

Hail and Farewell

Quincy Howe Looks Back On 4 'Productive' Years

(Editor's Note: Author, commentator and educator Quincy Howe leaves the campus this spring after four years. His personality and his achievements have distinguished the University. He will be a full-time news analyst for a national radio network.)

By QUINCY HOWE

I shall always look back on my four years at the University of Illinois as the most productive and happiest of my life—productive because of what I have been able to do here in the way of writing, teaching, speaking and broadcasting; happy because of associations with students and faculty members.

Perhaps I could have worked as efficiently in other academic communities. It may be that the competitive atmosphere of New York life provides a stimulus found nowhere else. But the University of Illinois has two unique possessions—a faculty and student body of unequalled quality and variety. They should get to know each other better.

But that is easier said than done. The faculty, by reason of sheer size and scope, is a world of its own. Faculty members cannot find the time and energy to do all the research and teaching they would like and at the same time to learn all they would like from their colleagues in their own and other departments.

SINCE MY WIFE AND I DO not have a large family of small children, I have found time to keep three balls in the air: teaching, writing and that wide but demanding area known as "activities"—some of an administrative but more of a social nature.

I had expected as the holder of nothing more than an A.B. degree and as a member of the School of Journalism to be regarded by those scholars who had subjected themselves to such traditional disciplines of physics, mathematics, music, or astronomy as a chiropractor is regarded by a doctor of medicine.

I also doubted that my few, sad, last, gray hairs would compensate, in the eyes of my student, for my manifest inexperience as a teacher. Not since my own undergraduate days have I made as many real friends as I have found among my fellow-members of the faculty. And the response of my students has yielded a personal satisfaction that no amount of radio fan mail ever bring.

BECAUSE MOST FACULTY members have to carry heavier loads of teaching, administration, or research than fell upon me, they have missed some of the personal contacts that I have been able to establish, from time to time, with some students.

And because most students do not attend so small a School or College as the School of Journalism, many of them miss out on the close and friendly student-teacher relationship which is the greatest merit of the smaller educational unit.

It seems to me that Illinois and other great state universities might be able to follow the example of some of the larger private eastern schools which have broken

themselves down into colleges or houses with perhaps as many as one thousand students per college or house. But whatever type of organization the University of Illinois may evolve, its enormous size remains its chief glory.

EACH OF US HAS A loyalty to the school or college he attended. Nothing has made me so proud of Harvard, my own alma mater, as the large proportion of department heads here at the University of Illinois who did their undergraduate work, their graduate work, or both at Harvard—Roger Adams, Stuart Cairns, Wheeler Loomis, Gordon Ray, Wilbur Schramm. And two of the greatest teachers on the Illinois faculty also bear the Harvard stamp—Arthur Hamilton and Bruce Weirick.

But Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, or any of the other older private universities in the east could vanish into thin air, and the students who now attend them would still find more or less equivalent facilities and opportunities elsewhere. On the other hand, if the University of Illinois were to cease to exist, there would be nowhere else for some 15,000 students to go—and no private or public institutions could match the facilities that this University provides for its faculty.

The same thing is of course true of all our great State Universities, but Illinois by virtue of its size and wealth occupies an outstanding position.

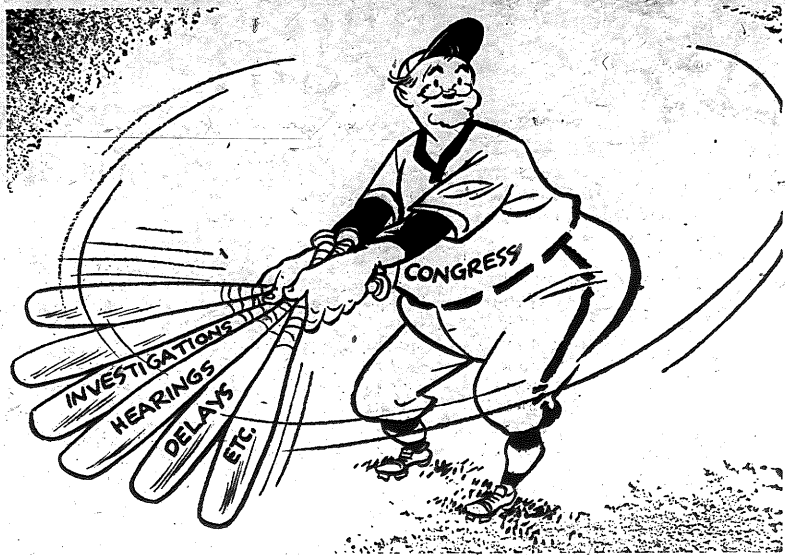
EVERYBODY RECOGNIZES the trend toward bigness that has asserted itself in so many fields of American life. And almost everybody deplors it. Fortunately small colleges do exist for the benefit of those students who cannot get the most from large ones. But our system of higher education in the United States stands or falls with the big state-supported institutions. Those who teach in such institutions have committed to their care not only the leaders of the next generation, but the countless thousands of boys and girls who will go on to fill positions of responsibility in their communities. Here is the great challenge and opportunity that every teacher in a state university faces.

