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Geneva And The Time Of Planting

THE beginning of the Big Four conference should bring a welcome end to the plague of platitudes, warnings and pleas that has assailed the public since the summit meeting was agreed upon.

For almost a decade the role of diplomacy has been filled by bombs and soldiers. The diplomats have practiced their arts of bargaining on their friends. Now for a space the diplomats of the divided world must practice on each other and, understandably, Mr. Dulles is suffering some stage fright. But in those stifling, sweaty moments before they face the Russians, the secretary and President Eisenhower should take stock of the confidence and support lodged in them by their nation, and their conduct should reflect that confidence.

Beyond this trust, the secretary and the President have certain other tools. The bipartisan support of Congress, an apparent high degree of unity with Britain, France, and West Germany, and the safeguards against deception built into the conference agenda.

These safeguards include the Allied determination not to negotiate but only to define and to discuss problems. No agreements are to be signed. Areas marked for negotiation are to be explored by the foreign secretaries at meetings later in the year. If any fruits are to bear they will bear not in this time of planting but later when the intentions, plans and appeals to be voted at the summit, can be subjected to a season of calculated study.

It appears the U.S. has hedged itself against any losses at Geneva. There is a possibility of gains. And though Mr. Dulles would make it seem unsophisticated, the public would not be weak or immature to indulge a hope or two that success will crown the conference.

Perhaps the jitters of Mr. Dulles are at least in parting to belabor Americans every day with unceasing reminders that the Russians are up to no good at Geneva, that the United States in agreeing to the conference is to play yet another grim trick on the universal yearning for peace. If our leaders can match at the conference table the steady confidence of the people, the free world need have no fear of its outcome.

Segregation: A Vital Point Spelled Out

THE illuminating language of Charlotte's Judge John J. Parker cut through a haze of doubt and confusion yesterday to put Dixie's segregation problem in its proper perspective.

The words—vital, important—came in the opening declaration of a decree addressed to school officials of Clarendon County's Summerton District in South Carolina. Judge Armstrong M. Dobbie of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judge George Bell Timmerman joined Judge Parker in the declaration. It is worth repeating here:

Integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation. The 14th Amendment is a limitation upon the exercise of power by the state or state agencies, not a limitation upon the freedom of individuals.

The decree that followed contained no surprises. It was in keeping with the Supreme Court's May 31 decision to remand the school segregation cases back to the district courts where they arose. The three-judge panel considering the Clarendon County case yesterday merely ruled that Summerton District officials may not refuse admission to any school on account of race. No precise deadline was given for the necessary arrangements.

But, significantly, the court in its opening declaration noted that nothing in the U.S. Constitution stands in the way of voluntary segregation. It is a point for the whole South to ponder today. It is a point Judge Fred B. Helms of Charlotte touched on recently in a talk before the Masonic Fellowship Club. The court has not ordered integration. It has merely held that segregation is illegal when it is imposed on the basis of race.

A popular misconception has been cleared up in precise judicial language. It should be a valuable aid to citizens throughout the South as they strive to work out reasonable, peaceful solutions to a monumental social puzzle.

It is important that we point out exactly what the Supreme Court has decided in this case. It has not decided that the federal courts are to take over and regulate the public schools of the states. It has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools or must require them to attend schools or must deprive them of the right of choosing the schools they attend.

Nothing in the Constitution or in the decision of the Supreme Court takes away from the people freedom to choose the schools they attend. The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration.

What it has decided and all that it has decided is that a state may not deny any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains. This, under the decision of the Supreme Court, the state may not do directly or indirectly, but if the schools which it maintains are open to children of all races no violation of the Constitution is involved even though the children of different races voluntarily attend different schools as they attend different churches.

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Needed: A Massive Cooperative Effort

CHARLOTTE, an urban jungle of dangerous streets and hurry-scurry traffic, traditionally sloughs off safety campaigns with silent, Laodicean disdain. A typical reaction: So what?

So, 14 people have been killed on Charlotte streets during 1955's first 196 days. So, 441 people have been injured during the same period of time. So, public apathy about the seriously endangered lives and limbs of human beings is shameful.

There is a lesson—or many lessons—for Charlotte in the way it was done, says a report from the U.S. Dept. of Justice, for from Dec. 16, 1952, to Feb. 16, 1955, there was not a single traffic fatality in Wausau.

An intensive, citywide educational program in safety was begun 20 years ago. It has been carried on in all grades of all public schools.

There are safety parades and annual awards and safety squads of school children. In the lower grades, traffic problems are learned by the method of play.

In high school required driving courses are given, including actual practice in the operation of a motor vehicle on the road.

Police cars which patrol the streets 16 hours a day make a special effort to look for negligences.

Churches, service clubs and other civic organizations are continuously sponsoring and aiding safety campaigns. No one is left out.

Wausau has set an inspiring example for its municipal brothers. Charlotte should follow.

Everything would have gone well and they would have departed with their booty had they not committed a boner. They worked with too much ardor. "I immediately saw," the foreman who



"They oughta hold the Big Four conference right here... They'd all go home friends, right Joe...?"

Labor In Politics

Legislative Conflicts Ahead

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON. LABOR legislation, largely in the shadows in 1955, will be back in the spotlight in 1956 following the CIO-AFL merger.

LIPE figured that 180 Wisconsin businessmen contributed \$46,750 to the Republican Party in Wisconsin in 1954, and noted the CIO-AFL would not stop such contributions.

Already, groups such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Grange and the National Economic Council view with concern the prospect of a united, 16-million-member labor organization.

But union officials expect a renewed effort to pass the Goldwater bill next year, as well as drives to pass "right-to-work" laws in additional states.

