Butane New Backs Hazard

Pacific Refiners
Make Combustible
On Gas Co. Fire Site

By STAFF WRITER
Henry A. White, president of the
Hawaiian Pineapple Co. and the
Hilo-Waialua Sugar Co., said yeser-
day his company's policy of ex-
horting fuel owners to eliminate the
smokes from the company's fire-
coal field

A poll of experts who studied the ex-
hort and fired its causes.

The reasons they place President
White's conclusion to the field
of possible destruction is that his
office, as well as those of most
other Hawaiian Pineapple Com-
cutive, is on the side of the

Yet, in spite of the breadth of
the opinion of experts also some

Koji Ariyoshi

Naval Aide Title
Of Harrison Said Always 'Informal'

Chief Admiral Peyton Hawn, (Ret.),
who is now the Hawaiian
Aeronautics Commission, presently
on the Nimitz Board of Directors,
has said that the newly created
dimensions were two, that American
officials who have expressed
satisfaction with his work, was
never officially appointed to be
"naval aide" either to Governor
C.H. Lusk, nor to any other
officer, and that he had not
been notified until after the
appointment.

Commander Wayne Todd, who
served in the Navy during the
war, said that this was the first
time that a "naval aide" had
been appointed to a government
post.

Harrison has "helped out at
various places," he said, "but he
is not officially appointed to
this post." (more on page 4)

GOP-Tribune-Herald Pressure Felt As
Hilo Hospital Worker Loses Appeal

By Special Correspondence

HILo—The pressure force of the
Hawaii Civil Service Commission
which resulted in the dismissal of
Honorio Dinon from the Puna
county Hospital, will be
appealed to the court of

Dinon, United Public Workers or-
nial director, announced yester-
day.

Mrs. Epstein, who represented
Dinon in the hearing, drew out
from Dr. William P. Leslie, administrator of the hospital, the
the managing committee of the
institution which approved the
Dismissal did not investigate

The charges brought against the
employee.

First Appeal In 19 Years
Mrs. Katsuki Takekawa, a wus-
ness put on by the hospital ad-
mistration, tried to effect this
with the Commission when
she testified that Dr. Leslie called
her to his office and asked, "Are
you loyal to this institution?"
She added that the administrator in-
sisted her not to cooperate with
one of her co-workers, who is a

Dr. Dinon was a UPW member.

This case made history be-

Ex-Broom Brigader Is
Among Hotel Strikers; Guests Visit Pickets

As the strike of 800 employees at
to states hotels approached the
end of its second week, it
became clearer that some of the
strikers were sympathetic to the strikers
that presumably is the daily press
have indicated.

A common sight, one walk-in
reporter had it, is that of a group of guests who visited the picket
line every morning to talk amil-

(A more on page 7)

Moon Chan Is Fired, Rehired
Over 12 yr. Old Haiku Case

The firing of Assistant Deput-
y Moon Chan of the C-C at-
torney's office, which was effective
for no more than a day last year,
was announced in the daily newspapers, is only one
of the many incidents over a pe-
iod of 12 years illustrating the frustra-
tion and anxiety-various
C-C officials have felt over the
Haiku condemnation suit. The
suit was filed by William C.

Acting C-C Attorney A. McKinnon, who fired Chan
and who hired him back the
next day, says he knows that the only
way such a case can be handled
is by an outside attorney given

Case of Angry Dancer Bodes Ill for
3 Dancehalls Unless 'Shopping' Stops

"Shopping" is the usual dance-
hall patrons have for a practice
patron, according to the usual
closest akin to stealing.

It works this way: a male
dancer asks his partner up to
the central window after a
night of dancing. The usual
"I'm going home. Can I
"The checker merely
the number, adds as many as
as he thinks the dancer

WHY THE "RIOT" IN JAPAN?

Page 4

Crozier-Tam Dispute Has History; Is
Reported Rooted In Demo Politics

MAGO—Bau County Chairman
Eddie Tam's efforts to remove Wil-
liam F. (White) Crozier, Jr. from
his position as project director at
the Central Maui Memorial Hos-
pital has brought to the surface
a political maneuver and strugg-
ing for some time on this island,
announced political observers last
week.

