

MAUI COUNTY CHARTER COMMISSION

Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii

PUBLIC HEARING

DATE: July 29, 1966

PLACE: Kahului School, Kahului, Maui

CALL TO ORDER: 7:45 P. M.

PRESIDING: Douglas Sodetani, Chairman

MEMBERS PRESENT: Douglas Sodetani, Chairman
Emil Balthazar
William F. Crockett, Vice Chairman
Shiro Hokama
Harry Kobayashi
George Kondo
James Ushijima
Charles C. Young, Research Assistant

MEMBERS EXCUSED: Nadao Honda
Paul Pladera
Keith Tester

OTHERS PRESENT: Roy J. Barclay
Robert Kido
Hijiri Hirai
Sunao Morimoto
Richard E. Mawson
Miss Marilyn J. Kern
Mrs. Cecilia Soule
Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Pomroy
Louise Kido
Ayae Heishman
Shirley Wasano
Jack Stephens, Maui News Reporter

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The Chair opened the hearing by introducing the Commissioners and staff of the Maui County Charter Commission to the audience. The Chair then called on Commissioner George Kondo to give the opening remarks. The floor was then opened for discussion.

Mr. Barclay: Since this charter was defeated in the last election, will you make it clear to me why we are having a second go around on it?

Mr. Crockett: I think part of the answer was given to you by Mr. Kondo and that is, if we don't adopt a charter for ourselves, the Legislature may adopt a charter for us. I think the Legislature realizes that the charter is a long and, in fact, sometimes a frustrating experience and that many times at the first time around the charter is not adopted. I think the Legislature in 1965 decided to give

the three outside islands another chance to adopt their own charter. Douglas mentioned the PAS Report. The gist of the report, which came out in 1962, was to the effect that we have fairly weak local government in Hawaii. We have very strong centralized authority in government at the state level and that there was a real need in Hawaii to strengthen local government. In order to strengthen local government, this is a form of a release on the part of the State that certain authority which the State government had, but even before the Legislature released this authority in the county, the Legislature, as recommended by the PAS Report, wanted to go ahead and give the counties a chance to, in the opinion of some, put County government in order, so that County government would be (1) more efficient, and (2) more responsive. Also, as Douglas mentioned, there is a reference to county governments in the State Constitution. The enabling legislation was first passed in 1963 and then the charter was defeated, then further legislation was passed in 1965, now operating under the Enabling Act.

Mr. Kido: It seems to me as far as the Charter Commission is concerned, it's almost imperative that we have a charter. And to the laymen like us, we depend on you people to produce a charter. Now in relation to the last charter that was defeated and now you are starting a new Charter Commission, why is there such a poor response from the public? Can you give me some kind of idea why this is not working out? Is the public disinterested? What does the panel feel?

Mr. Balthazar: My personal opinion is, for one, we are doing something different from the last time. The last time when we went to the public, we took with us the first draft of the charter. Probably there was more interest from the public at that time, but they always had something concrete they could judge or they could make some comments for or against. This time we have no draft. We haven't decided the form of government we want. We think it's a good thing to let the people advise us and tell us some of the things they would like to see incorporated in this new charter. Some of the people were confused the last time. I'm sure many were being that this was the first time a document was proposed to the County. Some of the confusion might still exist.

Mr. Kido: Isn't there any other way to reach the public?

Mr. Balthazar: The Maui News is doing an excellent job. I think the people are well aware of what's going on and what we are trying to do. Thanks not only to the Maui News, but also our Honolulu Star Bulletin and our Advertiser, but more so our local paper and our local radio station where we assume you have more high local impact. Some of my friends tell me because the charter was defeated the last time, they naturally assume it's going to be defeated again. They are making the wrong assumption because assuming we are going to come up with the last charter as the last time, obviously if we did that, we didn't need this Commission. Why they are disinterested, I don't know.

Mr. Crockett: May I read two sections from "A Guide for Charter Commissions" as published by the National Municipal League in 1960? 'The commission should not be discouraged if only a handful of people come to public meetings. This has been the experience in cities small and

large where charter commissions have been successful.' In my opinion, even though relatively few people perhaps do come out to the meetings, I think it was a good idea to come. I still think it was a good idea because all of the meetings we have had were good meetings. There were lively discussions back and forth. There were lot of interplay of ideas, which I think is important. This has been picked up by the Maui News and the people are aware of the issues that confront us.

