

**REPORTS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE BUREAU:
AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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FORWARD

This compilation of Legislative Reference Bureau reports, both printed and mimeographed, has been prepared as an aid to legislators, government officials and others who may desire research data on specific subjects or who may wish more general information on Bureau publications. The listings are annotated so as to provide the user with brief descriptions of report contents. All Bureau publications released since Hawaii became a state in August, 1959 are included. It is anticipated that supplements to this bibliography and cumulations will be issued periodically.

Items marked with an asterisk (*) are no longer available for general distribution. They may, however, be borrowed from the library of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The Bureau, a division of the University of Hawaii, provides research and related services for the government of Hawaii, its primary client being the Legislature. The Bureau's professional staff includes lawyers, political scientists, public administrators, librarians, and other specialists in related disciplines. A special governmental research library is maintained in the Bureau's quarters in the Sinclair Library.

Tom Dinell
Director

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AGRICULTURE

*Public Veterinarians and Private Practice. 21 pp.
(Request No. 9609, October, 1961).

An examination of the necessity and the desirability of permitting veterinarians employed by the state to engage in part-time private practice. In earlier years it was essential in order to attract and retain qualified veterinarians. There are reasonable solutions to the present problem. One might be to eliminate the dual system on Oahu, where an ample number of veterinarians are available, but retain the system on the neighbor islands until such time as a more adequate supply of veterinarians becomes available.

CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER RELIEF

Disaster Relief: Considerations for State Action. 60 pp.
(Report No. 1, 1961).

A report on the areas of state responsibility for disaster rehabilitation. The determination of which relief measures should be incorporated into general legislation is a major legislative problem. Another problem is the necessity for a standard to decide when relief will be given. Two other problems involve the need for a definite relief policy and the possible need for centralized administration or coordination between the various relief programs.

ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

*The Anticipated Effectiveness of the Retail Installment Sales Act. 8 pp. (Request No. 9614, January, 1962).

An analysis of whether the Retail Installment Sales Act is expected to accomplish its intended purpose of protecting consumers and responsible business firms against unscrupulous operators. One of the criticisms of Act 102 is that it lacks provision for adequate enforcement. Some observers, however, feel that a government agency's function should be limited to processing complaints.

*Changes in Federal Laws Relating to Domestic Off-Shore Shipping. 10 pp. (Request No. 9603, February, 1962).

A compilation of data on proposed and effected changes in federal laws related to domestic off-shore shipping. It is accepted by the political representatives of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico that certain changes are necessary in the present law. Agreement does not exist, however, as to which specific changes must be made.

The Foreign-Trade Zone; Its Feasibility in Hawaii. 40 pp. (Report No. 1, 1959).

A consideration of a proposal that a foreign-trade zone be established in Hawaii. A foreign-trade zone is intended to encourage American firms engaging in international trade by offering them an opportunity to minimize tariff duties and the red tape associated with foreign trade as they import, transship and re-export commodities. The economic feasibility of establishing a foreign-trade zone in Hawaii is debatable. However, this particular encouragement to foreign trade, while it may not provide a touch-stone to economic expansion, might work along with other stimuli.

Supplemental Tables for the Foreign-Trade Zone; Its Feasibility in Hawaii. 11 pp. (Request No. 8001, November, 1960).

An up-dating of the statistical tables which appear

in the original Legislative Reference Bureau report on the foreign-trade zone. In 1959, dutiable imports into Hawaii showed an increase of roughly 235 per cent over 1957. In 1958 and 1959, there were no appreciable changes in the value of exports from Hawaii.

*Government Participation in the Visitor Industry in Hawaii.
49 pp. (Request No. A-239, December, 1962).

An analysis of the role of state government in the promotion and development of the tourist industry in Hawaii. Principal policy problems facing the government are: whether or not it should make advertising a responsibility of a department of state government or continue supporting the Hawaii Visitors Bureau under contract, and how far the state government should extend its responsibilities in the maintenance of standards, research and planning, and coordination and balanced development of the tourist industry. The administrative question of whether or not a new department of tourism should be created is contingent upon what decisions the government makes regarding the policy problems.

The Hawaii Antitrust Act. 68 pp. (Report No. 8, 1961).