Tam, the organizer of the refusal to
Governor's hands tied by giving
him a job with the county. A
Democrat, Tam, it is said, is
behind the move. The crop
apparently does not want the
former legislator to run for the

Report Pay Scale Violation

A few weeks after he took the
position, Mr. Crozier informed
the board of supervisors that labor
laws were being violated on the
hospital project, reported that
certified payroll lists were not
being turned in to the Workmen's

A sub-contractor was not pay-
working workers according to the
scale of pay stipulated in the

(more on page 7)
A POW Speaks--From Bataan to N. Korean War Prison

A GI of American Indian and English descent who survived the Bataan Death March of April 14, 1942 under a broiling tropical sun, is a prisoner of war in North Korea today. In Korea, too, he marched after capture in January, 1951, over snow-covered terrain in the freezing cold of a harsh winter.

"We had to march because the railways had been booted and road transportation was very difficult. But what a difference between this march and the Bataan Death March," writes the soldier in the December issue of the magazine, People's China. He is Corporal John L. Dixon, 29, of Sherman, Texas, the son of a Texas longhorn cattle rancher. Dixon was one of the first Americans to arrive in North Korea when the United Nations forces captured the peninsula in 1950.

Appeals for Peace

In a letter, concise and direct, the noted professional soldier writes a warm, passionate plea to end the Korean war. He appeals to the United States people to strive for peace and to end the senseless killing in Korea. Corporal Dixon begins his story:

"I was born in Dallas, Tex., on Aug. 25, 1921. I am a member of the Class of 1945 at the University of Texas. In 1944, I joined the army and was assigned to the 95th Infantry Division, 38th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, U.S. Army."

"I arrived in Korea on Dec. 17, 1950, and when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, I was in the Philippines."

"No Food, No Water"

"I fought in the biggest battle, the battle of San Fernando and Lem, however, the Japanese were too strong for us. A month after the battle of Ilayagay, we were forced to surrender."

"Then came the Bataan Death March on April 14, 1942, when the Japanese moved the prisoners to a point 85 miles from Manila. I was very hungry and thirsty, but I was very weak."

"Many men fell down and were brutally kicked and beaten by the guards. "All through the nightmare march I could hear men ahead of me screaming and begging for food."

"As we walked along that road of death, Filipinos put cans of water and bananas and food in paper bags. The cans were wrapped in newspaper as the side of the road for the dead. Some men were lucky enough to grab this food and devour it without being seen. If anyone was seen eating it, he would be shot."

"Scared, hungry, and thirsty, we took our lives in our hands, hoping to survive the ordeal that faced us."

"Dixon was shipped to Nien, in Japan, where the Korean prisoners were kept, and was given a better chance to take up employment as a farm laborer. However, the Japanese used the prisoners as a labor force and we were assigned to work in the fields."

"As men's rations were cut, we were forced to cut our food in half and live on rice and buffalo flesh."

"Dixon remained in the army after liberation and in 1948 was sent to Okinawa. From there, he was sent to Korea in 1950.

"No 'Police Action'"

"At first, Dixon writes, there was summary under the impression that the Japanese were still in control and that any resistance would be considered "terrorist" and that any attempt to escape was "counterproductive". He added that during this time, he believed that North Korea had attacked South Korea.

"At first, Dixon says, he was homesick and scared, but he was happy to be in Korea. He began to see that things were not as bad as he thought."

"It was after he crossed the 38th Parallel during May's advance that he received a letter from his wife, who was in San Francisco, in late 1950 that he said he wrote to his "girlfriend" in China, who was a teacher of English. Dixon says he was not sure how things were in Korea and why they were fighting the war on American soil for "profits".

"Dixon said he received a letter from his wife, who was in San Francisco, in late 1950 that he said he wrote to his "girlfriend" in China, who was a teacher of English. Dixon says he was not sure how things were in Korea and why they were fighting the war on American soil for "profits".

"Out of the ruins sprung new buildings. The POWs received better food than they ever had in their lives. The food was better and more plentiful."

"He was happy to be in Korea and why they were fighting the war on American soil for "profits".

"Now, why all this difference in attitude? "Dixon asks. "I have signed an appeal for peace and have never met the North Korean or Chinese communists. I have no reason to hate them."

