"Sandman" Charged By Vet

Crouch, Professional Witness, Tells Smith Act Jury of Events Long Before Case

By Staff Writer

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BRITISH PUT AFRICANS IN CAGES—These Africans are corralled in one of the worst-wired cages set up by British authorities throughout the always reserve in Kenya after mass arrests aimed at breaking colonial independence movement. (Fed. Pictures)

for the American people, while it will de-
serve all-out opposition on those proposals
which are bad for the American people.

Civil Liberties: Minus Score . . .

Former secretary of state and now Demo-
cratic governor of South Carolina James
Byrnes lashed out at civil rights in South
Carolina. Those who went to the polls had voted $1,552 to $7,556 for a constitutional amend-
ment guaranteeing the continued existence
of the Jim Crow system in his state.

SAID Gov. Byrnes prior to the election: "If you vote against this amendment and in
December the court decides against you,
will you deny to the legislature and your
selves even an opportunity to consider the
question—you will force the mixing of the
races in the schools."

The white supremacy amendment re-
moves from the state constitution the re-
quirement for free public schools. If the
Supreme Court should outlaw Jim Crow pub-
lic schools after the scheduled hearing on
Dec. 8, the South Carolina legislature
would then be empowered to establish a
d called private school system which would
permit continued segregation.

Byrnes, who recommended the state
assembly to submit the proposal to the
evoters, supported the Eisenhower-Nixon
ticket.

The National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People is challenging
segregation in public schools. Opposing
the NAACP are the League of Women
Voters and the South Carolina Christian
union council.

Civil Liberties: Plus Score In Tenn.

Rev. Byrnes and his rate, voted in the
South took a terrific shellacking when eight
religious instructors at the University of
the South, Sewanee, Tenn., protested the
ban on the admission of Negro students to
the school of theology.

The victory for democracy was mo-
mentous and mirrored the militancy of
numerous white people who have learned
that there is no superior people and dis-
crimination is damaging to both whites
and colored.

Seven of the eight are Episcopal clergymen.
Their resignations will take effect
next June and will leave the seminary faculty
with only one teacher.

Among those resigning are the dean of the
school of theology, six faculty members and
the chaplain of the university—whom
is owned by dioceses of the Episcopal church in
10 southern states.

LAST JUNE at commencement, the eight
announced they were "prepared to resign"
in June 1963 unless the university trustees
dropped their ban on Negro students. The
trustees are scheduled to meet next June.

Warning: The Nazi Pattern

Following the decision of the two-mem-
ber panel of the Subversive Activities Con-
trol Board to declare the Communist Par-
ty subversive and to recommend the regu-
lation of its officers, members and fin-
ances, Aubrey Harrison, national organiza-
tional secretary of the Civil Rights Congress
said in New York:

"THE FIRST step had been taken toward a
solution of existing organizations fighting
for peace, better economic conditions, civil liberties, equality for the
people and the rights of minorities and
of the foreign-born."

"The attack beginning with the Com-
munist Party creates a similar pattern that
in Hitler Germany, Mr. Harrison said.
After the assault on Communists came the
attacks on everything progressive in Ger-
many."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Congress is among
the 129 organizations on the attorney gen-
eral's "subversive" list.

Mr. Grossman pledged aid in the fight of
all progressive organizations against ac-
tion intended to outlaw them.

Meanwhile, "Red Tape and Backed Wind"
-a pamphlet by Sender Garten which exposes
the activities and intentions of the Subversive Activities Control Board
which the GRO rushed through its second printing and de-
mand for more copies by awakened Ameri-
cans was growing.

Nixon: Uses McGee Name for Politics

Willei McGee, a victim of legalized lynch-
ing, thrown up on a pious rage charge in
Minnesota, is dead. His wife toured the
country for months in trying to mobilize
mass support to free him.

Valley, Idaho's election took place

May 5, 1951. He left behind four children.

The meeting of this victim of racism be-
came a political football two weeks before
the general election. Richard Norton, vice
president elect, a witch hunter and racist,
told 400 party workers called by the Repub-
lican National Committee, that throughout
the whole significant sections of the good
people believe that McGee was a victim of legalized lynching.

William L. Patterson, national executive
secretary of the civil rights congress, which
led the fight to save McGee, said Norton
"never before in his political utterances con-
fronted a named Willie McGee existed,
to say nothing of the fact that he was
framed up."

