# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

B. S. GRIFFITH

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1952

### A 'RE-EXAMINATION' OF SEGREGATION

TE IT unconstitutional for a state to segragate white and Negro children in its public achools? That is the great question that
the U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to face
up to, after years of skirling the issue.

The Court made its intention known yesterday when it agreed to hear two cases challenging the constitutionality of segregated
public schools. One originated in Topeks.
Raisas; the other in Clarenden County, S. C.
la both cases, plaintiffs contend that segregation per se is unconstitutional in that
Nagro children are branded by a mark of
discrimination and hence denied the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the
law.

tional guarantee or equal protection or ins law.

In the Topeka case, a special district court found that separate facilities for Negro children were equal to those provided for whites. In the Clarenton case, mother special district court ordered S. C. school authorities to equalite admittedly interior Negro facilities on the separate of the separa

The the basic principle enunciated in past decisions were the only factor, the decisions were the only factor, the decision of the court to hear these two test cases would not presage the outlawing of segregation. The principle hasn't changed what has changed is the definition of "equality". Bit by bit, the term has become broader. No longer is it limited to tangibles. In current court usage, it encompasses intangibles—los such an extent flut "equality" is difficult, if not impossible, to schieve.

[Note the words of Chief Justice Visnon in the Texas is we school case of 1850.

The white law school, he said, was superior in "qualities which are incapable of objective measurements but which make for greatness in a law school. Such qualities, to name but a few, include reputation of the faculty, experience of the administration, position and influence of the alumnia, standing in the community, traditions and prestige."

Judge Morris Soper of Baltimore added some new standards when the Fourth Circuit Court declared the Negro law school at North Carolina College in Durham Inferior to the UNC law school. He declared that "the quality and character of any school depends in large measure upon the quality

and character of its students", that it is of "specific value" for a student to "wow and be known by the dominant figures of the commonwealth", and that "it is a definite handiesp to the colored student to contines his association in the key school to people of his own class. "Intally, he established this new yardstick: "It is for him (the individual critisen) to decide in which direction his advantage lige."

THESE and other recent decisions were concerned with education at the university and graduate school level. What do they augur for education in the public schools?

The answer to that key question must await a Supreme Court-ruiling late this year or early in 1653. In our opinion, however, the court cannot logically bandon the 58 year-old "separate but equal" dictum.

In the first place, the fundamental issue is the same. It is the right of the individual states to run their public institutions in accordance with the wishes of a majority of their citizens, so long as equal facilities are afforded to segregated races.

In the second place, no amount of legal-In the second place, no amount of legal-sistic reasoning can circumvent the clear dis-tinction made by Judge John J. Parker in the Clarendon case between university and graduate schools, where attendance is volun-tary, and public schools, where attendance is compulsory. Wrote Judge Parket;

is compulsory. Wrote Judge Parkey.

"The student is taken from the control of the family during school hours by conditions the family during school hours by conditions the family during school hours by conditions the school where he must associate with his fellow attudents. ... In formulating educational policy at the common school, level, therefore, he law must take secount, not herefore, he law must take secount, not the school with the school of the parent as to the upbringing of the child and his associates in the formative high and his associates in the formative high school of the parent as to the upbringing of the child and his associates in the formative public education is to have dolescence. If the public education is to have dolescence to the public education in the school school of the school of the public education is to have the public education in the school of the school of the public education is to have the public education in the school of the school of the public education is to have a school of the school of the public education in the school of the school

To point that out is not to defend segrega-tion as a moral or ethical principle. It is sim-ply to re-emphasize that the U. S. Constituply to re-emphasize that the U. S. Constitu-tion, by omission, left public education to the individual states. Segregation will not be abolished by Congressional sct, nor can it be abolished by judicial decree. It will be abolished by the individual states, when the minds and hearts of their people have been freed of ancient prejudices and emotions.

