cook gently 15 or 20 minutes.

* * *

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birthday will soon be here, and if you care anything at all for tradition, you will be baking (or buying, shame on you!) a cherry pie for dinner.

This is one time when I don't want to be original and serve something different. Cherry pie is one of the best and deserves a place of honor once a year.

This is a never-fail recipe I have been using a long time. Make your usual recipe for a 2-crust pie, or one package of pie crust mix.

After a little kneading, cut the dough in half. Roll out one half and line pie tin with it. Set aside the other half while you make the filling.

1 can sour cherries — ¾ cup honey
½ cup cherry juice — 2½ tbsp. cornstarch

Combine cornstarch and cherry juice; add honey. Cook on low flame until thick, Add drained cherries. Cool.

Pour into pie shell. Roll out other half of dough into long strips with a sharp knife pie crust over the cherry filling, or cut the dough into long strips with a sharp knife and arrange over pie in a lattice-work effect.

Bake 10 minutes at 425, then 20 minutes at 350.

Good luck!

Clerk Chung Just Starting on Jigsaw Puzzle; "Hell of a Mess," –Kendall

(from page 1)

former Clerk Leon Sterling.

In the second place, no one, not even Mrs. Gallas, can accurately predict what Emperor Hanapi's new job will be rated when reallocated (or reclassified—take your pick). That depends on the job description that comes in.

Clerk Chung submitted a job description or two, but not on the proper form and Mrs. Gallas asked that they be resubmitted.

In the third place, nothing much can be done about Chung's requests for reallocation of jobs until the appeals by employes of the office, already filed, are taken care of one way or another. Some will very likely be withdrawn since Chung's requests take care of the complaints. Others, in which former Clerk Sterling represents the appellants, will not be withdrawn, sources close to Sterling say.

In the fourth place, much of this is problematical, since the commission has taken no action on any of it. Mrs. Gallas points out that when one employe is shifted, by being given new and different duties, the commission wants to know what's going to happen to the employe performing those duties at present. You can't move many employes without making a considerable problem of reallocation—hence the jigsaw puzzle reference.

Charles Kendall of the HGEA, who handled a number of the appeals of employes against Sterling's action, says there is unrest among other employes who have had their jobs changed. Some of these, recalling that the HGEA represented those now being raised, are fearful they will not be adequately represented by that organization.

"We cannot do anything," says Kendall, "until there's something before the commission. When there is, we'll represent any members of our asociation who ask for it."

Kendall says he has "talked like a Dutch uncle" to both Sterling and Chung in turn about personnel changes each initiated. It is his view that Chung is "doing the same thing Sterling did" in the personnel shifts.

"But that is his prerogative as a department head," says Kendall, "unless he is doing it for political, or some other reason not according to law."

As for Chung's claim to be restoring people to jobs, someone asks, what about Emperor Hanapi? He was assistant administrator to the board of supervisors before Mrs. Vannatta was.

Amfac, Davies, Young Hotel Have Some Of Oldest of City's 450 Elevators

(from page 1)

dustrial Engineer Robert Ebert is directing a survey of the Territory's elevators. The survey isn't completed yet. Most of the study has been in Honolulu proper but it has revealed some startling data about 450 elevators used by firms in the city, and in government buildings.

It has revealed, too, there are only two properly qualified elevator inspectors in the Territory—both employes of insurance companies. It appears certain a lot of modernization is going to be required of a number of business concerns and government agencies before Ch. 22 of Hawaii's new safety code is met, especially that section which says standards set by the American Standard Safety Code "shall be complied with in the design, construction, installation, operation, testing, maintenance, alteration and repair of elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators."

American Factors, for instance, has two elevators that date back to 1899. The Alexander Young Hotel has three dating from 1905. There are the extremes of elevators on which data has been gathered thus far, but there are plenty more than 20 and 30 years old, and some even without dates to indicate when they were made.

One often reported loaded beyond its capacity is that at Aloha Tower, where throngs often ride to the top to see ships come in. The elevator is dated 1925.

Theo. H. Davies, Ltd., has seven elevators all dating from 1920.

Oahu Sugar, Ltd. has one of 1919 vintage.

EMPLOYE BROKE BONES

The Blaisdell Hotel has one dating from 1912 which figured in a fairly serious accident some months ago. An employe was caught when the elevator rose and suffered fractures of his right knee and left shoulder and abrasions on his hands. He had, however, been attempting to stop the elevator after it started, he said.

