EDITORIAL

Star-Bull's High-Pressure Hog Ethics

How much would it cost to get the Star-Bulletin to manufacture a supposedly factual story out of whole cloth and then spread that story under a big headline across its front page?

Well, $3,500 was the price last Thursday. It was a $3,500 advertising job or its equivalent the Star-Bulletin's advertising manager, Alfred Cordova, tried to beat out of C-C Clerk Paul Chung Thursday afternoon after the Farnington advertising department printed a headline announcing, "Confusion Looms in Charter Election," and another sub-head stating, "Poll Changes Hint Vote Chaos."

Cordova tried to convince Chung he would be in hot water if he didn't take an advertisement in the Star-Bulletin announcing all the major poll changes, because the way it was, people didn't know.

You see, the only legal announcement had been published in the Star-Bulletin's competitor, and the implication of the stories and Cordova's approach was that the circulation of the Advertiser is so small, virtually no one had read the advertisement. So to right the wrong, Chung had better pay the Star-Bulletin to advertise with the non-circulating rival to avoid all this "chaos" by eliminating the "confusion" from the voters' minds.

But the story goes back farther. When the Town giant's bid on the advertising job, as is the custom, The Star-Bulletin cited its classified rate while the Advertiser quoted its legal rate, which totaled $3,500 for this particular Monday, before the special charter election. The Star-Bulletin's bid was $4,700.

The high command of the Star-Bulletin was (more on page 8)

READ:
TBC's "Secret" PAGE 4
Big Five Colonialism PAGE 8

Sup. Doi Wins $100 City Hall Gambling Pool

Q. C. Lum Is Mum on Whether or Not He Picked Up Sherman Adams' Checks

"No comment," was the answer to Q. C. Lum, wealthy Honolulu financier and builder, to the question this week of what expensive gifts, if any, he had given Sherman Adams, President Eisenhower's ambassador to the Philippine Islands.

Lum had the same answer for a question as to whether or not he had paid any hotel bills for Adams.

The questions came as a result of revelations in Washington of a gambling racket, a $700 cow and a $5,000 hotel bill paid for by Bernard Goldfine, a wealthy industrialist, in behalf of Adams.

Earlier this year, when Lum spent some time on the Mainland attending his wife's business interests there, he is known to have visited Adams, his very good friend, while in Washington.

Lum laid plans in Washington to establish a center of Chinese culture.

Lum Blamed by Losers

Unsuccessful candidates for two vacancies on the Hawaii circuit court bench have blamed the influence of Lum with Sherman Adams for delaying the appointment by the President for months.

Monday the announcement was made that E. D. Crumpacker, Assistant U.S. Attorney, was appointed to replace Judge Carkick Buck in Honolulu and H. W. Nikkel, an Assistant Attorney General, to fill the vacancy on the circuit court bench at Hilo.

Nikkelson is a son-in-law of C. Nils Tavares, long an important figure in local Republican politics.

Maui HGEA Hassle May Be Decided By Prudential; Trask Won't Walk Out

Developments in the past week in the insurance fight between the Maui HGEA and the territorial organization indicate the split between the two bodies is larger than indicated by HGEA Director Charles Kendall when he was interviewed by the RECORD three weeks ago.

The RECORD, which first published news of the split, June 3, asked Kendall about action reportedly taken at an HGEA board of directors meeting to expel, or "kick out" the Maui chapter. Kendall denied such action was taken or contemplated.

But last week Theodore Awana, local HGEA president, was reported to have asked the Maui chapter to leave the parent group if it persisted in its program of signing members with Mutual of Oregon instead of Prudential, following a decision of the HGEA directors here to shift to Prudential.

Like Kendall, Awana had also directed to the RECORD that such action had been authorized at the local board meeting prior to June 3.

After a June 8 read the "ultimatum" to an HGEA membership at Wailuku, 53 members of the Maui more on page 8

New Group to Supplant Japanese Chamber for Entertaining Big Shots

Japanese Consul General Hinaj Fiskot has asked the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and a group of about 40 Chinese Japanese organizations to work together harmoniously and to welcome Prince and Princess Mikasa jointly when they return here from their South American trip.

The consul general's statement to the Hawaii Hochi June 16 followed disagreement between the chamber and group of Japanese organizations as to which should be in charge of the reception for Mikasa.

