

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON Publisher
J. E. DOWD General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT Editor

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1954

Is Voluntary Segregation A Possibility?

TWO South Carolina newspapers, in thoughtful editorials on the Supreme Court opinion on segregated schools, have turned to voluntary segregation as the best solution for the South's school problems.

The CHARLOTTE NEWS & COURIER, in an editorial entitled "Each to His Own Kind—By Choice," observes:

"Of all the approaches to the public school problem now uppermost in the minds of South Carolinians, the voluntary selection of schools by patrons according to their own race... seems to be the most reasonable. We believe it will also be the most practical approach in all but a relatively few cases in which extremists and agitators may create trouble."

The GREENVILLE PIEDMONT quotes a letter to Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia written by Southern novelist Edison Marshall as saying "The only way our Negro citizens, like white citizens, do not want integration in the public schools. If given half a chance, they will continue to conform with our ancient custom of segregation."

The PIEDMONT voices the opinion that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will apply pressure both to officials and to their own people in an effort to force integration as rapidly as they can," and adds:

"It remains to be seen how far they can drive the people they claim to represent. They may well find that the overwhelming majority of the Negro citizens of the South are interested in educational and economic opportunity, with a minimum

of social conflict—rather than in a goal that is impossible to achieve by all the laws and court degrees the self-seekers can create up."

Until the voluntary system is tried, we doubt that anyone can say what or not it will work for the very simple reason that no one knows how many Southern Negroes really want to send their children to integrated schools and how many prefer to have their children taught by Negro teachers in separate schools.

It would be difficult, moreover, to find out by the ordinary public opinion poll method, since parents might not feel free to answer honestly. The best method, perhaps, would be by a public referendum using a secret ballot.

The desire of the majority of Negroes is the vast unknown in the total segregation picture. It would be reasonable to assume that in theory at least, the majority prefers that the last vestige of legal segregation be erased. It is conceivable, however, that once the legal barriers are removed and the principle of full equality established, a majority of Southern Negroes will prefer to maintain separate school systems.

The Charlotte and Greenville newspapers apparently believe that voluntary segregation will be the natural result, whatever the Supreme Court may say in its formal decrees. They may be guilty of wishful thinking, but if they are proved by events to be right, the problem growing out of the court's action will be far more manageable than it seems at the moment.

'Yancey Compromise' Makes Sense

CITY Manager Yancey has suggested a compromise city limits extension plan that is fair and reasonable, one which could also be workable.

Mr. Yancey proposes a lower tax rate for the areas taken into the city until the city government can extend the full municipal services to the areas, at which time the full tax rate would apply.

A good many residents of the fringe area fear that it would be years before they would logically all of the municipal services. Quite logically, they don't want to pay the full city tax rate until they

do receive the benefits therefrom.

Mr. Yancey explains that the city is unable to extend essential services rapidly than it was the last time the limits were some areas in which, because of distance or slow development, there will be a delay.

The city manager's proposal should appeal to the fringe area residents. It would require special legislation by the 1955 General Assembly, but that would be almost routine if public opinion supports the special tax arrangement.

Small Stockholders Can Be Powerful

The small stockholder is more important than he thought he was. That is a significant sidelight to the battle for control of the New York Central Railroad which was settled finally in favor of Robert R. Young, who challenged the administration of William White.

Most big corporations have made much, in recent years, of the increasingly democratic nature of their organizations. They point to the large numbers of persons who hold small amounts of stock in the company.

But the relationship between management and small stockholders has been distant. The small fry were asked to sign the proxies, get them in on time, and cash their dividend checks promptly. However, in most cases they weren't encouraged to help shape policy and select officers.

It took a tough battle like the one on the New York Central to change all that. The principals realized that the small stockholders might hold the key to control. And so there were first trips to New York for old maid school teachers, wining and dining and fancy brochures. The Aunt Jemima were emboldened by this attention. They decided to crusade for women's rights, as well as the rights of small stockholders. One of the ladies got up at a New York Central meeting and demanded a vote on her resolution to put a woman on the board of directors.

stockholders is all to the good. If the small stockholders in many corporations realized the power of their combined vote, and exercised it, they could often make their influence felt. Active participation in the free enterprise system will impress upon stockholders the values of the American way more than the mere clipping of coupons ever will.

Landmark

WITH the closing of the Rozzelle home at the old ferry site on the Catawba, one of the last testing grounds for the true trencherman fades into the past.

Gracious hospitality and the odors of home-cooked delicacies greeted patrons of the unique dining room. And there was always the challenge of doing justice to the ham and red gravy and other assorted meats, and to the astounding variety of vegetables and desserts.

It was sheer delight for gourmet and gourmand—about the only genteel place left where one could dine in style and be encouraged to make a pig of himself.

