

NEW TEACHERS FOR A NEW DAY

It was a new teacher that he acts as childlike as one a hundred years of age. There is a strong indication that citizens of the state are beginning to awaken to the fact that North Carolina has a very weak man residing in the governor's mansion in Raleigh.

In spite of the numerous letters, editorials and statements from prominent Negro citizens, religious groups, fraternal organizations and others, the Governor had the audacity to deliver a speech to the teachers of the Leadership Conference asking them to accept "voluntary segregation." Not only did the governor's action show a lack of statesmanship and political astuteness but it showed a lack of plain common sense.

One thing is sure, the teachers' reply to Governor Hodges was no middle-of-the-road or spineless statement. In a short but definite refusal of his proposals, they let the governor and the world know that they not only endorsed the Supreme Court's decisions of May 17, 1954 and May 31, 1955 but that they do not now nor have they ever subscribed to voluntary segregation.

The reply ought to set at rest the accusation of some white state officials and citizens that Negro leadership in North Carolina is being furnished by persons outside of the state. For, if this be true, it is a strong indication that the type of education Negro citizens have been getting in this state under segregation lacks the quality that would produce progressive leadership within the state.

Chronologically, Governor Hodges is just the right age for the gubernatorial responsibility of a great state, mentally he is as senile as a man of 85 or 90 years. In fact,

THE STUPIDITY OF SEGREGATION

Sometimes in the course of man's existence destiny plays an important role in his onward march toward a richer and fuller life. At Houston, Texas last week when India's ambassador was mistaken for an American Negro citizen and segregated in the Houston International Airport dining room, apologies of the U. S. government, the mayor of Houston and persons representing the leadership of Texas were profuse and in order.

While all of this apologizing was going on for segregating a person of foreign birth who had never paid one dollar in taxes in this country, shouldered a gun in its defense or made any other contribution toward its preservation, southern states were fighting a grim and relentless battle to perpetuate the humiliation and insulting of 15 million native American Negroes with segregation.

We don't know how much the conscience of southern whites can stand, but we do know that the case of India's ambassador must have weighed heavily upon the hearts of decent southern white folks when they were brought face-to-face

with the fact that a black foreigner has more status and responsibility in this country than its own American Negroes.

The stupidity of the whole system of segregation was never brought more forcibly before the eyes of all Americans than that of the incident of the Indian ambassador. It now appears that it all depends on which kind of black a human being possesses, foreign or native, as to whether or not he will be acceptable to all southern whites. Sometimes we think our white folks are too stupid to walk around without nurses.

A CASE FOR A THREE-JUDGE COURT

The eyes of the nation will be focused on North Carolina Saturday when attorneys for three Negro youths, seeking admission to the undergraduate school of the University of North Carolina, will argue the case in the U. S. Middle District Court in Greensboro. Should the three judges who are to hear the preliminary arguments decide that the case should not be heard by a three-judge court but by one judge instead, Negro citizens of North Carolina will shudder.

A one-judge court for the Middle District will only mean

that Judge Johnson J. Hayes will hear the case. It will be remembered that Judge Hayes decided against admitting Negroes to the University of North Carolina law school only to be reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. In the school case brought here under the "separate but equal" theory, he decided in favor of the plaintiffs which to this newspaper is prima facie evidence that Judge Hayes, though a federal jurist, is basically of the "separate but equal" philosophy.

If and when it is decided by

the three-judge court that Judge Hayes will hear the case, we trust that it will be revealed that he has changed his thinking and is now in line with other federal courts that have ruled that equality in a segregated school system is impossible. For him to rule otherwise only means that the case will be appealed, throwing upon Negro citizens of the state the responsibility of raising additional funds to obtain in a higher court the justice that should be obtained in a district court.

DIAGNOSING THE PROBLEM OF INTEGRATION

Although we cannot go all the way with him it appears to us that Reed Sarratt, editorial director of the Winston-Salem Journal has a better grasp of the question of integration than most of North Carolina's white people of prominence, especially Governor Hodges. This was in evidence when the Winston-Salem newspaper man spoke before the Durham Rotary Club last Monday.

Instead of suggesting there might be a possibility of closing the public schools of the state rather than comply with the Supreme Court's ruling of abolishing segregation in public schools, Mr. Sarratt, according to a report of his speech in the Durham Morning Herald, says that "it is unworthy of North Carolinians to so much as think of abandonment of the school system as a solution." He stated further, however, that North Carolina can live with the Supreme Court's decision "without doing violence either to the decision or to its own customs and traditions." Below are some of the other pertinent statements made by the Winston-Salem newspaper man that are worthy of careful consideration by certain state officials and white leaders of the state.

