

EDITORIALS

Mrs. Bradley's Decision

It was reassuring to hear Mrs. Mamie Bradley assert here this week that she will not be duped into a "hobbed of Communists" in her travels around the country for the NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Her assertion indicates that she realizes the 'ever-present' danger that groups who are enemies of America would use the shameful lynching of her son, Emmett Louis Till, to feather their own nests and propagate causes which are alien to democratic concepts. She announced that the NAACP National Office would schedule future speaking engagements. We think it a wise decision.

People of goodwill throughout the length and breadth of this land were made starkly aware of the need for some type of Federal anti-lynching legislation after news that the body of the boy was found floating in the Tallahatchie River in Mississippi on August 31.

Thus, the cowardly acts of two or more whites who killed Emmett

pinpointed the pressing problem and left no room for argument against such legislation. The cold-blooded murder of a child can engender this type of high feeling.

Negroes should be so moved by this senseless murder that they demand that their representatives in

Congress support an anti-lynch law. This is a step in the direction of preventing further killings of this nature.

Left wing interference will only cloud the issue. And Negroes should be as aware of this as is Mrs. Bradley.

Berlin Strategy

by Scott Pride

Winston Churchill has again raised the question why the Russians under Marshal Zhukov were allowed to capture Berlin in May, 1945 when it could easily have been taken by the western allies.

And he has again suggested that the whole history of postwar Europe would have been different if "our American friends had listened to appeals which I made" taking the left wing of the Allied army under Gen. Montgomery be ordered to advance on the German capital.

It is now clear that the decision to halt allied forces short of Berlin and leave the way open for the advancing Russians was one made by Gen. Eisenhower in the field, not by officials in Washington.

A personal message to President Roosevelt by Churchill on April 1 had pointed out that the Russians were already in position to take Vienna and asked whether it was possible Berlin might not be "ledn then into a mood which will raise grave doubts and formidable difficulties."

He made the same point in a note to President Truman five days after Roosevelt's death on April 12. Truman replied that the tactical development of allied forces was a military question which should be left to the judgment of the Supreme Commander.

Gen. Eisenhower in an official report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff said that "military considerations were the enemy was on the brink of final defeat, were more important in my eyes than the political considerations involved in an Allied capture of the capital," which "no longer represented a military objective of the major importance."

And an American historian, Forrest C. Pogue, concluded from the report that Eisenhower decided to halt U.S. Troops at the Elbe "on a purely military basis of ending the war as quickly as possible with the fewest number of casualties." There was "no political bargain struck between Allied and Russian leaders whereby the forces of the latter were to capture Berlin."

A Significant Point

In the current issue of Newsletter, issued by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the following appears:

"While there has been some slight increase in the number of complaints filed during recent months, the fact remains that people are generally reluctant to file complaints against other people regardless of what cause or the issue may be.

"Certainly the objection often cited that the complaint procedure will become a device for harassing industry has not been borne out by record of the Committee."

This finding is most significant in that opposing forces oft-times use the "harassment" feature as a deterrent to any form of measure to discourage discriminatory practice in hiring or public accommodations.

This point should certainly be brought to the attention of the members of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen who will consider Board Bill 93 within a matter of a few weeks.

It is well that each alderman recognize that what might be one citizen's protection, does not necessarily mean another's harassment.

For Shame

Approximately 10,000 persons attended mass meetings in the St. Louis area last Sunday to protest the lynch-murder of Emmett Till and hear the "Mississippi Story" from the lips of his bereaved mother.

Early reports show about \$4000 collected at meetings in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Considering the sizeable donations contributed by churches and organizations, the per-person average at these two meetings was something less than 50 cents.

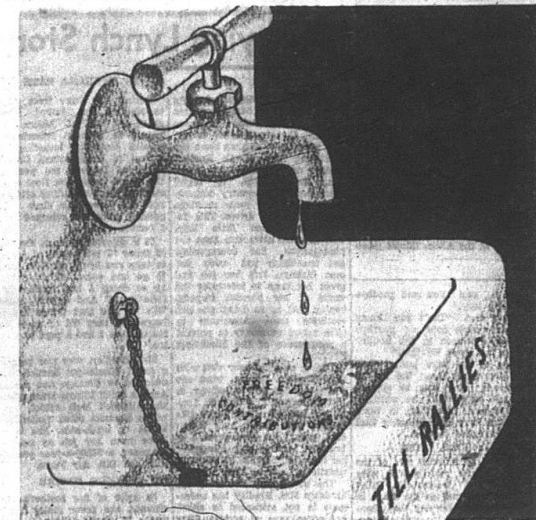
In raising the collection at the St. Louis meeting Sunday, the Rev. Mr. John E. Nance reminded the audience to give in accordance with their desire for Freedom.