PATTERSON declared: "The McGee case
was brought to Nixon's attention when he
was attending a World Health Confer-
eence in Switzerland in 1950. McNamara's passed car was then plastered with a sticker pro-
testing the legalized lynching of Willie McGee."

Nixon criticized Truman for not act-
ing to save McGee's life. This implied
suggestion that he would have done dif-
ferently will not fool the people, because
Nixon's past record speaks louder than his words.

Rosenberg Case:

World Wide Protest

While Nixon was trying to play politics
wits the lives of Negro people to get their
votes, as in the McGee case, world-wide protest were burned in
the nation with the evidence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

DR. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Ameri-
can scholar, Negro leader and fighter for
freedom, said in an interview in London
York that the fight to save their lives
in "a part of the great peace crusade."

Cramer now believes that Dr. Gaio and
Vaezetti-whose frame brought world-
wide protest—were executed in an atmos-
phere of terror and prejudice and antitary
view. Duncan and Van-
setti are dead; but you live.
And may you live to prevent another such crime as this."

Sixty-nine other scientists that Dr. Gaio and
Vanietti were dead; but you live. And
may you live to prevent another such crime as this.

THE WOMEN'S International Demo-
cratic Federation, representing 155 million
women in 65 countries, wrote President
Truman on the case of the Court
affirming the sentence in "political persecu-
tion, contradicting the democratic pro-
cesses on which you govern."

From Brussels the International Association
of Communist Lawyers called a process to
the President and asked him to exercise
diplomacy.

Rent Decentlo: Rate Hikes, Evictions

An invalid and his wife paid $48.48
rent a month in Detroit, began paying $60
and after such legal order.

The wife, who is sole supporter of the
family, earns $97.50 a week under the
wage freeze.

HOME FAMILY complained of the rent
increase and a stabilization official listed
this as typical of the complaints in the
area.

Since controls were removed in 900
areas, 20, rents increases of from 10 to
200 percent and sudden evictions have
carried the U. S. Department of Rent Stabilization, New Orleans,
and many cities in the midwest reported rent
increases between 150 and 500 percent.

All such orders will be based on the
controlled community. Some 1,500 com-
munity groups voted to continue rent control
until May 1, when all controls will
Mrs. De Fiesta Signs Up 20 Holdouts Into Sugar Union At Olaa; Was Santa Maria Rice Grower Until 1950

Ever since Mrs. Eulalia De Fiesta signed up 20 holdouts into the sugar workers union at Olaa, the menfolk in her Nine-and-a-Half-Mile Camp have progressively come to depend more and more on her participation in union functions.

The soft-spoken, persuasive woman of 46 smiles and explains that she was shielded to discover that no money has been free riders in the workers’ struggle for a better crop and salary.

Whittled Down Resistance

I went to them, she said, and told them they needed the union. It was a diagnosis for them to have in such a manner. If there were more work like them, who would the sugar workers be?

Some joined after a few visits by her. Others remained stubborn and she whittled down their resistance.

"Today, the Filipinos in our camp are 100 per cent union. Everybody is happy," she explained, and held her husband, Marcelo, for confirmation. Because of the parent influence, the five children of the De Fiesta family consider themselves part of the "union family," all of which speaks with pride.

"I Was So Happy"

During the Labor Day, parade this year in Hilo, when Olaa plantation workers won practically all the prizes for flags, floats, and band, and were chosen for the show boat, the family helped pick vanda orchids for the top prize-winning float, featuring a group of Filipinos. "When we come back to the union, we have a chance to do well," he added.

The next day, she saw her husband, Marcelo, doing the work in the sugar mill at Olaa. Mrs. De Fiesta didn’t want to interfere in his affairs but she was inspired to think of what the union has done for her family.

"One morning I asked my son, Ernesto, Why aren’t you in the union?" she said.

Ernesto answered: "No worry, Ma. I’m union member." She was so happy. When Ernesto told me that his heart became full, she asked if she could return to her home.

Produced Rice In Philippines

Mr. De Fiesta does his part for the plantation. She has been a housewife since she arrived from the Philippines in 1950, after the death of her husband, H. E. Co., on Sur, to join her husband.

She had married in 1929 when Mr. De Fiesta had a trip home after working as a farmer for three years and three months. Mr. De Fiesta had returned to Hawaii for a second time shortly after the marriage.

