Plot to Dump Soares as Head of Boxing Comm.

Bill to Probe Firing of Mrs. Flores Introduced; Toner in Focus Again

The firing of Mrs. Esther K. Flores by the administration at Mahia Home, since reversed by the C-O civil service commission which restored her to her job on appeal, will be back in the limelight if House resolution 137 is passed.

The resolution, introduced Tuesday by the signatures of nine representatives, seeks further investigation of the case by the House Civil Service Committee, to determine if present safeguards of the law are adequate or if additional safeguards or emergency legislative action may be necessary in the interests of persons who may be in jeopardy because of their employment, necessitating thereafter considerable governmental expenses of hearings on appeal of dismissal.

The resolution asks that the committee hearing the investigation be composed of five members, the personnel director of civil service and the outgoing chairman of the board of directors of the Mahia Home.

NINE SIGN BILL

Signing the resolution are Reps. Jack Norman Otsu (chairman), Roy Adame, Elmer Gallavito, Stanley Haun, Nalino Yoshinaga, Manuel Rios, Alex Lam, Sam Parks Nakashima and Raymond Kobayashi. Reps. Yoshinaga and Nakashima are members.

(See page 7)

Patsy Mink Began Campaign with Talk on H-Bomb; Read on Topic a Year

By Staff Writer

"What a boring man," said Patsy, "the most sensational thing in the first week of the campaign is that he never said anything about the H-bomb.

"Patsy Mink," he replied with a smile.

Another veteran, a man with a keen eye for public relations, commented with amusement, "Look, only a week and a half and she makes the front-page headlines on the H-bomb.

"But the pretty young lady (younger member of the legislature) who's attracting all the attention, is not only a pretty face, but a brain as well," he said.

"If any newspaper reporter had an idea that I had any interest in starting a campaign," she said, "they'd have heard it then. My opposition to atomic power is well-known and I am not likely to change my views.

"If any newspaper reporter had an idea that I had any interest in starting a campaign," she said, "they'd have heard it then. My opposition to atomic power is well-known and I am not likely to change my views.

(See page 4)
How the Well-off Benefit From Tax Deductions

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

Spokesmen for special privilege always make the charge that genuine progressive taxes in the states will lead to "confiscation," because Federal taxes are already so high.

This charge is completely unwarranted. Those who make it deliberately ignore the impact of "deductibility" on the actual tax payments of individuals and business enterprises.

Federal government allows both individuals and corporations to deduct state tax payments before figuring their federal taxes. As a result—as state taxes rise, the federal taxes go down and the states increase the revenue they collect.

But, in addition, two-thirds of the states allow "double deductibility." Under this provision, which we vigorously oppose, federal tax is also deductible before figuring the state tax. The impact of state income taxes is thus amplified, while the Federal government continues to collect almost the same amount.

For example, with this provision in the state law, a 15 cent per state income tax rate is reduced in effect so that it raises as much as a 2 cent per cent on revenue. On the other hand, without this provision and with only a standard uniform federal provision, permitting state taxes to be deducted before the payment of federal taxes, a tax rate of 15 per cent per state income tax rate raises 15 cents per cent and brings in much more revenue to the state government.

However, the Federal government's share is reduced, and as a result the 15 per cent per state rate costs the taxpayer only 1¼ per cent.

The latter provision, single deductibility, is good. It permits states to raise the revenue they need without costing the taxpayer double the tax. But the "double deductibility" (that is, deduction of federal taxes before payment of state taxes) is permitted, the state collects little, if any, and the Federal government gets no increased tax burden.

INCREASE STATE INCOME TAXES

It is time to change existing state income taxes and make them genuinely progressive.

Anyone who thinks his family is profitable because the income tax in his state is divided among all the people it taxes, should seek some states, as the literature of the tax states, and have better understanding of this issue. The average income tax, even in the most progressive state, is not derived from property will still continue to escape local taxes. Furthermore, additional local revenue will still generally be required for local needs, particularly in the cities.

Reinhard Gehlen, former Nazi general who headed Hitler's eastern intelligence service during World War II, has been officially named as head of the West Ger-

B Before you BUY or SELL your Automobile

CONSULT

STEW SAWYER at Universal Motors

NEW & USED PLYMOUTH-CHRYSER-etc.

