



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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A Book Review

Schools In Transition

LAST year the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education undertook an extensive examination of the problems involved in the schooling of the American Negro. Just before the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, some of the Foundation's findings were published in a book entitled **THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS**, written by Harry Ashmore, former editor of *The News*. Today is published the second of four projected reports resulting from this massive research project. Entitled **SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION**, it is edited by Dr. Robin M. Williams, Jr., a native of North Carolina who has been professor of sociology at Cornell University since 1946, and Margaret W. Ryan, who was associated with Dr. Williams at Cornell. Published at the University of North Carolina Press (\$3), it was completed after the May 17 decision. The "schools in transition" with which it deals, however, are those which desegregated before the Supreme Court decision.

THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS detailed the legal history of public school segregation, weaving into its intricacies of the law pertinent political, sociological background of the South.

SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION details recent experiences in 24 communities bordering the South that have moved from segregation toward integration in public schools. Experiences in these communities varied sharply. Conclusions drawn from a study of these communities might not apply to some southern communities. Nevertheless, these case histories should prove beneficial to school and government officials and parents who are anxious to lessen the size of the problem posed by the Court decision.

VIOLENCE attended integration in only one community. Chicago, Ill., unlike most communities, Cairo made no attempt to prepare for integration. There was no liaison between white and Negro groups. There was no community leadership devoted to orderly acceptance of the state anti-segregation law. Newspapers and radio were uncooperative. Faculty members and student bodies were given no advance preparation for integration. Ugly rumors replaced facts. The community prepared for disorder, tripping the cop, although no blood was shed. Even so, desegregation did occur, turmoil died away. The community reluctantly settled into a new pattern.

What factors made for orderly transition to the new system? Williams and Ryan found that "in these communities in which there was a tradi-

tion of activity in intergroup relations, and in which during the past decade such organizations as a mayor's friendly relations committee or human relations committee was active, the transition from segregation to desegregation seemed to have been made with relative ease."

Press publicity and public discussions helped rather than hindered the process. Also helpful were school officials' consultations with parents. The transition from integration to desegregation seemed to have been made with relative ease. On the other hand, indecision and procrastination by school officials complicated the problem. So did piecemeal attempts at desegregation—the desegregation of only part of one community's schools.

EARLY resistance to desegregation frequently broke down because the opponents had little in common that held them together. It was found that children of both races weren't bothered by the change as much as their parents were. Some Negro teachers opposed the change because it might mean a loss of their job, or at least loss of "extra pay" work like coaching and drama direction. White children seemed bothered by the change with difficulty, often with enthusiasm. In one community many white students were withdrawn from a school where a Negro principal was installed, but he proved so popular that within a few months all but three students returned.

There was a tendency on the part of whites to attribute the local call for desegregation to "outsiders." Yet in Elkhart it was an "outsider," a woman from the NAACP who spoke before an interracial group, who got both races to cooperate.

Organizations which smoothed the transition were Little League baseball teams, an "SOSS" (composed of teachers, social workers and community workers who immediately went to each other's help when trouble arose) and an "AOA" (All-Out-Americans) composed of grade school children of both races who worked together on extracurricular projects. The authors conclude that when desegregation occurs there will be "hurt feelings among children, Negro and white parents." It will be "a hectic day for school officials and parents."

Nevertheless, the experience now at hand shows that where desegregation has been tried, the typical outcome has been its eventual acceptance. Transition in the schools is most difficult, with the communities with a smoothness and lack of open friction which typically surprised school officials and parents. In these public schools shared the same reactions found in Southern universities. In nearly all instances, the amount of difficulty and tension actually experienced was less than had been anticipated and predicted.

Dr. Spaug's 30 Years Of Service

THE News today joins a multitude of his other friends in extending congratulations and good wishes to the Rev. Dr. Herbert Spaug whose 30th anniversary as pastor will be observed tomorrow by the Moravian Little Church on the Lane.

