The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Fil. Fed. Drops Out

Withdraws From Nat’l Celebration

After Queries

Mrs. Annie Kanaihale, vice principal of Waialua High School, who has appeared in the Million Dollar picture plan before June 1, has aroused some resentment among teachers of the school and parents of Kanaihale children by urging teachers to join the picket line. The incident in which she broached the matter to teachers is not to have occurred, as the boys were repeating a play at the end of the school year.

According to a report, Mrs. Kanaihale told the teachers that they ought to go down to the picket line and, without asking their opinions, began trying to name a day that would be most suitable for all. It is believed that a number of teachers disagreed with her idea, which was then dropped.

Interviewed by telephone, Mrs. Kanaihale told the RECORD she did not intend her “suggestion” to be interpreted as an order.

“T had just suggested to the teachers, ‘What day would you folks want to go down to the picket line?’ I’m going Monday or Tuesday,” Mrs. Kanaihale told the RECORD.

“Don’t you think that might be interpreted as pretty strong en...” (more on page 3)

Partial List

HERE ARE YOUR KOLEAS

STARR BRODE, vice president and director of Matson Navigation Co. and C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; director of sugar companies.


GEORGE G. MONTGOMERY, chairman of the executive committee, Matson Navigation Co.; vice president and director of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; vice president of three sugar plantations and Hawaiian Piney Co., California.


Major SIR GEORGE FREDERICK DAVIES, M.A., J.P., commanding officer of Parliamentary Advertiser of Somerset County Council; G.O.C. Commissioner of the Territorial, vice-chancellor and chancellor of the University of Liverpool, member of the Hawaiian House of Representatives in the Hawaiian Legislature and Connell.

The decision of “General” H. C. Bliss to withdraw from the Philippines is to be considered a surprise in the Philippines. The American government has caused considerable surprise speculation in the Philippines community. The decision has been formalized by a letter from the Department of State on May 30, 1949. It is possible for the RECORD to reveal some of the facts behind the decision.

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No Upswing Yet
At the beginning of the year government officials predicted an upswing during the spring. This was confirmed by the rise of the unemployment war mobilization rates.

RAT LAST WEEK when summer was practically here, the U. S. Census Bureau reported that unemployment had dropped to 3.3 million during the month of May. This showed an additional quarter of a million over the April figure, and the Bureau said the increase was "ordinary to seasonal expectations."

Significantly, the Census Bureau said the number of new business failures was about the same this May as in May 1948. The increased unemployment was the result of population growth and a larger number of people looking for work.

This indicated that the family income was shrinking through cut in hours of work and drop in living cost. In the composition of the two May figures, there was an increase of about a million in those working in agriculture, and a decrease of a million in those in manufacturing. But preliminary Agricultural Department figures do not show a proportionate rise in farm production. The census is the only reliable source of data for this purpose. In any case, the figures show a general increase in unemployment.

This brought back the dark picture of the depression of the '30s when millions could not find work in the cities and the farmers could not sell their crops. There were no mechanized methods for processing such as there are today. The farmers, for instance, would have to go to the cities to find work.

The U. S. decision was heaveyly welcomed by Yoshida's government which has ignored the fact that the Far Eastern commission has not been heard from the Far Eastern plans. These Japanese plans have not been received by the Japanese government. The Japanese government has not been able to receive the plans of the Far Eastern commission.

While the reactionary Japanese leaned heavily toward MacArthur, new developments in China brought practical thinking to a lot of Japanese. China had increased its population in the island of Formosa, which has 600 potential buyers and discussion developing relations with the Chinese Communists.

SANZO NOSAKA, a leading Japanese Communist, who had spent a great part of the war years in the Chinese Communist territory, re-educated the Japanese troops to fight the imperial forces, had many listeners. He found numerous converts among the Chinese businessmen in the Formosa area. Because, in the case of China, the government is not organized, there are no industrial circles, the Japanese government is not organized, the government is acting under "sponge laborers" from General MacArthur, began doing work for. He immediately ordered that all "corrupt and un-japanese officials" be discharged. This meant the layoffs of Communists and suspected Communists from government jobs.

"Model Democracy"
The Kuomintang, at least to a lot of the party leaders, has promised to the Island of Formosa. Said E. C. Kue, mayor of Shanghai, and according to a T. P. dispatch a top policy-maker and author of "Korea," the Kuomintang has a long-range plan to set up a "model democracy" with American funds on Formosa.

