

An Appeal To Common Sense

The CAROLINA TIMES appeals to the best there is in the Negro youths of Chapel Hill and Carrboro to do what they can to prevent, rather than precipitate, racial conflict in their respective communities. The recent flare-ups, all of which have grown out of the beating of a Negro youth near Sparrow's Pool Road in or near Carrboro, must be halted where they are if more serious trouble is to be avoided and we call upon the Negro youths of these two communities to take the lead in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the disturbances rather than creating further trouble.

Any completion, any weakening or idiot can so conduct himself in a similar situation that it will take years to undo what he has done. A wiser course is for Negro youths to let the law enforcement agencies settle the matter, since they appear to be doing all in their power to bring to justice those responsible for the Sparrow's Pool Road incident. By so doing Negro youth will show strength,

Come In The Back Door

As might be expected Governor Hodges took offense because Prof. James T. Taylor of North Carolina College released to the press a copy of his letter requesting a change in the escheat policy of the state. The governor seems to feel that had Prof. Taylor not released his letter to the press he would have obtained better results in his quest to have the state adopt a more equitable policy in the distribution of escheat funds. Whether the releasing of the letter changes the complexion or lessens the gravity of the situation is a question we are satisfied will be taken with a grain of salt by our readers.

On one level, the Governor's objection to the manner in which Professor Taylor chose to call attention to the inequity in the distribution of the escheat fund appears to be in line with what is the apparently popular attitude of government officials that the pub-

Within Their Constitutional Rights

The apparent surprise which the daily press has exhibited simply because a group of Negro citizens took the occasion to exercise their Constitutional right to use the facilities of a federal park appears to us to be as much out of place as the use of the post office or any other federal property by Negroes. The surprise comes to us when so-called Negro intellectuals will continue to accept without protest segregated facilities in municipal and state parks when those owned by the federal government are available.

As it dawns upon them that they too are being taxed the same as other citizens for the purpose of maintaining municipal, federal and state facilities of all kinds, Negroes are going to demand more and more that they be allowed the use of them. This is only natural and as it should be. Only a most un-American person would expect otherwise and only such a person would want to withhold the use of public facilities to a person because of his color or race.

The desire of Negroes to use city-owned tennis courts in Durham or a city-owned swimming pool in Greensboro or elsewhere should not be the cause for journalistic alarm but calm acceptance of the fact that facilities paid for by all the citizens cannot properly be legally provided for one segment of the population while being denied another segment.

The John H. Kerr Reservoir—Lord, help us to forget about the name—has been established and is being maintained out of

common sense, courage and leadership in promoting good citizenship.

There are many fine white people in Chapel Hill and Carrboro who do not condone wrongful acts in white youths any more than they condone them in Negro youth. You will help them to become further ambassadors of goodwill and promoters of better opportunities for your group if you conduct yourselves as gentlemen in the crisis which now confronts your community rather than as hoodlums. Likewise, respectable citizens of your own group are depending on you to exercise wisdom rather than stupidity.

The CAROLINA TIMES joins with the Chapel Hill NEWS LEADER in commending the police of Chapel Hill and Carrboro for the quick and fine manner in which they have endeavored to apprehend the person or persons responsible for precipitating a situation which with less efficient action on their part could have resulted in a most regrettable affair.

Protesting a situation as out-of-date as the state's present method of distributing the escheat fund and giving the press a copy of that protest is acting too much like a free American. To the southern way of thinking it is too "uppity" on the part of a Negro and must neither be allowed nor encouraged. To save face, and a dirty one at that, the escheat fund distribution methods may not be changed post haste, to say the least, during Governor Hodges' administration.

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money from the pockets of all the citizens of America and any attempt to prevent all of them from using its facilities would appear to us to be out of keeping with both Christian and Democratic principles.

As usual the daily press refers to a similar recreation area as being "planned for Negroes across the lake at 'Bullockville.'" This, we think, is some more of the separate but equal thinking of a certain segment of southern whites who continue to hang on to the idea that even in things federal they have the right to impose their separate-but-equal philosophy on Negroes.

Respectable Negro citizens want no special provisions made for them in federal, state or municipal parks or elsewhere. There is no special provision made for them in the payment of taxes for the maintenance of such places and we see no reason why there should be any otherwise. Any Negro accepting such is not only out of tune with the times but he should be considered a traitor to both his country and his race. He is deliberately fostering a way of life that furnishes fuel for the communist propaganda mills in promoting their way of life.