Phones: 9-1114

The 150,000 Missing Persons

Would you be a missing person?

Public health authorities estimate that there are about 150,000 missing cases of tuberculosis in this country that have not been reported. In case you don't know, TB is a disease which must be reported to the authorities. Reporting of communicable diseases is one of the most important parts of the public health program—and vital pro-

On page 3, a similar chart shows the effect of a sales tax.

Yet there is a way of finding the missing persons who have TB and don't know it. The X-ray can see TB beneath a healthy-looking exterior. Your doctor will tell you how often you should have a chest X-ray, to make sure you are not harboring tuberculo-

Oregon votes heavily on the net income tax, which produced 40 per cent of the state's revenues in 1955.

Sponsors of the sales tax proposal included it in a package deal, along with a proposal to increase the personal exemption in the in-

In 1956 there was an attempt to sneak the sales tax through the back door in the guise of an amendment to a constitutional amendment which would require all local emergency taxes without referring them to the people.

In 1955, there was a concerted campaign, and a well publicized one, conducted first at the state legislature by the United Labor League to get the public to vote for the new sales tax measure. They went down to defeat.

But, this new tax proposal is designed to make sure that the next time the people are asked to vote on it, the legislature will not scheme to change the proposal in such a way as to make it acceptable to the electorate.
Hawaii’s Tax System

Property Tax Slashed by Exemptions, Low Assessments

This is the seventh of a series of articles based on the tax system of Hawaii, by Robert J. Kamins, who is now head of the Legislative Reference Bureau, an associate professor of economics at the University when the book was published.

Dr. Kamins finds two serious faults in Hawaii’s real property tax system: 1. There are too many exemptions. 2. Real estate is not assessed at its market value.

As a result, the real property tax doesn’t bring in the money.80. It is “suffering from accelerated development,” as Kamins points it.

Nearly Half Exempted

Nearly half of the assessed valuation of Hawaii’s real estate in 1956 was exempted from taxation. Three-quarters of this in turn was government property, about which nothing can be done. But not all the exemptions are done out of one’s pocket. They are, as the following exemptions, with a glance at a minor third one.

Home Exemptions. Real property owned, or rented, by individuals, as for instance, an individual as his home, is exempt from the first $1,000 of its value plus 50 per cent of the next $2,000. Renters on apartments are exempt from taxes on $4,500 of their value.

Kamins, like most writers on taxes, thinks that the provisions for personal property which they do good by encouraging home ownership.

Wwhile ownership may perhaps be encouraged as a matter of public policy,” he writes, “its costs and effects must be considered. By removing some

This series of articles has been published with the consent of the owner of the home exemptly, by 10 per cent of the year’s income of the homeowner.

100 million dollars ($43 million in 1950) from the tax base, the home exemption increases the property tax burden on rental units, homes and commercial buildings alike. In 1950, the additional burden placed upon taxable property by virtue of converting a home into a rental unit was about $100 million dollars.

The effect is to place a heavier tax burden upon the property owner and to increase the cost of construction and so reduce their supply.

Furthermore, it is not evident that the full benefits of these exemptions are indemnified by the property owner. Rather, it is to be expected that the benefits of these exemptions will be capitalized into the liquidation value of the home, and not into the resale value.

Consequently, it is not evident that the benefit of these exemptions is merely the advantage of encumbrance, which is not the case, and the advantage of home ownership.

In conclusion, Kamins recommends that the benefits of these exemptions be reexamined and that the property tax be reduced.

On Land Monopoly

It does not matter where you look nor what you do that every time you turn your head, the prices of land are skyrocketing. In Hawaii, according to a recent survey, the land tax rate is almost 50 per cent. This is the highest rate of any state in the country.

Kamins argues that the tax should be reduced and that the land tax should be based on the market value of the land.

Legislators Need Courage

The tax assessment of去年的 valuation was much lower than the market value was set. The tax base was spread across equally—while at the same time the rate per $1,000 value dropped.

But there is nothing to prevent the same spread from being done more, if the legislature would get together and act. And Dr. Kamins went very, very easy on the many inequities in assessment.