sentative, remains a biseprint for changes needed to update and strengthen our legislative branch. He often teamed with his supporter. Sensator Douglas of Illinois, to oppose measures such as the more restrictive provisions of the McCarran Internal Security Act, the Kerr natural gas bill, tax loop boles. He supported most Administration foreign policy "measures, from Greek-Turkish aid through the Marzhall Plan, military assistance program and Point IV He is the leader of the large group of Congressmen who have each to the control of the Congressmen who have each to the control of the Congressmen who have each to the Con

sought, as life instructions are the second processes of the control of the contr

# KEFAUVER-THE 'LITTLE' DEMOCRATS' CHOICE government during his thirteen years in government during his thirteen years in Congress. A leader in the Congressional reorganiza-tion of 1946, Kefauver's Twentieth Century Congress, written while he was still a Repre-sentative, remains a blueprint for changes needed to update and strengthen our legisla-tive, beanch.

CHARLOTTEANS will have a chance this 
'week to see the man who, if the wish of 
a preponderant plurality of Democratic 
voters is fulfilled, will be his party's standard-ocerer this Fall. The "big" Democrata 
have retervations about him, but the "little" 
once like him.

ones like him.

The increased favor with which Demo-cratic and independent roters twee the can-didacy of Sen. Extes Kefauver is nothing short of phenomenal. He won all primaries be entered except Florida's. In February he was the Presidential choice of 21 per cent of the Democratic voters, according to the Gallup poll. In Acadian

he was the Presidential choice of 21 per cent of the Democratic voters, according to the Gallup poll. In April he was the choice of 33 per cent, in May 41 per cent. In this week's poll he rates 45 per cent, thus equalling the combined preferences expressed for his five leading competitors, Barkley, with seventeen per cent, Governor Stevenson and Senstor Russell, with ten per cent each, Ambassador Harriman and Sen-stor Kerr, with five and three per cent re-spectively.

cent each, Ambassador Harriman and Senator Kerr, with five and three per cent respectively.

He is also the overwhelmingly favorite
Democratic candidate of independent voters.
Porty-two per cent of the independents wan
him, a number again equal to those who
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him a number again equal to those who
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ten in a seffort to explain mildemennered
Senator Kefauver's popularity, we expect his
success boils down to these factors:
I. Many Democrats and independents
agree with what he stands and votes for.
2. He has an enviable record of effective
opposition to machine politics and corrupt
covernment. Thus, while supporting manprofered for bombast and rhetoric, impires
public confidence in him.
3. His straightforward, unassuming manmer, devold of bombast and rhetoric, impires
public confidence in him.
Many of his critics claim he is an opportunist exploiting his TV fame. But his record is filled with constructive work for good

NEW AECCENICED DOON.

NEW MESSENGER BOY ONCE upon a time a shift in Russian dip-lomats preceded a change in Russian foreign policy. This was true in 1989, when the dismissal of Maxim Litvinoff as Fer-eign Minister was followed by the short-lived Stalin-Hitler pact.

Now Soviet Ambassador Alexander Pan-yashkinin is poing home. Georgi Zarubin wall succeed him. But there is probably no was well-put recently by Prof. Philip E. Moseley of Columbia's Russian Institute. He said:

## Neither Major Party Offers Voter An Acceptable Choice

(Eighth of a series of 12 articles of a condensation of the book "How To Keep Our Liberty: A Program for Political Action," by Raymond Moley.)

by Kaymend Meley.)

THE magnificent ideal of governing the republic through two
aerved through all the viciasitudes
of our national life. In the passes
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facts of our party system deride the principle.

Great national services are pos-rible of real fulfillment through a two-party system. But they are at two-party system. But they are at two-party system. But they are and because our two national parties lack vitality. We have the names and the formal organization and the requisite legal formalities, but not the reality.