Mrs. De Fiesta worked in the family rice fields in Santa Maria. In 1956, when Mr. De Fiesta returned to the Philippines, he bought a farm there. In 1970 the De Fiesta family bought a home on the island of Maui, and remained in Santa Maria and produce for the rest of his life until he was forced to leave because he was barred from returning to Hawaii because he had failed to obtain a permit.

The town of Santa Maria is a small town in Hawaii. The family grew rice and other crops in the area. The De Fiestas speak from experience of the value of a militiam union.

"Look at my right case," Mr. De Fiesta said. "In 1954 I was

MRS. DE FIESTA poses in the family living room with portrait of Dr. Jose Rizal in the background.—Photo by Suenatsu Kuroda

kicked by a mule and stayed in the hospital for four months." That’s right he continuously. His wife continues. "My husband was paid one-half pay for the time he was laid up. He was a sugar worker. I was paid $1.35 a day for a minor driver.

We Were Poor

"When I first came in 1954, the pay was still low. We ate green papaya with unripe, beans, the produce of the plant. I was paid $1.35 a day for a minor driver. We were poor."

"Union Is for the Family"

During sugar negotiations she had to pay five bags of rice stocked up. If a family makes up its mind and lays out money for five bags of rice, this action psychologically strengthens its members to meet the arduous demands of the employees, she commented.

The man in her camp shouted during the negotiations as "If you want to take a strike fund, do it. Eight right women worked with her.

Mrs. De Fiesta occasionally attends union membership meetings. "If you need union meetings, you know what to do. The union needs the women to stay home and attend the meetings," she said. "Union is for the family."

Tuberculosis is not inherited. Sometimes one member of the family gives the disease to others, but this cannot be cured. It may seem to "run in families."

Thank you, Friends... for your Faith In Me! M. KIDO Democrat

Daily Compass, Progressive New York Paper, Fold, Radical, Crusading Sheet

NEW YORK (FP)—The Daily Compass, morning handbill, folded here the day before the elections, featured a graphic front-page ad in the paper in a dispute over his support of Horace A. Waterman, the Progressive Party candidate in the 1948 presidential elections. It looked over the placard of the defunct New York Star, which was the successor to the failed PM, and was added financially for the last few years by Mrs. Anita McCormick Blumenthal, sister-in-law of the publishing house.

Later, Cora LaMont, wealthy son of the late banker, Thomas W. L. Blumenthal, took a financial interest in the paper, and the Daily Compass, enfranchised at $25,000, was held Nov. 3, with neither the buyer nor the amount of the sale being made public.

"Thank you, People of Honolulu, for helping me beat the Advertiser, the Star-Bulletin and the Merchant St."

John H. Wilson

(NOBORU MIYAKE Senator-Elect——Koauai)

I Wish To Thank...
Unsolicited Writer Ghosts for Gold Star Parents, Asks Son's Denial

(From page 1)

he's lost. Arm shot off, is he still living?

"Now to top it all, the Draft Board waited on your son and me (only one left at home). Our plan, a plea from old father and mother to defer our son was met with cold reception."

"We ask you, the Public, how much more agony and suffering must we, alien parents, sacrifice?"

P.A. and M.A. IMIURA

Nov. 5, 1952

One mistake in the letter which members or relatives of the Shimi family would not make, according to Toyoyuki, whose induction Nov. 12 is pending, is listing him as the youngest son. He is the third oldest son. Yoko, who is below him, is the fourth and is attending Indiana University. The youngest, Katsukiko, was recently wounded in Korea. One of his three sisters is attending Baldwin High School.

Cite Parents' Income

Following the appearance of the letter in the News, the RECORD contacted Chairman Tom Dye of Local Draft Board No. 10, Wahiawa. Immediately thereafter on Nov. 5, the draft board met with members present and two absent. Besides Dye, Shigzo Omo
a and Miss Pearl Peritas constituted the meeting.

The board told Toyoyuki that he could be deferred from being inducted on Nov. 13 only if he presented a doctor's certificate stating that he should be exempted from the draft, because of his parent's old age.

The board, three weeks previously had rejected Shimi's plea for deferment because, as Dye explained, Shimi's parents are well off financially, needing about $200 a month from social security and other benefits.

Shimi asked if his request for deferment was again turned down.

The board set an executive session and reported back that the request has been denied for the second time.

