



THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
'A Practical Flexibility'

The Curtain Rises On A New Era

THE stark, elementary realities of the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools can be avoided no longer. Racial barriers which have existed for generations must be dissolved. A massive change—slow, uneven, ever shifting—is about to take place.

The opinion rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday represents a milestone in U. S. history. It must be passed safely and surely. It cannot be muddled past. Calm, deliberate action must be taken. If thoughtful southerners with clear heads and common sense have no practical suggestions, the action will be taken anyway—by others.

A year ago, we expressed grave disappointment over the decision labeling segregation in the public schools unconstitutional. But we recognized in the language of the court symptoms of the end of an era. Somehow, we felt, the South must keep the sweep of history in perspective, must use its intelligence coolly and dispassionately, and must find the resources for giving all its children equality of education.

This challenge is even more sharply etched in the conscience of the South today—etched deeper than pride or prejudice.

THE court has exhibited broad wisdom and keen understanding in drafting its formula for implementation of the historic 1954 decision. It has, in short, been just as reasonable as circumstances would permit.

The profoundly difficult problems involved were clearly recognized by the bench. A gradual transition will be permitted. Lower courts "may properly take into account local problems." No strict time limit has been imposed.

Obviously, the time element is the key to the whole tortuous problem. It is so closely linked with other cornerstone principles—preserving the personal security of the children who attend the schools, preventing racial antipathy from jeopardizing the proper functioning of the schools, geographic variations within

The Man McCarthy Ran Away From

WHATSOEVER else might be said against him, had been guilty of "misconduct" and possible law violation while serving in a top Navy procurement post during World War II. Few people had heard of Hensel before. But McCarthy raised him as a fake target in his counterattack against the Army.

Hensel did not run for shelter. He calmly replied that McCarthy was a "bare-faced liar" and demanded that McCarthy back up his charges. The senator simply ran away, and Mundt and his GOP colleagues moused away, too.

Hensel last week resigned his government post. President Eisenhower thanked him for outstanding service to the nation. We thank him for his biting words and the good sense they made.

PLEA FOR A VILLAGE GREEN

WHERE is the village green, the town square, the place, which, yesterday graced our communities and served as places for gathering and gossip?

Down the drain of technological progress they have disappeared, wiped out by automobile and parking space, sky scraper and housing development, a memory, for the most part, in today's America.

Walter Gropius, professor emeritus of architecture at Harvard, believes that we are missing a good bet.

"We have surrendered our streets and public spaces almost entirely to the automobile," he writes in his recent book, SCOPE OF TOTAL ARCHITECTURE, "and the pedestrian, forced to withdraw to a narrow sidewalk, has lost his right of way. It is important that we should re-establish in our communities public centers where people, undisturbed by traffic, can rub elbows in a neutral atmosphere that is not dominated by the influence of the private home and where the spirit of the community can find its public expression."

This makes good sense. The average, growing town builds along its streets. Each house centers on the streets; the

A Primer For Britons
Change In The Deep South

By ALUSTRAR COOKE
In The Manchester Guardian

COURT's latest opinion is only a recommendation, not yet a federal law. But on the train itself, a middle-aged colored couple sit by day and sleep by night alongside the whites, in the same Pullman car. A detour, perhaps, but a symptom of the revolution already accepted; it is the terms of the social contract that have now to be worked out.

WAIT, WATCH, HOPE
The old southerners wait and watch and hope, not without glibly to hit on some legal evasion that will keep the Negroes and the whites apart in school. Four states, at least, still hope to abolish the public school system, to reorganize it again as a Negro school system entirely, and to charter all the white schools as "private schools."

To the French intellectual the South is Faulkner's rich chateau-house of vengeance and decay. To the foreign businessman, a run of shining new factories and low wages, a threat to textile towns everywhere from Massachusetts to Manchester. To the northern liberal and UNESCO it is the loveliest of Myrdal's American Dilemmas, "the complacent region recently described by a touring actor as 'nothing but sobriety and segregation.'"

This last paragraph, I realize with some chagrin, is typical of all the writing that comes out of the North, and out of Washington, about the South. The North tolerates the Negro at its elbow on the bus, over the stove in the kitchen, in the mailing-room of the business office. He can boast up there the dignity of equal contact. But contact is not intimacy; and "hired help" is not a family servant. The South is bored and angry by turns with the obsessive northern view that the Negro is "a social problem" which the South is to fix or, too reactionarily, to "solve." These are harsh,

schoolmasterly terms which, like progressive textbooks on sex and marriage, reduce a difficult human relationship, an art at best, to the bloodless simplicity of a graph. On the train, the steward of the club-car was taking his two-year-old son home from a visit to relatives. He was a tiny, plinking tot that staggered into white knees, was taken off for a playful interval by a pretty white matron. He hit her ear and nuzzled in her bosom, while his father totted up the hills before the train came into the depot. It would have been an odd sight up North, with the supposedly more tolerant northerners aghast at their own liberalism. Here it was nothing, a mild affectionate interlude in which all the man and woman in the club-car, most of them southerners, joined with gusto.

It is, I suspect, the southerner's greater ease, and intimacy, with Negroes that stirs his anxieties about the new order. Where the taboos are tacitly understood on both sides, the liberties can be free-ranging, the liberties more safely taken, and also the budding meanness of the rural little Hillers can express itself without fear of retaliation. Up North it is impossible to imagine a situation that I once ran across in Tallahassee, Fla., where a white man sued his friendly neighbor over some indignity to his colored yard-man because "he'd better learn he just can't treat a nigger that way."