Mr. Sodetani: Also, wherever we went, the comment was what's wrong with the present form of government. Everything is going along smoothly. Personally, I see nothing wrong with the present form of government. This charter we are attempting to draft today will not disregard the present form of government we are living. Basically, we will take up, I'd say, almost 100% of what we have today, but make a few changes and implement it so that people who are living in this County will be able to understand why we are being governed under this kind of law. The present form of government does not have a code of ethics. The new charter will probably have it because everyone seems to be interested in the code of ethics. We also have a provision, most likely, that will have a body for enforcing it. Also, the present form of government does not have any machinery or mechanics in which to remove any elected officer from malfeasance or administrative responsibility. The new charter will provide these things because of initiative, referendum and recall. I think Mr. Crockett pointed out the other night that the PAS Report showed the cost per capita of all the three neighbor island counties as far as County of Maui is the highest.

Mr. Young: Are there any things in the old charter that should be changed?

Mr. Barclay: I think the first go around they had the strong mayor type of government. Personally, I am not for that strong type. Second, you had for those elected--four year terms. I did not go for that. As far as your boards and commissions, even your Liquor Commission, Police Commission, I think that should all be confirmed by your Board of Supervisors. I think any of your boards and commissions should be confirmed.

Mr. Crockett: When you use the term "strong mayor," what does it mean to you?

Mr. Barclay: Well, the strong mayor type is where you appoint boards and commissions and my interpretation of that is you don't have them confirmed.

Mr. Balthazar: Do you feel the mayor's appointment of the Director of Public Works should also be confirmed?

Mr. Barclay: I think he should have the privilege of possibly appointing his personal cabinets, but when it comes to your boards and commissions, I think they should be confirmed.

Mr. Crockett: Who would you include in his personal cabinet?

Mr. Barclay: He has the administrative assistants. He has Public Works. Some of the things if they

were going to eliminate treasurer being elected. He appoints his own. I think the last charter suggested that as far as the auditor is concerned. I don't know if the county clerk was the same or not. I think in your charter that you are drawing up, you were bringing up a suggestion as to who would be members of his cabinet. Same like your Federal Government. He appoints his own, but his is confirmed. Locally, the chairman can appoint his own cabinet, but I think all boards and commissions should be confirmed. Actually, I think the boards and commissions--the public feel more close to the boards and commissions than they would with the rest of the department heads the County Chairman would appoint as members of his cabinet.

Mr. Balthazar: Do you feel the powers of confirmation also extend to the power of removal? In other words, if the mayor were to remove a chairman of the Liquor Commission, that he would also seek the confirmation of the right to remove that chairman, inasmuch as the council would have the power confirming the positions, should they also have the right to approve the mayor's power to remove any chairman?

Mr. Barclay: I think anybody confirmed by a body, I think the removal should be confirmed by the same body, but there must be a reason why you want to remove, so I think the approval body should have the say of the removal. The same if you are going to impeach anybody. You got to have reason to impeach him.

Mr. Sodehani: How do you feel about the tenure of the boards and commissions? Do you think they should be reappointed or re-elected term after term, or should there be a limitation?

Mr. Barclay: I can see a man being appointed to a board or commission. He may be reappointed, but that is as far as he goes. Maybe two terms should be his limit, because then we are reappointing a man time after time. Why? You have other good citizens that should serve. We should give them a chance. I'm not thinking politically. I'm thinking open mindedly on an individual. He could be appointed and reappointed but I think that's as far as he goes. Members of the board should be staggered so you'll always have some of the oldtimers on the board instead of new ones all the time.

Mr. Ushijima: Roy, you said reappointed for another term. Now, most of these boards and commissions have five year terms. A man can be appointed for the five year term in the first round and he may be reappointed again and that may be ten years.

Mr. Barclay: Well, I didn't take that into consideration. I don't see why the term of five years on any boards and commissions--I think it's a little too long to be honest with you. Maybe on some kind of more important nature, possibly that may be required for experience--part of it--because a man getting on a certain board or commission, may take him a year or so to get experience. Let's say the Water Board, for instance. I think it's a pretty important post for most any man. I think you pick some man out of the public because you think he has the ability, but it still takes some time to learn that business on the Water Board. I mean this give and take on some of these things.

Mr. Balthazar: Does any member of the public here have any feeling on the two verses four year term?

Mr. Barclay: I feel in our county government, two years is sufficient.

Mr. Balthazar: For both Chairman and members of the Board of Supervisors?

