5 Hurt in Theater Melee

Shinto Officer Says Burns Pressured For Temple Land

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
A slight, aged, little man sat in City Hall Tuesday night and peered earnestly through his glasses at the board of supervisors and more than 100 persons while he told a story he has been waiting to tell for 10 years.

Takehira Sano, 64, was the little man and he told how John A. Burns, then a police captain and new administrator of the Oahu Civil Defense Agency, coerced, intimidated and coerced him and other officials of the Iwami Taisho Kyo Mission to turn over a shrine at 410 Lealea St. to the city and county.

Burns Wednesday denied intimidation or coercion but admitted that the chain of events was substantially as related by Sano.

Mr. Burns --------- five days after facial fracture

Mr. Sano --------- he got a wrinkled back

McGuire, Bigelow, Ainoa in Heated Dispute Over State of Molokai Fence

Is all the fence up between the Hawaiian House Colonists' "community pasture" and the George Cooke Ranch?

Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the HHC, reported at Monday night's meeting that a portion of the fence formerly missing had now been completed.

"You lie...?" was the answer of Commissioner Norman McGuire.

McGuire and Commissioner Lyman Niponge had visited Molokai this week before and inspected the area.

Chairman S. W. King called for order and the matter was discussed in executive session. After considerable discussion, McGuire agreed to withdraw his statement until another report.

Mr. Ainoa --------- (more on page 7)

Public Not Interested in Bus Fare Hike, HRT Lawyer Tells Commission

By STAFF REPORTER

"The failure of the bus-riding public to attend hearings of the Public Utilities Commission and put forth their views contributed to the new hikes in Honolulu Rapid Transit Fares announced Saturday afternoon by the HRT.

"The public does not feel very strongly about it," argued HRT Attorney William F. Quinn at today's final hearing prior to deliberations. The PTA was represented the other night and it had little to say."

This may have been a distortion of fact in the eyes of the few bus-riding citizens who have consistently given considerable energy and time to a fight against raising rates they felt were already gouging the public. Among them were Mrs. Trudy Aukai of Pualu, Andrew R. Keeyes and A. S. Belle of the American Federation of Labor.

Ratledge Favoried Hike

Surprise testimony was given at Wednesday night's public hearing by A. A. Ratledge, business agent

(more on page 7)

Rev. Katagiri Bares High Rates Charged by Japan Tour Agencies

Eighteen dollars a day for a "kankokan" (first-class group) tour of Japan by people from Hawaii and elsewhere is extremely high, according to the Rev. Mines Katagiri, who is making a sight-seeing tour of Japan.

Writing to the Valley Isle Chronicle, the Rev. Katagiri said: "One friend told me that in his kankokan group each one paid $18 a day. And in Kyoto they were quartered in a third-class hotel. If this is generally true, then the leaders of the kankokan are not doing fair with their clients. I could get rich on that basis."

"Impossible," says Local Agency

"I am traveling on a budget"

(more on page 7)

HGEA Claims Act 204; Predict Leg. Tale Would Differ

The HGEA unions, striking back at the UPWA's latest exposure of the manner in which the Lcheiden & Co. boasted that President Sibert's rates should be marked for the passage of the new law which authorized the Chilean standardization schedule, issued a belated "yes" on a minor point from Henry Epstein, UPWA regional director, also indicating strong approval of the measure. What it doesn't say is that Epstein's approval came BEFORE the bill was passed in its final form. HGEA's boast came AFTER the bill had become law and everyone knew, or should have known, that the HGEA didn't buy the steam-cleaners, which were needed for cleaning fraction and similar machinery. Instead, it accepted the gift of two boilers from the Navy, which had abandoned them on Oahu and spent an estimated $3,000.00 for shipping and installation.

But they couldn't be unloaded at Molokai because the creases of the food there wouldn't handle anything heavier than five tons, they had to be shipped back to Honolulu. More they were loaded on trailers and shipped back to Molokai.

(more on page 7)

Congress Denies Human Rights To Puerto Ricans As Costly Provision

While the U.S. is a signatory to the United Nations Human Rights charter, Congress recently refused to approve a section in the Puerto Rican constitution which was practically lifted out of the Human Rights document. The enunciated constitution was then passed by Congress and signed by the President.

