

Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

WORDS OF WORSHIP

13. Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat.

14. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

19. And a certain scribe came, and said unto him, Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest.

20. And Jesus saith unto him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.

21. And another of his disciples said unto him, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father.

22. But Jesus said unto him, Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead.

The Sole Reason

Sometime this week, or the next, we expect the attorneys, for both sides in the famed Holt case, to give their oral arguments prior to the ruling of the judge.

The Attorney General of North Carolina has filed a brief in the capacity of a "friend of the court". In general this brief argues that before a school board can be charged with unconstitutional action, exclusion of a Negro pupil from an all-white school must be "solely" on the basis of race.

In the Raleigh case, school board officials acknowledged race was a "factor" in their decision to bar Joseph Hiram Holt, Jr., from Needham-Broughton High School.

But they testified the youth's race was not the sole reason or even the controlling one. Testimony was heard earlier last month before federal district Judge Edwin Stanley and oral arguments are due on August 8.

If we take the School Board's testimony at its face value, we would like to know specifically what were the other factors (in addition to race) that prompted its decision to bar Holt from the Needham-Broughton High School. Many stories have been printed, in our daily papers, but nowhere have we seen a list of the other factors considered in the School Board's decision.

It could not have been the distance factor, because the Needham-Broughton High School is much nearer to young Holt's home than is the J. W. Ligon Junior-Senior High School. Could it have been what one member of the Board called the psychological factor in a roundabout way? We have tried to think of a few other factors, but none seem to suggest themselves.

Knowing the South as we do, it is apparent that there is only one factor that would keep a Negro from attending an all-white school—color and race. If we are wrong, we hope that the School Board attorneys will name these factors in their oral arguments this week.

Beware Of Those Sugars

The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that the total sugar consumption in the United States this year will average 97 pounds per person.

Sugar consumption has reached the amazing rate of a little over one-fourth of a pound per day for each person. On the basis of expert calculation, 16,500,000,000 pounds of sweet crystals disappear into the mouths of the American people annually.

In order to visualize this amount of sugar, one has only to imagine it will fill a one mile square section of land surrounded by an eleven-foot fence.

When we think of sugar, our minds picture

the sugar bowl. The truth of the matter is that much of the sugar never gets into the sugar bowl. Instead it winds up as soft drinks, bakery goods, canned and frozen foods and confections.

Approximately 75 per cent of the people like to drink coffee in the mornings with sugar and cream. During summers many of them drain down glasses of ice tea, malted milks, lemonade, and other sweet drinks.

Better watch out and cut down on those sugars, or else the pointer of the scales will rise past the 200 mark. You'll live longer with your weight streamlined, and the pressure on your heart will be considerably reduced.

The Death Of A Postage Stamp

Regardless of what may come and go, there are certain American ways of life we expect to remain constant for aye. Among them are the 5-cent hot dog, the 5-cent cup of coffee, the ice cream cone, the cheap hamburger, the drive-in movie, and Coney Island. These are landmarks that we don't want changed.

At midnight on July 31, the 3-cent stamp for carrying a first-class letter went the way of all flesh—it died a premature death. Its end brought much regret, and many letter-writers would gladly welcome its return.

The 3-cent stamp for carrying letters to their destination is gone, and no amount of persuasion will effect its return. The politicians say we must substitute a four-cent postage fee to bring our post office department out of

the red. Congress says we had to discard the 3-cent stamp to give postal employees their much-needed raise.

People appreciated the 3-cent stamp, because it represented at least one type of service they could still get for less than a nickel. And what is more, this "little purple adhesive square" did not cost enough to bankrupt anybody. There was hardly a man, woman, or child who had to say, "I can't buy it, because I don't have the money."

Paying one cent more to post a letter won't wreck anybody's life. American life will move on as it has always done. Regardless of what may be said or done, we regret the passing of our long-loved way of life. We hold in high esteem the memory of the lowly 3-cent stamp.

Cooperation Has Certain Limits

How often have we been told that the great value of cooperation is found in joining hands and working shoulder to shoulder in a mutually helpful way. A group of cooperating persons is often able to carry through a project and obtain results otherwise impossible, as Negroes building a large poultry plant or dairy.

