



CREATE A CLIMATE OF CONFIDENCE

Only True Understanding Can Dissolve Iron Curtain

By HENRIETTA AND NELSON POYNTER

In the nuclear age "there is no alternative to peace." Continuously since World War II President Eisenhower many times has reiterated this doctrine. He and the other top military leaders recognized that a durable peace cannot be achieved by military means. Understanding between peoples thus becomes the key to co-existence and world comity.

Americans know their government never would fire the first shot to precipitate global nuclear devastation. But the Russian people don't know this. Daily, on the radar screens of their military, they see American bombers on the periphery of their homeland. Understanding between the people of the two most powerful nations will not come from one or many summit meetings. The Iron Curtain will dissolve by the tedious, less spectacular efforts of many individuals and groups.

A series of reports — including a most fruitful one of a Southern Senator — show that ideas can penetrate into the Soviet Union, and that American leaders are willing to listen and hope that we can concentrate on economic and scientific and social competition with Russia rather than a continuing armaments race that brings disaster and impoverishment to the world.



SEN. ALLEN J. ELLENDER
... communism won't vanish

might be engineers through great technical plants.

As in Britain, the children are given aptitude tests and if they are capable they are sent to college and prepared for professions. If they cannot make the grade, they are assigned to trade and agricultural schools, to train them for jobs they are fitted for.

Education, Prestige

Moreover the teachers are not only good, but highly paid. Education is a respected profession with recognition and perquisites. In fact, the Senator says, recognition and praise are part of the Soviet system; the people are constantly being told on the radio, in movies and in the papers of a man or a woman, a town or a province which has done an outstanding job. They get medals and certificates, bonuses and luxury vacations, which spur others on to compete with them for these honors.

What can we do about it? We can re-examine our whole approach to the Senator's thinking. We can expand our information program, with accurate, factual reporting. We can enlarge the number of persons program so that enough Russians can come here to understand the advantages we have and compare them with their own standard.

We can try to dispel the fear which exists between the United States and the Soviet Union and create a climate of confidence.

We should meet with their leaders as often as possible — our refusal to do so just feeds the Red propaganda machine.

And Senator Ellender recommends that we drop our policy of attempting to create full-fledged modest armies in small underdeveloped countries and continue "our assistance to a realistic technical aid effort."

By encouraging underdeveloped forces far beyond their capabilities to support, we are actually creating conditions tailor-made for the advance of communism.

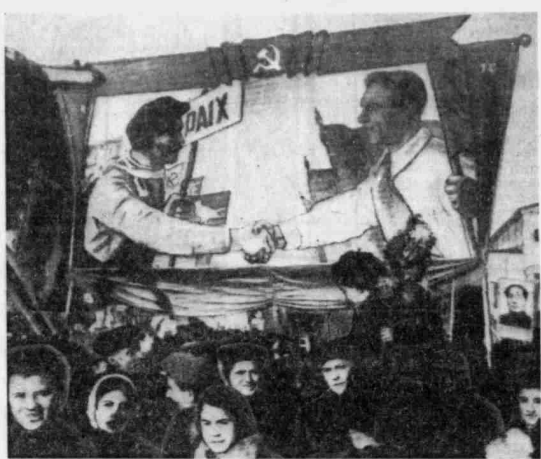
Rich Senator Reacts

And finally, the gentleman from Louisiana, who admits he is not a 50 per cent Communist, says that we should insist that countries to whom we give aid should pay little or nothing for that "capitalistic" America is blamed for lining the pockets of rich while caring little for the poor.

If we do this and insist on a practical settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute with Arab farm and oil lands, backed up by the technical and industrial know-how of Israel, he thinks we can look forward to a peaceful world.

Then, he adds, "Above all other things, let us not fear an honest competition with Soviet communism."

The reaction of the Senate was expressed by Senator Aiken (R-S.C.) in a speech Feb. 7.