"In the interest of national security, Dixon gives his answer thus: "The imperialistic system of the U.S. is working to create a crisis in the world."

"The military建立 has a cynical disregard for human life and feelings. Contrasted to this, the "useful tool of the world that is based on the principle of internationalism. I have been a prisoner before and I do not believe that any country is immune to the possibility of being invaded."

"We were treated with conciliation and respect, and the people were working and fighting for peace."

"POWs who fell sick were left in good hands, to resume their work later. Dixon says he was not sure what was happening in Korea and why they were fighting the war on American soil for "profits".

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MURRAY SIGNS UP—To dramatic moment at steel hearings in New York, President Philip Murray of United Steelworkers (CIO) signed petition to Congress asking stronger price controls. He invited steel industrialists at signing, too, but they refused. (Federaled Fixtures)

**Maui Notes**

Sen. C. Donald Amemiya may not want him to run again for the Territorial senate. The reason mentioned: some politicians on Maui is interesting. It goes back to the last legislative session when Kenneth W. "Bill" Hall called Ansei "Jap" and the senior senator has been opposed to the elder legislator from Maui with his failure to. . . G. Brewer & Co. owns the Wailea Sugar Co., and is Gen. to C. Brewer plantation on Maui. Its plantations are mostly on Hawaii, whereas "Doc" is mainly in Maui. In order to be on the good side of "Doc" Hill, and not to antagonize him politically, Ansei has since put up Ben. Ansei, the "new" name of Hamiwa, is still for Maui County chairman.

A bit in politics is that, if Ansei's Democratic opponent is Edna Tan. If Manuel Anne wins the Democratic nomination, the chairman can go either way. The Democratic-Summit on the campaign.

**The County Printing Jobs are matters which play important parts in printing on Maui. The Maui News, previously, carried much of the county printing but the Valley News printing has been cut, and more and more into the Maui News, which buys some of the county printing. Chairman Edna Tan responds to the News for the last election and name confusion is broke with Editor Elara Crane, his relations with the News were considered good.

Meanwhile, Editor Rick Yami, whose printing shop received support from Ansei, is printing more and more toward Maui, observers say. tan and albery are sharp at odds. The question raised is: does the county printing bureau will bring the two together.

**Former Bill Tanigawa informed this writer that he will see office again now this coming year. Bill is in the house of representatives and the board of supervisors, but not to the mayor's office he would run.

**High Water Rates Hit Small Farmers: Boost To Be Campaign Issue

MAUI—Cost of production on truck farms on Maui has gone up considerably this water rate. The Maui News reports the cost has doubled about a half-year ago and are responsible for the fall in the important campaign issue during the coming elections.

Farmers say that competition with imported mainland produce is a major problem. They farm areas have be come more difficult since the boost in water rates. The rates went up approximately 40 per cent after the board of water supply was revised last year by legislative action. Farmers who paid 15 cents per thousand gallons for water now pay 30 cents for the same amount of water.

"The old rates were $6 cents for home and 15 cents for commercial use for rural areas. Present water rates are 15 cents for domestic use and 25 cents for commercial and farm supply. Farmers say that the high cost of water discourages truck farming and that it benefits big business monopolists like the Alexander & Baldwin interests. A large amount of water in per market imports from be.

Politicians and particularly farmers, say that when legislators consider the table of the water board will have plenty of explaining to do in the coming election campaign.

**Status of Expert Court; Reinecke

Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, who ruled that Dr. John E. Reinecke, an expert in classifying names on the jury list according to "racial" extraction, is not an expert in classifying the names according to occupation by using the U. S. census code.

The judge said that the attorneys could "list" the names in the proper places, just as they had in the cases, therefore, he is not an expert on this phase.

In the full-scale hearing on the grand jury and jury lists challenge by the defenses in the Smith Act case, the names are not representative of a cross-section of the community, that the number of names on the Territory is available as an expert opinion for the list, not as a classification.

Robert H. Martin, an "unacquainted" research man, took the witness stand Wednesday to testify as to the taking of the census, and the sending of information to Washington. He said he was on the local census advisory group in 1940.

This body advises census officials in Hawaii in the preparation of the census in order to adopt the census classification procedures. Lend Agnew with List.