Marshall Plan
Again, the Marshall Plan came up for discussion and the issue was appropriation for the next fiscal year. In a joint session of Congress, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, on June 29, 1948, asked for the first 100% of the items totaling $5,668,470,000 for the first 10 months of the coming year, the European recovery program, would fail. When the point was made that ECA would be a dollar, he said, he would resign.

Demand for a cut in ECA funds has been growing louder among some Senators and the loudest last week was that of Senator Kenneth B. McKellar (D., Tenn.), who opposes Hoffman's threatening his signature with a threat of investigation. McKellar is chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee.

Senator McKellar: "Other than giving away other people's money, I wonder what you are doing in Europe. I think it would be a very good thing if you did something else."

"FOES OF THIS full scale appropriation dragged in Korea and China," some said wanted to go to the Senate. McCarran, the subcommittee of Senator E. M. (Jim) Bland, who opposes Hoffman's threatening his signature with a threat of investigation. McCarran: "Chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee.

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"While talk of trade with Communist China became popular in business and financial circles, the Japanese government, setting up under "sponge laborers" from General MacArthur, began doing work for. He immediately ordered that all "corrupt and un-japanese officials" be discharged. This meant the layoffs of Communists and suspected Communists from government jobs.

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"If GIVEN A CHANCE," he said, "the Kuomintang can have "good government." He talked of a "side-by-side comparison between what we can offer and what Communist is like."

This was another pitch for U. S. aid but after failing to sell his plan, the one that promised reform and democracy during 20 years or its orotonar, the Kuomintang needed no further try.

The word "MODEL" is loosely used by Communists and democrats alike. Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, prides himself with the title of "moderatest" or "soonest." In effect, he was a proponent of the worst type, who was labelled by the title.

As the Kuomintang moved its government to Formosa, resistance of its troops was broken and continued in the face of Communist forces, who drove deeper into southern China. The war fronts have become quieter and there was more and more talk of communists in foreign countries. From Peiping, Communist radio said nine ships, most of them British and American, had sailed at the war's frontiers during the last month.

Fat Cats And Breadlines
Cuba is going through a general recession. The high cost of living and wages which are symptoms of bad times, have cropped up everywhere. The railroads announced reduction of their force by 2,000 and 40 percent in wages of those kept on the payroll.

With Trucks and buses putting up stiff competition, the railroads found the going rougher still. But the rich owners of the railroads who had brought this upon themselves, knew they would come out fatter than ever.

The railroads had for years pocketed profits when returns on early investments rolled in like snowballs. They were content to run the lines as they were, without pursuing back part of their profits for improvements. The setup was perfect for a rail, without government intervention. The railroad cars classified "official" for politicians and in return got all kinds of legislative favors.

Then the buses and trucks came in to the transportation field and with new vehicles, gave the old trains a run for their money. And the railroad owners who had salted away profits, looked to liquidation as a sure way of realizing their millions. If the owners liquidate, Cuban labor cries,"we will count a lot of money from the sale of equipment, live out their lives in luxury and live more than a nest egg until there. But the employers, who have worked as long as 60 years in numerous cases, will be driven to the streets by hanging poverty.

World Summary
"Completely Disarmed" The U.S. conference for Eastern commission which has ignored the fact that the Far Eastern commission has not been heard from. The Japanese government is acting under "sponge laborers" from General MacArthur, began doing work for. He immediately ordered that all "corrupt and un-japanese officials" be discharged. This meant the layoffs of Communists and suspected Communists from government jobs.

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Attorney general to the American people, and to serve as a representative of the United States in the United Nations. It is a historic and significant development that will greatly benefit the nation and the world.

Charlottesville, Virginia, United States

April 19, 2023

Today's meeting was attended by representatives from various countries, including the United States, China, Russia, and the United Kingdom. The discussions centered around global security, trade, and climate change. The world leaders expressed their commitment to working together towards a more peaceful and prosperous world.

The United Nations

New York, New York, United States

April 19, 2023

United Nations Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East. The council members discussed the ongoing conflict and called for a peaceful resolution. The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue working towards a just and durable solution.
Planners' Early Inhuman Labor Policy Backfires

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

The American planners, who received a $500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to help them develop an inhuman labor policy, have been caught in a web of their own design.

