

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

Notable Victory

One of the best pieces of news to hit the headlines in these days when most of the news seems to be either bad or indifferent was the announcement that the Salk polio vaccine has been given the all-clear signal after a year of rigid testing and observation, and will be made available throughout the nation for general use.

More than a million and three-quarter children took part in the tests of the Salk vaccine last year, of which 330,000 were actually vaccinated and 200,000 got dummy shots. The rest got nothing at all. The idea was to see how many of each group got the disease. The results seem to be that immunity of the vaccinated was almost guaranteed.

The vaccine can be available in quantity, and it is expected that practically all the children in the country can be immunized within a relatively short time. Plans are already afoot for the immediate use of all the vaccine available and more as fast as it becomes available, against the usual summer upsurge of the disease.

It is not easy to think of a greater gift to the nation than this made by Dr. Salk and his associates. They have earned the gratitude of the parents of the nation and of the nation itself for conquering the dread menace to childhood which has affected also many adults. It is fitting that the announcement of this historic milestone in the fight against disease should come so near the anniversary of the death of a great man who though cruelly, never gave in to it personally and who was naturally and intensely interested in seeing it wiped out. Just ten years after Franklin D. Roosevelt died, the great announcement was made. It was a remarkably short time, as such things go.

Strikers And Sabotage

Why striking workmen would think that sabotage against the property of the company with which they are having a dispute would improve the chances of the union's obtaining its objective is hard to understand. Naturally such irresponsible behavior, involving also unnecessary expense to the employer if nothing worse, certainly does not dispose of the company to any favorable consideration of the unions' demands. On the contrary the natural reaction of the employer can vary only from impatience to disgust or rage.

Cables have been cut in several localities. The result has been to interrupt service, which naturally has irritated the subscribers, in addition to the effect it has had on the telephone company.

In the strike involving two railroads in the South there has also been sabotage, one instance resulting in the derailing of several coaches of a passenger train. Fortunately there were no serious injuries, but there could have been fatalities. The tracks on a curve had clearly been tampered with. This kind of thing is not only criminal, as cutting telephone cables is, but could well be murderous.

The sympathy of the public cannot be enlisted on the side of the unions by such tactics. Quite the contrary. The public has not taken kindly to either strike from the beginning, since in each case the issue seems relatively trivial when stacked up against the actual or potential inconvenience at the least, or danger at the worst, to which it has been subjected.

Union officials usually "decry" the sabotage and usually seem to give the impression that they do not believe any of their members had anything to do with the sabotage. This is a little hard to swallow.

Walter Lippman On Yalta

Walter Lippman, the distinguished political observer, commentator and author, had some wise words to say concerning the "revelations" brought out with the release of the Yalta papers. Recently he wrote:

"... In the kind sight of ten years, the student of these papers will find that while it is easy enough to say what he wishes had happened differently in Eastern Europe and the Far East, it is far from clear and certain even now how a different result could have been brought about.

As I recall the mood of Congress and of public opinion at the time, the sacrifice of American lives for the sake of a postwar settlement would have been regarded as verging on betrayal of the vital interest of the American people in saving the lives of their sons. Churchill and Stalin came to Yalta with their eyes fixed on the post-war settlement, and each was prepared to take military risks and to pay a military price. Not so the Americans, beginning with Roosevelt and including almost all the rest of us.

Those are the considered words of a man who is neither a Republican trying to prove that a Democratic president was either a knave or a fool, nor a Roosevelt partisan who feels that FDR could do no wrong. He refreshes our memories further: "... At Yalta the West paid the political price for having failed to deter Hitler in the '30's, for having failed to unite and to rearm against him. The domination of the Yalta conference by Stalin was founded upon the weakness of the democratic West in the years before Yalta. From the day Hitler attacked Russia in June 1941—six months before Pearl Harbor—until the middle of 1944 the defense of what remained of Western Europe, and the prospect of mounting an invasion to liberate Western Europe and Scandinavia, depended on the fact that Russia was absorbing the force of Hitler's blows ... The errors, apart from the verbal indiscretions, of the Westerners at Yalta reflected the experience, the wishful thinking, and the rationalizations of men who during long agonizing years had had to depend upon the fighting power of the Red army.