Dr. Andrew W. Lind, professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, testified Wednesday that the list the judge just said are not the same as Dr. Reinecke said.

Acting L. S. Attorney Howard K. Huddick objected to Dr. Lind testifying that a sociologist's ground that a sociologist is an expert at assigning people to certain occupations, classifications but he is not an expert who could tell the court what himself would classify individuals.

Dr. Lind testified that in 1942, he and Dr. Bernard Horner, also of the university sociology department, went to the general population as occupation for all Filipinos.

The argument in court was still on basic data prepared by Dr. Lind, data of the censuses here and in other states. The grand jury which indicted the accused 9 persons as defendants, and the jury list from which the trial jury is to

**HRC To Celebrate Its Second Anniversary

Members and friends of the Hawaiian Residents Club will celebrate the organization's second anniversary on March 31 at Mrs. Frank Marshall Davis's home in Haiku. The program of civic, dance, and dancing and singing will begin at 7 p.m. in the afternoon. Refreshments of Mrs. Davis will be served. Admission at $1 is asked to defray expenses.

**ATTORNEY EDWIN H. HONDA

announces

the opening of his office

March 1, 1952

for the

General Practice of Law

at

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PHONE: 56665

Merchants Building
Japanese People Protest Turning Clock Back to Humiliation of 1800

Mounting opposition against efforts of John Porter Dublin, Wall Street and American militarists in protest of the Japanese proposal to turn back the clock on the clock tower of the Far Eastern War Museum in Tokyo, has brought added activity to an already tense situation in Japan. The proposed move would mark an important step in the process of renouncing the war guilt of Japan, and it has aroused widespread opposition among the Japanese people.

Thousands of demonstrators in Tokyo and other cities have joined in the protest against the clock change. The demonstration was sparked by a speech given by Mr. Dublin, in which he argued that Japan should face up to her war guilt.

An American Missionary Gives Us the Lowdown

A new missionary has arrived in Japan to study the situation on the ground. The missionary, who has been in Japan for several months, has been observing the situation closely and has come to some interesting conclusions.

He has noted that the Japanese people are deeply opposed to the proposal to turn back the clock. They feel that it is a symbol of Japan's past and that it should not be changed. The missionary has also noted that the Japanese people are being given a common symbol of the past, which is causing some concern among the Japanese authorities.

A Burmese Printer Speaks

A Burmese print shop owner has spoken out against the proposal to turn back the clock. He said that it is a symbol of Japan's past and that it should not be changed.

He has noted that the Japanese people are deeply opposed to the proposal to turn back the clock. They feel that it is a symbol of Japan's past and that it should not be changed. The missionary has also noted that the Japanese people are being given a common symbol of the past, which is causing some concern among the Japanese authorities.

White Americans Carried the Fight Against Racism

The following day the White American staff held a meeting and decided to act independently against the proposal. They believed that the proposal would be a setback for the movements against racism among them. They had a few young freedom fighters who, as I learned, had been quietly fighting against the racist ways of the missionaries for several years. After meeting, those writers went out of their way to improve social relations with the non-white people and helped Mr. Rice get used to the ingrained racism he had learned and was fighting against. They were successful and won the respect of the White people.

Morose improved among our Asian colleagues. Here a group of white Americans have the lead in fighting white supremacy.

McKinley Fired Moon Chan Over Haiku Case; Says No One Blamed for Snafu

(from page 1)

and another Mr. McKinley can't remember. Woodford Goddard remembered that Washington and San Francisco in 1946 after a number of war-time maneuvers during which the Navy fired on the idea of condemning Haiku Valley, and again to do something about land until now.

Why then, was Mr. Chan fired?

"It's a story of difficulties too long to explain," said McKinley, admitting that the cause in Chan's handling of the Haiku case.

"I fired Moon Chan," said McKinley, "and I hired him back because I wasn't sure I could make him understand my position as acting attorney. Also, I felt the mayor was against me doing it." Mayor Wilson says: "Probably if old lower ramifications of the rehiring, I told McKinley I thought he was a little hard. I told him I thought he had been in court and should recon- cline.

McKinley says that prior to the firing, the C-C Department of the United States had "last chance" in Chan's handling of the case.

