

The Challenge Of The Hoodlums

The dynamite bombing of an integrated elementary junior high school in Morgantown, West Virginia, heretofore considered a "model desegregated community," presents a challenge to law abiding citizens of this country that should be met with certainty and swiftness. Every agency of the federal government and the state of West Virginia should be employed to track down the person or persons responsible for the dastardly crime. The spread of bombings to communities in which the citizens are endeavoring to abide by the law on the question of desegregation of schools must be halted now if law and order are to be the rule rather than hoodlumism.

According to reports and a statement from the superintendent of schools of the county, there has been no difficulty in the desegregation program. The bombing, he said, "is the last thing we could expect." It thus appears that outsiders have deliberately gone into this peaceful community with the sole purpose in mind of stirring up trouble. This, we think, is a resort to the very lowest and vilest act that it is possible for a depraved mind to concoct. The culprits responsible

for it should and must be brought to justice. These bombings of schools, churches and synagogues are beginning to arouse the ire of decent citizens of the South as well as other sections of the country. They are beginning to see that they cannot be confined to communities where sentiment favors such action. To the contrary, a community in which the schools have been desegregated for five years becomes the scene of the same type of vile act as any of the deep South. Again and again, we have warned in these columns that such would be the results. It doth now appear that the most peaceful community is not safe.

Give the culprits a few more months of encouragement and city halls will be bombed, then state capitol buildings and finally the White House. When that hour arrives, law and order will be entirely broken down and anarchy will reign all over the land. The challenge of the hoodlum is now being hurled in the face of every law abiding citizen of this nation. It is ours to meet or cringe like a coward. It is our hour of decision for a country of lawlessness or a country of law and order.

The Power Of The Christian Church

From the North Carolina Pastor's Conference, which precedes the 128th annual meeting of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention in session in Durham this week, comes an encouraging note that another large and powerful segment of the Christian Church will take a stand for the equality of all mankind. The Rev. Clarence Patrick of Wake Forest College told the conference Monday that now is the time for "us to make up our minds once and for all that men are equal, not only in the sight of God, but also in the sight of men."

These are strong words. They come at a time when the forces of hate are waging a determined battle to hold back the onward march of human dignity for all mankind all over the world. With the bombing of schools, churches, synagogues and threats of bombing, the time is ripe for the church to speak out against those who would enthrone

tyranny, anarchy and hatred as a way of life, not only in the South but all over America.

The Rev. Patrick noted that "these are difficult days for many ministers of the gospel." He went on to state that "it takes more courage to be a hero in the moral and spiritual realm than on the battlefield." This, we think, is true. Such crises bring out the power of the Christian Church. It proves conclusively that the church at bay is always more powerful than the church at ease or in a state of complacency.

Such men as the Rev. Patrick give hope to Negro Christians in the South that all is not lost in the warfare for respectability and the right of citizenship. It increases their faith in the church and the ultimate triumph of right. It is our hope that the North Carolina Baptist State Convention will support his stand.

We Felicitate Home Security

Negro citizens of Durham are happy to join with others of the community in felicitating the Home Security Life Insurance Company on the event of occupation of its new two million dollar home office building. The new structure, which is located on the western end of Chapel Hill Street, is one of the most beautiful buildings of the city and lends a bit of majestic beauty to that particular section of Durham. Every local Durhamite is compelled to feel a kind of hometown pride in the Home Security which is home-owned and home-managed.

Among the many fine men who head the company is its president, Bascom Baynes,

who has served as a member and chairman of the Board of Trustees of North Carolina College for eight years. Here he has made a distinct and unselfish contribution in its growth and development. This alone is sufficient to cause Negro citizens to have an unusual interest in Home Security or any other enterprise headed by Mr. Baynes.

As Home Security continues to grow and make its contribution to the economic and cultural life of Durham, Negro citizens will wish it a bountiful amount of success, not only on the occasion of entry into its new beautiful home office building but throughout its entire existence.

The Democrats Have The Ball

The crushing defeat handed Republicans in the November 4 election may in the end turn out to be equally as devastating a blow to segregationists in Congress. At least this is the belief shared by Roy Wilkins and other officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Now that the Democratic Party has been handed a decisive majority in both the Senate and the House of Representative Negro voters will be watching with keen interest every move Congress will make in the matter of civil rights legislation.

It is a long time between now and the presidential election of 1960 and many things can happen to change the attitude of Negro voters in states like New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Ohio and Illinois. The Democratic Party has the ball

and it can run with it, so far as civil rights legislation is concerned, or it can allow itself to be thrown for a loss by stumbling over southern members of its own party who are determined to hold the line against advances in the field of civil rights.

As we now see it, the 1960 campaign will find a similar situation as existed in the 1956 campaign when the personal charm of Eisenhower gave the nation a Republican president but a Democratic congress. This certainly will be the case if Nelson Rockefeller's popularity continues and he is the GOP nominee for president. The voters have proved conclusively, here of late, that, so far as party affiliation is concerned, without a popular candidate a majority of them will cling to the Democratic Party. Rockefeller's sweeping GOP victory for governor of New York in the midst of overwhelming Democratic victory all around is positive proof that he has the kind of personal charm that sent Eisenhower to the White House while Congress remained in the Democratic fold.