An explanation of some of the major concepts developed in the field of antitrust law, and an emphasis on the major problem areas. This report contains a summary of the provisions and a description of the scope of coverage of the Hawaii Antitrust Act, but it is not an interpretation of the law, particularly as applied to any given situation.

The Hawaii Public Utilities Commission. 89 pp. (Report No. 6, 1961).

An examination of the regulation of public utilities in Hawaii by the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission and the methods employed by the Commission in identifying and

protecting the public interest. The protection of the public interest is not achieved simply by the passage of a law and the establishment of a regulatory agency. Many factors influence the effectiveness of utility regulation, including the nature of the legislative mandate, the organization of the regulatory agency, the selection and term of the members of the agency, the way in which the agency is financed and staffed, and the manner in which the agency conceives of its own role as protector of the public interest.

*Inactive Depositors' Accounts. 23 pp. (Request No. A-220, December, 1962).

An examination of the status of inactive depositors' accounts in the various financial institutions and of the laws with respect to such accounts. The banks and other financial institutions appear to have been making accurate transfers of inactive accounts to be escheated to the state. An additional source of revenue through escheat is obtainable with the inclusion of national banks under state escheat laws. However, any attempt to include the national banks will involve certain constitutional questions.

Public Utility Franchises. 34 pp. (Request No. 9604, December, 1961).

A report on the function of franchises in utility regulations generally and in Hawaii in particular. The almost universal need for utility services and the desirability of limiting or controlling competition among the firms providing such services have resulted in government exercising an extraordinary degree of control over utility businesses as well as granting them unusual privileges. One of the means employed by government in authorizing and regulating utilities has been the franchise.

*State Regulation and Taxation of Common Carriers by Water.
46 pp. (Request No. 9597, February, 1962).

A consideration of the problems related to the regulation and the taxation of common carriers by water, especially those problems which are a product of the unique nature of the business in Hawaii. The process of regulating public utilities has been a subject of current interest in Hawaii, at least in part because of the changes brought about by statehood. One of these changes has been the assumption by the state of full regulatory jurisdiction over inter-island common carriers by water.

Uniform Commercial Code. 200 pp. (Request No. 9854, March, 1963).

A detailed analysis of the sections of the Uniform Commercial Code which embrace the comprehensive field of commercial transactions, including the following specific subjects: sales; commercial paper; bank deposits and collections; letters of credit; bulk transfers; warehouse receipts; bills of lading and other documents of title; investment securities; and secured transactions. The report indicates variances between Code provisions and existing Hawaii statutory and decisional law.

EDUCATION

Nonresident Students and the University of Hawaii.
95 pp. (Report No. 3, 1963).

A study of nonresident students at the University of Hawaii--their socioeconomic backgrounds, academic performance, and extra curricular participation. There are statistically significant differences between resident and nonresident students on selected socioeconomic characteristics. Nonresident students have had slightly more than their share of academic honors, but their

participation in student government has been rather limited. A re-examination of Hawaii's present provisions for nonresident students is based on several essential considerations: Hawaii has more students leaving the state for their college education than entering the state; Hawaii has a potentially unique role in international education; the University is expanding its graduate program; and the University depends less on income from tuition and student fees and more on appropriations from state and federal government than is typical of land-grant colleges. Alternative approaches include: (a) maintain present policies; (b) improve quality of nonresident population; (c) restrict nonresident attendance; and (d) increase nonresident attendance. Residence requirements, academic standards, and tuition differentials are the means employed to achieve these ends.

Recruitment and Selection of Professional Personnel in the State and District Offices of the Hawaii Department of Education. 55 pp. (Request No. 9611, January, 1962).

A report on (a) present recruiting and appointing practices; (b) recommendations of consultants who have surveyed the department of education; (c) recruiting and appointing practices in some mainland jurisdictions; and (d) suggestions for improving the department's present practices. In view of Hawaii's highly centralized public school system, education personnel have the potentiality of influencing the nature of education to a greater degree than in most states. Improvements in the system depend at least as much on departmental activities as on legislative action.

School Boards and Public Education; Selected Aspects of School Administration and Possible Implications for Hawaii. 139 pp. (Report No. 4, 1961).