We would like to commend the Negroes who went to the John H. Kerr Reservoir. They were absolutely within their rights and from all reports they conducted themselves as ladies and gentlemen. This is all that is required and so long as they continue in such manner every liberty loving American citizen will extend to them his best wishes.

Are The Courts In Retreat?

None but the politically naive can view anything but the darkest forebodings the recent decisions handed down by Federal judges which tend to nullify the United States Supreme Court ruling calling for desegregation of public schools.

Several weeks ago the decision of Judge Lemley granting a postponement to the school board of Little Rock might have been viewed as an isolated instance subject to quick correction by the Court of Appeals, but the ruling of Judge Sterling Hutchinson in granting a seven-year delay to the authorities in Prince Edward County, Va., seems to establish a pattern with the most ominous

undertones. The anticipated decision of the Court of Appeals sitting in St. Louis on the Little Rock case, if adverse, will leave no doubt as to the accepted attitude of the Federal judiciary.

It will prove that they have completely capitulated to the mob. Such action should not have caught us by surprise. President Eisenhower, himself, wittingly or unwittingly, gave the tip-off to this policy of abandonment, when he told the recent summit conference staged by the National Publishers Association that "You cannot change the hearts of men by laws." The judiciary has been busy translating this pronouncement into action.

Since World War II the emphasis was shifted to the judiciary where the legal guns of the NAACP have been trained on that branch to attain through legalistics what was impossible through either the executive or legislative arms.

Now that this approach seems to have degenerated into the same impotence that marked the other branches the big question is where do we go from here?

The time to make this resolution and devise a new approach is here and now. We should not wait until the bankruptcy of a policy is established beyond all doubt to seek new roads to travel.—Afro American.

Will it prove to be the court of justice for national aspirations?



Spiritual Insight

"COME DOWN"

By REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"Why Fight Against Me?"
"And he fell and heard a voice saying to him, Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?" Acts 9:14.

This solemn question comes to every soul lacking communion with God. Every soul lost in sin must face this inescapable question. This question faces everyone who, in blindness, fight against truth, justice and righteousness. One of the great tragedies of humanity is prideful blindness. In blindness we strive and fight against God and truth. We know we cannot win, and yet we go on fighting blindly and stubbornly. We know such efforts add up to an abject failure. And yet in prejudice, pride and the resultant blindness we fight on. We have seen it in the struggles of labor, the oppressed, the disfranchised, slavery, women suffrage, colonialism, and now in the struggle against the sin of a vicious system of segregation.

God has asked and he still asks us in our moral and spiritual blindness: WHY DO YOU FIGHT AGAINST ME?

Men in their blindness struggle vainly against God. In blindness they bump their heads against moral stone walls. How can we succeed in our struggles against the grain of God and the moral law. Our blind efforts are doomed to failure. We would keep slavery but men are finally freed. We would maintain the shackles of rank injustice, but they, eventually fall off. We would keep men in ignorance, but the light truth comes to set them free. A young man would stay the advance of God's redeeming love in Christ. What happens? His efforts fail. And finally he ends up fighting for rather than against Christ and the Church. Then why do men in their blindness fight against God?

Man fights against freedom and freedom's march continues. Look at the rulers of Egypt fighting against Israel's deliverance. They do everything that evil can devise. And yet they fail. The people are set free. We see the people marching joyously on the path of freedom. Why do men motivated by selfish gain fight

against God and human freedom? Because of their selfish, sinful blindness. Selfishness Never Gives Up Its Unjust Gains Without A Fight. This is one of the tragic, heart-rending facts of human history. We saw it in Egypt, among the slaveholders. They in their blindness denied men freedom. Now they are about to lose all.

God is still asking men in their blindness, as he asked Saul, why do you fight against me? The fight against God is a losing fight. Paul lost his fight against Christ. That day on the highway he lay prostrate amid the shattered ruins of a futile fight against God Almighty. Folks, you just can't win against God and his righteous cause. You must fail. How can you, a finite, mortal creature, fight and win against God? God's sovereign power seals your defeat.

You will lose in fighting against God. Then let us pitch in to fight the good fight of faith and righteousness which carries A DIVINE GUARANTEE.

