Aliamanu To Tell GI's 'Buy Or Move' Congressmen

They're Getting Too Big And Dangerous

Schofield Paper Warns Soldiers of Coming Move

POLITICAL NOTES

Where Would GOP Throw Weight If Takakuki Opposes Fasi In Primary?

WHAT WELFARE CLIENTS SAY ABOUT CUT

Welfare Students Exempt from Fees

In it right for children from welfare families to be publicly embarrassed and punished because they do not have the money to pay school fees? The DPW and HPD say "No." But children are being embarrassed.

- Failure to pay welfare report that their children are told by some schools they must pay school fees or pay up on what they owe, or else they will be held back in grades another year. Some are told they will not be given diplomas and certificates if fees remain unpaid.

- Clayton J. Chamberlin, superintendent of the DPW, says that families on welfare makes their children exempt from paying fees. He cited a DPW regulation on this matter.

- Welfare Hardship on Others: Public welfare allotments do not include money for school fees. Chamberlin explained. Especially in housing areas where numerous welfare clients live, he said exemptions from payment of fees works hardship on the schools in the area. Other students must pay for equipment and supplies through their fees payments, and therefore result in shortage of these items.

- "We try to get children from welfare families to take cheaper courses, substitute something else for training, for instance," he said. But if a student's work is promising, some arrangement is made to help him, he added.

- The RECORD interviewed welfare clients, the Department of Public Welfare and the DPW after learning that some students from welfare families are cutting classes or staying away from school because their teachers tell them that they must pay their fees in order to get to a higher grade, the following year. Some are told that they will not receive diplomas after finishing high school.

Others are embarrassed by their children's inability to get an education, according to the DPW. "A fine way to make delinquents a parent unable to pay their child's fees," one parent told the DPW.

Circular No. 1101

DPW Superintendent Chamberlin held a conference with school officials about delinquent students in school. Chamberlin said that he would work with the DPW to see that all students in school do not pay fees. Students who miss school because they have to pay fees will be re-enrolled in school.

1955 'Worst Year' For Local Aku Fishermen, Wm. Kanakanui Says

Aku fishermen have been having the "worst year in their memory," Wm. Kanakanui, executive secretary of the Tuna Boat Assn. Kanakanui has held this present post for eight years and was in contact with the fishing industry longer than that.

His sentiments, furthermore, are echoed by others in the local industry.

But times for local aku fishermen came primarily from two causes, all agree: (1) the catch was very poor and (2) the price was depressed from two to three cents per pound, a reflection of a similar situation on the Mainland.

Although Kanakanui estimated that about 50 boats are fishing for aku in the Hawaiian Islands, a few have been tied up at the dock for months because they had little

more on page 4

73 Face Layoffs By Libby or Molokai; How Many More To Follow?

Despite previous silence on the subject, pineapple companies, Robert McFarland, ILWU public relations official, changed his tune yesterday by saying that "a number of hundred pineapple workers are about to be told to go home and stay home."

He did not give further details as to which companies or what plantations or canneries would close down workers, but a part of the power 'came' next day in a new release from the pineapple companies of Hawaii.

Seven-week workers on Libby are not employed at the plant and will be separated from their jobs at the end of the next week, according to the new release. The company has "coped" the workers at the plant.

(more on page 5)

POLITICAL NOTES

Where Would GOP Throw Weight If Takakuki Opposes Fasi In Primary?

Suppose Sup. Masahiko Takakuki runs for mayor in the primary—

(more on page 5)
Chinese Boxing as Used Today

For Physical Therapy

The movements vary—sometimes flowing and dance-like, sometimes sharp and acrobatic—like those of hand-to-hand combat. This is the ancient art of self-defense. Originally a part of military ceremonial, and of ritual for combat with or without weapons, it has long since lost this significance. It has come down to the present day as an element in the training of Chinese martial artists and acrobats; also as a recreation and a way of keeping the body training.