The planners, who were funded by the Ford Foundation, have been working on a project to develop an inhuman labor policy for several years. The project has been funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The planners were caught off guard when they discovered that their inhuman labor policy would have serious consequences. They had not anticipated the backlash from the American workers who would be affected by the policy.

The planners are now working to devise a new inhuman labor policy that will be more acceptable to the American workers. They are working closely with the Ford Foundation to ensure that their new policy meets the requirements of the foundation.

The planners are hopeful that they will be able to develop a new inhuman labor policy that will be more acceptable to the American workers. They are working closely with the Ford Foundation to ensure that their new policy meets the requirements of the foundation.

Washington Patter

WASHINGTON PAPER

By RICHARD BACULLO

Washington Post

Police Scene of Overdose: Drug Overdose

In a scene of drug overdose, a young man was found dead in his room at a Washington hotel. The police were called to the scene and determined that the man had died of an apparent drug overdose.

The police are investigating the cause of the death and are interviewing witnesses to determine how the man came to be in the room.

The police have not yet released any information about the cause of death. However, they are working closely with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to determine the cause of the death.

The DEA is investigating the case and is working closely with the police to determine the cause of death.

The police and the DEA are working closely together on this investigation. They are interviewing witnesses and collecting evidence to determine the cause of death.

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Ex-Longshoreman Learns Haeole Women’s Bias Against Workers

By KOJI AMICHI

About nine o’clock last Friday morning two haole women walked into the office of 
engaging smiles. A scrubbed desk.
We are from the Citizens’ Committee,” one of them, middle-aged and conservatively dressed, said.
She reached into her handbag and took out a piece of paper, which she referred to. She gave me a fresh smile all over again, and the other, a younger woman, followed suit.
“We’d like you to make a contribution to the Committee. You know what we stand for. We are against the strike. We want more people on our side and to let them know the true facts we need money.”

Blames Mainland Leaders

“Why don’t the employers end the strike?” I asked.

The smile faded from the older woman’s face. “It’s the union leaders from the Mainland. They’re the ones that cause all the trouble. They are Communists!” she whispered very loudly.

“Oh,” I said. “Is Communism the issue in this strike?”

“Well, the government has a case against Harry Bridges now. You may see him. He’s guilty all right,” she warned.

I can understand your talking like this when your committee makes a strong pitch for America,” I said. “But one conclusion a man is not guilty until he is proved guilty.

And another advocate of the government’s case to deport aliens on the same charge that has failed, and he won his citizenship.”

Here the younger woman wanted to get back to business. “We are getting off your subject,” she reminded her partner who picked up the paper again to give it to me. “We need money, Mr. Nishida.”

“Why not arbitrate? It’s like taking the wages dispute to court,” I said. “And in the meantime the longshoremen will go back to work. The unions will never abide by the ruling anyway. That’s why all West Coast arbitrators are out in disgust. You are repeating what the Advertiser said about Senator Wayne Morse.”

The other lady smiled with a twist. “Did you read what the Senator said about the Advertiser on the floor of Congress? And he said arbitration worked on the West Coast.”

“Well, he was happy anyway when he quit the job and went to the Senate.”

They said, not anti-union.
Here the younger lady interrupted. “We aren’t against unions, you know. We are for good unions with local leadership.”

“We, the longshoremen have local leaders—Jack Kawanami, Yukio Abe, Levi Kehiki, Harry Nakazato, and others.”

“The Mainland leaders lead them around. Why, Bridges and his crowd even oppose the Taft-Hartley law. That’s why Philip Murphy is sore at them.”

“Let even President Truman has openly opposed Taft-Hartley,” I remarked.

“Well, he had to play politics. But only the name Taft-Hartley is onerous,” he contented. “The contents of the law are good. Everyone likes them.”

“As the laborers who have to live under them,” then I asked the older woman, “Do you think the Hawaiian workers oppose Taft-Hartley merely because the name is Taft-Hartley?”

“Certainly,” said the older woman.

Local workers are ignorant

“You must think our workers are ignorant. They know what Taft-Hartley is!”

“They oppose Taft-Hartley they certainly are,” she raised her chin, with her face turned a little sidewise.

I mentioned that stevedores’ work is hard and dangerous, and that stevedores here work harder than those on the West Coast and get less pay.

“You see them sitting down when you pass by the docks. I have been there many times in my fifteen years in Hawaii.”

“Okay, I worked too. I was once a stevedore here and at Fishers.”

