

Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

WORDS OF WORSHIP

"And He cried out, 'Peace be still to the waves and billows.'" —The Scriptures.

All of Jesus' days were spent in the open air—this is an outstanding testimony to His strength. On the Sabbath, He was in the synagogue because that was where the people gathered; but by far the greater part of His teaching was done on the shores of the lake, or in the cool recesses of the hills.

He walked from town to town; His face was tanned by the sun and wind. Even at night He slept outdoors, when He could—turning His back on the hot walls of the city and slipping away into the healthful freshness of the Mount of Olives. Jesus was the type of outdoor man whom our modern thought most admires; and the vigorous activities of His days gave His nerves the strength of steel.

Jesus stepped into a sailboat with His disciples one late afternoon, and, being very tired, lay down in the stern and was almost immediately asleep. The clouds grew thicker and the surface of the lake, which had been quiet a few minutes before, was broken into sudden waves. The little boat dived and tossed, and still He slept. His disciples had grown up on the shores of that lake; they were fishermen, accustomed to its mood and not easily frightened. But they had never been out in such a storm as this. It grew fiercer; water began to come in over the side, and every moment seemed to threaten destruction. At last they could stand the strain no longer; they went to the stern and woke Him.

Bid Opportunity Come In

Virginia integration stopgap measures recently burst under the strain of legal decision when two high federal courts struck down legal maneuvers of Arlington and Norfolk to postpone public school desegregation. The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld an order directing Arlington County to admit four Negro students to a white high school on February 2.

Almost in the same breath, a special three-judge constitutional panel sitting in the same courtroom killed the Norfolk City Council's plan to close its entire secondary system to avoid integration. The court enjoined Norfolk from "engaging in any evasive schemes or devices looking to cut-off of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools."

Teaching Good English

The universal charge directed against our high school and college students is that they can neither speak nor write the English language effectively. There is considerable evidence to support this charge, for one has only to listen to average students speak or read letters, reports, and compositions written by them. They apparently can't spell, conjugate correctly verbs, decline accurately nouns and pronouns, punctuate satisfactorily, and arrange words orderly in sentences and paragraphs.

Professor A. C. Jordan of Duke University, critically and fearlessly appraising the situation, has proposed two remedies:

1. Remove freshman English from control of English departments and place it under the college administration which can operate it with continuing standards;
2. Call a conference of educational and business leaders to set up standards for a basic course in freshman English with an eye on the needs of the future.

These proposals, Professor Jordan says, would help eliminate the troubles which he describes clearly:

"In the American College today, there is no determined, fixed standard in English attainment. Rather does the standard flow unevenly, up or down, with the changing attitudes of a constantly changing teaching staff . . ."

In light of professional, business and industrial needs, we agree with Dr. Jordan that some fixed standards should be drafted for basic and modern English. Certainly, we can find no better qualified people for this task than our business and educational leaders. And once these standards have been determined, no students should be permitted to graduate if he cannot meet them. There should be no "watering down of English instruction" as practiced by many of our English departments so that students "can get by."

The importance of this point was expressed in a *News and Observer* editorial under the title "The Know How and Know Why" and published on November 6, 1957. In part the editorial said:

They Must Bow Out

After 91 years of operation, Storer College in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, will close. Its board of trustees has officially voted a merger with Alderson-Braddish College at Phillippi. Storer, a training college for Negroes, was founded on seven acres of land donated by the United States Government in 1868.

When West Virginia integrated its institutions in 1954, state aid for Storer College was discontinued. Without sufficient funds, the college had "to give up the ghost."

As we move toward complete integration, other private colleges will face similar doom. Without adequate financial support, they cannot compete in the education business with state colleges, or heavily-endowed private universities and institutions.

Trouble is now brewing for Mary Allen College in Crockett, Texas. Formerly a Presbyterian Junior College, it was sold to the Missionary General Baptist Convention of Texas which operates it at the present time. For five or six years this college has been "operating in the red." It has not been able to pay its teachers according to the terms of their contracts.