Recently the chamber invited the other organizations to a meet-

ing where matters pertaining to the reception, among them dignitaries and Japanese sailors from training ships would be discussed.

These two days before the meeting it had called, the chamber announced it was planning a luncheon for Prince and Princess Mikasa.

This aroused anger in many quarters in the Japanese community.

At the meeting called by the chamber and attended by representatives of about 40 organizations, it was decided that a federation of the reception should be formed to take over the function of entertaining Jap-

aneese visitors. Chamber President Edward Yamasaki explained that he and his officers had been directed by the board of directors of the chamber to plan on the reception because there
WORLD EVENTS

Nut Growers Need Aid

President Theodore Roosevelt and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Bren- nano of West Germany were in Washington in advance of the talks between their governments. Britain had been invited to the conference and had latest news of German plans was presented. The conference will be attended by Japanese and other important nations.

Since 1934 the T.S. has poured some 15 billion into France plus the construction and maintenance of military installations including at least six bomber bases.

Obviously, Washington and London must assist France to preserve NATO's military-economic solidarity, and undoubtedly the Washington talks set the stage for the visit by John Foster Dulles to London on July 4.

Cold cash is vital to France's salvation which makes the general issue of the meeting a pressing one. NATO leaders already have told diplomatically that they will not permit war in Algeria (see below).

Eye of the French Hurricane

Since 1954 France has waged guerrilla war on Arabs in Algeria (one million French civilians, nine million Arabs), the southern backstop of NATO (see above). Latest estimates put the French forces at 400,000 men, costing Paris 50 million daily.

Gen. De Gaulle has offered amnesty to the Algerian Arabs and equal rights, and he has ordered local elections and promised a seat in the French National Assembly for these regions. The French government dis- cretes De Gaulle's co-existence plans, the Arabs disagree De Gaulle, and consequently the rebellion continues throughout Algeria today.

Algeria is wedged between the west and Tunisia on the east, both of which were independence from France in 1954. There are 64 billion Arabs in the three countries. They have organized a National Liberation Front (FNL) and Maghreb (North African) govern- ment-in-exile. At a Tangier conference in April, these Arabs ranged against France on colonialism and the Algerian problem in particular. They are called the "Front de Libération Nationale".

An Arab demand is that French troops be withdrawn from Morocco (40,000) and from Tunisia (20,000). At Tangiers they said, "Give Algeria independence. Otherwise there can be no peace in North Africa."

The Arabs have been供应 arms which are used against them. The U.S. also has military bases in Morocco. If the U.S. continues the assistance, the Arabs say they must look eastward to make a United Arab Republic for support. Such a development might be a key to the whole situation of the socialist nation in Eastern Europe. Radio Cairo is urging the FNL of Algeria to "attack the enemy everywhere."

Steps Toward the Summit

When the Soviet Union on March 31 announced it had halted nuclear tests and called upon the U.S. and Britain to follow suit, President Eisenhower called the move a "gimmick" not to be taken seriously. However, in less than 10 weeks, the president completed an about-face. He has agreed with Moscow that nuclear test-ban talks start on July 1 at Geneva.

Pleis Elwood, which coincided with recent and current anti-U.S. eruptions around the world—from Latin America via the Middle East to Indonesia—which reflect upon his administration's foreign policy. A U.S. Senate committee has started a "long-term examination" of the arms race.

Washington's system of military alliances from NATO to SEATO, is faced with what the Christian Science Monitor says is "the greatest shake-up in its existence." The U.S. is geared to a nuclear arms race while the people of the world, especially those free of Western alliances, want peace and national freedom.

Pressure for peace increases. Gen. De Gaulle has announced he will submit to world powers a plan for "complete and controlled disarmament." John Foster Dulles has hinted that People's China "will have "be included in any future agreement" on nuclear test ban. The "gimmick" of March is a reality today.

Conrad von Hamm
In Repent Act
To Be Citizen

In 1919, war in the Balkans was bottled up by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and World War I during which the U.S. suffered a high casualty rate. The Star-Bulletin on Jan. 4, 1919, front-page story about a German-born local resident. The story was about General von Hamm, a famous war hero, who was shot and killed in 1918. The article was given one Month to Brush Up In.

The story said, "Because of his courage in the service of the United States, Conrad Carl von Hamm, vice-president of the von Hamm-Younker Company, was unable to obtain his citizenship.