Chinese physicians sometimes prescribe it as a form of physical therapy. In learning the art, the “boxer” first works alone, repeating and memorizing a wide range of movements, then practices with an opponent only after he has thoroughly mastered the movements.

New Mass Sport

Finally there are styles which re-enact famous fighting scenes of history and legend. The All-China Athletic Federation has been organizing a systematic study of all branches of wushu, including boxing. In Shanghai’s Fushan Park alone there are 30 instructors, each with a small group of students. Thousands are taking up wushu.

Chuan shi is regarded as shadow boxing in foreign countries because it has not been used for real combat for decades. Many regard it as little practical value for self-defense.

This is not true. Up to 30 or 40 years ago it was customary to stage actual bouts, that, like the bloody bare-knuckled boxing matches of 19th-century England, often ended in serious injury or death. But today exhibitions, frequently mercenary in character, are a product of the social life of the past under repressive domination. The boxers of the art did not put it to such use; their aim was to protect, to develop life and health, and destroy it, such as the present manner of teaching and training of the best judo, aikido, karate artists.

**Two Schools**

Through centuries of development, Chinese boxing has developed many schools and styles, each with its distinctive features and movements.

Traditionally these styles are grouped into two main schools. The “outer” school stresses development of strength, speed and powerful violence. The “inner” school concentrates on rhythm, motion and the art of circumvention, teaching the boxer to counter violence with flexibility and resilience.

In the “outer” school, the best known system is called Chao Lin. It was introduced in the 19th century by the Abbott of the Shao Lin monastery in Honan province, as an avenue for monks suffering from poor health as a result of their sedentary life. Its basic principles have been applied to other aspects of body-building, and is now used as a movement in the “inner” school.

**Among Best Masters**

aim to protect and develop life and health, not to destroy them.

![Image](image-url)

**IMITATIVE BOXING**—Uses tiger, monkey and other movements.

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**HONOLULU RECORD**

by Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.

311 Kieriev St., Honolulu, H. T.

Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1939, at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1939.
Hazard at Kalii Housing

THERE'S A DANGER that a child may fall into the drainage manhole with wide-apart iron bars covering it. Kalii Vally Homes residents have requested the Hawaii Housing Authority to do something about this hazard.

In the Local Dailies

"Reprint," snickered the Adviser (Dec. 11) in its editorial when it saw the A. K. Reprint, "Although it may be necessary to look both ways before passing," the Adviser added, "it is not necessary to avoid them."

"The Tiferet, a weekly newspaper published in Hebrew in New York, reported that a 12-year-old girl was attacked by a dog in the West Village. The girl was transported to a hospital and is expected to make a full recovery."

"A new study by the University of Hawaii's College of Engineering has found that 70% of the state's bridges are in poor condition. The study recommends increasing funding for bridge repair and maintenance."
Where Would GOP Throw Weight If Takaloui Opposes Fasi In Primary?

(from page 1)

principally among supporters of John M. Wilson, no at all Kauai lawmakers on the semi-closed primary election, it is interesting that several of the best-known experts agree Fasi would be the GOP choice. Democrats do not think this move will be more effective as it was against Senator Wayne Ito and Governor Bicknell, Republicans, possibly with a bit of wishing, thinking in their words, as a more articulate, more effective.

Both Democrats agree that, while the GOP would surely view Takaloui as more formidable than Fasi, they would not see him as almost inevitable—as they came to regard Wilson. Fasi had beaten the Republicans so often, the Democrats say, that the GOP fell into party pride to the winds and their rank-and-file have no notion of the Democratic primary. It is doubted that the typical Republican would be able to repeat that more on such a wide scale.

Though Takaloui is viewed in many quarters as potentially a stronger primary candidate, the voice is surprising, truce sources who admit they would like to see him run, said to support him strongly over Fasi or anybody else. There are some AIA's who argue in substance, "It is too soon for an AIA to run for mayor."

