

ANOTHER MILESTONE FOR N. C. MUTUAL

The announcement last week that the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company has been approved for membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce will be received by friends and policyholders of the company with a great deal of satisfaction all over the nation as well as in Durham. The N. C. Mutual is Durham's largest home owned financial institution and its contributions to the development of Durham are well-known by a majority of citizens of this city, if not recognized by its leading business men and members of the local Chamber of Commerce.

The irony of the company's acceptance as a member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is that it does not qualify for membership in the Durham Chamber of Commerce. When it is considered that N. C. Mutual has assets of approximately \$70 million and has financed millions of dollars worth of churches, schools, business institutions and homes in the city of Durham its worth to the city's economy

CONGRATULATIONS TO A&T COLLEGE

THE CAROLINA TIMES is happy to congratulate A&T College that it has now been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The fact that the school has been admitted into full membership in the Association ought to bring a great amount of satisfaction to A&T's entire faculty and student body. Certainly those students who are awarded their degrees this year will receive the same recognition as those graduating from other first-class schools.

Although the CAROLINA TIMES appreciates the few words of praise and thanks that have come our way since the announcement of the accreditation of A&T, we are not interested in who is or who is not responsible for the achievement that has come to the school.

Through the years this newspaper has been in the forefront of every major advancement the race has made in this state in the fields of education, politics, employment and otherwise. We have never taken time out to argue about who or what is responsible for an achievement. There is too much left to be accomplished and time is too short to spend in arguing about such.

We assumed this attitude when our fight to secure Negro policemen in Charlotte ended in victory, we assumed it in the matter of

IS THE AMERICAN LEGION CLEANING HOUSE?

The announcement last week that the American Legion had expelled the 40 and 8, fun-loving affiliate, because of its discriminatory policy of barring non-white members, although coming belatedly, is certainly as it should be. The American Legion is supposed to be an organization composed of ex-servicemen and any portion or part of it that bars an ex-soldier on account of his color or race is about as un-American as it is possible to be.

What is surprising to this newspaper is that the Legion let the 40 and 8 get away with its discriminatory practice as long as it did, especially in northern and western states where, in most instances, there are laws prohibiting discrimination on account of race.

Now if the organization will clean up its southern wing and stop forcing Negro ex-servicemen to maintain a separate branch of the organization we will be glad to add our voice to inviting the Legion to join the Union. Certainly the bullets and hardships faced by

THEY MARCH FOR FREEDOM IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The plans of the Ministerial Alliance of Greenville, South Carolina, and the Committee On Racial Equality, CORE, of that city, to march on the Greenville Airport, January 1, 1960, in the form of a "Prayer Pilgrimage," to protest the airport's segregated policy should receive the unqualified support of every respectable citizen in South Carolina, both Negro and white. Because the airport is located in a state where white supremacy is worshipped more than God Almighty does not mean that the federal government, which furnishes most of the financial support for all the airports in this country, has a right to surrender to the gods of white supremacy and spend all the peoples money the way the worshippers of such an idol want it spent.

According to a story published in last week's issue of the CAROLINA TIMES,

cannot easily be overestimated.

That the N. C. Mutual has no representation in the Durham Chamber of Commerce appears to us to be more of a reflection on the latter than on the former. We are satisfied that within the home office staff of N. C. Mutual there are a dozen or more persons who could well qualify for membership in the local organization. Their only trouble is they were born on the wrong side of the railroad track.

We congratulate N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company for the singular honor that has come to it. We are satisfied that its officials will make the most of its membership in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and that all of Durham will become the beneficiaries of its membership in such an outstanding organization. It is with pride that the CAROLINA TIMES points to N. C. Mutual's achievement of another milestone in its more than 60 years of development and growth.

the equalization of teachers' salaries in North Carolina; we assumed it in the admission of Negroes to the graduate and undergraduate schools at the University of North Carolina; we assumed it in the matter of Negroes registering and voting freely in this state and in other achievements. We will not take time out to brag or boast about the job we are endeavoring to do for the race and its unborn generations. We have the full satisfaction of knowing in our heart of hearts that we have done our best with a little, at great sacrifice and more often without even a word of thanks from those who have benefited most from our efforts. This we know is the lot of the crusader and it is the way we have chosen. We are glad to suffer for the cause.

