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SCHOOLS AND THE FAIR

A NEWS STORY yesterday revealed that City Superintendent E. H. Garinger, acting under instructions from the City School Board, had declined to use the school system and personnel for distributing tickets to the Southern States Fair. Dr. Garinger said the decision was made because we can't make the schools a party to discrimination.

As a matter of principle, it is difficult to see how the City School Board could have acted otherwise, once the matter became an issue. It was made an issue last year when, as in years past, the tickets were distributed in the classrooms. There were complaints from parents of Negro children because no tickets were provided. There was a specific protest by Kelly Alexander, chairman of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He pointed out to the School Board that the tickets to white children only made the publicly-owned and operated school system a party to promoting a commercial event that did not encourage attendance by Negroes (though they are not banned). However, some of the tickets, in our using was, at best, misleading. An ad that

100 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HARPER'S Magazine has been around for a good number of years—one hundred to be exact—and, so far as we can remember, has been as solidly readable without ever having done anything a well-read magazine shouldn't.

Since their first ornately-covered issue in June, 1950 (cheerful blowing soap bubbles and sprinkling pods as a clutter of books Harper's has, as they say, come a long way.

From Dickens, Trollope, Thackeray and other eminent Victorians to George Sill and Thomas Hardy, Harper's gained reputation as a monthly compendium of the best in English fiction. Later, when such men as Herman Melville had shouted up an interest in American fiction, they were invited to add Yankee story-tellers like Henry James, Mark Twain, Bret Harle and Stephen Crane. Today the Anglo-philia that characterized the early Harper's (as well as everyone else in nineteenth

appeared in a local newspaper yesterday said: "All children in rural schools in the Southern States admitted free. The only children not to be admitted are those of you. Ask your principal to write for tickets for your school." Yet, as we understand it, no tickets were provided for Negro children and, hence, there was an opportunity for discrimination in the matter.

The School Board has taken the only course open to it. It is charged by law with operating a segregated school system. Its responsibility is to minimize, insofar as possible, any discrimination between races within the framework of segregation. It can not, under any circumstances, permit the schools to become involved in controversies and allegations about discrimination outside the public schools.

As to the annual NAACP complaint that the Southern States Fair discriminates against Negroes, we take no position whatsoever. The Fair is a private commercial venture, the manager says there are no facilities for Negroes. They are not prohibited from entering the gates, but they are not encouraged to do so.

"That may be bad, but it is no worse than the discrimination practiced in other private and commercial enterprises. The Fair management is within its rights in adhering to such a policy. The NAACP is within its rights in exercising the good American privilege of protesting. But there is no reason to believe that, in our understanding of public issues.

DAMAGED HANDS

WE RECENTLY had occasion to talk just with a Navy veteran who had lost most of his fingers while serving as a member of the crew of a U. S. Navy ship in the Southwest Pacific during World War II. The man is remembered who he had felt when he was released from the Navy hospital—useless and sort of sad.

For five years the ex-sailor banged around from job to job, making just enough to get by on, never really proud of the work he was doing—helping to load trucks, doing odd jobs around a lunch stand and that sort of thing. "What's the use?" he asked himself.

Then a few months ago he applied for a job as delivery man through hand helper in a shop. The man in charge of the work at the man's damaged hands and his first instinct was something like, "How can I get rid of him without hurting his feelings?" But almost immediately the proprietor remembered somebody else had been injured in battle. He realized that these friends were proving that they could work along

From The Durham Herald

YOU CAN'T JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS TITLE

H E R E lately, there have been loud and bitter protests from critics and reading public alike that the titles of books no longer have anything to do with their contents.

A man who goes into a bookstore and reads the volume bearing the title A Study of History, or The American Mind, will expect, and rightly, that they deal respectively with the history of humankind and with the development of our national habits of thought. But in the case of the book bearing the latest novel, cryptically titled Across the River and Into the Trees? What from volumes labeled The Bitter Box, The Song of the Flea, Two Lovely Beasts, Face of a Hero, Merchant of the Ruby?