Some of those were made Monday in a Senate committee when the bill was put out of a bill that would have assessed land at $100 an acre, while land is worth $500 an acre. The tax assessor of the city of Hilo has a bill which is only $500,000, of which for which the company had a $12,000 offer.

Kamins strongly recommends that all real estate be assessed at its market value—provided, of course, that some conditions be kept up to date.

He recommends that tax exemptions be reduced by: (1) eliminating or dealing with the home exemption; (2) reducing the number of granted special groups and institutions; (3) reducing the value of the land tax; (4) making the territorial government dependent on the value of the land tax; (5) increasing the amount of the land tax; (6) increasing the amount of the land tax.

The real property tax for the Hilo area, for example, is a tax that should be used more extensively and that must be increased in order to meet the needs of the community.

But the Sun King administration and the commissioners who are responsible for the land are taking such steps.

But they will help Hawaii financially. Not only will the property tax be increased and the burden of the county government be shared more equitably and by a larger number of persons, but at the same time the borrowing capacity of Hawaii would be increased.

This is because the land tax, which is now about 50 per cent, will be increased.

The real property tax, for example, is a tax that should be used more extensively and that must be increased in order to meet the needs of the community.

On Land Monopoly

It does not matter where you look nor what you do that every time you turn your head, the prices of land are skyrocketing. In Hawaii, according to a recent survey, the land tax rate is almost 50 per cent. This is the highest rate of any state in the country.

Kamins argues that the tax should be reduced and that the land tax should be based on the market value of the land.

Legislators Need Courage

The tax assessment of去年的 valuation was much lower than the market value was set. The tax base was spread across equally—while at the same time the rate per $1,000 value dropped.

But there is nothing to prevent the same spread from being done more, if the legislature would get together and act. And Dr. Kamins went very, very easy on the many inequities in assessment.

Some of those were made Monday in a Senate committee when the bill was put out of a bill that would have assessed land at $100 an acre, while land is worth $500 an acre. The tax assessor of the city of Hilo has a bill which is only $500,000, of which for which the company had a $12,000 offer.

Kamins strongly recommends that all real estate be assessed at its market value—provided, of course, that some conditions be kept up to date.

He recommends that tax exemptions be reduced by: (1) eliminating or dealing with the home exemption; (2) reducing the number of granted special groups and institutions; (3) reducing the value of the land tax; (4) making the territorial government dependent on the value of the land tax; (5) increasing the amount of the land tax; (6) increasing the amount of the land tax.

The real property tax for the Hilo area, for example, is a tax that should be used more extensively and that must be increased in order to meet the needs of the community.

But the Sun King administration and the commissioners who are responsible for the land are taking such steps.

But they will help Hawaii financially. Not only will the property tax be increased and the burden of the county government be shared more equitably and by a larger number of persons, but at the same time the borrowing capacity of Hawaii would be increased.

This is because the land tax, which is now about 50 per cent, will be increased.

The real property tax, for example, is a tax that should be used more extensively and that must be increased in order to meet the needs of the community.
Applause for Kawamura

When Ted Kawamura, manager of a number of fighters including Sinbad, was finally knocked out, it was a blow to his reputation. He had been unable to prevent the defeat of his fighter, Johnny Kabeznu, to Len Miller after two knockdowns. But Kawamura had predicted a comeback of his own fighter, and the Seam Commission, after a somewhat stormy season, released Kabeznu's purse of a little over $150 and took another 
action to increase the management.

Chairman O.P. Sadowski took strong exception to the forgiving attitude of his colleagues, expressing the fear that a precedent was being established that might prove dangerous in the future. He declared that the board's discretion and power of decision to be recognized as supreme.

Sawra's, like many fight fans, thought Kawamura acted too hastily. After all, the results of several bouts having been decided by the length of time spent being hit by Kabeznu, trying to land a punch, the local boy did land. But he was knocked down quickly twice thereafter by Miller, the second punch being what Kawamura called a “sucker punch.”

Immediately Kawamura threw, or rather brought the towel into the ring and the fight was over. This was in line with the Seam rules, though the action abrupt, since no decisive action had come from Referee Willard Minor.

The report of the referee and of Dr. Barney Iwanga, as read at the conference meeting Monday night, revealed that the fighter some 15 minutes later, the doctor ventured the opinion that Kawamura might have been able to continue.