Urge Higher Appeal

This writer, who appeared before the board with Shimi, asked the board why Toyoyuki had not been informed when first turned down, that he could carry his appeal to Honolulu. Miss Peritas explained that such instruction was on the back of the postcard.

Dye and his fellow board members on Nov. 5 urged Shimi to appeal his request for deferment to Honolulu and said that he would not be denied if he did so, Shimi said he would discuss the matter with his parents.

The board said that it has never deferred anyone who was single, without dependents, of draft age and not on an essential job. When the case was pointed out to the board, Shimi said he tried to blame the clerk and the clerk in question of the denial of the deferment on the board.

Meanwhile, a farewell party for Toyoyuki was held on the Honolulu home on Nov. 8.

Crippled Vet Says Struck By Chang, Tired By P. Minn

(From page 1)

Wah Tuck Chang, contractor, has been arrested by police and his four months when he alleged that he had paid Theodore Oshin an amount of $100 to pay C-O officials, for the right to take sand away from certain ditches, before the handling of the allegations, Chang is being pressed by the board of the C-O engineers department, who charged that he was libeled.

Chang Denies Story

Chang denies the announcement of his resignation and says he paid the veteran an amount of $100 to control sand charges. Chang said his inability to interrupting conversation at a table where he was seated was asked to be quiet for 20 or 30 minutes. His son, He, Chang insisted.

"Someone pushed him and he lost his balance and fell," Chang explained.

As a result of the incident, Ko returned to his room and the contractor was charged with assault. Ko, contacted later by the RECORD, confirmed that he had assured the contractor, but denied the charges against him.

"I have night duty tonight," Chang, but since then he has had no news.

"If Bill Minn called me up," Ko said, "and told to meet me out there, I would be there, but he wouldn't let me. I tried to say I was going to drop the case, but he wouldn't listen. If I can't get anything but an attorney, I have to have it before Judge Ko.

"Wondering later why Minn should be so interested in the case, I discovered how he knew about the incident at all, "I keep track of you," he says, but I don't know what he is going to do with everything you do."

After the telephone barrage, Ko said, he dug some searching of his own to discover that Chang had been using a large amount of labor for which he had not been paid. Ko also said he had been informed that the contractor had been charged with assault.

"This case," he said, "will be in court Dec. 1.

Ko, who lives at 1025 Kakaako St., lost his leg because of a malignant tumor in this leg, seen after he had served overseas as a member of the U.S. Army Air Force. The RECORD reported July 29, 1951, he was working for the contractor, but his brother for the Veterans' Administration, which held that the tumor had arisen on his leg when he was inducted.

When Ko approached the contractor of the C-O department and had treated his leg before his induction, he was ordered to tell the young man of the tumor but "I couldn't find you." Ko, who had sent the bill, was Ko's re-tort.

Political Sidelines

DENNIS DILLINGHAM was buried by an hour and a half today, as a result of the earlier funeral of his wife, Ada, earlier than expected this afternoon. "I can't believe she didn't get a better role in the general and he spoke out in favor of them in each case. They got a lot of support from the people," said a mourner. "They have a lot of support from the people."

Dillingham became the only person to be named in the incident, according to the Democrat. He was named on the list of persons who were called to Washington to help him in his "worse Commu- nism in the Democratic Party." He was also named on the list of persons who were called to Washington to help him with his "worse Commu- nism in the Democratic Party.

"What Ben apparently wanted was to be in the race a little more.

\What Ben apparently wanted was to be in the race a little more.

The postcard which was sent out to the workers on the job was:

M. "Matsy" TAKABUKI

THANK YOU! and Mahalo to my dear friends and workers for making possible my re-election to The Board of Supervisors

NOBLE KAUAHANE Democrat

To ALL those who supported and voted for me in the General Election.

THANK YOU! It will now be my responsibility to justify your confidence in me as your Supervisor, and I shall do my best in the interest of all.

M. "Matsy" TAKABUKI

HONOLULU RECORD Published by Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd. 811 Bethania St., Honolulu 14, T.H. Vol. 75, No. 5, November 1, 1952. Annual subscription: $3.50.\n
THANK YOU!

TO ALL THOSE WHO SUPPORTED AND VOTED FOR ME IN THE GENERAL ELECTION.

I WILL KEEP MY PROMISE TO YOU - TO STRIVE TO MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF PUBLIC SERVICE. AS YOUR SUPERVISOR, I PROMISE TO SERVE WITH INTEGRITY, HONESTY AND DEDICATION.