Herbert Spaug has been more than pastor since he came to Charlotte to organize a church in 1924. His interests have been widespread and his influence has been felt in many areas of community life. To the members of his congregation he has been a forward-looking and consecrated pastor. To his great audience among readers of *The News* and of 40 other Southern newspapers he has been a warm friend and wise counselor.

To the community at large he has been a servant and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He has neglected no trust and failed no responsibility. Dr. Spaug's column has appeared in *The News* since 1953 when he began writing "Musings of a Minister" for weekly publication. The response to the column was such that it developed into a six-day feature, "The Everyday Counselor," among the most widely read of our features.

While serving as pastor and conducting a newspaper column he has found time to serve as a long-time member and now chairman of the city school board; as state and local chaplain of the American Legion; district and international chaplain of Civitan; president of the Charlotte chapter of the Red Cross; president of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Ministerial Association; a member of the governing board of the Southern Moravian Church; founder of the Charlotte chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous and in many other capacities. In addition to these activities he devotes time each week to personal counseling and to lectures and addresses on marriage and the home.

He was instrumental in organizing the

community Easter observance in Charlotte with impressive inter-denominational services on Good Friday and a colorful sunrise service on Easter morning. Gifted as a musician, he organized the Charlotte Boy Scout band which later developed into the city's public school music system.

Tomorrow Dr. Spaug's congregation will dedicate the church property on Moravian Lane. Another tribute to his leadership as a pastor is that the property is debt-free.

The 30 years since the young preacher came to Charlotte has been full years for him and the city has benefited from his presence. *The News* pledges to list Dr. Spaug as a fellow worker, congratulates him and his church and wishes for both many more years of service.

Change

ONLY 19 months ago the three highest offices bestowed by the voters of North Carolina were held by Senators Clyde R. Hoey and Willis Smith and Gov. William B. Umstead.

All three men have passed on. Sen. Alton Lennon, who replaced Sen. Smith, will next week be replaced by Kerr Scott, who, along with Sen. Sam Ervin and Gov. Luther Hodges will form a new Tar Heel triumvirate. The farmer, the judge and the industrialist are of a more liberal political persuasion than were their predecessors.

During the short time that this complete turnover has taken place, the Supreme Court has issued its decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. And these several events compressed within so short a time cause us to pause and reflect how rapidly times and men do change, and how Fate sometimes takes charge.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

LOVE'S LABOR LOST

RUSSIAN communism, the dispatches say, is currently among its biggest hub-hub guns at clock-watching stenographers. Secondly it deplores her primping at the rate of eight hours a month on office time.

Off-hand it seems reasonable to predict Moscow here is on the threshold of its

greatest victory in its people-reforming crusades. The gals ought to be rather easily discouraged from paying over-attention to the face, clock or personal. On account of it, as we hear it, there isn't much interesting to do there any way when day is done.

Charlie Chaplin: The Clown Who Lost A Funnybone

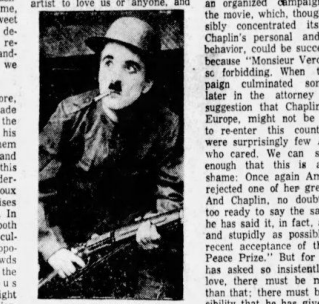
By ROBERT WARSHOW
 Condensed From Partisan Review

BENEATH all the social meanings of Chaplin's art there is one insistent personal message that he is conveying to us all the time. It is the message of most entertainers, maybe, but his especially because he is so great an entertainer. "Love me," he has asked this from the beginning, "butter me up with his sweet ways and his calculated graceful misadventures, with those exquisite manners so perfectly blended with the point, with that honeyed glance he casts at us so often, lips pursed in an outrageous simple eyebrow and a mischievous moving in frantic invitation. Love me. And we have, apparently, loved him, though with such infrequent recurrences of revulsion as might be expected in response to so naked a demand.