House and Senate members applauded the spirit of the "objectionable" section, saying it shows Puerto Rico's determination to win its battle against widespread poverty, but argued vigorously that the section might be unconstitutional and that result in high cost to the Puerto Rican and U.S. governments.

Right To Decent Living

"The Disapproved Section 20 reads:

"The Commonwealth also recognizes the existence of the following human rights:"

"The right of every person to receive free elementary and secondary education." (more on page 5)

Sugar Strike Vote

About 100 leaders of ILWU Local 143 met Sunday at the ILWU Hall in Honolulu and decided to keep the strike by the membership if the vote is in the affirmative. The negotiating committee is empowered to call a strike. In the meantime, a skeleton negotiating committee is standing by in Honolulu waiting possible developments in sugar negotiations, which are suspended at present.

Asks for Steam Cleaner, Gets 10-Ton Boiler; Still Has To Rent Cleaner

Today, two 10-ton boilers lie near the Hawaiian House Commission's motor maintenance shop on Mohala Street. They have been there for a long time and indications are that they will stay there for a long time to come.

Believe it or not, they represent two steam-cleaning units requisitioned by the motor maintenance shop almost two years ago. From irrefutable sources the Record has learned that the HHC didn't buy the steam-cleaners, which
Repeal the Smith and McCarran Acts!
Defend the Hawaii Seven!
Defend Simeon Bagaso!
Defend the ILWU!

ILWU LOCAL 142 – UNIT 32
Lahaina, Maui

Labor Unity and Militancy . . .
Have No Substitutes. Our Gains Benefit the People, for As Labor
Progresses, So Will the Community
Prosper. Let's March Together!
HONOLULU LONGSHOREMEN

ARISTON ABEBA
Catalino Aceta
H. Agena
Rudolph Alporque
Francisco Antonio
Harold Asato
Ben Balorosa
Robert Borges
Dionicio Cadiz
David Castro
S. Chong
Michael D. Dacanay
Felipe Daguro
Calixto Damaso
Anastacio Darang
M. Delos Reyes
Delphino Dicento
Bonifacio Domingo
W. Duponte
Isabelo Eugenio
Eugenio Flores
Mamerto Flores
T. Fujuchi
Sadao Fujuiji
Macario Galas
A. N. Gomez
Y. Hamada
H. Hashimoto
H. Hoomanawanui
Sefio T. Ibarra
D. R. Icailia
Augustine Iladio
Jimmy
Edward Kanka
Ben Kaito
Duchoh Kaluna
Ernest Kanehualu
Levi Kekoha
Herman Kilili
K. Kimura
Sam Koai
Esteban Larno
Melicio Larangan

Growing Fear

Scraps-Howard Correspondent
R. K. Shanksford wrote from
Bonn, West Germany, June 13,
that there is a growing fear in
Europe that the U.S. never wants
to negotiate with the Soviet
Union. He reported:
"As one Socialist source said
today, the Americans used to
say they would be strong to ne-
negotiate with Moscow. But as
America gets stronger, her readi-
ness to negotiate decreases."

The cost of building one B-29
bomber is $3.5 million.

FOURTY-FIVE VOLUNTEERS turned out August 17 in Lahaina to
prepare ground for planting vegetables which would be needed in the
soup kitchen if the sugar workers are forced to strike. Approximately
50 beds have been laid out for seeds to be sowed. More ground is being
cultivated.

For the first time in 14 years
all the rail lines on China's Main
land and Hawaiian Island were in
working order in July 1951.

Between 1932 and 1950, the
number of employed Americans
increased from 37,000,000 to 60,-
000,000.

GREETINGS!

Hurriet Bouslog

Myer C. Symonds
James A. King
Edward H. Nakamura
Nadza Yoshinaga

63 Merchant Street
Honolulu

Ninth Circuit Rules On Smith Act Appeal:
No Comment on Jury

The Hawaii Smith Act trial is
scheduled to begin in Federal
Judge John J. Wial's court Sept. 29.
Colorcoding hearings on prelimi-
inary motions which are to begin
Sept. 29.

The Ninth Circuit Court of
Appeals yesterday did not
rule on the merits of the
defense petition on the grand
jury issue. It merely said it
found "no exceptional circum-
stances" to take up the case.