Our vast student enrollment here at Illinois gives the measure of that challenge. But so large a student body demands a faculty of comparable size, and the larger both grow, the further they drift apart.

Administration becomes as important to the faculty as instruction. And to educate future generations, graduate work and research occupy more and more of the faculty's time. Meanwhile an expanding student body also tends to build its separate world of athletics, activities, and social functions, even as faculty members build theirs. Luckily, students as well as faculty members recognize that this condition does exist at the University of Illinois, and a constant, conscious effort to bridge that faculty-student gap does go forward.

THE FOUR YEARS that I have spent

TIME TO STEP UP AND BAT



NOW 'EQUAL' IS EQUAL

Constitutional history was made yesterday as Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court that segregation in public schools deprives citizens of equal protection of the laws.

Previous rulings on application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the rights of the Negro held segregation to be constitutional as long as equal educational facilities were provided.

The separate but equal doctrine was reversed as the Chief Justice read the words, "Does segregation in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may

be equal, deprive the children of equal educational opportunities? We think it does."

Elimination of segregation in schools is in itself a victory for the Negro citizen, but the long run effects are destined to bring even greater rewards. As the prejudiced element of the white race are forced to sit in the classroom with the Negro they will soon learn not mere tolerance, but genuine appreciation for his real worth.

There are those who object to forcing tolerance through enforcement of laws, holding that education is the only way to end discrimination. Force, it is often argued, will do more harm than good.

While it is inevitable that violent repercussions and distasteful Southern reaction will follow in the wake of the Court's ruling, there is not much question that force will in the long run augment mere ivory tower education.

Right here in Champaign-Urbana is a good example of how this has worked. Not too many years ago a Negro could not patronize a campus area restaurant. A fight paralleling the barbershop controversy ensued, and force of law was finally used. Now—only a few years later—there is no trace of the bitterness that once existed.

The Court has made a momentous stride toward wiping the hypocrisy from our equal protection clause. It looks like a good example of advancing Americanism.

on this campus do not qualify me to offer anything more than observations, and as the graduation season approaches one impression overshadows all others. It is that life passes as inexorably as youth and that a world living under the menaces that overhang us will find in its universities that sense of continuity and community for which we all yearn.

The freshmen who arrived here when I did in the fall of 1950 now leave as graduating seniors in September. More freshmen will arrive and for them another four-year cycle will begin. President Morey has served the University not four years but forty. Other faculty members look back on periods of service equally long.

But for them, as for the youngest undergraduate, the Illini years come to an end. Although it is in the nature of things for the individual to mourn the passing of youth, work, and life itself, it is also in the nature of things for institutions in which men and women work together to endure and grow, and if the University of Illinois imparts something to all who have been associated with it, we all contribute to it something enduring of ourselves.

THE DAILY ILLINI

"Your Campus Newspaper for 82 Years"

This is a student newspaper written, edited and published by undergraduate and graduate students of the University of Illinois. All otherwise uncredited opinion in it are student opinions, and not necessarily the official University viewpoint.

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South Is Mostly Calm After Court's Ruling

ATLANTA (AP) — Southern education and political leaders started work Tuesday on problems arising from the U.S. Supreme Court decision which outlaws segregation in public schools.

Monday's decision was generally received calmly throughout the South.

Negro leaders praised it. Reaction among white educators and politicians varied.

Governors of nearly every state involved reported they would call special committees into session immediately to study the problem.

Most outspoken was Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, a long-time advocate of segregation in Southern schools.

He announced he would call the State Commission on Education into immediate session to map a program to insure continued and permanent segregation of the races.

To Vote In Full
A Talmadge-sponsored constitutional amendment to do away with Georgia's public school system will be voted on this fall.

Talmadge said in a prepared statement:

"The court has thrown down the gauntlet before those who believe the Constitution means what it says when it reserves to the individual states the right to regulate their own internal affairs.

Georgians accept the challenge and will not tolerate the mixing of the races in the public schools or any of its public tax-supported institutions.

Officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the decision as "vindication" of a 45-year fight, and a move which "gives the lie to the Communist propaganda that American democracy is decadent."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said at his office in New York that compliance with the ruling may not be completed until about 1960.

Expresses Disbelief
But he said he does not believe Georgia can carry out its proposal to turn the schools over to private management.

"If they put any plan into effect in the morning we will have them in court by the next afternoon," he said. "There is no possibility of getting around this clear-cut interpretation of the Constitution."