Does he love us? This is a strange question to ask of an artist. But it is Chaplin himself who puts it in our mouths, harping on love until we are forced almost in self-defense to say, "What about you?" He does not love us; and he does not love anything. Even in his most genial moments we get now and then a glimpse of how on his heart has gone with his great blaze. Consider the scene in "City Lights" when he tactfully turns the blind girl to her knitting wool, the delicacy of feeling is wonderful, all right — who else could have conceived the need for this particular kindness?

On the other hand, Chaplin as an artist, there, who has created the occasion for the delicacy in the first place. No, the warmth that comes from his image on the screen is only our happy opportunity to love him. He has no love to spare, he is too busy pushing his own demand: Love me, love me, poor Charlie, sweet Charlie. Probably he even despises us because we have responded so readily to his blandishments, and also because we can never respond enough. **THE TRAMP IS DEAD.** If there was any doubt before, surely "Monsieur Verdoux" made them clear. It gives us the Tramp no longer defeated by his graces but suddenly turning them to account, master of himself and all around him. And what is this mastery?—Verdoux is a murderer. I know very well that Verdoux is not the Tramp, but he rises from the ashes of the Tramp, in their separate ways they both represent the private life of cultivation and sensibility in its opposition to society with its crowds and wars and policemen. If the Tramp had an unconscious which is not possible, it might make him dream of being Verdoux, for Verdoux's murders are carried out by the hand of his own blind girl; it is true that the idyll is utterly overshadowed by the cold and brilliant movie, perhaps more brilliant than anything else ever done in the movies, but we must make a certain effort of will to like it, for it gives us no clear

moral framework, no simple opportunities for sentiment, and not even, despite Verdoux's continual "philosophical" pronouncements, any discernible message, but most of all an unremitting sensation of the absence of love. The effort should be made. It is no part of Chaplin's function as an artist to love us or anyone, and



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
 In "Shoulder Arms"

I do not offer these observations as a complaint. **PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.** But if "Monsieur Verdoux" was a disturbing experience for Chaplin's audience, it must have been a truly painful one for Chaplin himself. Sweet Charlie had changed his public personality, or

at any rate had thrown off its more agreeable disguises, revealing what he must have thought a more serious and in that sense more "great" aspect of himself. And the experiment was apparently disastrous: nobody loved him any more. "True!" Chaplin was repetitive. There was even an organized campaign against the movie, which though it ostensibly concentrated its fire on Chaplin's personal and political behavior, could be successful only because "Monsieur Verdoux" was so debatable. When this campaign culminated some years later in the attorney general's suggestion that Chaplin, then in Europe, might not be permitted to re-enter this country, there were surprisingly few Americans who cared. We can say easily enough that this is a national shame: Once again America has rejected one of her great artists.

And Chaplin, no doubt, is only too ready to say the same thing: he has said it, in fact, as crudely and stupidly as possible, by his recent acceptance of the "World Peace Prize." But for him, who has asked so insistently for our regard, there must be more to it than that: there must be the possibility that he has given himself away. **EXAMINATION.** "Lime-light," made during these years of the great comedian's disappearance, completed just before his departure for Europe, is his apology and, so far as he is capable of such a thing, his self-examination. The story of a clown who has lost his funnybone, he called it while it was being made

and he tried to live up to the candor of his description, presenting himself to us from the inside so that we might understand what has happened to him and perhaps give him again the love he has forfeited. **REVOLUTION.** The famous scene near the end of the movie when Calvero (the clown) performs on the stage as a comical violinist, with Buster Keaton as his accompanist, represents a kind of success beyond the complex and untestable frontiers of the earlier parts. The difficulties that confront Calvero and Keaton, their gentle attempt to give a concert are beyond satire. The music stands in their way... the universe will not stay on track. The violin cannot be tuned... the piano develops a kind of malignant disease... one must know Calvero's roots in order to appreciate his captiously groggy shorter while he is on the stage. Nothing escapes the deep, sweet patience with which the two unhappy musicians accept these difficulties, somehow confident-out-of-control. "Good God! What a series of awful experiences—that the moment will come at last when they will be able to play their piece. When that moment does come, it is as happy a moment as any can hope for in the theater. And yet, in spite of the fact that profanity were at hand, having become perfect, seems no longer to have any meaning left. For it is an endurably funny, but the analogies that occur to me are tragic: Lear's 'Never, never, never, never.' The story of King Lear. It is enough that the arrow's fit exactly in the wounds they have made."