Not only is the two-party system. Not only is the two-party system. Not only is the two-party system. In the start of the system of the two-party system. Only in Virgina is there a single, disciplined hierarchical party, in some other state there are single, disciplined hierarchical party. In some other state there eneerally, high office goes to the leader who can sway the voters throughout a sufficient number of counties beyond his own. REPUBLICAN PARTY WEAK IN THE SOUTH

REPUBLICAN PARTY
WEAK IN THE SOUTH
In the South, Republicanism is largely a hungry dream. The Republicanism is largely a hungry dream. The Resmall that is serves nose of the users of the serves of t

Democracy is firmly embedded. Generations have grown to make the party beta party with nothing but Democratic liverage of the control of the South is limited also by the character of the efficial Republican organizations in several diverse of the states, Generally, those who hold the states, Generally, those who hold the states, Generally, those who hold in the bungry expectation of Republican in the Wingry expectation of the control of the Republican in the Wingry expectation of the Wingry expectation

to cross party lines in primaries are all serious bars to party re-

to cross party lines in primaries are all serious bars to party responsibility.

Thus, the Republican Party is not a true national party. It out a substitution of the party is not a true national party. It is consenting more than half of a national party.

It has vitally important, almost malignant internal weakness. In foreign affairs it has serious sistence. In domestic policies it extends to the party of Pederalism, that it is the party of Pederalism, the side to make a strong issue or the stolen power and responsibilities of the sides, it has permitted three Democratic Presidents to steal its laurels. Despite a distinguished record in world other of such party of a little party o

mitted its enemies to convince mil-lions that it is a party of a little and isolated America. In four suc-cessive Presidential campaigns the Republican Party has not shown it-self to be a responsible agency to which men may rally for the pres-ervation of liberty and of conserva-tive principles.

### A MARK OF POLITICAL DECADENCE

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POLITICAL DECADENCE
With party government thus
broken, scattered and disintegrated, the Federal machine has
taken over under the direction of
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dictatorship. Instead of a system
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dictatorship. Instead of a system
under which a responsible mich
the reins of government, as is true
the reins of government, as is true
to the party. This is always a
happened to the party of Jacknor the property. This is always a
happened to the party of Jackson in the politically dark years
of the 1840's and the 1850's. Federal
diffice bolders now control conventions of any party at all.

The party polity, and make distions with property of the party
then Harry S. Truman took over,
he continued the trend, for he was
trained in the craft of machine
rule. As resemble presentations
of any trained in the craft of machine
rule. As resemble presentations
of the property only in name. It
is no longer a party. It is
machine—hard, disciplined, ambitious, and puissant.
The decline of the parties beomer glaringly apparent when we we

Memories Of 1912

STATE OF THE PARTY

Roosevelt-Taft Split Recalled By JAMES MARLOW

MARSINGTON
THE scalding bitterness between the publican momination and the Taft and Eisenhover camps that it will consider a momentum of the publican momination and proposed the state of the publican state of the state of the publican state of the publican state of the state of the publican state of the publican

ADDITION

Lean National Convention in Chicago where this one will be his one will be this one will be the some than just break the party into factions of a pile to the party into factions of the party into factions of the party into factions of the party into factions are further than a copposite tacket. The divided Republication of the party is a party in the party into factions are further to a party in the party in the

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

THE White House has been following with great interest — to pit it middly — General Eisenhower's
midden efforts in the political area.

The President, who conferred piesantly with Eisenhower just two days before the Abilines speech, was not
exactly prepared for the smack-in-the-law attack which
shadministration got from the man he had once urged
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shadministration got from the man he had once urged
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In fact, on the morning after lie's Abliene blast, the President got off a wiscerack indicating that "Minter-lisenhower had quite a bit to learn yet about politics.

Talking to Stanley Andrews, head of the Point Four-tile and the Stanley Andrews, head of the Point Four-tile being the Wischer area. Truman said that after he left the Whiteward area. Truman said that after he left the Whiteward area. Truman said that after he left the Whiteward area. The himself actively with Andrews' work. He preside the himself actively with Andrews' work. He preside the himself actively with Andrews' work. He president he had in prove production in Asia and "You know Ganeral Eisenhower thinks we can solve these problems with birth control."