RED PEACE POSTER ON PARADE

... Soviet civilian marchers carrying a big banner with "peace and friendship" motif in a parade in Moscow's Red Square, celebrating the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Russian people are led to believe that only the Kremlin has attempted at peace. Only through people-to-people friendship can the Iron Curtain really be dissolved.

Egyptian-Syrian Goal Of Pan-Arab Union Not Just An Idle Daydream

By JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.
(New York Herald Tribune News Service)

BEIRUT — Egypt and Syria are in the process of making themselves the nucleus of a United Arab Republic which the Arab Nationalist dream will one day stretch from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf.

Critics of the two "liberated" and pro-Soviet Arab states are fond of scoffing at this as an idle daydream.

But it would be wrong, perhaps fatally so for the West to attach too little significance to this step. On the surface, anyway, it is the culmination of a Pan-Arab dream which has first the hearts of Nationalists since the Arab awakening first started in the 19th Century.

Today's Arab Nationalists — most of them are not used to equivocating everything with democracy and are untrained in objective political analysis — generally view this Egypt-Syrian union as the first step back on the road to glory for the Arab nation. And very few people in the Arab world are saying today that it isn't so. Even Arab governments known to be highly suspicious of this particular union are forced to publicly endorse it because the theme of Arab unity is so strong.

PUBLIC DOUBTS HAVE BEEN expressed in independent-minded Lebanon and Jordan, where King Hussein is openly and apparently irrevocably committed to opposing the present leaders of Syria and Egypt.

Hussein is reportedly seriously concerned about the repercussions and anxious to take some countermeasures in league with his fellow kings, Saud of Saudi Arabia and Feisal of Iraq. The

immediate threat is great for him, with more than half of his restless subjects of Palestinian origin and prevented by martial law from voicing their ideas about Arab unity.

Iraq's Feisal faces the same situation with young Iraqi Nationalists, and Saud's concern has undoubtedly been heightened by reports that the Yemen is joining the United Arab Republic.

But countermeasures by the three kings are unlikely, because neither Saud nor Feisal want to risk public house as opponents of Arab unity.

WHAT DOES THIS union amount to? On paper, it looks impressive. The fact that neither the Egyptian nor Syrian peoples have a voice in deciding what form it should take is of no great significance in the Arab world. Two weeks from now they get their chance to "vote" yes or no to two questions: Whether they approve union and whether they approve Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser as the republic's first president.

The major problem of real union — and one which apparently has not received much thought yet — is economic. Economically the only thing the two nations have in common is heavy debts to the Soviet Union for arms purchases and agreements with Russia on long-range economic development programs.

Syria is an underpopulated land with a sound currency and normally an exporter of substantial quantities of wheat, cotton and barley. Egypt is overpopulated, a food importer, and with a currency whose free market value fluctuates around 60 per cent of its pegged price.

SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN no mention of a common currency and it seems likely that

the two economies will go their separate ways, although such things as common postage stamps have been decided upon, probably for the inherent propaganda value both at home and abroad. But this will be a serious test of the union, because without economic unity political union is likely to be little more than a facade, albeit an impressive one.

THE PLAN AS IT stands now provides for the election of a president who will appoint the National Assembly. Executive councils will operate in both Cairo and Damascus, and handle all affairs except defense and foreign policy which will be the responsibility of the central government in Cairo.

The Egyptian and Syrian armies are already operating under a unified command and Egyptian troops are stationed in Syria, so conceivably the unification of the two armies will amount to little more than standard uniforms and routine. The two countries have long followed a common foreign policy.

ADDING UP ALL that has come out so far about the union, it could be viewed as little more than a paper and propaganda move. But it is most important to remember that millions of Arabs will not be analyzing it as such. They will see Egyptian and Syrian, and perhaps Yemeni soldiers wearing the same uniforms. They'll see the postage stamps and read the news of the president and the unified assembly.