Now U. S. Wants To Re-Leash 'Unleashed' Chiang

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

THE FEW hours Secretary of State John Foster Dulles spent on Formosa last Sept. 9 must have been among the most unpleasant of his life. For most of Dulles' time on Formosa was spent listening to a violent attack on American policy in Asia, delivered at great length by Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

The Americans, Chiang said flatly, were afraid to make a stand anywhere in the world. He pointed to the Korean truce, to the Indochinese back-draw, and to the Communist shelling of Quemoy, which had just begun. If the Americans did not very soon take a firm stand, Chiang said, Asia would be lost. And if Asia was lost, the world was lost.

Having said this and a great deal more, Chiang then proceeded to say it all over again, in even stronger terms, so that Secretary Dulles was a shaken man when he planned for Japan that afternoon. It is possible to derive a certain amusement from this spectacle of the man who is supposed by the world to be an American puppet giving the American secretary of state a thorough head washing. But the episode has a very real meaning also.

WHY THIS ANGER? The story of Chiang's anger goes back to his famous "unleashing" early in 1953. Chiang's "unleashing" was of course, about 90 per cent poison. Even after he was ostensibly unleashed, military aid to Formosa was continued on the secret understanding that the American weapons would not be used offensively against the Chinese mainland.

The 10 per cent in the new American policy toward the Chinese Nationalists involved the Nationalist-held islands off the Chinese coast — Quemoy and the Tachens. Under the Truman administration, American arms had been supplied to these islands only clandestinely, through the back door. After the "unleashing" poli-

cy was adopted, arms were supplied openly and a serious buildup of the defense of the islands began.

The Americans on the spot encouraged this build-up and even took part in it. For example, the American mission on Formosa intervened with Chiang's government to get an incompetent general, commanding the Tachens forces dismissed in Chinese eyes, therefore, the United States has at least a moral commitment to the defense of the off-shore islands.

Before Dulles visited Formosa, negotiations looking to an American guarantee to support Chiang, in case of a Communist attack, had already begun. They are still going on. But they have struck two major snags. The Nationalists, of course, want a flat guarantee, not only for Formosa and the Pescadores, which the administration is willing to grant, but for the American-armed off-shore islands. This the President himself has vetoed.

The second and even more difficult snag dates from the fact that the administration, before giving Chiang a guaranty, wants to be sure that he is thoroughly

re-unleashed. The American negotiators have asked for a clear understanding that Chiang's forces will not attack the mainland without American consent.

SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE. This demand is natural enough from the American viewpoint. Otherwise the Chinese, by taking the offensive, invite an attack on Formosa which would then automatically involve the United States. Thus the Chinese tail could wag the American dog.

But the Chinese violently oppose any such agreement. They interpret it as an attempt to interfere with their sovereignty and limit their right to return to the mainland.

In view of the fact that the so-called agreement with Chiang is to use American arms offensively, the never has been suspended, the whole issue may seem academic. But put together with the refusal to promise support to the off-shore islands, this issue has made quite a trouble between Washington and Taipei, as Chiang's head-washing of Dulles suggests.

The Chinese Communists are, of course, quite pleased by this trouble. According to the Chinese Nationalist Intelligence, Chou En-lai made a speech in Peking

some time ago to a group of Communist officials. He cited the split between Formosa and the American government as proof that in a show-down the "American imperialists" would not support even their own "running dogs."

REDS ARE CAUTIOUS. Yet, while sneering at this country as a "paper tiger," the Chinese Communists themselves have shown caution. Their operations against the off-shore islands have taken the form of probing moves. According to the Intelligence analyses, these operations are primarily designed to test American intentions.