But despite this professional evidence, Kawamura maintained stoutly that he had made a correct decision and that he would not appeal against the Seam decision.

This statement must not only agree with, but also acclaim Kawamura. There are all too few professional fight managers with as much interest in the profession as the local manager. Too many managers in this town.

The vast majority let their charges take any sort of beating, regardless of the management. Such men are not fit for them. Such managers have contributed to the pathetic clusters of punchdrunk and half-blind fighters to be found around many Mainland rings.

Despite the later findings of Dr. Iwanga, the fight manager with no record of fighting in the Seam, the Seam did well to knock out the fighter some 15 minutes later. It revealed that Kawamura knew his fighter. And Kawamura knew his man had knocked out three times as an amateur, once a pro, that somehow in his fight, his fighter had become the stronger.

Kabeznu was in the possession of a glass oblong and had no business in the ring with the local lads.

Following this fight, his manager says he will retire and fight no more. It seems a sound decision and one Kawamura will do well to follow.

So if Kawamura erred, he erred on the side that seems to us honest. Admitting the possibility of error, Kawamura still deserves applause.

There is, however, one very strong point about the stand taken by Kawamura. Suppose there had been heavy betting on the fight. Kabeznu was the newspaper favorite and Kawamura's action would have been quite different. And it is conceivable that in the future some similar acumen might be worth very close scrutiny, perhaps even intensive investigation by the Seam. It is of course impossible to say that Kawamura's sincerity and stated purpose were not disabled by the telephone call from Kabeznu's manager dissolving the message for sticking by his gun under attack.

It's a shame there wasn't more managers like him.

SHOULD THE OLYMPICS be wide open to pro and amateur alike? It's a question that may startle most Americans used to reading of how their star athletes get paid in figures of five, six, and seven digits, but not to the British who feel the U.S. athletes are subsidized up to the hilt.

There may be a difference between the two viewpoints in the British, the British generally broached the idea and it has been picked up to some degree in Canada.

The question for Americans might well be—would we win more or fewer championships under a system of amateurism, as we have it now?

Without a doubt we have a lot of fine professional athletes, many of them far better than amateur athletes, and they are, after all, the ones who come to participate without their customary pay. Of course, in comparison to good star amateur athletes, they ought to do better because there are no professional athletes themselves.

An "open" American team would be better, even though the British might be a bit jealous of the prominence.

The open Olympics may be far in the future, but there are those who feel it will come eventually.

Oahu Traffic Deaths Increasing Sharply

The death toll of traffic accidents under the 30 minute limit and the time of the traffic safety commission showed the total for last year, and 1956 was the same as the 1955.

Although the total number of accidents was up from 1,955 to 2,263 and the total number of accidents last year, and 1956 was the same as the 1955.

According to the commission, the number of injuries and deaths in 1956 was 8,342. The total number of non-injury accidents was 11,821.

In 1956 there were 8,287 non-injury accidents and 223 injury accidents. The total number of accident deaths was 269.

Oahu Traffic Deaths Increasing Sharply

Lacio Cops Duke in Bruising Battle; Perez, Palega, Tangian Are Victors

By Staff Writer

Oitano was talking Monday night about the historic battle between Frankie Hindeman and Bobbo, another of the big Mauri amateurs, after the shortest connection of the night, Lacio, who appeared no more than three months ago, was awarded the decision over Jerry McInnis of the Eastern Air Force—whom he had defeated in a similar contest.

Certainly it was a hammer-and-tongue fight from the beginning with both men giving it their all. The combatants were fighting for a share of the $100 prize.

But Lacio dropped him with a blow by the arm and the fight was over. Lacio and Bobbo appeared to be in the first round, but the latter was taken down on his face by the Englishman and was down a bit at a time, while both appeared to be in the second round.

But Lacio dropped him with a blow by the arm and the fight was over. Lacio and Bobbo appeared to be in the first round, but the latter was taken down on his face by the Englishman and was down a bit at a time, while both appeared to be in the second round.

But Lacio dropped him with a blow by the arm and the fight was over. Lacio and Bobbo appeared to be in the first round, but the latter was taken down on his face by the Englishman and was down a bit at a time, while both appeared to be in the second round.