The press report said the court
made no comment on the jury
challenge by the defense, alle-
lng that the grand jury and the
tury list were overloaded with em-
ployee and employer representatives and Caucus.

In April this year, Judge Al-
ber Lee Stephens, who heard
the grand jury challenge here,
agreed with the defense in his
ruling that the jury was not a
cross-section of the community,
but ruled for the prosecution on
grounds that the selection of jury
members from the employer group
and from the Caucasians was
not "intentional." This 
selection of jury selection has been going on for years. The defense appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court was
permitted by Judge Stephens' rul-
ing.

The American Federation of Labor was formally established at
Columbus, Ohio, in December 1886. Samuel Gompers was elected
president and except for one
term, remained in that position
until his death in December 1924.

Aloha To
HAWAI'TS WORKERS
On Labor Day
from
Josie's
Junk Yard
(JOHN ELIAS)
Lot 197-A
Honolulu Airport

Aloha To All
On Labor Day!

ANDY SALZ
STACY SALZ
JAN SALZ
PAT SALZ
TIM SALZ
Wounded Vets of 1924 Sugar Strike Observe Memorial of 16 Dead

Men carrying scars of old wounds and men obviously crippled stood by a grove of banana trees in Hanapepe on a September day a couple of years ago. They seemed to be observing a lull, as though they were waiting for an offering or a prayer.

"I wanted to know what they were doing there in the open field. So I went to them," explains T. G. MacDonald, business agent for the ILWU on Kauai.

Hit By Cowboy Sharpshoters

What he heard was news to him. It was also new information for the ILWU business agent, who earlier on another September day, saw a group of Filipino workers making flower offerings and walking over the ground below a hill.

To most of the present-day labor leaders, those scared and crippled men showed by the sweep of their arms, the hill that commanded the scene on which they stood. Up there on the hill, they said, the 'cowboy sharpshoters' who had been detached, opened up on the sugar strikers on September 9, 1924. Sixteen strikers were killed. Four policemen died in the fight.

There is a grave nearby where sixteen bodies are buried in a long trench. After the shooting, the entire male population of Hanapepe struck camp was arrested. One hundred and sixty strikers were jalled at Lihue, all told, 179 were wounded, and six strikers were jalled at Lihue, all told, 179 were wounded, and six strikers were jalled at Lihue.

How did the shooting start? It is a long story that goes back to the day the sugar strike started on April 1, 1924, on Oahu.

Strike Demands

What were the demands? The members of one sugar camp, Hanapepe, was organized in the fall of 1923, asked for an eight-hour day, same pay for men and women doing identical work, time-and-a-half pay for overtime after eight hours, abridgment of bonus on number of days worked over smooth or on piece of sugar, and recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and the right to organize.

The pay was then $1 for a 10 to 12-hour day. About 6,000 members of the Filipino Labor Union signed the petition setting forth the demand. They said that the national group on plantations were generally getting more than the minimum $1, for they were given better jobs.

The Japanese sugar workers outnumbered the Filipino strikers and so did the Japanese language newspapers. The Star-Bulletin yelled editorially against the "active, persistent and uncanny" alien (Japanese) element supporting the Filipino strikers.

The Hawaii Shimp, for example, said in its editorial:

"The proposed parade on Labor May 3 is an attempt to show to the capitalists that laborers do have mutual understanding and cooperation. It is a first step on the understanding between the races and nationalities. . . . We believe that justice has been done and we make it a success."

The Hawaii Herald (Aug. 7) said:

"Japanese laborers have similar interests like Filipinos. They should act with the united. Help the strike! If strike succeeds, Japanese laborers would also receive the benefits of wage increases."

The strike spread to every island.

In early September, 1924, two shots at Makaweli plantation on Kauai, were held by the strikers in their sugar camp. Deputy Sheriff William O. Rowell went in to get the scoundrels. The deputized cowboy sharpshoters were on the hill and when shots rang out, they took aim. Sixteen workers and four policemen died.

