Kauai Workers Warned on Safety Rules—That Don’t Exist

Some workers of Kauai County are shaking their heads in bewilderment these days over a set of “house rules” recently adopted by the Board of Supervisors which are designed to guide employees in their conduct while on the job.

The very first rule pertains to something that’s non-existent.

It states: “Without written discharge will follow “Violation of the County Safety Rules and Regulations.”

Lately but County has a set of safety rules and regulations.

That fact led one of the reasons County Engineer Koji Ono said they were forthwith approved.

Kauai Rules

Workers raised eyebrows at a number of other items among the “house rules,” also, Max Heilman of Unification Workers said this week.

Among these is one saying “Personal conduct which violates standards of common decency and morality.”

POLICE MATTERS, TOO

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

Then there is a number of other rules which workers say have been unnecessary since they would be normally handled by police.

• Fighting or attempting bodily

The Consience of Sonny Hart

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

Now it seems almost that he has been working for Ootama Ltd., a private dummy company in competition with the city, in his spare time and has been given free stock for his effort. J. Harold Hughes, the company’s secretary, says his advice has been valuable and indicates that Hart’s help brought the company up from the losing side of the ledger into the profitable column.

That achievement is all the more interesting in view of the loss Hart reported for the city’s refuse disposal operations last year and the everlast present plea he put up through the years for bigger and better fees for collecting garbage.

Yet Sonny Hart told the Star-Bulletin, “There’s nothing in this that bothers my conscience.”

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

Humane Soc. Will Investigate For Violations of Law

By Edward Rohrbough

Miss Yolanda Luckas, a teacher of biology at Waialae School, this week told her class that the “dead” cat while in pursuance of the incident has caused up a minor mystery which has been kicking around since an early January.

A number of agencies knew of the incident, but they aren’t talking. Richard Meyer of the DPH said “No comment” to all questions pertaining to the incident, or to the use of cats, dead or alive, in the school curriculum.

William M. Dupuis, head of the Bureau of Workmen’s Compensation, was less cautious about the thing, though he admitted Miss Luckas had applied for compensation because of the injury. But he said the case is still being investigated, and that a formal written comment will be sent to investigators when the case is complete.

The Hawaiian Humane Society’s Arthur A. Zanetti, who has been heard of the incident, but said he will follow up the report of (more on page 7)

Humane Soc. Will Investigate For Violations of Law

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

Mayor Neal O. Blaisdell, Tuesday vehemently denied a story widely circulated and given strong consideration in some circles that he fired S. Sure for the purpose of placing the position of C-O-P in the hands of a person whom he consented to appoint.

According to that story, the campaign donor was a man with a conflict of interest in the hotel ball business who was displeased with the manner in which St. Sure handled campaigning.

He said he had been paid $5,000 and in return for that amount, later to have asked that St. Sure be replaced.

If St. Sure told the truth,” said the mayor refuting the story, “he would say it was I who told him to pension his employers.”

The mayor left no doubt he was referring to Hotel St. Although there were no prosecutions for purchasing of newspapers, the case has already been argued and (more on page 7)

Sammy Lee Wins Again; Old Fight Aids Negro Flyer

The 29th session of Hawaii’s Legislature opened Wednesday with a minimum of drama and little song to get down to business faster than may be expected by the memory of palace observers. Also, the legislators adopted a system of primary elections for federal and state offices.

From the beginning, the Democrats have put across the idea that all committee meetings will be open to the public and that the meetings will be recorded and all committee meetings will be open to the public and that the meetings will be recorded and that all committee meetings will be open to the public. The House Finance and Judiciary Committees have taken the view that the meetings will be open to the public and that all committee meetings will be open to the public.

This attitude, any veteran lobbyist, and the performance if carried out, will be the exact reverse of what happened in earlier years when chairman of other committees insisted on holding their meetings first and then finding time for internal and auxiliary committee meetings whenever they might.

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

Some Quiet at Gell

Some minor dimensions was reported, not unlike that early in the session, when Gell House employees over the weekend, officers so as some of them in the same manner Charles Kuhane irritated them two years ago. Gell is reported to have laid down rules, some of which the employees and some legislators sought were un-

VOLUME IX NO. 30 THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1957

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

Despite a proposed increase of $30 per acre in the lease rental paid Hawaiian homesteaders for pine-apple land by Libby, McNell & Libby, the homesteaders were still hunting ways and means to use the funds to put payments back on a basis of tonnages of pineapple farmed from the land, as it was in the 1930’s, the rental would go from $75 to $370 annually.