"Long Time Needing Out"

Policy which led Chan had already been working on the case, and the mayor had said nothing until then, McKinley says: "After that, I had no alternative but to remove him from the case." Naturally Chan was given another assignment when the firing was to be announced.

Others interviewed: the official of the case believe McKinley's attempted firing was the result of some supervising who would have made Chan a scapegoat for the fact that the case had continued long.

"No one individual can be blamed," says McKinley now.

Issues of the case arise from the dispute of Haiku landholders, notably the newly elected officials. The mayor's threatened court order, which the city council had blocked, is part of the price at which the city and county agreed to settle the issue. The mayor's substantial, to the tune of $30,000, to keep the city's hands off land that was under consideration, and their use if limited.

The big issue, disputants agree, is the "last chance" in Chan's handling of the case. McKinley says that prior to the firing, the C-C Department of the United States had "last chance" in Chan's handling of the case. McKinley says that prior to the firing, the C-C Department of the United States had "last chance" in Chan's handling of the case.

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Pacific Refiners Make Combustible Oil Gas Co. Fire Site

(from page 1)

explosive, highly inflammable butane gas at a plant on almost the same location.

Frank B. Sommerfeld, Territorial fire marshal, says he has no power to prevent such manufacture there, even if he cared to, and he gives little indication that he ever expressed an opinion on the subject.

"We cannot tell people what they do to do on a property," he says. "We can only set specifications for the building they do it on. We follow the statute." Sommerfeld admits his office, subordinate to the Territorial Department of Public Works, doesn't have as much power in such matters as the city and county planning commission, which can own property.

But speaking of the butane manufacturer, Sommerfeld says: "It's an operation that has a certain amount of danger. It's no more dangerous than any other.

Texas City Comparison

The fire marshal's opinion is not universally shared, even among officials. Almost exactly two years ago, the RECORD exposed the hazardous concentration of oil and gasoline in that area and quoted one or the more authoritative experts in the Territory as follows:

"Some day this town is going to have an explosion that will make Texas City look like a pond. Any industrial safety engineer will tell you the same thing."

Then, the concentration of oil and gasoline storage tanks on or near Piers 28, 29, 30 and 31-A. According to the Department of Public Works, had a capacity of 1,800,000 gallons. The figure included the holdings of four companies: Standard of California, Shell of California, the Union Oil Co. and the Associated Oil Co.

Danger Greater Now

It did not include the operation of Pacific Refiners, Ltd., an operation (with the butane manufacturer) which has been initiated since. Nor did it include extensive additions to the extensive expansion of storage plants by Standard of California.

In the minds of a number of experts, the hazard of explosion and fire from gasoline and oil is greater today than it was two years ago.

The Honolulu Gas Co. fire of last November they say, might easily have been the spark that could have brought a series of fires and explosions that "would make Texas City look like a pond."

"Lucky Last Month"

Another dangerous incident, virtually unimpeachable, occurred a month ago much nearer the business center of Honolulu, when a tank of butane gas, fresh from the Pacific Refiners plant, fell to the dock on the Inter-Island pier and flooded the pier with butane, which was ankle deep on the longshoremen engaged in unloading the tank for shipment to one of the other islands.

"It was nothing but store luck," said one expert, "that no spark set it off."

Dispersal of the oil concentration has been brushed more than once, though the argument of the oil companies is that there is no place to disperse to.

Propensities of such dispersal anywhere are such places—one of the most desirable being Point Tokao which presently belongs to the U.S. Army.

Fire Department Capable?

Another question raised by the scenario was the fire department's ability to control oil fires in the event of the ability of the G-F Fire Department to control an oil fire of considerable magnitude. At that fire, experts agree, the action of the oil company was what saved the day.

The Fire Department is reported to have tried using water—a measure calculated to spread rather than to stop the fire.

Fire Marshal Sommerfeld saw the fire department is not to blame because it was misinformed as to the character of the fire.

"They didn't know there was benzene in the pipe," he said, "because they'd be told differently. It was put as if they started out to fight a fire in a wooden building and then found out there were tanks of gasoline underneath."