State Sen. Henry Malar (D) of Milwaukee estimated the law could deprive the state Democratic Party of 40 per cent of its financial support.

Goldwater himself says those laws "will unquestionably be one of the issues in the 1956 campaign."

Constitutionality of the law will be challenged in the courts, according to state CIO Counsel Max Roskin.

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Unless the new group is "restrained by law," like other monopolies, it will be "wild in its reach for power."

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MULTIPLIFIED EFFORTS. R. Rifer III predicts merger will "multiply labor's political efforts" to bring about repeal of the federal Taft-Hartley labor law and so-called "right-to-work" laws in 18 states.

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For their part, friends of labor predict increased efforts to add new legislative restrictions on organized labor at federal and state levels.

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Many enemies of labor are scared to death of a labor merger. "It's a time bomb," says a Michigan (D-Mich.) union official.

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But all signs now point to increasing legislative conflict, as anti-labor forces seek to impose new curbs on unions while pro-labor groups fight to repeal certain existing restraints.

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Top issue at stake may well be the role of labor unions in political campaigns.

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Although unions, as such are prohibited from making campaign contributions by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, the law apparently sanctions contributions by political affiliates with separate treasuries.

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At least, CIO's Political Action Committee and AFL's American League for Political Education have been unopposed although both have contributed substantial sums in recent campaigns, chiefly to Democratic nominees.

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This year, the Wisconsin legislature passed a law mandating the Corrupt Practices Act but designed to have an effectively all-labor campaign spending. The law was sponsored by State Assembly Leader Mark Catlin (R), who is running for the Senate against Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) and was signed by Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R).

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According to AFL's LIPE, the Catlin law "could well do for LIPE" and similar groups, and "may well become a model for similar, vile legislation in other states."

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Ohio and Michigan legislators considered but failed to act on similar bills.

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Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Texas already have such statutes on the books.

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Adenauer Stands By. That's why Chancellor Adenauer is vacationing "accidentally" in Switzerland, not far from Geneva where he can be consulted day or night about the Big Four conversations.

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Significantly, the Russians are also

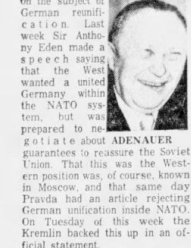
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Frontier Dispute Complicates German Problem At Geneva

By WALTER LIPPMANN

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JOINT CIO-AFL TARGET REPEAL. RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS WHICH CURB LABOR UNIONS IN 18 STATES. Includes a map of the United States with 18 states highlighted.

People's Platform

Respect Mill People & Boycott Jap Goods

PLEASE can anyone answer the question why some people think cotton mill people are not as good as other people? You can be in a crowd and someone will ask where you are. In a cotton mill, you say. They look down their noses at you. I wonder if they ever think when their cotton dresses or white shirts for men come from and why we have to work for lower pay?

ton can tell the whole world what to do. They don't think or care as long as they get what they want. So let us all look at goods before we buy and don't buy anything from Japan.

Those of us who work by the hour don't even make \$1 an hour. Telephone Co. and so many others can have better working conditions than we do. Our work is just as important to the nation as theirs.

—L. PRESTONE

Now the textile companies are going to buy from Japan, and I guess it will be harder on us. They sure did forget Pearl Harbor quickly, but the big dogs didn't have to fight the Japs. They don't care. You can see they think more of a dollar than they do their country. I hope everyone that loves the U.S.A. will not buy anything that comes from Japan.

—E. ADAMS

At the next election we will know how to vote. I hope someone will run for office that will keep his word. They make big promises and do nothing, just like they do about the Negro.

When the mockingbird and sparrow mate, the goat and the sheep, the dogs with the cats, turkeys with chickens, then I will know that God has changed His plan and I will be one of the first to change to that plan. Until then, I'll hold my breath, integration mess along as there is no breath in my body and the circulating blood of a white person in my veins, and I will say amen.

They will promise them everything to get their votes and forget it when they are in. I don't blame the Negro for wanting a nicer living and nicer schools. If he'll work for it like we do, the good Negro doesn't want to mix with us anymore than we do.

—E. ADAMS

What did our boys fight for? Peace. I don't see any peace as long as a few men in Washington

—E. ADAMS

might supply the political key to disarmament.

—E. ADAMS

For East Problems. At the hush-hush meeting, Senators Bridges of New Hampshire and Clements of Kentucky, who are in a position would be if Far Eastern issues were brought up at Geneva. Ike replied that we wouldn't discuss anything that would affect the Far Eastern allies are present. Later he blurted, however, that he would take down the front door of the Eastern desk at Geneva. It was never explained why would need someone from the Far East desk if we didn't intend to discuss Far Eastern subjects at the Big Four meeting.

—E. ADAMS

United Germany. The Dulles plan is to do exactly that. Germany would be united, and East Germany would become a buffer state, with no armament, and none permitted by U.N. inspectors.

—E. ADAMS

U. S. Troops To Exit. To that end, one move they'll spring is the release of Hungary, a non-Soviet nation, from the Iron Curtain; also the probable release of the German part of Czechoslovakia from behind the Iron Curtain. This is to be a big trump card to win over the Germans.

—E. ADAMS

Ike's Ace: Neutralization Of Germany

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round. THE most important ace-in-the-hole Secretary Dulles has been preparing for Ike to spring at Geneva is a plan for the neutralization of Germany. This should satisfy Russian fears about a re-armed Germany. It should also satisfy French fears, and would take Chancellor Adenauer off the hook in his struggle to build up a German army.

Eisenhower's ideas on Germany were expressed briefly at the superconference with congressmen just before he flew to Geneva. In reply to questions, he told congressmen that Russia would not pull her troops out of East Germany unless the United States pulled its troops out of West Germany.

—E. ADAMS

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