On Saturday, the old house which had been in the Rozzelle family for a century, went on the auction block. We don't know what will become of this landmark, but it will always stir nostalgia for the many thousands who stepped there for the kind of meal that their grandmothers used to cook.

There is sturdy ground, of course, behind the sarcharinity of "Elsie Dinsmore" and today's drugstore dreariness in which art for children finds attractive expression. New ground is being plowed, every day. But there is much good ground lying fallow.

Might not small fry of today take fire at Eugene Field's invitation (cartooned and filmed) to fly
To that land across the sea
Where the Dinkey-Bird is singing
In the anafulla tree!
and at Edwin Lear's challenge to sail "to the hills of the Chankly Bore" with the Jumbies even if
Their heads are green, and their hands
And they went to sea in a sieve?
Many of them used to even before movies.



"No, we're not 'evacuating the city,' wise guy, we're going on a two week vacation..."

People's Platform

Letter should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Reader Suggests Mental Contests
Charlotte
The number-drawing contests conducted by the Charlotte supermarkets are fascinating. They challenge me, but always they defeat me. Honestly, I have you to put a number and pull out a plum. What an unlucky girl am I!

Perhaps that is why I prefer the mental type of contest. They are instructive and offer an fun and occasional cash as well. I've won a few small prizes.

So please, why don't the supermarkets sponsor an occasional number contest and give me and other Charlotians, who must feel as I do, a break?

—MRS. GALIYA GODFREY

Letter Writers Right And Wrong
Charlotte
I HAVE read so much in your paper of people fighting one another over segregation. I would like to go on record as saying they are both right and wrong.

How many of these people that write in are Christians? I don't know, you don't know, but I do know this: My Bible says, "If my people which are called by My Name will come out from among them, and jumble themselves and I will beat their land." Now if both Negro and white are Christians, there can be a solution to this problem, and it is worked out on that basis. There will be no red, race riots, killings and all manner of evil.

God willing, I aim to go to school this fall to study for the ministry and I would work as hard to save a Negro soul as I would a white one. Some of the things that God intended that there be marriage between races and colors, for he made both male and female of all races and colors that they might replenish the earth with their own kind.

Why can't people learn that love will win more people than hatred or selfishness? Ask any Christian who is trying to love a Christian.

Go Up North And Mix Without Trouble
Charlotte
I'VE READ a lot of letters in the News lately about the red-segregation ruling. I am white and I'm proud of my race and color. Some want to keep separate. One will say "I'm white and I'm proud of my race, why don't you want to keep it that way?" If we mix up now, in years to come, there won't be a

white or colored race. We will be a bunch of half-breeds. I think those that want to mix are already mixed and want white as you are. I am a white man and I don't want any Negro blood in my family, and won't have, as long as I can do anything about it.

Speaking of the "Yankies," "black-brothers," "Negro lovers," and so on—if you want to mix up, you are free to go North where you can mix without any trouble. Why don't you?

—JOHN F. STEWART

No Equal Means To Evade Rules
Charlotte
NINE jurists of highest esteem have spoken clearly with unanimous authority. Race discrimination in the public schools violates the supreme law of the land. The decision reflects democratic responsibility.

A public official recently expressed hope that a legal way could be found to maintain separate facilities. However, there is no lawful means of evading the Constitution. Students of segregated private schools can receive no financial help from the state. Constitutional precepts will have no effect on the white people's decision. Any attempt to evade the law can do nothing more than delay what informed people know is inevitable.

For the first time in American history, equal rights may be attained by all persons. Democracy can now evolve so as to promote the general welfare with equality of opportunity and substantial rather than formal equality.

MacArthur And Oppenheimer Are Vindicated By History

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON
ONE of the things the Indochinese crisis is doing is to vindicate the judgment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The free world would not now be menaced with a catastrophe in Asia, if MacArthur had won his fight against the artificial limits on the Korean war.

Back in 1950, from the false perspective of Washington, the arguments against MacArthur's views sounded convincing to many. Speaking personally, one of these reporters only discovered how far-sighted Gen. MacArthur had been when he went to Asia last year to see things for himself.

MacArthur was in fact right in three different ways and on three different levels. He was right, first, in proclaiming that there was "no substitute for victory."

Admiral Arthur Radford is now being venomously attacked for taking the same stand about the Indochina crisis. But what is the substitute that is offered in Indochina? Vyacheslav Molotov has said the world. The substitute is to be a smashing triumph for the Soviet empire and unmitigated disaster for the West.

MacArthur was right, second, in his view that the Korean war was a crucial test which it was necessary to win at all costs and risks. Indochina is the proof.

Because Gen. MacArthur's policy was rejected, the Communists were able to fight our armies to a standstill in Korea. The truth then automatically transferred the strategic storm center of Asia from the relatively manageable conflict in Indochina. Because we did not win the first test, we seem to be about to lose the second and many others after that. The danger in Indochina is the direct result of the failure in Korea.