Gov. Marvin G. Griffin, a candidate to succeed Talmadge as governor of Georgia, quickly announced that "the races will not be mixed, come hell or high water."

Representatives E. W. Gravelle and Gilbert Faulk of the Louisiana Legislature urged that body to "take immediate steps to counteract such a decision."

Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Alabama, home of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college, asserted: "We are going to keep every brick in our segregation wall intact."

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, another of the leaders in the fight to preserve school segregation and himself a former Supreme Court justice, said he was "shocked to learn that the court had reversed itself."

Byrnes To Oppose It
Byrnes some time ago declared his state would refuse to go along with a decision to end segregation.

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi said he would call for an early meeting of the state's Legal Education Advisory Committee, the group given the grnment of finding means to maintain segregation regardless of the Supreme Court's decision.

Hollis Rinehart, chairman of Florida's Board of Control, which exercises supervision over the state's universities, called for immediate preparation "for the integration of Negroes into our institutions of higher learning and our elementary schools."

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas summed up the views of many Southern officials. He said it might "take years to comply with the ruling. The 'wait-and-

see" attitude was taken by top state officials in Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. But the governors of most of the states were busy Tuesday getting committee work lined up and summoning legal advice.

Nickell Says Little Segregation In State

CHICAGO (UP) — A little segregation still hangs on north of the Mason-Dixon Line in Illinois, a state official acknowledged Tuesday.

Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, said "it is better to take a little longer to solve it through education than apply force."

Segregated schooling persists in a few scattered rural areas in the "Egypt" area of Southern Illinois near the Ohio River, despite a 1949 law barring state aid to such schools.

The 1949 law was pushed through after Negro State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins (R-Chicago) listed 27 cities and towns in 13 counties that were practicing segregation.

The last major town to give up its separate Negro schools was Cairo, where the Ohio joins the Mississippi. Only a few rural schools are still segregated, Nickell said.

TOP CATHOLIC CHURCH PAPER HITS SENATOR

NEW YORK (AP) — The Roman Catholic weekly America said in an editorial Monday Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (R-Wis) was attempting a "piecemeal and peaceable" overthrow of the presidency.

The publication said the current McCarthy - Army hearings have "dramatized across the nation the grave constitutional issue posed by Sen. McCarthy's methods."

"McCarthy is a Catholic," the publication says to think that all the operation of the government boils down to one: Eliminating people he judges subversive," the magazine said, adding:

"If he insists on his piecemeal and peaceable overthrow of the presidency he may do great harm to U. S. policy by his so far very successful diversionary tactics."

West Awaits Answer To Cease-Fire

GENEVA (AP) — The Western Powers went into their second secret meeting with the Communists Tuesday on an Indo-China peace. They still hoped to find out whether the Reds would halt the fighting without first seeking a political settlement.

It was generally expected that either Russia's Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov or Red China's Premier-Foreign Minister Chou En-lai would reply to Monday's Western proposals for a quick cease-fire to be followed by political talks.

The Western plan was submitted to the nine-party conference by France's Foreign Minister Georges Bidault just before Monday's closed-door session ended.

The proposals were understood to follow closely Bidault's original plan for an Indo-China truce but were said to be more detailed.

That plan called for immediate withdrawal of all Communist forces from Laos and Cambodia and the assembly of all troops in Viet Nam into agreed zones.

The only advance indication of the Communist position was contained in Molotov's speech last Friday. The Soviet minister said it would be impossible to halt the fighting without at least some political questions being settled.

Some Western observers, however, thought they detected a conciliatory attitude on the part of Molotov and Chou. They hoped this might lead to Communist concessions.

EISC GETS OK TO AWARD BA, BS DEGREES

NORMAL (UP) — Eastern Illinois State College has been authorized to award bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees.

The State Teachers College Board Monday approved general college programs leading to the degrees at the Charleston institution.

R. G. Buzzard, president of Eastern, said there are only a few colleges in southeastern Illinois and an increasing number of students who want to attend Eastern but don't want to teach.

Until now, Eastern has offered only a teacher education program and a two-year general program. The new programs may start in September.

crowded into the conference room.

Begin Immediately
"We will begin bargaining immediately," McDonald said. "We hope for a speedy and equitable disposition of the issues that may arise."

John A. Stephens, industrial-relations vice president and chief bargainer for U.S. Steel, said the company would "hear what the union may have to suggest and as on all previous occasions, we will give consideration to the union's objectives."

Fairless said he "does not intend to participate in the negotiations themselves," but was "happy to be here."

Big Negotiating Committees
The negotiating committees were the largest ever to take part in the U.S. Steel-USW talks since their first meeting in 1936, probably due to the fact that all provisions of the contract—wages, hours, working conditions, insurance and pensions—were open for negotiation.