"I doubt that very many if

any, Negroes have any burning desire to attend school with members of the white race merely to be in the same school with whites."

"I do believe that most Negroes probably object strenuously to being required to go to schools limited to their own race. They do not like the stigma that attaches to the implication that they are inferior. The protest is not so much against Negro schools as it is against legally enforced segregation."

"The n, too, the Negroes have a vested interest in their schools. They would not relinquish these gains lightly provided they can keep them with honor and pride."

"Hodges, in attacking the NAACP in a recent radio address. May well have accomplished the very opposite of what he sought," Sarratt said. "He may have increased the NAACP's prestige among the Negro people of the state and the effectiveness of its leadership."

"Our state seems to be slipping in the direction of our Deep South neighbors when abolition of the public schools is commonly considered to be the only way out of the segregation dilemma. This trend need not continue, if the state will follow the flexible policy of permitting . . . school boards to deal with the problem in (their) own way."

"Social Patterns should not be expected to change if some Negro children are admitted to white schools," Sarratt said, "or, if there is any change, it will be slow. Social behavior is a matter of individual choice," he added.

"For those who expect trouble, who are looking for trouble, it's there for the asking. But it need not develop if we face the future with calmness and with reason and with determination to do the right thing for all concerned."

From the above statements it appears that Mr. Sarratt has made a better diagnosis of integration and shown more statesmanship in his approach to it than the governor or the former assistant attorney - general, I. Beverly Lake. Especially is he right when he declares that social behavior is a matter of individual choice and that those who expect trouble and are looking for it can get it for the asking. But it need not develop if we face the future with calmness, reason and determination to do the right thing for all concerned.

As the numbers of persons past 65 in our population increase, the fatal effects of heat may be expected to become a matter of ever-growing concern. There are approximately 14 millions in that age group today and, by 1960, the number will have increased to about 16 millions.

Although diseases involving the heart and blood vessels are still common causes of death among the elderly, new scientific developments are producing drugs to combat them. For the painful heart condition known as angina pectoris, a new drug called Peritrate - a first cousin of the explosive nitroglycerin - has been established as the most effective in the prevention of angina attacks.

For high blood pressure, there is a new drug, buxamethonium chloride, taken by mouth. It has been adjudged the most valuable agent for the control of runaway pressures. Its original oral form

Life Is Like That

By H. ALBERT SMITH

Retributive Justice A Certainty

In last week's treatment of the topic - "The Biggest Lie That Was Ever Told" - I pointed out as that lie the words of the devil to Eve: "Thou shalt not surely die." The woman believing ate the forbidden fruit. And Adam participating experienced with her the penalty which God had promised if he should eat that fruit.

Unfortunately today, many years after the tragic incident involving those two progenitors of the human race, the devil still has men believing that they may violate divine law without experiencing penalty. It happens, therefore, that many men accept that portion of divine law that suits their purpose and reject that which does not.

God Meant It

Surely, the man Adam could not have had the notion that God was not in earnest when he placed a prohibition on eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Nor can I see how Adam could have failed to take special notice of the language God used in pointing out the fatal consequences that would follow should he disobey. For God had said: "For in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

Language Emphatic

Consider how God put that promise-the emphasis he gave it. He didn't say "will die" but "shall die." The grammarians tell us that the use of "shall" with you (the second person) instead of "will" indicates determination, fixed purpose. And when we remember that fixed purpose with God involves infinite power to do or execute, it is hard to see how the violator of divine law can escape.

Not only did God say, "Thou shalt die," but he combined "surely" with the expression. "Thou shalt surely die." That is an additional note of emphasis. It stresses further the idea of certain retribution, a visitation of penalty from which there is no escape.

Reasons For No Action

With us, "Shall" and "Surely" do not always mean what they should. A father orders his son to be in before midnight or "you shall surely be punished." Well, a son comes in at two or three the next morning and a parent opens the door for him, blows off a lot of steam, but inflicts no punishment. And a son discovers that a promise of penalty was nothing but pretense and bluff.

Exceeded His Intent

A reaction of the nature described indicates the parent said more than he meant when he asserted punishment would surely follow violation of his edict. And often when he means what he says, an excuse that is frequently no more

than a cock-and-bull-story, an unwise tender-heartedness, or fear on the parent's part may serve to stay the hand of retribution. It seems incredible that fear should deter the parent; but, in a clash of wills, superior strength and courage do not always lie with adulthood.

No Empty Threat

But it is well to remember that God means just what he says and will do just that. The Bible says that God cannot lie. Neither will God accept excuse, for no excuse is valid that would cover infractions of divine law. Adam's excuse was, "The woman thou gavest me." God would not listen.