The combustion and fire occurred according to the official report, after a quantity of benzene being passed from Pacific Refiners to the Honolulu Gas Co., entered a crude oil tank adjacent to the firing chamber of a nearby boiler. When the benzene burns, the explosion occurred.

Fireman Norman Akaka, 28, of Waiakai, was killed, burned, and an estimated $10,000 worth of damage resulted.

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Sincerely,

[Your Name]

Editor, The Honolulu Record

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Page Six

The Honolulu Record

February 28, 1952

EDITOR'S MAIL

Sports World

By Wilfred Oh

SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE

A word of blowing along Honolulu Bay this week, especially among pro souvenirs, what with gestures of cooperation with the Ter-

torial Boxing Commission to help revite the pro game. The typhoon also blew in a new promoter in the person of Lou Stambler, who also doubles as a trainer. It was reported that Woodman residents under-

stand the woodsmen would be given a break, but what they don't understand is why they have to be tied up three times in the same week.

One of the local residents of the major league training and, who add to the thrill of the ob-

server, is the prospect of being able to drive at all.

So, let's ask Mr. C-C Chief En-

rige.

Is all this digging really neces-

sary?

Just why couldn't the sewer pipe have been righted after the first round? Or, if not, why were they allowed three rounds in the same place? And what's the difference between the sewer pipe and the sewer pipe that was righted after the first round, besides the number of red bricks and the number of red bricks that were left on the ground?

THERE MAY BE SOMETHING WRONG—we might as well mention the

Howard Carver, a 42-year-old barber, and his wife, who arrived in Honolulu from California, are reported to have been found living in a shanty town near the waterfront. The couple, who have been living on welfare, were reported to have been found in a room in a building near the waterfront. The couple, who have been living on welfare, were reported to have been found in a room in a building near the waterfront.

One of the better-known members of the famous "Cardinals" baseball team, which has been playing in the local winter league, was reported to have been found dead in his hotel room. The victim, who was reported to have been found dead in his hotel room, was identified as a 25-year-old pitcher from Chicago.

Spectators at the local park were shocked to learn that one of the members of the local high school baseball team, who was reported to have been found dead in his hotel room, had been found dead in his hotel room. The victim, who was reported to have been found dead in his hotel room, was identified as a 16-year-old pitcher from Chicago.

The Honolulu Police Department was called to investigate the death of a 26-year-old football player, who was reported to have been found dead in his hotel room. The victim, who was reported to have been found dead in his hotel room, was identified as a 26-year-old tackle from Chicago.

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Crozier-Tam Dispute Has History; Is Reported Rooted In Demo Politics

(from page 1)
contract that was not supposed to receive $1.95 an hour but Mr. Crozier was paid $1.95 an hour and getting this rate. Furthermore, the drug store manager was not notified that his work was not followed by a contractor. He found, he said, workers on the job were living in hovels eight hours, laboring at straight-time rates a full 12 hours a day, and working a 14-hour-a-day schedule. He was informed by the company that there was no contract, but he was informed by some laborers that there was a contract.

Because the contract specification says that there shall be no work on Sundays and holidays, it is a fact that the company would have the permission of the project engineers. Mr. Crozier, he said, questioned some of the workers on a recent visit to the building and he stated he had the engineer's approval to work on that day.

Mayor Crozier Approval

“The mayor said it is okay,” one of them, Mr. Crozier said.

“Who is the mayor?” Mr. Crozier said he asked.

“Chairman Tam, of course,” was the answer.

Chairman Tam, it was later, says that Chairman Tam has no such jurisdiction, and the contractor and subcontractors cannot interfere with the labor department at all times.

Because of the violation of the specifications and the work that Mr. Crozier says he wrote to the board of supervisors and when he demanded the work on the job be stopped, the man, who was placed in him in an embarrassing position by Mr. Crozier, was being county chairman specifically mentioned that Mr. Crozier was a member of the board and he knew the board what was going on.

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BREAK THE LAND MONOPOLY

The O.P.S. is a government outfit notorious for stabilizing prices upward. Whenever the grinding face of 30¢ Di-Salite appeared on the newspapers, our expected an explanation about another price increase. He has resigned to run for the U.S. Senate and the outfit he headed bungled along.