The USW also said it wants a guaranteed annual wage for its 800,000 members employed in the basic steel industry.

The four-point program of contract demands outlined by the union's 170-member wage-policy committee May 7 included improved pensions and insurance plans and "better contract terms" as well as the wage boost and guaranteed annual wage.

Plan Second Large Plant At Danville

DANVILLE — Plans for a second large chemical plant to be located east of Danville have been announced by the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., New York.

Olin Industries, Alton, had previously announced plans for a cellophane plant near here, and surveying for ground acquired for a plant is in progress.

The Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. has purchased 73 acres adjacent to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads, five miles east of Danville.

Refrigerants and aerosols will be manufactured for use of the Continental Filling Corp., Danville, which processes pressure-propelled items such as canned shaving cream, and whipped cream for kitchen use.

Employment needs of the new firm have not yet been announced.

these arms, the point of their embarkation, their destination and the quantity of arms involved, the Department of State considers that this is a development of gravity."

For a number of years the United States has blocked all arms sales to Guatemala. It has repeatedly charged to the Guatemala is the center of Communist agitation in Central America and that its government is "playing the Communist game."

Looking back over unrest in Central America during the past six weeks, American authorities said they believe the signal for this activity came from Moscow late last year.

At that time, they recalled Guatemala's three top Communist leaders visited Moscow.

Since then, they said, these events have occurred:

On April 3, Nicaraguan exiles from Costa Rica unsuccessfully tried to assassinate anti-Communist Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, regarded as one of the most active anti-Communists in Central America and an arch-foe of Guatemala.

Subsequently a supply of arms was found along a lonely stretch of the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. Included were 2 submachineguns, 20 hand grenades, 4 automatic pistols and 40 rifles described as bearing hammer and sickle markings.

At the end of April banana workers in northern Honduras went out on a wildcat strike. Workers in shops, telephone exchanges and hospitals also struck, paralyzing the entire area. Guatemala lies just to the north of Honduras.

The Honduran government threw three newly arrived Guatemalan consuls out of the area and last week Secretary of State Dulles suggested they may have triggered the walkout. The strike has been well disciplined with little or no violence, but it has been endorsed by the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation of Guatemala and the Communist-run World Federation of Trade Unions.

Conviction Of Jelke Is Reversed

NEW YORK (UP) — The conviction of margarine heir Minot F. (Mickey) Jelke on vice charges was reversed Tuesday by the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

The court, in a 3-to-2 decision, ordered a new trial for the 25-year-old playboy who was convicted on two counts of enticing a girl to prostitution and attempting to persuade another girl to become a \$100 to \$500-a-night call girl.

Jelke's conviction has been appealed on the basis of a court order which excluded the press and public from the courtroom. Judge Francis L. Valente had ordered the press excluded on the grounds the testimony would be salacious. The defense contended in its appeal that the record showed no such testimony.

Appeal was based also on a charge that the court, in passing sentence of three to six years, had ignored a jury recommendation for leniency.

The appeal also listed a number of other grounds for reversal of the conviction.

Tribune Co. Reports Quarter Billion Gross

CHICAGO (AP) — The Tribune Co., publishers of the Chicago Tribune and the New York News, Monday reported a combined gross income of almost a quarter billion dollars from the two newspapers and 13 subsidiaries in 1957.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, president of the Tribune Co., told the annual stockholders meeting that advertising income from the papers in 1957 totaled more than 100 million dollars, setting a new record for each paper.



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NO REFLECTION ON PHOTOGRAPHER. This is just one of those pictures that happened. That weird row of faces belongs to sixth grade students in a Berkeley, Calif., school as they were mirrored in the water of a new boat-handling basin of the naval officers training corps on the University of California campus. To see what the children really look like just turn the picture around.

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campus scout

by ed hercer

"THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE!" wailed the Pledge Social Chairman. "Who ever heard of a dog going on a Coke date?"

"I don't see what's so strange about it," growled Sylvester, the Talking Dog. "Whoever heard of a coed going on a Coke date and drinking Cokes?"

"Well . . . but . . . that is, I mean . . ." stammered the Social Coed, "I don't know if I can match you with any of our girls. They—they may not feel exactly right about going on a Coke date with—well, with a Chow."

"Spitz," corrected Sylvester. "And judging from SOME of the men your sorority sisters go out with, they could do worse than a dog."

THE LONG LINE of Coke-date couples tramped merrily down the street toward the beverage establishment. Sylvester and a pretty redhead named Gloria brought up the rear.

"Well I personally think Coke dates are for the birds," said Gloria, "but when I heard there was a talking dog on this one, I couldn't resist. Me, I like the Bohemian life. Live and let live. Let yourself go. Be natural."

"You're right," Sylvie said, warming up. "There aren't many coeds who would go on da—"

"The trouble with most coeds on Coke dates is that they talk too much."