In the January 17 issue of the *Negro Labor News* of Houston, Texas, there appears an

The Master rose without the slightest suggestion of hurry or alarm. A quick glance was enough to give Him a full understanding of the situation. He issued a few quiet orders and presently the menaced boat swung round into the smoother waters of safety. Call it a miracle or not—the fact remains that it is one of the finest examples of self-control in all human history.

Napoleon said that he had met few men with courage of "two o'clock in the morning variety." Many men can be brave in the warmth of the sun and amid the heartening plaudits of the crowd; but to be awakened suddenly out of sound sleep, and then exhibit instant mastery—that is a type of courage which is rare indeed. Jesus had that courage, and no man ever needed it more. In the last year of His public work the forces of opposition took on a form and coherence whose significance was perfectly clear. If He refused to retreat or to compromise, there could be but one end to his career. He knew they would kill Him, and He knew they would kill Him.

More than once in His journeys He had passed the victims of the justice of that day, writhing, tortured being nailed to crosses and waiting piteously for release. Sometimes they waited for days before the end. The memory of such sights must have been constantly with Him; at every sunset He was conscious that He had walked just one day nearer to His own ordeal.

Since it is apparent that integration cannot be postponed forever, Virginia should in good faith devise ways and means to proceed with orderly desegregation of its public schools. If one-half as much energy was expended in trying to make some integration plan work as has been spent on "laws of massive resistance," one would be amazed at the beneficial results, the harmony and good faith exhibited by black and white citizens alike.

A UPI report says that the school boards in Arlington and Norfolk have pledged to open the schools, integrated if necessary, if given an opportunity. The court has now extended that opportunity to these two cities. They do us wrong who say that opportunity comes but once. For in Virginia, Opportunity stands at the door and knocks.

"No boy (or girl) should be allowed to pass any course in any subject who cannot write his knowledge of its content in correct, grammatical, intelligible English."

For some reason, our teachers of English have failed to determine effective standards of basic English. If they have, they have not insisted upon their students meeting these rigid standards. One reason for this is that they are afraid of failing too many students.

The problem of poor English has not been solved by the purists who look to the conventional rules of grammar, to dictionaries, and to lists of mispronounced words as absolute authority. "As our speech changes, so do dictionaries and grammars change; so must they change if we are to prepare our students to speak and write the language of their time, or to secure from the better oral and written English of our own day reinforcement of our teaching."

The way the language is now employed by a large number of our students, we get the impression no matter where or by whom an expression is used, it must necessarily be correct. Professor Albert Marckwordt says that the doctrine of usage does not legalize the language of the gutter, for the language of the gutter and uneducated people is not the English which is apt to prevail as Standard Written and Spoken English.

The standards of business leaders are extremely high in occupational and communication skills. Business leaders certainly could help colleges to set up high standards for students to meet in basic English skills. Once such standards are adopted, college administrations must have the courage to require students to develop skills to meet them.

We don't visualize an English basic skill course as one which will give students a bag of verbal tricks with which to impress people. But if students are eager to share ideas and experiences with other people; if they want to make better sense when they talk and write and learn more when they listen; if they want to develop potentialities as a thinking, communicating human being, then a stiff course in basic English is a promise.

article which states that Mary Allen College has "lost another round in the nonpayment of teacher salaries dispute when Third Judicial District Judge V. M. Johnson, Houston County, awarded Robert Drew—a teacher—a judgment of \$2,034.90 for salary and \$400 for attorney fees. The entire amount will draw six per cent interest until paid."

Hardly had the college recovered when another judgment for more than \$1,900 was won by a business firm. And now Professor and Mrs. James L. Stanley are suing the college for \$9,744 in delinquent salary, damages, cost of court and interest.

Prior to the lawsuits, Rev. Warren S. Brent, a Forth Worth pastor and chairman of the Board of General Management of the college, publicly announced that "Mary Allen is out of the debt." The judgments in the three lawsuits present evidence to the contrary.

It is now reasonable to expect that dozens of other unpaid teachers who have taught at the college will sue for back salary and according to the precedents recently set, they will surely win. The college will eventually close shop; and perhaps it may be forced to sell its buildings and properties to appease the creditors and teachers.