This philosophy would have you believe that in order to cooperate successfully, one must be forgetful of self and render service to the other fellow. Although Jesus Christ said, "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself," we fear our ministers and teachers have preached this doctrine to its extreme.

When a ship is sinking at sea, men say: "Women and children first." The real man thinks of no other rule. We must warn you, however, that such a rule of utter self-forgetfulness is foolish and absurd in every detail of daily living.

The words "service for others" have been much abused. One evil connected with such a limited philosophy of life, is that when the doctrine of duty, or of living always for others without a single thought of self, has been dinned over and over again into the minds of children, these children will soon learn how impractical is this teaching.

By carrying out the precept of duty and doing for others, the person soon finds that it not only starves and debases his own life in certain respects, but it harms others by making them lazy, selfish, and even arrogant.

After serving two years in Congress, Abraham Lincoln had time to compare himself with the cultured and distinguished men gathered from all parts of the nation. He had come to realize his own deficiencies and crudities along certain lines. To overcome these, on his return to Springfield, Illinois, he procured the best teacher he could find and took private lessons in English composition for two years.

Lincoln's example exemplifies how his passion and innermost urge for the highest self-development persisted throughout his life.

Duty to ones self makes a man work his way through college. It makes a man sacrifice ten years of his life to become a physician. It makes an individual work hard, sacrifice, and save systematically to set himself up in business.

There is a limit to "living for others" and "working cooperatively for others." Every man has no greater obligation than to seek those things that will aid in his highest self-development.

Have The Experts Goofed?

Many people have the impression that all colleges are bursting at the seams and turning away applicants right and left. The CAROLINIAN thought so too until we read an article in THE NEW YORKER.

True the Ivy League institutions are packed full but this past year New York University could have taken another 1200 students. Alabama and Ohio State could each have taken a couple of thousand more. And of the 200 small colleges surveyed, three out of four were looking for freshmen.

The experts have predicted that the college and universities will be bursting at the seams in 1960. The trends in enrollment in many of our colleges and universities do not bear out these predictions. We wonder if the experts have "goofed"?

In many colleges, the student recruitment program has been intensified and expanded. They realize that the experts could be wrong and are not "putting all of their eggs" in the one basket of "1960 bursting-at-the-seam" predictions.

From what we have been reading, it appears that the experts made calculations on flimsy evidence. Should college enrollments fall far short of the 1960 predictions, we hope the experts will be able to give a logical explanation. And if they cannot, we urge them to admit that they "goofed."

We are living in a highly competitive age, and if a college wants its share of students it must conduct an ambitious advertising campaign. Although 1960 is just around the corner, there can be no let up.

Encouraged By The Vote From Arkansas JUST FOR FUN

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE



SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWERY For ANP

But Look Who Brought Her

1. The woman who was caught in the very act of adultery was absolutely wrong. . . but look who brought her. . . questionable characters who tried to appear as being strong.

2. Satan, for his devotes has always carried in stock, anything from a cloak to a gaudy frock in which to disguise when carrying out his orders, and it matters not who he slaughters.

3. As long as he can inveigle folks in Church and State to pull his tricks with his poisoned bait, he will pay them high wages though they come in late.

4. These slick, swavy folks who would even double-cross God are his best employees for carrying out fraud. . . in fact they can deceive the very elect, while trying at all times to hold people's respect.

5. This was the caliber of that

crowd that tried to intimidate this poor woman, exposing her to every drop of the most deadly venom.

6. She beyond a doubt was wrong, and without defense for what she had done. . . but look at the character of her accusers who had all of the earmarks of heartless abusers.

7. Jessu with this women did not condone, but had to take time out to deal with this blood-thirsty throng, that cared not what her penalty would be, just so long as they could hide behind her and wiggle themselves free.

8. But ah, it didn't happen just that way. . . Jessu soon made them feel they were but common clay, when He exclaimed "he that is without sin let him first cast a stone" and immediately with Jessu she was left alone.

9. My? what a difference with-

in the warm embrace of Him who never carried a double-face, but went about doing good and aiding His neighbor, teaching them humility as the road to good behavior.

10. Yes, He sought sincerely to be understood and taught all Races how to be good; to lift the fallen from the ground and in trickery and deception near to be found.