McInerny's has two elevators in its older buildings dated 1916 and 1917.

The Star-Bulletin has one dated 1915.

Fisher Corporation has one from 1912.

Many of these outdated elevators are equipped with doors no longer considered safe under the code, some with single doors which make it possible to get fingers caught and possible wrenched or broken Modern elevators are provided with double doors, operated in conjunction.

The two elevator crashes in recent months have inspired Ebert into making the survey as soon as possible in order to hasten the modernization of elevator systems as a preventative against accidents. Ebert's primary job is to insure safe working conditions for employes and, as he points out, virtually every one of these elevators, especially the older types, is manned by at least one employe whenever it moves.

How Many Unsolved Homicides? Here Are A Few Good Possibilities

(from page 1)

nolulu has always been detected. The case of the late Jesse Beckjord, an elderly retired ice cream tycoon, is one in point. Months after he died, of what seemed to be natural causes, confusion over his will or wills brought the suspicion that he might have met with foul play. But he had been cremated by then and an analysis of his ashes didn't prove anything conclusive one way or another.

There have been other possible homicides less publicized by the daily press.

BABY GOT HEROIN

Some years ago, for instance, a very young child was rushed to the hospital by its mother and stepfather, but too late to be able to save it. The doctors gave its cause of death as some sort of respiratory ailment. From sources close to the heroin-peddling racket at that time, the RECORD heard the story put quite definitely that the child had somehow got hold of one of a number of heroin capsules, the stepfather had around the house, opened it in playing and attempting to eat or smell it, had become very sick. The stepfather, eventually sent up on a narcotics violation, had been reprimanded by the bosses of the racket, and in fear of repercussions that might come, the selling had been cut off for a week or so. When the authorities discovered nothing, the selling was resumed.

Then a couple of years earlier, there was the case of a man whose wife became ill and was taken to a local hospital for an appendectomy. She died, and her physician was at an absolute loss to explain her death. The RECORD published the story of the mystery, but it was never solved. Later, talk around town was that she had taken an overdose of heroin.

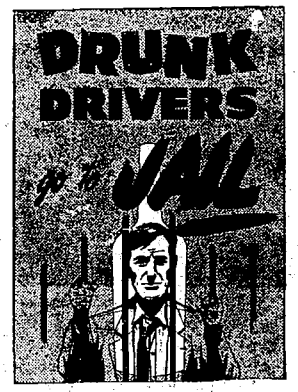
On still another occasion, the RECORD got a tip that an attended death, in which the death certificate had been signed by a local doctor and confirmed by two others, was in reality due to "a rusty needle." Calling the doctor who attended the death, the RECORD was told that he didn't want to give out the cause of death until the bill was paid. Asking the doctor who was supposed to pay, the RECORD was told the name of a notorious dope peddler —since convicted and sent to prison on narcotics charges.

No inquiry ever followed the publication of that story, which named the doctor in question, and the doctor is practicing yet today. Last year he was in trouble for selling goofballs to former dope addicts and the RECORD published that story, too.

Perhaps, like Police Detective George Akana, other officials are inclined to let their political views interfere with their execution of their duties.

A few years later, for instance, Ernest Matias, while an escapee from Oahu Prison and headline news in the dailies, sent his life story in to the RECORD which published it in one issue. It was some months before police ever caught Matias, but up to that time no officer ever asked a single question of the RECORD editor or any staff member.

The methods of law enforcement officials are sometimes amazing.



Traffic Deaths Rise

Recent deaths on Oahu's highways have put the full total for the first six weeks of this year far over that for the same length of time in 1956, last week's single traffic death increasing the total to five. Last year, only one person had been killed in the first five weeks.

Also, an increased rate of injuries has put the six week total up to 307, or 46 more than in the same period for last year.

In all other respects, traffic accident statistics continue to show a drop. There have been 98 less accidents than last year at this time, $11,975 less damage to property, 14 fewer service personnel involved, 48 fewer night accidents, three fewer drivers charged with drunken driving and 21 fewer who showed signs of drinking.

Millionaires Need Not Pass the Hat After April 15 Tax Deadline

American millionaires don't have to pass the hat on the day after April 15, deadline for filing income tax returns.