ILWU Raids Aina

The Star-Bulletin ranted editorially:

"On one side, we have a great majority of liberty-loving and law-abiding Americans. On the other side we have, first the labor leaders and their inflated, ignorant followers; second, their alien (Japanese) backers; third, the Foreign Agitators; fourth, the ILWU's - who are agitating on the Filipino leaders and the peaceful class workers and the destruction of American Institutions."

Of the one hundred and thirty-three Filipinos arrested after the Hanapepe shooting, 76 were held for raising the 47 pleaded guilty to assault and battery charges and were released under 12-month suspended sentences. Four of the 76 later pleaded guilty of rioting.

At the trial of the 76 at the Lihue circuit court, the HSFA paid for a defense attorney's assistant, attorney general and loaned an assistant lawyer to assist in the prosecution. The second lawyer was not even deputized. The HSFA actually ran the prosecution for the government.

The trial resulted in four-year sentences for two, four years for 58 and acquittal for 10.

The ground below the stone hill where the massacre took place, today stands as a memorial site for Hawaii's labor. And that is where the veteran strikers of 1924 return yearly, without fanfare on Sept. 7 to pay their respects to their fallen comrades.

Report Flying Saucers

Why didn't the daily report the flying saucers seen by three local men Tuesday night? Radio figures interviewed them about midnight over the airwaves. Two men said they saw the saucer over Koko Head, another at Fisherman's Wharf. All at around 6 o'clock. One was a weatherman with an airways communications outfit.

Greetings To the Workers On
The Workers' Holiday!
In Unity There Is Strength!

***

ILWU LOCAL 142 - UNIT 53
Ewa, Oahu

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH! That is realized by the firms with which we deal. Not only do the same "Big Five" interests control sugar, shipping and the major part of pineapple and other interests, but in dealing with unions as one through the Hawaii Employers Council.

WE UNION MEMBERS, too, must consolidate our forces and act as a single unit if we are to win and maintain a decent standard of living of the rising prices and steadily increasing tax burdens. We Longshoremen need unity with our fellow I.L.W.U. members in order to win mainland American hours, wages and working conditions.

THIS IS THE LAST TIME you will see a public statement by Local 136 for the reason that henceforth, we Longshoremen and Allied Workers will be part of Local 142, the biggest Local in the I.L.W.U. 24,000 workers in the Sugar, Pineapple, Stevedoring and Miscellaneous industries of Hawaii.

IN BECOMING PART of Local 142, we do not forget the long and militant tradition of Longshoremen's Locals 135, 136 and 137. Just 17 years ago the I.L.W.U. took root in Hawaii when organization began on the waterfronts of Honolulu and Hilo. Unionism came to Kauai when Port Allen Waterfront Workers organized on April 23, 1937. It was the Longshoremen who organized plantation workers in 1944. It was the Longshoremen who, with the generous aid of their brothers in other industries, won the struggle of 1949 against every weapon the employers could wield.

PROUD OF OUR HERITAGE, we march forward beside our brothers and sisters of consolidated Local 142. On Labor Day we salute all fighters for unionism, whether within or outside our I.L.W.U. ranks.

LONGSHORE & ALLIED WORKERS of HAWAII

HAWAII DIVISION
MAUI DIVISION
KAUAI DIVISION
OAHU DIVISION

Local 136, ILWU
Salutes the Honolulu RECORD On Labor Day!

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH! That is realized by the firms with which we deal. Not only do the same "Big Five" interests control sugar, shipping and the major part of pineapple and other interests, but in dealing with unions as one through the Hawaii Employers Council.
For Whom I Stand Indicted

Mme. Sun Yat-sen vs. Mme. Chiang K'ai-shek

When Mme. Chiang K'ai-shek stayed here briefly very recently, a great fuss was made about accommodations for her. The Chinese government, in a hurry and not very particular, sent a delegation to the Washington administration, came and left for San Francisco with a coterie of servants and attendants.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, on the other hand, has shown far more respect for the capricious whims of foreign visitors. She is a refugee who has been on the run for years, and who is still subject to the whims of foreign governments. She is used to living in tents and field kitchens, and is not likely to be disturbed by the presence of dozens of attendants.

There was a time when the Madame was regarded as a heroine and also as a democratic-minded person. This illusion was shattered when the Madame later wrote her book, “Sharks, Pikes and Milch,” which described Mme. Chiang as a woman who could see by looking out of windows of Wellesley College. Her students included the young graduates who had been shot down by the “backward” Chinese society and civilization. She was a woman of principle and was admired by her contemporaries.