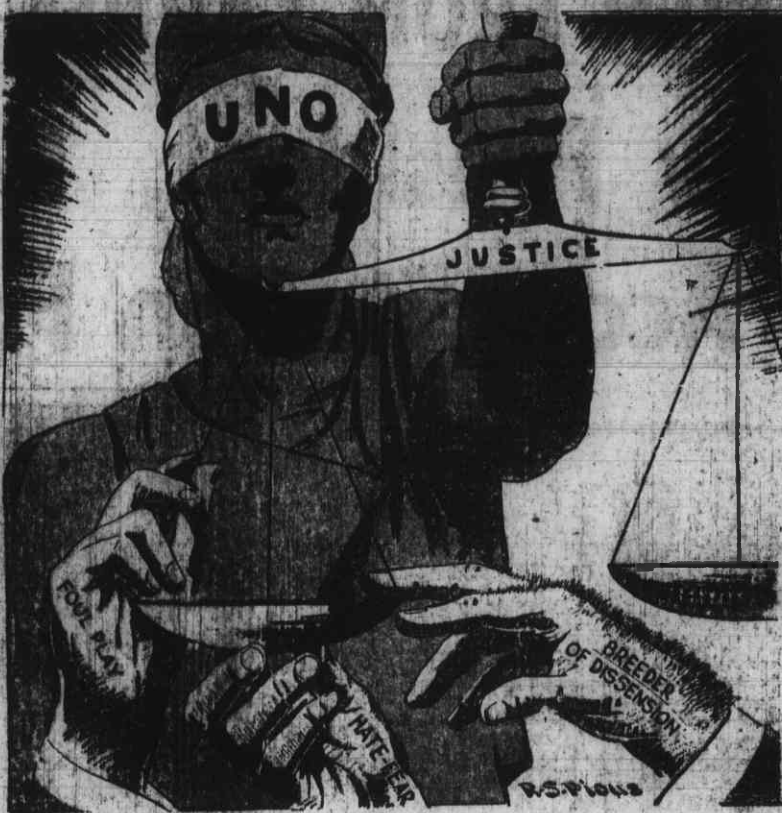
Frankly we do not feel that any one person or group of persons is responsible for the accreditation of A&T by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. We rather think the achievement is the result of many factors each working in its own way, for the same objective. Whoever or whatever is the cause or reason is immaterial. What is important is that A&T College now has full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. For that achievement we again congratulate the president, the faculty and the student body.

all American soldiers. It was fought to preserve our way of life, knew no race or color. When the Legion in any part of the United States permits a policy of discrimination it is practically committing an act of treason.

On several occasions we have called the attention of our readers to the fact that during its annual conventions the North Carolina branch of the American Legion discriminates against Negro ex-servicemen by forcing them to become members of a segregated unit. Although the Negro unit is permitted to hold its annual sessions in the same city and at the same time, its members are required to hold their meetings in a different building. If the American Legion has decided to clean house it should not stop with the 40 and 8, but it should expel its southern wing for its Jim Crow policy. To expel one without the other is like sweeping dirt under the rug and declaring the house clean thereafter.

The Carolina Times
Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.
by United Publishers, Inc.
I. E. AUSTIN, President
ALBERT E. HART, Assistant to the Publisher
M. E. JOHNSON, Controller
Principal Office located at 426 E. Pettigrew St., Durham, North Carolina
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Rates: \$4.00 per year
GREENSBORO OFFICE
200 E. Market St. Tel. BR 4-6600

THESE OBSTRUCTIONIST MUST NOT PREVAIL



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

Like Barnabas, We Must Be Ready to Offer Second Chance

"Barnabas took Mark with him . . . " Acts 15:39.

Mark had let Paul and Barnabas down when they needed him on an important mission. But Barnabas, out of his big-hearted, gracious Christian spirit was ready and willing to give him another chance. Paul, however, was unwilling to trust Mark and give him another chance. Thus, Paul chose Silas for the next important missionary journey.

Barnabas' attitude of readiness to give a second chance to the one that had failed him came nearer to the true meaning of the Christian religion. The true genius of the Christian religion is that God in Christ the Savior has given us sinners a second chance.

In our failures God has given us all a second chance. Without that second chance we all would be lost. God in the abundance of his love holds out to us in our unworthiness and weakness a second chance. So Barnabas here

reveals the wondrous heart of the Christian spirit. Mark had let them down when they needed him in the struggle of the great Christian mission. And yet, Barnabas, in love and understanding, was ready to give the young man a second chance.

Let us not be too hasty to close the door of opportunity in the face of one who has made one failure. The love of God gives faltering, failing and blundering sinners a second chance.

One failure is not sufficient grounds for the denial of a second chance to imperfect and sinful human beings. A true Christian should be ever ready to offer that second chance to human beings in their proneness to error and sin. Who among the most sinfully have not failed Christ in some respect? We all "Have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God . . ." Thus, let us guard against being too hasty in the denial of a second chance to one who has failed in some respect.

spect.

We fail God miserably. God holds the door open for our return to the fold for a second chance. The parable of the Prodigal Son beautifully tells how God in love and mercy waits for us in our failures to give us another chance.