"By any standard they have quite a bit left over," says AFL-CIO News.

$750,000 LEFT

The Internal Revenue Service figures for 1952—the latest available—list 145 individuals reporting adjusted gross income of $1 million each or more.

Their average income was $1.9 million apiece and after they paid Uncle Sam, they still had an average of $750,000 left to pay for haircuts, pay off the butcher, baker, paper boy, etc.

The $750,000 was left after they had deducted for expenses, depreciation, depletion, doctor bills, and various other items their tax consultants managed to find in the Internal Revenue Code.

WAGES NEGLIGIBLE

The really big income of the coupon clippers, the idle rich, was dividends. This illustrates why they want special tax consideration for this type of income.

The 145 had dividends of $118,724,000 or an average of $810,000 each.

These idle rich collectively made only about $4 million from wages and salaries.

Supporters of the "Millionaires' Amendment" limiting the tax rate to 25% would have one believe that Uncle Sam took 91 per cent of their income. Ninety one per cent is the top rate. Actually, they collectively paid 61.6 per cent, and even that was not on their total incomes but on their adjusted gross incomes—after deductions, that is.

Under the prewar Japanese code a wife could not divorce her husband, though a husband or his family could arbitrarily hand the wife a notice of divorce. Under postwar law, in 1954, 79 per cent of divorces were proposed by wives and only 20 per cent by husbands.

500 Workers

(from page 1)

pert said. But it is still true that about 2,100 workers on the neighbor islands have not received the benefits of the repricing act intended for them by the legislature.

LOW PAY EXPOSED

As a result of this situation, the lowest paid fireman on Oahu gets more than a fire captain on Kauai, to take an extreme case. A firefighter on Oahu is rated SR-14, while a fire captain on Kauai is rated SR-13. A hospital orderly on Oahu is graded SR-5 whereas the same position on Kauai is only SR-1.

Mrs. Gallas, who has undertaken repricing the fire department, said there will have to be departmental reorganization before repricing is possible.

Van Gieson said repricing will not be possible until per diem workers are put on a salaried basis.

But this action would do grave injustice to some per diem workers, Roffman pointed out, since they are now on the pension schedule and would necessarily be removed to the retirement system, losing their pension rights and starting on the retirement system with no seniority.

Roffman, the only speaker from an employe organization to appear, said he thinks the obstacles would not prevent the experts from "putting a price tag" on the various jobs. Although nothing concrete has been done since July, 1955, Roffman said he feels the job can be completed by Mrs. Gallas or Van Gieson in 30 days and he called the present situation a "scandal."

SOONG'S STEPS SMALL

The only step Soong, the Kauai civil service director has taken, the RECORD learned, is to draw up a tentative schedule from maschedule has not been presented to terial taken largely from Territorial and Oahu work, but the the Kauai civil service commission.

Under the law, Kauai may perform the repricing in several ways. The civil service director may do the job, or the commission may call on the Territory or another county for aid (as has been done), or an outside expert may be hired to do the job.

Repricing on Oahu was completed early in 1956 and March 15 of that year employes began receiving new pay grades under the repricing act.

Strangely, though the Honolulu dailies were headlining the trouble of Arthur Akina, Territorial civil service director, with his critics both on and off his commission, hardly a line appeared on the civil service scandal exposed on Kauai, though the all-day meeting was covered by at least one reporter from a daily here.

Letter from Leilani Passenger Tells Of Troubles from Stewards Dept.

(from page 1)

advertised and certainly misrepresented," And he puts in the details of his complaints. They break down as follows:

● The line of advertising stating, "You will enjoy the extra roominess of the pool," referred to a pool about 12 ft. by 21 ft.

● There was seldom ice for water in the dining room, or for staterooms, though ice was always to be found at the bar.

● Another line of advertising suggesting, "—or retire to your comfortable stateroom for really quiet moods," referred to a room so jammed up with bunks and lockers, it left only 19 in. space for occupants to dress. "They gave us a chair to use, but the only place for it was in the shower stall . . . Our locker door couldn't be fully opened because of the revolving fan . . . **No carafe was ever given us for ice water (five days) . . . . When we went aboard in New York with my sister from Philadelphia to see us off, the bunks were not made up, there was no soap, no toilet tissue and towels. The bathroom floor was filthy with dirty rags and a bundle of steel wool on the floor."**

● "Inside, non-air-conditioned cabins should never have been sold for the tropical cruise. We had only three comfortable, non-sweating nights on the entire trip (we had inside cabins), the one night we spent with food poisoning in the Canal Zone hospital and the last two nights before Long Beach."

