

## BRING THEM UP AS AMERICANS

The once considered liberal Raleigh News and Observer made what was apparently for it a disheartening discovery last week. It found, by means of an informal survey, that only six in 21 persons were able to identify the Stars and Bars as it flew over the Capitol rotunda last Thursday in commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day. In considering the implications of these findings, the News and Observer reached the justifiable conclusion that perhaps the little survey indicated a widespread ignorance of the Confederate cause. And, to remedy this situation, the News and Observer offered the following suggestions:

... no American who does not know something about the Confederacy can be regarded as educated. Certainly every North Carolina school child should be able to recognize the Confederate flag and taught the history of the Confederacy.

We have no objection to the teaching of the history of the Confederacy, if it is done so in the course of teaching the history of the United States. For certainly, the events and spirit behind the formation of the Confederacy have wrought a profound effect on our national life. Evidence of this is not hard to come by. We haven't recovered from its ill effects even yet. But if the history of the Confederacy is to be taught, as the News and Observer implies, solely for the cultivation of an attitude of reverence for it, then certainly such teachings have no place in a democracy, such as our

the matter. And that is the awful fact that the South was morally wrong in the position it took which culminated in the bloody Civil War. That is a fact which many southerners, even today, can't accept.

Thoughtful persons of both races have long winked at the southern custom of making heroes out of the men who led the rebellion against the Union, largely because they feel it is done out of respect to the memory of ancestors. But to capitulate to base ancestor-worship, as the News and Observer advocates, to make heroes out of near-traitors is hardly worthy of any American. It is difficult and unnatural, even, to condemn one's foreparents, even though they might have followed the wrong light. But it is an indication of maturity to realize the mistakes of foreparents and not try to make heroes out of them simply because they fought and died in an unjust cause.

The News and Observer and the rest of the southerners who are possessed with the Confederate mentality would do well to follow the advice of one of their own, whose counsel and actions following the defeat of the Confederacy has done more to make him a hero and a great man in the eyes of the world and posterity than all the battles he fought. Said General Robert E. Lee:

Remember that we are one country now. Do not bring up your children in hostility to the government of the United States. Bring them up to be Americans

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## A UNITED STATES SENATOR CALLS FOR LAWLESSNESS

Recently, Senator Allan J. Ellender of Louisiana provided the country and the world with another example of how destitute the South is of courageous, statesmanlike and leadership. The Honorable lawmaker, a veteran of many years service in the Senate and chairman of that body's Forestry Committee, predicted that there would be "bloodshed" in the South if the region is made to comply with the recent Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public education. The Senator was speaking on a major radio network forum.

Now Senator Ellender carries considerable weight in the Senate in view of his long term of service. He is probably regarded in his own state of Louisiana with respect because of his tenure in that lawmaking body. But the tenor of his statements on integration recently certainly shows to us that he must be contemptuous of the laws of the land, and to adopt such an attitude toward the law is sufficient in our estimation to remove him from respect and

waiting for the signal to begin the blood-letting.

We can forgive the Senator, perhaps, if he doesn't like the law, but we cannot forgive his veiled advocacy of outright flouting of that law. The Senator did not only predict that there would be "bloodshed" if compliance with the Supreme Court ruling is attempted in the South, he almost promised that there would be "bloodshed." According to United Press reports of his remarks, the Senator was quoted as saying:

I can assure you that there will be bloodshed... in all of the southern states, if integration of the schools is attempted.

Now that lets the cat out of the bag. The Senator is calling on the lawless elements of the South to break the law by resisting with force any attempts at compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. And, you can be certain, that there are those who are ready and

waiting for the signal to begin the blood-letting.

That a United States Senator, an individual whose main responsibility is that of making good laws by which our countrymen can live, could call for a disregard of those laws and even invite outbreaks to run rampant is almost incredible. But, in the South on the issue of desegregation, the sanction of violence done, in the name of maintaining the pure white race has consistently come from our elective officials and ones who have set the tone of lawlessness which has erupted into such scandalous capers as the Mississippi murders and the Alabama riots. It is not the law-abiding NAACP nor its followers who are responsible for the racial tensions where they exist. The responsibility lies directly on such irresponsible public servants as Senator Ellender who besmirch the mantle of their office and betray the trust of their constituents by lending their voices to the chant for violence.

## RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP

In a recently published book entitled "The American Presidency," Clinton Rossiter makes the following comment on the responsibility for leadership of the American president.

The President is now in a position to be one of the most potent forces behind our progress in civil rights and our defense of civil liberties. From this time forward, the President will have no choice but to serve as the conscience and strong right arm of American Democracy.

Mr. Rossiter, whose work was published by the Harcourt, Brace and Company, has squarely placed the responsibility for moral leadership in government where it should be, on the shoulders of chief executive. If the President cannot escape the moral responsibility which his office places on him of using its influence to persuade his coun-

ty men of need for accepting the democratic principles on which the republic was founded, so it is incumbent on every elected official to do the same.

And that is the crux of the discussions on political leadership and statesmanship, words which are bandied around in great abundance these days. The measure of a leader or statesman should be his awareness of the rightness and justice of the laws which govern his fellowmen and his willingness to persuade them to an acceptance of justice and fair play, even in the face of popular opposition.

If this yardstick were applied to some of our so-called present-day political leaders, few of them could measure up. The average elective official feels the "pulse" of his constituency, discovers what the majority wants and proceeds to act on that basis.

This they call following the "will" or the "mandate" of the people.

But history has proven that numbers do not necessarily make a right. And in a democracy like ours where the majority rules, this principle can hardly be more crucial. On hardly any current issue can you find real leadership among our elective officials, the kind of leadership that spurs a majority opinion just because it happens to be a majority one for a right and just opinion. This is particularly true in the South.

If our nation is to continue to advance as a world power, our elective officials must somehow recapture the tradition of true leadership which seems to have been rejected for something called expediency. Otherwise, our noble concepts of the land of the free will turn into something far less inspiring.

## WHEN TO SELECT A CAREER

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of four articles dealing with vocational and educational guidance prepared for this newspaper by the Career Department of the Bob Jones Company, Yonkers, New York.

"My John will graduate from high school next month and still doesn't know what he wants to do. 'What can I do?' said Mrs. Williams with deep concern.

This question is very common and one heard from parents on all sides of the tracks. It involves questions ranging from family income to the type of home the Williamses provide for their children.

Sketchily analyzing it, one must ask whether John is interested in continuing his education? If the answer is definitely no, outside of helping him to get a job, there is little Mrs. Williams can do in one month except to wait until the army acts. Service in the armed forces often instills ambition for a career. This might happen to John particularly if money is the factor for his confusion and he knows that the G. I. Bill will pay for the education necessary for a career.

If John is interested in higher education and there is no financial problem in the family, it may be advisable for him to select a liberal arts college. While in his case it is a little late to apply, if he is lucky and is accepted by a college, during his four years at such an institution his chances of selecting a definite vocation are considerably better because in his junior and senior years he will major in a course of his choice. At the present time, the demands of industry are such as to make majors the basis of entry to careers.

To counteract this retarding influence, it becomes doubly important that the Negro parent read the Negro press and publications which show that Negroes have made the grade in hundreds of different occupations.

The time to worry about a child selecting a career is not when he is about to graduate from high school and has no definite choice in mind, but when he, at the age of four, decides he wants to be cowboy as a result of some television program with a cowboy hero. Then when you begin to surround him with the material that will inspire and enable him to make a choice of his own when he is older. Whether a child will develop vocationally depends, in most instances on how alert you, as a parent are to his future.

In a previous article, Youth Career Clubs, chartered by Bob Jones Company, were suggested as a help. It also mentioned what part you as an adult must play in the problem as it affects

the community. Other information on what you can do will be furnished if you send your questions with a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Career Department, Bob Jones Company, Box 36, S. Station, Yonkers, N. Y.

Youths interested in a higher education, whether technical or liberal arts, should select three schools of advanced learning during their high school junior year. In this number it is also advisable to include a free or land grant college (usually government supported) since one never knows what might happen between graduation from high school and entrance to college.

Action towards getting acceptance should start early in the year in which one intends to enter. Thus if a student plans to enter college in September, he should have his application in no later than the previous March. Since colleges choose members of the freshman class from those candidates presenting the best high school grades, it is wise to apply to more than one college.

Technical schools, institutions which turn out persons in occupations related to the professions as x-ray technicians, plasma technicians, junior engineers, electronics workers, etc. have courses which can be completed in less than four years. However, one should follow the same procedure used for college entrance in attempting to attend these schools.