But Lacio dropped him with a blow by the arm and the fight was over. Lacio and Bobbo appeared to be in the first round, but the latter was taken down on his face by the Englishman and was down a bit at a time, while both appeared to be in the second round.

But Lacio dropped him with a blow by the arm and the fight was over. Lacio and Bobbo appeared to be in the first round, but the latter was taken down on his face by the Englishman and was down a bit at a time, while both appeared to be in the second round.

But Lacio dropped him with a blow by the arm and the fight was over. Lacio and Bobbo appeared to be in the first round, but the latter was taken down on his face by the Englishman and was down a bit at a time, while both appeared to be in the second round.
Through A Woman's Eyes

The Price of a Sparkler

By AMY CLARKE

What does an ordinary wire sparkler cost? About a penny for a half, you would say, cheap enough for the brief glittering moment they are alive.

Yet sometimes they are far more expensive.

You may have read about the little girl whose muumuu was ignited by a sparkler the day after New Year's.

Through the quick thinking of her sister and her daddy, who splashed her into a dip, the little girl lived. The flammings from her body, she was saved from becom- ing a human torch.

Maybe it is good for us to give some thought to what it means to be one of the few burned by fireworks each year.

The number of children injured may be very low compared to the total numbers who play with fireworks, but after seeing Gerilyn in her hospital crib I think even one child burned is too many.

Strange how deep a burn can scar and still, in the shock and panic of the moment, its seriousness be not recognized.

Certainly Jerry's father, wrapping her in a towel, did not realize the depth of the burn until his wife could tell him to be careful, he was rubbing off Jerry's skin!

And even on the ride in the hospital, the parents did not know they would go home without Jerry. Only after the intern examined the child did they learn she had second degree burns on her left arm and down one leg.

So the long imprisonment began— for that is what prolonged hospitalization is to a child.

No matter how kindly the nurses, how skilled the doctors, they cannot create the familiar warm atmosphere of the home the child is longing for.

The room is big—there are six cribs in it, and the young patient could not wait to go home again. After the first shyness they talk to each other, sing, and make jokes.

Even a frightened child in pain does not cry all the time.

At first, swathed in bandages, confined in her crib, there was only occasional portable TV to entertain Jerry. She had no interest in the hospital food until her mother began coming at lunch time to stay with her while she ate.

The burns did not hurt so much now, except when the dressings had to be changed, 3 or 4 times a week. That was always a bad time.

Later, when the doctor said she could get up, Jerry was able to go down the hall to the playroom and occupy herself with the hospital toys under the care of a pleasant nurse.

But finally the bandages were taken off altogether, and another painful phase began—the drying and healing of the new skin.

Jerry was placed in a special room.

She was to lie there completely undressed under a light until the skin was dry and whole.

Each time her parents came now, they round Jerry crying, she was frightened and uncomfortable and homesick. But the doctor became concerned that her despondency might delay recovery.

If the parents could fix up a crib at home, with a light fastened to shine inside, like the hospital crib, they might take Jerry home.

It meant hours of work, borrowing a crib, a bad pan, installing the light; but by the second week of February they brought Jerry home.

When the doctor came to visit her last week, he looked grave. Six weeks had passed. When burned skin does not heal within that time, he told the mother, the skin grafting must be done.

Gently they explained to Jerry that the doctor and nurses were going to put her to sleep and take healthy skin from one part of her body and fasten it to the burned places.

So back to the hospital they went, and a sad ride it was. Jerry was brave—a "good girl," the nurses say—but her morale is dropping again.

She has had enough of hospital life. Mother and daddy come every night to see her, sometimes twice a day, but the visits seem so short, and each hospital day seems endless.

It will be long time before I forget that anxious little figure clinging to her mother at the end of the visit ing hour, recalling her frantically with questions and reminders in order to keep mummy there just a little longer.

The doctors say perhaps she can go home next week. I hope you can, Jerry. I hope that soon you can go back to school; your second-grade teacher says you are quick and bright and can soon catch up with the others.

Fireworks cost little at the store, but tragedies like Jerry's lurk in every one. Surely there are cheaper, less dangerous ways to celebrate holidays.