It was not always thus. Time was, an author said sensibly about his book about. So Andrew Fletcher, Consideration Concerning a Right Regulation of Government for the Common Good of Mankind. No truck with "briefly for brevity's sake" there. No worry about "color," sales appeal,...

They are able to report a tiny indication that the publisher at last is twigging the other way. A single title does not, of course, make a trend. But for what it is worth we give you the following, taken

century America) has slipped away. While the magazine still uses words by English authors, writer, Robert V. West is represented in Harper's October Centennial Issue, Harper's has come to be known as the magazine that presents the best in American writing.

The table of contents of the massive centennial issue of Harper's (No. 300) contains some of the best names in American writing. Among fiction greats: William Faulkner, Katherine Anne Porter, Thomas Mann, Current fiction: Elmer Davis, Gerald W. Johnson, Frederick Lewis Allen, poetry: W. H. Auden, Peter Vereck.

Harper's, indeed, has come a long way. Perhaps the best indication of the distance it has covered is found in a letter from a reader. Wrote the reader: "The prestige it (Harper's) has enjoyed over the years, together with its continuing vitality, is a happy augury for its future." The reader? Harry Truman. This time, we heartily concur.

"Work a few days," he told him. "Let's see if you can do it." And the ex-sailor "turned out."

Last week, the proprietor told us about his handicapped employee. "That man's doing the job to my satisfaction; I couldn't find a better worker," he said.

He added that he thought more employers should "take a chance" on handicapped workers. "I admit that sometimes it's a gamble," he said. "But there are hundreds of thousands of men and women with handicaps who can be of great value to us."

This week you will hear a lot about handicapped workers because it's designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and endorsed by the Congress and the President. Think about it. You might help both yourself and a handicapped worker.

Turmen were not surprised when honest broker Bufford Dowd was disqualified for jamming other thoroughbred on a turn as it veered erratically across the track. The horse was Plastered, a son of Pass Out, out of Winecup.—Leitzinger (Ky.) Leader.

Girl babies usually learn to speak before boy babies. Why do they have to be both the first word and the last?—Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.

Indecision in Korea May Be Fatal For Indo-China

By STEWART ALOP

WHATEVER may be the final result of the delay in deciding what to do with our Korean victory... The shock breakdown in American policy making.

As long as a week ago the main North Korean armies were visibly demoralizing. Seoul fell on Wednesday. The last pockets of resistance were eliminated Thursday. China has celebrated the victory of the PRC triumphantly celebrated on Friday.

On Sunday General MacArthur published his surrender demands. On Monday the South Koreans crossed the 38th parallel. The fact that no one will admit they have been ordered to do so by the United Nations Supreme Commander.

FOLLOW UP VICTORY One of the first rules of war is that any victory must be relentlessly followed up, with all possible speed and strength, in order to prevent the enemy from recuperating his balance, more flagrant violation of this simple rule than the events of the past week would be hard to imagine.

Unless the State and Defense Department policy makers simply regard the Inchon project as an isolated success, they must have realized more than a month ago that the great issue of the Inchon Parallel would probably confront them at about this time.

It is hard not to suspect that this is another edition of the Washington habit of putting off hard decisions, of waiting till the last minute to lay unpalatable facts before the public. Moreover, even after Korea has been won, the business of making policy by guess and by God will

'All Right—Whose Idea Was It?'



KOREA

National Newspaper Week The Fight For A Free Press

By M. TYRUS BUTLER, Assistant Professor of Journalism, The University of Georgia

WITH war and threat of war cast as hand, each American becomes increasingly aware of the freedom, not so much in the case of the remaining countries where the freedom of the man of skill ever before, freedom is now, symbolically and literally, based on man's right to print and publish what he desires, being limited only by the responsibility for what he writes. The fight for freedom of the press is one in which all Americans can take pride because although only a few individuals have given it their approval, in periods when this freedom is in danger, they add their voices to those of the many editors, reporters, and writers over the country in a swelling cry for guarantee of the freedom.

The colonists who came to this country did not bring with them any constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press for the citizens of the United States whose ideas of independence and freedom increased with the distance between them and the seat of government.