"We know now that the military leaders had overestimated Japan's resistance. The Japanese war could have been won, and in fact was won, without the assistance of the Red army. It is, therefore, true to say that Roosevelt was overcautious in buying Stalin's intervention in the Far East ... This, however, leaves open the question of what the United States would have done, had Stalin intervened anyway, seizing what he wanted.

"When Roosevelt and Churchill went to Yalta, Stalin already held in the grip of the Red army virtually all the lands that lie now behind the Iron Curtain. They went to Yalta compelled to deal with what was an accomplished military fact."

"In February 1945 in the European theatre there was no margin for the gambling as theoretically at least might have been done in the Far East. Had the Red army sat down, or worse still, made a defacto truce with elements of the German army, the

"The hearing now being conducted on the implementation of the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the nation's schools, provides an interesting opportunity for the country at large to get a good look at bigotry at its biggest and best. This revelation of the childishness of the bigot is one of the best arguments that could ever be presented in favor of the now famous decision.

"The enemies of any kind of civil rights legislation have always claimed that you can't legislate love. It is important now, that everybody realize that equal opportunity has nothing whatever to do with love or sentiment. It is purely a matter of rights, and the hardboiled business of being prepared to make a living. Nothing could be more fundamental and it is nice to hear this fact reiterated with the force of the Supreme Court behind it.

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SECOND THOUGHTS



Newspaper reports of the arguments presented by attorneys for some of the southern states, including lawyers speaking for states which were parties to the original suits before the Supreme Court of the United States and those present as "friends of the court," made very interesting reading. Some of what was said might well have been regarded as humorous, except for the seriousness of the matter they were talking about. One recurring theme, which historians if not the contemporaries of the attorneys, will regard as odd, was something like this: "It can't be done so please give us time to do it."

In examining the reports of the arguments, one finds also that there has been a lack of either understanding about, or acceptance of, the clearly new approach to the 14th Amendment by the present Supreme Court as compared to that of the Court at the time of the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision in 1896. The present Court has taken the position that the 14th Amendment has as its purpose the protection of the individual against the infringement of the State government, in the same way as the Bill of Rights, or the first ten amendments, protects the individual from

the encroachments of the Federal government. The language is similar. Both are looking out for the individual. Both restrict the powers of the government—the one the Federal, the other the State. Nevertheless the attorney representing Virginia offered evidence to show that there were proportionately more "bright" white children in Virginia than bright Negro children, and conversely, that there are more dull Negro children than dull white children, proportionately. One of the lawyers from Virginia—that is those representing the State—blatantly ignored the effects of 300 years of Virginia's discrimination against Negroes as a possible causative factor in this alleged situation. Virginia, through its counsel, went on to cite also the higher rate of contagious disease and of illegitimacy among Negroes than among whites. But what was really wrong with the argument was that it dealt in statistics while the 14th Amendment is concerned with individuals. Certainly it must be known—it is tacitly admitted—that there are a good many individual Negro children who are brighter than a good many individual white children. Even granted—which we certainly do not—that one Negro child out of every five in Virginia is "illegitimate," then four out of every five are not illegitimate.

STRAIGHT AHEAD

With Olive A. Adams

NEW YORK (Global)—The hearings now being conducted on the implementation of the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the nation's schools, provides an interesting opportunity for the country at large to get a good look at bigotry at its biggest and best. This revelation of the childishness of the bigot is one of the best arguments that could ever be presented in favor of the now famous decision.

The enemies of any kind of civil rights legislation have always claimed that you can't legislate love. It is important now, that everybody realize that equal opportunity has nothing whatever to do with love or sentiment. It is purely a matter of rights, and the hardboiled business of being prepared to make a living. Nothing could be more fundamental and it is nice to hear this fact reiterated with the force of the Supreme Court behind it.