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

In a prepared statement blasting the commissioners’ race of action, Trask charged the HHC to raise rates.

• The commission has refused to give up its power of attorney in the present contracts which expire in 1967 and 1958.

• The commission has not met or talked with homesteaders on this matter, or even been able to get financial statements from the companies indicating how much tonnage has been realized from a respective homesteader’s land, the prices received from his fruit, or (more on page 9)

More jobs at first time and then finding time for internal and auxiliary committee meetings whenever they might.

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

Traffic signs can result in a "sign" of life for motorists who heed them. A C-C's Auto Safety Commission press release said this week that the need for drivers of automobiles to recognize traffic signs by their shapes.

If motorists recognize the shape of a sign as they go, they are mentally prepared for the message the sign carries; the red light is there, so they are prepared to stop on the sign's message when they get close enough to read it.

The basic sign shapes and their meanings are listed as follows:

1. TRIANGULAR - yellow, black and white. This sign indicates danger ahead, carries such messages as "School," "Crossing," "Railroad." Yellow light is a warning signal.

2. DIAMOND, also yellow and black. This sign indicates caution, carries such messages as "School," "Crossing," "Railroad." Yellow light is a warning signal.

3. ROUND, yellow and black. This sign indicates speed limit, carries such messages as "Speed Limit," "School," "Crossing," "Railroad." Yellow light is a warning signal.

4. OCTAGON, yellow and black. This sign indicates stop, carries such messages as "Stop," "School," "Crossing," "Railroad." Yellow light is a warning signal.

5. RAILROAD CROSSING (red and white). This sign indicates a railroad crossing, carries such messages as "Railroad Crossing," "Stop," "School," "Crossing," "Railroad." Yellow light is a warning signal.

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

**Income Tax Neglected**

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

The widespread introduction of state sales taxes occurred when the states left the property tax to the local school district and the federal government, as their major revenue source. By 1960, only 3 percent of total state tax revenues came from levies on property.

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

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

It is true that income and corporate profit taxes are to be found on the statute books of two-thirds of the states. But the impact of these levies is often more imaginary than real. As a consequence, in 1960, only 10 percent of total sales tax revenue came from income levies and 7 percent from taxes on corporate profits.

The failure to produce adequate revenue from state income taxes reflects seri-
The Half-Used Tax--On Real Property

This is the sixth of a series of articles based on The Tax System of Hawaii, by Robert M. Kamins (U. of Hawaii Press, 1957). Dr. Kamins, now of the Legislative Reference Bureau, was associate professor of economics at the University when the book was published.

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

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

Burden Shifted off Real Estate

This benefit is limited. Elsewhere the real property tax is overwhelmingly the source of local revenues—the United States average in 1954 was 57% of the counties' tax revenues, and in Hawaii 48% of county funds in 1956 came from this tax. Forty percent was from the general excise tax and the remaining 12% from property taxes.

Not long ago the situation was far different. Until the Great Depression, real and property taxes together carried 70-80% of the revenues for both Territory and counties. But these taxes were not taxative and did not raise enough money. In 1933-33 the burden was shifted off real estate to personal incomes (excise) and wage taxes, and on Jan. 1, 1948 the personal property tax was abolished.

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

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

Burden Borne by Workers

Ceilings for collections, set by the legislature, are currently $4,000,000 for Honolulu (plus about $900,000 for property owned in the Territory), $600,000 for Kauai, $1,000,000 for Maui, $1,200,000 for Hawaii county. "Tax rates" differ from county to county.

Dr. Kamins is critical of these rigid ceilings. "Rigid ceilings of maximum property assessments in an existing tax structure," he says, "has thus acted to shift a substantial portion of the burden of property taxation to local employers, property owners and renters to other taxpayers—largely consumers.

To illustrate the point, the burden once borne by each local property-taxpayer as HC&E's, Hawaiian Fine and the Campbell Estate is now borne by the plantation workers of Puunene, Lihue and Hilo, who pay less than 2% withholding tax on their checks. If Kauai had a tax ceiling of $600,000, the county budget would be 36% of the county's budget—rather than merely dictate the terms of a budget whose total is for all practical purposes set by the territorial legislature.