"That's ri—" began the Hound.

"—never listen, just talk. Yak. Yak. Yak. But I don't believe in that. Coke dates are so people can get to know each other, so that they can date. Both should talk equally as much. The whole trouble is that coeds talk too damn much at this University."

"Well—"

"The principle of Coke dates is all wet. How can you get to know each other when you got 54 other couples along."

"It—"

"They sing. They drink. They eat potato chips. And they never get to know each other like you and I are getting to know each other right this very minute."

THREE BAGS OF CHIPS and eight "Cokes" apiece later, the party was breaking up.

"—never stop to realize this is all so superficial," said Gloria. Sylvester nodded understandingly.

"I mean, there's nothing phony about me, kid. You neither. You either. If I want to go out on a date with a dog, I'll go rrrright out and do it. T'hell with what the girls 'round the house say."

"Yes," said Sylvester.

"Social pressure," hiccupped Gloria as they got up to leave. "Other people go out on Coke dates, so you must go. Other people date men so you got to date men. Not Me-e. I went along with you and I had a wunnerful time."

"—" said Sylvester.

"Wunnerful."

"—"

"B'sides, a talking dog is much safer than a groping wolf, Sylvie ol' horse, me—I like the Bohemian life. . . ."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters must be no more than 250 words, should be typewritten, and must be signed, although signatures will be withheld upon request. The Daily Illini reserves the right to reject any letter which is salacious or in bad taste.

Been a Good Week

To the Editor:

A few weeks ago we of the Baptist Student Foundation voiced disapproval against discrimination because of race, color or creed in business establishments, especially the campus area barber shops.

Now most of these barber shops are courteously serving Negroes. Therefore, we wish to thank the barbers for their cooperation and understanding in this matter of social and democratic importance. We believe that this action will further good will and international understanding on a campus where there are so many students from other countries.

Baptist Student Foundation
George Fox, President
Student Council

Champaign Police

2 Music Seniors Present Recital In Smith Hall

Phyllis Murphy, soprano, and Herbert Gibson, bass, both active in Opera Workshop programs of the past four years, will present their joint senior recital at 8 p. m. today in Smith Recital Hall.

Miss Murphy, who recently was accepted to the professional opera group at Tanglewood in the Berkshires for the summer, will sing Mozart's motet "Exultate Jubilate" and songs by Robert Schumann and Hugo Wolf.

Two Debussy songs, "Claire de lune" and "C'est l'estase," and Ravel's "Nicolette" will be performed by Miss Murphy. As a finale she will sing the "Cabaletta," Air of Ann from Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress."

Gibson's program will include "Der Wanderer" and "Erlkoenig" by Schubert, "Il Lacerato Spirito" from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and "La Vandetta" from Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." Accompanist for Gibson and Miss Murphy will be Myron Fink, pianist.

A cantata for bass voice and ensemble, written for Gibson by

Behind the News

Russian Forces Different Now

By HILLIARD A. SCHENDORF
AP Staff Writer

IT IS SAID THAT during World War II, we knew less about the Russian army, with which we were allied, than we did about the German and Italian armies we were fighting against.

Since we were allies, we didn't make any effort to spy on the Russians, and they didn't volunteer anything.

Therefore, evaluating the strength and habits of the Soviet army today is difficult. We cannot start in our calculations with the Czarist army, because in 1918 the Russian army was overhauled by the new communist government.

But the strength and direction of the Russian armed forces are important to us because our defenses depend directly on the Soviet offensive power.

AS WING COMMANDER J. D.

Warne of the British air force has observed, it doesn't make much difference whether Russia is intent on world domination or is moved by a psychopathic fear of being attacked, the result is the same. The principal opponent of the Soviet Union is the United States.

Therefore, he concludes, the Soviet Union is certain to shape its military machine so as to be able to engage the United States most effectively.

In his new history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "NATO and its prospects" Warne takes issue with the view that the Russian army is just a land colossus, without much strength aloft or aloaf.

He points out that when the communists took over in Russia, the country was industrially so backward that it couldn't support a mechanized force. And it takes a lot of mechanics to get a plane aloft or to maintain a modern navy.

THEREFORE, WARNE says, Stalin concentrated on building the industrial base on which a modern military establishment rests. That base was just becoming effective when World War II broke.

Americans recall the motley Russian forces that they saw at Berlin . . . a combination of modern tanks and horse-drawn artillery of another age. Warne says that any tendency to consider this typical of the Russian army today would be dangerous.

After the war, a large part of the Red army was demobilized, of course, and what was left had the modern weapons that had been spread rather thin through the considerably larger forces.

Since then, however, the Red army has been completely re-equipped. Marshal Vassilievsky said in 1952 that the re-equipping had — in his words — "radically changed the face of the army."

