WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1950

# HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

THREE important Supreme Court deelsions this week chipped away at the
structure of racial segregation without actually demolishing it. To understand why
his is true, it is necessary to know somehing of the history of the case.
All three test suits were brought by
Negroes. One plaintiff protested the sepstrate seating facilities for whites and Negroes on railroad dining cars. Another
challenged the adequacy of a separate
Texas law school for Negroes. The third
contended that he was discriminated
sagnist after being admitted to the University of Oklahoms graduate school. We
hall take them up in order.

LIMER W. HENDERSON is a Washing-

IMER W. HENDERSON is a Washing-ton Negro. In 1942 he was a member the President's Committee on Fair Em-toyment Practices. In that capacity he aade a railroad trip to Birmingham, and as unable to get a meal on a Southern allway diner. At that time, southern ains did not seat Negroes in their dining

trains did not seat Negroes in their omining area. Following Henderson's protest, southern stallroads worked out a plan that got the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A separate table, cut off by a cursian or a partition, was provided for Negroe disease. White passengers were not permitted to sit at the table for Negroe who sought admittance to the University of Texas Law School. a State institution. He was denied admittance, but the State of Texas established a separate was school for Negroes. Sweat prassed in complaint that the separate law school is complaint that the separate law school did not give him equal educational opportunity. Eleven Southern dates including North Carolina intervened in the case on the side of Texas.

"any undue or unreasonable prejudice" to any person using the railroads. Render-son's attorneys protested that the separate scating facilities violated that seation of the ICC Act. The court agreed with Ren-derson: Mr. Justice Burton said it was not uncessary to rule on the, constitutional question raised by the Justice Department,

THE Texas and Oklahoma cases fall into a different category. They arose from State-supported educational institutions and hence are not so much within the province of the Federal Government as was the Henderson interstate commerce case. Even so, the Supreme Court weakened the "separate but equal" doctrine even if it did not completely reverse it.

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In the Sweatt case, the court held
unanimously that the separate law school
facilities were not equal to those provided
for whites. Significantly it ordered the
State of Texas to admit Sweatt to its
regular law school. News stories made no
reference to any intimation by the court
that improvement in the Negro law school
would be satisfactory.

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that improvement in the Negro law amount would be astifactory.

The Oklahoma ruling came even closer to upsetting the "separate but equal" doctrine. To all intents and purposes, McLaurin has had equal educational opportunity. He has sat in the same classroom, eaten in the same carteria, and studied in the same library with white sudents, even if a certain physical segregation was preserved. Ohlef Justice Virson, however, said for the majority that McLaurin "must receive the same treatment at the hands of the State as students of other races." Hence, the "separate but equal" doctrin has virtually been reworded to include "the same treatment."

WW/E are devoting so much space to this

WE are devoting so much space to this topic today because we think it is of paramount importance. North Carolina already faces four test suits. One demands the admittance of Negroes to the University

Will are devoting so much space to this funity. Eleven Southern states including North Carolina intervened in the case on the side of Texas an Otthoma Mercan Market and the state of the s

wave appropriation and force it to be used for Negro achods.

We have said it before. We say it again today. Segregation, as an abstract moral principis, can not be defended by any intellectually or spiritually homest person. Yet we are dealing with more than an abstract moral principle. We are dealing with the realities of a system which dates back many generations. That system can not be overturned by Congressional act or judicial interpretation without causing a degree of chaos that probably would be more detrimental to the national welfare and to that of the nation; citizens than a continuance of segregation practices would be. It can, however, be worn down, bit by bit.

Hence, we are true hears an artificial to the part of the said of

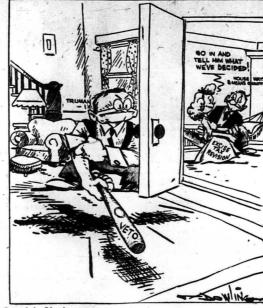
parsts Hence, we are forn between gratification from of that the Supreme Court is gradually givine. Hence we abouter standard for measuring real as not hand the Court or Congress might go too imment, fast.

That having been said, we remind Tar Heels that the handwriting is on the wall, as far as our state educational system is concerned. The Supreme Court may leave the "separate but equal" facilities on the books. But our state will have to get busy and make the facilities ruly equal if it hopes to maintain the racial segregation.

## BALANCED FOR PROGRESS

UP around Siler City, Pittsboro, Goldston, Bennett, Bonies and the other pleasant little towns of Chatham County, they're studying a hefty 62-page edition of The Chatham Neuse-the Siler City "Balanced for Progress" edition.

Men who talk about the foblish clo that women wear will soon be swelte in foolish clothes that men insist on w ing.—Coffeeville (Miss.) Courier.



# People's Platform

# Mr. Burkholder Defends Right To Run

whether the control of the plant of the control of

P. S.-If you mention perrenials again how many times Jones ran before elected.

### The Sheriff Says 'Thanks'

Editors. The News

I READ with great pleasure the kind statements which you made in your paper since the election.

With regards to my handling of the office of sherriff of Metchinbury County and my re-decision, co-o-operation you have given me since I have been in office.

-J. CLYDE HUNTER, Sheriff.

### No More Bond Money

Editor. The News:

We sho people are not going to vote for more bond.

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We should be shown that the people boung their homes. The people are tassed to death new. For instance, we are people are tassed to death new. For instance, we are people are tassed to death new. For instance, are people are tassed to death new to contrage. I think we have a dictator directing oursely government and a Council and mayor that how to instance, the people of the council and the people of the council and the people of the tasses of the people of the tasses of the people of the tasses of the people of the p

# The General Motors Contract

#### Honest, Just And Fair

CHARLOTTE.

# It'll Take More Expense To Remove Dents From Defense

# Senate To Debate Positive Peace, Disarmament Plan

By MARQUIS CHILDS

#### Congressmen Taking Tax-Free Rides Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

### General Donovan's Interview