They'll still listen to Cairo Radio, but now describing itself as the United Arab Republic. Cairo station, and few will know or bother to inquire about the republic's economy or politics in the Syrian subdivision.

In this lies the real significance of Egypto-Syrian union.

FIRST 'PEACE' FORUM

Public Discussion Of Foreign Policy Lively And Vital

By GEORGE GARROTT
(Foreign News Editor)

A suggestion that Russian students be invited to visit St. Petersburg was made last week during a foreign policy forum at the annual Peace Institute of the United Churches of Greater St. Petersburg.

A visit of Russian students or other experts to St. Petersburg under the expanded cultural exchange program recently agreed in Washington, would be particularly apt. One of the earliest visitors to what is now St. Petersburg was a Russian engineer, Peter A. Demens, who built the first railroad down the Pinellas peninsula.

A village grew at the terminus of Demens' Orange Belt Railway. In 1827 he named it St. Petersburg, in honor of the then capital of imperial Russia. After the Communists took over Russia in 1917, they shifted the capital to Moscow and changed the name of their city from St. Petersburg to Leningrad.



REV. GEORGE R. SAVIGE
... if and when

The Rev. George R. Savige, executive secretary of the United Churches of Greater St. Petersburg, offers the following comment on the prospects of dealing with Russia:

"Communist dictators practice falsehood without the slightest hesitancy. Willful distortion of news about America, and insane distortion of facts in the United Nations Assembly show how utterly incapable they are of speaking the truth. You cannot deal with liars."

Comments On Russia

"World revolution, the overthrow of every form of government in every land, and subjugation of the total world to Moscow dictatorship, is their avowed business. Until they renounce this — which they will never do — we have no moral right to sit down with them for a friendly conference."

"The Russian people are fine. But they are in bondage to 10 per cent of 10 per cent of their population. The merest handful (as in the days of the czars) rule and over-ride the people. We should invite Russian people to sit down with any or all of our American people, if and when they can speak for themselves."

Refusing Red Loan

JAKARTA, (HTNS) — Don't be surprised if the Indonesian Parliament refuses to accept the \$100 million loan the foreign ministry negotiated with the Soviet Union last year. Communism may be gaining ground, but conservative Muslims still hold the Parliament majority. These legislators particularly dislike the fact that the dispatch of Soviet technicians to Indonesia is tied to the loan.

Looking Ahead To '60

WASHINGTON, (HTNS) — Looking far ahead, some powerful Republicans are joining the Louisville, Ky., home folks of Sen. Thorton B. Minton in preparations to boost him for the Republican nomination for vice president in 1960.

8 Great Decisions

The foreign policy forum was held as discussions opened throughout the United States on eight Great Decisions facing the United States in its changing position in the world. The first of these eight decisions drawn up by the Foreign Policy Association, a non-partisan educational organization, is "Can We Deal With Russia."

It would be hard to find a livelier topic than the first one which was discussed during the week in schools, public meetings and over radio and TV. The possibility of negotiations with the Russians through summit talks of East and West leaders dominated the news during the week.

Summit Conference

Soviet Premier Bulganin, in a new letter to President Eisenhower, listed nine subjects for discussion at a summit conference. Most of the subjects have been thoroughly talked over previously without agreement. But it began to look as though a summit conference was beginning to shape up.

At the Peace Institute forum it was generally agreed that a greater exchange of students, scientists and artists between the United States and Russia would develop better understanding between the people of the two countries. Specifically, it was suggested that a student from Russia be invited to attend St. Petersburg Junior College while a St. Petersburg student attended school in Russia.

Letters To The Times

Readers of The Times are invited to join in discussions of the eight great decisions. The Times is willing to make space available in this section for letters on the decisions each week. I'll keep you posted on how the discussions are developing.

As I said at the discussion last week it is only through public interest, discussion and the dispatch of Soviet technicians to Indonesia is tied to the loan.