Jerry's sparkler cost too much.
Patsy Mink Began Campaign with Talk
On H-Bomb; Read on Topic a Year

(from page 1)

before any harmful mutations occur.

And again, the concept of a safe rate of radiation simply does not square with the actual experience of people whose bodies have been damaged by atomic explosions. Bridges was not a victim of a radiation test, but his case is important to the attention of this body.

Well, Mrs. Mink is very much concerned and apparently deeply concerned about the future of the Hawaiian people. This is a real problem of concern to the entire Hawaiian community. She feels that the United States government should take steps to protect its citizens from the dangers of nuclear weapons.

"What Mrs. Mink is about to say is one of the most important things that can be said about the future of this country. She is saying that the United States government should take steps to protect its citizens from the dangers of nuclear weapons. Bridges was not a victim of a radiation test, but his case is important to the attention of this body."

Investigation and interviews with planning officials have revealed that so much of the planning has been conducted that it is now too late to do anything about it. A great many of the plans have been made, and a great many of the people who have been involved in them have been involved for a long time. It is now too late to do anything about it.

"Both men are intelligent," says Mrs. Mink, "and they are afraid of what they are doing. They know that they are doing something that is wrong, and they are afraid of what will happen if they are caught."

"But the United States government should take steps to protect its citizens from the dangers of nuclear weapons. Bridges was not a victim of a radiation test, but his case is important to the attention of this body."
Policewomen to Test Women Drivers; Feminine Viewpoint Sought on Force

(from page 1) The idea of having to take sides in the debate about traffic laws has left many, including another officer, feeling somewhat uncertain. In fact, one policeman who has been asked to take sides in the debate has decided to avoid the issue entirely. He says that he does not wish to become involved in the debate, and is now working to improve his traffic law skills in order to better enforce the laws. However, the debate continues to be a topic of discussion among the officers, with some officers feeling that the laws need to be changed in order to improve traffic safety, while others feel that the current laws are sufficient. The debate is likely to continue for some time, as the issue of traffic safety remains a pressing concern for many officers and members of the public.

SOF BORDIS PRESENT SETUP

There is more to the new use of policewomen than meets the eye. Police officials, once reduced to a uniformed policeman to ride in a car with a woman, have been making efforts to train policewomen for the force. When the police department was formed, it did not include any women, but the force has since expanded and now includes a significant number of policewomen. Today, policewomen are involved in a variety of tasks, including traffic enforcement, community outreach, and more. They have proven to be an effective and valuable asset to the force, helping to improve traffic safety and build trust with the community.

Gambler Among Lobbyists of Boxing Interests

(from page 1) A well-known gambler and the senator did not give the indicator the name.

An Oahu senator said he had been approached, but would not name the persons who made the approach, and said he has not yet decided whether he will vote in favor of the measure, or in opposition to it. Another Oahu senator was reported to have been offered a bribe in exchange for his vote. A third senator was reported to have been offered a bribe. Another senator was reported to have been offered a bribe.

A spokesperson for the Filipinos said that the committee did not take any public position on the measure, which was introduced by Mrs. Palma and Mrs. Bara. The spokesperson said that the committee would consider the measure when it is brought before them.

DEMOLO

First indications of the push for the measure appeared about six weeks ago, when a group of Filipinos in Hawaii formed a committee to work on the measure. The committee was named the "Filipino American Citizens League," and it was formed to promote the interests of Filipinos in Hawaii. The committee was led by Mrs. Palma and Mrs. Bara. The committee held a number of meetings, and it was reported that it had a substantial membership.

DEMOLO, a well-known figure in the community, was not a member of the committee. He decided not to accept the position, and the committee was reorganized. The new committee was named the "Filipino American Citizens League."

Filipino American Citizens League, the only active organization in Hawaii, has indicated that it supports the measure. The committee has indicated that it supports the measure because it believes that the measure will help to improve the lives of Filipinos in Hawaii. The committee has also indicated that it supports the measure because it believes that the measure will help to build a better community for all residents of Hawaii.

DEMOLO, a well-known figure in the community, was not a member of the committee. He decided not to accept the position, and the committee was reorganized. The new committee was named the "Filipino American Citizens League."