Said Last Time

Previous to the primary, some of these will admit the argument is a self-centered one not valid by any grounds then is applicable to consider practically. It is recalled by some that the remarkable thing about the unprecedented high number of AIA's who ran on the ticket was their mutual support. Others have welcomed the runnings of the AIA's in the past, saying they believe Takaloui's action of Democratic possibilities, it is likely that an AIA would be a potential candidate to give Frank Fasi his competition, and that the state party has so far only been devotedly wished among many Democrats.

** FASI, reporting the news "the newspapers won't print," was going into Mayer Blasdel's various ensembles and was given the grand gesture of an award in a speech of victory.

"Seamen on the beach, members of the seamen's union who have plenty to say about shan- ganization," he said. "While the marine cooks and stewards (AFL) changed the entire crew. The ships were cut off from the outside, and the crew was brought back into the ship after the December lay-up, SUP mens on the beach."

Yet there is a rule, they say, that whenever a ship is laid up for more than 15 days, the entire crew must be changed. The rule was never the blame is the man who acts as boss of both men, Harry Linneman.

Cremona charged in periodical reports that the AIA, "the organization of seamen who are the stewards of the ship," voted Mr. Quan during the December lay-up, and is back on the job, saying the ship is a credit to us.

** SENO HOSHI AND ANZAK, who served but little, if any of his term in the last session, is said to be the first time in the history of the state, it was "illness that kept him out of service last time, and deprived him of his seat, at least in part, for all that, Democrats on the Yoko bank are labelling a candidate to run against him. Sup. Ethel Callahan's name has been mentioned.

** FRANK FASI is reported beat-
Hawaiian Electric President Sniffs Smoke, Disclaims Same

Leslie Wick, president of the Hawaiian Electric Co. and staunch becker of efforts to fire Sand Island in the Standard Oil line, has been named by them to a refinery, had a smog problem producer and displayed a bit of unusual courtesy. What Hicks, or anyone else did was to send a privy message. The result was the same; the idea was that the responsibility was in a handout, and the only way to avoid it was to continue the current situation. 

When the news comes from Kona, the city has no need of a midtown parking lot, the smoke still slits down over his adjacent property and irritate the sight and eye irritation among emigrants. 

Witness, incidentally, packs his car at one of his favorite near North Market. He asked to come up and give him something or amuse himself, whatever.

Blamed Buses

Arriving on Kauai, breathed a great number of times, but instead he didn't smell or taste anything. Finally, he said the nasty smell must have come from the diesel engines on buses. The parking lot man pointed out that all the smoke plumes have already agreed to that. He also added that the plumes have been cleared up, which means the smoke makes it more difficult for the air pollution control of the HE plant on Ana Moa.

The vice president didn't have much more to say. He said that, if the parking lot man is right, and that the smell is due to the diesel engines, it could be the result of the use of equipment for testing air pollution, the spokesman said.

No Law, Enforcement

Body On Pollution of Air; Budget Prepared

There is at present no law governing our pollution in Honolulu except that of "common nuisance," a Territorial board of health report early this week. Nor has the department of public health, sanitarians, or proper equipment for testing air pollution, the spokesman said.

We have prepared a budget that would allow for the testing of air pollution. If we are interested in the city, it should be included.

No law enforcement of a pollution of air is being done. We are working on it, but it would take months to get a law passed. We hope to get some action in the next session of the legislature.

Mr. Vannatta

Fair Price for Private Property Opens Way For Some C-C Projects

The city and county has several projects for which funds have been set aside, but the projects are not started for various reasons. 

City Engineer C. Vannatta said as the year opened that he would push, so he has done before, to get started on these projects.

Projects like the Palama St. and Ewa Mainos Rd. held up for years. A few for more than a decade, have been completed under Vannatta. Here the obstacle was the land value placed by the owner, not the city trying to buy private property for roads.

Vannatta said he approached the problem not with the objective of trying to buy the land adjoining the roads at a low price but to pay a fair price. Property must be protected.