A comprehensive review of (a) the American pattern of school organization; (b) the powers of state, intermediate, and local boards of education; and (c) the financing of public education. In order to understand the implications for Hawaii, it is necessary to consider (a) the features of Hawaii's present organization of public education as set forth in legal and constitutional provisions; (b) recommendations of the various studies of education in Hawaii; (c) the differences and similarities between the Hawaii and typical American pattern of school organization; and (d) inter-governmental relations in general.

State Boards of Education. 37 pp. (Request No. 7549, September, 1959).

An examination of state boards of education in the United States. State legislatures have almost universally created boards of education as the agency to establish policies governing public education. In general, state boards set minimum state requirements, leaving great latitude for local school boards to manage their schools as they see fit. Although there has been in recent years increasing control of the state over public education, America's decentralized system essentially has been preserved.

State Boards of Higher Education. 31 pp. (Request No. 8063, February, 1961).

A review of (a) the historical development of different kinds of higher education institutions which have been founded in America; (b) the functions of various kinds of state boards responsible for higher education; (c) some features characteristic of these state boards. Accompanying an appreciation of the functions of higher education should be a knowledge of state resources and an understanding of community expectations and desires. Consideration

also needs to be given to organizational arrangements, so that the system of public higher education will provide the most effective means of promoting its ends.

GOVERNMENT

*Architectural and Engineering Services for the State of Hawaii. 72 pp. (Request No. A-232, August, 1962).

A list of (a) policies and procedures employed by contracting departments in selecting architects, engineers, and related professionals, and of (b) architects, engineers, and related professionals retained by the state or by the primary architects or engineers, from statehood to the present. Clarification of selection policies and procedures might increase the likelihood of selecting the most qualified professionals for the job.

Capital Improvements Programs in Hawaii; a Review of State Legislative and Executive Responsibilities. 47 pp. (Report No. 2, 1960).

An examination of the respective roles of the several state agencies, the Governor and the Legislature in the planning, authorization and construction of capital improvements. Hawaii's capital improvements responsibilities are very great when compared to those of most state governments. The 1959-1961 capital improvements program represented a new concept in planning Hawaii's capital expenditures; considerable improvement in the 1960-1966 capital program presentation is apparent.

Central Listing, Printing, and Distribution of State Publications. 20 pp. (Request No. 9676, March, 1963).

A study of the feasibility of establishing a system of central listing, printing, and distribution for publications of the departments of state government. One

advantage to be derived from central printing, distribution, and listing of state publications is a better informed public. A complete system of printing, distribution, and listing of all state publications would likely add to the cost of state publication activities as well as take away from the various departments some of their ability to set their own time schedules for publication. One of the more difficult obstacles to overcome in establishing any publication system for state government publications is the problem of defining just what will be included under the definition of "publication".

Conflicts of Interest Laws. 24 pp. (Request No. 9612, February, 1962).

A review of recent federal and various state action on conflict of interest legislation. Although some specific laws and rules exist to cover particular abuses and persons, Hawaii is without a general code of ethics for the guidance of its public servants. Five states have set standards for public officers and employees in both legislative and executive branches of state government.

Governmental Contracting and Purchasing. 63 pp+. (Request No. 9601, March, 1962).

A review of Hawaii state laws which govern purchasing and contracting operations. Enactments and amendments in the course of the years have contributed in a piecemeal fashion to the present statutory framework. Changes in the law will not necessarily result in better operations; it is simply that antiquated and conflicting laws are unlikely to facilitate the employment of sound purchasing and contracting procedures.

Organization and Administration of the Hawaiian Homes Program. 100 pp. (Request No. A-219, February, 1963).

One of a series of papers dealing with the Hawaiian

Homes program, including sections on the organization and operation of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, its physical and financial resources, homestead administration, and present organizational and administrative problems. Some of the basic administrative and policy problems in the department remain after 40 years; in part this is a result of the original Act and in part it is due to the manner in which it has been administered.

Guide to Government in Hawaii. 95 pp. (1st Edition, 1961).

A detailed guide to Hawaii state government, including information about Hawaii county government and officials as well as a listing of selected federal agencies and officials located in Hawaii. A supplement issued in May, 1962 is included.

Organizing for State Planning and Economic Development. 100 pp. (Request No. A-235, February, 1963).

