

THE HYPOCRISY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS

We gather from a statement released by Thomas L. Stokes appearing in the HERALD last Sunday morning that the bitter fight against the Civil Rights bill by Southern Senators is as natural as life itself and is the offspring of an attitude as persistent as history. The bill is a threat to men who have prouder years, as did their senatorial predecessors, by robbing Negroes of the right to vote. And these senators know that the passage of the present Civil Rights Bill may spell the end of privilege and preterment enjoyed by the Southern Senatorial block from very early days.

The article reveals the fact that privilege and vested interests don't give a hoot about right and principle, that the men involved in such have only one thing in mind and that is to maintain the state of obtaining affairs, their present position and privilege and, of course, the means essential for such a maintenance.

These men know that as soon as the vicious system that restricts the Negro vote is broken down, their day of glory comes to an end. For voteless Negroes, by whose very existence in their district they have gained office and continue therein through long years, to head important committees and exercise undue power in our national legislative chambers, will bring an avalanche of opposing votes that will sweep them out of office and close the doors to such political trash as they have sired as their successors.

Eastland, Russell, Talmadge, Ervin, et al, are a sinister pack of political hyenas posing before the nation as the defenders of constitutional guarantees for all Americans, as they fight the President's Civil Rights bill. But in the face of the means by which they have gained and retained their power, their claims are as phony as a witch doctor's medicine kit and the credentials of a horse thief posing as an honest man. These men are

no more interested in preserving the Constitution than the devil is in preserving the Sermon on the Mount. Self-interest is their one and only interest and when the Constitution gets in the way of its realization they either by-pass it or establish measures to nullify it.

The Constitution gives the Negro the right to vote as well as guarantees to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. In many sections of the South, the Negro no more dares to show up at the polls on voting day than he would to enter a pit filled with rattlesnakes. He is the victim of vicious discriminatory and segregation practices. He is often insulted and knows that to open his mouth is likely to result in disabling physical assault by some misguided white supremacist who acts without fear of legal action, or by a group of his "peers." For such, more often than not, there is no legal redress for the Negro.

Against such violations of the constitutional rights of the black man, this "sacred" regard for the constitution breaks down. But the proposal of measures to uphold the constitution, as regards the civil liberties of Negroes, where trial by jury (prejudiced white juries) fails to do so, has given rise to the greatest tidal wave of accusations about violation of constitutional guarantees we've ever heard.

An honest man steals from nobody. A professional honest man that respects the property rights of his race and steals from another is both a thief and a hypocrite. Men claiming to be defenders of the constitution, who interpret it in such a way as to deny one group of citizens the rights it guarantees all, that they may profit thereby, are hypocrites pure and simple, and are fooling nobody when they cry that Civil Rights advocates are trying "to take away from us our constitutional rights."

A SEAT OF EXTREME DIFFICULTY

A seat on the City Council of Durham is not far from becoming one of extreme difficulty if not embarrassment to any Negro of self-respect and manhood who might be elected to that post. The position in time may become similar to that of the State Board of Education. Out of all the outstanding and well prepared Negro leaders of the state, the Governor could not find one of them who would allow himself to be appointed to the position. The final outcome was the reappointment of Dr. Harold L. Tiggs, even though he is not now a resident of North Carolina. Evidently Negro leaders who were approached on the matter reasoned that if they have to stultify their consciences and compromise with the many wrongs heaped on their own people just to hold the position, they would prefer not having it.

It was a stinging rebuke to the entire Council at its last Monday night's meeting, as well as a challenge to its lone Negro member, when the Rev. Douglas E. Moore politely requested of that august body a motion as to its policy of the city-owned Carolina Theater on the matter of segregated seating arrangements. Not a single member "dared" or "desired" to make the motion. Thus the matter

was left on the consciences of the City Fathers to roll and tumble over in their sleep—provided they have any consciences.

Sooner or later the question of right and wrong of segregation on all fronts must be faced, whether it is fought in the courts or not. Men cannot run away from the courts of their consciences once there has been laid on them a moral issue of such magnitude. In the end our white brethren must look themselves in the face and answer as to whether God ever intended for one group of His children to look down their noses at the other. Such an act is within itself disturbing when one must continually hammer it into his own mind and soul that his flesh is so much better than another's he cannot sit beside him in a theater.

Men worthy of sitting on the Council ought not to be expected to hold their peace when faced with a question that challenges their integrity or just to be called a good fellow. Under such circumstances the body as a whole would become of little service to the community and a lone Negro member a mere rubber stamp which in the end would make him of no service to his constituency or the citizenry as a whole.

SMALL BUT IMPORTANT EXAMPLE

The decision by the city of Greensboro to open its library to persons of all races is small but welcome comfort in a time and area where efforts of Negroes to obtain the benefits of their status as American citizens are being met with increasing resistance.

The action in Greensboro opening the library was taken in the aftermath of a long legal battle fought out on the stage of a federal court where an injunction was finally obtained to restrain the city from denying use of public facilities to persons on account of race. Although the city has appealed the

decision, its action opening the library betokens an apparent acceptance of the federal court ruling, which itself was simply an echo of the law of the land.