"This eligibility in every other respect, such as general intelligence, knowledge of the English language, and the like, was unquestioned, but he was given another month in which to persuade the authorities that he was absolutely necessary."

U.S. District Judge Clemens, presiding, told von Hamm "the law will not permit such procedures."

The Star-Bulletin reported that von Hamm "refilled with a hectic blush on his old face, and an angry light in his eye."

von Hamm brushed up and returned to court on Jan. 25 when the Star-Bulletin reprinted the story with the addition of "the usual knowledge in response to the questions put to him." He passed "without flying colors."

Prior to the hearing, von Hamm was advised to accept a government offer for a "one-week vacation" and then "go back to work" for the government. However, he rejected the offer and stayed in his office.

Judge Clemens, the Star-Bulletin said, "did not venture a hasty decision as he was sure the evidence was strong against von Hamm, who was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary."

The decision was reversed by the Supreme Court and von Hamm was ordered to serve his sentence in a federal prison.

U.S. Railroad Workers
Killed, Hurt on Job

The Congress is enacting legislation to assist financially U.S. railroad workers who have been injured or died on the job, but more protection for railroad workers is being neglected.

Sen. Wayne Morse (Dem., Ore.), who sits on the special committee of Cong- ress to the high rate of deaths and injuries among the workers, submitted statistical tables show- ing that 161 railroad workers were killed and 16,932 injured in 1957. In 1958 the railroads reported the rates were higher with 5,310 injured and 27,100 killed.

During 1957, 79 railroad companies between them paid $111,460,000 in claims for accidents and deaths, with the exception of the operations of the Safety Appliance and other large railroads, making the opera- tions of railroads.

In 1957, there were just over one million railroad workers. In March 1958 there were 1,031,912.
Would Big Five Push Charter If Wilson Were Mayor With GOP Board?

By SPECIAL WRITER

is a vote by 23,796 out of 107,100 registered voters a “mandate”? Or is the unwillingness of 79 percent of the voters in the primary election to vote for the candidates who came calling to the polls a “mandate” of a negative type?

The Big Five and moderate Democrats were talking to this week as to what sort of answer you got to the above question about last Saturday’s special election on the char-

One of the few people who seemed convinced by the one-sided defeat for the charter (even though it came from only 30 per cent of the voters) is James R. Murakami who saw the vote as an expression of the “will of the people”.

Few others who oppose the charter as drawn up by this com-

Most outspoken of these was Charles Keinradt, HCEA director, who saw the election as a “de-

Thesolemnity of this trend prompted old politicians to ask a couple of other questions, as fol-

Would the charter have been drawn up - as the many who say it type if Johnny Wilson were still alive, full of vigor, and likely to be in a major position in City Hall, as it is now?

Would the two dailies and other Big Five papers have gone to so much trouble had the votes for the charter if the present City Hall situation were reversed with the GOP electing supervi-

The number of U.S. farms has decreased from 5,421,000 in 1952 to 4,572,000 as recorded by the Department of Agriculture fig-

As big a market as they call “the big market” still is in a fancy product with many creature comforts. At best, they say, the farm really is a loss leader, serving to the consumer at a price the manufacturer can’t match.

Detroit critics contend the Big Three are victims of their own advertising. There are 750,000 un-

The Big Three have budgeted nearly $4 billion more than 1959 models — a few hundred mil-

Besides gianthood, the new cars will offer a more varied,ete., certain industry claims, with engines re-

The Big Three argue that what they call “the big market” still is in a fancy product with many creature comforts. At best, they say, the farm really is a loss leader, serving to the consumer at a price the manufacturer can’t match.

There are no more uncommon than common sense, says the old adage. Just look at the thousands of people roasting their bodies on the beaches of Hawaii, or spending a long day aboard a deep sea fishing boat, or wading down the streams that can burn delicate human skin. Everyone knows that it’s wise to tan gradually. Yet millions of us will try to get a whole season’s suntan in a single weekend. We’ll turn lobster-red, blister, swell and itch, and spend most of the next week in bed, tossing and turning, and trying again on Saturday. Some will be burned seriously enough to need medical attention.