God No Sentimentalist

Then, too, God is no tender-hearted sentimentalist. Even though he is a God of infinite love, he is also a God of justice. His law does not bend to human whim or weakness. The theology which stresses divine love and writes off divine anger does us a disservice. The Bible tells us that God chastens even those whom he loves. How then can the wilfully defiant transgressor escape his promised penalties?

God Unfettered

And, most certainly, God is not afraid to punish; neither is he tied in with his creation in such a way that to visit punishment would compromise his honor. Ancient Israel thought that and thus held that God would not destroy Jerusalem. But Jeremiah spoke to the contrary and God, backing his prophet's word, exploded that theory when he allowed Jerusalem to fall before the invading Babylonians.

No Man Can Escape

If then, men feel that they can find a way to escape the wrath of God when they sin, they are making a most serious mistake and are headed into a bitter and tragic disillusionment. This, the wilful transgressor will experience either in time or eternity. And if in time he escapes it, in eternity he will not.

There is a type of transgressor who seems to think that he is immune from divine judgement and often his preacher seems to acquiesce in that thinking. This transgressor is the man in high places. Although a devout theoretical believer, he is the practical atheist who originates unjust policies, or collaborates with those who do policies that find expression in law, custom and institutional practices.

Can't Hide

But no man can hide from God, not even in a forest of legislative and policy-making decisions, if those decisions violate God's law. It happens, therefore, that the unjust among the rulers of the land will face the wrath of God in the judgement as they answer for the deeds done in the flesh.

"If thou eatest of the forbidden fruit, thou shalt surely die." This prohibition excepts no man be he black or white, rich or poor, great or small.

"There Will Be Many Corrections this Term, Through Integration."



Spiritual Insight

By Reverend Harold Roland

PASTOR, MOUNT GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH THE SWELLING OF THE JORDAN

"If you run with footmen and they weary you, how can you contend with horsemen. In a land of peace thou art secure. how wilt thou do in the swelling of the Jordan? Jer. 12:5.

Here we have a beautiful truth of spiritual growth and preparedness. God gets us ready by starting us off with little things. Usually the little tests come and then the big tests. But if we falter and fail in the little tests then how can we face and endure the big tests. Our souls are prepared for big trials in the midst of little trials. Then how true it is that if you grow weary in running with footmen how then can you compete or run with the swiftness and power of horsemen. If you fall out in a race with a donkey how can you run with Swaps or Nahsua? If you faint in a land of peace what will you do in a land of war? If you fall in a land of peace how can you face the rising tides of the SWELLING OF THE JORDAN?

Jeremiah had suffered many

insults, threats and imprisonment in his faithfulness to his God-given mission. He suffered for righteousness. In his stand for right he was called a traitor. Evil is ever insulting right and truth. The story of the Cross is repeated in our lives: EVIL NAILS GOODNESS TO THE CROSS. The good must suffer often in a world like this. Thus the prophet asks the age old question of those who stand for right in a world like this. Many of us have asked with him: Why Must I Suffer So Much? Why this anguished heart? Why these fearful eyes? Why these insults? Why must the just suffer when the evil is flying high? Why are there so many tears, hurts and insults in the path of righteousness?

We too ask why when we are hit by life's hard blows. We too ask what is the meaning of seemingly unjust suffering we experience and see? I try to treat everybody right and look what happens to me. Must we not look to Calvary for the final answer? The

answer is in Christ and his Cross. God suffers in Christ. God conquers in Christ amidst suffering. God will redeem. God will give us a victory beyond our seemingly unjust suffering. God in Christ is in every battle of righteous suffering. In Christ we know that beyond all unjust suffering there is a redemption and a resurrection.

God in Christ has come to share the burdens of sufferings and redeem us. So as you are called upon to suffer in the path of righteousness you can say with the poet, "BE STILL MY SOUL. THE LORD IS ON THY SIDE."

In our little troubles, trials and sufferings God is getting us ready for the big ones. If we pass through the little ones then we can pass through the SWELLING OF THE JORDAN. But if you are afraid of a little whirlwind what will you do when faced with the ranging fury of a Connie or a Diane. In the little troubles God prepares us for the swelling of the Jordan.

Capital Close-Up

By CONSTANCE DANIELS

Thank you, Houston, for color-barring Indian Ambassador Mehta from your airport's public diningroom, last week. Because with all the sounds of sweetness and goodwill buzzing around our willing ears, some of us big-hearted Americans, who have not yet flown Confederate flags, worn Confederate caps or acquired Robert E. Lee stamps, were about to settle down and doze off. Well, we're awake, now-and our best to you for setting off the alarm.

