

## Sending Kids South To School

A few Negro parents in New York City are sending their children to schools in the segregated South, but any attempt by Southerners to exploit this fact as an argument in support of school segregation will misinterpret the real significance of the New York situation as reported in The Times.

The number of Negro children who have left New York to be educated in the South is very small and their percentage of the total Negro school population here is very small, and their percentage of the total Negro school population here is infinitesimal. These youngsters have been sent South, generally to live with relatives, in order to escape slum conditions and slum schools. This is the heart of the matter.

The question is not of New York schools versus Southern segregated schools. It is rather a question of serious New York problems of blighted neighborhoods and of urban deterioration, a problem which New York faces in common with most American cities. Within these deteriorating areas the children are in trouble, and this kind of

trouble knows no color line. To these facts parents react as parents—not as white parents or Negro parents. Their parental instincts know only one motive: to protect their children. Some parents react by moving into other neighborhoods. Others try to escape to the suburbs or enroll their children in non-public schools. And the great majority of parents, it should not be forgotten, still keep their children in the local public schools.

There are many flaws in the New York schools, and the school authorities themselves are fully aware of them. They don't like double sessions and substandard facilities any more than do the parents of the children who suffer as a consequence. Many parents, understandably, refuse to be put off with promises of future improvements.

The flight from city slums and teen-age crime is not an endorsement of school segregation in the South. But parents, regardless of color, are deeply worried over conditions in New York, and the plight of the city spills over and becomes the plight of the schools.

—NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 5

## A Salute to the City of Durham

Durham is to be congratulated that it has been able to accept without any major disturbance the beginning of integration in its public schools. A great amount of the calm which attended the history-making event must be attributed to the daily newspapers of the city that did one of the finest pieces of public relations we have seen in many years in preparing the people for the change. Now that Durham has made the first step we trust that school officials will move forward with the program in such a manner as to make it unnecessary for further federal court action.

The Carolina Times is of the opinion that Negro leaders here are willing to meet the Board of Education over half way so long as they can feel that an honest effort is being made to comply with the law. Both sides, however, will need to exercise a bit of patience and the Board of Education should not expect Negroes to be permanently satisfied with the very small number of Negro pupils out of a total of 225 which it has approved for re-assignment. If Negro leaders appear to be impatient, members of the Board should take into consideration that they have been waiting for five long years since the decision of the Supreme Court for the Board to act and that they have been forced to spend tremendous sums of money in the federal courts to

get even a token of compliance with a victory they have already won.

Members of the Board of Education will also need to take into consideration that it is the Negro pupils who are losing because of inferior schools, overcrowded conditions and the disadvantages of having to travel across town in buses to get to school. At the same time Negro leaders will need to understand that for nearly 300 years every conceivable effort has been made to brainwash the white man and the Negro into believing that a white skin is a badge of superiority. That both are victims of the nefarious practice should be carefully taken into consideration by their leaders and efforts of adjustment made as the Negro moves into the main stream of full American citizenship.

There will be crackpots on both sides, such as Kasper, the Rev. Cole and on the Negro side such as Elijah Muhammed and others. Such leaders will resort to and teach violence and defiance as a means to an end. If sensible leaders, however, will keep alert and exercise due diligence and influence such as was done in beginning the integration of schools in Durham, trouble like that of Little schools in Durham, trouble like that of Little will always be avoided.



WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK

## Welcome to the South, Mr. Khrushchev

It is unfortunate that the visit of Premier Nikita Khrushchev to this country will not include a single city of the South. We do not fully agree with the implications contained in the statement made by Bishop Sherman L. Green of the A.M.E. Church that such a visit if it included Atlanta, Ga. would counteract the propaganda that American Negroes are not a downtrodden race. Khrushchev might start looking into some of our southern closets like Mississippi, Little Rock, Arkansas the rural sections of Georgia and hundreds of other southern communities where Negroes are still barred from full citizenship in these United States.

Bishop Green, who is well past 80 years of age, has probably become enchanted with the glory that attends the high office he holds in the A. M. E. Church and the type of Negro homes, businesses and educational institutions with which such an office throws him in contact. He has probably forgotten that Georgia and other southern states still have their chain gangs, Negro ghettos, inferior schools, job discrimination, police brutality and that in many of them it is still dangerous for a Negro to attempt to vote.