Sam King Notably Silent

To keep the supervisors within reasonable limits, Kamins suggests a rate limit in place of the present floor tax. But, he says, the floor tax is not.

The first time I had ever seen clock on Virginia soil.

Although the Burns' daughter, Mary Beth, then finishing at Mount St. Scholastica College, Atchison, Kansas, worries about the future of her mother, it isn't with her mother in Washington. Mrs. Burns says, "But I don't want any of the children to feel that they must look after me. I'm not being selfish—it's really being selfish." In the usual mad scramble for nousing that confronts every newcomer to Congress, Del. Burns has made no exceptions for his own family. The present Burns abode is a two-bedroom, two-bathroom apartment at 2800 Woodyard Rd. N.W., vacated by former Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, who moved to Annapolis, Maryland, when they returned to Hawaii. Del. Burns's apartment is really too big for their needs. Mrs. Burns and the children love the space.

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

Beatrice Burns Charms Washington; Makes Home Oasis for TH Students

By Staff Writer

Remember "The Woman Behind the Man," the two-part article the RECORD'S Amy Clarke wrote early last fall? Do you remember about Mrs. John Burns, wife of Hawaii's delegate to Congress, who was regarded by campagner for Jack Burns and became a source of the thousands through the islands?

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

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

The Washington writer has

In the next issue: Exemptions and Assessments

Hawai'i's Tax Collections, 1956

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<th>Description</th>
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A Tip for Fight Promoters

If Holinflo’s fight promoters look sharp, they have now a prospect under their care in the person of Elmer Tanglajan. Elmer is a former 132 lbs. bantamweight from Bicol, who fought his way up the line up before the ticket windows if the promoters handle him right.

Right now he is not in the good graces of the OAR, the AAU, or the TBC, and under the circumstances that should be a big plus for his chances. He is an honest fighter, and I think the bantamweight confusion is going to right itself if he keeps it up. The way to use Elmer is to build a good fight around him and give the crowd something.

Mr. Young Tanglajan lost his last fight to Floyd Gattani after referee Totie Prestas quite properly docked him two points for swinging his opponent’s head to the floor and the penalty cost him the fight. Junior’s only break with that kind of fighting fans love. Hardy had he reached the dressing room before the news came back that he was still challenging for a return fight on Monday night. Gattani went back and accepted the challenge.

Now the AAU and TBC officials raised their eyebrows immediately, of course, because this sort of thing just isn’t done among the amateurs, at least not in the U.S. Some of the officials would admit to Junior’s talent, but the way he wrestled his opponent around, and also about some of the impossible things he said to and about his opponent.

But all these things are assets to the pro fighter, so much so that the entire fight was a challenge to the amateur system. If the amateur system is the only way to success, then Gattani is not of such a character at all. Young Mr. Tanglajan comes by their natural talent but does not have the sense of a veteran in the ring. He’s a good fighter but he’s not a good fighter to base a career on.

Unfortunately, thus far he has not exhibited any punch like Orizaba’s and he has not compiled any impressive record as an amateur. But he might enthrall himself and discover a punch and shake things up enough to make his name known. He has possibilities, and if he didn’t go under, he might make up their minds to give him the buildout treatment as a pro. They shouldn’t have any trouble helping him build a professional record, and if he did, and if his choice of opponent is to keep fans coming for one reason or another so long as it looks as though he has a chance.

Junior Tanglajan has most of the things that make for a box-office attraction. The fans like his fights and write letters. The “gentlemen” like Tunney and Corbett draw only when pitted against some tough. The Dempseys and the Caveliers, the Buena Daddies and the Harry Grecs draw the crowds whether they fight or not. Junior’s fight with Gattani, though, just might have in it enough to draw and learn how to fight.

SHADES OF JACK SHARKY: It’s getting so it’s as important for a fighter to know how to handle his metaphors as his fists. Tuan Salas, lecturing in the trial of Art Aragon on a charge of having tried to strangle his former wife, said, “Salas has a big mouth, and went around saying smart things to fighters he never met. Salas is a crook. Salas is a crook.” It was all right, and wonderful, probably, to call Aragon a crook, but maybe one should make up one’s mind to give him the buildout treatment as a pro. They shouldn’t have any trouble helping him build a professional record, and if he did, and if his choice of opponent is to keep fans coming for one reason or another so long as it looks as though he has a chance.