By ROBERT SPIVACK

Watch on the Potomac

SPIVACK

EISENHOWER—A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

The President has rarely been so good or so bad as he was at his Aug. 6 press conference. Sometimes it was hard to realize that it was the same man talking.

When it came to the Middle East, the President was full of suggestions. He indicated a deep awareness that U.S. policy in that area has been wrong. Without mentioning Secretary Dulles the President even seemed to agree with Walter Lippmann and other critics that our policies have been negative and that they were going nowhere.

"Troops are never going to win the peace," the President admitted. "We've got to do something positive, and this must be in the field of moral and spiritual and economic and political strengthening of all these areas." He spoke of irrigation projects and hydroelectric development as the sort of thing that could make an Eden of the North African desert.

When it came to the faraway Middle East the President could see the problems clearly: "The people are impatient,"

he said, "and they are turning to people that they do not trust, that they do not believe are going to be content in letting them have their own freedom of action; and I say we must make it possible for them to turn to us to get effective help."

But when it came to matters closer to home—the protection of civil rights for Negro school children—the President was by his own admission at a loss what to do.

A reporter pointed out that we are approaching the start of another school year which is likely to bring as much tension in the South as ever, and perhaps, more. Did the President have "any plans" to head off that tension? As he frequently has in the past, the President gave a little sermon on how "we have got to look inside ourselves" and how "I keep preaching that there must be some wisdom" within each of us on meeting this problem.

THE ABSENCE OF A PLAN It has now been four years since the Supreme Court handed down its integration decision. And the opening of each school year has been marked by defiance of law and segregationist violence.

Only last year the President had to send troops to Little Rock, because Gov. Faubus openly encouraged the lawless elements.

Yet when asked if he planned to say something or issue any special instructions to the Justice Dept. the President could only answer: "Now, I cannot possibly tell you in what aspect any acute situation may arise, indeed, whether there ever will be (one) of that kind."

"I just say it is something all of us have to work—and I would—if I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the few weeks before, the two or three weeks before, the schools start, why, I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it." How sad.

With such an absence of fervor is there little wonder that the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi is in no hurry to act on the nomination of the man Eisenhower wants to head the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division? "Our Gens", as some Missisippians call the Senator, has held four hearings on fire's

One Man's View Of The Deep South

Editor's Note: The following notes were made by Jim Dombroski during his travels through the South in the course of his work for the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The Fund is one of the few liberal interracial organizations in the South, and during the recently concluded hearings by the House Un-American Activities Committee it was threatened with citation as a "Communist Front" group. The SCEF members among its members several prominent citizens from both races, including the Rev. Martin L. King of Montgomery.

Some Random Notes
July 22: Delta area, Mississippi - Talked with one of the militant Negro leaders of this region, active in a movement to increase registration and voting. Two incidents of violence the last week in June in this region: A sheriff, for no reason at all, hit Isaac Jackson 53, father of 13, with a blackjack. Jackson collapsed and died. Woodrow Wilson Daniels 37, after having been beaten in jail by the sheriff, died the next day, July 1st, in a Memphis hospital.

July 22: Jackson, Mississippi - Attended the trial in Federal Court of a case brought by a courageous Negro minister, the Rev. H. C. Darby, against the state of Mississippi and Jeff Davis County for denying him the right to vote. In 1954 there were 1221 Negroes registered to vote in this country before the new registration law was passed. Now there are between 40 and 50.

Attorney General Patterson consistently addressed Rev. Darby's Negro attorney by the latter's first name. Conferred with SCEF board member, Grand Master, James C. Gilliam who was in the unsegregated audience.

Snooping and Tapping, the Case of Frank Wilkinson - July 23: Atlanta, Georgia - Frank Wilkinson is secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom in Los Angeles. He formerly was assistant director of Public Housing for the city of Los Angeles, but lost his job because of his efforts in behalf of integrated housing. For the past year, Mr. Wilkinson has been engaged in a national campaign to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Because of his experience, I invited him to the Atlanta hearings of the HUAC as an observer and as a guest of the SCEF.

On the 22nd I sent Wilkinson a telegram telling him to meet me at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on the 23rd. No one except Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and myself knew of the telegram; no one, that is, except the tappers. Mr. Wilkinson had not been in his room for five minutes before there was a knock on his door and a marshal handed him a subpoena.

