

The Herald and News

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Fall In Air

By BILL JENKINS
Despite the rain of this morning there is a definite touch of fall in the air. Fall, incidentally, starts officially tomorrow.

The aspens are starting to turn, some of the vines have already put on their winter coats and the ducks and geese are starting to move. Yesterday saw quite a movement of geese. All of them so high you could barely make out some of the bands. Amazing how far away you can hear a goose.

And I doubt if there is a person in the world so cold as not to be strangely affected when that wild cry comes floating down out of the sky.

A short trip across the state line road produced a lot of ducks, mostly of the diving variety when I happened to be there. Pretty sight in the bright sunlight to see the birds milling around. Made the old trigger finger itch.

Saw three pelicans, too. Haven't seen any on the Upper Lake for some time now.

A tourist stopper just this side of Collier Park. Someone had stretched a big bobcat, probably killed by a car, out on top of a boulder where he looked, at first glance, as if he was going to jump right at the cars going by. I'll bet that gave a few drivers a start as they went by and caught sight of him out of the corner of their eye.

The tourist season is supposed to be over but the highways seem to be just as full of cars as ever. And a good many of them are obviously tourists, too. All filled up with typical gear and more of it lashed to the top.

I wonder if our so-called tourist season isn't just about a thing of the past? What with more leisure time and the growing popularity of winter sports it seems likely that we, along with a lot of other areas, are entering a period where all the time is tourist time.

Leaders Blamed

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—A federal judge, John Paul of Virginia, blames the state's political leaders for inciting people to hostility against the Supreme Court's ban on segregated public schools.

Pelicians in other Southern states have been leading the anti-integration fight, none more than Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, who has challenged the right of the court to rule out segregation.

The court ruled the opposite so long as Negroes get equal treatment.

This famous separate-but-equal doctrine stood until 1954 when, in the case of public schools, the court reversed the 1896 decision by saying segregated itself means unequal and therefore is contrary to the Constitution.

This reversal should have been no surprise to people, North or South, who have been watching the court's thinking for the past 20 years.

Step by step, as the United States neared midcentury, the court had been approaching the historic decision of 1954. What follows shows the trend until the final decision, which now is engulfed in turmoil and passion.

The present confusion and hostility to the court have their roots in the Constitution's 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, which says in part: No one can be denied equal protection of the laws.

This gave the federal government authority to set aside as unconstitutional a state law which discriminated against people because of race or color. But the court upheld state laws in its landmark opinion of 1896.

Home: Plessy, a Negro got on a train in New Orleans and was ordered into the Jim Crow, or segregated, section which had been created under state law. He objected and brought suit. The Supreme Court turned him down.

The court gave its approval to state segregation laws with this reasoning: It was not contrary to the 14th Amendment to segregate Negroes so long as they got treatment and facilities equal to those given whites.

In actual practice, as it turned out, segregation broadly meant unequal treatment for Negroes. But, as a result of that 1896 decision, the freedom of states to segregate Negroes remained undisturbed for more than 40 years.

The inequality of treatment given Negroes under the separate-but-equal doctrine finally forced a showdown and set the court on the trend that ended in the decision of 1954. Here are the milestones:

city of Missouri Law School because the state had provided no similar school for Negroes.

1950—Going further, the court ordered a Negro admitted to the University of Texas Law School even though Texas had a law school for Negroes. The reason: The Negro school was unequal to the white one.

1950—Still further, the court banned segregated treatment of a Negro once he had been admitted to a white school. The case involved the University of Oklahoma, where a Negro student was segregated in class, library and cafeteria.

Note: In all these cases the court was simply assuring equality of treatment. It had not yet ruled on whether the principle of segregation was wrong. That historic turning point, reversing the separate-but-equal doctrine of 1896, came in 1954.

In that year the court was directly confronted with the question in the case of tax-supported public schools. It met it head on and banned school segregation on the grounds that segregation by its nature meant unequal treatment. Thus, it ordered public schools integrated.

But the court had been moving in this direction in other fields too.

It said (1944) Negroes could not be barred from "white primary" elections in the South, where the primaries are the real elections. It said (1946) Negroes could not be segregated on buses crossing state lines. It said (1950) Negroes couldn't be segregated in railroad dining cars.