● In the hospital, the passenger says, "No member of the ship's official staff ever contacted us in any way whatsoever, at any time before going to the hospital, while in the hospital, or to receive us when we returned to the ship."

Veteran seaman Cremona, of course, understands much better than the pasengers the responsibility of the stewards crew for things like filthy bathroom floors, lack of icewater, lack of attention to passengers, and he puts the blame on Ed Turner, now big boss of the marine cooks and stewards union for denying the right to work of experienced seamen while shipping "non-stewards, non-seamen, goons and labor-fakers."

The passenger says his own dining room waiter and second steward were as helpful as might be expected under the circumstances, but a woman passenger told him of a room steward who got drunk and attempted undue familiarities.

As Cremona sees it, everyone from the company and passengers down to the experienced seamen who, he says, are shunted aside for "hand-picked" favorites of the union bosses.

Kashmir leaders have asked Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai to help arrange a plebiscite by which the predominantly Moslem population of Kashmir can decide whether to join India or Pakistan. Both countries claim Kashmir and have been unable to decide on the terms of a plebiscite.

HAWAII'S TAX SYSTEM

An Income Tax That Soaks The Poor

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

Hawaii relies heavily on income taxes. They comprised 21 per cent of the 1956 collections. National average for 1955 was only 14½ per cent.

But Hawai's income tax system is, to use Dr. Kamin's word, "unparalleled."

Soaks the Poor

Two-thirds of this 21 per cent comes from the flat 2 per cent withholding tax on wages, salaries an ddividends. It is applied, to quote Kamins again, "regardless of the size of the income, number of dependents, federal tax payments, charitable contributions, or other factors commonly considered under net income taxes."

A young laborer who must feed six kids on a wage of $2,000 a year pays the same 2 per cent as an aging corporation executive who supports only himself and wife on $25,000 a year.

The only exemptions granted are to pensions, unemployment relief payments, veterans' benefits, income of the blind up to $2,000, and salaries of persons in the Armed Services. Some domestic servants also get out of paying the tax because their employers do not bother to deduct it and file reports.

So Hawaii's famous withholding tax is another form of regressive taxation—another way of soaking the poor harder than the rich.

Not Equitable

Even between persons in the same income bracket, Hawaii's income tax system is not equitable. The self-employed pay only the net income tax, and on this they are allowed deductions and exemptions for Federal income taxes, contributions, business expenses, bad debts, etc., etc. Dr. Kamins figures that a married man with two children earning $5,000 salary will pay $160 in income taxes; his opposite number, the self-employed, earning $5,000 as a landlord or lawyer, will pay only $109.

Says Dr. Kamins on this point: "Equality requires taxation of dividends and wages on the same basis as other forms of personal income."

The 2 per cent tax, however, has two great virtues in the eyes of tax collectors: (1) Being a withholding tax, it is easy to collect from employers or corporations, and it is almost impossible for the wage earner or stockholder to dodge. (2) And so it brings in a lot of money.

Exempts Capital Gains

Hawaii's net income tax on individuals, on the other hand, brings in so little money that one wonders why it is still on books—only 2.3 per cent of 1956 collections.

Besides the usual exemptions and deductions, three-fourths of the compensation-dividends tax payments may be deducted. Capital gains are also exempt from tax, as they are in only four states. In other words, a man who makes money by selling stocks or real estate at a profit pays no taxes on it.

Rates on net income are, again using Kamins' word, "modestly" graded. Highest possible tax, on that part of a millionaire's income above $100,000, is only 6 per cent.

Double Taxing

What with low rates and deductions, few islanders pay personal net income tax, and fewer still pay very much tax. Single persons making up to $3,000 and married couples making up to $6,000, who get all their income from salaries or dividends, need not file tax returns. And only about one-third of those who do file have to pay taxes. Often, says Kamins, the result of filling out a lengthy form is "a tax too small to cover the costs of administration and postage."