"If you want \$10 worth of freedom, alright. Or do you want \$1 worth?" We hesitate to assume that this area falls far short in its desire for Full Citizenship.

The fault may lie within the framework of the collections at the various meetings, but it is inconceivable that an American Negro should be prodded into contributing for his individual Freedom.

In the event someone's contribution was missed, the office of the NAACP remains ready and willing to take your membership or your contribution. It is located at 11 North Jefferson.

In Detroit, \$14,000 was raised. The stakes for Freedom are no higher in the Michigan city than they are here. For shame, St. Louis.



TURN IT ON

ROVING PHOTOGRAPHER

By WM. B. FRANKLIN QUESTION: Are television shows as interesting as the movies?

Bernice Holty, reeplonist TV shows are just as interesting if not more so because all unnecessary plots and descriptions are excluded. There is the convenience of being comfortable in your own home.



Richard Hancock, insurance salesman: I like the movies better because the plays are not old and the stories are more complete thus interesting. Of course TV shows are good too.



Audrey Robinson, secretary: I like TV shows. You can associate yourself with the ability of the actors as they are performing. At home you can also watch in a relaxed state.



Jessica Lewis, movies and TV: Clerks: Both are interesting but I consider the movies most interesting I find the commercials interrupt much too often. Color is beautiful at the movies and only beginning on TV.



Charles Hawkins, Photographer: I like both TV and the movies but I prefer movies. I don't think you can get into a half hour what Hollywood puts into a two hour production. There is just no comparison between the two.

Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

MATTERS OF GRAVE CONCERN

The serious illness of President Eisenhower is a matter of grave concern for the United States in particular and the world in general. This great nation will sigh intensely and prayerfully that our great President may soon recover and be fully restored to the nation and the world to help in the serious matter of finding a way to peace—in our times.

The President's illness is super-political and interest in his illness and its outcome must not be bounded by political considerations. The writer is unequivocally committed to the democratic program and platform, but he is big enough to acknowledge that Eisenhower has made a great President, and has striven hard to be President of all the people, those who voted for him and those who did not. In other words, Eisenhower has shown himself to be a personality of great moral breadth.

However non-partisan may be our interest in his complete recovery, the truth remains he is out as a candidate for a second term, how ever reluctant the Republicans may be to give him up. The presidency of the United States is no place for a man who is so serious an ailment as coronary thrombosis. The mental and moral erosion of the office precludes persons of invalid possibilities. It would be a species of cruelty to force him to make another race for the presidency. He easily could be of greater value to the nation and world in the capacity of world adviser on grave matters of state.

Although Eisenhower has not gone all out for full integration, he has set his mighty influence on the side of a wider and fuller recognition of the Negro as a citizen of these United States in conformity with the tradition of the immortal Roosevelt and the redoubtable Truman. Although Truman could not measure arms with Roosevelt, he nevertheless was a hard-bitter for civil rights and set an illustrious example which Eisenhower has followed in a most commendable manner.

The fact that Eisenhower flouted defiance in the face of the Old South and stood up to be counted on the side of true democracy, meek to the dismay of the Old South that helped to mold to the calibre of the man and this too is one of the reasons Negroes among others should possess a peculiar sympathy for it in the present crisis.

If it is true there has been no civil rights legislation since Eisenhower's occupancy of the White House, the blame must not be placed at the door of the President, but should be made a responsibility of those reactionary Southern Congressmen abetted by the deceitful Northerners who blow hot and cold on the color question at one and the same time. The greater blame lies with the latter.

In spite of the subtle attempt to settle the New Deal program on the one hand and to copy it on the other, the country is experiencing one of its greatest eras of prosperity. Of course the blue print was laid down by the 16-year rule of the democrats and the lines were well marked out for the republicans to follow and the fact that they had the courage to follow faithfully a great blue print is to their credit, and their greatest claim to a continuation in power hinges about the fact that they knew a good program when they saw one.

