

Only Negroes Serve State Without Pay

We don't know whether or not it has ever dawned on most Negroes living in North Carolina that when it comes to salaries paid to members of policy-making state boards the more than one million Negroes of North Carolina are for the most part simply on the outside looking in. In fact there is not a single Negro on any policy-making board in North Carolina who can be said to draw a salary for his services. Of the five Negroes now serving on policy-making boards of the state none of them gets paid more than expenses for travel and living whenever they attend a meeting.

We have referred to. In the area of Vocational Rehabilitation the federal government is spending millions of dollars, yet North Carolina does not employ a single Negro in this program of the state. The policy appears to be that of recognizing Negroes only in areas where there is no pay to be had for their services.

With gubernatorial candidates beginning to line up for next year's election, we think the time has come when Negro leaders in North Carolina should have a definite understanding about the type of candidate they will recommend to Negro voters in 1960. Candidates running for state offices should be questioned carefully, even if confidentially as to where they stand on the matter of appointing Negroes to boards other than those where there is no salary attached.

Negro leaders should not settle for less than a promise of at least one representative on the N. C. Board of Paroles; N. C. Utilities Commission and the State Industrial Commission.

Butler's Appointment As U. S. Judge

Either Algernon Butler should make an unequivocal denial of the charges brought against him by Alexander Barnes in his appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee on August 18 or the Senate should flatly refuse to confirm his appointment to the high and most responsible office of Judge of the Eastern District of the United States Court. If Mr. Butler makes no such denial of the charges and the Senate confirms his appointment a dark shadow will hang over the office as long as it is held by him.

We know that there are those who have the tendency to excuse the actions of candidates for political office and aspirants for political appointment on the grounds that expediency often dictates one's saying and doing things in a political campaign that he otherwise would not say or do. We take the position, however, that there are certain depths to which no man should stoop, however dear and precious the political prize he wishes to obtain. Certainly one who aspires to the high and powerful office of a federal judge should be like Caesar's wife—"above suspicion."

Mr. Barnes charges that in the 1948 political

campaign Mr. Butler informed him "that the Negro should be contented with the way he has been treated in North Carolina, and that equality for him did not mean equality to live and have his being on the same level with the white man." Such a statement, if true, we hold, renders Mr. Butler unfit for the high office to which he has been appointed by President Eisenhower. In the office of judge of the Eastern District he will again and again be called on to sit in judgement on Negroes who are seeking their rights to equality as other American citizens. If his philosophy of life is already such as to make him feel they have no right to equality with others then we hold it is in direct conflict with the oath of office he must take as well as in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

In spite of this we predict that Mr. Butler's appointment will be confirmed. The fact that he is a republican and had the nod from all of the democratic members of Congress from North Carolina is further evidence that he is considered "safe" so far as the question of civil rights for Negroes is concerned. The position of Alexander Barnes appears to us to be that of "truth forever on the scaffold and wrong forever on the throne."

A Solution To The State's Teacher Shortage

It is interesting to observe the great concern that educators and other interested citizens of North Carolina are expressing over the almost critical shortage of white elementary teachers in this state. Sometimes we think, after all is said and done, that on the matter of getting an education that Negroes are generally smarter than white folks or white folks are generally dumber than Negroes. One cannot imagine Negro parents would be so stupid as to worry about the color of a teacher's skin or racial identity. The one thing important to Negro parents is that a child receive training at the hands of the very best teacher available be that teacher white or black.

With hundreds of competent Negro elementary teachers, many of whom hold advanced degrees from some of the best universities in the nation, just crying for jobs, state education officials are now screaming to high heaven about a shortage of elementary teachers.

It is alright for a Negro woman to act as wet nurse for a white child, bathe and feed it and watch over it from the time it is born until it is ready to go to school but to teach one "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." Holy horrors No! As a result one must reach the conclusion that there are white people in the South who would prefer that their children be taught by an inefficient white teacher than a competent Negro teacher or that their children grow up in stark ignorance than receive their training at the hands of a well trained Negro teacher.

The shortage of white teachers that exists in grammar, junior high and high schools could also be as easily filled by competent Negro teachers if only our state officials in the field of education had the courage to break away from the ancient custom of employing teachers according to their racial identity rather than according to their training and ability.