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

NOBLE KAUAHANE

DEMOCRAT

Mau I LWU Behind Gladstein, In Fight Against Disbarment

(From page 1)

THE full measure of its courage and determination was evident in the real story of the case, since 1945, Richard Gladstein, a native of the Territory of Hawaii, has been involved in the legal and political arena, tirelessly advocating for the rights of the workers in the face of systemic challenges.

Maurice J. Ignacio is known for his unwavering commitment to justice, standing up against disbarment efforts. His dedication has been instrumental in ensuring that the voices of the workers are heard.

Gladstein, now threatened with disbarment decision by Judge J. C. Johnston, II, District Court for Hawaii. The action of Judge McLaughlin is based on a civil suit, it is designed to prevent Gladstein from practicing law.

Gladstein is one of the defense attorneys in the case.

THE THEREFORE, IT IS RE-

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Paul Crouch Tells Smith Act Jury

Of Events Long Before Present Case

(From page 1)

He testified that he joined the Communist Party in 1937 and was expelled from the party in 1943 for his declared opposition to the U.S. and to a trip he took to the Soviet Union in 1947. He was later re-admitted to the Communist Party, but was expelled again in 1951.

Defense Attorney A. J. Wirt objected to questions which took Crouch into his past history in the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, for the whole proceeding. He said that such information was irrelevant to the case, and the judge concurred, ruling that the defendant had himself affirmed under oath that the government was engaged in "a hopeless puzzle" of seeking information, and that it was not relevant to the present case.

Prosecutor Walsh explained that he wanted to establish Crouch's status as a "counterintelligence" agent of the Communist Party of the United States.

Pujimura Were Children Then

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein said that Crouch left the Communist Party in 1942, three years before the period of the indictment. During another objection, Gladstein said that Crouch had been a "counterintelligence" agent in Russia, where he had been a worker at an electrical appliance factory.

Attorney Walsh then asked Crouch if he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. Crouch answered, "No, nor has anyone ever been a member of the Communist Party in China or any other country."

Gladstein objected, saying that it was impossible to prove Crouch's membership in the Communist Party, and that he must go step by step.

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DR. SAM APONOA was limping along down the sidewalk Monday afternoon when he discovered that the word "bog" had been written on his leg. It was not a spelling error, but rather a judgment of vigorous campaigning during the last week of the campaign.

"How did Aponoa manage to get away with such a trick?" asked one of his friends as he observed the "bog" in question.

"I don't know, but I'm glad he didn't see it," replied another.

SAD SAM ICHINOSE, who has lost his seat on the board, is reported by some of his friends to be in a "bog" of trouble.

"I wonder what he's doing there," said one of his admirers.

"I don't know," replied another. "But I hope he gets out of it soon."
A MAN MUST STAND UP
III.

MY EDUCATION IN COLOR LINE

The schools I attended were one-room affairs where a single teacher taught all subjects to 15 or 20 students scattered from the first to the eighth grade. These schools had no recreational equipment, very few books and no water drinking water. They were badly heated, badly painted and terribly dusty. For me they had one advantage—I could advance as rapidly as I could make my way through the eight grades. So by the time I was eleven, I knew the eighth grade examinations and was ready to enter high school.

Sending me away to town at an age was unnerving to my parents, even if they could have found the money for it, so I repeated the eighth grade for three more years. By that time I was thirteen, and the slowest student in Hawaii will find hard to beat.

The First World War brought high prices for farm products and land. When I was 14, my father sold his farm and moved to Pitts- burg, Kansas, a place about the size of Hilo, where I could gain high school and younger brother and sister could have the advantages of a city education.

At first, my parents thought of giving me a two-year commercial training course so that I could get an office job. Accordingly, they sent me, not to high school, but to a secretarial school attached to the Kansas State Teachers' College. There, high school and college students took the commercial course together and the former held up their end quite as well as the latter.

I became stenographer and Clerk in a Feed Store.

I finally quit and promptly got a job as a stenographer and clerk in a feed store. It carried two brands of flour, Golden Seal and Fanchon. Some customers bought Golden Seal, others were like the old Italian woman who insisted on "I want to stand or fall." When we ran out of flour, we emptied Golden Seal flour into Fanchon bags, or vice versa.

