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# Column

reunion, writes Romeyn Berry, Cornell '04, "once regarded as the end of the line in the alumni reunion business, is now called upon to share the spotlight with the 60th, a relatively new manifestation."

But the significant reunions still are 10th, 25th and 50th, and the 25th should be the most largely attended and the most satisfactory of all. Barriers to the 10th often are fiscal and to the 50th, physical. The silver anniversary is about right.

**OF THIS — Oh Yes — AND THAT:** Two days after pay day we looked at the bank balance and at the tax bills and shuddered.

Then we read that an Evansville, Ind., oil driller has leased 3,000 acres in the northeast sector of Williamson County.

However, we really expect to collect more from Social Security.

Our interest in petroleum probably will continue to be that of a consumer. Just when it seemed that we were on the threshold of selling rather than buying coal, look what happened to the bituminous coal industry.

Most newspapers printed the story of the escape of two tigers from the Brookfield zoo in Chicago. But only the Chicago Tribune reported, on Page One, the brave, unflinching defiance of a dog that had been presented to the zoo by Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of The Trib. The dog was chained to its kennel, but was brave and defiant nevertheless.

The Winter issue of "Etc., a Review of General Semantics," edited by S. I. Hayakawa and published in Chicago, offers a longish, light but philosophical poem "What's Up, Doc?" by Prof. Claude Coleman, Ph.D., of the Department of English, Southern Illinois University.

A Reader in Mansfield, reports the discovery of the January-February, 1896, issue of "The Bookman," listing these best sellers:

New York (Uptown): Days of Auld Land Syne (McClaren), Little Rivers (Van Dyke), Vailima Letters (Stevenson), Two Little Pilgrims' Progress (Burnett), Slain by the Doones (Blackmore) The Other Wise Man (Van Dyke).

New York (Downtown): Menticulture (Fletcher), Sorrows of Satan (Corelli), Lilith, (MacDonald), Prisoner of Zenda (Smith), A Gentleman Vagabond (Ford), Casa Braccio (Crawford).

Remember?



"Slow down a little, Elmo—so I can get you both in the picture!"

## The Worry Clinic:

# Don't Indulge in Self-Pity

Little Misfortunes Shouldn't Be Magnified.

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

CASE C-340: Harry Clark, 71, is a former college professor who was stricken down by paralysis until he had to be confined to his bed.

A few months ago I told you that he refused to surrender to defeat although he couldn't talk or write.

He had an assistant who would put together letters from a large chart at which Prof. Clark pointed. And in that way, Prof. Clark kept up correspondence and a cheery newspaper column.

When you readers begin to feel sorry for yourself or bemoan your unhappy lot because you have freckles or thick ankles or bowlegs or other minor handicaps, please re-read the following letter. I received it recently from Prof. H. A. Webb, a chemistry professor at George Peabody College for Teachers.

Prof. Webb had just visited Harry Clark at the hospital.

"The only movements which Professor Clark can now make are with his eyes. He can't even point to letters on the chart.

"Prof. Clark's assistant still employs the chart, however, but he now asks, 'Is the letter on the first line?'"

"Prof. Clark will move his eyes slightly to the left if he means 'Yes.' But he will look steadily ahead, if he means 'No.'"

"It thus requires several questions from his assistant just to locate a single letter of the alphabet. And then it requires many mere queries by the assistant to complete a full word.

"Prof. Clark can't even offer an expression of pain or pleasure. But he still persists in trying to help his fellowmen.

"One grows humble in the presence of such a situation, however, realizing that the mind, so terribly imprisoned, is probably almost as active as it ever was."

Perhaps some of you readers will wonder why God permitted a tal-

taught in his entire lifetime. And his courageous example is snapping thousands of self-pitiers out of their doldrums.

So let's count our many blessings and quit taking the negative attitude of magnifying our little misfortunes.

# Court Abolishes Second Class Citizenship

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Washington

The U. S. Supreme Court has given a new definition to un-Americanism. It has ruled that segregated public schools are un-constitutional—and therefore un-American.

It is an historic, a unanimous and a timely decision.

It is an historic decision because it marks a long-sought perfecting of American democracy.

It is a timely decision because it comes at a moment when our leadership of the free peoples demands the best—not the next-best—of what America is and can be.

The unanimity of the court, three of whose justices are from the South, reflects the basic readiness of the American people to take this step ahead.

The headlines will say that the Supreme Court is ending segregation in the public schools.

It is nearer the truth—and even more significant—to say that the pattern of events, particularly during the past two decades, have rendered segregation no longer acceptable to the nation and that, in effect, the court is now confirming the precedents.

Segregation of the Negro in the United States has been waning at a rapid pace.