Can Destroy America, Unless They Are Eliminated

JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS M. BOULWARE

GROFING IN DARK
When I graduated from high school, I was in a state of indecision trying to work my way out. I didn't know whether I wanted to attend college, or not. Vaguely in my mind, I visualized attending J. C. Smith University in Charlotte, or Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

My father, who is now deceased, wanted to know if I intended to go to college. I said, "I don't know!" He made up my mind for me and planted me on the campus of J. C. Smith University.

During the first two weeks I became nostalgic and wanted to return to my home, Chester, S. C., about 44 miles South of Charlotte. Some of the following incidents made me doubt my ability to succeed in college:

I registered for Latin and chemistry. Being a green and apparently dumb freshman, I didn't realize that chemistry had laboratory periods. For two weeks, I attended the Latin class which met the same time as the chemistry laboratory.

One day the chemistry teacher, Professor Knox, wanted to know where I had been. I said, "Attending the Latin class." In reply, he advised me to drop Latin. By gingo! I dropped both of the darn courses.

Since we didn't have any books on hand the Latin teacher, Professor James, reviewed irregular verbs whose principal parts gave me some difficulty at the moment. Said Prof. James, "Where did you study Latin?" I told him, and he replied, "You certainly don't know any!"

Professor Knox in the chemistry class lulled us to sleep with his dry monotonous voice; hence, I let chemistry go. I took in its place: Medieval History of Europe and Intermediate French.

Freshman English gave me no trouble, for I had an excellent high school background at Brainerd Institute in Chester, S. C. (A Presbyterian school).

In the trigonometry class, the football coach was the instructor. Coach Randolph Taylor—Randy, we called him—carried us to page 90 in the textbook. Then he remarked, "You fellows don't know my staff; we are starting again on page one." Page 90 ended the discussion of the solution of right triangles. Twice we returned to page one, and never

farer, and cab driver.
5. Yes, it is the "GIVING UP" that usually leads to the CRACK UP . . . yes, when things begin to get blue, it is then quite obvious that real men are few.

10. Demas faltered on the way and proved himself just common clay, but a little woman named Ruth never acted unkindly or untruthful, but with patience, love and sincerity toward her mother-in-law, Naomi, left an undying challenge to you and me.

1. Judas Iscariot "GAVE UP," who might have been a Prince among men, but for thirty pieces of silver, came to a bitter end.

12. But ah, the one whom he betrayed, the ONLY BEGOTTEN SON, held on through blood and sweat until victory was won; those unforgettable hours on the cruel Tree were not for himself, but for you and me; will we not therefore in deepest gratitude and humiliation, give ourselves wholly to Him who would not "GIVE UP," but paid it all, for our Salvation?

CONGRESS AND THE COURTS

The proponents of the filibuster are having their way in Congress and the opponents have, to all intents and purposes, been vanquished. The South's current propaganda campaign to win adherents to the South's way of thinking on the race problem, is paying off in a big way. It takes no prophet nor son of a prophet to forecast the future of civil rights legislation in the current Congress. The votes and voling in favor of continuing the filibuster as a powerful weapon to beat back any legislation that promises to relieve the Negro of his political disabilities, has been decisive.

As this writer has often said in this column, Congress is dominated by the Southerners and these can always count on ample support from the North and West. Senator Johnson's compromise bill, which passed, is hardly more than a restatement of what has already been done. So what the cause of race relations got in the filibuster tussle was more of a generosity on the part of the pro-filibuster element in Congress than anything else.

When the Senate passed Johnson's filibuster compromise bill it showed what is at the heart of America: What the Negro gets from here in, must come from other sources than Congress which, through the years, has been reluctant to fly into the face of the wishes of the South.