My term was no more in office work than it was in farming. At the end of the summer I quit and went back to school, where I stayed until I graduated from high school. I partly earned my way by working in the library as junior and later as student assistant in the geography department.

I Lost Interest In An Honorary Fraternity Because

A Brilliant Negro Student Was Discriminated Against

Most of the students at this college came from much the same social level as myself. We were the children of farmers, skilled workers, clerks and small businessmen. It wasn't a school where one learned much of the social graces, but neither did we learn more from workmen's homes feel greatly inferior on that account.

To this general equality there was one glaring exception, the Negro students. Many of whom came to KSTC to avoid the Jim Crow college systems of Missouri and Oklahoma. If they ate at the school cafeteria they were confined by unwritten rule to certain tables. A couple of years after I had graduated, a Negro was denied a place at the table and the white boys danced with her. The student council punished him by barring him from all social affairs for the rest of the year.

Some of the faculty members used to show their prejudices toward Negro students in petty ways. A geology teacher, who had a negro in his class, made a point of repeating with emphasis that a certain rock formation was called "niggerhead." I lost interest in the history. In my senior year I was elected when the head of the English department gave a "g" in a brilliant Negro student in order to make him ineligible. But Providence came up with that old wishbone: lie was fired for tearing the dress of a volunteer reporter.

I Learned About Guilt By Association

ASUL specialist in manual training. Ideas were not much encouraged there. These students who turned out to have intellectual interests did so in spite of the school rather than through it. There were only three or four genuine speed readers of whom we could read Joyce's "A Portrait of the Artist As a Young Man," one of the most beautiful and sensitive novels in English—and only be shocked by the phrase "that tub of gunk." A few miles from Pilsbry is Girdler, home of the Socialistic paper, Appeal To Reason. There lives P. R. Halderman—Nihls, publisher of the once famous five-cent "Little Blue Books." When one of the teachers used to visit in the Nihls—House, Elyce wrote her an anonymous letter of warning.—JOHN E. KEINECKE (To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UNIMORI

Winnie Crozier (D), unsuccessful candidate for the board of super- visors, told to the RECORD that although he didn't go on the stump with the phony Democrats during either the primary or general election campaign, still he has 1103 friends who voted for him at the general election. Crozier also said the Republican administration will make his "quiet life" extra hard for the year he served in the house of representatives.

"We didn't have a political party in Maui to get in politics for.

"If I am not elected to office again, I am going to do all in my power to destroy the Republicans, and you can be sure that I will use whatever power I have at the union at all times."**

MILITARIST AND WINCHUTHER—Stars of the first GOP Presidential victory in 24 years are Glen, Dwight D. Eisenhower and his running mate, Sen. Richard N. Nixon of California.

Woodworkers Demand Repeal of Smith Act

SIOUX FALLS (AP) — Demand for repeal of the Smith Act as a "labor-busting law" was voiced here by Local 233, Interna- tional Woodworkers (CIO). At the same time the local protested the recent Smith Act ac- cess of its district officer and charter member, Kelsey Larson. The protest was made on the occasion of the National Woodwork- ers' Day celebration.

"The timing of the arrest (at the union's international convention) and the setting of bail at $10,000 prove its in- dentity to smash labor in the same way as the old criminal syndicalism laws," the local said in a statement sent to the President and attorney general. It said Larson's "only crime has been that he organized woodworkers" and added that he was needed to continue serving the membership which elected him. Larson, arrest- ed Sept. 17, is back at his desk in the state capitol at Pierre. Vigorous protests by TWA District 23 in Larson's bail reduced from $50,000 to $15,000 and the money was supplied by friends and associates in the TWA.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Baldwin and Walsh in this letter from C. C. Kennedy, manager of Waikato Mill, Illinois:

"I am sorry to report that the mill has turned out so far to be splendid men, all steady at work, no sickness among them. Of the disease beriberi or beri-beri, I have had no case. One reason is that I tell them to eat something every day, and do not allow them to starve. I occasionally send them a box of Irish potatoes, cabbage, banana, etc., and vinegar and do not charge them. I find this as cheap as to pay doctors' bills or to lose some of them.

"They work well, are clean, intelligent, honest and very good and union men. And I would never dream of law with our men, have never had occasion to speak to any or warn any at all of this kind of them."