The small homeowners, not having much money, will not know what to do. 

Draft of Law Made

Likewise, the department has prepared a draft of a law which would allow for an anti-smog law in Los Angeles, to be submitted to the board of health. If this bill becomes a law of board of health, it could become law in Honolulu, so we are working on it, even going to another body, the spokesman said.

Chinese Immigrants

73 Face Layoffs By Libby or Molokai; How Many More To Follow?

The pineapple release dated February 15, the fruit industry, work has been released in shorttext work every month since the beginning of the season.

"From the standpoint of trying to maintain an efficient plantation that would aid in modernizing the entire rest of the work force, there was no other action that could be taken," he added.

Those laid off have been informed, and the release is now taking place. As a matter of fact, they will be offered first opportunity of working in seasonal work on Manasolos.

McEath had no further comment at the moment, but other unions said the whole issue merely points up the need for some kind of security for pineapple workers.

Sugar Talks Begin

The ILWU and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn. began formal talks over the sugar labor contract yesterday. Whether the talks are making any headway, Wednesday, but carried on two sessions at Agee Hall off the railroad.

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Welfare Clients

 version says she is supposed to be getting more food but they are going to lose, because of the black lung.

A mother of five children, the oldest seven, remarked: "They told me they won't give us the allowances to the children, but because they have black lung, they are going to lose the cutting allowance for adults. And they say they are cutting out allowances for those with black lung, soap, toilet paper, sugar, matches, medicines, and household needs.

Noonan Surprised

You've got to be kidding me," she said. "They are cutting allowances for the children and cutting the allowance for the parents, for soap, toilet paper, sugar, matches, medicines, and household needs."

She added reports from her staff all indicated food allowances were being paid or maintained or maintained at current level.

The spokesman at the DPW said they get all the food we need, and it comes in every time for every little thing. They just have to learn to manage their money.

3 Need Approval

Approval for food is automatically given, in farm family, when they need it. Other things are given under approval. If they have needs for food, they can come in their family, and get the food they need. The right thing to people who need help.

They explained the "reconversion" to the new food stamps, a type of food stamp, with nutritional and calorie values. The stamps were undertaken and family members were given a proportional distribution of food. They were distributed in some groups.

It resulted in a cut back in the distribution of food money," she said.

Schools

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Welfare clients say it is "easy" to try to "camouflage the slash ordered in the bill." 

Representative Noonan explained that the policy is set by the board and she is supposed to carry it out. The board is setting the policy and it is anything she can do to help, she added, but it was a right thing to people who need help.

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Pete Beamer’s Store of Three Wonders Has Many Items But No “Antiques”

HILLO, Hawaii. Do you need any ‘antiques’? Do you want to buy a homemade shoe? How about a cowhide? Or a sheepskin? Or a swallower, or a cowhide shoe? If you do, Pete Beamer has it for you.

But you’d have to hunt through a lot of hardware stores to find one which sells more of this curious merchandise, of which have been there for years.

You’ll find many more items at Beamer’s store on Kamehameha Ave., where he has been in business for 30 years.

Pete Beamer is the owner of the Kamehameha Ave. store, where he has been in business for 30 years. He specializes in “antiques”.

**SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE**

The Sullivan Award, considered the top in athletic achievement, went to Olympic hurdle champion Harris Dillard on the basis of 175 first place votes cast out of 658 total votes. This is the annual award presented by the Sullivan Foundation for outstanding performance, example and good influence. This year, however, the award was given to the athlete who had the highest total score in the annual Olympic and World Championships. This year, the award was given to the athlete who had the highest total score in the annual Olympic and World Championships.

In the 3000-meter steeplechase, the first time a woman has won the event in the Olympics, Gail Devers of the USA and Shigemi Yamada of Japan tied for the gold medal. The two women ran the same time of 9:58.4.

The US Olympic Committee announced its selections for the 1992 Olympic team. The selections were based on the performances of the athletes in the recent Olympic trials and their consistency throughout the year. The selections included athletes who have shown potential for winning medals in the upcoming Olympics.