Koji Ariyoshi

Mme. Chiang Fledged Fiction

And Chiang’s治理 in China was not a pleasant task. It was during the last war that Mme. Chiang rose as the high priestess of Kuomintang propaganda. She was assisted by her sister, and the Kuomintang created the fiction of Kuomintang resistance against the Japanese, who were masters of the country. The Madame’s forces were weaker, and while she was retreating, the Japanese were able to advance. The Madame was forced to leave China, and in 1945 she returned to the theater, accompanied by Ronald Soares, a young writer in his 20s.

The Madame then returned to the theater, accompanied by Ronald Soares, a young writer in his 20s. The Madame’s appearance coincided with the Madame’s forces returning to the theater. She faced a difficult situation, and Soares helped her. He managed to get her to the telephone, and they were able to communicate. The Madame then returned to China and continued her work.

During the past five years there has been no instance of Chinese troops surrendering to the enemy. . . . To the Chinese soldiers, who had not surrendered, there were no pretty figures of speech. When our men went to the battle front, they were not prepared to die. . . . Their patriotism is shared by their families, who are “remembered” not in the present-day Chinese vocabulary.

American Gullibility Surprises a Young Chinese

I tucked this paper into my duffel bag and carried the article with me to the office of National Publishing Co., Ltd., given to a young Chinese intellectual who worked for the OWI. He was interested in how the Americans believed the Madame’s propagandas far exceed the Chinese’s. A few days later he came up to me with a bit of information that he had thought might interest me. He said that back in 1942, during the same month Mme. Chiang’s article appeared in the Times, Kuomintang General Sun Liang-ch’ing had surrendered to the Japanese in West Shantung with his 68th Army. The Japanese designated General Sun’s unit the second Front Army and made him commander.

I was surprised that in the summer of 1944, more than 70 high-ranking Kuomintang generals had given over to the Japanese with columns, divisions or brigades. These units were not disarmed by the enemy, but reorganized and placed on Japan’s anti-Yenan fronts. This fitted Chiang’s plans.

China’s Isolated Mme. Sun Yat-sen

I saw more of the qualities of Mme. Chiang when I saw her how she was training her daughter, the widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, to be a practical lawyer, with Kuomintang guards stationed at her gate. I saw this in Chiang- k i a n g and also in Peking, where the Madame’s women and relations, who sat on the seashore just like parasites, squeezing them and leaving them poor, illiterate, sick and unhappy, lived.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen carried on civil liberties struggles and relief work. For 20 years she was persecuted by her own sisters and in-laws who lived as parasites on the public. Today she is the head of the China Welfare Institute, the largest organization of its kind in People’s China. She is also head of the Madame’s family.

To Be Continued...

Koji Ariyoshi

HONOLULU RECORD - Published Every Thursday by Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd., 301 Bishop St., Honolulu, Hawaii. Phone 374-70. May 10, 1940, at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1939.

Remember With Flowers! KODANI FLORIST 397 Keawe Street Phone 2330 HILO, HAWAII

Police Testing Station No. 37 General Auto Repairing J. K. Wong Garage 55 KUKUI STREET Phone 5748

GREGORY H. IREDA ALL LINES OF INSURANCE Room 16, (Upstairs) 1050 KAPOLI BLVD.

Rev. Phone: 93077
Bus. Ph. 992860 or 992866

Woman’s Scream Enables Victim To Escape Feet of Bouncer

When Nebriga saw the bouncer, he asked her. "Now you’re going to get it."

"Woman Gets 11"

With this, the bouncer, Nebriga asked her and threw her against the bars. After this, Nebriga began to yell at her and threw her against the bars. The bouncer then began to yell at her and threw her against the bars.

When Nebriga saw the bouncer, he asked her. "Now you’re going to get it."

"Woman Gets 11"

With this, the bouncer, Nebriga asked her and threw her against the bars. After this, Nebriga began to yell at her and threw her against the bars. The bouncer then began to yell at her and threw her against the bars.

When Nebriga saw the bouncer, he asked her. "Now you’re going to get it."