An examination of the current operations of the Department of Planning and Research and the Department of Economic Development to determine the desirability and feasibility of consolidating the two. The major argument for a merger is that the formulation and implementation of successful economic development programs largely are contingent upon sound economic studies and planning. The major argument against a merger is that the staff services of planning and the operational aspects of development and promotional programs will both be weakened if combined in a single department.

Survey of Surveys; a Tabulation of Contracts Entered into by State Departments. 42 pp. (Request No. 7979, January, 1961).

A tabulation of contracts entered into by state departments. Consulting services have several

characteristics that commend themselves to governments. It is not necessary, however, to employ consultants to furnish recurring, standardized work or to serve in positions of authority in the government structure and perform activities for which public officers are responsible.

HEALTH

Care of the Chronically Ill and Disabled Aged. 44 pp.
(Report No. 7, 1961).

An examination of the nature of the problems of caring for the chronically ill and disabled aged, and a discussion of available alternative approaches. Hawaii's long experience as an area with a young population is changing rapidly, but she is in a unique position of being able to plan effectively for the care of the aged and in that planning to profit from the experiences of her sister states. Consideration of the many problems in the face of growing needs seems imperative if Hawaii is to meet the challenge of providing adequate care for its aging population.

Nursing and Nursing Education in Hawaii. 117 pp. (Report No. 3, 1962).

A detailed summarization and analysis of data on (a) the present professional and practical nurse population; (b) nursing education facilities; (c) the need for nurses and nursing education by 1970; (d) an exploration of expansion plans of various institutions and programs; and (e) significant problems facing the nursing profession. Hawaii is particularly fortunate in that there is no present shortage of trained and educated nurses, and no complete dependence on the local area for recruitment. The major problems are that (a) nurse supervisors and

administrators need further training; and (b) the nursing schools are finding it difficult to find qualified students.

*Physicians and Dentists in the Public Service in Hawaii.
16 pp. (Request No. 7960, November, 1960).

A tabular presentation of the employment status of physicians and dentists employed by the State of Hawaii and its political subdivisions. Nearly one-third of full-time and all part-time physicians maintain a private practice. No full-time dentists maintain a private practice. No full-time, state-employed physicians practice privately, while 14 of the 17 county physicians do.

*Poliomyelitis Immunization in Hawaii's Public Schools.
9 pp. (Request No. 7959, December, 1960).

A review of previous vaccination programs in Hawaii, and an appraisal of administrative problems and possible costs of any new programs. One of the big problems facing Hawaii's previous programs was lack of interest, though this may have been due to the "Cutter" incident.

The Role of the State in the Regulation of Pharmacy.
175 pp. (Report No. 4, 1963).

A study of the laws and regulations governing the preparation and dispensation of drugs and medicines in Hawaii with particular emphasis on the occupational licensing law for pharmacists. State laws relating to pharmacy regulate (1) drugs as a commodity, and (2) the practice of the vocation of pharmacy. Chief among the latter is the occupational licensing law for pharmacists which grants to that occupation public powers for self-regulation. Such complete delegation should be a last resort in a democratic society, and then only to those occupations which are professions in the fullest sense of the concept. In this sense pharmacy is not one of the

occupations that should be fully self-regulating. The public interest is best protected by placing the responsibility for administering laws regulating drugs as a commodity with an agency other than that responsible for administering laws regulating the practice of pharmacy as a vocation.

HOUSING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

*Requirements and Procedural Stages for an Urban Renewal Project. 13 pp. (Request No. 9600, October, 1961).

A brief outline of federal and state requirements governing urban renewal. The basic federal urban renewal statute is federal capital grant and loan legislation. The law provides for absorption of up to three-fourths of net project costs by the federal government.

INSURANCE

*Automobile Insurance Rates in Hawaii. 14 pp. (Request No. 9617, October, 1961).

A brief description of the processes employed in setting automobile insurance rates and of the "safe driver plan" adopted by most of the insurance companies in Hawaii. Act 113, Session Laws of Hawaii 1961, established a system under which drivers receive points upon being convicted of moving traffic violations, permitting insurance companies to establish preferential rates for drivers "who have favorable records".

Group Insurance for Public Employees. 40 pp. (Request No. 7957, February, 1961).