The Love of God overlooks our failures and is ever ready to give us a second chance. God's love overlooks our failures, God's love forgets about our unloveliness. Divine love overlooks our previous sins, faults and failures; and it stands ready to give us a second chance. Barnabas' beautiful spirit of the second chance was justified. It was this same Mark of the second chance that wrote the Gospel record which bears his name. Then let us not be too hasty to deny a sinful human being a second chance.

Always remember that God loved us and sent His Son to save us that we might have a second chance.

Life and Times of John Brown—I

The Old Martyr Was Aware of the Meaning That His Sacrifice Had For the Institution of Slavery

By VERNON JOHNS

The centennial of John Brown's execution in Virginia on December 2 came and went unwept, untomorrowed and ununsung by the vast majority of his colored beneficiaries.

On the evening of the third, one hundred years ago, the body of the old martyr to the cause of Negro freedom reached Philadelphia and the Honorable Mayor Mr. Davis refused to let it stop for necessary attention from a mortician.

On this same evening one hundred years later, we attended the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the oldest Negro newspaper. It was a tremendous occasion. A large auditorium was unable to accommodate the people and the program was superb. But not by advance arrangement could we get a mere memorial announcement that old Brown was here a century ago tonight.

The mention of him was as unimportant to the Negro celebration—December 3, 1958—as the bold hero's corpse was offensive to the white mayor of Philadelphia December 3, 1958.

It did not occur to the celebrants that their fine newspaper could not have begun as the journal of a free people in 1834 except for John Brown's self

sacrificial death in 1859.

When John Brown was hanged the heaven damned, hell sustained institution of Negro slavery was two hundred and forty years old. It was the worst form of human slavery ever known within the period of history. Under the slave systems of Greece and Rome for instance, a slave might be a scholar, a philosopher. Epictetus was a slave. Under the American system, a slave on pain of death had to accept the status of complete personal degradation. A Negro father who raised his hand to prevent the murder or rape of his child by a white man, committed a capital offense. A Negro girl who merely ran to preserve her virtue, would be set upon by a pack of blood hounds and torn to shreds amid the sport and hilarity of her captors. What should a Negro girl want with virtue. A white colonel who fought at the first battle of Bull Run whipped his adolescent colored daughter to death immediately before leaving home because she refused to assuage his lust.

When Brown was hanged, slavery was not only 240 years old but was getting worse. Was that really possible? Only in extending and intensifying itself the diabolical infamy could not worsen for those already afflicted,

but it was reaching out for perpetuity in time and universality in extent.

A Senate committee adopted a resolution for an amendment which would make any future legislation to end slavery impossible. (hush your mouth!) John Calhoun had boasted that one day he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of the Bunker Hill monument.

The morning after Brown was hanged a social prophet in Massachusetts entered in his journal, "The emancipation of the slave is nearer by a hundred years." Victor Hugo in exile wrote, "They hanged African slavery with John Brown. His death will tear the North and South apart."

In less than two years the northern armies were in the south and as they marched they sang, "John Brown's body lies a-molding in the clay. His soul is marching on." In six years after his execution all slaves were free!

John Brown also saw this denouement. Listening to a committee that came to arrange a jail delivery he said when they were through, "I would not leave this prison if the doors were left wide open and unguarded. I am more good to my cause by hanging now than any other way."

Persecution of a School

Most Americans look back upon Tennessee's famous Scopes trial in 1925 with either shame or a sense of incredulity. John T. Scopes was fined \$100 for violating a state law against the teaching of evolution. The law and the findings of guilty brought ridicule and indignation down upon Tennessee.

Now local authorities, egged on by the state, seem about to present a similar drama. The Highlander Folk School is being harassed by the state and local authorities and an effort is being made to revoke its charter.

The school, located at Monteagle, has been barred in many of its 27 years. Members of all races have gone to it for short periods to join adult education discussion groups, to study, to find guidance in their work. Highlander has attracted men, and women from over the world—teachers, poets, musicians, philosophers. It has an international reputation and has been visited by outstanding leaders in many fields.

But Highlander has violated the code of the south—it is a source of help and solace for many Negroes as well as whites.

For this "crime" Tennessee authorities have made Highlander's life difficult. The legislature has investigated it. It has been charged with being Communist. It has been called a den of vice. But no charges could be proved

—because they weren't true. Major state newspapers have defended the school.

Last July state troops and sheriff's deputies raided the school and searched it. They arrested personnel, including Mrs. Septima Clark, director of education and one of the country's outstanding Negro women, on liquor and drunkenness to resisting officers. The charges were all trumped up.