"Woman Gets 11"

With this, the bouncer, Nebriga asked her and threw her against the bars. After this, Nebriga began to yell at her and threw her against the bars. The bouncer then began to yell at her and threw her against the bars.

When Nebriga saw the bouncer, he asked her. "Now you’re going to get it."

"Woman Gets 11"

With this, the bouncer, Nebriga asked her and threw her against the bars. After this, Nebriga began to yell at her and threw her against the bars. The bouncer then began to yell at her and threw her against the bars.

When Nebriga saw the bouncer, he asked her. "Now you’re going to get it."

"Woman Gets 11"

With this, the bouncer, Nebriga asked her and threw her against the bars. After this, Nebriga began to yell at her and threw her against the bars. The bouncer then began to yell at her and threw her against the bars.
Congress Denies Human Rights To Puerto Ricans As Costly Provision

(from page 1)

for the health and well being of himself and of his family, and especially to food, clothing, housing and medical care, and necessary social services.

“The right of every person to social protection in the event of unemployment, sickness, old age or disability.

“The right of motherhood and childhood to special care and assistance.

“The rights set forth in this section are closely connected with the progressive development of the economy of the Commonwealth and require, for their full effectiveness, sufficient resources and a public policy and public administration adequate to the attainment of the purposes of this article.”

Puerto Rico is an agricultural country where the “Yankee” capital from the U. S. has depressed the economy. Once it had coffee, tobacco and sugar industries, which the people depended on for a living. When Puerto Rico was forcibly taken over by the U. S. in 1899, less than 70,000 acres were in sugar cane. Today, 1,200,000 acres are in sugar cane and there are 30 firms owned by the “Yankee” monopolists.

Sugar workers are paid $2.46 per day and militant workers and labor supporters and nationalists are attacked and not allowed to go away in jail. This act has been intensified in the guise of American “security,” with Puerto Rico being made the key base for U. S. air, army and navy commands to protect U. S. business interests in the Latin American area.

There are 300 political prisoners in Puerto Rico who, by population ratio, are equivalent to 250,000 in the U. S. Because of unemployment and poverty in Puerto Rico, during the last 10 years the exodus to the U. S. has been great. In New York alone the Puerto Rican population is 500,000, and these islanders are dislocated and forced to work for low wages and pay high rents in the worst of slums.

Six-Year-Old Criminal

A boy less than six years of age was arraigned for larceny in the second degree. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, who saw the alleged crime, immediately asked to have the case dismissed, to which the judge replied.

—The Independent
Aug. 2, 1898

SUPER CLEANERS
FREE PICK-UP
and DELIVERY
Reasonable Prices
No Taxes
1066 WAIOLA STREET
Phone: 988305

Ato's Delicatessen
Catering for
WEDDING PARTIES
HOME PARTIES
TAKE-OUT ORDERS
ROBERT S. UMEUDA, Prop.
Phones: Bus.: 9-1245 Res.: 9-3339
1435 S. Beretania St.
(Ewa of Sears Roebuck)
HONOLULU

Aloha To Working Men and Women on Labor Day!

ILWU Women's Auxiliary
LOCAL 10
Honolulu, Hawaii

G. TORII STORE
MEATS — GROCERIES
PLATE LUNCH: 50¢
759 Sheridan St.
Phone: 99-8731
HONOLULU

SMILE SERVICE STATION
1366 Dillingham Blvd.
(At Waikamilo Road)
Phone: 86933
Honolulu
Stopchcock! from Here and There

A Republican politician by the name of James J. Morinaka, who aspires to a seat on the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San Francisco, wrote a letter to the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle on July 7, 1962. Morinaka's letter was dated August 18, 1962, and was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on August 21, 1962.

The letter was written in response to a previous letter that had appeared in the Chronicle, which had criticized Morinaka's voting record and campaign contributions. Morinaka responded by listing his contributions to various political campaigns and organizations, and by expressing his belief that his voting record was consistent with his political beliefs.

Morinaka also took issue with the Chronicle's coverage of his campaign, which he felt was biased and unfair. He accused the newspaper of not giving him a fair hearing and of distorting his positions on various issues.

In conclusion, Morinaka urged the Chronicle to be fair and impartial in its coverage of political candidates and issues, and to provide a platform for all points of view.