11. This is the reflection that beams from Christ's face and lifts even the downtrodden caught in disgrace—when others evade and withhold their aid, the true child of God says, "come, be not afraid."

12. Then like the sun that follows the rain, the prisoner steps to loose his chain, and a soul is quickened that was dead in sin, because a real child of God carried "SOMETHING WITHIN."

ST. AUG. CAMPUS: You have been wondering how to beat the heat these days. Well, one of the men (who operates a power mower which he rides) knows the answer. To keep out the sun and then to provide a shade he has fitted over his hat crown a piece of pasteboard box, three by 2 1/2 feet.

As he mowed the athletic field, I called Corneyard's attention to the scene. "Cool man—cool man!" uttered my friend Corneyard.

SUGGESTION WANTED: I would like to know what can I do to keep my room in Harnitage Hall cool without installing an air-conditioning unit. You see I lock the front door at night to keep out any prowlers.

A friend of mine says "It is easier to keep an intruder out than it is to get him out once he is inside."

A good example is cited by a man in Oklahoma. He said that he was courting two girls in the same town, and one night he opened his car door to let girl friend Number 1 inside, there sat girl friend Number 2 on the front seat.

Thereafter, the man says that he never fails to lock his car door.

But Corneyard wanted to know how the man got out of that tight spot. And I said, "Only God and he know."

Meanwhile, friends, give me a suggestion for keeping a locked building cool.

REAL GONE SALES: Now is the time to pull out that cash you have stacked away. The stores up town are cutting out some "real gone" clothing deals and you'll save money. Just think I can get two pairs of \$12, 65 slacks or pants for only \$5.83 a pair.

But the catch is "don't have the cash necessary to swing these deals." You know one thing—it pays to be rich.

A salesman of state-made clothing wants to sell Corneyard a pair of slacks for \$14.95 a pair. But Corneyard always pulls out that \$1.88 Ad he clipped from the

papers. It's the best argument he could ever make.

That reminds me—I had better clip out an Ad for my protection.

HOLY GHOST: One never knows what names he'll run across in a daily newspaper the other day. I came across the name HOLY GHOST HIGH SCHOOL. Professor, can you imagine that? It couldn't be that they have run out of school names. If so, why not CORNBY-HOME-TOWN-LAD. When I was a youngster, about eight years old, I had a friend who packed to visit another boy in a city 50 miles away. Guess what he had in his suitcase? These things:

- Eight comic books.
- One baseball glove.
- One baseball.
- One pair socks.
- One blouse.
- Four pair sleeping drawers, and that's all Roy, was he ready to go? Yes, sir—ree! And that was that!

THE PATCH THAT COUNTED: When a boy, my mother admonished me about shooting marbles on my knees in my good pants. But her talk faded on the wind.

I attended Burned Faded and was in the eighth grade. It was about the time when I became conscious of the girls. One morning as we marched into chapel, I had to sit down next to a girl and the patch on my knee grey pants. I tried to cover it up with the hymn book but to no avail.

The girl "smiled" at my patch, and I was very much chagrined. That cured my shooting marbles on my knees in my good pants. At that time, I was an overgrown boy of 15—nearly six feet tall.

NOT FUNNY: Corneyard has been thinking about getting married. But he cooled off when I said, "Kiss in mind, Corneyard, that ALIMONY is a system by which two people make a mistake, one of them (the man) continues to pay for it."

Gordon B. Hancock's BETWEEN the LINES

ATTACKING THE NEGRO'S MORALS

An influential sector of the Nephrope press of the Old South is making a sustained attack on the morals of Negroes. It is contending that the Negro's low standard of morals and educational backwardness are the major reasons for the massive resistance to the Supreme Court's decision in favor of integrating the schools of the South.

There is of course a reason for the Negro's backwardness in things educational. The prime explanation is the failure of the "separate but equal" fallacy that was used so long to deprive the Negro of equal educational opportunities.

Had matters been reversed and the whites had been given the limited educational opportunities given Negroes and had Negroes been given the superior opportunities given whites, there would be a conspicuous

backwardness among the whites even as there is among Negroes.