The Book The South Is Talking About

"An Epitaph For Dixie" --The Peculiar Institutions

BY HARRY ASHMORE

CHAPTER I

On a Saturday afternoon not long ago I sat in one of my favorite houses with tall white columns, a broad entrance hall, silk brocade and dark paneling on its walls, and a divided staircase that sweeps upward to a long disused ballroom.

Because of the sentiment and personal circumstances of those who have lived there, the old house has defied the flight to suburbia. It has hung on, frayed, shabby, exuding with lost voices, but intact. I stop by when I can, fearing that the next time I pass that way fate may have overtaken it. It is a house destined to become a gentleman's club, a boarding house, or a mortuary, if it is not razed to make way for a supermarket.

This was a warm afternoon, with dist dancing in the sun that slanted through tall windows. I sat in a sagging wicker chair, looking through an arched doorway to the great hall where the mistress of the house stood in conversation with Aleck, the yard boy. It was a scene with the precision of ballet. Aleck, a straight black man with the clouded eyes of great age, was negotiating a settlement for his week's work. There was some cash involved in the transaction, based on shaky calculations on both sides, and a great deal of bawling. Ultimately money changed hands, and a package of food. But protocol demanded something more and I, the only man in the house at the moment, was brought on stage and introduced to Aleck. We bowed slightly, not touching hands, following the choreography.

"Miss Betty," he said, "is a wonderful lady. I come up here from the country more than forty years ago to work for Miss Betty's folks, before she was even born. The old Judge, he always looked after old Aleck, and Miss Betty she's looking after old Aleck now."

ABOUT THE BOOK AND AUTHOR

Because Harry S. Ashmore is widely known as executive editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*, his name is usually associated with the Little Rock "incident." However, his "Epitaph for Dixie," the first chapter of which appears here, touches only lightly upon this episode and, indeed, is not principally about race relations.

The Old South for which Mr. Ashmore has written this epitaph has almost no relationship to the Suncoast of Florida as it has for the Northerners who now constitute the majority of this region's population. Only a few parts of Florida, principally in the panhandle and the interior of the state, ever were a part of the slave-owning, plantation-dwelling South in whose

heart Mr. Ashmore was born and bred.

Yet the "mystique" of the Southern legend, of which he writes both nostalgically and in ironic farcical, did penetrate Florida importantly in the past and traces of it still linger, especially in politics and, oddly, it is often most ardently embraced by Northern migrants who never even saw a plantation, let alone losing one in "the war."

For that reason, and because we think that to many of our readers this work will bring new and significant understanding of some aspects of the Southern tradition and present behavior, which are mystifying, The Times is reprinting Mr. Ashmore's entire book, one chapter each Sunday.

—The Editors.

I'm getting down in the back, but Miss Betty she's going to take care of me. Old Aleck knows that."

We retired to the kitchen then, Aleck and me, and in the ritual of Saturday afternoon, I poured Aleck a drink of whisky, I poured it, by certain instinct in the special glass, the jelly glass set apart from the others. This was man's

work and my presence rounded out the scene, otherwise Miss Betty would have left the bottle on the kitchen table and Aleck would have taken a solitary drink on his way to the back door — a permissible deviation, but not a desirable one.

A Scene Beyond Time

The scene, like the house, was beyond

time. Miss Betty spoke her lines as her mother would have done. I made the gestures my father would have made; Aleck responded out of a memory that spanned three generations. But only the memory of the scene, the set piece was without substance.

Miss Betty's horizons were not bounded by the polite lessons of a young lady finishing school; she had earned a degree at Vassar, followed a young husband to Oxford, and gone on to help sort out the ruins of German civilization at Nuremberg. For her this warm, sticky day was not one of idleness, but a necessary preparation to liquidate a tradition. And the government, not Miss Betty, would take care of Aleck in his last days; she had fulfilled her obligation by helping him qualify for his social security benefits.