An examination of (a) the development of the health

insurance industry; (b) the prevalent attitude of progressive public employers with respect to the provision of medical care; and (c) the benefits, costs, and contributory arrangements of various plans sponsored by the federal government, public employers in other jurisdictions, and private employers in Hawaii. There is a substantial number of accident and health insurance plans available today to state and local employees in Hawaii. Numerically most important are the plans available to members of the United Public Workers, the Hawaii Education Association, and the Hawaiian Government Employees' Association.

*Protection Against the Financially Irresponsible Motorist. 24 pp. (Request No. 9616, December, 1961).

A description of compulsory automobile insurance and related systems which are designed to provide some protection against the negligent party who is "judgment proof" or cannot be apprehended. Two fundamentally different approaches or responses have developed with respect to the conditions under which some proof of financial responsibility is required. The more universally accepted approach does not require insurance until after the individual has been involved in an accident. A basically different approach, compulsory automobile insurance, requires the insuring of a vehicle prior to its registration or licensing.

*State-Wide Disability Insurance; a Review of Concepts and Issues. 14 pp. (Request No. 7947, January, 1961).

An examination of the general ideas underlying disability insurance and a review of similar legislation now in existence in other states. Activity in liberalizing the provisions of such related programs as health insurance, sick leave benefits, and workmen's compensation has played a substantial role in rendering obsolescent the need for disability insurance.

LABOR

*Effects of the 1961 Amendments to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act in Hawaii. 9 pp. (Request No. 9598, October, 1961).

An examination of the effects of the 1961 changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act in Hawaii. The 1961 amendments introduced the concept of employment in an "enterprise", making employees of certain enterprises entitled to the protection and benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Existing minimum wage and overtime pay exemption provisions were modified by the 1961 amendments.

*Estimated Additional Costs of Elimination of Waiting Period of Unemployment Compensation. 3 pp. (Request No. 7948, December, 1960).

A brief report on the effects of waiving the waiting period as a qualification for unemployment compensation benefits. The estimated additional cost for fiscal year 1959 was about 9 per cent of the gross benefits paid. The 9 per cent increase is the best available estimate of additional costs in future years.

Study of the Workmen's Compensation Law in Hawaii. 154 pp. (Report No. 1, 1963).

A comprehensive study of the workmen's compensation program in Hawaii with the goals of: (1) providing a review and analysis of the state's present workmen's compensation legislation and its practical operation; (2) identifying major changes in program orientation and administration which seem desirable; (3) identifying formal, technical and minor improvements which should be made in the state law; and (4) providing a draft of a recodified law which removes ambiguities and inconsistencies. The major recommendations are designed to:

(1) insure an effective, fair, and consistent administration of the program; (2) guarantee that covered workers receive the maximum amount of effective protection; and (3) make sure that insurance costs are prudently and equitably distributed among the policyholders.

LEGISLATURE

Hawaii Legislative Manual. 2nd Edition. 80 pp. (Report No. 2, 1962).

A description of the forms, processes and procedures followed by the Hawaii state legislature.

Pre-Session Filing and Related Legislative Procedures. 38 pp. (Report No. 1, 1960).

An examination of procedural devices used by legislatures to cope with the problem of legislative congestion. The only basic solution appears to lie in reducing the number of measures introduced by the exercise of discretion and sound judgment on the part of individual legislators. An early cut-off date is probably the simplest and yet most effective way to improve the working conditions of the legislature.

State Legislative Councils; their Organization and Operations. 40 pp. (Request No. 7943, January, 1962).

A report on the organization and operation of legislative councils. The single most important feature of a legislative council program in comparison with any other form of legislative research is that the research is conducted under the direction and with the participation of legislators.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LAND

*Acquisition and Reservation of Rights and Capital Gains
Relating to Real Property. 15 pp. (Request No. 9623,
January, 1962).

A brief review of the questions concerned with (a) reservation and acquisition by the state of divisible property rights, and (b) the reservation or acquisition by the state of capital gains resulting from prospective land use changes. The first approach actually provides a means of accomplishing the second objective, assuming the purpose is to control land usage.

A Comparison of Three Drafts of Senate Bill 3. 51 pp.
(Request No. 9608, October, 1961).