DEMOLO, a well-known figure in the community, was not a member of the committee. He decided not to accept the position, and the committee was reorganized. The new committee was named the "Filipino American Citizens League."
Perils of Nuclear Tests

The opposition by some legislators to the British nuclear bomb test at Christmas Island is understandable. It is not uncommon to oppose things that could end the world in an atomic war. Their position is even more understandable because of the potential dangers from fallout to islanders.

The Japanese people, who are the only ones who have been made targets of A-bombs and who have suffered from fallout, have led the world in opposition to nuclear buildup for war. They welcomed heartily the action of the Hawaiian legislators in opposing British nuclear tests at Christmas Island.

Opposition to the Christmas Island tests is self preservation. How can we, however, oppose the tests without it ending the war? 

For tests anywhere, far from Hawaii, mean buildup for a war that can destroy all mankind.

Nuclear bomb tests, anywhere, are the concern of everyone.

The Australians opposed British bomb tests in their region and the British opposed the site to Christmas Island. Shunting the British from one region of the Pacific to another doesn’t preserve peace. The whole test project should be abandoned. Likewise, the Soviet Union and the U.S. should stop nuclear bomb tests. Continued testing could result in war.

There are people in power, in influential positions, who want war for selfish purposes—even nuclear war.

Col. Masanobu Tsuji of the Gumbatsu clan who masterminded the campaign that crumbled Malaya and Singapore is such a man. There are many others.

Tsuji, who escaped war crimes prosecution by posing as a Shinto priest, was elected to the Diet in 1952 with the largest number of votes given any candidate in that election. This influential militarist, a World War II hero, who was nicknamed “The God of Strategy” during World War II, has written a book that serves as a warning that the world is far from safe from a devastating war.

His book “1940” prophesies a war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Minutes after a Russian submarine torpedoes the U.S.S. Forrestal in the Persian Gulf, Moscow may demand our bases in Europe. Then U.S. President Eisenhower succumbs to a fatal heart attack after ordering retaliation. New York, London and Moscow are blanketed by atomic fallout and both the U.S. and the Soviet Union annihilate each other before the decisive battle.

Col. Tsuji sees that Japan and people’s China would cement their ties and the two countries rule the world.

In Japan, I am told, against nuclear bomb tests have been most pronounced. Tsuji’s book has run eight editions and translations are being published in half a dozen Asian languages. What this means I do not know, but it appears that many readers are sold on the theory that Japan once again will come up on top.

This is a dangerous trend and spells catastrophe for all if allowed to spread and develop.

A Chill for the Bosses

Last Sunday about 100 paid officials and rank-and-file representatives of Hawaii’s labor unions sat down together at a breakfast with A.A. Rutledge of Unity House as host and talked about labor.

It was the first time in Hawaii such a meeting has been held between representatives of so many unions, some of which have engaged in bitter battles with one another in the past.

Rutledge said he had once warned the Employers Council that if the business bosses of this community don’t stop pushing people around, such a meeting would be the result.

It would be wrong to draw any deep conclusion from Rutledge’s efforts for there was no new or much unity as the meeting symbolized. But it was obvious business had its eye closely on the event.

Twenty-four hours had not passed before the Advertiser was writing an article in a speculative vein for there was no new or much unity as the meeting symbolized. But it was obvious business had its eye closely on the event.

Twenty-four hours had not passed before the Advertiser was writing an article in a speculative vein for there was no new or much unity as the meeting symbolized. But it was obvious business had its eye closely on the event.

When there is not any deal or labor union will definitely develop in the near future it is too even to guess. But quite obviously, the slightest gesture in that direction is enough to send chills up the spines of the Big Bosses.

Blaisdell Bats 1,000

For a time, it looked as though Mayor Neil Blaisdell was going on a fishing spree for the week. Conflicted by two important issues, he scored heavily on one, but appeared to have fumbled the other.

No citizen interested in government could fail to applaud the quick decision in favor of a measure which he recommended an effort, by Engineer Yoshio Kunimoto to get his employees and keep them from saying things to the press that make Kunimoto unhappy.

But few could applaud what looked like a whitewash of Sonny Hart’s rejected participation in a business executive like others he labeled competitors to the city a few years ago.