Miss Betty and I, and I think Aleck too, were conscious of the anachronism. The age that had created the old house and sustained it had ended. It would survive for a while in the small towns of the South and the rural places, in the ebullient memories of old men, in a certain softness of voice and gentleness of manner; but in the cities it had ended, and it is the cities that now give the Southern region its character.

Who could be certain today, if he were dropped suddenly at Five Points in Atlanta, that he was not in Minneapolis? Who could be sure, watching the fac-

ories slide by a train window in the smoky valleys of the Piedmont, that he was not following the course of the Connecticut River? Who might not confuse

(See EPITAPH, Page 4-D)



HARRY ASHMORE



'Safety First' Is Way Of Life At Canaveral

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Danger lurks at this sandy beach on the Florida East Coast where the nation's long range missiles are tested.

A particular peril stems from the fuels, oxidizers and mono-propellants stored, handled and used at the Air Force Missile Test Center.

Because the danger is great and constant, safety measures are elaborate. A disaster team trains continuously in the use of rescue equipment and first aid techniques.

The Cape Fire Department has on hand no less than seven types of fire extinguishers — different extinguishers for radically different types of fires.

Water is fine for some fires, but on burning chlorine trifluoride or fluorine it would be disastrous. For flames in liquids, electrical fires or general purposes, carbon dioxide is the preferred agent.

If a fire ignites, the crews use soda and acid. For flammable liquids, depending upon the type, they would use foam, carbon tetrachloride, dry chemical or bromochloromethane (CB gas).

HOW TO HANDLE
Pan American aviation staffs all personnel learn the properties of the various propellants used to shoot missiles, and how to handle them. Workers must know how to act around containers in which helium, nitrogen and air are kept under very high pressure — up to 6,000 pounds a square inch.

The greatest hazard of all, the peak of tension, is present at the fueling of the missile just before launching time.

Extra precautions at these times, an ambulance, nurses and first aid attendants are kept on hand.

Workers have special protective clothing, which includes outer body coverings, foot and face shields, gloves, boots, shoes, and even under garments where required.

PROTECTIVE HOOD
A hood covering the head and shoulders is necessary in handling many propellants. Against vapors of fuming nitric acid, for example, no gas mask provides sufficient protection and a hood must be worn.

Scattered at strategic points about the Cape are showers and eyewash fountains.

The showers are outdoor booths in which workers, fully dressed in rubberized clothing and head shields, can wash off contaminating materials.

To operate an eyewash fountain, you push down a ring with your fingers, and a stream of water spray into your eyes.

IN CASE OF FIRE

Should fire break out, Cape Canaveral's fire department, operated by Pan American, would have to make a choice of extinguishers.

Water is fine for some fires, but on burning chlorine trifluoride or fluorine it would be disastrous. For flames in liquids, electrical fires or general purposes, carbon dioxide is the preferred agent.

If a fire ignites, the crews use soda and acid. For flammable liquids, depending upon the type, they would use foam, carbon tetrachloride, dry chemical or bromochloromethane (CB gas).

AND HOW TO STAY SANE

Ike's Doctor Tells How To Live To 77

By ROBERT J. DONOVAN
(New York Herald Tribune News Service)

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower's personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard McCrum Snyder, who was 77 Friday had a few extra precautions at these times, an ambulance, nurses and first aid attendants are kept on hand.

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HYDROGEN PEROXIDE DANGER

'SAFETY FIRST' MORE THAN A MOTTO
... A workman who has been handling hydrogen peroxide rocket propellant washes off contaminating material under a safety shower at Cape Canaveral missile test center.

place a heavy burden on women, in our case the problem of steering children away from trouble.

"A good mother is the cardinal factor" — or keeping a husband from being a business responsibility from going into a nervous breakdown.

"Pleasant home surroundings are necessary to relieve the stress and strain," General Snyder said. "The wife has a lot to do with keeping her husband from growing neurotic."