If the taboos, which protect the

final intimacies, are now to be abolished, what sort of "equal society" will replace the privileged inequality of a 300-year-old tradition? The overriding fear, which the greatest southerners will confess to only in private, is that of a new scale in which miscegenation leads to acceptable intermarriage and in time to a Southland whose bloodstream is as mixed as in Brazil.

The general doctrine and preconceptions of the Labor Party in favor of a planned and directed economy do not favor a wider European unity. A planned and directed economy is in fact, and necessarily, an enclosed economy. It is one of the major reasons why national frontiers because if you are going to plan and direct you must have all relevant economic factors under your sovereignty.

By its very nature a planned economy is in high degree isolationist and protectionist and nationalist, and it must look with great suspicion upon, indeed it will probably oppose, measures like the reduction of tariff barriers, the removal of trade restrictions, and the convertibility of currencies.

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But the fact of the matter too is that Western Europe must include Great Britain. It must include Scandinavia, it must include Switzerland. These nations are not ready to be federated. Yet Western Europe, as we know it, is far away from a single market brought about by the suppression of tariffs and of trade restrictions within a European customs union. In this general direction Britain will lead, strongly led by Germany, and supported by the United States.

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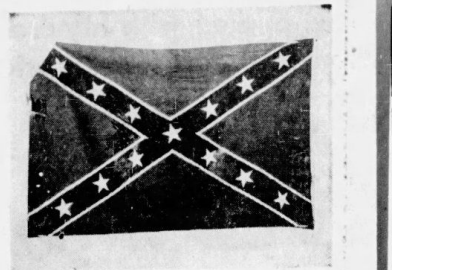
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THE STARS AND BARS
The Memory Lingers On

of the South. Intermarriage is not on their minds, but it lies under their minds and jumps to the alert on unlikely occasions. Being struck, for instance, by the extent of new housing projects for Negroes in several southern cities. I commented to that they were a good deal better than most of the new housing up North. He replied:

"Why certainly. An see no reason why the Negroes shouldn't have just as good homes as anybody. Man says it's all right for 'em to go to the same schools and colleges. Ah can't say that far, but we treat 'em pretty good down here. Just don't wanna eat and sleep with them, that's all."

I quoted this speech to an imposing colored woman, a member of the Parent-Teacher's Association. "That's right," she said, "and that's exactly the way we feel, too."

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'See If You Can Find Somebody Named Davy Crockett'



People's Platform
All Hail To The Charlotte Hornets

The Hornets Deserve Charlotte's Support
Charlotte Editors, The News: CHARLOTTE should be exceedingly proud of their Hornets who launched their latest winning streak May 24. It is the shining sign of being one of the really great Charlotte baseball clubs.

I've never seen such hustle as the Hornets have been putting out lately. And to think that they were in seventh place just a short time ago. Whatever happens in the Montgomery series, I think the people of Charlotte should show their gratitude and appreciation by coming out and supporting this fine team. They deserve it!

—JERRY CRITTFIELD
The game had everything. There was a tremendous catch by Jess Levan, a well-pitched game by Fleishman and the home run ball also by the pitcher.

Quote, Unquote
The blonde in the cocktail lounge confiding to her girl friend: "I don't know how the Russians do it. When I drink vodka, I say 'yes' to everything." —Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round
Haymaker Aimed At Oil Companies

WASHINGTON
THIS congressional session, so far devoid of any great results and far below the Democratic howls, will get a business bombshell from Congressman James Roosevelt of California.

He plans to introduce legislation divorcing the big oil companies from the retailing end of the business. His investigation of filling stations has shown a shocking system by certain of the big oil companies, especially Shell and Standard Oil of Kentucky, to force fillstation owners to buy certain tires, batteries, and accessories which the big oil companies want carried whether the owner wants them or not. Filling station operators who refuse to comply and who carry an independent brand of tires or batteries are threatened with loss of franchise.

Pressure
Witness after witness testified before the House Small Business Committee that he was forced to stock up with certain tires and accessories, also forced to boycott other independent makes.

As a result, Roosevelt and his fellow committee members will propose that the oil companies be divorced from the retail business just as the motion-picture producers have been divorced from movie-theater exhibition.

They believe that little businessmen are finding less and less opportunities to do business and that they must have free opportunity in the retail trade. The bill won't pass this session, but Roosevelt plans to draft and propose it this summer.

Who Comes First?
Silver-crested Spessard Holland, Florida Republican, and Congressman George Rodgers, Republican of Michigan, got into quite a tiff over who should present a desk set from Vice President Nixon to Nicaragua's President Somoza.

The set was taken to Nicaragua by a congressional delegation junketing through Central America and Holland argued that he should make the presentation because a senator is more important than a congressman.

Era Of Good Feeling Opens In English-Speaking Alliance

By WALTER LIPPMANN
NEW YORK
NOW that the British elections are over, an American may say that during the past year, there has been a great change for the better in the relations between the United States, the British, the Canadian and the French peoples. The British have recovered their independence.

Canada has become a leading role come the land of promise in this century. With these developments the balance of forces within the English-speaking alliance have been righted. Great Britain, having ceased to be a client needing an annual subsidy from Congress, has resumed its role as a great power. And Canada, as we saw in the affair of the offshore islands, is most happily I would say a partner and not a dependent.

MIGHTY WORK
During this past year the British under Eden have played a leading role both in France and in Asia. They invented and they brought into being the Paris Accords. They led Western Europe out of the mess and middle of the insoluble conflict over the European Defense Community. In the Far East, first in Indochina and then in the Formosa area, Eden has reentered a mighty work of mediation.

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