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**ILLUSTRATION**

The mosaic of the Olympic symbol, featuring the five interlocking rings, was unveiled at the Olympic Museum in Istanbul. The mosaic is made of small, colorful tiles and represents the unity of the five continents participating in the Olympics.

**SPORTS WORLD**

By Wilfred Oka

**ILWU Oahu Softball League Begins Jan. 8 With 7 Teams Entered**

Nine teams are entered in the Oahu Softball League, which begins play under the auspices of the ILWU Oahu on January 8, 1994. The teams are:

- AAI Softball
- Banyan Softball
- Beaches Softball
- Chelsea Beach Softball
- Ilwuhana Softball
- Kaimuki Softball
- Mauka Softball

A brief opening ceremony will precede the games. Mayor Neal Blaisdell will toss out the first ball. The Royal Hawaiian Band will participate in the program.

League-opening games will pit defending champion, Hawaiian Pine against Eva, American Can versus Loomis, and Royal Hawaiian Band against Love’s Bakery and Automatic Fruit. against Thompson.

One round will be played, followed by a week of bye in the ILWU Softball tournament, with the championship held in ILWU, April 27-28, 1994.

Arata Chinen has been appointed league manager.

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**GREGORY H. IKEDA**

**THE HAWAIIAN TIMES**

**THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is pleased to announce the opening of the 1994 Chinese New Year Festival. This year’s festival will feature a variety of cultural performances, including music, dance, and traditional Chinese arts. The festival will also include a Chinese New Year market, where visitors can purchase traditional Chinese gifts and souvenirs. The festival will take place on February 17, 1994, at the Hawaii Convention Center. For more information, please call the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 923-2156.
Those Contrary Machines

Through a Woman's Eyes

By AMY CLARKE

You can't tell me appliances don't have personalities. I've engaged in too many hand-to-hand struggles with the darned things to be fooled by their dead-pan appearances. Nevertheless, those hard shining surfaces lurks a mechanical malevolence always alert for a chance to trip us when we're off guard.

I MAY SOUND especially bitter because I've just come from a tumultuous encounter with my washing machine, whom I've named Washday Maladita. Never a very stable personality, Maladita lately has shown a determination to break away from her post in the bathroom and visit other parts of the house.

She is one of those models that you run over to the sink when washing. For a long time she contented herself with shimmering like a Tahitian dancer, rumbling noisily and rattling all the pictures on the walls.

Today, however, she struck out for parts unknown as soon as my back was turned. In the time it takes to bring three quarts of milk in from the back porch and put in the refrigerator, Maladita edged her toast and was jogging her way inch by inch down, the hall, the waste water trailing behind her.

OFTEN YOU DON'T believe this. Nobody would''t, anyway. My little boy, who saw it and yelled, ""Good morning, Mommy!"" I was a little awe-struck myself.

My experience with the contrariness of machines goes back a long time to one of my first jobs, operating a key punch machine (one of those noisy, clacking machines that punch tiny holes in cards for tabulating). Several hundred cards were stacked in the "feeder" and slipped through one by one to be "punched." Each one in a while my machine would get tired of being good and instead of passing the card through, it would chew it up, or step dead with a card half through.

Then the repair man would be called, and the machine, longer than you think, if it had one, would run as smooth as butter for the puzzled mechanic. As soon as he was gone, bang! the machine struck again.

PHENOMENA, too, are temperamental, especially the three-speed kind.

I have given up wondering why our works on certain days and remains stubbornly dead on others.

For a long time our phonograph would play only 45 and 78 r.p.m. records. She seemed to have a prejudice for the 78 r.p.m. records. I wonder if she knew that most of our records are 23's.

That was bad enough, but when the repair man finally came, she played perfectly at that moment of the switch! Can't understand it, he muttered. Neither could I. The next day, she stalled on the 33 speed again. Now she plays all three speeds, but only when she wants to.