This goes also for the moral standards so much emphasized today in the efforts to disqualify Negroes for full participation as citizens of this country, unlimited by race prejudice and its evil concomitants. When the Nephrope press would morally disqualify Negroes for integration in education the question of illegitimacy is hurried into the foreground of discussion.

By all the statistics employed to substantiate the contention that the Negro is morally backward, the incidence of illegitimacy is higher among Negroes. By these same statistics the incidence of crime is always higher among Negroes.

The difference they say is due to race. If it were simply a matter of race, why is there any crime and immorality at all among whites and why is there any virtue at all among Negroes? It comes about that there are so many Negroes who exceed many whites—exceed so many whites in uprightness and so Negroes in crime and immorality. It must be that crime and immorality are circumstantial and not racial.

If crime and immorality were matters of race, we would expect that whites would be uniformly virtuous and Negroes would be uniformly vicious. This is not the case.

As a matter of fact, illegitimacy is not the only measure of sexual immorality; and sexual morality is more important than its manifestations in illegitimacy or illegitimacy.

For instance in houses of prostitution there is but little illegitimacy, but a preponderance of sexual immorality. That is to say, there may be only a rough correlation between sexual morality and illegitimacy.

When therefore, there is a high incidence of illegitimacy among Negroes as compared with the whites; it may only mean that the Negroes, who are unsophisticated and do not understand the principles and practices of contraception. When evaluating the statistics of illegitimacy as they concern Negroes or whites, account must be taken of this matter of contraceptive knowledge and the more serious matter of abortions which poor Negroes cannot afford.

There is a current Kinsey report on the wide-spread practice of abortion throughout the nation.

Letter To The Editor

TO THE EDITOR:

Thank you so much for your cooperation and interest in seeing this news release. Shaw University were published in your fine paper. In viewing our clippings for 1958 we observed that the coverage which the CAROLINIAN gave us was very liberal.

We hope for your continuing success and greater expansion. If we can serve you in any way in our area, please let us know.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
THELMA M. KECK,
Director

What Other Editors Say

NO PATIENCE HERE

President Eisenhower jumped troops into Lebanon so fast that he took the world and our country by surprise.

We gasped and then supported him.

He acted like a quick-trigger cop.

If only he showed the same speed and determination in ordering the Justice Department to enforce civil rights at home, there need not have been a Little Rock.

We have not heard of Ike's patent expressions, such as the crisis in Lebanon should be settled through the process of education.

We have not heard about Lebanon's independence, and ancient traditions of self-rule going back 2,000 years.

Whoever heard Ike say we ought to be patient with Lebanon's rebels. In Lebanon there was in the President's book no such thing as a middle-of-the-road policy and moderation, no damnation of extremists.

In defending our foreign investments in oil, the President is radical.

Whenever it comes to civil rights he calls himself a moderate.

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER-PUBLISHERS.

LEMLEY'S ROCK IN THE ROAD

An Editorial

The decision of Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley bringing to a halt the Little Rock school board's feeble and snail's pace application of the Supreme Court's "deliberate speed" order for integration in the schools is a damaging blow both to the cause of integration and to the American conscience. The latter Heaven knows, bears a heavy enough burden these days.

The UPWA International Executive Board has acted to call on President Eisenhower and the Department of Justice to give firm backing to the NAACP in its appeal of Lemley's ruling.

The Executive Board's resolution cited the telegram of support sent to President Eisenhower when he ordered troops into Little Rock to suppress the mob violence directed last year against that tiny bandful of Negro children who sought to climb the steps of Central High in pursuit of education and their rights as Americans.

The Board's resolution then went on to declare:

The recent action of Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley in sustaining a request for delay of integration in Central High School in Little Rock until February, 1961 undermines the hard won progress made to date in this field and deals a serious and damaging injury to the fight for equal rights for all Americans, and to decency in our country.

The effect of this decision is to pay dividends to those who engage in violence as a method of depriving American citizens of their rights under the law. It pays dividends to violence as a means of achieving undemocratic ends and recommends its use to those who would flout the rights of citizens on any issue—

THE PACKINGHOUSE WORKER.

TRENT TO DUNCAN

In its 80 years of consecrated service to the Christian religion and sterling citizenship, Livingstone College has had only five duly elected Presidents.