Tuan Salas is just one of the many who have been given a big mouth, and went around saying smart things to fighters he never met. Tuan Salas is a crook. Salas is a crook. But the only difference is that Salas has a big mouth, and went around saying smart things to fighters he never met. Salas is a crook. Salas is a crook.

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Gadabout

Can Children Judge Comics?

By AMY CLARK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Typical comments:

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

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

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

What about love comics? These faced no better:

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

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

What does that leave? The "funnies," the cowboy and adventure stories, and the love comics. The really funny comics and the Westerns received general approval, but the kindest words were spoken about the Classic Comics.

These eighth graders felt the Classic Comics to be most enjoyable because they are "educational." They "tell stories about famous people," they "teach in an entertaining form with pictures."

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

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

Still, if our children have enough good sense to recognize what is trash and what is harmless, we can relax somewhat and regard the newspapers as a news outlet and let them through in spite of all our protests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The grammar is poor, the dialogue mostly slang.

There's not much good you can say about comics, except that children love them. But why, oh god! For this generation of adults, they won't object too much when you occasionally slip a good book under their noses.

Income Tax Neglected

(from page 2)

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

"Delaware levies an income tax but none on corporation profits, at a rate superior to that of any other state, however, from its tax on estates and gifts."

"Minnesota derives 12 per cent of its tax reve- nue, in addition, from a "beer" tax on beer and wine which is imposed in addition to a corporate profit tax. Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma also raise substantial revenue from the "beer" levy."

"3 Brave Men"

In Hollywood losing some of the feud which blanketed them from suc-

The movie makes the vitally im-
portant point that courage is not
taciturn. Neighbor and leading
citizen really belong Chasen's
in the picture—as they sometimes do,

On May 9, 1929, the title "Three Brave Men" was given to a now-famous silent comedy film, and the actor who played the title role was silent film star Tom Chasen. The movie was directed by Harry Cohn and starred young John Wayne, who had recently made his film debut.

The plot of the film revolves around a group of men who must save their town from a band of outlaws. The film was released during a time when Hollywood was transitioning from silent films to talkies, and it was a critical and commercial success.

Although the film was praised for its humor and adventure, it was not without controversy. Some critics argued that the film's portrayal of Native Americans was inaccurate and offensive. However, the film's success helped to establish John Wayne as a leading man in Hollywood, and it remains a beloved film to this day.

"Three Brave Men" was not the only film that Chasen appeared in. He also appeared in several other silent films, including "The Covered Wagon" and "The Round Up." However, he is best known for his work in "Three Brave Men," and his legacy as a Hollywood actor continues to live on.

"Three Brave Men" is a classic example of the type of film that was popular during the silent film era. It is a tale of adventure and heroism, and it continues to inspire audiences today.

The film's success helped to establish John Wayne as a leading man in Hollywood, and it remains a beloved film to this day. Today, "Three Brave Men" is considered a classic of the silent film era, and it is still shown in theaters and on television. It is a testament to the enduring appeal of the silent film era and the legacy of the actors who helped to make it such a thrilling time.
Surprised TBC Approves Joint Cards
For Amateurs, Pro Boxes in Principle

It Avery Brundage doesn’t step in at the last minute, the TBC again will have joint amateur-professional boxing shows. That was the decision of the commission after the meeting of the Territorial Boxing Commission Monday.

The commission raised its collossal fees five times in surprise when Dr. Richard You, a force in local boxing as well as many other facets of our community, rose to objection to sanction shows. Dr. You exerted himself so successfully that Assistant Commissioner Adrian DelMollo, president of the local AAF and chairman of the AAA, indicated that he did not feel it would be ethical to go on at that stage. The commission had had enough and that was when the decision was made. You was the leading contender and the commission felt that an able offer to the TBC in the form of a five-year plan for $60,000 saw Sanahiko’s say and refers in doubt to the AAF.

Along with the sharp criticism, Dr. You received praise for his move toward such a show.

How LONG A SHOW?

In discussion of details, commissioners were in some doubt as to how long each show would run. A round of 10-rounder boxing should constitute a minimum on such a card, but although some reduction might be made from that total, normally, the commission requires at least one full-length card and 90 min for an amateur.

The commission also considered a letter from the AAF suggesting that the TBC might have an additional series of shows to find out the reaction of fight-goers. The letter opened with the proposed use of 100 pounds in boxing and to add additional boxing to the ring floors. Though it was not available for review, the request obvously comes from some of those who saw the commission suffered by Herbert Allendo, 13, lb. amateur.