Begging In The Name Of The Church

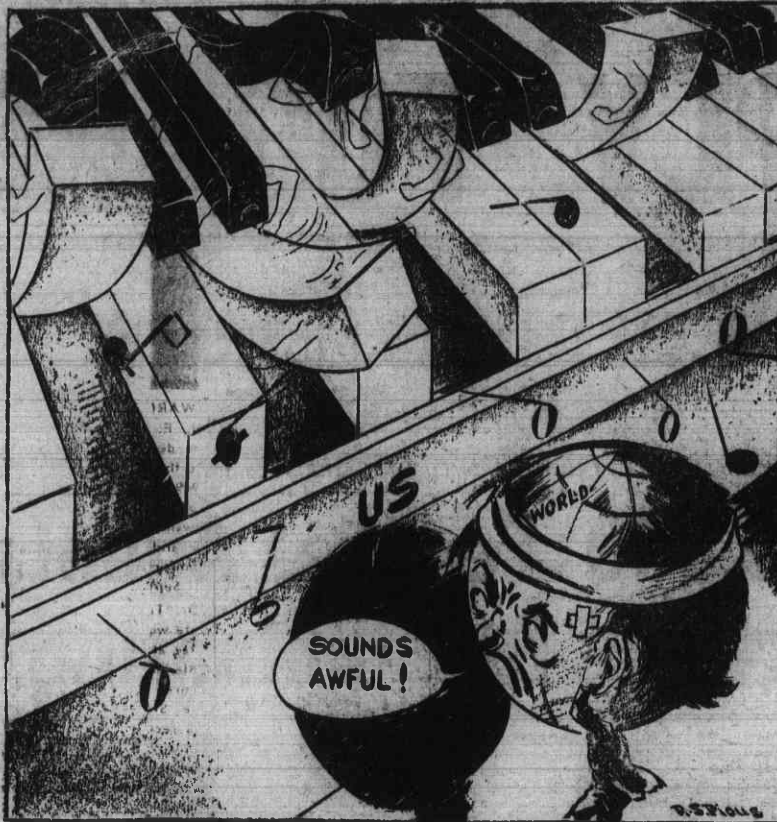
Durham, Greensboro, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and other major cities of North Carolina are infested with far too many street beggars who, in the name of Christianity, are making a racket out of soliciting funds for the church. Each city should have an ordinance requiring a license to beg money on its streets for the church or any other religious organization.

To have the right to beg on their streets

each city should require that a person secure first a written request, signed by the pastor of duly recognized church. The request should then be presented to a city official such as the head of the welfare department or chief of police whereupon a card would be issued giving the person the right to solicit funds on the public streets.

In Durham we happen to know of one man and his wife who actually earn their living under the guise of begging for a church when neither of them would be able to truthfully give the name of the church he or she is begging for if closely questioned. Each week end the husband takes his place on the city's main thoroughfare near one of our leading stores to beg, not for a church, as he claims, but for himself.

We think the time has come for our cities to close in on these public leeches. The police department ought to be given instructions to arrest any beggars for churches on the streets of our cities who cannot give bona fide evidence that they are actually soliciting funds for a church. If such persons cannot do so they ought to be sent to the road where they may at least contribute 30 days or more of honest labor for their livelihood.



WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK

New Deal Was Breeding Ground For Reds-Theme Of Drury Book



"ADVISE AND CONSENT"

WASHINGTON—Allen Drury covers Congress for The New York Times. His newspaper coverage has been detached, serious and full of the detail that one expects in a Times story. Now he has written a novel ("Advise and Consent," Doubleday, 616 pp., \$5.75) and from it we discover that Allen Drury is not just a reporter but also a man of strong, deep feelings with a capacity for vivid expression that those who have read his daily copy might never have suspected.

This is one of the most powerful novels about politics I have ever read, certainly the best to come out of Washington in decades. You will hear a lot about it. It is a Book-of-the-Month club selection. It will be digested in Readers' Digest, made into a movie and probably also into a play.

Yet the reviews I have read up to now seem to me to miss—or purposely do not tell Drury's central theme, which is that the New Deal was a natural breeding ground for an Alger Hiss, as well as fuzzy if not actually soft, in its attitude toward Soviet Russia.

The book's emotional impact is bound to be felt most keenly about those who admired and supported Franklin D. Roosevelt during his 12 years in the White House.

The story centers about the efforts of the incumbent President (clearly Roosevelt) to name Robert Leffingwell as Secretary of State. A group of strong-minded Senators led by one Seap Coolidge of South Carolina (probably Jimmy Byrnes) oppose the designation on the grounds that Leffingwell is not firm enough in his attitude towards the Soviet Union. There are hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations committee and one of its subcommittees, headed by a promising

young Western senator named Brigham Anderson.

Slowly it develops that Leffingwell is not only a man with a strong tolerance for Soviet behavior, but that in his younger days he was a member of a Communist cell at a mid-western university. The Administration tries to keep the story from coming out and in its fear of defeat resorts to fierce, underhanded tactics to stop Sen. Anderson.