Mr. Barclay: Yes. I would say maybe if you take in a larger city which is more involved, possibly like Honolulu or Los Angeles, a big city, then a four year term is more suitable. This is my personal opinion and it's an honest opinion. I may be wrong in some respects. If you can show me, I'll always admit my mistakes.

Mr. Kido: It all depends on who is campaigning. If you are loaded, you can campaign every two years, but in fairness to the minority party, it would become more powerful if you have elections more often. Under the old charter, if you have a mayor elected for four years, I think he can choose his cabinet and the abolishment of the Treasurer, Clerk and Auditor would mean that the party that is in the minority won't be able to elect anybody to be considered one of the members of the council.

Mr. Hirai: I think possibly for the mayor it should be a four year term in the sense he may be able to carry out his program more effectively. The council--I think two years is sufficient.

Miss Kern: I think if you have two years, he might be spending all his time just campaigning instead of running his office. I'm for four years.

Mr. Barclay: Her mentioning long time campaigning may be so in a larger city, but here in the island, or Maui County, it's hardly necessary.

Mr. Crockett: Actually we're talking about elections and how frequent elections should be. We're not only talking about the terms of office for the individuals who are elected. We are talking about how frequent elections should be. If that's what we're talking about, then perhaps we should also consider what purpose in our system of government elections perform. Obviously, they perform one function and that is, they determine who is going to be elected. I wonder if elections don't serve another function, or should not serve another function. Don't elections serve to give the people an opportunity to hear a discussion, debate and carrying out the issues that are important? If we're going to have people largely concerned about government issues, don't we then have to have elections fairly often?

Mr. Barclay: You are more or less going on the two year basis. I can see if we can go on a two year basis, you make your charter up on that and you find out later on they went on a four year basis and it has been proven on the four year basis, then I think your charter can be amended.

Mr. Sodehani: Talking about amendments, Mr. Barclay, the previous charter provided mandatory review of the charter. How do you feel about that? Do you feel the

first round should be a shorter period to sort of give them a shakedown period, so that they have a review of the charter?

Mr. Barclay: I think it should be made up in this charter here, unless the first charter you may make, may not be intentionally. There may be a lot of flaws coming out of this thing--maybe misinterpretation and everything else in the language. Then on your review of this thing, maybe five years from now, the whole thing can be reviewed over again and you can make those corrections. I see what you are trying to do in the way I am trying to be open minded. You're trying to get the opinion of the public and put it in the way we feel about these things. This doesn't mean it's going to be permanent.

Mr. Balthazar: I voted for the four year term the last time in the previous charter. That is not the only most current issue in the charter. I was hoping if people cannot attend these public hearings, it only costs 4¢ to mail a postcard to us, individually, or to the Commission itself. If you have a feeling for certain provisions, let us know. I was hoping eventually the Maui News could insert a little block for individual questions on controversial issues of the charter and see if people would respond and clip it out and send it to us.

Mr. Mawson: We can do that, of course, but the thought comes to my mind, too, on this two year verses the four year term. The controversial parts in the last charter as I saw them were based around the strong mayor concept and around the two or four year terms. These were the two things around which the whole charter revolved.

We're too prone to say that the charter was defeated by a very small majority, which it was, but if you remember, the charter was not supposed to be used as a political issue. This was understood between both parties that when the campaign was started, the charter was not supposed to be used on the "stump." Unfortunately, not too long before the election was brought into the election campaign by one candidate and about 10 days or so before the actual election, organized groups came in. This thing not only became a political issue, but it became a pressure on the part of organized groups in the community, which lead me to think that had this not happened, the charter would have been defeated by a much greater majority than it finally wound up being defeated by. So, it would seem to me again from where I sit, these two areas--the four year term and the strong mayor thing--are the things that people mostly didn't want. Had it not been for this pressure in the last week or so of the election, they would have made their choice known in a very loud voice at the polls and a very much heavier majority against that charter.

Mr. Kobayashi: Sometimes ago, I believe the County Attorney was asked and he came up with this report on district representation. In his opinion, he says that he believes district representation is all right, but he may be wrong. Therefore, in the event he is wrong, go ahead and draft a charter with a compromise form of district representation that we have right now and at the same time have a supplementary proposal ready in the event it is found in error. How do you feel about district representation or this compromise of district representation?