The commission decided not to find the docking of the floors is its province and followed a suggestion of Chas. Brown, president of the civic Auditorium and the Hon. John Long in a letter to the civic Auditorium and the Hon. John Long in a letter to the commission, saying he would welcome the proposal. It was expressed a few unfavorable opinions.

"Personally I am against it," said Soares.

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

Dr. You still on the scene, said the matter had been discussed at yesterday’s meeting of the AAF and that the AAF had voted for the use of the headgear, the consensus was against it.

CONTRACT MESS

Dr. You’s error was to straighten out a move that resulted from the signing of contracts with blanks where the weights of the fighters were stipulated. Dick Tung and Dan Santiago, it seems, found themselves signed to fight at 154 lbs., whereas they wanted to fight at 144 and, according to Dr. You, should have been paid for a fight at 154. However, the same outcome was not clearly defined, but there was an effort to meet both. contractor, Wong and Anselmo Battal, a promising but falsely fed professional pugilist, had fallen through.

Chairman Soares and Commissioner Ornellas were vehement in defense of Honolulu. Hawaii use of contracts by local promoters and managers. But Commissioner Bingham pointed out that the proposition, after all, is being made to the commission on the condition that at least two pounds were involved.

The commission voted to grant the requested weight change, but assumed that Soares, the force working to make the effort was being made mainly as an effort to help the company. Sometimes it is not needed, he apparently felt.

THE BLAST at the commission’s go-abouts (see Sports Shorts) by Red Moore felled to ruffle the body. Lee Lee wanted proof that it had been noted properly, and that it was heard not without propositions that it was the commission’s regulation, i.e. not to be contradicted. But even more, he got to be ‘contests’ in his office, and they’d tend to get like professional boxing, which he didn’t think was what they’re trying to stop.

BOBBY LEE, TBC secretary, reported informally on a segment of the League’s finance groups before the next meeting, the request for, and development of a couple of legislators wanted to know what’s wrong with boxing here. It’s much too long a story, Lee told them, and it’s one that because a lot of the boys find themselves getting away from the commission’s session, discussion of amateur boxing brought up again in the meeting. But, boxers, but comparatively few came up in sports other than boxing, but still a number of the.”

Sakihiko Disputes Figure; Recalls Praise For Setting Precedent

Thomas Sakihiko, former veteran legislator and the man who set a precedent for pre-session, paid-up carders for members of the House, was called by the court to testify. He did it first back in 1951, disputes over figures were set. In line with that, the court issued an order for the sending of a card to Sakihiko. The case was under $6,000, Sakihiko says and refers in doubt to the AAF.

Along with the sharp criticism, Dr. You received praise for his move toward such a show.

You are mending history;” then Rep. Samuel Paschen (D. Maui) made a strong point in support of the bill. The first time in the House’s history the commission budget was renewed out of this committee. It was sent to the Senate as early as the 3-day stage of the session Sakihiko recalls.

And what of Sen. Bill Hoole’s crit- icism (also in last week’s RECORD), that it failed because the league was too much pre-session, same evidence? Not so, says Sakihiko. Mr. Hoole needs to go to law school or other place.

William (Doc) Hill, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, ran that a member’s show and tried to use the bill to club all the house into line to pass a sales tax.

But we stood firm against a sales tax and would not pass it,” he said. Sakihiko is one of the spirit of that old fight. He remembers then Speaker P. A. K. Thomas as a strong man in the fight against the sales tax.

Walter Ackerman, then Attorney General, did give an opinion sup- porting the sales tax, but in the end, Sakihiko says, but it was not enough opinion and that’s why it wasn’t written in the final of the office today.

Although in the modern age, Tommy Sakihiko believes 15 days is too short for the Territory’s Reven- nue and recognizes the problem that the legislature has, he agreed with the Democratic that they must make a decision and fail on the final result of their decision.

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

Jim Crow Labor
Federation Flopped

Early in 1957 it looked as if the AFO’s strong position of school integration might cost it support among the leaders of the community. In fact, if it did not lead even to a wholesale desertion of the Federation’s leaders by their own political organizations, it might well be that the AFO’s stand on school integration was not enough to stop a school boycott. In 1957, the AFO’s stand was not the public’s public’s one. The NAACP’s public’s attitude run as well as its traditional public’s attitude. The NAACP did not work at all. Nevertheless, the reports of loss of segregation support ran into the thousands, reaching a new high of 500 thousand. A 17 state rally to turn the opposition to southern federation of labor was dropped completely.