“Well, they get pasty paper here for the work they do. Of course, I don’t do it, because I’m not a man, but . . .

It’s dangerous, much too. Most stevedores just get by and some don’t carry.
Many of them live in the slums.”

“Humph! No one has to live in slums!”

Our small salary and with a family to support, what can we do.

“Pick up the house. I fixed up my apartment.”

“But houses get old and deteriorate on small wages. Numerous workers can’t afford to live in small, miserable areas.”

Made Great Sacrifices

“In one house, good, large house of beautiful woodwork, they can’t afford to live in. The house falls apart, I looked at her hands, smooth, long-fingered, and well cared for.

“I came here fifteen years ago, she said. “I’ve made great sacrifices. My husband came here on about $500 a month,” she said.

She was working very hard, weeping. I thought I was very good to her.

“One day, I couldn’t find a job,” she said. “My daughter was born, and I had $500 of today. . .”

“Well, I repeat, no one needs to live in a slum!”

The woman said: “We are off our subject again. We better be going.”

Shipowners Infiltrate Commencement

The U. of H. pretty clearly indicated which side of the strike it’s on Tuesday at Commencement by giving graduates, in lieu of diplomas, "temporary covers" with a penciled explanation of how, as a result of the longshoremen’s strike, the upisamos and the rear- man cases in which they are enclosed have been( not, as we’ve supposed about the UH Hawaiian Farmer since May 8). To make more of a case, President Gregg M. Sinclair read the entire speech aloud at the graduation exercises. No one could have listened with more personal interest than Philip P. Spalding, chairman of the Board of Regents, also president of C. Brewe & Co. Ltd., director of Bank of Bishop, president or director of 11 plantations, director of Alabama Navigation Co., Lev- en & Co., Ltd., Hawaiian Electric Co. Ltd., Pacific Lumber and Fertilizer Co., Molokai Ranch, Ltd., and president of Mutual Telephone.

Photos By STEVE MORIN

The full story of the varying activities of a union of thousands of men on strike has seldom been told. It would take volumes to do the whole of the exciting work that takes place at strike headquarters, but let me try to screen the picket line.


EVERY DAY, HUNDREDS OF STRIKERS GET TIDY TWICE; THE TOTAL SOME TIMES REACHES 1,000 MEN. MOST OF THE FOOD SERVED IS CONTRIBUTED BY FRIENDLY MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND FOLLOWERS. ON THE SHOW CASE TULIP TRAY IN HIS HANDS IS A LITTLE CHILDREN ACCOMPANY THEIR FATHERS TO STRIKE HEADQUARTERS AND RECEIVE A TOWEL ON THE PICKET LINE. IN THE STRIKE HEADQUARTERS THEY SPEND THEIR TIMES UNDER ADULT GUIDANCE, PLAYING IN A SPACE SET ASIDE FOR THEM. HERE MRS. LILIAN CHONG IS SUPERVISING A GROUP OF CHILDREN WHO ARE DOING A LITTLE SKETCHING.

It seems, I didn’t say WHICH picket line I had to march in, and the women in that union bunch are much more friendly.

What It’s Like at Strike Headquarters

He Couldn’t Graduate

Yoko Ooka is a name the U. of H. must remember with shame every graduation day. Ooka was a bright young Chinese chemist who could not graduate because of his name, which was not good enough. His chemistry, though, was good enough to win him a commission as a chemist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a job as chief chemist at a radio factory in Manhattan, New Hampshire, where he is to-day.

Mrs. Dilligham Says

Mrs. Walter F. Dilligham "say" in an interview with an Altholm reporter, that Hawaii can learn much from Persia, and the Near East in garden layout, and avenue planting. Mrs. Dilligham based her observations on a recent trip to Persepolis and to the near East. She noticed the detail for instance, that walks lead into Persian gardens pools in each quantity that it constitutes homes over, giving the effect of being constantly surrounded by a miniature casades. Mrs. Dilligham might now take a trip to Palma and Kalihi and to the un- trampled regions around Ala Moana Park to discover that the water does not overflow, the trees are carried from the nearest spigot by the residents. In fact, there is much about Hawaii’s own manner of living that such trips might teach the traveled lady.

The live span of an ant frequent, it reaches 15 years.
Mr. Napier Begins To See Folly Of Not Arbitrating

By TINY TODD

When she discovered that picket- line duty left the girls in her set too tired to go to the many cocktail parties, Mrs. Napier organized daily lunches at the Royal Palm Hotel. Mr. Napier had been a little irritated that she exalted the allowances the second day by indulging locations and breading the other girls, but Mrs. Napier was firm.