The mayor had clearly fumbled, but he recovered quickly. The interest of Sonny Hart, head of the refuse division, and Roy Kawano, manager of the city’s Health, and the interest of the Mayor on a basis of “new information.” If it develops that Hart’s charmed political life has lost its magic under Blaisdell administration, a good many of the voting public will be impressed.

So you have to give the mayor a 1,000 batting average for the week—at least for the first four days of it.

$86.5 Million Gov’t Debt Unrecorded;
U.S. Sailor Marries Minor Illegally

MANILA (by wire) A Philippines congresswoman discovered that the Republic owes P129,000,000 which is unrecorded in the books.

The House appropriation committee in hearings on the financial condition of the government was alarmed by the disclosure of the huge debt which is not recorded.

The committee was informed that the debts were incurred during the depression days of the Elpidio Quirino regime.

Congressman Domingo Veloso demanded an explanation for the failure of the administration to record its huge financial obligations although it had declared that it must disclose and air the doings of the past Liberal Party administration.

Congressman Veloso, a LP member, and other Liberal congressmen joined in the heated discussion which culminated in the revelation of the failure of the government administration to record the debits which are to be charged against the Nacionalista regime of Macapagal.

The Local congressmen declared that the deficiency administration is “quitting the world over the eyes of the people” by its failure to honor its obligations.

Members of the estranged Democratic Party are regrouping and agitating for the selection of Sen. Fernando Lopez to be the running mate of Pres. Macapagal.

PHILIPPINES trade conducted under the open-account system wasibalized in favorable balance for the Philippines. Japan, even with trade deficit, has done nothing to curtail trade. The country, however, is making in coming through with the payment and the Philippines has pressed for it. Meanwhile various agencies of the Philippines government are reporting ready to jink the open-account system and shift Manila-Tokyo trade to a cash basis.

S. Africa and South, U.S.

What is the main difference between South Africa and the U.S.? In my opinion, other than geography, the main difference is that in South Africa the law is still in force and as an official government it is made at the highest level of the land.

But the thinking of our Eastlands and Johnsons and others has truly given us the idea that it is entirely reasonable to have a law like this in the United States.

In South Africa, the law is that of non-whites to live among human beings. Restrictions there is simply imposed against native Africans, "col- ors" or mixed Europeans and Africans and East Indians. The government has established a sys- tem of education in which native African children are taught they are "inferior" but still must "live a life of service to the white man.

In our own South, in varying degrees throughout America the law is still that of non-whites to live among human beings. Local laws impose strict segregation between white settlers and natives, marriages between haf- hes and Orientals are illegal. The same sort of law is made to promote the belief that Negroes have no interior and exterior qualities superior. When we make use of the "Communist Gerris" as a device to mislead the public, we are in South Africa, however, can use it in more brazenly obvious form. The law of racism is the official government policy. They have decreed all opposition to white supremacy as “communist” and have made it illegal to keep around or to see others kicked around because of the color of the subject to arrest and possible death for treason.

This column has previously mentioned the series of pre-dawn raids staged in December in an attempt to break down organized opposition to raids.

This was the aftermath of a occasion when the People held last June at Johannesburg when 5,000 delegates proclaimed a Charter of Freedom. The 135 arrests last December were of Africans, English, Jews, Africans, "colored" and Indians, men and women, young and old, who were obviously a replay of the government and an attempt to minimize the rest of the non-white population.

SPECIAL COURT AT BEDSIDE

In a recent national council, I read a description of the pre-dawn raids in South Africa. It was particularly by those paragraphs.

"The three small children of a nursery-school teacher and her husband, and of an attorney separated from his wife, were found dead for themselves as police core rushed their parents to await their release. It is difficult to believe that children will not be cared for," said the judge, denying the parents bail. One arrested portion of five years imprisonment was given the toddler’s maternal uncle who is a lawyer.

A liberal lawyer in Durban was found in bed recovering from an operation performed on a child who was injured in the raid. An assistant pastor of the Church of South Africa, he was accused of interfering in the raid.

"Police rammed the homes of their victims," and "and the raids are a "dream."" The raid was met by aorganized the title of "due."


I do not doubt for a moment that if Eastland

(more on page 6)