Then too, within recent weeks Eisenhower has "talked turkey" to Russia. To long our statesman sought the role of bullies in their dealing with Russia. There was the public attempt to seemed to scare Russia into a course of action. Eisenhower was willing to try a more excellent way. He was willing to acknowledge it seems that Russia has become a world power like ourselves and no amount of bullism can unmake the fact that communism in Russia is a going concern to the extent that it is bidding for world domination.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Doubts Validity Of Cigarette Tax

by Robert S. Cobb

The cigarette Levy and foundation program are of vital importance to the school fund. It is estimated that the cigarette tax alone will add nine million dollars to the school fund.

Speaker of the House of Representatives doubts the validity of the cigarette tax because he stated that he never signed the original measure. Whether or not there will be a test case instituted where we are unable to determine.

Last Tuesday's election, a state Senator and a member of the Missouri House of Representatives were elected. In Sullivan County, Everett Harris a Democrat of Milan, was elected to succeed the late G. Baird Fisher. A state senatorial race in the Missouri tenth district was won by Vincent E. Baker, Republican, who ran against A. P. Nugent, Democrat. Baker won by approximately 1000 votes. Baker is a lawyer and a committeeman of the seventh ward. The election was held to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Charles L. Madigan, Republican who resigned on Sept. 1 to accept an appointment in the U.S. Department of Interior. Mr. Baker's term will expire in Jan., 1956.

Last week News Week with attention focused on the state of the country who assist in getting the papers to the customers. As one feature of the week Governor Phil M. Donnelly presented certificates to the local News Tribune carriers for inland press award.

Another Governor who appreciates the paper carrier is Governor Abe Ribicoff of Connecticut who started carrying a paper route when he was ten years old. The Governor said "Newspapers would have to close up promptly 1945 if it were not for Baker to carry the papers to the subscribers."

LEGAL HINTS

Inferior Segregated Schools

by Sidney Redmond

A recent report by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, shows how inferior Negro schools are. It conducted an examination of Negro and white schools in 37 colleges in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia. 912 white seniors in 28 colleges in seven states and 817 Negro students in 11 colleges in five states were tested. The results are most discouraging and accentuate the problem arising from integration.

School administrators had thought that the gap in training of Negro and white teachers had about closed. Teachers' salaries have been increased steadily in the past 10 years and millions of dollars have been poured in Negro schools to improve their physical facilities. Even more cooperation has been spent on the state colleges than on the grade schools.

But the examinations showed that the average Negro senior's performance was surpassed by 85 per cent of the white group in a nation wide sampling based on data supplied by nearly 2400 seniors in 24 institutions. The average Southern white senior's score was only about 1 per cent lower than the National average. In short, about 5 per cent of the Negro seniors performed as well as the average white seniors. This indicates, if it does not show clearly, that the product of the Negro teachers college is inferior. This is lamentable and must cease.

The records show that Negro students being transferred to white schools, as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision, are often behind white students in the same community. One of the worst cases of this way in Washington, D.C. where many Negro students were as much as 4 years behind the white students there. And Washington, D.C. has some of our best teachers.

Many explanations have been offered for this undesirable and unfortunate condition. But I think it inconceivable that some of the (Continued on Page 14)

What Other Papers Say

In Memoriam, Emmett Till

(Reprinted From Life Magazine)

In Mississippi the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till still goes unpunished. It will be punished, nevertheless, for there is a higher law than Mississippi's.

Emmett Till was a child. One of the South's traditions is the religion of Jesus, who said: "But whose shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

Men can be forgiven for prejudice, as a sign of ignorance or imperfect understanding of their religion; no righteous man can condone brutal murder. Those in Summer, and elsewhere, who do condone it, are in far worse danger than Emmett Till ever was. He had only his life to lose, and many others have done that, including his soldier-father who was killed in France fighting for the American proposition that all men are equal. Those who condone a deed so foul as this are in danger of losing their souls.

The soul of Emmett Till himself was known but to a few but it was a thing of value. It was fashioned on July 25, 1941 by the Lord God Almighty who placed on it this distinctive seal.

This is my son, akin to all others, but unlike any one of them. Like each of My children he is unique, irreplaceable, immortal. I hereby send him, among other men, who are his brothers.

He went, and was slain. In the dark night of this deed his childish cries for mercy fell on deaf ears. But they were heard, nonetheless, and the Healer made an entry, that night, beneath certain names, writing once more: "It must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

Sleep well, Emmett Till, that man will be avenged. You will also be remembered as long as men have tongues to cry against evil. It is true now as it was when Christ said it almost 2,000 years ago: "For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid that shall not be known... Whatever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light... Be not afraid of them that kill the body... Fear him, which after he hath killed the body, is able to cast into hell... Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?... Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

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