Greensboro's decision to abide by the law should be an example to cities all over the state. In Durham, where the city officialdom is seemingly paralyzed by the imagined "tension and terror" which white supremacists have promised as the result of lowering the segregation barrier, Greensboro's action should serve as a lesson in moral courage and forthrightness.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I was very glad to see that your newspaper believes that exploited workers have a justifiable cause for striking. The list of grievances presented by Holly Farms Poultry Company of Winston-Salem are true I am sure because these same grievances have been presented to the Durham Central Labor Union by employees in the Poultry Plant at Farmers Exchange, and that includes the one about foremen entering the Ladies Room whenever they felt like it.

I would like to disagree with you in reference to your "finest example of management employee relationship" to be found at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. I am a tobacco worker myself at the American Tobacco Company and have talked to many employees of the R. J. Reynolds Company during meetings in Winston-Salem and other places.

The fear that the company has installed in many of its employees is not what I call a fine example of management employee relationship. This is particularly true of

the many workers who are over 40 and would find it next to impossible to get another job.

I am aware that the Negro is given equal economic opportunity there, but I am equally sure that this is done to exploit both the white and Negro employees of the Company.

The R. J. Reynolds Company is the only cigarette firm in the U. S. that is not organized and the working conditions of that plant have been brought about in a paternalistic attitude designed to keep the union out in order that it may continue to exploit all employees.

Yes, Unions are responsible for good conditions that exist in some non-union plants as well as union plants. The union if given an opportunity by the G. O. P. dominated NLBR will bring decent wages, working conditions, and dignity to the employees of the Holly Farms Poultry Company of Winston-Salem.

With kindest regards, I am Sincerely yours, Wilbur Hobby Durham, N. C.

Life IS Like That

By H. ALBERT SMITH

ON BEING TOUGH

There are justifiable reasons at times undoubtedly for a father to do something when his child is taken to a party against his wishes. But we doubt that it includes gunplay. It may be that now he is in jail awaiting trial for murder, Johnnie King of Castle Hayne has reached that conclusion.

The same conclusion seems to have been reached by a Chicago white lad, 17 years of age, recently given fifty years in prison for killing a Negro youth just because "I had to get myself a nigger." A face distorted by tearful anguish eloquently bespeaks the fact.

A Change Of Policy
These two incidents call to mind a series of articles appearing weekly in a local daily. They reveal an about-face principle of action in dealing with criminals, spiks whose anti-social behavior borders on the criminal, and persons who succeed in making life miserable for those around them.

Questioning the effectiveness of dealing with such persons as sick folk, the psychiatrists, according to the articles, are recommending a get-tough policy.

Becomes Manageable
Yours truly has watched over the course of the years, the reactions of children, both juvenile and adult, to parental discipline. "Mommy's" darling, hugged and kissed and spared from the application of the rod, goes right on "throwing fits," slamming doors, breaking dishes, acting as if his will is the highest law of life and brooking no restrictions. But when faced with a realistic toughness, that deals with his behavior as symptomatic of meanness and stubbornness, the same child usually becomes manageable.

Leads To Ruin
When this thing we call parental love becomes so in-

terwoven with indulgence and becomes a mushy sentimentality that cannot bear to see Junior denied the gratification of his every whim, or to hear the lash of strap or switch upon his pants, or even his bare anatomy, that love becomes the best possible road builder paving the way to ruined manhood for adult Junior and the tragedy of inevitable heart-ache and bitter sorrow for Junior's parents.

A Switch In Time
"A stitch in time saves nine." This is good sense, although dubious poetry, if intended as such. But a switch in time can save a household money, sorrow and shame, the development of an Irresponsible Monstrosity, a Family Headache and a Social Pain-In-The-Neck.

This certainly is not poetry, but in my judgment, feeble or otherwise, it is plain unvarnished truth, untinted and undiluted fact, a part of that eternal stuff called reality, the very substance of life itself.

Pa. Minister New Dean Of Methodist Body

GREENSBORO, N. C.

With the election of the Rev. Howard A. Bailey of Yeadon, Pa., as its dean for next year, Leadership School of the Methodist Church came to a close at Bennett College here on Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Bailey succeeds the Rev. Levi B. Miller, Jr., of Baltimore. Dates for the 1958 school will be June 24-29 and Bennett will again be host. This year's school was attended by 94 persons — men and women — representing laymen and

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INVITING THE UNDERTAKER-



Courtesy of B. F. Goodrich Safe Driver League

"Southern Anti-Civil Rights Senators Would Hold Back Growth Of Democracy."



Spiritual Insight

"The Commands Of The Holy Spirit"

By REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church



"He had given commandment through the Holy spirit to the apostles. . . " Acts 1:2.