Another reason for saying that it is unfor-

fortunate that the Soviet premier will not visit the South is because we think that he would learn his greatest lesson of democracy from southern Negroes who, in spite of the hardships, humiliations and disadvantages they suffer, continue to forge ahead in this country. That they still have faith in democracy and their own destiny as American citizens, we think, is the greatest lesson Khrushchev can learn about America. He ought to be shown that democracy has so much to offer over and above the disadvantages Negroes suffer that they are making progress toward the goal of full citizenship in spite of the South and not because of it, as Bishop Green's statement implies.

We rather think that omitting the South from Khrushchev's tour of America will in the end give Soviet propagandists just the opportunity they want to accuse this country of having skeletons in its closet which it wishes to hide. We say let the Soviet premier visit the South, and if possible let him see it as it is and not just one side. As bad as some parts of it is we don't believe it has ever written a chapter of its history as bloody as that which the Soviets wrote in Hungary. Welcome to the South, Mr. Khrushchev.

## Nobody Wins in the Chapel Hill School Case

It is most unfortunate for all concerned that the Chapel Hill School Board did not have the morals or the courage to admit the one Negro pupil to a white elementary school in Carrboro last week. From all indications there was one and only one reason why the 10-year-old boy was not admitted and that was his race. This now leaves no alternative for the parents of the child but to continue their efforts in the federal courts which, at its very best, is a costly procedure. If the school board has no evidence that the boy was refused admission other than on account of his race, it is certain to lose the case. This means that it then will eventually have to admit him under federal court order.

It might be well to consider here for a moment just who are and will be the greatest losers in this school case that is being needlessly fought apparently just to save face of the Board members who voted not to admit the Negro pupil. In the first place these members have lost their self respect in that they did not have the morals to do what they knew was right. In the second place they have lost the respect of every fair-minded person in the Chapel Hill community who is mindful of the facts in the case. For in the end those who bow to the demands of the flesh, whether that of his own or his brother's are certain to eventually pay the price of their folly.

Dean Henry Brandis of the UNC Law School has characterized the action of the Chapel Hill Board as "legally and morally indefensible." With that he has handed in his resignation. Thus the school Board now loses the services of one of its most valuable members; one that an education board in any much larger city would consider it an honor as well very fortunate to have. Dean Brandis has probably discovered that the little men who comprise the Board have allowed their prejudices to mar their concept and vision and are therefore unable to rise to an occasion that demands statesmanship rather than "hate-manship."

As we see it, nobody has won in the Chapel Hill school case. Instead, the community is totally divided on an issue that proper leadership on the part of its board of education might have avoided.

## The Church Falls Again

At Dallas, Texas, last week nearly 1,000 Methodist leaders of both races met at Southern Methodist University and approved a seven-section race relations manifesto calling for integration of churches, schools and neighborhood communities. The housing section of the manifesto declared in part, "The freedom to choose a house and a neighborhood should not be limited because of a person's race. The right to rent or purchase, however, is not enough. Community acceptance which creates a sense of belonging is in the spirit of Christ."

The manifesto also urged Methodists to adhere to the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation in schools. Further on it stated that the church's goal must be "the full acceptance of any Christian into the church." It then watered down this particular part of its statement by saying that "current situations require different next steps" for the integration of churches.

It is hard for an outsider to understand just how trustee boards of Methodist schools in See THE CHURCH, Page 8



## Johnson's Tactics Likely To End In No Civil Rights Bill This Season

### THE CIVIL RIGHTS IMPASSE

On the night of April 25, 1958, a 23-year-old Negro named Mack Charles Parker was dragged from his jail cell in Poplarville, Miss. where he was being held on charges of raping a white woman. His body was found nine days later in the Mississippi side of the Pearl River, across from Goolusa, La. The reports said the youth was "Killed by two shots."

At the time there was great indignation in the press and the President deplored it as a lynch-murder. The FBI was called into the case and, apparently, without too much difficulty found the men involved in the case.

But on May 25, 1959 the FBI had to withdraw from the case because, according to Attorney General William P. Rogers, "no federal law had been violated." The FBI's information was turned over to Gov. Coleman of Mississippi, who has not yet impaneled a grand jury. The killers are still at large.