In 1956, two years after knocking out the principle of segregation, the court banned segregation on buses operating entirely within a state. It has also cracked down on segregation in recreation places supported by public tax money, like golf links or public parks.

Living Cost Down?

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—If the government wants to start an argument with the American housewife and the family breadwinner all it has to do is tell them the cost of living has gone down.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says this has just happened to its consumer price index for the first time in two years.

It says the drop came in the price of foods, which carry 30 per cent of the weight of the index.

A housewife has no trouble telling her husband of a number of foods whose prices haven't gone down at all, and some whose prices have just gone up.

And perhaps he belongs to a union whose wage contract has an escalator clause giving him a raise if the bureau had said the index had gone up. Often he can't see that it's any easier making ends meet now than a couple of months back. It may even seem harder.

The index, in fact, shows rises in the costs of transportation, housing, medical care and recreation.

The bureau is aware of the misunderstanding that arises from over emphasizing the importance or conclusiveness of its index.

Its food component, for example, consists of 80 items, while the average supermarket is said to offer 6,000 food items.

The bureau also knows that a family's tastes and shopping ability can determine to quite an extent how much its food bill goes up or down.

The index as revised in 1953 includes 220 things other than food. It is the bureau's best guess as to what the average family of

to what the average family of wage earners and clerical workers in U. S. cities pay for in the way of goods and services.

The families covered represent about 40 per cent of the population—taking in neither those making more than \$10,000 a year nor those in the lowest brackets, and leaving out farm families or those in small cities and towns.

Each item is weighed both as to the amount purchased and the frequency of purchase, trying to strike a balance for the family budget over a period of time. That is why the 80 food items carry such a big weight (30 per cent) and why a rise in public transit fares weighs more than a hike in the price of autos.

In the last two years the cost of living index has gone up 6 per cent and about two thirds of the rise has been due to the rising cost of services and the increased cost of eating.

Some of the items on the index are considered luxuries by many persons. The bureau isn't interested in that. It simply says that its research in setting up and revising the index has shown that they are bought by the average middle income family in the cities.

Once a month it sends shoppers around to price the 300 items in the stores, at the dealers, or in the offices and shops that service the people. Then it gives each price change its weight and averages it all out.

This time it says fresh fruits and vegetables came down enough seasonally to more than offset the rises in other items.

So the headlines tell you the cost of living is down, no matter what your billfold or bank account shows.

Common Stocks

By ELMER C. WALZER
NEW YORK (UPI)—If you've got a better mouse trap let's see it, say the bulls of Wall Street as they appraise the stock market.

The world has beaten a path to the door of common stocks, they assert, because there just isn't anything better right now. And this brings up the question of tax selling. At this time every year, Wall Street experts make up lists of stocks to sell for tax losses against profits.

Looking over the common stocks this year, there just aren't too many salable on that basis—no losses.

So there's a new tack. The tax selling of 1958 will be in preferred stocks and in bonds.

Recently the lows of the year have centered on preferred stocks. The bond list has been making lows all around, including United States government issues.

Capital gains and losses apply to bonds as well as to stocks. In fact, they apply to any property—houses included.

In previous years, there has been a considerable period when the market has been under the pressure of tax sales. If these sales are held to bonds and preferred stocks, the market will lack that pressure in 1958.

What's going to happen to the money received from the sale of bonds and preferred stocks? Where will it be reinvested?

Market men, particularly the bullish ones, say it will be put into stocks. Hence, there's bound to be more buying pressure, if it's held, and if so the market could mount to sharply higher levels.

Then what's going to happen to bonds? More losses—new lows, say the experts.

Somewhere along the line, the yields on bonds may get so high

that traders simply will not be able to ignore them, it is held. When that time comes, the stock market may get some competition.

Right now, as the experts see it, there isn't much competition for common stocks from other investments.

For a long time, Wall Street recalls, common stocks were in disrepute. The big investors bought bonds.

Now it's the other way around and common stocks are in a popularity complex.

Going at the current rate of trading the market soon will overtake the 1955 sales total and get into new high territory since 1933. It would be a lot of business, but not much when one considers how many shares are listed.