Now, ten years later, the report, it is true, was dropped, but the message was not. South of 1957, But by and large, southern laborers no matter what had joined forces with their unorganized, recognizing how anti- union labor was fighting to keep the integration issue out of their work. They have been forced by the laborers who are their own leaders, is growing into maturity.

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Down Movie Lane

There’s news of the story of Henry J. Kaiser’s well-publicized project of moving all movie theaters to TV. Hollywood is going TV in a big way.

The tough times movie theaters have had today is in a condition peculiar to these is- landers.

The tournament for movies dropped because:

The quality of Hollywood product from westerns to comedies is dropped, particularly after the cold war, with hunting and the fall of the Hollywood stars. TV programs are making people who stay at home.

Japana also had a similar, U.S. hunting out the but the Japanese movie makers, writers, and other entertainers have had an easy time with the outside unions, including the teachers union, and produced many of the best of them in the same period. The tournament for movies dropped because:

U.S. movie theaters are going to be closed by tough times. Not long ago a movie columnist for ATO in Hollywood said, "If you turned on the TV programs today, you’d see a picture that was as good as the one you’d see at the theater."

Almost all major American picture companies have made some kind of move to keep their tremendous backlogs of feature films.

... instituted or not, a cinema of the United States is called to be a "Mrs. Miniver," even though there’s a woman on screen, who would look at home some who wouldn’t have been kept there by these many dollar-

At the time, Mayor Blaisdell gave as his reason only that he was "a better deal." After the job done by St. Store in his two years in the top office. He refused to elaborate further Tuesday, except to deny that there was any such motive as to make the move to make the move currently circulating.

Prosecutor John Peters told Theophilus that he was looking into details about whether the manufactured business and the university president and has already enough as a defendant in the case of either in prosecuting "Facination."

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

Mutual Network and KKO pictures are working together, with movie stars and story material to sell the game. Paramount Theaters and ABC network are already linked and from this, the anti-competitive situation of this national network. KKO pictures, big MGM is driving here network, now in television stations across the country.

Britons Leaving Isle
For Commonwealths

While Hungarian refugees and poverty-stricken West Indians and Australians are pouring out of their own countries, the British Common wealth is emptying its shores. Shipping for Canada is available until the end of May this year.

Some 50,000 Britons left for Ca nada last year, and at the present rate, 150,000 Britons will leave in 1957. Australia received 50,000 Britons in 1956 and the number in 1957 is expected to be 150,000.

Wages are higher and opportunities greater in the three Commonwealths and possible for Britons. Wage in the United States is still higher, but immigrants are sent to Canada by the Walter-McCarran quota.

Owen of Hungary’s best known writers have been arrested and the Soviet regime have played a key role in demanding that these men be returned before the October uprising.
Arthur Trask

Deadline Cat

(from page 1)

The determination of his net income.

• Conferences with the attorney general have "suspended" most, if not all, the
husband's income. The question of theexistence of the commission to see that
husbands and wives get a fair contract.

Urges Slowdown on CO.

Trask further asked that the commission take no action approving
the offer of $10,000 in stock to be offered at $2.50 a share to the owners of
Hawaiian Ice Cream Company. He also asked that the rate of production be
limited to 1000 cases per week, and that the company be required to
produce 1000 cases per week.

Trask further suggested that the commission consider the possibility of
buying the company for the benefit of the employees. He stated that he
wished to see the company operated by the employees, and that he would
be willing to help in any way he could.

Kauai Workers

(in a newspaper)

injury while on the job.

• Carrying concealed weapons or
unsecured or unregistered fire
arms.

• Possession or use of habit-forming
substances.

• False statements of de
developing of property or equipment
of others, or of the
Company.

Another rule that will be
interfered with is one which
defines obstructionism as
"intending to prevent or per
form work as requested or to testi
ify as a witness."

Revised rules are being
enforced.

Lester Yabumoto was a worker
at the plant who had been
injured. He had been
forced to undergo several
operations. The Baker's had only a
limit to the work they
performed, and this had
led to a delay in the
injuries.