Scholarship information and advice on work opportunities should be sought at the same time one makes application for entrance to institutions of higher learning. Books are available which give the amount and types of scholarships at almost every college in the United States.

Mrs. Williams' question opening this article makes one in the field of guidance wonder what was done when John was in elementary school to give him an incentive to "be somebody." Were there books and periodicals brought into the home regularly showing Negroes working in occupations other than the stereotype? Even today, when Negroes are found working in large numbers of occupations in the professional, semi-professional, skilled and semi-skilled fields and on managerial and supervisory levels, there are Negro parents who do not know this. And, unfortunately, even in a place like New York City, there are still teachers who do not know of the changed employment picture for the Negro worker and pass this lack of information on to the Negro youths by suggestion that they prepare themselves for occupations not of their choice and far below their ability.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor: My Fellow Comrades—Lend me your ears for a few minutes. I come to you not for Glory or with a Command.

I speak to you as a friend and lover of the American Legion and Veteran. I base my request from the preamble to the Constitution, which you have said in your obligation—"For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes. To preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great wars. To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Community State and Nations." Lastly, but not least, these lasting words, "To consecrate and sanctify our Comradeship by our Devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The American Legion Magazine of May 1956 reported that it is very necessary for every Legionnaire and Veteran of all Wars to stand up and be counted.

The Vets Security Bill, which designed to amend the present structure of veterans pension for general improvement along the line and with special attention to needy Veterans over the age of 65 need your cooperation. I shall give to you at this time one of the many, who have expressed their desire in this worthwhile cause. Mr. Lawrence Hensley stated in the American Legion May 1956, page 55, these words. I quote, subject—"In the Fight" Sir Fellows: "The American Legion is now in one of its greatest fights since the victorious fight for the GI Bill of Rights. This time the fight is for the eWar Veterans Security Bill. This time the boys who gave the Veterans of World War II and Korea their greatest chance now need your support. The boys of WW I are getting up in years and many are disabled and the ma-

jury are in need of financial help. I know you will not let them down in their time of need. If you want to help first read the letter from the National Commander in the March issue of the American Legion Magazine, and do as he has asked you to do.

If you are now a Legionnaire, get over to your nearest Legion Post and sign up."

These words of Mr. Lawrence Hensley of Kansas speaks my full sympathy toward the War Veterans Security Bill (HR 7886).

I am hoping every Legionnaire or Veteran will consider what has been said. N. A. Dunn

## Over 250 Will Be Graduated At Va. State

PETERSBURG, Va. More than 250 students will receive degrees in course at the Seventy-first Annual Commencement at Virginia State College on Monday, May 28, it was announced today by college officials.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, will deliver the Commencement address at the exercises which will begin at 10:30 a.m., and will receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws. An honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred on Booker T. Bradshaw, President, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Incorporated of Richmond and member of the Board of the Richmond Public School system.

## JUST WHO IS PLAYING THE DICTATOR?



## Spiritual Insight

### "ENVY: A DEADLY SIN"

By REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND  
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

#### "Envy, A Deadly Sin"

"Why this waste? Thisoint might have been sold for a large sum and given to the poor..." Matt. 26:8,9.

A compassionate woman performed a gracious act of kindness towards Jesus. What was the reaction among the disciples? Some went into a rage of indignation. Envy. Instead of a word of praise to her for this beautiful act they were filled with resentful envy. Too often we human beings are filled with grudges when others try to do little acts of kindness. The Master praised her highly. The disciples, however, were resentful because she did a little act for Jesus as he faced Calvary's Cross. Yes, envy kept them from rejoicing. Envy made them unhappy when they should have been rejoicing. After all, what is this deadly sin of envy? Envy is a feeling of grudgefulness or resentment towards others for what they may do or have. Envy is that unholly feeling which grips us in the presence of the good fortune of another. The feeling of envy keeps many of us from being happy, joyous persons among our

friends, acquaintances or neighbors. Why should we be so miserable through envy at the good fortune or success of others?