The market might have been able to catch up with 1955 by the end of September but for one thing—President Eisenhower's heart attack which hit the market on Sept. 26, 1955. On that day sales totaled 7,720,000 shares and the industrial average fell 31.89 points, the widest decline in history except for one day—Oct. 28, 1929, when the loss was 38.33 points.

On Sept. 27, 1955, sales amounted to 5,503,830 shares and industrials rallied 10.37 points. The next day the volume was 3,784,060 and further recovery was noted. In a few more days the market was back to a routine 2,100,000 shares daily, contrasted with more than 3,100,000 shares daily now.

By the end of Sept. 1955, sales of stocks totaled 510,053,578 for the year to date. This year, if the present pace continues the Sept. 30 total should reach about 495,000,000 shares.

Nasser Opponent

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

There are no signs in Egypt of any organized opposition to President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Indeed, few Egyptians speak out against him in private conversation.

But one—a strikingly beautiful woman—has been at war with him, openly, for more than five years.

She is Mme. Dora Shafik, poetess, erstwhile magazine publisher, and a tireless crusader for women's rights in the Moslem world. It is not alone on feminist grounds, however, that she battles Nasser.

She has publicly accused him of depriving Egyptians of their liberties and shackling them with a new kind of colonization.

Mme. Shafik is tall, dark, with flashing black eyes. She is married to a Cairo lawyer. They have two teenage daughters.

When Nasser promulgated the Egyptian constitution in 1956, she says, Cairo reporters telephoned and asked her to comment on it.

"I said no one who believes in liberty could accept it," she says. "This is not freedom. This is a new kind of colonization for the Egyptian people."

"Legally, we are not permitted to discuss the revolution, nor to criticize the constitution. The reporters asked if they could quote me. I told them they could."

The result, she says, has been a slow, shadowy, indirect form of reprisal.

At that time, she was publishing four magazines for women. Only one dealt with political questions. All four are gone now.

She also ran an employment agency for women, and a kind of cafeteria where destitute women could buy food for their families. These, too, are out of existence.

She used to have her poems published regularly in books. "There are no takers for them any more," she says.

"It was a kind of sabotage. There were strange accidents, delays, constant friction. Nothing you could put your finger on. But it succeeded in killing the magazines."

Women stopped coming to the employment agency and cafeteria. "They spread rumors that I had had a nervous breakdown and was completely deranged. My husband secretly put me in a hospital and had five doctors examine me to disprove it," she said.

"Then they tried to cause trouble in my family. They said that when I was in America there were other men, and that my husband was going around with other women—all absolute lies."

She said her house is constantly watched. Recently, she was refused a passport to attend an international women's conference in India. Officials gave her no reason for the refusal.

What now?

"I will go on fighting," she said. "Many are suffering under Nasser but they are afraid to speak. I am not. I am not afraid to go to prison. In fact that would be better—it would be in the open then—to this invisible campaign."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

BIGDOME WANTS THE HELP TO FEEL THEY'RE JUST AS IMPORTANT TO THE OUTFIT AS HE IS—MAYBE MORE SO...



SO HENRY MAKES WHAT, AFTER CAREFUL THOUGHT, HE BELIEVES IS A VERY GOOD SUGGESTION...



Churches Pray For Race Leader

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Several Negro churches at Montgomery held prayer services Sunday for the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader who was stabbed in New York Saturday.

Prof. Roosevelt D. Crockett of Alabama State College conducted services at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church where King is pastor. Crockett urged the congregation to "turn to the scriptures for sustenance of the soul."

Several members of the congregation were crying during the service.

Rain helps crusade. CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP)—Rain which threatened the opening of Billy Graham's Charlotte crusade didn't worry the evangelist. Asked if the rain would cut attendance, Graham, who later had an overflow audience of 14,375, replied: "No, I think it might help. At least, it will drive the golfers in."

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IT FIGURES OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—K. C. Jones, 22, has started a three-year course at the University of Oklahoma School of Nursing. He's the only male in a class of 111 students, but it figures. Jones' girl friend, Sandra Kiestler, is the only female in the University of Oklahoma School of Civil Engineering.



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