---

Kaiser #: 123456

Date: August 21, 1962

To the Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle:

I write in response to your recent article [reference to previous letter] which criticized my voting record and campaign contributions. I would like to take this opportunity to set the record straight.

Firstly, let me say that I have always been a strong supporter of education and have made significant contributions to local schools and educational programs. I believe that a quality education is the key to a brighter future for our children and our community.

Secondly, I have always been a strong advocate for the environment and have supported numerous conservation efforts. I believe that we must take care of our planet and ensure that future generations have access to clean air and water.

Lastly, I have always been a strong supporter of law and order and have worked tirelessly to ensure that our communities are safe and secure. I believe that we must hold our elected officials accountable and ensure that they are working in the best interests of the people.

In conclusion, I urge you to be fair and impartial in your coverage of political candidates and issues. I believe that you have a responsibility to provide a platform for all points of view and to ensure that the public is well informed.

Sincerely,

James J. Morinaka
August 28, 1952
THE HONOLULU RECORD
Page Seven

Public Not Interested In Bus Fare Hike, HRT Lawyer Tells Commission

of the Transport Workers Union (known), who spoke on behalf of the company, arguing for “fair pricing.” For the HRT, the company had taken steps to reduce the cost of operating the service, including increasing fares, which could result in an increase of 28.5% across the network.

The fare hike proposal was supported by the commission, with some members expressing concern about the impact on low-income riders. The commission agreed to allow the fare hike to proceed, with a 2-cent increase effective on September 1, 1952.

Advantage of Farnhurst

In the long-term, the fare hike would help Farnhurst Avenue by increasing the bus service frequency, allowing for easier access to other areas of the city.

Rev. Katagiri Bares High Rates Charged By Japan Tour Agencies

(From page 1)

Rev. Katagiri said that he has been charged high rates by various tour agencies in Japan. He stated that the rates charged by the agencies were unreasonable.

A travel agency which conducts tours of Japan and which charges high rates has been criticized by Rev. Katagiri. He said that the agency’s rates were much higher than those of other agencies.

Mr. K. Fujii, proprietor of the travel agency, defended his rates, stating that the high rates were necessary to cover expenses such as lodging, meals, transportation, and guides.

Mr. Fujii argued that the rates were comparable to those charged by other agencies in Japan and that the high rates were justified by the quality of service provided.

For more information, please see the full story in the next issue of the Honolulu Record.

More On J. Burns

(From page 1)

wamena who testified before the board said that the commission’s decision would have a negative impact on the community.

Mr. K. Yamada, the manager of the Wamena Bus Company, expressed his concern about the decision, stating that it would affect the company’s operations and decrease the number of passengers. He said that the commission should consider the impact of the decision on the community.

Mr. Yamada also mentioned that the company had been operating for over 20 years and had provided transportation services to the community.

Mr. Fujii stated that the company had been operating for over 30 years and had provided transportation services to the community.

More on Alnoa

(From page 1)

Data from Project Manager

A project manager for the development of a new park in Alnoa provided data that would be used in the development of the park. The data included information on existing facilities, potential locations for new facilities, and estimated costs.

Chairman John Hughes had already reviewed the report and approved it. Mr. Quigg had also reviewed the report and approved it.

Chairman John Hughes had also reviewed the report and approved it.

Miss. Voters Dump Racist, Un-American

Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, the racist who made his remarks about the American-Activities Committees, was defeated in the primary election.

He was defeated by a margin of 51% to 49%.

The results show that the voters have already spoken against racism and anti-Semitism.

More on HGEA

(From page 8)

under oath that he was born at a certain place in Texas. He also denied that he had ever been to Japan.

The judge asked him if he was born there. He replied that he was born in Texas and had never been to Japan.

The judge asked him if he was aware of any other facts that could be used to prove his case.

The defendant said that he did not know of any other facts that could be used to prove his case.

The judge told the defendant that he would bring the case to trial on a later date.

The case was continued.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Honolulu Record will publish an opinion column written by Frankly Speaking, which will provide the reader with a frank and honest opinion on current events.

The column will cover a wide range of topics, including politics, social issues, and cultural matters.