For this week's column I am restating or summarizing almost verbatim two articles I recently read. So much was I impressed with the articles that with the risk of appearing a little repetitious, I am passing them on to my many readers. One of the articles was released by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane the world's largest brokerage house in the Financial World for April 6, 1955.

SENTENCE SERMONS

By REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWRY For ANP

Giving God A Signed Blank Check
1. This kind of a practice with friends, few men would dare to attempt, because the arrangement might prove most disastrous by ending in gross contempt.
2. Money matters among men have always caused much friction, because so many individuals just want to do right and live above suspicion and envy.
3. Ananias and Sapphira were pretty fair examples of what human beings can drift into when snuffing out their moral candles, and shutting God out of view.
4. They move around and use up all of God's precious gifts, but are the last to be found when struggling neighbors need helpful lifts.
5. Instead of serving God most, by serving man best, they are always on the receiving end to take in from the rest.
6. But the righteous man, though surrounded with besting sins and hardships, finds a way to honorably serve God and man without apology for unnecessary run-arounds and skips.
7. He means to do right, and

does nothing for effect, but faces his Lord and Master squarely, presenting Him graciously with a "SIGNED BLANK CHECK".
8. Furthermore, he trusts his God for the rest of the way, for he knows his heavenly Father is faithful to remember, and never denies His children manifold pay.
9. It is only those persons who short-change God who want to be seen and heard above the crowd; but God alone only knows their fate, for they find so much comfort in the Nickle Plate.
10. The "Blank Check" folks who live by the Golden Rule, are very easy to get along with, but hard to fool... because they don't live by their wits, but by Truth and Righteousness try to defend.
11. What a world of joy this old world would be, if all would serve their God with conscious free, and avert what might be an impending world wreck, by each one giving God a "SIGNED BLANK CHECK".
12. Anything less is tantamount to saving at the expense and losing at the bunglehouse... and for sensible people a very poor role, but ah what a blessing to enjoy God's highest re-

Go in Hancock's BETWEEN the LINES

The High Cost of Evasion
What is left of the Old South is determined to defy to the bitter end the mandates of the Supreme Court declaring segregated schools illegal. The Old South simply cannot take it: forgetting what the poor Negroes have taken these 500 years.

increase in overall combat effectiveness through integration; that economies in manpower, material, and money have resulted from the elimination of race by duplicated facilities and operations; that the program has advanced more rapidly than had been anticipated; and that there have been no outward incidents.

These scions of the Old South are willing to pay the price that it must pay to protect the price it must pay for not integrating. To eternally evade the moral responsibilities that go with integration, to the most certainly morally bankrupt the Old South and make it the nation's moral problem number one.

It means in the first place that the South with its decline in education will be in a state of comparative impoverishment. The program of the Old South to finance segregation will set back the wheels of its progress and fortunes. The already economically handicapped South cannot afford the economic setback that continues segregation entails.

IN THIS OUR DAY

By C. A. Chick Sr.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT
For this week's column I am restating or summarizing almost verbatim two articles I recently read. So much was I impressed with the articles that with the risk of appearing a little repetitious, I am passing them on to my many readers. One of the articles was released by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane the world's largest brokerage house in the Financial World for April 6, 1955.

The moral depravity that it will take to sustain forever segregation makes us sick at heart to contemplate it. It is the high cost of evasion.

The foregoing article tells the story of an Italian boy, called Frank, who had heard much of the opportunities in the United States. As a boy he dreamed of a chance to come to this country. So in 1913, at the age of 23, he finally had enough money to book passage for the United States.

The articles further points out that the teacher, Miss Ida Mitchell, often stated that she had no patience with people who did not live within their income. And, I might add neither does this writer. Also, according to the article, she was a frugal woman who dressed plainly but well.

For, behold, the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble and the day that cometh shall burn them up.—(Malachi 4:1.)

Correct attire affects me not. If by my soul is not disturbed I want success to be my lot, Profane attire has always troubled me. The hopes of some; not so of me. I do not care what clothes I wear. My mind is to become and be I seek no glamour and no glare.