Total him: continued the President, "You make "Total him." continued the President, "You make "You know "Total him." continued the President, "You make "Total him." continued the President, "You was "Total him." continued the President, "You make "Total him." continued the President, "You make "Total him." continued the President, "You was "Total him." continued the President "You was

### Old Comrades Watch Ike

IN the Fentaym, some of Gen. Eisenhower's old comrades-starms watched his Abliene speech and press
conference with the keepest interest. They are interested
not only beause they tavor lie personally, but also
because they are a bit worried over the idea of a military
man and the start of the present start of the start of the start
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in World War II when Gen. George Marshall, then chief
of staff, summoned Eisenbower. Marshall personally had
planned the North African emapting, but without telling.

# Truman Considers Ike Politically Naive

Eisenhower what he had in mind, he called him in and abowed him a map on-which was charted the North African strategy.

What do you think of it?" Marshall asked.
"It looks O. K. to me, 'replied the younger man. 'You're going to be in command."

That was the bliggest break in Eisenhower's life. It 'But was the bliggest break in Eisenhower's life. It 'put lime to road to being a national hero and the

MacArthur Vs. Marshall

MacArthur Vs. Marshall
YET. at shilene, live's old comzdes pointed cut. Ite
blasted U. S. China policy, knowing full well that
Gen. Marshall as ambasasfor to China, had first set
that policy; then later, as Secretary of State, he carried
to cut and finally, as Secretury of Defense, he 'aprocess'
opposed the MacArthur policy of arming Chinese NaChinag Kasleshed up Fernosa, and going allout for
Chinag Kasleshed up Fernosa, and going allout for
Chinag Kasleshed President Truman in fring MacArthur
and Ike's old bendactor Marshall's also
Arthur and Ike's old bendactor Marshall; and that Marshall supported President Truman in fring MacArthur
that he would consult MacArthur — if, elected President,
Millitary men, of course, don't undextain politics.
If so, his old friends in the Pentagen might have been

If so, his old friends in the Pentagon mignt have been more charitable and the politicians, and being fond-of their old-chief, Gen. Marshall, they also recalled that the most victous attack over made en Gen. Marshall was a 600-00 of Wisconsin.

Under the cleak of privilege, McCarthy called Marshall ever name in the book, even accusing lim of cowardice. Later McCarthy collected enough money to have the speech privately printed in book form, and it's now being circulated throughout Wisconsin.

Yet, when Electhover was asked about the Benator

who so bitterly castigated his old friend, Ike refused to "ongage in personalities."

### What Lost China

THOSE who sat in on the strategy meetings of World War II know all too well what it was that chiefly

THOSE who sat in on the strategy meetings of World THOSE who sat in on the strategy meetings of World Jot ut Chin.

In large part it was the attural tug-forwer between different theater commanders for puns, men, and market when the meeting was the meeting who will be more than the meeting who was the meeting was men, and market when there wasn't enough mus, men, or material. Enchlower in the Duropean Theater was burning up the wine for men, more guant, more gasoline. Christill was more mean, more guant, more gasoline. Christill was more mean, more guant, more gasoline. Christill was for more ships, guns, men; walle in the China-Burma-Indiu theater, China, Kai-shek was pleeding up to the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the propring him. men, munitions, with Ken Silwell supporting him, men, munitions, with Ken Silwell supporting him, and men and the meeting of the meeting and more support for chinary and more support

The place to watch for Soviet policy shifts is in Moscow, and in Communist propagands lines throughout the world. Soviet policy will now have a new parrot in the austere embassy on Washington's 16th S.L., but he will be caged, just as was Mr. Panyuskhin.

For the understatement of the week we submit the remark of Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, that 'the 15-cent T-bone steak is gone."—Little Rock Arkaneas Gazette."