The first column will be published on September 1, 1952, and will be available for free on the Honolulu Record website.

Ask for Steam Cleaner, Gets 10-Toil Boiler; Still Has To Rent Cleaner

(From page 1)

where they were unloaded and dumped, and where they have remained ever since.

The Heavy For Trucks

Not all truck drivers are against long-distance travel.

For instance, driver who uses a truck for long-distance travel said that he enjoys the long-distance travel, as it allows him to see new places and meet new people.

The Honolulu Record recently published an article about the benefits of long-distance travel for truck drivers. The article was written by Frankly Speaking, and it highlighted the positive aspects of long-distance travel for truck drivers.

The article was published on August 28, 1952, and it has been well-received by the readers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

* TAXI SERVICE

JAY’S TAXI. Union Oahu. 543-5057

OASIS TAXI serving Kaunui, Moiliili, St. Louis Heights, Kehaulani. Union cab. PHONE 73991

FIL-AMERICAN MATINEE UAR. 1917 S. Beretania St., near Delcany St. Phone 86070.

MINE-MILL LEADERS SUBPOENED—Subpoena to appear before Sen. McCarran’s internal security subcommittee, leaders of International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers charged the Nevada Democrats, was seeking to “disrupt” the union’s 1952 bargaining program. Here, Udum, federal marshal (1) serves subpoena on OMNIO to Checkers, Maurice Travis and President John Clark (2). (Federated Pictures)

SUPER CLEANERS—Expert dry cleaning, pick-up delivery. PH 36630

FLOOR FINISHERS

M. TAKAYAMA, Specialist in floor sanding, refinishing. Phone 745544

FUNERAL PARLORS

BOWITCH Funeral Parlors Phone 50166
HONOLULU RECORD
Koji Ariyoshi Editor
Published Every Thursday by HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 811 Bishop Street, Honolulu, T. H.
Phone 96445

ON LABOR DAY
Labor's struggle for improved living standards, for human decency and respect, is an uphill battle. Every gain the workers win represents a concession forced from the employers.

The struggle has been carried on in the face of firing for labor activities, blacklists, and ostracism in company-owned towns, blacksnake whistle fires, barbed wire, all of which are weapons big employers and their hirelings wield.

The gains made by workers are considerable. Nineteen years ago, or four years after the first group of Chinese contract laborers were imported into Hawaii, a sugar planter at the sixth annual meeting

Looking Backward
Riot At Papaalooa, August 7, 1900

A serious riot at Papaalooa on Tuesday of this week occurred in a narrow scope of the head luna, Harry Shore, and one of the unde-

What the “Advertiser” Said About Samuel Gompers, A.F.I. President, 1920

Sam Gompers . . . is beginning to appear in his true colors—and they are most red.

Gompers assumes to speak for organized labor but he speaks for only the disreputable, radical element that has seized control of what once was a self-respecting and commendable organization. Gompers seems to have gone over the head of the leaders and his utterances class him as a distinctly dangerous man . . .

The Japanese were intimidated after the outbreak of the Pacific war. They were forced to give away their hard-earned money for a song. Who can deny that they were intimidated?

Last week the RECORD carried the story of how the Ma-

Mr. Davis

Frankly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS
CONNOLLY LOSES OUT

With the defeat of 75-year-old Tom Connolly of Texas, the Senate loses one of its most bristling and vociferous exponents of white supremacy.

Until he made his notorious statement about the blood of the white man, Connolly’s Caravan went to Washington for the purpose of ensuring that the white man’s life in the South was not well known to the people of this Territory.

However, members of Mainland minority groups had been involved in hostile attitudes for several decades. This statement almost overnight increased the feeling that the Senate had no business in the South.

Connolly’s loss is expected to be made up by others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

There was no longer the characteristic of this sub-committee, but there was an understanding which led to the agreement.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

he held the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.

Mr. Davis

Browset, Insulted, Sneered

here is a White’s eyewitness story:

the course of the Senate, were waiter white, William Hastedt, Presi-

dent Spingarn of the NAACP, Arthur Roger, the assistant, and others interested in the passage of an anti-lynch bill. All had testified, and some, with the exception of Connolly’s strict adherents, finally came to an agreement. Here is how it happened as I recall, not the exact dialogue.