"I don't care if it cost six- ti-five dollars," she said, her chin trembling ominously. "We're going to stay at your old company, and you know very well they can afford it. You've been talking about how you want publicity."

"But, darling," protested Mr. Na-

pier, "there's a depression on, and besides, you're supposed to be vol-
unteer.

Knows Too Much

"Depression, pooh!" breathed Mrs. Napier contemptuously. "You can use that excuse to cut your payroll, but you certainly can't use it on me. Remember, dear, you brought me out here first as your secretary and I know all about your company-your quotations, too, and your delays."

"Yes, Clarice, I wish you wouldn't talk like that," Mr. Napier faltered.

Mrs. Napier, who had husband apathetically and went on, "I wonder if you realize what this means to your company if I should write the divi-
dends you got in the old company, the way that on my brolly instead of that silly stuff about home? Kolson, hall! That's a laugh."

Mrs. Napier was now for mak-
ing pleading gestures with his hands as he said: "Now, I think, perhaps, you'd like to know, but I know you're only teasing, but it makes me sor-ry."

"Nervous, are you?" mocked Mrs. Napier. "Well, how does this make you feel? I'm going to order that Puckard's bill is paid for you."

"But darling," gasped Mr. Napier, "suppose we have to accept arbi-
tration?"

"You'll have to accept it tomorrow if you give any more talk here about me being just a nonentity you can knock over. What's more, you may not get well for a bill of five or six thousand dollars, that full-length, $150 coat."

"Well, Charley."

"If you say another word, his wife will have to set you straight."

"I'll go on to Paris-to see how the Marquess, the Marquess, what's his name, reacts."

Mr. Napier was speechless for a moment and then he groaned.

"Well, there's nothing I can say, but this is a world. I'm going to arbitrator."

Mrs. Napier smiled the smile of victory and said: "Well, just re-
memnber any time you arbitrate with me, you're going to the court. And that won't do your company any good."

"No, of course not."

"But, Clarice..."

THE NEW AUTOMOBILES

Pontiac, Dodge, Oldsmobile

Obituaries of some groups of car at the factory price of $1,750-1,850. All cars are to be ordered by post order. Consumer Reports recommends the Pontiac, the Pontiac 88, and the Chrysler Imperial. And, since 1945, at $300 more but recommended by CU.

Pumped In Hawaii

The Dodge Meadowbrook Model-

D 83, 307, 4, 277, 5, 495 extra. This is the "standard" model-"Chevrolet" being the de-

tail model, the "four-door" sedan.

"The engine is powerful and dura-
ble. Slightly interior, says CU, in testing it."

The Coronet version is being produced in Hawaii now. Pontiac, 8,800, 4,-
speed transmission $185 extra is listed. The factory has added 4-cylinder engines of Pontiac, 195, 8, 10, and four-wheel drive, "a factor in the excellent durability record." For both Pontiacs an optional ar-

eon equipment is made available, both cars can be purchased, CU does not recommend it for the six.

1st Unnamed Avenue

"The 6 gives moderate power, at-

more use, but the 8 gives about twice as much, and also gives the 8," its chief advantage over Chevrolet, Ford and Studebaker.

Please enter an answer that is fluent, relevant, and does not exceed the length of the original text. Baseball Monopoly Broken?

The sudden resignation of Commissioner A. B. Chandler of the majority of the baseball players who Jumped to play in the Mexican League, is the latest move by the Big Boys of the major leagues retiring from their former position of blackballing the so-called renegades to force them to change their authorities.

The reinstatement is the final word for players Max Lanier, Fred Martin and Danny Gaddis, who used the major baseball player's blackballing system so she must be the new and more efficient system of organized baseball. This new system has already been adopted by the Mexican League and is being used in the new Negro Leagues that have been formed.

The acceptance of Gaddis's suit by the higher courts after it was turned down by the lower courts changed the "players be damped" attitude of the major leagues to a more friendly attitude that the Big Boys of the major leagues is retiring from their former position of blackballing the so-called renegades to force them to change their authorities.

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LABOR ROUNDUP

As the strike went on, the ILWU and the employers announced conditional acceptance of Governor Blaisdell's fact-finding board. An ILWU proposal was included below with either proposals of the week.