The corporate income tax on the other hand is a flat-rate 10 per cent on a corporation's net profits, be they large or small. Yet partners or individual owners of businesses pay on their net profits at rates which very rarely go as high as 6 per cent. Then, in addition, the portion of a corporation's profits paid in the form of dividends is taxed again at 2 per cent.

There is no justification for this double taxing of dividends, Dr. Kamins says, "except the persistent need for revenue."

A sort of appendix to the net income tax is the inheritance and estate tax. This we can disregard as a money-raiser, for rich people seldom die, and when they do their estates are taxed at a very modest rate, from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent for heirs within the immediate family.

Kamins' Recommendations

Dr. Kamins would overhaul Hawaii's income tax structure. Some of the changes he suggests are minor: adding capital gains to taxable income; adopting a gift tax; simplifying the net income tax forms. His major recommendations are three:

● **Equalize the treatment of all taxpayers. Either abolish the flat 2 per cent tax altogether or integrate it with the net income tax,** so that all persons (not merely the minority who don't depend on wages or dividends) would pay more or less according to their ability.

● **Use the Federal tax base in figuring income taxes, and tie the Hawaiian income tax to the Federal base.**

● **Raise more of Hawaii's revenue from the graduated net income tax.**

This is the only way, Dr. Kamins points out, in which Hawaii's tax structure can materially expand without further adding to the burden on the poor.

"Even if income tax revenues doubled," he writes, "less than one-third of the territorial tax dollar would come from this source. More than two-thirds would still be derived from less sensitive, and largely regressive, consumption and property taxes."

Advantage to Hawaii

Raising income taxes rather than other taxes would be to Hawaii's advantage, Kamins shows. With the single exception of the gasoline tax, excise taxes are not deductible for Federal income tax purposes. Each dollar of these taxes passed on to the local consumer remains a burden on him.

But territorial income taxes are deductible in figuring one's Federal tax. If an islander paid 10 per cent on the portion of his net income between $10,000 and $20,000, instead of the present 4 percent, this tax would amount to $1,000. "Under present federal law (1952) payment of this tax would reduce that person's federal tax by about $590, if his entire taxable income amounted to $20,000. He would actually bear only $410 of additional taxes because of the Hawaii levy. The remaining $590 would in effect be borne by the federal government, and would remain in Hawaii."

This is very different reasoning from that in Gov. Sam King's tax plan, which would keep the 2 per cent withholding tax, extend it to the self-employed, and increase the net income tax!

(Next Week: The Real Property Tax)

Sales Tax Menace

(from page 2)

able to pay is taken. If food and clothing expenses are also exempted, the results are similar.

For example, in applying the same 5 per cent sales tax against the same two family groups and exempting food, clothing and housing, the facts show that it will take 2.5 per cent of the income of the low-income family, and only 1.9 per cent of the income of the high-income family. It is still, therefore, an unfair tax.

Whatever technique is applied, the sales tax is still a regressive—bad—tax.

Third Annual ILWU TH Softball Tourney To Be Held May 10-11 on Kauai

LIHUE, Kauai, Feb. 12—The Third Annual ILWU Territorial Softball Tournament will be held here on May 10 and 11, it has been announced by the Kauai ILWU Athletic Assn., hosts of this year's series.

Six teams, representing five islands, will vie for the championship won by Maui in 1955 and 1956. Last year's tournament was held in Hilo.

The tournament will get underway with quarterfinal games on Friday night at the Lihue County Park and Isenberg Field.

The two Kauai entrants, champions of the east and west sections, will meet in one quarterfinal game. Maui will tangle with Hawaii in the other contest. Molokai and Oahu drew byes.

Molokai will play the winner of the all-Garden Island tilt, while Oahu will take on the victor of the Maui-Hawaii melee. These games will be played on Saturday morning.

The finals, pitting the winners of the two semifinal games, will be played on Saturday afternoon, preceded by the consolation championship game.

The annual awards banquet will be held at Kauai Inn on Saturday evening.

Haruo (Dyna) Nakamoto is serving as general chairman of the affair. Assisting him are the following committee chairmen: Takeo Kubota, entertainment; Mamo Yamada, transportation; Jerry Matsuyama, publicity; Pete Rayno, games; Masa Arinaga, finance; Domingo Laranio, housing; and Mac Kageyama, awards.

Hapco's Batting Offensive Beats Transport 19-5

Defending champion Hawaiian Pine rolled to its fourth straight victory by running rough-shod over Oahu Transport by a 19-5 count in one of four games played in the Oahu ILWU Softball loop Sunday morning at the Ala Moana Park.

