

The Next President of N. C. College

We think the time has come when the alumni members of N. C. College and its friends should begin looking around for a competent person to propose to the Board of Trustees for president of the institution. Whether the present head of the college retires two, three or five years from now, we believe it is not too early to begin preparing for the selection of his successor. The growth of N. C. College in student body and national prestige, over the past 25 years, plus its anticipated growth during the next 25 years, demands that more than a mediocre person be chosen as its next president.

Because of their natural interest and first hand knowledge of the institution, alumni members are in a better position to know the needs of the college than it is possible for members of the Board of Trustees who get only a glimpse of the institution during the time of its meetings. It is our honest opinion that the voice of the members of the alumni association should not only be heard in this important matter but respected when the selection of a president of N. C. College is undertaken in the future.

There was a time when academic training was considered the most important factor in the selection of a college president. As a result of this belief there are several colleges here in North Carolina and surrounding states that are now making little or no headway in the field of education. As important as academic training is for a college president, we

think that he should have vision and administrative ability as well. The latter cannot be obtained entirely from books but to a large extent must necessarily be acquired through experience and innate ability. To snatch a perfectly good and well-prepared person from behind an instructor's desk and place him at the head of a multi-million dollar educational institution and tell him to run it is not only unfair to the school but the person himself.

The next president of N. C. College, or any college for that matter, ought to have wisdom enough to have more than a smattering knowledge of the community in which his school is located as well as that of the campus life. While his many duties as head of an educational institution will demand a majority of his time and energy, we think he should have enough interest in the off-campus community life to at least become connected with a local church. By so doing he would not only make friends for himself and his college but place himself in a position to help make a bigger contribution to the advancement of the race.

The Carolina Times would like to see a person of national and international stature as head of N. C. College. With this in mind we trust the alumni and friends will begin looking now for the kind of person that will bring the dignity and importance to the position that the office of president of N. C. College should.

A New Policy For N. C. Negro Democrats

The appointment of John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, to President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Employment, will meet the approval of all those who are well acquainted with the character and philosophy of the well-known businessman and civic leader of Durham. Wheeler not only has training, ability and experience that equip him for the position but he has the respect and admiration of people in all walks of life. It is no surprise that he has been chosen by the president to serve the nation in its effort to implement American democracy here at home which in turn will give it selling power to people of other nations.

That Wheeler has received an appointment to such an important post by leaders of the Democratic Party at the national level while being overlooked by state leaders just goes to prove, as we have contended, that there is a decided difference in the Democratic party in northern and western states from that of the southern states. In spite of the fact that Governor Sanford owes his election to the almost solid support he received from Negro voters last November he has failed to appoint a single Negro to an important post.

We think the time has come for Negro voters of North Carolina to awaken to the fact that they now have enough voting strength to demand some of the spoils of a political victory of a party, especially when

there is no denying that such would not have been achieved but for their support. While making these demands they should continue to build up their voting strength, especially in eastern North Carolina, with the idea in mind of throwing their support to whatever party that offers them the best program for the advancement of their people, whether that party is Democratic or Republican.

Token representation or recognition is not enough. If a political party expects the continued support of Negro voters its leaders should expect to reward them with a greater share of appointments on policy making boards and committees and a greater share of employment in jobs that are both indirectly and directly political. Only in this way will Negro leaders be able to hold the respect and the following of the rank and file of their group.

From all indications the Democratic Party, at the national level, realizes this and has set about to adopt a policy that will result in the continued support of Negro voters by appointing qualified representatives of the race to policy making posts and abolishing discrimination in employment. This, we think, is the program that should be followed by state Democratic leaders if Negro voters are to continue their support to the party. Otherwise we feel that Negro voters should adopt a policy of "no note, no vote."

White Supremacy Vs. Mental Supremacy

It is going to be hard to immediately estimate the Soviet Union's achievement of the full impact on other nations of the indisputable lead in the race for space this week. The announcement Wednesday that the Russians had succeeded in launching the world's first cosmonaut is without a doubt the most epoch making of the century. According to the most liberal anticipation the United States does not hope to equal the Soviet Union's achievement within a year or even more.

While the Soviet Union's man was being hurtled around the earth at a speed of five miles per second a group of leaders in our own country was in Charleston, South Carolina, tearing their hair about a war that was fought 100 years ago over slavery and arguing about whether a Negro should have the right to occupy a room in a segregated hotel.

Whether we want to admit it or not the full efforts of this country cannot be brought to bear in science, industry or elsewhere so long as we continue to be divided and spend our time, energy and money fighting over

BLAMING SOUTH AFRICA'S ACTION ON OTHERS

One of the oddest pieces of logic, we think, was found in William S. White's syndicated column, carried by many of the major daily newspaper recently. White said the "extremists" who insisted on censoring South Africa because of its strict segregation (apartheid) policy were to blame for Premier Verwoerd's taking the Union out of the British Commonwealth and should bear the major responsibility for whatever other "deep-end" acts the Union might commit against its Negro majority and in the name of nonsense.

That's akin to saying that what prevents criminals from reforming is the fact that the law enforcement agencies insist on putting them behind bars whenever they're caught breaking the law.

THE HOPE OF THE SMALL NATIONS



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



Man, Seeing the Futility of His Plan Must Turn to Jesus Christ

"There arose a little stir concerning the way" Acts 19:23.