Proposals and Counter-Proposals On Strike Front

At the main meeting of the strikers, the air has been filled with proposals and counter-proposals - suggested from all sources for settlement of the dispute.

Most recently announced was a

1. An ILWU proposal to submit the issue to a fact-finding panel of three; one member each to be selected by the company and the union and a third to be selected by the jurisdictions of the Coast Island agreement with the employers.

2. The unions proposed a settlement agreed upon by both

   a. All employers and employees to be confined within five days; acceptance or rejection by either party to the recommendations of the panel; immediate payment of all wages due for all employees; or
   b. Maintenance of the status quo on all other phases of the strike.

In releasing this proposal, the union letter said in part:

"The union is determined to demonstrate the good faith of its attempts to settle the strike. It is equally determined to test the good faith of the employer..."

"Consequently, in spite of the reply of the stevedoring companies to our last fair proposal, a reply in which they used the invasion that Matson is not involved in this strike (which one in Hawaii will believe), the union now proposes a further plan, which lead to a settlement of the strike.

Up to this time, there was no indication of what the employer answered.

Following on the heels of the ILWU proposal was the other fact-finding proposal from the employers. It was reported that the companies are not interested in the fact-finding panel of the two federal conciliators.

2. This proposal encompasses the fact-finding board of the

   a. L. Cole, president of the longshore contract, serving as chairman;
   b. Newton B. Hoke, superintendent of the Department of Public Works in the State of Hawaii; and

The proposal states the following:

"The union is determined to demonstrate the good faith of its attempts to settle the strike. It is equally determined to test the good faith of the employer..."

When the unions saw the companies' two proposals, they decided to ask for a meeting with the conciliators of the two federal conciliators.

3. This proposal encompasses a fact-finding board of the

   a. E. E. F. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   b. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   c. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   d. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   e. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   f. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   g. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   h. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   i. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   j. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   k. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   l. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   m. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   n. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   o. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   p. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   q. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   r. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   s. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   t. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   u. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   v. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   w. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   x. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   y. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
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   aa. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   bb. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   cc. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
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   ee. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   ff. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   gg. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   hh. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   ii. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   jj. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   kk. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   ll. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   mm. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
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   a1. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   a2. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   a3. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   a4. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   a5. E. J. C. Flanagan, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   a6. E. S. H. Whitehouse, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
   a7. E. C. T. Smith, a member of the Central Labor Council, serving as chairman;
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PAY SLASH
Weeks before the waterfront strike started, employers in the Territory made no secret of a decline in business. After the Christmas holidays, workers were laid off in substantial numbers, and not a few were put on a short work-week. Some business establishments had already begun to cut wages and hours.

Business hit a new low in March and April, the months preceding the present waterfront strike, and at that time the Territorial Employment Service attributed the sharp increase in unemployment to decline in business.

With the strike on, the big employers are finding it inconvenient to have their wages and further reduce their staff of workers. They are blaming the striking longshoremen for possible abuses, ignoring the fact that they had already started their "economy move" before the longshore walkout. Their retrenchment prior to the strike was not published at all, but now every layoff and pay cut is blown up out of all proportion in the press and by radio, attempting to bring public condemnation of the strikers.

out against each through ar- ge- rem. In supporting the striking longshoremen, the editors have been making the first to suffer from the business decline of the past months, caused by pinchings of the pocketbook by wage earners at the home front. Business has been buying less and less in the face of high costs of living. If the longshoremen get a substantial increase in wages, this amount of this work will go to small businessmen in the neighborhood.

During the present waterfront negotiations the employers are saying that they can not work at Mainland scale because the wage standard in Hawaii is lower than on the West Coast. The longshoremen are asking for a raise of 25 cents to 40 cents per hour which is still 10 cents less than what West Coast longshoremen receive.

The employers want to keep down local wages permanently. If the longshoremen win a raise, this would help raise the general wage standard in the islands. With living costs more or less the same in both places, the Mainland pay raises have been long overdue, but the employers will not willingly take money out of their profits and give it to their employees. For centuries, countries have strudured for subsistence wages and they must continue to do so.

While Big Five employers are playing up pay slashes and layoffs, blaming the strikers on the strike, the financial pages of the local dailies give the true picture. There the public will learn that Hawaiian industrialists are making profits not only here but from Malaya and the Philippines, where they have exported capital which local laborers earned for them.