Scores of other games were: Love's Bakery 12, Automotive 5; Waipahu 10, Ewa 3; Castle & Cooke Terminals 16, Regional Jets 0.

The Piners tallied eight markers in a big third inning splurge and racked up six more runs in the fifth frame to win in a breeze.

Big guns in the Hapco forays were Abe Kong, Sho Ushida and Larry Miyasato, who each got three hits. Kong batted in four runs. Big John Kamae slammed a grand slam homer in the third inning.

The Love's-Automotive tilt was nip and tuck until the sixth, when the Bakers exploded for five runs. Jimmy Akasaki drove in four runs on two hits for Love's.

Toru Namba clouted out three safeties for three RBI's to pace Waipahu to their lop-sided win over Ewa. The victors had their big inning in the fourth when they chased across five markers.

Manuel Carpio with four hits and the sterling four-hit hurling of Jim Dias featured Castle & Cooke's run-away victory over the Jets. Eddie Hiromoto of the Jets had two hits. Kenneth Kam had a perfect 3-3 for the winners.

Next Sunday's games: Oahu Transport vs. Castle & Cooke, Love's vs. Jets, Ewa vs. Hawaiian Pine, Waipahu vs. Automotive.

ILWU Golf Tourney

The Oahu ILWU Golf Club will play its monthly ace tournament at the Fort Shafter course this Sunday. Starting time is 11:30 a.m.

Akuhead's Successor Said "Refreshing"

Don Chamberlain, successor to J. Akuhead Pupule at KGU, puts on a program which listeners say is "refreshing." Since Chamberlain also conducts a woman's hour from 10 a.m. to about noon, and the program's a big success financially, KGU's Bill Payne is reportedly scouting for someone to take over the morning program.

Sammy Lee

(from page 1)

fused to identify themselves. One made no threat and asked him "to be a good sport and stay out." Another said:

"You know what happened in Placentia—the same can happen to you." (A Negro home was reportedly bombed in Placentia.)

Attacks against Dr. Lee didn't stop with him. Mrs. Kennedy also received threats. She was told that if the Kennedys sold their home to the Lees, Kennedy, who is a builder, would never build another house anywhere. The man who made the call said he'd see to it that Kennedy would be finished as a builder.

AT GARDEN GROVE

Meantime, at Garden Grove, where Dr. Lee wanted to buy a house two years ago, a Negro naval officer gave up plans to move into a tract.

Navy Air Lt. Harold Baudiut and his expectant wife had bought a house from a white naval officer he was succeeding in a recruiting assignment in Long Beach. Lt. Baudiut is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A meeting of Garden Grove residents Jan. 13 involving Lt. Baudiut convinced him that the white residents didn't want him in the district.

Four Protestant ministers attended the meeting the meeting to oppose the action of the majority. One of them said the action being discussed was "contrary to all American principles." He mentioned Dr. Lee's case as an example.

After he had finished, two men sitting next to him jumped up and told the residents that if Dr. Lee was such a good citizen, why is it that the sheriff's officers are always at his home to break up drunken brawls.

DOESN'T DRINK

This slander was unfounded, Dr. Lee, declared and he threatened to sue those who besmirched his name.

The Protestant minister who reported the incident to Dr. Lee said, "I could identify them if I saw them again."

The Olympic star declared publicly, "There isn't a word of truth in their statements. Neither my wife nor I drink, but now the damage has been done. You can well imagine what some of my patients will think when they hear such accusations . . . I was one Army officer who didn't drink. In fact, we shunned cocktail parties."

Unions and industry working together in the West Coast pulp and paper industry have reduced accidents by 84 per cent in the past 10 years.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

Freight Rates Blamed, But . . .

Freight cost was blamed at a pre-session public hearing of the House Agriculture Committee for the high cost of producing milk in Hawaii.

Legislators this week were told that importation of feed and replacement of animals are the major reasons for the high price of milk.

Dr. Oliver Wayman, animal scientist at the University of Hawaii, said that a "good share of the higher cost of milk here results from ocean freight."

The animal scientist is correct. However, other factors must be considered by legislators and apparently they will be. For example, full information should be got on the cost of bringing in replacement stock and animal feed.