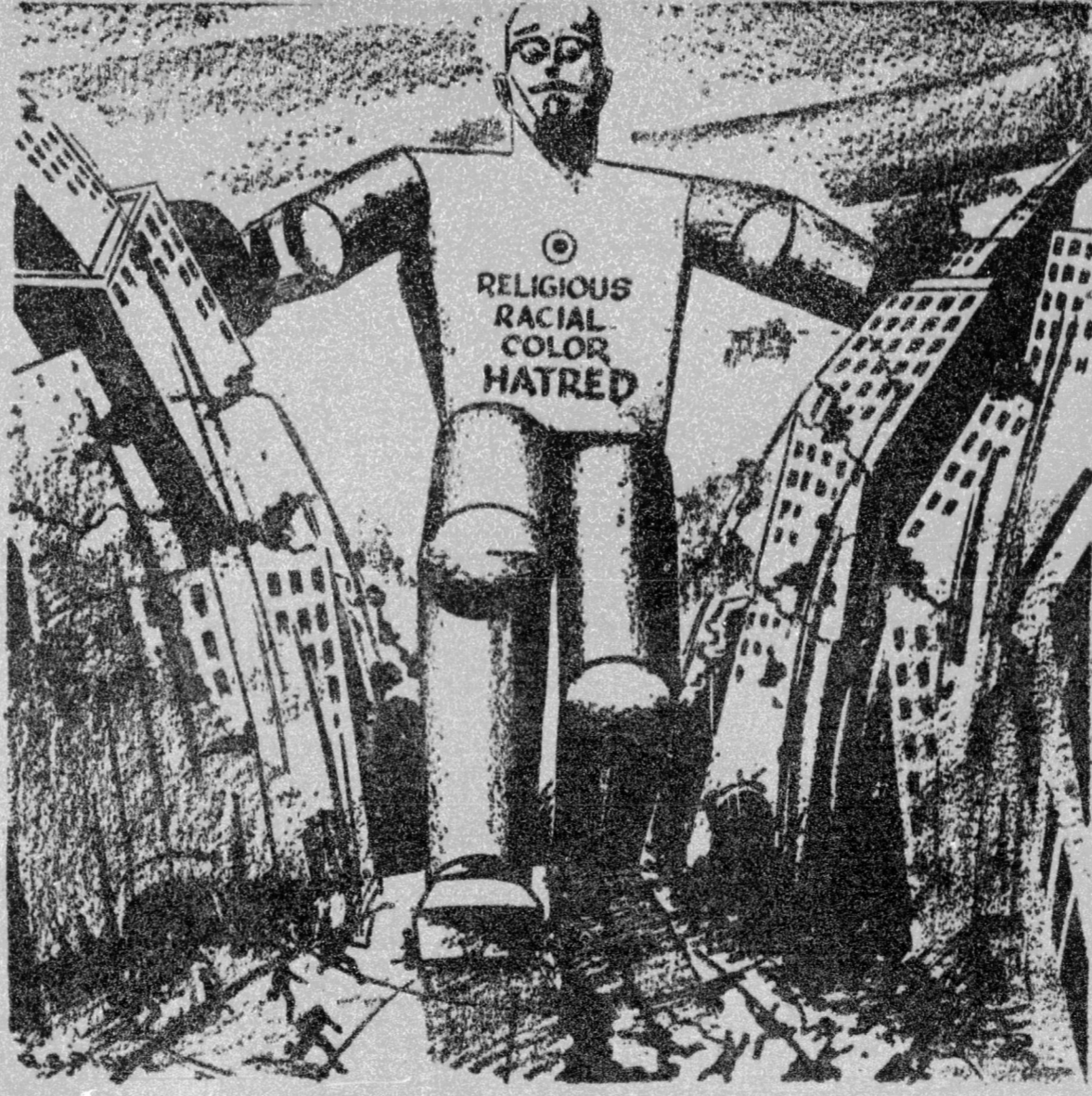
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—Durham Morning Herald

DRIVE SAFELY!!



SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWERY For ANP

"GIVING UP"

1. It is never right to hold on to things that are wrong, but it is always wrong to give up the things that are right.

2. Adam set the wrong pace for man to follow, and now he seems to have him entranced in Sleepy Hollow; for he seems bent on doing every wrong thing that comes to his mind, and leaving the worthwhile things behind.