Warne observes that anything else would be surprising. There has been time for the re-equipping. Russia has the facilities for building more than 5,000 tanks and self-propelled guns a year, for instance. In eight years, that is 40,000—far more than would be required.

Illini Forensic Association Elects Gray as Head

Recently elected officers of the Illini Forensic Ass'n. for the 1954-55 year are Dave Gray, junior in

Activity Notes

CSA POSITIONS

Petitioning is open until Wednesday for three student positions on University Senate sub-committee on student discipline. Applicants must have 3.5 all-University averages. Petitions may be obtained in 329 Illini Union.

OPEN HOUSES

Petitioning for open house and banquet committee is now open. Subchairmanships open are publicity, decorations, secretary and arrangements. Persons interested can petition until Friday in 322 Illini Union.

PEP RALLIES

Petitioning is open until today for the following IUSA Pep Rallies subchairmanships: arrangements, coordinations, publicity, and entertainment. Petitions are available in 322 Illini Union.

IUSA

Personnel development subchairmanships petitioning open for: Union council, subchairmen's coun-

cil, orientation programs, social chairman, and secretary. Petitioning opens tomorrow and ends May 28. Petitions are available in 322 Illini Union.

IUSA COFFEE HOUSES

Petitioning for Union Coffee House subchairmen closes Friday. The following subchairmanships are open: publicity, entertainment, hostess and invitations, arrangements and secretary. Petitions can be found in 322 Illini Union.

IUSA BARBERSHOPPERS

Petitioning for IUSA Barber shoppers is open until May 28. The following subchairmanships are open: publicity, arrangements, secretary and programs. Petitions can be obtained in 322 Illini Union.

WESLEY TO HOLD PICNIC

Wesley Foundation will hold picnic for all student members of Friday. The picnic will be held at Illini Grove. Students are to meet at the foundation at 5:45 p.m. or at Illini Grove at 6 p.m.

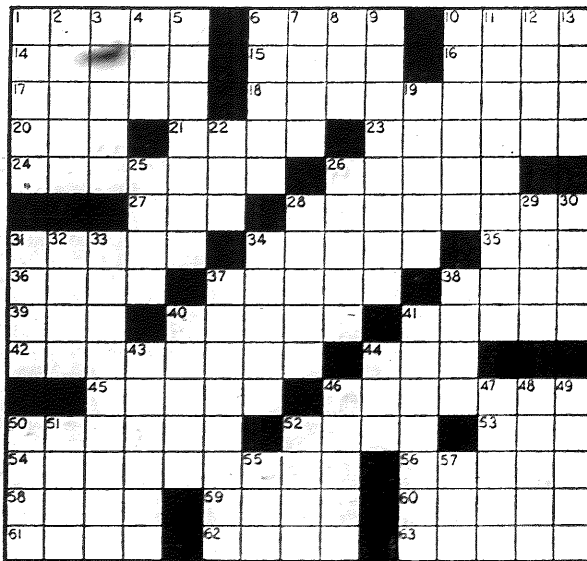
DAILY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1 Chinese province.
- 6 Bait.
- 10 Coast Guard girl.
- 14 Honshu seaport.
- 15 Lily plant.
- 16 Form of Ernest.
- 17 More sprightly.
- 18 Fireworks.
- 20 Mature.
- 21 Sketched.
- 23 Cooks.
- 24 More brazen.
- 26 Christopher Robin's brain-fate.
- 27 Connective.
- 28 Tennis prize.
- 31 Not-so-proper talk.
- 34 Royal relatives.
- 35 Diminutive suffix.
- 36 Lemon and —.
- 37 Navy girls.
- 38 Lone party man.
- 39 Soul: Fr.
- 40 City duct.
- 41 Tableau.
- 42 Former general in Korea.
- 44 Housing authority.
- 45 Leaks.

DOWN

- 46 Truman's Secretary of Agriculture.
- 50 Ponca de Leon's isle.
- 52 Industrial basin in Europe.
- 53 Nat'l metal.
- 54 Steady-floating ships: 2 wds.
- 56 Destiny: Hinduism.
- 58 Sharp taste.
- 59 David's enemy.
- 60 Man's name.
- 61 Poker stake.
- 62 Elm.
- 63 Irish poet (1865-1939).
- 1 Famous golfer.
- 2 Custom.
- 3 Deb's discharger.
- 4 Piece out.
- 5 "Normalcy" President.
- 6 Agua pura.
- 7 Opposite of aloft.
- 8 Conjunction.
- 9 Takes away.
- 10 Family cars.
- 11 Subject to trial.
- 12 Dill.
- 13 Famed flag-maker.
- 19 Greek town in Asia Minor.
- 22 Crimson.
- 25 Weathercock.
- 26 Manufacturer.
- 28 Down quilt.
- 29 German cavalryman: Var.
- 30 Leaf of book.
- 31 Eastern European.
- 32 Peruvian capital.
- 33 Change for better.
- 34 Vice President: 1925-29.
- 37 Nearest to tears.
- 38 Read.
- 40 Walk sinuously.
- 41 Heavyweight champ in 1932.
- 43 Fancy border.
- 44 Monk's title.
- 46 Swiss city.
- 47 Bellini opera.
- 48 Medieval helmet.
- 49 Approaches.
- 50 Alpha, —, etc.
- 51 Author Turgenev.
- 52 Swing around.
- 53 Hearing organ.
- 57 Beer's cousin.