Third and finally, MacArthur was right in feeling, as he obviously did feel, that the time of the massive intervention in Korea was the right time for a showdown in the world struggle between the Soviet and free halves of the globe.

In the simplest terms, the United States already possessed decisive air-atomic striking power while Soviet atomic power was still virtually nil in 1950-'51. The Communist enemy had then proven his aggressive intentions. Our one major bet then had its fullest value. That value was already being impaired by the Soviet air-atomic build-up. Logic demanded a showdown without further delay.

Indochina is again the proof. It is not generally known, but it is the chilling fact that Soviet air-atomic striking power has for the first time begun to influence American policy in the present crisis. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have not been influenced. That will no doubt come a year or two later, when the Soviet air-atomic build-up will have gone another step. Then the peril of the United States will be total, which is not yet the case.

But among the opponents of action to save Indochina, certain key figures have already been strongly influenced by the existing Soviet air-atomic threat. If we go into the Indochina war, they have said, it cannot be limited. If it is not limited, the Soviet Union may come into the war. If the Soviet Union comes in, our atomic power may be used. And we then risk atomic bombs on the United States. They have asked, "For the sake of this crisis in Asia"

The question is superficially persuasive as long as you do not ask the counter questions. These are: What are we to do when the world power balance has utterly collapsed because of the West's humiliating defeat in Indochina and when Soviet air-atomic striking power has grown twice or three times as dangerous to us as we are then to surrender everywhere?

These facts and questions prove another man right, too. Back in 1952, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer took the lead in advocating an adequate air defense for the United States.

Dr. Oppenheimer's real motive was quite different. He argued that a country with a strong offense and no defense was like a fighter in a glass jaw. He predicted that despite the power of SAC, American policy would be progressively paralyzed under the threat of Soviet atomic attack grew greater and greater. Without prejudice to SAC, he urged an adequate air defense as the only effective protection against this creeping paralysis.

Dr. Oppenheimer's real motive was quite different. He argued that a country with a strong offense and no defense was like a fighter in a glass jaw. He predicted that despite the power of SAC, American policy would be progressively paralyzed under the threat of Soviet atomic attack grew greater and greater. Without prejudice to SAC, he urged an adequate air defense as the only effective protection against this creeping paralysis.

Dr. Oppenheimer's real motive was quite different. He argued that a country with a strong offense and no defense was like a fighter in a glass jaw. He predicted that despite the power of SAC, American policy would be progressively paralyzed under the threat of Soviet atomic attack grew greater and greater. Without prejudice to SAC, he urged an adequate air defense as the only effective protection against this creeping paralysis.

What's The Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?

1. The first Stars and Stripes flag was sewn together by Betty Ross?
2. Some life insurance is carried on about one-third or one-half, or two-thirds, or three-fourths of all U.S. families?
3. About 50,000 men in the Army in the Mundt subcommittee hearings is John G. Adams, H. Struve Hensel, Ray J. Jenkins, Robert T. Steinhilber?
4. Ethiopia is another name for Abyssinia; right or wrong?
5. President Eisenhower's new 10¢ housing program has so far been largely accepted by the Senate, or by the House, or by both, after all?
6. U.S. exports to Soviet bloc nations are now much higher than 5 years ago, or slightly higher, or about the same, or slightly lower, or much lower?
7. A physiognomist judges character from facial expression, is a physiologist, or a psychologist, or builds up physiques?

THE ANSWERS

1. Probably wasn't, despite the Betty Ross legend.
2. In about three-fourths.
3. Joseph N. Welch.
4. By the Senate (so far).
5. Much lower.
6. Judges character from facial expression.

Quote, Unquote

Defense Vigilance — "our defense policy should never be allowed to rest on a spirit of complacency. The changes in Administration are deserving of our attention, but our cooperation should never become unquestioning acceptance without deliberate debate. It is our responsibility to thoroughly argue through thoughtful debate the fateful decisions which are being made." — Frank O. Smith (D-Miss.) in a news-letter, letter.

From The Christian Science Monitor

HORRORS OLD AND NEW

THE TOWN "Watch Committee" of Stockport, Eng., says a REVIEWS dispatch, has banned to unaccompanied children a revival showing of the Disney film "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" because of the effect of "horrific" scenes on "tender young minds."

Before anyone laughs, let him ask whether these good British burghers are behind the times or ahead of them. Hardly behind the times if the described scenes—the forest trees grabbing at Snow White and the wicked queen's instructions to the assassin—are but highly graphic versions of passages commonplace in the folklore and fairy tales of the past 500 years at least.

What did the wolf do to Red Riding Hood's grandma? He ate her up. What was the giant going to do to Jack? "Grind his bones to make my bread."