OUR TOASTER, too, has its peculiarities. It is supposedly automatic, but how it works to beyond guessing.

Only this I have noticed: when we remember to watch for the 1944, it pops up by itself at the proper time. If, however, we start something else and forget to the toaster, it shows a tendency to click before it will pop up.

In the last house we lived, the wringer was crude, and often the lights would flicker. Several different times, after complaints the landlord would come in to have a look.

He would flick the switch on and off, over and over. Nary a tremor. The light was full and firm. Later that evening, or the next day, the flickering would start again.

WE USED TO have an alarm clock that occasionally stopped working. A good shaking would get it back to work again. They told me the old addressograph at the ILWU had to be pushed and shaken and sometimes threatened before it would run.

Sewing machines, microscopes, cars, hair dryers and heating pads, even the Record's printing press, can act pretty bratty when they want to.

And I could write a whole column about the fantastic things our TV set does with pictures that come through. We are no longer startled to see people out of their windows in the small hours of the morning and below their feet. But why should you go on? You wouldn't believe me.

Not unless you've tangoed with some of those mechanical monsters yourself.

Padua's Contribution

The contribution of Lorenza Padua, who arrived in Hawaii from the Philippines in 1810 and now owns A & S Sugar Refinery at Aiea, is an unmeasurable one. Beginning at Kilauea, he worked for three years as cane sugar agent and later joined the company. Several men then were working there as a capterer on a small sugar plantation at Kaaawa. Leaving in 1923, he worked at Kapa'a for the water company and at Mabulani Hospital till 1931, when he became a cane planter at Haiku. He returned to Kilauea, where he worked as cane sugar agent for several years, then went to Kapa'a and worked there as a caterer operating a small sugar plantation there.

The current owner of the A & S Sugar Refinery, Mr. John H. Stark, bought the company in 1890. He operated it as a trucelor operator until 1944. In the next two years, he worked at the sugar mill at Kilauea until his death in 1946. For the past 22 years, the company has been owned by the Honolulu Plantation Co., Ltd., at Aiea, and at Aiea, Kilauea.

For a while, until 1947 he was a pulp contractor, going to work for the A & S Refinery in the fall of 1947 in a position which he has remained in until the present.

Sen. Sparkman's View On Situation in USSR

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) said in an address before the National Press Club Oct. 17 in Washington, after his return from the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union is a nation in a state of war.

"From what I saw of the country and the people, the impression is that the Soviet Union is near collapse. Obviously, economically or because of the discontent of the people, are simply whirling in the dust. To have our policy upon such a hope is to delude ourselves.

"As a result, there is a constant blustering among the leaders and collapse from the top in Russia, our only hope for improved relations in the attitude of the Soviet Union lies in an evolutionary process."
"Roar of 1954 Was A Whisper in 1955"

Prior to the holidays, eminent Americans including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, playwright Elmer Rice, historian Henry Steele Commager, Dean John C. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary and Socialist Norman Thomas petitioned Pres. Eisenhower for a Christmas amnesty for 16 Communists serving prison terms and 180 others awaiting trial, appeals or outcome of appeals.

They declared that political persecution under the Smith Act and other repressive laws resulted from the Cold War campaign.

They claimed "fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party," and urged the President to grant the amnesty to "prove the nation's confidence in democratic institutions and confidence in peace in the world."

The Hawaii Hochi editorialized on this subject and commented:

"For the life we do not see how forgiving the Communists at home will bring peace to the world ..."

The Hochi staves at this subject with nationalistic fervor, as such acts of resistance were still frozen by the Cold War blizzard.

A far different view is taken by James Reston, political writer for the New York Times in Washington. Reston who is considered a top Washington correspondent by his field wrote in his year-end analysis:

"The really important thing that happened in 1955 ... had nothing to do with money or foreign policy, but with the habit of mind of the American people and their servants and representatives in Washington."