This was shown when the state—in the county appropriately named Grundy—brought action to revoke the school's charter. The court would send to the jury only one charge—that Myles Horton, the school's president and founder, ran the institution for his own private gain. The jury sustained the charge. This in spite of the fact that for years Horton drew no salary and even now gets only \$9,000 a year, a salary that prominent educators testified was far below what the post should pay.

Now it is up to the court to decide whether Highlander's charter should be revoked on such flimsy grounds. But nobody is fooled by the case or the finding. There is only one thing at issue, and everyone knows it.

Highlander serves Negro and white students together on an integrated and equal basis. That is the "crime." It is for that that Highlander is being persecuted, cuted.

—Milwaukee Journal

HEALTH HINTS

By ELDEE L. BROWN, D.C.
Overweight

Lopsided diets, which are high in calories derived from starches, sugars, and fats, but deficient in essential vitamins, produce overweight bodies which are actually undernourished. This is the great American dietary error. We think in terms of mashed potatoes with bread and butter on the side, buttered corn, and sweet rolls.

The balanced diet for proper nutrition includes green, leafy vegetables, the yellow roots, such as carrots, the rich vitamin content in fruits, especially citrus. These provide ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and other vitamins which provide calories without adding much weight. The calcium the body needs is provided in milk, cheese, and eggs.

Those who can enjoy raw vegetables—cabbage, carrots, let-

tuce, peppers, and onions get more vitamins to the ounce. These foods also discourage constipation. Calorie needs vary according to age, sex, body size, and extent of activity.

Nature of work and personality are also factors. Intense nervous personalities require as many calories doing sedentary work as a laborer.

Cheating the body of the vital protective vitamins, and ignoring the need for balanced diet, is the dietary delinquency of many people. It isn't overeating that's bad, but overeating the wrong foods. This country eats more sweets per capita than any other. If this overcharge of sugars and fats were stopped, and the money spent on fresh fruit and vegetables, many people would be healthier, slimmer and happier.

Free Wheeling

By BILLY CROWELL

OLDIES . . . To many young drivers today the idea of a world without cars is something fantastic. Yet there are plenty of adults who remember, and well, the early clattering, smacking "horseless carriages" that roared down Main Street, frightening children and horses as they went. Motoring then was a sad and actively disliked by citizens just before the turn of the century.

Autos had to sell themselves; they actually had to be pushed into the homes of millions of American people and only a handful of the hundreds of early car builders have survived.

Pioneers like Henry Ford, Ransom E. Olds, David D. Buick, the Studebaker and the Dodge brothers, James Ward Packard, Walter Chrysler, Charles Nash, Louis and Gaston Chevrolet made the grade, but for every one that succeeded a hundred failed.

Within the past few years even Nash and Packard have disappeared.

In the salad days of the auto industry there was no such thing as installment buying. The prospective customer was forced to send in a heavy down payment with his order. When the car was shipped, it was accompanied by a sight draft against the bill of lading, and the balance had to be paid on delivery. That arrangement served several important purposes. It provided working capital for struggling manufacturers; it gave assurance that the car would stay sold; it cut selling costs and eliminated bad debts.

For those who succeeded, auto building came to mean continuous experimenting, developing, devising—and risk. Such a man was James Ward Packard. In 1890 he approached auto maker Alexander Winton with a complaint. Packard had

purchased one of the first Winton-built automobile and on the way home it had broken down. He made several suggestions as to how the machines could be improved, whereupon Winton irritably snapped back, "If you're so smart, Mr. Packard, why don't you make a car for yourself?"

Packard replied, "I think I will." And he went home and made one.

The first Packard auto rolled out in 1899. It developed 12 horse-power and had three forward speeds and one reverse, which was considered a great innovation at that time.

It was Packard who also made an unconscious contribution to his company's sales promotion efforts. A letter came one day requesting some sales literature. Since none existed, Packard instructed his clerk to "Tell him he'll have to ask the man that owns one."

SUDDEN THAWT. . . When a driver's "feeling his oats," it's darn sure he'll show no horse sense.

COST. . . The playing area of a football field measures 300 feet by 160 feet. United States currency measures about 2-5/8 inches by 6-1/8 inches.

So visualize a football field completely covered with a layer of one dollar bills and then in succession layers of two dollar bills, fives, tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds—with an extra 30 one hundred bill scattered along the sidelines. Now on top of these seven layers of currency and scattered bills, dump 1703 tons of silver dollars. What you have is the economic loss from traffic accidents suffered in North Carolina during 1958. And this year's total will be even higher!

THANK . . . Jiggs Powers, editor of the Whiteville News-Reporter reports State Highway Patrol public relations hitting on See WHEELER, page 4

Any Negro who would not stage a one man celebration for the old man, if that was the most he could get, I am sure will be

remanded to slavery in the next life!

Maybe in this. —Vernon Johns