The conclusion of two thousand years is that Christ Jesus has revealed the one true way for man. In Christ we have God revealed in all the wonder of His nature and power. Christ has plumbbed the depths of true spiritual reality. In Christ we have the heights and depths of spiritual power shown in all of its matchless splendor. Wisdom, therefore, dictates that we accept the Way as revealed by Christ Jesus our Savior the source of the highest achievement available to man.

Christ is the way for true healing for the sick soul of man. Man in his most nature needs a basic healing. Man needs freedom from the destructive ravages of human sinfulness. Many schemes have been tried to meet this crying need of man. And

all human panaceas have failed and fallen short of spiritual healing for man. Human experience, after two thousand years, points to Jesus as the way of true spiritual healing for the sick soul of man. Yes, Christ is the answer. If we are to be healed, spiritually, Christ must heal us.

Christ has written the prescription for our healing. There are prescriptions for the healing of various diseases. And then there are some diseases for which they have not yet found a healing remedy. But in the atoning Sacrifice which Jesus made on the Cross of Calvary, a long time ago we can now find healing for our sick souls. On the cross Jesus opened a healing fountain for our sick soul. Christ is the WAY, and He is the answer. This is joy, receive it. Then accept Christ this day and find healing and life at its best.

Men, now seeing the futility of their own plans and schemes, must turn to Christ, the true way of healing and salvation.

Why Do Authors Keep Writing Civil War Books?

By EARL SCHENCK Miers

Ever since my publishers, Golden Press, announced their intention of bringing forth my latest book — THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, a great many people have asked what prompted me to write yet another book on the subject. "Why another Civil War book?" they inquire. "Hasn't it been covered from beginning to end and back again?"

"It's an intriguing question but it has an even more intriguing and thought-provoking answer. The Civil War never really ended! Today we are still fighting the battle our forefathers began.

The tragic years from 1861 to 1865 are sometimes called America's Trojan War. But where the

Greeks fought for Helen and the ideal of beauty, we fought for uneducated Africa and the ideal of freedom.

The one—and the only—thing the Civil War did was abolish slavery in America. We are still fighting for the ideal of freedom.

This single victory—the abolition of slavery—was a thing so noble and so great that it was to carry the name and image of Abraham Lincoln into the darkest reaches of the jungles of the world. But the great challenge of that age—and this is whether the names and images of the Americans who followed and are following him would be as respected. America has always been able to "sell" her heroes.

The cogent question is: are the

American people as good as their heroes and can they sell themselves? Everyone knows our heroes and what they stand for. Not everyone is so sure about Americans in general. Do they stand for freedom of all kinds for everyone, or only of certain kinds for certain ones? Just what is it they do stand for?

Of course, this is the great question. It is also the answer to why the American Civil War continues to exert a kind of mystical fascination. The questions over which that war was fought are still unanswered today. We must, however, answer them soon. We must live with and solve the Negro problem or civilization will steadily decline.

On this theory, which was glorified as the belief in a great principle, the states involved with slavery seceded from the Union. The most fratricidal was in modern history followed. On both sides 300,000 young men died for what some writers today call a dedication to a great principle.

Preceding the war there were years of agitation and protest by anti-slavery believers on one side and pro-slavery believers on the other side.

In the South the name for the agitation and protest was States Rights. The dissent ignored the human slaves as an issue. The churches found in the Bible—so they said—justification for slavery. The lawyers said that there was no constitutional right on the part of anyone to interfere with States Rights.

The state governments held to the same theory. The farmers, the merchants and the moneyed people generally, who had profited financially from the system of slavery agreed that the whole

parent concerned served only in peacetime.

Q.—What deadline have been established for the expiration of GI loan rights for veterans?

A.—Applications by World War II veterans for GI loans must be received by the VA from lenders before July 26, 1962. Veterans with service during the Korean Conflict period have until January 31, 1963, to obtain GI loans.

Q.—Where should a veteran write regarding mustering out pay?

A.—Queries should be directed for the branch of Armed Services in which the veteran served.

Veterans Questions and Answers

Q.—I am a 62 year old World War I veteran. Can I enter a VA domiciliary when I'm 65?

A.—There is no age limit. A veteran must have a disability that incapacitates him from earning a living and must meet certain other medical and legal criteria to be admitted for VA domiciliary care.

Q.—How the War Orphans Education Program now been extended to include children of some deceased peacetime veterans?

A.—Yes. Children who have lost a veteran-parent through death that resulted from a service-connected injury or illness may benefit from the Orphans Education Program, even though

Life-Saving Drug, Emivan, Available For Attempted Suicide Victims

The respiratory stimulant, Emivan, a life-saving drug rigorously tested in hospital emergency wards for the last two years, was made available today for general use by physicians.

Emivan will be employed to revive persons in coma from over dosage of barbiturates, other sedatives and hypnotics, narcotics, and many depressant chemicals, according to a spokesman for U. S. Vitamin and Pharmaceutical Corp., which produced the compound.

Chemically, Emivan is 3-methoxy-4-hydrobenzoic acid diethylamide, a vanillic acid derivative. It is administered both by intravenous injection and by mouth.

In clinical tests Emivan has been employed successfully to lighten surgical anesthesia as well as to treat emergency cases. More than 1,000 successful medical case histories—some of them reported to the 1960 annual meeting of the American Medical Association—support the usefulness of the drug as a respiratory stimulant.

Dr. