PAGE TEN

THE CAROLINIAN

AATE

ISPICIO

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1955



Notable Victory

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. Tests seens to show more or less conclusively-that not only is the use of the vaccine safe, but also it is predicted to be 80 to 90 per cent effective in protecting ageints poliomyelitis More than a million and

khree-quarter children took part in the tests of the Salk vaccine last year, of which 330.000 were actually vacci-

One of the best pieces of nated 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 relaitvely short time. Plans are already afoot for the immediate use of all the vaccing 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 tha made by Dr. Salk things go.

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 maimed by polio himself, 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

Strikers And Sabotage

Why striking workmen would think that sabotage against the property of the company with which they are having a dispute would iniprove the chances of the union's obtaining its objective the effect it has had on the is hard to understand. Naturally such irresponsible behavior, involving also unnecessary expense to the employer if nothing worse, certainly does not dispose 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.

In the current (at this writing) telephone strike covering a good deal of the South cables have been cut in several localities. The result has been to interrupt service. which naturally has irritated the subscribers, in addition to telephone company.

In the strike involving two railways in the South there has also been sabotage, one instance resulting in the derailing of several coaches of to which it has been subjecta 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.

lic 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,

The sympathy of the pub-

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 swal-

Walter Lippman On Yalta

portant fact. We know now

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 hind sight of ten years, the student of these papers will find that while it the easiest and quickest way

that Stahn's position, was not as good as it seemed then, but he was in a good position to bargain had all the facts been in and was in an excellent position to do so in view of the general overestimation of Japanese power and will to keep on. The people wanted danger to Eisenhower would have been enormous. The overriding fact was that the Western democracies had become grossly dependent for their security upon the power of the Red army. In February 1945 they had not yet become able to make themselves secure without, much

Newspaper reports of the arguments presented by attorneys for some of the southern states. including lawyers speaking forstates 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 con-

the encroachments of the Federal government. The language is similar. Both are looking out for the individual. Both re-strict the powers of the government-the one the Federal, the other the State

- C. D. Halliburton's -

SECOND THOUGHTS

"The Real Enemies Of Peace"

WAR III

Nonetheless the attorney representing Virginia offered evidence to show that there were proportionately more bright wrute children in Virginia than bright Negro children, and conversely, that there are more dull Negro children than dull white children, proportionately. Of course the lawyers from Virginia--that is, those represent-

then four out of every five are not illegitimate.

If the State of Virginia were offering a proposal to classify thildrep and issign them to schools on the casis of intelli-sence test results regardless of race, that would be something else again. But it argues that because the IQ level on the average may be lower for all Negro children taken togethet than for all white children taken together, then all white chil-dren from bright to moron are properly educated together, and all Negro children from bright to moronic are properly equcated together. If there were

Gore'n Hancock's

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 sea-regated schools illegal. The old South simply cannot take at foractions what the near No groes have taken these 300

states which for the barrier of the original southers. Of the original southers, states which for any for are left Confederacy, only for, are left committed to defying the Su-preme Court's decision to the bitter end, these are Longstan. Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. Severi of the hereer plates are setting to the take of integration, and what is more it is not only going on apace but successfully and set-

istactorily. There is varied vaciliation on the part of the other southern states with various devices of evasion in the offing. Just how the Old South is going to manage to dely the New South, the nation and the world is not at present apparent; and it is this stubborn fact that is currently vexing the segregationists of

the Old South. These scions of the Old South are wont to project the price that it must pay for integration; but it fails to project the price it must pay for not integrating. To eternally evade the moral responsibilities that go with integration would most certainly morally bankrupt the Oid South and make it the nation's moral problem Number One What is more there is al.

ready being none what some any cannot be done. Wherever in-this writing a pamphiet en-titled "Internation in the Armed Services" issues by the of-fice of the Arsistant Secretary of Defense. It sets torth in great detail how integration in the services is bein, effected satisfactorily. In summary the pampillet concludes

"That the Negro in the Armed Forces is now utilized on the basis of individnal merit and proficiency in meeting the needs of the Services: that throughout the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, fully integrated units have replaced the all-Negro units which, until recent years, formed the only channel of military service for Ne gro enimiees and draiters

since Colonial times: that

the battle-fested results in

date indicate a marked in-

crease in overall combut effertiveness through mice-gration; that economizes in manpower, malerial, and money have resulted from the elimination of racially duplicated facilities and operations: that the program has advanced mora rapidly than and been to eldered possible in some quarters and there have been no unioward incidents;

"That the implementation of policies providing for opportonity among chilan employees lass far behind, as command will, around Forces inter ation. hat all service schools and training programs are open further resolving many of the perplexing problems which cen-ter around situations where race is a factor. "That THE IMPACT, NA-

"That THE IMPACT, NA-TIONAL AND INTERNATION-AL, OF ADVANCES UNDER THE PROGRAM OF INTE-GRATION IN THE ARMED FORCES, HAS BEEN DIS-TINCTLY AND FORCEFULLY IN SUPPORT OF THE POL-ICY OF THE AMERICAN COVERNMENT." GOVERNMENT.

In other words, what is now going on, and fast becoming an accomplishment fact makes all the more formidable the task of the never-say-die segrega-tionists What is more, evasionism as a policy will call for more and more desperate means for trying to state off the inevitable. So it is just as well for the rear-guard of the Old South's satisfing thin line to sit down and count the cost of not integrating

It means in the first place that the South with its decline in education will be in a state of comparative impoverish-ment, Acy attempt of the Old South to finance secregation will set back the whitels of its progress and fortunes. The already economically handicapped South cannot afford the economic setback that contin-ued segregation will impose.

Then again embagrassment must surely be the lot of a sec-tion that attempts to forever dely God and Time and Right and to set itself at odds with the Supreme Courts of the United States, And Finally there is that compunction of conscience that must sear the

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



By C. A. Chick Sr.



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.

When we sit in judgment now, we must bear in mind the overriding condition which was decisive for President Roosevelt and his American advisers. This . . . was the military situation at the time of Yalta. The Red Army was across the Oder River and was within 40 miles of Berlin. Eisenhower was not yet across the Rhine, Japan was in occupation of Manchuria. Korea, the whole coast of China, all of Southeast Asia and of Indonesia. The combined, that is to sav the British and American, Chiefs of Staff had reported to Roosevelt and Churchill that they must plan for 18 months of war against Japan.

"There were dissenters in the Navy and the Air Force who believed Japan could be defeated by sea and air power. But the consensus of milstary opinion was that Russian intervention was necessary if the enormous casualties of a landing in Japan were to be avoided. The paramount idea in the minds of most Americans was how to end the war quickly, cheaply, and victoriously, and not how to win the best position for a good political settlement after the war was over."

The heading of the article in the newspaper from which the above extract from Mr. Lippman's syndicated column is qutoed was "Stalin was on top of the totem pole in Yalta." That is a very im- of the German army, the

the atmosphere of those days, plus his own reactions, can readily understand Stalin's favored position at Yalta. Concerning this Mr. Lippman observes:

> "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 postwar 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.

"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 overanxious to buy 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.

"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

out, and one who can recall less against the Red army This is the key to Yalta. 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, if not both, 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 1941six 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 Hilter'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.

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

THE CAROLINIAN

Published by the Carolinian Publishing Company, 518 E. Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C. Entered as Second Class Matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 1879.

Subscription Rates: Six Months \$2.75One Year \$4.50 Payable in Advance---Address all communications and make all checks and money or-

ders payable to THE CAROLINIAN.

Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 17, N.Y. National Advertising Represen-BREAVE.

This newspaper is not responsible for the return of unsolicited news, pictures, or advertising copy unless necessary postage accompanies the copy.

P. R. JERVAY, Publisher

| Alexander Barnes | Advertising & Promotion |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Chas. Jones | |
| E. R. Swain | |
| J. C. WashingtonForema | an, Mechanical Department |
| Mrs. A. M. Hinton | Office Manager |
| Opinions expressed in by-columns published in this newspaper are n lication. | ot necessarily those of the pub- |

temporates of the attorneys will regard as odd, was some-thing 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, either of 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 encroachment of the State government, in the same way as the Bill of Rights or the first ten amendments protects the individual from

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, provide an in-

teresting opportunity for the

country at large to get a good

look at bigotry at its biggest

the childishness of the bigot

is one of the best arguments

that could ever be presented

in favor of the now famous de-

For many years some peo-

ple have said that their section

of the country simply wasn't

ready for the experience of

mixing the races. They would

work it out, they said, in their

own good time, and as a mat-

ter of fact, everything was just

fine and dandy and the two

races got along well together.

This, of course, was a delay-

ing technique of the sort every

child uses who doesn't want to

go to bed just yet. He's been

terribly busy, he claims, and is

getting ready for bed just as

fast as he can. Both he and his

mother see through that one

just as clearly as we all can

see through this present stall

on the part of some Southern

The plea to "let us work things out" is actually a plea

the maintenance of

status quo. Left alone, they

would never work it out, and

a statement that reveals this

most clearly is one made by

one S. E. Rogers, lawyer for

Clarendon County School Dis-

trict 22, in South Carolina. He

people will send their children to a Negro school." This cer-

tainly doesn't sound as if any-

body had been busy trying to

work anything out, but a way to keep things just as they are.

away with this kind of thing for years and it's nice finally

to hear them challenged. When

Rogers said he didn't believe the "attitude" of his commu-

nity is ready for integrated

These boys have been getting

"I don't think the white

spokesmen.

said.

cision.

and best. This revellation

ed 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 delt in statistics while the 14t hAmendment 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 Virginia is' "illegimate, in

With Olive A. Ada ms

schools now, Chief Justice War-

ren reminded him: "It's not a

question of conforming to an

attitude, but of conforming to

a decree." This was a very sim-

ple, direct and effective way of saying that it is no longer

possible for any of us to nurse

our own peculiar little whims

that all of us have rights that

civil rights legislation have al-

Giving God A Signed

The enemies of any kind of

are to be respected.