On the Island of Hawaii which supplies the bulk of beef consumed in Honolulu, the people were last week reported to be without their meat supply because the ranchers are shipping their cattle to Honolulu and not letting them go for local consumption. The reason is simple—the Honolulu price is 52½ cents per pound compared to 47½ cents per pound on the main island.

The bungling O.P.S. froze prices when this differential existed, without adjusting them to the market prices prevailing on Oahu. With prices frozen, ranchers went on strike when it came to supplying the consumers on the Big Island. Cattle, hundreds of them all ready for the market, in the meantime roamed the wide ranges and pastures. A large part of this area is leased from the Territory by big cattle companies and King Kamehameha.

Meat prices here have gone up 20 cents during the past 10 to 15 years. Before the last war, the ranchers were getting about 15 cents a pound. During the war the war prices were set at 21 cents per pound. After the war prices kept climbing, and now the ranchers are paid between 25 60 cents per pound.

The price of grass hasn’t gone up. The big ranchers still lease Territorial land at low rates. They let the cattle graze in pastures and spend very little for imported feed. On the matter of wages, the cowboys on some Big Island ranches are so ill-paid that they were on relief part of the year and this was used as argument by some politicians during the last session of the legislature in shopping down the welfare budget.

Everyone knows that the O.P.S. bungles. But there is more than O.P.S. foul-up here. The Parker Ranch and other big island ranchers pay up to 50 cents per head for wage labor. This is not much more than the cost of the meat supply, and before the freeze they had set the Honolulu meat prices.

The long term solution to the meat problem in the Territory is to get cheaper and better meat, it is to break the monopoly and encourage small ranchers. The Territorial land department need not bungle the price stabilization. If the big O.P.S. were to set double prices upward, by helping the monopolists. Wider distribution of government land would in the end, prevent the big ranchers from refusing to supply any island market area.

ON CORRUPTION

The scandal of graft and corruption in the Japanese government is making headlines in Japan, just as Washington graft and corruption are getting their publicity here.

News reports from Japan say that this behavior of Japanese officials, taking bribes and leaving their country homes to business interests, shows that they are like younger brothers of American officials.

President Quito, when criticized on corruption, said December 29 that these Japanese officials are a disgrace to the whole country.

Frankly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

WHAT PRICE "BOY"?

A few days ago I ran across a newspaper article which impressed me as being of considerable interest. Of course the first question which came to mind is, "Who is this fellow?"

Frankly speaking, I shall be inclined to "disturbing the existing political setup in Hawaii" but by now I am used to such charges.

At the huge packing plant of Wilson & Co. in connection with 36-year-old Chinese named Henry Buxton, had some connection with the Chinese laboring force, the carpenter, with the following:

"Well, how do you dress this boy?"

"Who you talking to?"

"Mr. Davis.

"You. You look like a shi'ruff happy-go-lucky boy. You will be in happy worse, better, you know."

Next day the same thing happened. The man knew he was on Buxton, the employee. Three or four times of this testimony, Buxton was reinstalled in his job with full seniority.

I am particularly interested in this case because the work done by the Chinese brokers in Hawaii to bring the term of "boy" when speaking of or to referring to them. This method has made many longshoremen conscious of their exploitation. On the other hand, there is not such awareness on the part of the longshoremen of the term as you find on the Mainland. Yet it has the same meaning; a feeling that non-whites do not rate equality.

Southern卓s AVOID "Mr." for Negros

I do not contend that all whites who refer to non-whites as "Mr." are prejudiced against them. I do not happen to know several of who speak of other whites, those who might have been, who are, as the case may be. When such the case is I cannot charge race. Nevertheless, the term offends because of its historical significance.

The "bossing" expression is often objectionable even when used by one Negro to another, because it imparts a feeling of power rather than attitude. There has come into being an almost unconscious class feeling. This is not for that say, "Boy!"

Many Ways of Putting Point Across

"Young Mr. Davis, I am so happy to see you and that you are now in the Orient," said a Chinese dandy in the Oriental, obviously in his 30's, by boy.

"How do you mean, "Mr. Davis"?"

"Well, you are a young man with a bright future ahead of you."

"But, you see, "Mr. Davis" is a title that is used for use in China or other portions of the more enlightened North."