Why do we do it? The therapeutic value of sunshine, health and vitamins, etc., is obvious. But there’s an even more subtle reason. People who are sunburned don’t tan black. Sunburned people are more conscious of the fact that their skin is being actually damaged, says Major General Cooley of the T. S. Army Research Laboratory.

If we must be out in the sun, let’s make it as easy on ourselves as possible. Use a preparation that screens out the burning rays of the sun. Reapply it frequently, because perspiration as well as bathing will wash it off. Start with ten minutes of exposure at first, increasing gradually through the season. Wear good sunglasses. Lubricate the skin to prevent drying. Keep your hair covered so it won’t become brittle and discolored.

Remember that you’re safer before 10 a.m. and after 3 p.m. Only “mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the noon-

ROASTING UNDER THE SUN

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JUNE 19, 1958 HONOLULU REPORTER PAGE 3

SYLVIA PORTER SAYS

Interest Rates On Savings Face Cut In Recession Move

“Rates paid on savings by banks and savings institutions are now heading distinctly lower — the first significant drop downward in almost 20 years,” Sylvia Porter, nationally-repected financial writer, makes this pre-

“When I was young,” says Judge Doris (D.C.) Porter, “I distinguished myself in my way. I was a girl of the old school. I didn’t need my husband’s approval. I ran the house and gave it to him. He was a good man and I was happy.”

But when he died, she says, she was suddenly plunged into a world of business and politics she knew nothing about. She had to learn to deal with men, to fight for her rights, to make decisions on her own.

She says she learned a lot from her husband, who was a lawyer and a politician. She says he taught her how to think, how to solve problems, how to make tough decisions.

Says Judge Porter, “I learned that the only way to get things done is to be tough. I learned that you can’t depend on anyone else to do it for you. You have to do it yourself.”

And she adds, “I learned that if you want something, you have to go out and get it. You have to be persistent. You have to be strong.”

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SPORTS SHORTS

BIG ISLAND BRIEFS... The defending champion Asahi and the Pretenders League came away with their respective games in the Hilo Senior League played last Sunday.

The first game of the night saw the Hilo Senators, who have not lost a game this season, beat the Anahola Dodgers 4-1. The game was held at the Hilo High School field and the win put the Senators in first place in the league.

The second game of the night was between the Hilo High School Tigers and the Hilo High School Academy of Arts and Sciences. The game was held at the Hilo High School field and the Tigers came away with a 3-2 win. The Tigers are now in second place in the league.

The third game of the night was between the Hilo High School Pirates and the Hilo High School Academy of Arts and Sciences. The game was held at the Hilo High School field and the Pirates came away with a 2-1 win. The Pirates are now in third place in the league.

The final game of the night was between the Hilo High School Senators and the Hilo High School Academy of Arts and Sciences. The game was held at the Hilo High School field and the Senators came away with a 5-3 win. The Senators are now in first place in the league.

These games were part of the Hilo High School Senior League's fifth season. The league is open to all Hilo High School seniors and is held on Sundays at the Hilo High School field. The league has been a success and has brought a lot of excitement to the community.

The league has been growing in popularity and has attracted many new players. The league has also been successful in attracting a lot of spectators to the games. The league has been covered by the local media and has been featured on local TV and radio stations.

The league has become a popular destination for local and visiting athletes. The league has also become a popular destination for local and visiting spectators. The league has been successful in bringing a lot of excitement to the community.

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Hawaii quite often. As reported in the RECORD a couple of weeks ago, a Carson City man is named in the incident that occurred in Washington circles for holding up appointments to the vacant circuit court judgeship in the territory. But did you know he’s supposed to be a regular in selecting Bill Quinn for Washington Place? From San Francisco comes the story that Hawaii’s Bishop Sweeney used his contact with Adams to recommend Quinn for the seat. No doubt, his name was put in as a token, but it may make sense to be against anything merely because someone you know backs it. But on the other hand, a negative approach would result in putting one in favor of more traffic with the uninitiated, which is a good policy in the long run.

The most outspoken foe of Hawaiian statehood is Rep. John Phillips, a man with a great bugaboo out of the political offerings of the State of Hawaii to the ILWU in the islands. Thurst isn’t always being touching that idea. But as long as he sees. He gives Sillain ready-made propagandas. A lot of people who don’t try to train in the ILWU voted against the charter for reasons of their own. But Sillain can take their votes and make a tally of it. Every single vote against the strike of the union leader is a sound one contrary to Congressmen who’ve never been in the field. The ILWU will be in any office and the people will begin to wonder whether Thurston’s inner circle is so strong that they can stand up, or merely a shibai, and whether or not he’s really so strong that he can bring in. Anyone who has read the story of the many people who’ve commented on the legislation called it merely stupid.