A nosy Supreme Court Justice named Tommy Davis discovers that Anderson had once engaged in an immoral act after the war. He passes the information on to the President, who sends it along to a well-known Washington columnist and to a demagogic Wisconsin senator named Frederick Van Ackerman. They use it against Anderson, who commits suicide.

But the assault on Anderson boomerangs. The small willful group of Senators opposed to Leffingwell grows to a majority, who reject him for Secretary of State. This, in turn, helps to kill the President, who is succeeded by a nice, bewildered, former Senator named Harry Hudson (clearly Harry S. Truman), who does not play footsie with the Russians.

The Big Names To those familiar with the ins and outs of Washington life it becomes evident after reading a hundred pages or so about whom Drury is writing. While he deliberately mixes up his characters and their characteristics, it seems fairly clear that the people he does not like include: Felix Frankfurter, Drew Pearson, Wayne Morse, and even Herblock, the eminent cartoonist. None have exactly done what he has his mythical characters do, yet the picture he draws and the impression he leaves are that these men are basically unkind, heartless and ruthless.

When "The President" dies,

Drury writes:

"The Senior Senator from South Carolina, author of the severest and perhaps the only truly honest expression of opinion the press had received on that hectic midnight—He was an evil man, and the Lord has rendered judgment upon him—sat silent, bland and unblinking as they rode along . . ."

Later he adds: ". . . In their car following, the Majority Leader of the Senate caught from time to time the eye of the Minority Leader of the Senate, and between them there passed on several occasions a look of mingled regret, relief and concern, regret as one regrets the passing of any major force of nature terrible and magnificent in its ability for good and its capacities for evil, relief that they no longer had to deal with him, concern for the pleasantly undistinguished man who had taken his place and now bore all their hopes."

When Drury becomes a reporter, rather than a philosopher, the novel sings. He knows and understands the workings of the Senate's "inner circle" as few newspapermen do. His description of the hidden conflicts, the driving ambitions and the petty rivalries are perceptive. The hearings on Leffingwell reflect what actually goes on. The closed-door conferences, when Senators let down their hair and talk straight to each other, seem real.

When he describes how rough politics can become in Washington he is also on sound ground. Where he goes off, though, is in his failure to recognize the circumstances under which Roosevelt came to office and the pressures (personal and political) he faced all the time he was President. Roosevelt was no saint, of course; neither was he the Devil's brother.

Letter To The Editor:

Someone has said that history reminds one of the bustles which our great grandmothers wore because it is a fictitious tale based on a stern reality. That description may appeal to our sense of humor, but actually history is simply a true adventure story in which we live, day-to-day.

In almost every community across the country, one can find the stories of people who built our country—men, women like you and me with the same sort of ideals and ambitions, the same temptations, the same troubles and joys. Not always have their stories persisted, but in some cities and towns of this country, here are tales men and deeds that have endured for centuries.

It is a story of astute men and good work; yesterday a slave, today a banker, lawyer, a president of a university—teacher, an insurance executive, just to mention a few. Through more than five generations, through one hundred and fifty years of hard times and good, through days of ease and long nights of worry, we have come to a place of leadership.

But the command is still forward. There must be a long-

range program set up at once, financed by every good-thinking man in our race to meet the threats that are being hurled at us from every side. We must lay the groundwork for manufacturing; we must enter into that field so as to create jobs, even though it be on a small scale. While we are thinking of what we have done, let's also think of the things that we have not done.

We have the power, the spirit and what it takes; and don't forget that everyone was given reserve power that he doesn't ordinarily use. So let's call on that power and go forward with a program to put our people to work in our own factories, own ed, financed and controlled by our people. To become independent is to become free.

The challenge is up to us. Will we meet it head on, or not. We can if everyone will put money into a sound business venture. Under the right and able leadership, it is encouraging to know that good technical advice can be had for the asking from the state and the U. S., in the form of financial assistance from the small business loan agency of the federal government.

Carl Williams
Newburyport, Mass.

Freedom And Equality - Nixon People Of World Seek

Vice President Richard M. Nixon told the delegates to the 12th Annual Regional 4-H Club Camp last week that the disadvantaged peoples of the world are seeking freedom and quality and are looking to the United States for leadership.

He was speaking on the steps of the Capitol, surrounded by 128 rural Negro boys and girls and 32 State Extension leaders who met here last week at Howard University. The youths represented 348,000 fellow 4-H'ers in the 17 States of the Southern region.

Continuing, the Vice President said we in the United States are trying to help establish freedom and equality all over the world. And he added that with fine 4-H'ers like those growing up in America, he felt assured the work of our democracy would continue.