When this is done, they may see a considerably different picture.

In Hawaii, people have habitually pointed their fingers at ocean freight as being almost the entire cause of higher prices.

It is now time that a legislative body dig out the facts to determine if this is so. The information gathered will apply not only to the dairy industry but to construction of homes, cost of office supplies and household needs. Comparative costs of items on the West Coast and here can be established and ocean freight applied to determine if it is the principal cause of higher cost of most articles here.

For example, after Monday's legislative hearing, this weekly obtained the price of protein feeds which Dr. Wayman mentioned. In San Francisco, cotton seed meal costs $68 a ton; soy bean meal costs $76.49 a ton; and alfalfa meal costs $45.50 a ton.

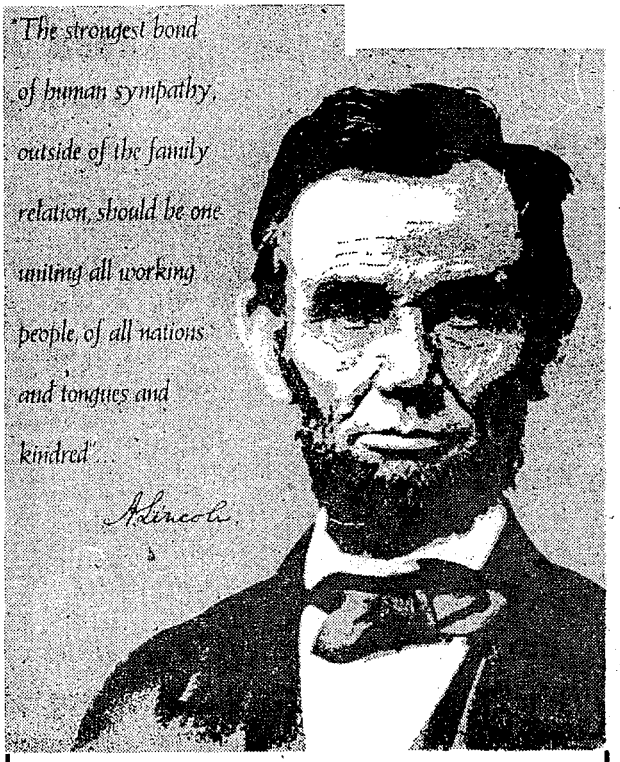
Dairymen's which supplies most of the dairy farmers with feed sells cotton seed meal for $96 a ton; soy bean meal for about $104 a ton; and alfalfa meal for $74 a ton. Thus the cost of protein feed here is higher by about $30 a ton.

Ocean freight from the West Coast to Hawaii per ton of grain or feed costs $17.51 per ton when shipped in bulk form and $21.09 when shipped in sacks. This ocean freight includes all charges—transportation, taxes and wharfage at both ends.

The question is, who gets the $9 to $13 of the $30 difference in prices between here and the West Coast. Trucking firms take their share for hauling the feed to the wholesalers. Who else shares?

The public will benefit if the legislators will look into this whole matter.

Probably then, the people of Hawaii will get a clearer picture why building material and sundry other items are priced exorbitantly when compared with prices on the West Coast, and why it costs so much more to build homes here.