UP AT CITY HALL they still laugh at that the two-man who got a job for a short while a few years ago as an investigator for the preacher. He got the job through “political influence” and didn’t last very long. Because he couldn’t pass the civil service examination necessary to get a permanent position. He still remembered, though, because of the big badge he made and wore to the office and because of the coat he liked to wear in his telling. He was nervous. He feared a little for fear he might shoot himself or someone else.

STORIES ABOUT THIS GUY roused a lot of people in Texas who was riding home to the ranch with a couple of prairie dog men one night of the night on a drinking spree. The kid was riding along behind the other two, and he fancied himself a quick draw artist, so he contrived what he thought would be a fine practical joke. He would pull his six-shooter, fire a shot in the air and get it back in the holster before the other two could look around. Then he would pretend he was surprised, got something in his hand and say he was going to show them a trick. He did exactly that. But he was scared stiff all right — only in his haste, he shot his horse in the back of the head. Dolby, rider and all, the poor old horse stone dead. It took a lot of explaining and then the kid had to ride in front when the three went out together.

EVIDENCE IN COURT sometimes has a way of disappearing even in the court of its own. An old tailor was recalling this week the case of the demijohn of water a local woman had claimed she was selling. The demijohn had been the most important piece of evidence in the case. Well, the case was being delayed. When it finally came to trial, the Territory’s expert put his hand to the bottle to prove it was really alcohol — and came up with a discovery that was weird.

The explanation was known to court teaser who chuckled. An old tailiff had been coming to work early, hitting the demijohn a healthy boll, and swallowing all the contents that the process had gone on just too long.

OLAA ILWU PENSIONERS CLUB and members — Officers of the new- formed club got together the other night. The president is Mr. T. Maki and S. Shima. There are 25 members in the club. More are expected to join up later.

By Amy Clarke

If you had to choose between sending your children to college and saving money for your own old age, what would you do?

Most working people have to face that problem, whether they put it into words or not. To begin with, there are the thousand dollar expenses, depending on the location of the college and the type of degree sought.

Financial independence for aged parents probably remains elusive; interest is paid off over a period of years with a monthly check to an insurance company or put away in a savings account.

In the early years of marriage, most couples hope they can do both. But as marriage and family grow, economic pressures are felt. During an inflationary period such as the one in which we have been living, the needs of the war, wages rise, but never as much as prices.

More and more families find they can only manage to maintain a decent standard of living if the wife works outside, too.

Unless a family is exceptionally fortunate, the same argument can be must about giving their children a good start in life and financial security for themselves when they can wait.

And it is a hard, hard decision to make. College education is so desirable that few parents would do it any other way. But it is a challenge for families, especially if the children are good scholars.

In a purely monetary sense, a college degree will almost always pay for itself in the long run. But there is the responsible position and a routine clerical or technical job to open the door to the kind of press work career we will all like our children to have.

It is true that many young people help themselves through college. Some would take summer jobs, vacations and often hold part-time jobs during the school year.

Some are granted scholarships. But often a scholarship means more in prestige than it does in money. Many of them are as little as $300; the average is around $500.

Since the average state university now costs about $1,200 per year, it is plain that one of these modest scholarships gives only a very slight helping hand.

But many parents, after sacrificing all their savings to put their children through college, find themselves in a tragic position when they can no longer work.

The young people marry and set up their own homes. But in the case of the aged parents in a separate house, they will look upon this as an unwarranted burden.

Privately they will criticize their parents for not having looked out for their old age. The son-in-law and daughter-in-law will feel imposed upon, especially if the aged parents live on for many years.

There is, of course, Social Security. But even the maximum payments are not very high. Light work has worked outside only a short while, or not at all, the amount she receives is very small.

Our homes are small and compact. Each generation’s outlook is radically different from that of the one just before it. Mental health experts strongly recommend that parents should not live with their grown children if it can be avoided.

College for the children of old-age security? It is conceivable, but a decision he may be too late. It is no evil to be discussed frankly with the children.