Mr. Barclay: I think maybe some of our outline areas like Lanai and Molokai, maybe even Hana, which is far out as far as we're concerned, possibly those can elect an electorate there in the district, but I still go for some at large within the whole County of Maui. I think then the people would be satisfied and have a feeling that if their little boy from Hana came here, he would still have some of those people at large to help him fight the issue. I think in Honolulu they have some from the districts and some at large.

Mr. Balthazar: Well, the Corporation Counsel, which is another term for the attorney, for the Council in Honolulu, has ruled that there is malapportionment if these people run from districts do not conform with the recent supreme court ruling, which says that the vote shall be equal. We face that problem, too.

Mr. Kobayashi: What about apportioning districts according to the number of population or voters?

Mr. Barclay: I think our community is a little too small for that right now.

Mr. Kobayashi: If a district has possibly 1,000 voters or a population of 1,000, but the county as a whole has a population of 20,000, and if you apportion one representative per 1,000, that's 20 representatives. Then you have at large representing 19,000, that's 1,000, so that's one representative also. Is that fair?

Mr. Barclay: I could see your point on that part, but I have to give more thought on that. I think our County of Maui is too small for anything like that, but I can't see like Lanai and Molokai where you got somebody there all the time to approach, but maybe Hana which is so far off. All the Supervisors we have are working people, too. They don't have time to run over to Hana all the time. They don't have time to run over to Lanai and Molokai.

Mr. Mawson: There are a couple of things wrong with district representation as I can see. I think the Chairman brought that out in a recent broadcast, too. There are two things that come up with district representation. One of these is when you take your population on an equitable basis, whether it's population or registered voters, you wind up with a council that's much too large to be easily handled. It becomes cumbersome. When you have 18 or 19 people running for district representation, each one has his own interest centered in his own district. Nobody is particularly interested in the overall problems of the County. He is too busy mending fences back home with his own political problems so he's in a position of horse trading a Hana project for a Lanai project and nobody cares whether the overall good of the County is served by this horse trading or not. It would be difficult, I would think, to get a broad scope of government responsibility.

The way the government is written now you have to have a man elected from Molokai and one from Lanai. This man from Molokai or Lanai can be low man on the totem pole. He can be number 17 out of 18 running for nine seats on the Board and yet he can be moved up. He has to be moved up. He might have polled, say, 2,000 votes, but yet in order to go in under the law, he could be moved ahead of a man who had gained, say, 6,000

or even close to 7,000 votes in the election, and these who show a majority of the people voting for them are thrown out to take care of Lanai and Molokai. Also, Lanai and Molokai's population put together, which is about 6,000, is about 1/8th of the population of the County, but they still have two out of the nine votes. They almost have 20% probably of the voting powers of the County. This is wrong. I don't see how this acts up with the recent Supreme Court ruling.

Mr. Young: But Mr. Higa says if you elected them by the districts they are running from, it would be illegal, but this way, there is a question--

Mr. Mawson: There is a question because they are elected at large, but they are mandated a seat. Once they are in the Board, then your one man one vote thing is completely thrown out. They represent a small group.

Mr. Crockett: The question is do they, because they are residents of Molokai and Lanai, represent Lanai and Molokai, or are they, because they are elected by everybody, representatives of the entire community?

Mr. Mawson: To comment on that again--are they elected by everyone when, say, the Lanai man is number 17?

Mr. Crockett: I can go down the line and vote only for the Molokai man and nobody else.

Mr. Mawson: But if only a 1,000 people voted for him and 7,000 voted for number 9 on the list of the candidates, the 1,000 man would still get in. He is not properly elected. This is an area that probably should be straightened out in the charter.

Mr. Crockett: What do the people think of the salaries of the Board of Supervisors and the boards and commissions?

Mr. Kido: Do you people consider the Board of Supervisors administrators of the County or just a group of people who are running the County? If they are administrators administrating the activities of a population of 45,000, I think \$600 is not an exorbitant sum.

Mr. Crockett: Are they actually the administrators of the County of Maui, or is the administration of the County largely in the hands of the commissions?

Mr. Barclay: How many boards and commissions can exercise authority?

Mr. Crockett: A lot of them.

Mr. Mawson: I think you can carry that analogy one step further, too. The Board of Supervisors function in pretty much the same capacity as the Board of Directors of a corporation. They are a policy making body more than anything else. The authority of responsibility is delegated to your boards and commissions and also by them and directed by your Board to your paid department heads and in your normal size corporations, your boards and directors are paid \$100 a meeting

and they'll meet two, three or four times a year, where your department heads might be paid \$25 to \$50 thousand a year, and this I think is a similar organizational set up to what we have in the County of Maui.