The Law

The Mehta incident effectively blew the lid off the barefaced violations of the Federal regulations governing the operation of the two thousand or more airports-nearly 100 of them in the Southern States-which have been constructed with Federal aid. Such constant violations are well-known and have long been glossed over. Congressmen Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, is currently conducting a personal survey of operating policies in airports throughout the Southern States.

Weasel Words

Section IV, Part 3 of the sponsoring community's agreement with the Federal Government, expressly forbids "unjust discrimination." We think that this wording is goofy, since all discrimination is unjust. Civil Aeronautics Information supplies us with the clue that the word "discrimination," as used in the law, applies to aircraft operations as well as to race. Which still leaves "discrimination" a better and unambiguous word. Also distinctions as between aircraft, and racial discriminations

should be separately defined. In other words, our Government, speaking for you, me, and a few dozen million others should say what it means, when it writes regulations for us-and should write them plain. When they are not written plain, it is hardly ever ac-

cidental. Our government has for years made the expression, "weasel words," monotonously familiar. The meaning? Write what-ever so it can be interpreted at least ten ways, and pin-point nothing.

"Off with Her Head!"

We have been laughing and at the wild scurry of officials, big and little-Texas and otherwise-to take refuge behind the skirts of the airport's (Continued on Page Seven)

Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

My earliest school days were marked by disappointment because I did not find stories about little Negro boys and girls included in our text books. And as I grew older and advanced in my education, I became more disturbed when absolutely no recognition was given the achievements and contributions of the American Negroes, except for the fact that they had served as slaves, were emancipated, and later were to be considered as the "Great National Problem."

But thanks to my parents and teachers, interest was focused upon this void, to the end that available literature was placed at my disposal to help in this deficiency. Although it was not a requirement, many of my teachers would "steal" time from the regular class schedules for a study of Negro History and related subjects.

I can think of no greater inspiration of a life-time than was mine when I learned that, to America, to the current time, Negroes had played a dynamic role in the total development of our country.

One writer has said: "Accurate knowledge is the basis of

correct opinions; the want of it makes the opinions of most people of little value." And still another has stated: "Ignorance gives a sort of eternity to prejudice and perpetuity to error." I think all of us agree that these are indisputable truths, and would not dare to challenge them. Inasmuch as Negro History, and Literature have not been included in an appreciable number of our school curricula, it is no wonder there is such gross misunderstanding of our history, hopes, and aspirations.

With the coming of integrated schools, as there surely will be, if the prestige of our government is to be upheld, this deficiency should be rectified. It is my opinion that (1) Negro scholars and authors should take immediate steps to collaborate with others of similar category for the purpose of presenting a true picture of American life; (2) local, state and national educational organizations can appoint study groups to evaluate the available literature and make recommendations accordingly, and (3) State Textbook Commissions should employ the services of these and other groups to enrich school curricula.

M. S. Johnson,

SATURDAY

The Carolina Times

SEPT. 3, 1955

L. E. AUSTIN Publisher

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Published Every Saturday by the UNITED PUBLISHERS, Incorporated at 618 E. Pettigrew St.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Advertising Representative: Interstate United Newspapers, Member.

No guarantee of publication of unsolicited material. Letters to the editor for publication must be signed and confined to 500 words.

Subscription Rates: 10c per copy; 6ix months, \$2.50; One Year, \$5.00 (Foreign Countries, \$4.00 per year.)

Spotlight on HEALTH

Deaths Rise with the Mercury

A sudden spell of hot weather brings a sharp increase in deaths, especially among the aged and the chronically ill, and increases the need for special care for such persons.

When, in early July in New York City, temperatures for six days of one week ran above 87 degrees—and on four successive days above 90 degrees—there was a sharp rise in the death rate.

Deaths from high blood pressure increased most—by 116 per cent. Vascular lesions accounted for an increase of 61.1 per cent and arteriosclerotic heart disease for 32.7 per cent. Cancer deaths increased by 31.6 per cent in the 1955 hot week over the figures for the 1954 week of moderate temperature.

As the numbers of persons past 65 in our population increase, the fatal effects of heat may be expected to become a matter of ever-growing concern. There are approximately 14 millions in that age group today and, by 1960, the number will have increased to about 16 millions.

Although diseases involving the heart and blood vessels are still common causes of death among the elderly, new scientific developments are producing drugs to combat them. For the painful heart condition known as angina pectoris, a new drug called Peritrate—a first cousin of the explosive nitroglycerin—has been established as the most effective in the prevention of angina attacks.

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