Why should you be resentful of the thoughtfulness of others? The woman who anointed Jesus just performed a gracious act of thoughtfulness. Why were they so envious? Envy always seems so unreasonable and senseless. They too could have been thoughtful. Why begrudge the thoughtfulness of others? You too can cultivate the habit of thoughtfulness and kindness. Why worry yourself sick in resenting the thoughtfulness of your neighbor or friend? You can go about doing acts of kindness in the midst of human need. The woman in this story had a noble impulse and followed it. No, so many of us won't do and then we are envious of those who will do. Envy is a little narrow, ugly spirit. You gain nothing but misery by going around being resentful of the kindness and thoughtfulness of others.

Many of us are envious of how people use their God-given

gifts. Use what God has given you, and stop worrying yourselves sick about how your friends use their gifts. What does it profit you to be resentful of what your neighbor may have. It will profit you nothing but misery and unhappiness. Use what God has given you. The other disciples could have done something for Jesus. No, they did nothing and then became envious of the one who did something for the Master. Let us not be envious of the good fortune or success of others. I know a person who is a great soul except one thing—the person is an unfortunate victim of envy.

Too many otherwise fine people have become the sad victims of envy with its fruits of grudges, spite and resentments. Such people are literally eaten up by the monster of envy. Envy is senseless! Envy does not help you nor anybody else. It is only wasteful and destructive of some of the finer human qualities. Let's beware of envy for it will rob us of the joy and sweetness of life.

## Capital Close Up . . .

BY CONSTANCE DANIEL

D. C. Bar Desegregates Jim-Crow went down to defeat in a voice-vote at the D. C. Bar Association, here, last week, amidst shouts of "Nay" from die-hard segregationists—largely Southern.

Three Referendums Failed Three times within the past five years, Bar Association membership, predominantly in favor of desegregation, but lacking the necessary two-thirds vote, had attempted to level the color barrier by written referendum. Each time they failed, once by 18 votes and once by a frustrating three. This time it was determined to bring the issue on the floor at a regular meeting. To our knowledge, one member, at least, left a sick bed to help vote down the "wholly illogical position" in which the group was being held by "a vociferous minority."

"I've been called everything," said this member, "but I'm very happy over the outcome." Association President Charles S. Rhyne, who presided over the near-sectional battle, ruled that the voice-vote showed that two-thirds of the 600 present had voted "Yea." A member calling for a point of order was voted down—likewise a proposal for more written balloting.

Said Raymond R. Dickey, a long-time leader for desegregation, "If colleagues are sufficiently well-educated to be members of the bar, it is proper to admit them to membership in a professional society, where there should be no place for racial distinctions. This is no country club! We practice before the courts; here, every day,

with men like Judge Cobb, Barrington Parker, George Hayes and many others. Also, as an integrated body we now can become a greater disciplinary force."

Member Edward Williams, speaking briefly to the point of delayed action, reminded his colleagues that the Bar Association of Sunflower County, Miss., (home of Senator Eastland), had admitted Negro lawyers to membership five years ago.

"Very Glad—Fitting—Long Overdue" Reaction among Negro members of the bar to the Association's elimination of race barriers, here in the Nation's Capital, was generally subdued. "I'm very glad that desegregation has taken place, and that the Bar Association has fallen in line, at last, with racial advance all over the country," said former Judge James A. Cobb.

Val Washington, Minorities Director at National GOP Headquarters, pointed out that Dickey and D. C. Commissioner Robert McLaughlin were leading pre-convention Eisenhower men. "It shows the changes that have taken place in thinking attitudes, here, in the last three years," he said.

Hayes Sums It Up George E. C. Hayes, hard-working champion of integration, now Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, commented soberly:

"It is certainly fitting that the Bar Association has let down its color barrier—a little anomalous that of all organizations, it should have retained racial exclusion in its membership in view of the President's fiat and the Commissioners' actions."

"Below the Deep South" "Below the Deep South" in the past ten months, a beautifully designed modern structure of glass, steel and polished granite has risen in the midst of desegregation tensions, to house the Afro-American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Florida, on its original homestead, fifty-five years after the granting of its Secretary of Defense, and MIT alumnus, who chaired his firm's building committee, points with quiet pride to the thousand feet of granite, miles of copper wiring, thousands of square feet of glass, and 100 tons of steel that went into the million and a quarter dollar structure, along with Caribbean mahogany, portable walls, piped music, air-conditioning and automatic elevators, in its 25 thousand feet of floor space.

Dr. James H. Lewis, Chair- (Continued on Page Seven)

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