The followers of Christ Jesus are given the gracious commands of the Holy Spirit. Following repentance — the turning away from our sins—we are given the amazing gift of the Holy Spirit. The spirit works in the soul to give us the life of God. The Holy Spirit becomes a teacher or guide for us in the new life of salvation through the faith in Jesus Christ. The spirit sanctifies the soul and makes possible the life of holiness. Thus the redeemed soul is indwelt by a Divine power. Thus, we have the gentle, gracious and loving commands of the Holy Spirit to guide and lead us in the ways of spiritual blessedness.

The Holy Spirit in His gracious demands leads us in the way of peace. The commands of the spirit do lead us into the way of peace. We all need to follow the peaceful commands of the Holy Spirit. In obeying the commands of the spirit we can. . . "Live peace-

ably with all men. . . " By the spirit dwelling within us we are urged to move in the ways and the paths of peace. It gives peace in the soul. Under the blessed commands of the Holy Spirit we become instruments of God's peace. The spirit guides and calls us into the ways of peace. The spirit of God is a motivator and a promoter of peace. Let the spirit lead you and you will become one of God's peacemakers in a world of turmoil and conflict. The world needs peacemakers under the gracious commands of the Holy Spirit. Jesus called such peacemakers. . . "The children of God. . . "

The loving commands of the SPIRIT make for the inclusiveness of real fellowship. There is a growing lack of a sense of community and fellowship in our world. The spirit is the tie that binds humanity in a real community of fellowship. The spirit breaks down barriers and bridges chasms. It heals the breaches. The Holy Spirit unifies. It overcomes pride and selfishness, the great en-

emies of fellowship. Pride tions, groups, races and even the Church itself. A church in mers the fellowship of na-court to settle a dispute is a Church which has lost THE FELLOWSHIP - MAKING POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. The UNHOLY spirit produces warring factionalism. The Holy Spirit builds the inclusiveness of a loving fellowship.

The Holy Spirit makes the ideal man. How? The Holy Spirit restores the lost Divinity of man. It works in the soul to remove the stain of sin. It makes man what God would have him be: A TRUE CHILD OF GOD. All human schemes fall short of achieving this in man. It is the special, peculiar work of the Holy Spirit. What is this working of the spirit in man? It is God at work in the redeemed man raising him to the level of true dignity.

To be what we ought to be and to find life at its best we must be redeemed by Christ and follow the commands of the Holy Spirit.

By Robert Spivack

Watch on the Potomac



WASHINGTON

THE RIGHT-TO-VOTE BILL — From inside The White House comes word that President Eisenhower is now firmly opposed to all talk of "compromise" — at least for now — on the civil rights bill.

According to the Capitol grapevine he is annoyed with the personal attacks made by several Southern lawmakers who insinuate that Mr. Eisenhower is none-too-bright, that Attorney General Brownell is leading him around by the nose and has sold him a bill of goods.

One of these attacks was made by normally good humored Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D. N. C.) and the President reportedly did not like it one bit.

"I have repeatedly asserted during recent weeks that President Eisenhower would not favor the Civil Rights bill if he understood its provisions and implications," Ervin said the other day.

The Administration, according to the best informed sources, is prepared to make one "minor" concession to the South. It will seek to "clarify" language in the House-passed Celler bill. The clarification will aim to allay Dixie fears that federal troops will come marching down South to enforce the right-to-vote law and also the Supreme Court school integra-

tion decision. Some Southern Senators have worked themselves into a frenzy on this issue. But, as Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) pointed out, the President already has the power to call out the armed forces in the event of civil disobedience and has not shown the slightest inclination to do so during recent racial violence.

Ervin suggested that Dirksen put in an amendment, restricting troops "to the use of bayonets and (that they) not be allowed to use nuclear weapons."

THE SOUTH'S "WHIPPING BOY" — Next to the words "Supreme Court" there is nothing that infuriates the Dixie Democrats these days like the name Herbert Brownell. They blame him for all their woes. They insist that for the first time there is a chance that even a filibuster won't prevent passage of a civil rights bill.

And they are right, at least in believing that the bill is Brownell's baby. There are lots of other Republicans who are taking bows for it, but the fact is that it was Brownell who persuaded the President, Vice President Nixon and Senate Republican Leader Knowland that this should be "civil rights year". The liberal Democrats didn't need any persuading. Sens. Paul Douglas, Hubert Humphrey and House Judi-

ciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler have been fighting this battle for years. But they couldn't get anywhere until Brownell became convinced that the Republicans ought to line up solidly behind it.

The Southerners claim their real argument with Brownell is not over the "right-to-vote" but with the ambiguous language of the bill which would give the Attorney General authority to intervene in school integration cases. He was questioned closely about this in hearings of the House Judiciary Committee.

He was asked how he would act if a Negro said he was entitled to attend an integrated school but was being denied that right by the authorities. "Would you initiate an injunction against the school board. . . ?" a questioner wanted to know.

His reply did not reassure the Dixie Democrats. "I don't want to mislead you," Brownell answered. "I am not trying to avoid answering your question. I have found in my own experience that it is very unwise to give answers to a hypothetical case of that kind because there are always special circumstances."

This is the answer that has the Southern lawmakers up in arms.

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