Referring to his recent trip to Russia, Mr. Nixon pointed out that although the boys and girls there live under repressive rules, they are anxious to get an education and push ahead. He presented this as a challenge to American youth to work harder to continue their own advancement.

Other speakers on the week's program were: Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ervin L. Peterson, President Wills B. Player of Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.; Federal Extension Administrator C. M. Ferguson, President Mordcaiel W. Johnson of Howard, National 4-H Director Edward W. Aiton, Oklahoma Extension Director L. H. Brannon, chairman of the camp committee.

Miss Roberta Church and Samuel B. Danley of the Department of Labor, Sterling Tucker of the Washington Urban League, Miss Dorothy Emerson, State 4-H agent of Maryland; and V. C. Nicol of Health Education and Welfare Department.

Dr. Player, who addressed the banquet session, warned against overemphasis of programs for gifted children and the consequent failure to concentrate on ways of discovering and developing the talents of all young people.

The closing feature of the program was the address by Assistant Secretary Peterson followed by the presentation of citizenship

and honor awards. Copies of the Charter of Freedom were presented to 22 club delegates who have reached, or are approaching voting age.

Citation plaques were awarded to four outstanding business and educational leaders for their contribution to 4-H. Those who were honored are: Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, president, Phi-Kappa-Smith College, Little Rock; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps Stokes Fund and former head of Tuskegee Institute; Walter S. Scott, president, Guaranty Life and Health Insurance Company, Savannah, Ga.; and John H. Wheeler, president, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C. Dr. Patterson is in Africa and could not be present.

During the week's encampment the 4-H delegates discussed a number of subjects, including non-farm career opportunities; placed wreaths at the tomb of George and Martha Washington and at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington, performed in a talent program, heard Harry Belafonte at the Carter Barron amphitheater, appeared on radio and television and in press interviews, and went sightseeing.

The 4-H discussion sessions were conducted by Dr. Ward F. Porter of the Federal Extension office, and Mrs. Ezelle M. Hawkins, Maryland district home agent.

While the 4-H'ers were holding their discussions and sightseeing, the Extension leaders were conferring on State and regional problems in 4-H administration. Their speakers were P. H. Stone, retired Extension leader who served in the Washington office; Miss Emmie Nelson of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work; and Miss Dorothy Emerson of Maryland Extension Service.

The camp was directed by A. S. Bacon on the administrative staff of Federal Extension, Lloyd Rutledge, 4-H leader for the Southern region, and Waymon Johnson, 4-H leader of South Carolina.

States represented at the encampment are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina.

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SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



Christians Must React Creatively To Hostility In The Spirit Of Love

"The unbelieving poisoned their minds against the brethren . . ." Acts 14:2.

Many human beings delight in poisoning the minds of people with hostility. Who but the miserably unhappy would do such acts? Can any one but a miserable person do such a thing? I am unhappy so I would have others join my unenvying company. Thus I go about filling the

minds of others with the poison of hostility. Such persons become holy terrors. Such persons spread the blight of misery and unhappiness. In the struggle in the early church they found such people. And unfortunately some are still with us. There still are those who "poisoned their minds against the brethren . . ."

Let us not be guilty of this sin of poisoning the minds of others

with hostility. Do you want to spread this kind of thing. No Deep down in your heart and soul you do not want to do this kind of thing. It is unbecoming to a decent, honorable person. But the Devil may deceive you, under certain circumstances to do just this. It is an ever present temptation for all of us. In our nature we have the stuff—the raw stuff—out of which this kind

of thing can be so easily manufactured. Let us, then, be honest and realize that we all have the power to do just this kind of thing. Watch your own inner thoughts which may lead you to poison other minds with hostility. And further watch those human beings who will lead you into this kind of thing.

How do you face your hostile situations? You have some don't you? We all are the objects of hostility at times. People become hostile towards us, seemingly, on general principles. You do nothing to deserve hostility. People show hostile reactions without cause. They may be hostile on account of the clothes you wear, the house you live in, the job you have or the office you hold in the church or the labor union. The early Christians ran into hostility, as they preached the Gospel and planted the Church.

They acted and reacted creatively in the midst of furious, violent hostility.

Then how do you react to violent hostility? Do you get angry? Are you embittered and ready for revenge? Do you develop hatred towards the hostile forces or persons? Do you develop an unforgiving spirit in the midst of hostility? These are ways of reacting, but they are not Christian. The Christian must use the spiritual resources of the Gospel in the midst of hostility—love, forgiveness, patient endurance. The Christian is to overcome evil with good.

The Christian, then, in the midst of hostility must react creatively in the spirit of love to win the victory over hostility. Raw human nature may meet hostility, as they preached the Gospel and planted the Church.

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