"If he brings all his nagging problems to the fore when he comes home exhausted mentally, if not physically, this exaggerates the differences between a man and his wife and aggravates his troubles. He needs peace and quiet when he comes home, and needs someone understanding to make his hours at home pleasant," the doctor said.

Drawing on his experience, General Snyder offered this advice:

1. BE HAPPY in what you are doing.

2. OVERCOME any tendency toward pessimism, and in time become an extremist.

3. LIVE ON a reasonably well-regulated diet. Don't indulge in overeating, fast foods and stay away from hard fats.

4. RELAX and rest now and then during the day — throw off your troubles for awhile.

5. GET A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

6. SMOKING and drinking in moderation are not prejudicial to health, but use self-control. Don't over-indulge.

7. EXERCISE — again in moderation.

8. PEOPLE, especially as they grow older, should keep track of their cholesterol count. Cholesterol is a fatty substance whose presence in the blood stream in large amounts has been linked to hardening of the arteries and heart attack. The count is high, take the precaution of shunning fats.

9. AVOID STRESS and strain.

10. RE PHILosophical — "damned philosophical."

Church-Goer
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—Dawn Smith, 11, said she was happy to miss a Sunday Church service since she was 11 months.

The Book The South Is Talking About

"An Epitaph For Dixie"

(Continued from page 1-D)

the broad fields of the Mississippi as valley, lush with green cover crops and dotted with grazing cattle, with the prairies of Kansas?

Signs Of The New South

These are the signs and symbols of the New South, coming in reluctant maturity a half century after Henry Grady proclaimed it. And as it has evolved, the New South has inevitably taken its toll of peculiar incidents and events.

Left, there are not enough Confederates left now to muster a squad; the mule markets have closed from Georgia to Missouri; six Southern states have cast their electoral votes for a Republican president; and the Supreme Court of the United States has struck down the legal basis for segregation of the races.

These monuments do not stand alone. They mark a continuing process, with the midpoint marked by Grady's lament that for the funeral of one of her sons Georgia could provide only a pauper's home in the ground. When the Atlanta editor called for an economic re-birth the South had barely completed the monumental task of making a march on the feudal society for a mass of illiterate poor slaves. Slowly, painfully, resistant to the prodding of its zealous conquerors, the region had created, under circumstances and compromise, an order that met the minimum requirements for survival.

The South's own prophets called for reunion — but the union had changed, too, and it no longer had a place for an agrarian enclave nurtured on the political and social concepts of John C. Calhoun.

Huddled behind its rampart of defensive attitudes, the South managed to retain its special identity longer than any other section of the country. But the rampart was irrevocably breached by civil war and industrial revolution. It is a foretelling, if fascinating exercise to speculate on what the New South might have been like had the Old won its war, or avoided it. The truth is that the march of events insists that it should be, the South has never really been left alone. We have not yet reached the centennial of Appomattox, and already the region has been called upon to create a new society out of the ruins of its slave economy, and, almost without pause, begin the process of dismantling it.

As Southern reckon time, has proceeded with almost unseemly haste.

Three Southern Institutions

In the half century after the Civil War the peculiar institution of slavery was reshaped into three institutions of equal pedigree. Sharecropping was perhaps the only feasible answer for white men, who had land and cash resources, and for freed men, who had no land and only agricultural skills. The monolithic structure of one-party politics, which was to give the region disproportionate power in national affairs, was created not for that calculated purpose but as a device for disfranchising the Negro. The "separate but equal" doctrine, which was to mean means of keeping the races apart in the schools and other places of public accommodation—serving, certainly, to nurture race prejudice, but accepted, North and South, as a means of preserving order.

lose its practical urgency over much of the region.