If the interpretation is correct, it would seem to confirm that view of Adm. Radford and the majority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This view is that an American guaranty to protect the off-shore islands will very probably prevent a Communist attack on the islands. But even should a guaranty, the Communists must think twice. They undoubtedly remember their own position in Korea in 1950 — that the American government had officially declared under no circumstances to intervene against North Korea. It had attacked these reports were perfectly accurate.



1954, The Register and Tribune Syndicate

"Naturally we prefer to hire graduates from a recognized institution . . . how many football games did your school win last year?"

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IT was just a short time ago that only one president of a foreign country or one member of a royal family visited the United States in four years. The king and queen of the Belgians, for instance, came to the United States during World War I, and this royal visit, plus the remark of New York's Mayor Hylan, "You said a mouthful, queen," were so rare that both were remembered until the arrival of the next crowned head.

She was Queen Marie of Rumania who came during the Coolidge administration, and the whole town, plus, later, a good part of the United States, turned out to see her. Four years later Ramsay MacDonald, then prime minister of England, came to see Herbert Hoover, and his visit was so leisurely that they spent a weekend sitting on a boat at the Rapitan fishing camp in Virginia. Diplomacy took its time in those days. Henry L. Stimson, then sec-

People's Platform

Letters 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.

Medical Grievance Procedure One-Sided

EDITORS, THE NEWS: I feel sorry for that man Dr. Elkin who shot a doctor. Sympathy is about all he will get except prison. You know, a fair trial, then hang him. It seems a fact that he didn't know that doctors are a law unto themselves. Whatever they choose to say or do is right. If he doubts that he could check very easily—just complain to the doctor did or didn't do, said or didn't say, and after a year or two or perhaps 10 they would inform him he was all wrong and Doc was in the right.

In between submitting his first complaint and the final decision of the medical union to do nothing, if he keeps pushing a bunch of different committees will call him in to question him and Doc was in the right.

Part of this stampede of distinguished visitors is pure accident, part is bad management. All of it emphasizes the world leadership of the United States. But the manner in which these heads of foreign nations are literally herded in one door and out the next is not going to help future foreign relations of the U.S.A.

For instance, the prime minister of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali, arrived in the United States while the Danish minister, Niels Hennrich, who was still in Denver, and was kept

cooling his heels. He had been expected back, but changed his mind. So the Prime Minister was taken on a sight-seeing tour waiting for the President to return.

Mecklenburg Has A Three-Party System

EDITORS, THE NEWS: IT SEEMS to me Mecklenburg County has three political parties now. The first is the party that came to birth in the summer and fall of 1951. The cause — the editors of *The News* and a radio announcer telling the people to vote for.

So that was the starting of the three-party system in Mecklenburg: (1) The 100 new crack Democrats who will stick to the nominee or go-a-fishing, (2) the old-timers who have sworn to support the Republican Party, (3) The Dem-Like-Jonacrat Party. The latter should be expelled from the Democratic Party next primary. They were good Democrats, but they were led astray.

—W. BUNYAN SIMPSON
 P.S. I've been a steady reader of *The News* for over 40 years. It is a great paper! I cannot agree all the time with the editors. Keep it up! I love to spend the 30 cents a week for it.

Royalty Gets Nixon, P.M.s Get Lunch

Royalty of state, spent three months in London in 1950 trying to iron out a naval treaty. He did not fly to Manila for two days, to Bonn for one day, and Geneva for five days.

But not only did prime ministers arrive only once every four years or so, but they came by steamship, and spent plenty of time conferring.

cooling his heels. He had been expected back, but changed his mind. So the Prime Minister was taken on a sight-seeing tour waiting for the President to return.

This day jammed up the rest of the schedule. For the Prime Minister Mohammed Ali was here, the President of Liberia also arrived. His visit had been carefully timed to coincide with the election campaign of the new help-win Negro votes for the Republic; so his trip would not be postponed.

On top of this and while the Librarian President was in the new help-win President was an another President of Germany. This was an emergency trip aimed at strengthening the chancellor's hand in the delicate problem of rearming Germany.

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