3. Not only men of low estate fall prey to this deplorable fate, but intelligent men who should know better are overtaken by Satan's flatter . . . and as long perhaps as the world goes round, these duped individuals will forever be found.

4. Thus our world is litery today, because billions of minds appear to hold full sway; and the deceptive smoke-screen before men's eyes makes their vision too blurred to discern the real prize.

5. Sauls brilliant mind in this manner was almost tricked beyond redemption when Satan issued his five days notice of eviction; it was then, only

when a merciful God, issuing a THREE DAYS NOTICE of blindness, as His Decree, that his sinful soul was fully set free.

6. Some hard meaded individuals have to be knocked completely to the ground before their thinking begins to become sound . . . for they are so much like children wanting their own way, and when failing to get it, decide not to play.

7. But this kind of conduct God will not countenance, and for such He lets us know we have no defense; so the quicker we learn the priceless value of humility, the sooner will we escape the penalties for our stupidity.

8. Following my determination to get a word in for God somehow every day, I afterwards felt sorry for my morning cab driver when incidentally relating to him some of my hardships in gaining an education along life's rugged way; this sadly he had to say, "My mother wanted so badly for me to become a priest . . . I started, but gave up; my' how sad today he is just a poor way-

SEGREGATION IS DOOMED IN U. S.

Elgin Baylor, star rookie basketball player for the Minneapolis Lakers, stirred up a hornet's nest when he refused to play in a game at Charleston, West Va., after he had been denied accommodations in a hotel because he is a Negro.

Much is made of the fact that the two other Negroes on the Lakers' team did not refuse to play, even though they too, had been denied accommodations in the hotel. It is well to remember that all Negroes are not alike. Mr. Baylor happens to be among those who believe that manly self-respect is more valuable than playing basketball in a city which refuses to permit him to enjoy the same privileges as other Americans.

At the risk of losing his fat salary and being denied the opportunity of playing in the National Basketball Association, Mr. Baylor took his stand against racial segregation. While the other two players had a perfect right to decide for themselves whether or not to participate in the game, it is unfortunate that they did not also refuse to play, since it would have strengthened the position taken by Baylor.

The position taken by the other members of the Lakers' team in refusing to stay at the hotel which refused accommodations to their Negro team mates is laudatory. It is significant that the management of the Lakers refused to condemn Baylor for his attitude and declared that his actions were justified.

This incident points up two vital facts: (1) There are some Negroes who have made up their minds to resist segregation regardless of personal sacrifice. (2) There are a growing number of decent white Americans who have joined in the fight to end segregation.

In the face of these two forces, racial segregation in America is doomed to defeat.

—Philadelphia Tribune

RULING DOES NOT OPEN LITTLE ROCK SCHOOLS

Just what practical effect Saturday's ruling by Federal District Judge Miller in the Little Rock school desegregation case will have is conjectural.

leaves that matter unsettled—the very practical one of whether the schools will remain closed or will be reopened.

—Durham Morning Herald

JOHNSON PROPOSES CIVIL RIGHTS COMPROMISE

Lyndon Johnson's aim is to do in the highly controversial field of civil rights what he did in the controversial field of the Senate debate rule. He wants a compromise which will spare the congressional Democrats a knock-down, drag-out fight over what is called civil rights legislation. Certainly such a fight will come if radical, extremist measures get before Congress.

In proposing another compromise early in the congressional session, Johnson is demonstrating good political leadership. He knows the pressures on certain Northern senators and representatives to push strong civil rights bills. He knows the pressures on Southern congressmen to oppose them. And he knows also how devastating to the party in Congress a bitter fight on the issue will prove and the possibility for trouble for the party in the 1960 campaign. It is in the best interests of the Democratic party to avoid a clash on civil rights.

That Senator Johnson got his proposal to Congress before the administration is another mark of his political astuteness. Republicans know that civil rights legislation can drive a sharp wedge deep in Democratic ranks while the issue poses few problems for them. By getting ahead of the administration, Johnson can protect his party against this maneuver by the Republicans.