And when he writes of "the habit of mind," he refers to the Cold War mentality — of warmongering and witchhunting that pervaded the past several years, but which is retreating.

To Reston, "Nothing that has happened this year is more important than this—not Geneva, or trouble in the Holy Land, or anything else, for until there was a revival of goodwill at home, the chances of exerting America's growing power for peace abroad were not very good."

So Cold War witchhunting is not an isolated, domestic thing, as the Hochi says. And now, the demand for world peace by hundreds of millions everywhere, all these influenced the beginning of the revival of goodwill at home.

Washington "was a mean city in 1954," writes Reston. "It was divided party from party and there was no adequate solution by the executive and legislative branches against the rights of the individual, the judiciary stepped in to balance the scales."

And Reston adds: "Until there was a revival of goodwill at home, the chances of exerting America's growing power for peace abroad were not very good."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

by Frank Marshall Davis

"Separate But Equal"

For the first time in American history, majority-minority groups have been given the absolute legal equality argued for a variety of Supreme Court decisions outlawing the virtual "separate but equal" doctrine and with a giant 18,000,000 member labor group, along with smaller independent unions, as potential allies.

It was late past centurary when the Supreme Court established the separate but equal clause. In decision calculated to uphold segregation and racism, the Court's legal arsenal was described as "restrain[ing] the forces of desegregation and reform, and prevent[ed] coordination with the Constitution that segregates constitutional w h e n whites and mixed race were provided separate but equal facilities."

This was finally reversed, first in the Brown v. Board of Education decision. Then, in the opinion written by Justice Harlan, in the Brown case, the Court said that segregation was unconstitutional in school classes, on public vehicle seating, and in large buses on public streets. The justices made it clear that segregated public schools were prohibited.

During the long decades when judicial crows were constitutional, sections differed in their application. This was from state to state. The South used to segregate in schools, to partial Jim crow in other areas. In my own state of Kansas, some segregation had been legal, but mixed junior and senior highs.

Mixing Had Restrictions

As for Kansas town, has always had what are called "mixed schools." That means that Indians, Negroes, whites and colored (and schools were not in Kansas) were not mixed, but the good Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic stock all went to school together and were white. Mixing did not extend to instruction.

We were barred from swimming in the little natural lake. At the swimming pool, you were suspended from swimming in the pool unless you went swimming in the pool, unless you were white. And you were not allowed to use the facilities. Movie theaters discreetly "reserved" certain sections for their "colored" benefit, and since signs were posted against the law. Restaurants served Negroes only in the kitchen. Such public places as soda fountains banned us completely; I was 16 years old and visiting in Wichita when I tasted my first ice cream cone.

I point out this to show that the pattern of living by a separate but equal doctrine can lead in many strange directions. My home town was a mixed liberal; by comparison with some other communities, this pride was justified.

Equality with separation simply does not work out when applied by a separate but equal doctrine. It leads upon white supremacy; those not white do not get equal accommodation and quite often they get no facilities at all.

Legal Fight Started

The present suit on this doctrine began 19 years ago when a group of attorneys applied to the University of Missouri Law School. The Supreme Court then decided that a state must offer all students identical training within its borders. This is followed a similar case, brought by the black school board at the University, the state supported Negro institution.

Meanwhile a young woman named Lucille Blalock, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, leading Negro educator and the Missouri School of Journalism. When the state opened a Jim Crow Journalism school in Kansas City to restrain the state from again demanding admission to the Missouri School of Journalism. By changing to the separate but equal doctrine, she asked that a group of students no longer rank as separate but equal. She argued that the state could no longer offer a segregated education.

Other suits followed in Texas, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina and various parts of the South. But the Supreme Court was not yet ready to completely ban segregation in state supported institutions. At the college level. Then began an attack on teachers' salaries, resulting in a sweeping decision stating that all teachers must be paid the same for equal work instead of the prevailing pattern in many areas of one salary for whites (more on adjacent column).