At the hearings, Richard Arens, staff director of the committee, charged that Wilkinson had been sent to Atlanta by the communists.

Anti-Semitism
Two days before I arrived in

Atlanta, a group of pickets carrying anti-Semitic signs picketed the Atlanta Constitution. On the same day, another group with the same signs, picketed the Louisville Courier Journal. One of the Atlanta pickets was identified by name by Carl Braden as one of the leading racists of Louisville.

July 23-26: Mr. Wilkinson and I called upon a number of outstanding ministers and lawyers in Atlanta and urged them to attend the hearings as observers. A number of them did.

July 27: F. W. and I attended the Ebenezer Baptist Church and were inspired by the music and the service under the pastor, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. Rev. King signed the open-letter to the House of Representatives and attended the hearings on the 30th.

Open-Letter Plays Important Role
July 28: Yesterday in a nationwide broadcast, chairman Walter of HUAC mentioned the open-letter to the House of Representatives which now has 209 signatures of Negro leaders of the South.

Today, Attorney Austin T. Walden, one of the signers of the open-letter, submitted it as an advertisement for the Atlanta Constitution, but the newspaper rejected the ad for fear it would become involved in a libel suit. Subsequently, the ad was offered to and accepted by the Washington Post-Times Herald. It appeared on July 31st.

The open-letter and the signatures were entered as evidence in the hearings. Chairman Willis stated there was "strong evidence the letter had been composed by communists." Signers of the letter were characterized as dupes who did not know what they were doing, and any signers who wished to have their names stricken could do so by writing the committee, he said. Mr. Braden observed that the signers "would appreciate these aspersions."

July 29-31: The Atlanta hearings were conducted by a subcommittee composed of Rep. Willis of Louisiana, Rep. Tuck of Virginia, and Rep. Jackson (R. of Cal.). The two Southerners, of course, have been consistent opponents of civil rights for Negroes. Congressman Jackson is the man who on the floor of the House accused Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church of "serving God on Sunday and the communist front for the balance of the week."

From the moment the hearings got underway by an embrace and a welcome by Governor Griffin of Georgia, mentor and sponsor of Gov. Faubus, to the end when chairman Willis spoke in laudatory terms of Attorney General Cook of Georgia and thanked him for his complete cooperation, there was no doubt that a primary purpose of the committee coming South was to strengthen the hands of Griffin, Cook, and other arch segregationists in their efforts to silence and destroy individuals and organizations working in the South for integration.

PRESS COMMENT

Gullible Northern Newspapers

Results of a well heeled, well prepared, public relations campaign to sell northern daily and weekly editors on the proposition that the U.S. Supreme Court "did the South wrong" by ordering school desegregation can be seen in the comment of some unsuspecting and gullible editors on the reelection of Gov. Faubus. Rural editors have been the special objects of campaigns vilifying the Supreme Court, the Negro and school integration spread widely by letter and brochure.

These editors take the strange editorial viewpoint that Faubus' winning of the Democratic primary election which renews his reelection is an indication that there was something wrong with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision against school segregation and with President Eisenhower's final decision to send federal troops to Little Rock to put down a virtual rebellion.

Editors like Frank White of the Ceylon (Minn.) Herald, E. C. Lehman of the Chatfield (Minn.) News and newspapers like the Little Rock and school integration situation as some violation of citizenship on the part of the federal courts and the federal government as represented by President Eisenhower's use of troops at Little Rock. Even the big city dailies of the north like the daily Rochester, N.Y. Democratic Chronicle are suffering from "southern exposure."

These editors and others of their type of thinking seem completely unaware that neither the Supreme court nor President Eisenhower are responsible for the shameful situation in the South by which millions of Negro-American children were given substandard education and millions of white children were educated to believe in white supremacy. (Please turn to page Eight)

nominee, W. Wilson White, a Philadelphia lawyer. White was the man who researched for the Justice Dept. the legal questions on use of troops in Little Rock and so he has become a symbol of integration for Eastland and company. If he won't urge Southern segregationists to behave themselves when the schools re-open, might he not at least put in a plug for White's con-

firmation? The trouble, I am afraid, is not that Eisenhower lacks enthusiasm for civil rights, but that he is playing politics with the South. I think the President actually does not know his own strength—or how much power and prestige the office of the Presidency possesses. He also doesn't realize that if it isn't used this power and prestige willers away.

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