Honest Abe

Maybe we make too many gods
Of sensible courageous guys,
And set them high above the mass
Of ordinary human eyes.
Maybe a lot of guys called great
Were finks at heart and fools of fate.
Maybe the men of sacred name
Up in the lofty sphere of fame
Are set too high on golden shelves
For guys to identify with themselves.
They were so noble and so good (?),
So damnably virtuous and wise (?),
They seem a separate, better breed
Than ordinary humble guys,
And a man may lose respect for himself
When he looks at the heroes high on the shelf.
Restless humanity looking for heroes,
Christs, Napoleons and Neroes—
Somebody kinder, wiser, fatter,
To serve them Utopia on a platter,
But there was a guy by the name of Abe
Who wandered into the Hall of Fame,
Who wasn't the high-blown hero type,
But sat him down there just the same.
A gawky, raw-boned guy who sat
Like a clumsy farmer in a stovepipe hat.
And he sits there still, and he sits there high,
Like a cast of the ordinary guy,
On one of fame's most sturdy shelves—
For he gave men confidence in themselves.
He started out in Illinois,
Splitting rails to make a fence.
And he lived to best the fanciest brains
With ordinary common sense,
Though Abe may lie among the dead,
They're still afraid of the things he said.
His tongue was an axe for splitting rails,
And his brain was a hammer for pounding nails,
And his words threw fear in the men on high,
For Lincoln talked like a working guy.
They quote the milder words of Abe
And leave the stronger things alone,
For Abe saw fit to name the day
When workingmen would claim their own.
You can have the heroes in frills and panties,
We, who were born in flats and shanties
Can point to Abe and lay our claim
To Labor's place in the Hall of Fame.
Let bankers close on the day of his birth
And parasites claim him for all they're worth.
Abe Lincoln's name is going down
With Marx and Debs and Old John Brown.
'Twas Lincoln's creed that arms and brains
Should rid themselves of whips and chains.
And black and white live friends and brother,
Equal and confident in each other.
It's not yet that, and the task begun
Needs many a blow before it's done;
But the chains were broken and the way was cleared—
And that's exactly what the stiff shirts feared.
It's a shame that the man who started the job
Should be slain by a crazy little snob;
But it's good to know that on fame's high shelves,
At least one man was like ourselves.
A man too common to ever die.
A man too plain to glorify,
A man with the greatness
Of the working guy.

Mike Quinn—February 12, 1940

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Freedom Fighters

This week I want to pay tribute to the Freedom Fighters. I do not mean the people of Hungary, thousands of miles away, but I refer to the Negro people of Dixie, under our own Stars and Stripes, who are engaging in a great, surging fight for freedom through the courts and by the Gandhi technique of passive resistance.

With this being National Negro History Week and the birth date of Abraham Lincoln, it is especially fitting that we take a look at the struggle of 18,000,000 colored Americans for equality with the white citizenry.

It has now been 92 years since the Negroes of America were set free—on paper. Thousands have been jailed, beaten, tortured and lynched trying to turn this paper freedom into reality. The battle is not yet won. We do not have to go to Hungary to see Freedom Fighters.

Leading the Freedom Fighters of America has been the NAACP. Proof of its effectiveness is the attempt by many southern states to do away with it.

For many years Dixie solons would lambaste the NAACP in Congress as "communistic," "radicals," "agitators," etc. Last year, however, following a number of important court victories and increased militancy by Negroes to win full equality by filing suits in court to force school integration, the southern states began thumbing through their sheaves of old statutes to find some way of stopping the NAACP.

OUTLAWED AS "FOREIGN" AGENCY

Louisiana took the lead a year ago by dragging out a law, passed in 124 against the Ku Klux Klan but not used since then, requiring all organizations other than churches to file membership lists. When ordered to name their members, NAACP branches refused claiming they feared reprisals on the part of whites. Then the state attorney general filed injunctions banning the branches from further activity. Four branches in the larger cities then submitted lists, but the organization has been definitely crippled in that state.

In an attempt to bust the Montgomery bus boycott, the state of Alabama enjoined the NAACP from operating and a judge levied a $100,000 fine for withholding the membership list. But with the NAACP out of action, Montgomery's 5,000 Negroes continued the solidarity already shown in their passive resistance to bus segregation and nothing at all was changed. In Birmingham the Christian Movement for Human Rights was immediately organized with the policies and leaders of the NAACP and not one step was missed in the fight for freedom.

Texas, after a 25 day hearing, outlawed the NAACP as a "foreign" agency which allegedly had failed to pay certain taxes. In Georgia, the NAACP was attacked by the state on the ground of possible non-payment of income taxes and in Alalanta the local president was jailed until he agreed to hand over all documents for state revenue inspection.

NAACP STRONGER NOW

A special session of the Virginia legislature in September prohibited any challenge of segregation in the courts by the NAACP or its lawyers and banned any advocacy of racial integration.

But instead of destroying the NAACP, the organization has become stronger. Membership rose throughout the nation by 40,000 last year and Southern Negroes have become even more militant, refusing to be halted by threats of economic reprisals, court action, violence and bombing. These freedom fighters are determined to let nothing stop them short of their goal.

Speaking of attempts by southern states to hamstring the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, in his annual report on Jan. 7 declared:

"These attacks, restricting freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought, illustrate that the attempt to enforce racial inequality has entered dangerously into the area of civil liberties, in violation of the Bill of Rights. This invasion

(more on page 3)