The political developments of the next two years will be interesting to watch. They will be watched by Negro voters in the North, West and even in the South where their vote in a national election will probably be the heaviest since Reconstruction days.



RONALD SCHOOLER

Schooler Touring South Europe

Drunk With Images, Durhamite Looks Forward To Voyage Home

Editor's Note: This latest in a series of letters from former World's Fair Guide Ronald Schooler to his parents, the J. M. Schoolers of Lawson Avenue in Durham, describes his experiences in setting out on a tour of Southwest Europe following completion of his duties in Brussels.

October 26
Vezelay, France
My dear parents, brothers, and sisters:
How are you all? I was so happy to get your letter, Daddy, before I left Brussels.

I will take care or have taken care of all the things of which you reminded me. I hope you received my last letter and contents.

The last few days of the Fair were exciting but rather restless ones. The last day, which was on Sunday, was expected to break all attendance records, but it came in third with a measly 610,000. I saw quite a bit of Brussels the three days following the closing with Bev Benders and some of my Brussels friends. Finally, Bev and I said good-bye Thursday morning at the

North Station. She headed for Geneva, I for Paris.

One of the guides—the other boy flew from New York with us—has been in Paris since the beginning of October. He had to break his guide contract to get orientation for a year of study on a Fulbright scholarship in Aix-en-Provence. Following the suggestion of one of the other guides, I went to Paris, looked him up, and got a ride with him on the 24th from Paris to Aix.

I had so many errands to run during my one day in Paris that I didn't get a single glimpse of the Eiffel tower. After my third trip there, I'm quite adept at using the metropolitan (subways). Most of my luggage was taken to Le Havre where it will stay until I get there on the 28th.

Jack had already promised a girl who was going to Aix a ride, but since I had such little luggage, he was able to squeeze me in, and I was glad to have the company. We left Paris Friday afternoon and stayed overnight at Vezelay, a little medieval town which sits on a hill at whose 11th century cathedral has some significance with Richard the Lion-Hearted. When we drove into town, the moonlight and the absolute quiet of the town, as well as the middle-age aspect were rather frightening.

The next morning, after a not-too-good sleep, we got on a very foggy road. We had eaten a picnic lunch in the middle of the road which ran along a canal just outside a very charming town called Monret-sur-Loing. The girl, Betty, had bought a bottle of 50 cents wine in Fontainebleau. Then, at Vezelay, she insisted that we try some Burgundy wine since we were in the heart of Burgundy. But Saturday morning we all felt so bad we decided to stay away from le vin (wine) for a while.

After Lyon, the fog lifted as we traveled along the Rhone and the landscape changed. We had reached the land of

cedars and cypresses, sun-baked stucco houses and red tile roofs. We stopped in Avignon, saw the pope's palace and the famous bridge, and the walls of the old city. Not long after dark we rolled into Aix, which we all liked very much. We took Betty to a beautiful villa where she will live, then Jack and I found a hotel.

Today, he looked for a place to live while he studied here, while I walked around the town. I love it. The houses are mostly old and beaten-looking, with red or orange tile roofs. The people are mixed—from Arabs and Negroes across the seas to pale and blond types from the North. They have a strange accent of Provence, for Aix is only fifty miles from Marseilles and the sea. They all seem friendly and easy-going.

The streets are lined with sycamores, the town is surrounded by beautiful villas perched on rolling green hills. It is sunny and mild, and reminds me very much of our climate at home. I like it so much here, with companionship and the reassuring feeling that I can speak the language of the people, I almost dread going ahead to Spain. I have people to meet in Valencia, Malaga, and Madrid, so I won't be too much alone.

I have to be back in Paris on November 2 to catch a boat train au Havre. I should be in Madrid the days surrounding my birthday. You'll be able to reach me there at American Express, Plaza de las Cortes, No. 2, Castellana Hilton Hotel, Castellana No. 55.

Even though I expect to enjoy my voyage during the coming month, I'll be supremely happy to board the U.S. on the 28th so incriminated with images and experiences. I'll pray that you all will keep well and spread the word that I wish the same for all our good neighbors. So long now. Jack is hungry and wants to eat. Bye.

Love,
Ronny

Turn The Glasses South - You Might See Little Rock



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



Cannot Dodge Duty Given You By God

"BRING HIM BACK"

"Send men to Joppa, and bring Simon Peter." Acts 10:6
Simon Peter was dodging a supreme responsibility. Simon Peter had gone off to the seashore. Simon was running from an unpleasant duty that God had for him to do. We like Peter dodge unpleasant duties. We run off to the seashore when God wants us to go some other place to do a great job for him. God had urgent business for Peter and he was loitering around on the seashore. Peter God wants you. Where are you? He is in Joppa when God wants him in Caesarea. So often we are out of place when God wants us to do a job for him. Peter is resting

at the seashore when the work of opening the door to the Gentiles is being held up. Too many of us go off and sit down when God's got a big job for us to do. Thus God in a vision deputizes Cornelius to send and bring Simon Peter for the great momentous event in the history of the Church.