Newspapers dispatches carried only a brief outline of the content of the Johnson compromise. Even these indicate that it is a stronger bill than the one now in effect. The portion granting the Attorney General authority to subpoena voting records without having to go through a grand jury increases his power considerably.

This section of the Johnson bill should be carefully scrutinized. Like Part 3 of the 1957 bill, it may prove more liberative of civil rights than a protection.

The proposal for a federal

once did he collect our home work.

I remember that he often assigned us 12 problems to bring in. He asked each student how many problems he had worked. For example, I told him I had worked 10 problems out of the twelve. He said, "Zero for you, Boulware!" I said 12 problems and "got 'em!"

Most of the boys who merely had scribbles on their paper told him they had worked all of the problems and they were given satisfactory credit. This taught me that a lie was justifiable. Thereafter, I always said that I had worked all of the problems whether I had worked them or not.

Around examination or test time, Professor Taylor ranted like a crazy man—and he was too, we thought.

"Some of you fellows pray about examination time," said Prof. "God won't pass you in this course; pray to me— I'm your God." And he then frightened us out of our wits with the remark:

"I thank you with impunity! The very atmosphere made me trouble."

HISTORY TEACHER: Our history teacher—Little George Brown, as the boys knew him—carried us through "the breaking in process." He had 70 students in Medieval History of Europe, less than a minute per man

If a student couldn't answer in five seconds, he yelled: "Zero for you, brother! Stop washing my time!"

Little George was "my man." History came easy for me, and I could recall events with an amazing accuracy. The semester ended with my being exempted from examination.

Little George also taught me English, but I remember his as the best history teacher I ever had. He could hold us spell-bound as he interpreted the Negro's contribution to world progress. He showed us how the white historians were moved to include in their works bias and prejudice.

"I am going," he said, "to tell you black boys more in 60 minutes than this white man's book will tell you in a thousand years." He made me feel a deep sense of racial pride.

These were my best years. But now I find myself racing to make the Almirity Dollar, because some how the "ends must be made to meet."

Gordon B. Hancock's BETWEEN the LINES

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—Durham Morning Herald

DRIVE SAFELY!!

times wondered how this country can afford the dubious luxury of rampant race prejudice, but this country is determined to take the chance.

The Negrophobe Pharaohs are not willing to let the Negro see they are still willing to deal with the plagues as they come. This is one thing that is clearly revealed by the current Congressional contest over the filibuster, and that is, the other sections of the nation are not going to vote considerably against the wishes of the South, where the race question is concerned and Negroes may as well make the most of this ugly fact—this dangerous fact.

With Russia out in front in the space race and with our economy endangered by inflation and with a back-breaking indebtedness that may throw us into bankruptcy at last, and with a crime wave riding roughshod over our great country, the Negrophobes have charge of the current Congress.

After all, the whites of the South, who here and there stand up to be counted for full Negro citizenship, may be the hope of the situation. Certainly the Negro need not expect much, if anything, from Congress for the removal of his social and economic and political disabilities. Congress has definitely deserted the Negro.

On the other hand the courts of the land have held out the hand of hope to Negro Americans. The battles over integration and segregation legislation were made possible by the several rulings of the Federal courts. The gradual cracking here and there of the buttressed jim-crow walls has been caused by the courts and not by Congress. Only God knows what would be the plight of Negroes without the Federal courts of the land.

Fortunately the judges are appointive and not electives hence the enhancement of the Negro's hopes. But court powers are limited by the massive resistance policies currently prevailing at the South; while the South's propaganda program goes on apace.

There is an undercurrent of sentiment to have the Supreme Court's 1954 decision reversed. This reversal of the court's decision is a part of the picture of the propaganda campaign. Very shortly the South will be, if indeed it is not already, strong enough to have Congress override the decisions of the courts. The South's point of view is dominant in the current Congress.

The fear of Russia with its communism does not deter the Congress of the United States from taking sides in a controversy that spell doom at last for the country. When our Congress can take time out in a time of crisis to head off legislation that promises the more complete liberation of its Negro citizens, there is bitter food for thought.