An examination of the provisions of the three drafts of Senate Bill 3, the public lands bill. This study concentrates on three major kinds of comparisons: (1) an identification and matching of those sections in the three drafts which are identical or essentially so; (2) a description of those sections wherein there is no comparable section in one or both of the other drafts; and (3) a listing of those sections in each draft covering generally the same subject matter, with notations concerning similarities and/or differences.

Major Landholdings in Hawaii; Data on Land Ownership and Land Use. 96 pp. (Request No. 7969, March, 1961).

An examination of land use and tenure data for the 51 landholders holding 5,000 acres or more in the State of Hawaii. Summaries consist of a brief textual description of the property and its use in addition to the detail of land use as rendered by the owners.

*Public Land Law of 1962: Act 32. 105 pp. (Request No. A-229, September, 1962).

A summary of Act 32, Session Laws of Hawaii 1962, with a section-by-section comparison of the provisions

of the new law with those of the prior law. This summary also includes (a) conversion table based on the prior law to facilitate location of comparable sections of the new law, and (b) an index to the laws relating to public lands prepared by the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Public Land Policies of the United States and the Mainland States. 67 pp. (Report No. 5, 1961).

A review of the experience of the federal government and the mainland states with respect to the acquisition, disposal and management of public lands. One of the principal objectives in the land policies of the United States has been the need and desire to settle and exploit a continent and to bind it together into a workable union of communities. Public land policy was a major, and perhaps the determining, factor in attaining this goal. The land policies of mainland states varied from region to region. State-owned lands now make up only a small portion of the total areas in most of the states. Hawaii's public lands are still relatively intact. Thus, unlike most mainland states, Hawaii has the opportunity to determine just what it wants of its lands and how it wishes to use them.

*Public Lands as a Public Trust. 11 pp. (Request No. 9622, January, 1962).

An examination of the practices in public land administration in the United States and in Hawaii. It appears from the wording of the Hawaii Admissions Act that it was not intended to permit the state to utilize the proceeds from the sale of lands for the general operating expenses of the government, but rather to encourage their exchange into other capital assets for the benefit of the public to replace the lands alienated. Other possible uses would include use for general operating expenses as long as these expenditures are in furtherance of the

specific public purposes outlined in the Admissions Act.

*A Report on the Division of Hydrography, State of Hawaii.
12 pp. (Request No. 7953, December, 1960).

An analysis of the administrative operation of the division, and an inquiry into certain financial and inter-governmental arrangements affecting its operations. The administrative problems which do exist have been created in part by the unusual federal-state relationships that characterize the division's activities. While the problems are not of major proportions, they have led to misunderstandings of the role of the division.

*Status of the Experiment in the Development of New Tuna Netting Techniques. 4 pp. (Request No. 9605, October, 1960).

A brief report on the results of current experiments in tuna netting. Now that proficiency in the setting and gathering of nets has been accomplished, there is a need to devote adequate time to testing experimentally the techniques which it is believed will provide the largest yield of tuna most efficiently.

PERSONNEL

Estimated Costs of Pay Adjustments Granted in 1962 to Government Employees for Fiscal Years 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65. 5 pp. (Request No. A-247, February, 1963).

A calculation of the estimated three-year cost to the state of the pay raises granted by Acts 28 and 188.

Governmental Employment in Hawaii 1957-1960; a Second Supplement to Report No. 3, 1954. 19 pp. (Request No. 9648, January, 1962).

An extension of the 1954 Legislative Reference Bureau report on governmental employment in Hawaii. A general comparison of the employment in 1954 compared with 1960 indicates that government (federal, state, and county) continues to be the state's largest employer. As in the past, nearly one-half of all state employees are teachers or researchers. There were marked differences in public employment among Hawaii's four counties during the years 1954 and 1960.

PUBLIC FINANCE

General Excise Tax Study. 100 pp. (Report No. 2, 1963).

An examination of the development of the general excise tax since its adoption in 1935 with a consideration of its relative impact on business and consumers. Since 1957 the general excise increasingly has become a tax on consumption. The regressivity of the tax is large only in comparing large and small incomes. This regressiveness could largely be removed through exemption of food, but at the cost of increased administrative complexity, or through a credit against income taxes. The value-added tax is considered as an alternative to the general excise.