I think what has to be determined as far as the Board of Supervisors is concerned under any form of government is what they are, what they are there for. Is the job of the Supervisors a career job? a money making job? a basic wage earning job? \$7200 a year plus other purposes that come with it is not a bad part-time job.

There is an area that has to be watched in setting pay for all these things. That is, it works conversely to what you're thinking. The more you pay, the more chance you have of getting inferior men for the job--opportunists and those who can't find work anywhere else, who happens to be popular in their area, who have political vote. This is also a critical area in the Board of Supervisors, too. If the salaries are made too attractive, it may be a full time career for a professionally unemployed person.

Mr. Balthazar: I personally feel some of the reasons for high cost of government we now have is the fact we have nine people to carry out the administration of the County.

Mr. Mawson: Even on your strong council type of government, I suppose the strong mayor, your city council still would not be an administrative body in the sense we're talking about in serving them high pay because their job will be confirmation of department heads, and these are the ones being paid the salaries to carry out the policies established by the Board.

Mr. Kido: I personally don't think they are over paid for the simple reason that you were discussing the issue of having a two year term. From what I can gather from these Board members, they go through considerable expense taking care of their political future.

Mr. Mawson: This came up during the last campaign to increase the salaries of the Board of Supervisors. The only answer you can add to that is it is not the responsibility of the general public to finance the campaign of the incumbents.

Mr. Kido: That's true, but the idea is you will restrict some of the good men from running.

Mr. Kobayashi: One of the reasons I think politicians spend so much campaigning is because of the high salary they are being paid.

Mr. Mawson: One of the arguments that was used quite frequently during the campaign for increase of salary was it cost so much to run. All right, they were getting \$4800 a year. They boost it to \$7200 a year. So, we'll say half of that goes to campaign funds. This means they'll have \$3500 more to campaign with and they're conducting a two year long campaign by buying the rally tickets, the sweet bread and all these things that go on, where the out man who wants to be a candidate has to start from scratch before the election and

match this \$3200, which Joe Taxpayer has already given the incumbent. So actually if you figure your salary on that line of reasoning, then your taxpayer of whatever party is financing the political campaign of the incumbents of whatever party. This is another area which mandates high salary for any incumbent. I think the general reaction probably is if it's that much of a chore or that much of an expense, stay home, let somebody else run.

Mr. Kondo: Mr. Mawson, you gave us some of your opinions as to why the last charter was defeated. Now on the original proposed charter, it says the county clerk shall be appointed by the chairman of the council. The Department of Finance, composed of the County Treasurer's office and County Auditor's office, shall be headed by the director of finance and shall be appointed by the mayor. Now, we are looking at the Treasurer's office and Auditor's office--the merge of two offices into a Department of Finance. Each of those department heads are very strong vote getters and they have tremendous supporters. Don't you think that had some kind of effect on the defeat of the charter?

Mr. Mawson: I don't know. I still think it probably had some effect. I think the crucial areas were the strong mayor and the four year term. I think under the strong mayor thing one of the crucial things there was the mayor's power to appoint the Police Commission without confirmation and the Police Commission would hire the Chief of Police. This caused a lot of conversation. It's kind of hard to pin point exactly what it was. There were no alternatives in this charter, which was good. The police thing was one thing, the strong mayor was one thing, and the point you are talking about was another. All these things were the additive things because there was nowhere else to go, because you had to vote for the charter or against the whole charter. A lot of people who liked everything about the charter say except this police commission deal. They thought they had to vote against the charter as a whole because they didn't want this police commission set up that way.

Mr. Crockett: People should realize that they may feel strongly about a particular point and this particular point is not incorporated in the charter, or they may feel strongly about a particular point incorporated in the charter. I think people have to take a balanced approach to the charter we finally produce. It's going to be impossible for us to come up with a charter which each one of us will agree. It's impossible for us to come up with a charter that you will believe, and I think people have to take a balanced approach to it. They got to say well, there are a number of things in the charter which I do like and some of the things I don't like, but the things I don't like are more important than the things I do like, then, of course, they vote against it. If, rationally, they decide the things they do like are less important than the things they don't like, then they should vote for it. I don't think most people in the last election did this with an honest open mind. They did this with a very emotionally set mind.