Court decisions have contributed to this acceleration but equally the changing sentiment of the country has contributed to the court decisions.

Note this body of progress:

Negro wage earners are today making four times as much as they were in 1940 as compared with

the capital in two places only a few hundred yards distant from each other.

In one, the Supreme Court, it was made according to constitutional processes and in a spirit of decent respect for the opinions of mankind. The court's decision striking down segregation will create problems and no doubt some struggles. But the prudent comments of most members of the Congress show a remarkable acceptance of the inevitable and a general disposition to seek constructive solutions.

In the other, the Senate caucus room, politicians were seeking to bury a body that had become, they feared, so offensive to the country as to endanger their control of the government. The atmosphere reeked with cynical politics of the kind which tries only to put the cat on the other fellow's back and keep it there without any attention to the problems of the cat itself.

But in politics bodies usually don't stay buried, and Sen. McCarthy has already proved he has nine lives. Only new and disruptive consequences can flow from the decision of the Senate subcommittee to recess the Army-McCarthy row while it studies the White House order restricting testimony by government officials.

President Eisenhower in issuing his order accepted the advice of his attorney general, Herbert Brownell, who is already under deep suspicion in the Senate for what many regard as his politically motivated actions. The Republican majority on the subcommittee seized the opportunity to put the onus on the Presi-

who are outwitted anyway, parted company according to their separate dispositions. Sen. Stuart Symington said angrily and impulsively he wanted no part of such a "white-wash." Sen. Henry Jackson sought a middle ground. Sen. John McClellan coolly distributed the blame among all the feuding Republican factions and mourned that the truth could not now come out.

President Eisenhower must make up his mind either to modify his directive or take responsibility for inconclusive if not closed hearings from which Sen. McCarthy can easily wriggle free.

He has taken advice and he is the only one who knows whether he believes it has or has not a political tinge. He will in any case be judged by the results.

The Supreme Court decision on segregation brings the economic and social revolution of the New Deal full circle. It has long been apparent that the country has had enough of new ideas, federally conceived and executed. Change and expansion now must come through the courts and the appropriations committees of the Congress.

The politicians most hurt by the decision are those Southerners who bolted to Gen. Eisenhower, since his chief justice, former Gov. Earl Warren, read the decision. Jokes at their expense were rife.

Generally, however, the purely political effects will be felt by individuals rather than by parties. The Southerner can belabor Chief Justice Warren. The Northerner can point out that Presidents Roosevelt and Truman appointed eight of the justices.

white wage earners who are earning two and a half times as much.

Negro voting is now common-place in most districts of the south. In 1938 there were only 300,000 registered Negro voters. Today there are more than a million and there can and will be many more.

Negro segregation in the armed forces was stopped without requiring any new law or any new court decision. Its end began in World War II as a timid, tenuous undertaking.

In practice, Negro discipline, Negro soldiery and Negro heroism proved as good as any man's and white soldiers showed they could live, fight and die alongside Negro GI's.

Court decisions and the changing times have interacted. Segregation in higher education began to vanish after two Supreme Court decisions in 1950 which held that Negroes must be admitted to all state universities if equal facilities are not available in the state Negro institutions, and that, once admitted, the Negro must not be segregated in his use of campus facilities.

Then, as now with respect to the public schools, there were anxieties and protests, that it couldn't be done.

It was done—successfully. Within two years more than 1,000 Negroes enrolled at formerly all-white universities.

They were shortly attending public universities in half the states below the Mason-Dixon Line. Negro college enrollment, though it still has a long way to go, is up 2,500 per cent over 1930!

The Communists have done their best to enmesh the American Negro in their tentacles and have failed.

The American Negro has been grievously discriminated against, he has suffered; he understandably feels bitter and frustrated.

But he has never deserted the conviction that American democracy is perfectable and was being perfected. His loyalty was to the United States.

The FBI figures that at no time did the Communists ever enlist more than 1,400 Negroes.

For years Soviet propaganda has played every note and octave on the theme of the discrimination which the Negro experienced in America.

We knew, and nearly every American Negro knew, that the trend of the times was with him, that political, economic and educational discrimination was destined to vanish—and was vanishing.

The Supreme Court has now added a beacon light in the line of progress which has been steadily unfolding.

The unanimous constitutional philosophy of the Supreme Court parallels the philosophy of President Eisenhower who has many times declared—and done a good deal to promote it—that "we cannot tolerate in America any trace of second-class citizenship. Second-class citizenship is a reflection of second-class Americanism."

Let us bear in mind that the United States is not ending school segregation merely in the interest of the Negro; we are ending it in the best interest of all of us.

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# Asian Revolution Can Mop Up Kremlin Top