Real Property Tax Exemption in Hawaii. 29 pp. (Report No. 3, 1961).

An examination of present legal provisions and administrative practices relating to the exemption of real property from real property taxation. It is suggested that exemptions be general, rather than specific - i.e., categories of users rather than specific users be listed in statute. The exemption of a particular category of property, however, must remain a political decision. A number of changes in administrative procedure would be

helpful.

*Special Funds in the State Government; a Review of Selected Problems. 33 pp. (Request Nos. 7928 and 7940, December, 1960).

A discussion of certain problems associated with special fund financing in the government of the State of Hawaii, concentrating on an assessment of the impact of present accounting methods on public policy. Special funds increase the autonomy of the agencies concerned, thus decreasing the control of the regularly constituted executive and legislative authorities over public money. They exist in a variety of fields and involve substantial amounts of money accruing to the Department of Transportation, the Department of Education, the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii Housing Authority, business and professional regulatory boards, and correctional institutions.

Tax Problems and Fiscal Policy in Hawaii. 74 pp. (Report No. 1, 1962).

A report on Hawaii's tax structure, with an analysis of specific fiscal issues which the legislature will face in the near future. Hawaii's over-all tax burden is no longer conspicuously high. The spotlight of public policy debate has thus shifted from the issues of tax justice and over-all tax burden to a determination of whether the tax structure is well suited to the needs of the people and of the government which is charged with serving their needs.

WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

*The Administration of Indigent Medical Care in Hawaii. 55 pp. (Report No. 2, 1959).

An examination of problems and administrative arrangements for the administration of indigent medical care in Hawaii. Hawaii faces many of the same complexities and difficulties encountered persistently among mainland jurisdictions. Many of the problems encountered may be inherent in the nature of the subject itself, or they may have been produced by a whole range of conditions peculiar to Hawaii. The Costs of Hospitalization for Indigents in Hawaii.

42 pp. (Report No. 3, 1960).

A review of the costs of hospitalization for indigents in Hawaii, concentrating on the period 1953-1958. Both nationally and locally, hospitalization costs have been rising. While cost data indicate no flagrant abuses within the program, and free hospitalization for indigents will continue to be expensive, some reductions in cost are possible.

*Experience Under the Kerr-Mills Act in Providing Medical Assistance for the Aged. 42 pp. (Request No. 9599, January, 1962).

A discussion of the provisions of the Kerr-Mills Act, the experiences of various states in implementing the Act, and the status of the medical assistance to the aged program in Hawaii. The Kerr-Mills Act gives the individual states considerable latitude in the scope and nature of the services to be provided as well as in determining who shall be eligible for benefits. The programs established by the participating states vary considerably.

Free Choice of Physician in Hawaii's Medical Care Program; an Appraisal. 21 pp. (Report No. 2, 1961).

A study of the implications of affording indigents free choice of physician. There is little question that the principle of free choice is acceptable to, even desired by, all concerned with medical care. The problem

is its cost, which might be twice as high as the present medical program for indigents.

Hawaii's Prison System: A Discussion of Its Components and Their Location. 50 pp. (Request No. A-237, February, 1963).

An examination of (a) the differing roles of prisons and jails; (b) Hawaii's prison and jail facilities and operations; and (c) the feasibility and desirability of decentralizing the prison system by utilizing combination prison-jail facilities on the several islands. The factors which negate the establishment of combined decentralized institutions are; (a) the difficulty of segregating diverse types of inmates; and (b) the high construction and operating costs. There are a number of questions regarding alternative courses of action which appear to require examination before a prison site is selected.

Public Assistance in Hawaii: Statutory Provisions and Trends in Payments. 31 pp. (Report No. 4, 1960).

A review of public assistance trends and payments in Hawaii. Hawaii's experience since 1953 differs from the national trend in that (1) costs to the state for assistance payments have risen at a slower rate; (2) a declining percentage of Hawaii's population depends upon the state for support; and (3) average payments have increased more rapidly. The absence in the Hawaii statutes of administrative details found in the laws of most states gives the administrators of public assistance in Hawaii a relatively free hand to administer the program and places great emphasis on the quality of administration.

Miss Nancy Takei prepared the manuscript for printing.