Phony Testimonials Said Japanese

Actually (With Kindness)

About all that H. P. Baldwin could say to the Board of Im- migration was that the men did the petition to leave "belonged to a different tribe from the majority" and wanted to get among their friends. The Japanese testimonials about never-calling kindreds, etc., there had not been any harshness for several months. Also, apologists for Pala said, the[of the Japanese that they had starred them- selves by bad dieting.

The management at Pala also had testimonials published, signed by Portuguese laborers and others, praising the good treatment they received. Commented the Advertiser: "If one was to credit those testimonials he would necessarily conclude that the Japanese at Pala were "living under the Jap Moon."

The editor also wondered how Portuguese, most of whom could not write their own language, were able to formulate, in obscure English, government certificates which were presented as evidence of their management.

To the charge that it helped in "Sensational journalism," the Advertiser replied that it did not make the facts, neither did it report them. It pointed out that in 15 months there had been received at Wal- lsburg, 10 cases, and 21 by 15 months of all nationalities, of whom 15 died; but from Specklesville, Wallalu, Wallalu and Wallalo, only 11 patients had been received, of whom only three died.

And, on August 9th, 10 survivors of Japanese at Pala were brought by the Board of Immigration, which cancelled their con- tracts with Mr. Baldwin's plantation.

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OASIS TAXI serving Kiawaint, Makaha, Lilihi, St. Louis Hills, Kapahu- uh, Union Island. Phone 77051.

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DOROTHY FUNERAL PARLORS.

Phone 59158.
When the Advertiser Stirred Up Strife II

Japanese laborers sent to the Pala plantation in March have complained so vigorously about their ill-treatment that the Board of Immigration twice had to send a man to investigate and smooth over matters. Yet, after his second visit, word reached Honolulu that three Japanese who refused to work while seriously ill from beriberi, had been fined $6 each and driven 13 miles to Wailuku under a midsummer sun. The policeman kicking and bludgeoning them on the way. One man died on his arrival. The Advertiser story, summarized from government report, continued:

"Matters had now become serious at Pala. It became necessary that something should be done to satisfy the Japanese authorities that the Hawaiian government was not unmindful of its obligations or neglectful of the thousands of civilians insanely shipped to the islands by the events at Pala. Accordingly, Mr. Jonathan Austin, a well-known laborer and president of the Flanigan's Lagoon and Sugar Co. (now the ISFA), was commissioned to proceed to Pala and make full investigation into all matters of complaint by the Japanese laborers, with discretionary power to remedy any pressing abuses on the spot."

Sick Laborers Whipped from Makawao to Wailuku
Mr. Austin took an interpreter with him. His report, in the main, supported the complaints of the Japanese. The three men who refused to work after Dr. Ball signed a certificate saying they fit to work, were in fact, quite sick.

"They all complain that on the way from Makawao to Wailuku they were struck by the policeman with whips and kicked. The interpreter accused in this, that he was in the rear when the men made to carry them, and they would have died on the road. They said that the whipping and kicking was done by the policeman and committing these assaults. (After an investigation ordered by the attorney general, they were dismissed.)"

The Japanese said that they had not been abused so much since the vanguard of the state troops entered their quarters and of being forced to work overtime. Mr. Austin felt, however, that matters at the trouble were men's poor health. He reported:

"They were killed by Pala plantation."

"Nakagawa Nisaku (a head man), subsequently said to me: 'We don't believe that the men who have died have died of disease, but that they were killed by Pala plantation, and all the rest will be killed in three years as this plantation.'"

Since five men out of 50 had died in less than six months, Nakagawa was not far wrong.

A visit to Wailuku plantation, went on Mr. Austin, and found that an entirely different state of things exists there. The Japanese there are very healthy and the percentage of absences is very small. They are happy and cheerful, and the manager and overseer report them so faithful, efficient and willing and mostly continually on duty. At the first-named plantations (Pala and Hanamakokoo, under H. P. Baldwin), great numbers are constantly absent from duty and as a whole they are said to be unfaithful, inefficient and unwilling.

A few days after Austin's visit the Japanese of the two plantations petiioned to be removed. They said their sickness was so bad and insufficient quarters and to being provided with water of a bad quality, and that without these, their medical attendance afforded them of the most impropertious... their physical condition is so reduced by the ill they are subjected to that food no longer performs the functions of nourishing them."

Wahiana Manager of Gifts of Food Packages Cheap
They also complained that they continuously receive the worst kind of treatment, beatings and blows at the hands of the managers, the lunas, and of all employed as overseers..."}

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