Your answer might be different from mine. But, remember, it is our children. I only know, I would say that the biggest favor parents can do for their children is to make certain they will be independent in their old age.

The name may not sound sinister, but Joe Rose claims the ILWU is trying to get the Honolulu judge to water it in the future. He told people to vote “yes” too, but he didn’t admit to being a dupe. He said he wanted to see anything; he could do it and stay in position to make noise when the legitimate one is for posterity and may be ratified. If you can figure out what your answer is, you’re saying you’re a good man.

By the way, have you heard of the ‘Windward Water Board’?
BUSINESS IS HORRIBLE—MAYBE WE SHOULD CONVERT TO BRAIN WASHING?

Japan Leads in Tuna Export to U.S.

The Interior Dept. reports that fishery workers and officials of the American Tuna Association, Ltd, have arrived in Japan to "peruse the scenes of their industry and return with suggestions that may prove useful to the U.S. in developing the tuna industry here and in the Pacific.

James Roosevelt on U.S. Foreign Policy

In speaking to Congress, Rep. James Roosevelt (D. Calif.) said: "I see no sign of any world conflict, but I do see indications that the world is becoming more stable and peaceful."

Swedish Pensions

Sixty-five per cent of an adult's annual income during one year's highest pension payments is what is all Sweden, aged 67 or older, get as pensions.

College Gift Rise

The Council for Financial Aid to Education reported that gifts and bequests to colleges and universities in the U.S. in 1957 were $373,000,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the $334,000,000 received in 1956.

LIQUOR LAW requires that every general dispenser, either by retail or wholesale, keep a full and complete record of all liquors sold by him, and that such records shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of sale.
Bd., Charter Commissioner Admit Pool; Still Back Anti-gaming Law...

This story was longer and more vigorously for the charter he hoped to pass up as a mem-
ber of the commission, admitted he was just out of the pool, but questioned whether or not the pool constituted a lottery. He did not question that it was gambling.

Another suspected gambler, Bal-
lag. Augustine, charter commissioner, said to the West Coast the eight before the RECORD's probe was able to reach him. His secretary said he will probably not return for at least a month.

MATSY STILLS

The only supervisor strongly suspected who refused to admit his participation was Sup. Matsuo Takabuki. All he would answer was, “What pool are you talking about?”

Both Takabuki and Doi suggested citing the Fifth Amendment in answer to questions about their participation, but neither actually did so. Whether they will get the chance to try out their suggestion is in doubt.

C-C President John Peters said he was not at all surprised at the admission of the super-
visors and does not know what action may be initiated.

Meanwhile, veteran investigators John Jardine and Val Oderlost of the Fraternity of the Gambling Detectives were held to be holding themselves in readiness to go into action as a matter of policy.

To questions were asked each suspect, Robert Dodge, Mayor Blaisdell and his administrative assistant, Harry Stroop. They were as follows:

1. "Do you favor repealing laws that prohibit lotteries?"

2. "Do you favor a chance in the $100 pool on the charter elec-
tion?"

The answers were as follows:

SUP. RICHARD KAGEYAMA

answered the first: "I don't think so, but everybody gambles. The businessman ought to be allowed to gamble in a business. Maybe the laws should be changed soon.

Answer to the second, Kagya-
ma said simply, "Yes."

SUP. MATSUO TAKABUKI an-
answered, "No," to the first, and "What pool are you talking about?" to the second.

MAYOR BLAISDELL answered "No" to both questions, and there had been no allegation he partic-
ipated.

HARRY STROUP answered the first saying, "I am opposed to gambling in all forms," and said briefly, "No," to the second question.

SUP. EUGENE KENNEDY, once captain of police detectives, said, "No," to the first question and "I don't remember," to the second.

A little later, his memory was re-
freshed and he admitted participat-
ing in the pool, but denied it was a lottery.

"I think it has a game of skills," Kennedy said.

SUP. HERMAN LEMKE said, "No, not pushie lotteries," answer-
ing the first question, and "Yes, I did," to the second.

SUP. CLEsson CHIKANUI

gave the most thoughtful answer of all to the first question. He said, "Seriously, I feel if it's for a charitable purpose, not to make money or profit and doesn't get out of hand—I think there's no harm in it. He pointed the other way on some matters, I think they might do the same thing with this. Of course, if something is illegal, it's illegal."