Men often play around while great moments in God's program must wait. A great hour has come and where is Simon Peter? The cause must wait while God sends for Peter. Many are sitting in idleness while God has work for us to do. Many of us go on off and leave our God-given tasks unfinished. Many of us are in Joppa and God needs him for

the work in another place. Are you where God wants you to be today? Are you doing what God wants you to do today? If you are in Joppa and he wants you to go some other place why not arise and be about your father's business. We all need the sense of urgency that the Master had at twelve. "I must be about my father's business..."

Do you think you can hide from God? Run where you will but you cannot hide from God. Men are sent to bring Peter back to do his God-assigned task. Remember, too, that Jonah ran away but God found him. And there was no rest for him until he went on. See SPIRITUAL, page 7

WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK



GOP Misjudged Mood Of American Voters

The best clue to Republican misunderstanding of the mood of the American public on Election Day came in President Eisenhower's press conference of Nov. 5. The big issue, as he saw it, was "this money spending" by the federal government. He inveighed against the "spender wing" of the Democratic Party.

Aside from the matter of the President not having his facts straight and even putting aside the historical tendency to vote against the party in power in mid-term elections, the cost of government clearly was not the big issue in the public mind.

When the President says the GOP is going to fight to win the 1960 campaign from "this very day" forward he may find the results somewhat approximate to 1932—if the Republicans follow old Herbert Hoover's political philosophy.

Did national issues play any part in the election? The answer obviously is "yes," although personalities, local problems, tactical errors, and the awkwardness of some public figures on television also swayed votes.

You could not have a Democratic sweep that extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and even affected the

State of Vermont without it having deeper significance than mere mid-term restlessness. Commenting on the complete reversal from 1956 the President added:

"...I do not see where there is anything that these people (you and me—RGS) consciously want the Administration to do differently. And, if I'm wrong, I'd like to know what it is..."

The results would indicate rather clearly that the President is wrong. In what way? From the manner in which one liberal after another was swept to victory in Wisconsin, Minnesota, yes, and in New

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Writer Points Out Discrepancy In Encyclopedia Of Catholics

The paper recently announced the election of one Angello Giuseppe Roncalli as the 262nd pope, who will reign as Pope John XXIII.

Is there not some slip-up here? The Catholic Encyclopedia lists a John XXIII as having reigned from May 17, 1410, to May 29,

York, it would seem to me the American public still wants "government with a heart". They are not looking for a tighter purse string on Pennsylvania.

Who Gets All That Dough?
The President bemoans government spending without noting that it was in his peacetime Republican Administration that the cost of government climbed to an all-time high. The President even tells us that \$50 billions long-term government bonds have to be paid off this year plus \$23 billion in short term notes. We also have to raise another \$12 billion in federal revenue. He forgot to say the national debt has achieved a new record.

But even more important he did not mention one of the principal reasons for the high cost of government bonds: his Administration's policy of paying high interest rates to the commercial bankers. This is the so-called "tight money policy". Some economists think the policy may be a primary factor in the high cost of living instead of the restraining factor on inflation it is supposed to be.

The general public may not know all the ins and outs of this intricate government operation. But they sensed that something was wrong. They felt sure of it when suddenly in the midst of tremendous prosperity we are in a "recession". There are still a lot of people mad about being unemployed, even if only for a short time. Those 4,000,000 jobs which have been used up most or all

1415. This period overlapped the greater part of the reign of Gregory XII, in some way. In this official list of the popes, there are some "anti-popes" listed in italics, but the name of John XXIII is not italicized.

However, this Gregory XII was declared to have been a heretic by the Council of Pisa, as stated on page 238 of the Catholic historians' (Loeffler and Seppelt) volume: "A short History of the Popes".

At any rate, it has been about 540 years since any of the Pontiffs have chosen to take the name John. Perhaps the church is now disowning the former John XXIII. The Catholic Encyclopedia says of him that he was ordained a priest on May 24, 1410, and was consecrated and crowned pope the following day. It also says that John XXIII was "utterly worldly minded, ambitious, crafty, unscrupulous, and immoral, a good soldier but no churchman".

Of another John (XXII), the Encyclopedia says that he was elected after Peter's Chair had been vacant for two years and three and one-half months, and that the cardinals were divided "into two violent factions", and that during his reign there was much dissension in the church, and that "those who refused to yield were treated as heretics; many were burned at the stake".

Another John (XII) is said by this encyclopedia to have been but 18 years of age when elected pope, and that he was "a coarse, immoral man, whose life was such that the Lateran was spoken of as a brothel, and the moral corruption in Rome became the subject of general odium", and that he was "accused of sacrilege, simony, perjury, murder, adultery, and incest" by a synod of fifty Italian and German bishops convened in St. Peter's and that he died, according to rumor, "stricken by paralysis in the act of adultery". Let this John be better!

Sincerely yours,
R. R. Miller
Durham, N. C.

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