The newest, Dr. S. E. Duncan, has just been welcomed to his tenure succeeding Interim-President J. H. Brockett who had been efficiently filling the breach after Dr. W. J. Trent had been named President-Emeritus on his retirement last year from a 32-year career as the college's chief executive.

Prior to Dr. Trent there had been only founder Joseph C. Price, Rev. W. H. Goier, and Dr. David C. Suggs to occupy the President's chair.

That Livingstone is and has been an institution of extraordinary stability and steadfastness of service and purpose could not be better proof than this. That Dr. Trent remains President-Emeritus after more than three decades of continuous tenure is companion proof that even the fumes and turmoil of the educational world within the past quarter century have failed to agitate Livingstone with its tremors or beguile it into novelty and departures.

Yet in the increased tempo of its physical growth, the broadening of its curriculum, and the added stature of its faculty Livingstone, under Dr. Trent, has marched with the times, has approximated the general advances of its immediate environment and has introduced the modern into the traditional at measured pace.

Dr. Duncan has stepped into a pair of big shoes; the shoes of a leader who, while petting the spiritual dedication of a church-related institution to the unstinted admiration and applause of his colleagues in the educational world, and meriting the respect and veneration of his fellow-lawmen, has headed a regime which has seen the local college worth approximately a half a million dollars more from the nationwide United Negro College Fund, than has been donated to that fund from the local area.

It is well that the new President, himself a Livingstone product, generously qualified by accomplishment of his own dis-

inction of a number of his kind in the educational sphere, is prepared to continue the college administration at the high level with which it is long familiar, and with full acceptance of responsibility already defined and exemplified.

President Duncan takes command in the early days of an era which will frame its demands upon institutions such as Livingstone in a vocabulary which has but recently acquired new words, fresh invention of concepts, and confusion of definitions.

He merits the full measure of the support and confidence of his board of trustees, faculty, and students, and of this entire community.

IN THIS OUR DAY

By DR. C. A. CHICK, Sr.

Insurance Stocks As Well As Insurance

It is very serious and considerable opinion that the vast majority of the people of the United States has some type of life insurance. I doubt seriously, however, that they have the proper kind of life insurance, or in proper amount. Those in the know-how pertaining to such matters say that an individual should have at least \$10,000 worth of life insurance for each dependent.

But even though it seems rather easy to sell people some type of life insurance, seemingly it is not so easy to sell them stocks in a life insurance company. Mutual Life Insurance Company, of course, do not have stocks. The general public does not seem to realize that if an insurance company (stock company) is able to pay its policies when they mature, the companies must make some money. All earned above expenses, of course, goes to the owners of the stocks of any given company.

There are several advantages in owning stocks in life insurance companies. Reliable statistics indicate that there are fewer failures among life insurance companies than there are failures in any type of business concerns. The law of averages is so well understood and so well planned that insurance companies know about what price to charge the insured for

any risks the company may assume for him.

Thus, whenever the thing insured against does happen, the company has collected sufficient funds from the insured to redeem the policy. Another advantage insurance companies have over other types of business corporations is in the matter of state and federal income taxes. Industries and public utilities pay taxes on their net profits ranging up to 82 per cent while insurance companies pay only 7.5 per cent tax on their net incomes.

I have before me, while I am writing this article, two reports from reliable financial sources. One of the sources selects four life insurance companies and points out that had an individual purchased \$25,000 worth of stock in each of the four in 1937 (a total of \$100,000) he \$10,000 would now be worth \$76,757. The foregoing is not counting the cash dividend, the individual would have received over that period of time. The other source selects four other companies and shows that had an individual bought \$3,000 worth of stock in the four companies (not \$3,000 in each company, but a total of \$3,000 divided among the four companies) his \$3,000 would now be worth \$40,000. In each of the foregoing examples it is assumed that the individual let his stock dividend remain in the companies.

No doubt my readers will say how many people have \$10,000 or \$3,000 to invest in stocks? My answer to which is that I feel that there are not very many. But a smaller amount would have gone up in value in almost the same proportion. Moreover, there are many people over a period of years who could invest even more than \$10,000.

Let's see our broker and get the information about how to invest in the stocks of life insurance companies.