(Answer to Previous Puzzle)

STILLKIF FILLUFF

This Government Supports

Been a Good Week

To the Editor:

A few weeks ago we of the Baptist Student Foundation voiced disapproval against discrimination because of race, color or creed in business establishments, especially the campus area barber shops.

Now most of these barber shops are courteously serving Negroes. Therefore, we wish to thank the barbers for their cooperation and understanding in this matter of social and democratic importance. We believe that this action will further good will and international understanding on a campus where there are so many students from other countries.

Baptist Student Foundation
George Fox, President
Student Council

May 20, 1954. Daily Illini

A child-rearing expert says parents should inform children of finances. Okay: "Son, your old man is broke."

Now that everyone has caught up on his sleep the Army-McCarthy hearings are ready to resume.

History Written in Our Time

IN OTHER columns on this page today is printed the complete text of the United States Supreme Court opinion in the public school segregation case.

The high court, reversing a previous opinion (1896) that the "separate and equal facilities" provision made by the southern states satisfied the requirements of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, banned all Negro segregation in the public schools as unconstitutional.

The court did not insist that its ruling take effect at once since it realized that major adjustments must be made in public thinking, as well as in physical facilities, in the school systems of 17 states in the Union.

Because of the far-reaching consequences of last Monday's court ruling, the opinion already is recognized as a historic document, one that will be read in future time along with the 14th and 15th Amendments, the Dred Scott decision and the Emancipation Proclamation as state papers dealing with the grant of equal rights

to Americans who were born with black or brown, rather than white skins.

We commend the text of the Supreme Court's opinion to our readers as history written in our own time.

The unanimous opinion, read by Chief Justice Earl Warren, is not merely a report of the findings according to the law and the Constitution. It is a discussion of the philosophy of public education, and of the local conditions which operate on the organization of school systems. It deals with the "separate but equal facilities" doctrine and the failure of such facilities to provide real equality of opportunity and of rights.

The other great documents in the history of American civil rights, particularly as they have been extended to the Negro, are pages in history texts. This latest document is of our own times, a newspaper headline and commentary on the radio. Every American should read it carefully. A knowledge of its social background and legal provisions will be useful hereafter.

Isn't it fortunate, in these investigative days, that the Defense Department is housed in a building that has five sides? There would have been whippers about a hexagon.

And then there was the fellow who got soaked walking in the rain but his cigaret remained dry, thanks to a new umbrella gadget on his cigaret holder.

On the Dyeing of Milady's Hair

THE TIME has long since passed when dyed hair was considered daring and perhaps a bit sinful.

Today even Grandma dyes her hair. In fact, says Mrs. Edyth Hall Elms, national secretary of the Hair Fashion Committee, a woman can now express her character and "innermost feelings" through the color of her hair.

Mrs. Bernice Corbett, national treasurer of the hair committee, agrees. Mrs. Elms and Mrs. Corbett explained this hair dyeing, or, as they say, coloring, business when they attended the Mississippi Valley Beauty Fashion Show this week at St. Louis.

A "trushing losing" woman chooses blue gray. Red brings out courage. Green-toned gray, a nice money-type color, is recommended for the financially secure. Purples signifies power; so that is for the lady executive. A gal with a

"wandering mate" needs yellow, an indication of ac linging tendency. Orange mist, which Mrs. Elms favors, "becomes a vibrant personality."

All of which is very interesting and, no doubt, has some deep significance. It also is more fun to worry about than Indochina, the H-bomb, Congress, McCarthy and Ike.

But wait a minute. Does the financially secure lady need to dye her hair to advertise that fate? Who has ever seen a lady with power who had to dye her hair? And what gal wants the whole town to know that she knows that her mate is wandering?

And what happens if the husband of Mrs. Financially-Secure loses his job, if the lady executive gets demoted or if the wandering mate stays at home?

Hair-dyeing may no longer be sinful, but it is still confusing.

Issues in Jelke Trial Ruling

THE appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court granted a new trial to Minor F. Jelke, wealthy playboy convicted a year ago on charges of compulsory prostitution, because the press and the public had been excluded from the courtroom at certain stages of the trial.