----STRAIGHT AHEAD

wedlock and separately from those born in wedlock, we think it would be an unhappy proposal. But that is not the case. Because there are more Negro children in one category and more whites in another the thought is that ALL white children are propertly educated together and all Negro children the same. The U.S. Constitution, which

a proposal to educated togeth

all children born out of

the Supreme Court is interpreting, specifically provides that no State shall "deny to any PERSON within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws" Last May, as it has increasingly within the past dec-ade, the Supreme Court took cognizance of the language of the Constitution

ways 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 funda-

mental, and it is nice to hear

this fact reiterated with the

force of the Supreme Court be-

does nothing for effect, but

Anything less is tanta-

ing to enjoy God's highest re-

FOOD FOR THOUGHT For this week's column am restating or summariz recently read. So much was impressed with the articles that with the risk of appearing a little egotistic I am passing them on to my many readers. One of the articles was released by Merril Lynch Pierce Finner and Beane the world's

largest brokage heuses in the Financial World for April 6. The foregoing article tells the story of an Italian bu called Frank, who had heard much of the opportunkies in the United States. As a boy be 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.

His first job in this country was one that required ten to twelve hours work per day, six days per week as a track borer on a railroad for \$1.75 per day. He got married in 1919 in a salary of \$50 per woek. In 1921 he bought a small busi-ness, mostly with borrowed and began raising family which finally numbered

It was 1939 when he first decided to invest in securities he ing able to purchase only a few shares of common stock at that time. He has been investing ever since, only in small amounts and only in good companies. But two years ago when he sold his business, he had stocks and cash worth some \$90,000. I am positive that my readers will agree that Frank did well for himself. Moreover, I feel that Frank's advice is food for thought. The article quotes him as saying: "Everyone should

spect, and then for His bountiful goodness give Him a "SIGN-ED BLANK CHECK".



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.)

This present day and hour is our individual and personal day of judgment if we live pridefully, wickedly-for, without the love and goodness of God within us, our souls are shrivelled, and we cannot know peace and kindness and contentment

own a piece of the capitalistic system, if he can afford to

The second of the two articles (published in the Favetteville, N. C. Observer, March 22. 1955) relates the . investment activities of a Chicago school teacher whose home was in Aurora. Elnois She taught school in the Chicago school system To, a period of forty-one years, 1889-1930.

By 1920 she had saved \$12,000. It was about that time she made her first investment in Aurora. Illuois in a small factory. In a few years the fore going investment had more than tripled itself. She then started investing through the stock market. At her death, January 1. 1955, she possessed stock market investments valued at an \$1,900.000 and a 400-acre farm with a twelve-room brick house on it! included in her investments were the stocks of such well-known companies as Westinghouse Electric, Standard Gil of New Jersey, and American Telephone and Telegraph.

The articles further points out that the teacher, Miss Ida Mig-bell, 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

Again I say that I am certain my readers will agree that the Chicago school teacher as well as Frank, the Italian immigrant, did well for themselves in the securities market. Go thou and do likewise.

> Poet's Corner

CLOTHES MINDED WEAKLINGG By WM. HENRY HUFF for ANP

Correct attire affects me not By it my soul is not disturbed want success to be my lot; Profuse attire has always

curbed The hopes of some; not so of me

I do not care what clothes I wear

My aim is to become and be I seek no glamour and no glare.

I want a dollar laid aside To tide me over when I'm old So I can lift my head with pride No matter what the times unfold.

If I should go headlong and spend

All that I make upon my back I'd have to beg some one to

Or end my days in want and lack.

Blank Check faces his Lord and Master This kind of a practice squarely, presenting Him grawith 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 fric-

SFNTENCE SERM

By REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWRY For ANP

tion, because so many individuals just won't do right and live above suspicion 3. Ananias and Sapphira were pretty fair examples of what human beings can drift into when snuffing

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

S. most, by serving man kest, they are always on the recieving end to take in more than the rest 6. But the righteous man,

though surrounded with skips.

7. He means to do right and

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.

hind 'it.

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 via the Nickle Plate. ant their moral candles. 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

helpful lifts. Instead of serving God

besetting sins and hardships, finds a way to honorably serve God and man without apology for unnecessary run-arounds and

end, but 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

ED BLANK CHECK"

an impending world wreck, by each one giving God a "SIGN-

free, and avert what might be

12. mount to saving at the spigot and losing at the bunghole . and for sensible people a very poor role; but ah what a bless-