Do you remember the case? It's now September, 1959 and Congress, frightened by the impending visit of Nikita Khrushchev and the possibility that he might want to address both Houses, is talking of adjournment. In all the ensuing months there has been no action on civil rights and not even very much talk about it.

How did this situation arise?

Were the civil rights advocates outmaneuvered? Just what has happened, after so much original indignation over the Parker case, that makes lawmakers yawn and want to talk of other matters?

The responsibility for the delay on civil rights clearly belongs to Democratic Leaders Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and to the old Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in the House.

Johnson says he wants a "civil rights" bill, but what he now proposes is so minimal that the NAACP and allied organizations think it is worse than no bill at all. Even Senate Republican Leader Dirksen calls it a "skeletonized measure." About all it would do is extend the life of the President's Civil Rights Commission, outlaw church-school bombings and provide schooling for the children of military personnel, where it is denied because of local defiance of the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

Johnson apparently will not even allow any language asserting that the 1954 decision is recognized as the "law of the land." So far an anti-lynch legislation is concerned, he will not hear of it.

THE TECHNIQUE FOR KILLING A BILL — It is quite possible that there may still be a bill bearing the "civil rights" label acted on by the Senate before adjournment. But it is clear that

it will have no teeth and will do little to advance the Negro from second-class to first-class citizenship in those parts of the land where his equal rights are still denied.

While Johnson is primarily responsible for this state of affairs, the Northern liberals must also bear some responsibility for allowing things to drift until this late in the session. I do not refer to men like Sens. Douglas, Case of New Jersey, Javits, Clark, Carroll of Colorado or others in that small but sturdy band.

I am referring to those "Liberal" Democrats who went along with Johnson's strategy early in the session when they accepted his assurances that no anti-filibuster regulations were needed because there would be a "civil rights law." They did not insist on knowing what kind of law—and particularly when it would come up on the calendar.

If the liberal northerners had insisted that Johnson make it an early order of business, disposed of in March or April, then the Southern threat of a filibuster could be ignored. But putting it on the calendar this late in the year, means that the Southerners can now talk it to death. So the liberals find themselves in the position of favoring postponement until 1960. This is risky strategy, but circumstances may force them to it if they want a bill that means anything.

### SPIRITUAL INSIGHT



## None Shoud Pass up Opportunity To Be Witness For God's Truth

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

"Yet he did not leave himself without witness . . ." Acts 14:17. It is rather strange that God is never left without a witness. There are times when it seems all the spokesmen for God have been hushed into a mysterious silence. But amid the silent mystery there arises a witness. You remember that Elijah faced this same problem in a dark hour in the history of Israel when it seemed as if no witnesses were left; but Elijah, the servant of God, was reminded that there were hundreds who had not forsaken the true and the living God. God always has a witness.

Yet he did not leave himself without witness. A voice to witness for God will arise in the most unlikely times and places. At times it seems as if evil will carry the day. And strangely a voice speaks up for God and his cause of righteousness. When the tides of evil and

idolatry were sweeping the northern Kingdom, God had a witness there in the darkest hour. Amos appeared on time to speak for God. God is never left completely without a witness in the time of great, critical need.

God moves in some heart and someone will cry out for the cause. Do you keep silent when you should be a voice for God? At times we let God down when he might expect us to be witness for him in certain situations. But voices do spring up to witness for God in unexpected places. Just the right word at the right time can mean so much. And a good deed done at the right time can mean so much in terms of witness for God. There are times if you keep silent God will be lacking for a witness in the cause. Thus those of us who claim the Master, as Savior should be ever alert to our opportunities to be

a witness for God.

The opportunity you miss to witness for God will leave you with a sense of shame. I had a great opportunity to be a witness for God; but I let it pass. These missed opportunities to witness leaves us with an inner sense of regret. And we must live with them until we take them to God in that feeling of sorrow called true repentance. We can escape the consequences of our neglect through God's mercy and forgiveness. Peter had to live with the shameful tears of regret in his denial until he went to God for forgiveness. Let us then be ever alert to use our inescapable opportunities to stand as a witness for Jesus.

In every case of clear cut moral responsibility let us overlook no opportunity to stand as a witness for God. Remember your failure to speak could leave God without a witness.