That exclusion, the appellate court held, deprived Jelke of a fair and impartial trial.

The judge in the original trial

court had excluded newspapermen and the public during the giving of testimony by prostitutes and procurers. The judge felt that making public such testimony would endanger public morals.

Several New York newspapers protested, through legal counsel, the exclusion order. But they did not insist. They did not care to raise the issue of freedom of the press in a court case notorious for

that have been considered thoughtfully by McCarthy supporters or by Senator McCarthy himself.

THE present hearing is based on a controversy between a Republican senator and his appointed staff members, and a Republican secretary of the army and his staff members, appointed by a Republican President and confirmed by the Senate, in which Republican members have held a narrow majority.

The hearing is being held before the Permanent Senate Investigations Subcommittee, of which the senator being investigated is the permanent chairman. A majority of the committee are Republicans and so is the acting chairman.

The purpose of the hearing is to determine whether or not Army Secretary Stevens is lying when he says that Senator McCarthy and his staff used undue pressure on the Army to get preferential treatment for an Army private who was formerly an unpaid investigator for the senator.

Or, whether or not Senator McCarthy is lying when he says that his former staff member is being held as a "hostage" by the Army until the McCarthy committee quits investigating communism in Army posts and installations.

The point here is that a Republican in the legislative branch and a Republican in the executive branch of a Republican administration are being investigated by a senatorial committee. Surely, nobody thinks either of them is a Communist.

THE hearings broke down last Monday after President Eisenhower directed Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson to instruct members about what was said in a high level meeting in the Defense Department.

connection with the background of the hearing were the decisions and acts of the Department of the Army alone.

On the basis of this statement the hearings are to be reconvened next Monday.

DURING the week of recess, Senator McCarthy has said several times that he will not be able to go on with the hearing unless it is possible to get testimony about the conversations in the Defense Department meetings when other executive department appointees were present. He has referred to further testimony in the absence of this as "playing with a stacked deck."

Does the senator mean by this that he wishes to extend the hearings into an examination of the way the executive branch of the government is being conducted under President Eisenhower?

It seems to me that he can't mean anything else.

Now, if Senator McCarthy does wish to make charges against the Chief Executive, the Constitution spells out a way to do it.

It says under Legislative Powers that "The House of Representatives . . . shall have the sole power of impeachment," and "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

In the face of this explicit language in the Constitution of the United States, it seems to me that Senator McCarthy has to make up his mind whether or not he is attacking the President and, if his decision is that he is, he ought to have the courage to do it under the basic law.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



5-22
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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be separate. In the Delaware case, the Supreme Court of Delaware adhered to that doctrine, but ordered that the plaintiffs be admitted to the white schools because of their superiority to the Negro schools.

The plaintiffs contend that segregated public schools are not "equal" and cannot be made "equal" and that hence they are deprived of the equal protection of the laws. Because of the obvious importance of the question presented, the Court took jurisdiction. Argument was heard in the 1952 term, and reargument was heard this term on certain questions propounded by the Court.

Reargument was largely devoted to the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the 14th Amendment in 1868. It covered exhaustively consideration of the amendment in Congress, ratification by the states, then existing practices in racial segregation, and the views of proponents and opponents of the amendment. This discussion and our own investigation convince us that, although these sources cast some light, it is not enough to resolve the problem with which we are faced. At best, they are inconclusive.

The most avid proponents of the postwar amendments undoubtedly intended them to remove all legal distinctions among "all persons born or naturalized in the United States." Their opponents, just as certainly, were antagonistic to both the letter and the spirit of the amendments and wished them to have the most limited effect. What others in Congress and the state legislatures had in mind cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.

An additional reason for the inconclusive nature of the amendment's history, with respect to segregated schools, is the status of public education at that time. In the South, the movement toward free common schools, supported by general taxation, had not yet taken hold. Education of white children was largely in the hands of private groups. Education of Negroes was almost nonexistent, and practically all of the race were illiterate. In fact, any education of Negroes was forbidden by law in some states.

Today, in contrast, many Negroes have achieved outstanding success in the arts and sciences as well as in the business and professional world. It is true that public education had already advanced further in the North, but the effect of the amendment on Northern states was generally ignored in the congressional debates. Even in the North, the conditions of public education did not approximate those existing today.

The curriculum was usually rudimentary; ungraded schools were common in rural areas; the school term was but three months a year in many states; and compulsory school attendance was virtually unknown. As a consequence, it is not surprising that there should be so little in the history of the 14th Amendment relating to its intended effect in public education.

In the first cases in this Court construing the 14th Amendment, decided shortly after its adoption, the Court interpreted it as proscribing all state-imposed discriminations against the Negro race. The doctrine of "separate but equal" did not make its appearance in this

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May 23, 1954. The Urbana Courier.