What did Hansel and Gretel do to the old witch? Tipped her head-over-heels into the pot and boiled her. And some 19th-century gruesomeness was added to childhood diet as anyone can attest old enough to have been exposed to the wooden horrors of the illustrated "Story-welpler" ("Slovenly Peter" or "Shock-Headed Peter" in the English translations).

These reflections offer no vindication of latter-day "horror comics." In fact, it may have been such comics which made the Stockport censors sensitive to the few lurid scenes in an otherwise beautiful and tender screen drama. At any rate, they have done something to bring in a bit of perspective.

There is sturdy ground, of course, behind the sarcharinity of "Elsie Dinsmore" and today's drugstore dreariness in which art for children finds attractive expression. New ground is being plowed, every day. But there is much good ground lying fallow.

Might not small fry of today take fire at Eugene Field's invitation (cartooned and filmed) to fly
To that land across the sea
Where the Dinkey-Bird is singing
In the anafulla tree!
and at Edwin Lear's challenge to sail "to the hills of the Chankly Bore" with the Jumbies even if
Their heads are green, and their hands
And they went to sea in a sieve?
Many of them used to even before movies.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
COMMISSIONER of Internal Revenue U. T. Coleman Andrews has now admitted publicly that Sen. McCarthy's income taxes are under investigation and has indicated that the probe will be terminated in the near future.

For obvious reasons he has not said anything about other aspects of the investigation.

However, the Treasury agent in charge of the McCarthy probe is Francis J. Boyle, who is neither one of the veteran investigators nor one of the most brilliant. He is a man of moderate experience, mediocre ability and pleasant disposition. His lack of experience has been such that several times Boyle has had to consult with more experienced colleagues about the problems of the McCarthy case.

Reports from inside Internal Revenue indicate that Boyle has now concluded that he can make no tax case against McCarthy, and an official recommendation to that effect is expected soon.

Friend In High Place

It just happens that McCarthy is in a far more strategic position than the average taxpayer whose taxes come under the eye of the tax agent.

McCarthy Tax Returns Under Scrutiny

He is chairman of a subcommittee on Treasury Appropriations. In this strategic position he can drastically curtail Treasury funds, can increase or decrease the salary of Treasury Agent Boyle, or Commission U. T. Coleman Andrews, or anyone else in the Treasury.

Finally, McCarthy happens to be quite a friend of U. T. Coleman Andrews, or anyone else in the Treasury. He once drove him to Richmond, Va., entertained him briefly in his home, took him to a cocktail party and dinner, then introduced him as one of the No. 1 patriots of America.

Not a bad kind of a friend to have when you face possible tax trouble.

Mum On Finances
If you examine the record of Sen. McCarthy, you will be surprised to find that he has not said a word regarding his own finances in the past, you can understand why Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri was so persistent in demanding that McCarthy agree to answer questions about his finances.

Not a bad kind of a friend to have when you face possible tax trouble.

McCarthy Runaround

On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again.

On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again.

On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again.

On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again.

On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again. On May 12, Gillette wrote McCarthy again.

McCarthy Tax Returns Under Scrutiny

He is chairman of a subcommittee on Treasury Appropriations. In this strategic position he can drastically curtail Treasury funds, can increase or decrease the salary of Treasury Agent Boyle, or Commission U. T. Coleman Andrews, or anyone else in the Treasury.

Finally, McCarthy happens to be quite a friend of U. T. Coleman Andrews, or anyone else in the Treasury. He once drove him to Richmond, Va., entertained him briefly in his home, took him to a cocktail party and dinner, then introduced him as one of the No. 1 patriots of America.

Not a bad kind of a friend to have when you face possible tax trouble.

Mum On Finances
If you examine the record of Sen. McCarthy, you will be surprised to find that he has not said a word regarding his own finances in the past, you can understand why Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri was so persistent in demanding that McCarthy agree to answer questions about his finances.

Not a bad kind of a friend to have when you face possible tax trouble.

McCarthy Tax Returns Under Scrutiny

He is chairman of a subcommittee on Treasury Appropriations. In this strategic position he can drastically curtail Treasury funds, can increase or decrease the salary of Treasury Agent Boyle, or Commission U. T. Coleman Andrews, or anyone else in the Treasury.

Finally, McCarthy happens to be quite a friend of U. T. Coleman Andrews, or anyone else in the Treasury. He once drove him to Richmond, Va., entertained him briefly in his home, took him to a cocktail party and dinner, then introduced him as one of the No. 1 patriots of America.

Not a bad kind of a friend to have when you face possible tax trouble.

Mum On Finances
If you examine the record of Sen. McCarthy, you will be surprised to find that he has not said a word regarding his own finances in the past, you can understand why Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri was so persistent in demanding that McCarthy agree to answer questions about his finances.

Not a bad kind of a friend to have when you face possible tax trouble.