Waffle planted for five runs in
the sixth on four mistake
and two bingles to help the Ante
vers defeats the Fiscals in the
final game of the season. The
Bakers led 5-1, but the Fiscals
scored three in the sixth.

The quality of the waffles
was in need as they blasted
out 17 batters to win a tense game.

Lester Kanoa continued his
amazing hitting streak with a
three-run, two-run, and one-run
hits.

George Nakamura led Oiu with five runs.

This Sunday's games: games --
first game -- Iwaki vs. Hilo, Ewa vs.
Hilo, Castle vs. Iwaki, Castle vs.
Hilo, Iwaki vs. Ewa.

Kailihi wins

ILWU Tournament

Bill Kailihi of Hawaiian Pine was
named the Most Valuable Player of
the ILWU YLFC with a score of 115-
27-49-90. The tournament was
a game before the Kailihi home opener.

Kailihi's winner: Chazino, Young.

Bobby Dobbs, Foster, and Kobayashi team
were three team winners.

The next tournament will be played at Moanalua on March 3.
Letter to the Editor

Frankly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Immunity and the Fifth

How is it possible to have contempt for a Constitution which has no contempt for the U.S. Constitution but for plain ordinary citizens less negroy passed than its own members? I pose this question because the announcement that all Honolulans may be found to answer any and all questions about any so-called immunity act, or face jail for contempt of Congress.

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

However, it is disconcerting to see a session of Congress—a comparatively small group of men occupying a very high position of trust in a country that is called the home of the Constitution and get by with it.

The Fifth Amendment says that no person in any criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Congress, however, has done away with this worded piece of legislation, says a witness may not refuse to answer questions on the ground that he may be tried for perjury for answering them. Congress has issued an order for a person to testify against himself. The assumption by the framers of the Constitution was that by removing the possibility of personal punishment a person can be forced to testify. But to many more people the right to a fair trial, the right to be protected by the Bill of Rights, is unconstitutional; if allowed to stand, it nullifies the immunity law, for all practical purposes, repeals the Constitution in all cases of Rights.

Eventually, the U.S. Supreme Court will have to rule on this specific section of the immunity law. The highest tribunal will have to decide of the immunity law is constitutional or not. It will decide if we are to be allow to go on with our lives in knowledge of our freedom, or in ignorance of our freedom. The Constitution is one thing and the exact opposite another day.

This is why I will expect to wait for three quarters of a century to have jury trials and habeas corpus. It is how we are to be abused and the us of our rights. The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is. It is determined by its interpretation by the individual justices as well as the political atmosphere at the time. The Constitution is called upon to make or break the ruling. The Constitution is one thing and the exact opposite another day.

To be a Man

The American boy learns at an early age that he must live, work and harder than the girls. He must take every day off from school, but he feels cold or feel pain. He mustn't cry. He mustn't cry. He mustn't cry. He mustn't cry.

Aside from a broken limb and bad cold he usually survives the ordeal. His parents manage to protect him from these injuries by putting up his shirt collar and in awhile. But the man of manliness stays with him as he grows older. He shows in his work that he can work hard through the night, the other fellows who drink for drink, smoke and live the wild life, he is his own doctor, do just as many push-ups at 49 as he could at 25, drive himself to exhaustion because it's the "manly" thing to do.

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

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

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

The Conscience of Sonny Hart

(from page 1)

fired Frank Iloopi for doing virtually the same thing he admits doing today. Iloopi was a refugee collector, enterprising, and energetic enough to work after hours for his own good and his own collector.

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

Sonny Hart made it clear at Hoppii's appeal hearing that he considered such activity disloyal to and in direct competition with the city, his full-time employer.

That was reason enough to fire the man, said Sonny Hart, and the civil service commission of that time upheld him. So did the circuit court to which Hoppii next appealed.

Like Hoppii, Sonny Hart is under civil service, but if an employee has waived his protection by such activity, what is to be considered? Hart should now fire himself but he appears conscience will not make any such demand on him. It will be interesting to see whether or not the present administration approves what was wrong with Sonny Hart's appeal.

Sonny Hart has served a number of unusual situations during both Democratic and Republican administrations. It appears he has some protection stronger than the civil service that was supposed to protect the employee he fired, Frank Iloopi.

To Build a Man

hard to be a man. The American boy learns at an early age that he must live, work and harder than the girls. He must take every day off from school, but he feels cold or feel pain. He mustn't cry. He mustn't cry. He mustn't cry.

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