Negro's Economy Changes

These changes have been accompanied by a marked rise in the status of the Southern Negro. He is no longer a pariah of the social and economic scale, making up a large part of the region's rural and urban population, not yet free of the traditional role of a drudge, a waiter and a hewer of wood. But his physical condition has improved markedly, and his opportunities are slowly but surely broadening. In cities there is now emerging a Negro middle class—solid, respectable, and conservative—in the void that previously existed between the upper strata of professional workers and the mass of common laborers. If the Negro's usefulness is still mental, his pay has risen in geometric progression, and his increased purchasing power has made him a positive factor in the Southern economy.

A Tragic Pattern

The most spectacular changes have come in the Negro's legal status, which has been completely redefined in a period of twenty years. He now enjoys, or has the support of the courts in his efforts to obtain, all the guarantees and protections of the United States constitution. And it is a significant part of his progress that he has won most of these rights for himself on the field of legal battle; in earlier campaigns for simple justice he relied upon the leadership of the more educated Southern whites, but in the series of historic actions in which he regained the franchise and saw the limits of legal segregation progressively narrowed, he fought under his own banner and in his own right.

The South's Mixed Feelings

An age is not born without pains; an age does not die without giving cause for grief. Southerners have mixed feelings about the single social problem. They like the new prosperity, which for the first time in their memory has produced the pleasant sound of loose change rattling off Southern pockets. But the more sensitive among them flinch at the crassness of the new age. Those with white skin view with varying degrees of alarm the Negro's successful assaults upon the institution of segregation, which have brought him now to the last stronghold of the public schools. These with dark skin approach the new age with caution. And there is no sign of slackening in the tide of emigration.

The New South, like the Old, still looks upon the accommodation of the Negro as its greatest single social problem. But the dimensions of the dilemma have changed significantly. The peculiar institutions were erected around the Negro; they set him apart, and proving the barrier to an orderly if uneven social structure. Fundamentally, the relationship was that of master and servant. At its worst it worked great hardship and great cruelty upon those cast in the lesser role. At its best it embodied the concept of noble obligation and carried with it the obligation of the master to sustain the Negro. And there was nothing in the institutions, or the conven-

tioned, to prescribe warm relationships between individual whites and Negroes.

Viewed In Personal Terms

I have had occasion to reflect upon this in personal terms. As a boy growing up in South Carolina, my experiences were shared with dozens of Negroes—the nurse who tended me in infancy, the cook who carried me beyond her reach; the cook; the ice man; the grocer's delivery boy; the swarm of Negro children who lived in the dirt streets between the white neighborhood; the house servants and the field hands on the cotton farms where I spent the summers. My daughter, who is now a college senior, and I, as a Southerner, know only one Negro well enough to call by name—the part-time maid who lived in the back of our house, the member of the family. Will she come to know other Negroes as she advances toward maturity? Probably, but not in the same informal way I came to know Mary and Carrie and Nathaniel and Dan and the others who crowd my memory as I write this.

Under the Supreme Court's new dispensation, it is probable that some Negroes will find their way into the public schools, and there is a certain to count Negroes among her college classmates. But the changes have changed too; they are no longer durable institutions which follow his parents into the same mellowing building to sit at the feet of the same teacher. The mobility of our age has robbed the traditional pattern of its security, permanence, and the social orbit no longer revolves around them. Who can remember when he last sat at table with a grammar school classmate? In the connotations of the answer, I suspect, lies the ultimate, practical solution to the immediate problem of integration in public education. It is the emotional crisis that besets the region.

The Spiritual Burden

In the private places of their minds many white Southerners would agree with the practical problem of creating a new social order to replace a system already eroded to the point where effective communication between the races no longer exists.

A Tragic Pattern Repeats

The void is not unique to the South. In the new Negro ghettos that have mushroomed in all the great industrial centers of the nation, colored people still live apart, behind barriers of extralegal segregation. For the mass migration of the last generation has been horizontal; only the outstanding few have begun vertical ascent. The Negroes who move out of the South are not the ones who are still standing and there is traffic across them. At the top level of the educational structure, in the graduate schools of most Southern universities, Negroes and whites have been studying together for almost a

ROPER POLL

Legal Death Sentences

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