Mr. Mawson: Your line of reason is well taken, but I have to take one exception in one area. In that whole charter of 10, 12, 18 legal size pages, there are only half dozen points that are key functional operational points

bearing directly upon the people right now, and these are functions that can't be compromised. It doesn't matter a great deal if the county clerk is appointed by the mayor or whether he's elected, but it matters a great deal how the chief of police is affected. It matters a great deal how the planning commission and liquor commission, which has legislative, judicial and administrative functions. These things that are directly responsible to the people are key areas which are hard to compromise. You can't balance, for instance, the method of choosing the chief of police against the method of choosing the county clerk.

Mr. Sodetani: How does the audience feel about a special election for the charter?

Mr. Morimoto: How much does it cost to run a special election?

Mr. Balthazar: About \$20,000.

Mr. Morimoto: I think a special election would be so much better than putting it into this coming election.

Mrs. Soule: Of course, I am slightly prejudice as you know. My brother happens to be the County Clerk of Maui. However, I would like to say a few things. After listening to Mr. Kobayashi, who is a former member of the Board of Supervisors, and listening to Mr. Mawson, I felt a little sad in that all these years these men who have run for public office ran because they felt they could be of service to the people of Maui. If it was monetary compensation, that's okay. No one has the right to run for any political office, I feel, unless he or she really wants. When it comes to specific positions, such as county clerk, the auditor, the treasurer, these men have been strong vote getters. I think there is concern on the part of the voting public as to just what will happen to these men should the charter go through. Of course, let's be honest--people have their personal feeling as politicians have.

I feel if we can divorce the charter, though it would be expensive, divorce it from our up and coming election and give the people more time to absorb the full meaning of the charter. I think it will stand a better chance.

Now, just because a handful of people are here tonight, this does not indicate the people are not interested in what is going on. You people on the commission are people who are really concerned. Don't be discouraged if only a handful show up, because they are talking, they are discussing.

As an oldtime campaigner, I feel the charter should be divorced from the up and coming election.

After the elections are over, how soon will the charter go into effect? After the people are installed in January, then will there be a period of waiting, then the charter will go into effect, or the present people who are elected this coming November serve the two year term through?

Mr. Sodetani: The charter will not be ready for the electorates at the coming general election. I doubt it there will be enough time to discuss the various provisions. Your Commission would like to proceed as slow as possible to give the public an opportunity to come along and discuss with

the commissioners certain provisions of the charter. Should the charter be accepted by the electorates, then this charter will probably take effect at the next election. Certain functions of the Board may take effect, but the major functions will be going into effect at the next election.

Mr. Pomroy: What would happen if the electorates refuse the charter you present to them?

Mr. Sodetani: Should the charter fail to receive the majority votes cast, then the Legislature will probably allow the counties once more to come up with a charter, or the Legislature may provide us with a charter.

Mr. Pomroy: I would like to point out what the Constitution of the State says. Each political subdivision shall have the power to frame and adopt a charter for its own self government. That's the home rule feature of the local government. The law prescribed in the Enabling Act, which was passed in 1963, I believe, says the Legislature is not going to step in and make a charter for us. That is a violation of the Constitution. I would say if you want your charter adopted, you should make haste slowly. Give the people plenty of time to think about it, but as I pointed out the other night, that fine print is what the people are afraid of. They won't read it and you can't blame them.

The people have their choice of three types of government. They only know the one they have at the present time. If you elaborate on that, dress it up a little bit, it's still the same type of government, and that is what they are dissatisfied with.

Mr. Crockett: Even if we printed it in small type and have a few pages or print it in big type and have a lot of pages, anyway you look at it, a lot of people won't read it.

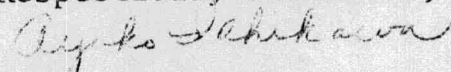
Mr. Pomroy: I say don't give it all in one dose.

Mrs. Soule: Can you recapitulate on something the last Commission did. Of course, it would be rough on the commissioners. You remember, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Balthazar--didn't some of the commissioners of the last Commission appear at different organizations and meetings to explain your charter? Could you go one step further and perhaps, through Mr. Mawson, through the Maui News, make a suggestion some place, to the certain organizations you are going to talk to? How would that be?

Mr. Sodetani: Come September, we plan to speak to the various PTA's and whatever organizations that would like to have us appear before them.

There being no further questions from the audience, the Chair thanked the audience and adjourned the hearing at 9:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Ayako Ishikawa, Secretary