Chikanui admitted participating in the election pool and said he thought from the early report that his original number he had won.

SUP. MASATO DO, the actual winner with a guess that Shaw voters would go to the polls, an-
swered the first question, and finally admitted he had not only participated, but won, answer-
ing the second.

C-C ENGINEER YOSHIKO

NIMOTO, sitting nearby at the time, gave some indication of what may happen to the $100 when captured. He said, "Don't bother him. He's going to take us all to dinner."

But Kunitomo said he had been entered in the pool.

MORE GAMBLING NEWS

Another gambling front was in the news in the court of Circuit Judge Harry Ishii when 35 per-
sons accused of lottery activity in connection with the kabuki theater were unexpectedly pleaded innocent Monday, including some represented by Ta-
ocabuki and a partner, Donald Takei.

A surprise move in this case came from Attorney General Track, representing 10 of the 35 when Track waived a jury and asked a trial by the Judge, alone. The trial is to open on Tuesday, the other 25 asked for a jury trial. An impor-
tant point with some operators of such theaters is that they want to be declared illegal so they can operate as long as possible without interference.

Said attorney Schonentrach, who represented the Ishii in the other case, "The theater's declared illegal so they can operate as long as possible without interference."

There was extensive activity in the pool in various parts of the state, tickets on baseball pools of up to $100,000 was offered for sale.

Maui HGEA

# from page 1

chapter reportedly walked out.

Latest report is that Prudential may be asked for a decision as to whether or not the Maui HGEA may be left out of the plan with-
out changing coverage or cost in the rest of the HGEA. If Prudential replies that such exemp-
tion is possible it is likely—efforts to whip Maui into line may be abandoned by the territorial body.

David Trask says the Maui chapter has no intention of leav-
ing the rest of the HGEA group to continue getting the $126,000 annual "subsidy" from the parent organization.

The HGEA racket on Maui follows a similar success here where a difference of opinion developed among local officials as to wheth-
er the shift to Prudential from Mutual of Omaha should be made. At that time, as the RECORD re-
ported first, the dispute involved $26,000 in dividends some local of-
chers felt the organization should have received from Mutual after an earlier term of coverage.

Unforgettable Person (from page 8)

that advocated progress and ser-
ved as a forum and banner for
democratic justice survived under the guise of the movement but without any leadership, the movement brought the...
Big Five's Colonialism

Hawaii's Big Five made a statement during the recent strike that any fair-minded person would say they must live up to.

But there apparently is inconsistency between the statements of Hawaii's big business leaders and their activities and the only way they will fulfill their declaration is by being forced to do it.

While the strike was in its third day, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn. declared in its bulletin, "The Sugar Industry Reports to Hawaii," that: "It is the policy of the industry to pay a uniform scale of wages for the same work throughout the industry."

The Hawaiian sugar industry includes the California and Hawaiian Refinery in California, a cooperative setup of island sugar interests, and ILWU workers there receive higher pay than C & H refinery workers at Alea.

The ILWU has been constantly struggling to wipe out the differential and the local sugar industry has been resisting the union's efforts.

During the recent strike the employers made a strong, decisive stand and lost. But obviously it will take consistent struggle of workers to wipe out scale wages for the same work throughout the industry," which the employers claim is their policy.

In the same bulletin the employers said, "According to policy, the wage rate is set and modified with regard to the cost of living, general economic trends and maintenance and advancement of the standard of living of employees."

As for cost of living, everyone knows that it is higher here than on the Mainland. And Federal employees receive about 25 percent cost of living differential.

As for wages, in construction projects now booming here, the scale is much higher than what is paid sugar. And so for advancement of the standard of living of employees, the sugar industry has fought it consistently and only by strikes and struggles of workers have wages forced to give in to demands that contribute to higher standard of living.

The policy of the sugar industry regarding wages is to hold it down, contrary to the Big Five's propaganda.

The strike showed up the employers' propaganda.

After the recent strike, the Pan American Airways TV commentator blamed the Big Five, declaring that he had believed the sugar industry's insistence that it couldn't pay more than four cents an hour than what is paid sugar. And so for advancement of the standard of living of employees, the sugar industry has fought it consistently and only by strikes and struggles of workers have wages forced to give in to demands that contribute to higher standard of living.

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