## Southern States Organized To Make Mass Attack On Illiteracy

BRASSTOWN — The Literacy Movement in the Southeast, a plan to offer millions of adults in southeastern states an opportunity to learn to read and write, is being launched through specially formed literacy organizations which will cover the Carolinas and Eastern Tennessee.

Mayes Behrman, director of the movement and head of the Literacy Division of the John C. Campbell Folk School at Brasstown, the coordinating agency for the southeastern movement, said a plan of organization has been perfected for the area in which the first mass attack on adult illiteracy will be made in the nation.

The Literacy Movement in the Southeast by Television will have parallel organizations in each state in which it works.

Each state organization will have three basic sections—rural, urban and industrial.

Behrman said several prominent persons have already agreed to serve on various committees and several rural, civic and service organizations have agreed to take major roles in enlisting students and volunteer workers.

The Literacy Movement in the Southeast is an outgrowth of the successful experiment staged last winter over WBTB in Charlotte by the Carolina's Literacy Movement. In six months, 1,000 persons learned to read and write.

The group of 98 television lessons, each 30 minutes in length, is based on the Laubach method of teaching reading and writing. The lessons are designed specifically for adults who missed an opportunity to learn to read and write as children.

In its first expanded effort, The Literacy Movement in the Southeast, with Alabama co-operating, will offer reading and writing lessons by television to one million non-reading adults in the Carolinas, Eastern Tennessee and Alabama.

Behrman is director of the movement. As extension director and now as head of the recently established Literacy Division of the John C. Campbell Folk School at Brasstown, Behrman organized the Carolinas' Literacy Movement which held classes in 17 North Carolina and three South Carolina counties last winter.

The lessons will be given over

10 commercial television stations in the Carolinas and Tennessee beginning in January.

The Alabama Literacy Movement will use three outlets of the state educational television network and develop its own organizational set-up.

Between now and January when the early morning television classes will begin, many volunteer workers will be needed, Behrman said.

To enlist students, find places where classes may be held, obtain television sets and enlist volunteer teachers who will be given special free training in advance of the classes, Behrman outlined this plan of organization:

Each state will have three sections; rural, urban and industrial.

Chairman of the industrial section of the North Carolina Literacy Movement will be Dr. Geo. D. Heaton, former pastor of Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte and now a consultant to industry.

Serving as general secretary of the industrial section in North Carolina will be Charles T. McNary of Greensboro, retired director of personnel and public relations of Blue Bell Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Home demonstration organization of North Carolina has already formally adopted the movement, Behrman said, and most local clubs plan to serve as the rural enlisting groups throughout the state.

Negro home demonstration clubs in North Carolina have already set a student enlistment goal of more than 50,000 persons.

In East Tennessee, the Junior Chamber of Commerce will serve as the coordinating agency for the area. Glenn Ellis of Chattanooga, a retired YMCA worker, will be general secretary of the industrial section in Eastern Tennessee.

This plan of organization will be followed in North Carolina, South Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. In Alabama, the Literacy Movement there will use its own organizational methods and will be a co-operating movement.

Behrman said announcements would be made later when full statewide committees have been formed.

## Today's Youth Can Be Called Christian, Church Debaters Say

"The youth of today can be called Christians," so says one group of debaters who when debating this topic, Sunday night, August 30, at the St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church. The positive team, the winners, were Virginia McNeil, Willie Odom and Fred Brunson Jr. Their opponents, the negative team, who accepted their defeat very graciously, were Cynthia Mebane, Rosa Snipes, and Gloria Snipes. Carolyn Skinner and Jean Hinton did a wonderful job as moderator and time-keeper, respectively.

The President of Hillside Debating Society, Woodrow Wiggins, to speak could leave God without a witness.

ed both competent and efficient. Willie Odom and Cynthia Mebane were judged as the best speakers on the two teams.

Preceding the debate, the youth presented an Etiquette Tea, which was carried out gracefully. Not only did the youth demonstrate the correct attire for certain occasions, but they also brought out correct attire for family relations, including family worship. During the tea two sisters, Alma Turner and Carolyn Turner were presented gift certificates for bringing in the largest number of patrons. Refreshments were served during the tea.

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