The first great impulse of freedom of the press in this country was given by the printing press. A German immigrant who in 1723 started the New York Weekly Journal as an avowed opposition paper to the colonial government of the colony of New York. Supported by the common people of that colony, Zenger's paper attacked the governing body, and after the appearance of several strong articles on the usurpation of power by Governor Zenger in November, 1734, was seized, thrown into jail, and charged with seditious libel.

THIS was the first recorded case of a newspaper started in America for the purpose of opposing a government. At this time, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin's brother, began his New England Gazette in 1735, and the first of the many religious bodies in the Bay colony.

The existing law pertaining to libel, as it was eight years from England, was that truth could not be used as a defense, nor could the jury determine any phase of the legal question involved in the case. The legal question was whether Zenger was the person responsible for the publication of the articles claimed to have seditious libel. The legal question which was the support of the defendant was ruled intelligently in practice to have been given to the jury by Andrew Hamilton, an 80-year-old Philadelphia lawyer, made the trip to New York to enter a plea in Zenger's defense.

The jury which was called in the history books of this country, the jury, taking upon itself broad powers, returned the verdict of 'libel published with a good motive' and the result was Zenger's acquittal of the charge of seditious libel. Zenger's acquittal was the result of the elements was not confined to the American colonies, but was celebrated just as strongly in England where the jury was given the right to determine the law in 1792. The Fox measure liberalized the English law a great deal.

It was not until the American Civil War that the right of free press was long way toward establishing truth as a defense for seditious libel. The theory involved culminated in the Declaration of Independence in which Thomas Jefferson championed a new course for governments of the world. In 1792, Thomas Jefferson's championed a free press and a free press was perhaps contained in the writings of George Mason who prepared the Bill of Rights for the constitution of Virginia. This view was

Human Does Nothing / The Prices Rise

The wholesale price of lumber has jumped 25 per cent since June. It is practically impossible to buy cement at any price. The price of window glass is up 16 per cent since last year. Copper wire and other electrical and plumbing equipment have risen from 10 to 20 per cent, while home fuels are 10 per cent higher. The price of coal has risen 15 per cent since June.

However, despite the growing trend of inflation, President Truman still refuses to control prices, though he has promised to do so. The Democratic Party has been criticized by inflation, claiming—quite rightly—that it led to an unaffordable depression and a loss of free enterprise. It will be far more responsible for inflation than the rule-oriented Republican Administrations from 1921 to 1933.

Soft-Soap Sawyer One of the big inside reasons for failure to impose wage and price controls is the lackadaisical attitude of well-to-do, likable Charles Sawyer, the Secretary of Commerce. The other day, tough-minded Stuart Symington, head of the National Security Resources Council, learned that his own Sawyer was going to make two milk-tolls, middle-of-the-road speeches regarding price controls. Symington's advice about what to do was to make two speeches. Commerce that straight, tough controls would be necessary.

However, they decided not to call Secretary Sawyer. To claim, they decided, would mean that he would only get busy and lobby against the controls which they were planning.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

ALTHOUGH Congress has authorized President Truman to invoke price controls, he continues to do nothing about it. The reason for this is not that he is lazy, but that he is up and the buying power of the American people's dollar has less and less.

Here are a few examples: Creamery butter is up 16 per cent since June, while the price of milk is up 12 per cent since June. The price of bacon is up 16 per cent since June. The price of wheat milk milk has risen about 18 per cent on a nation-wide average. Round steak is up 23 per cent since June—Dunk chop.

A dozen eggs costs 70 cents and higher, compared to 54 cents for a dozen, or 45 cents for 12 per cent. Coffee has jumped from 14 cents a pound in June to 28 cents a pound in October. Corn has jumped from 14 cents a bushel in June to 28 cents a bushel in October. Corn has jumped from 14 cents a bushel in June to 28 cents a bushel in October. Corn has jumped from 14 cents a bushel in June to 28 cents a bushel in October.

Truman And Coolidge 'Tough' price of medicine has shot up from 25 to 30 percent since last year. The price of medicine has shot up from 25 to 30 percent since last year. The price of medicine has shot up from 25 to 30 percent since last year.

K. C. Crime U. S. Attorney who put President Truman's pal, Tom Pendergast, in jail, was stated to be subpoenaed before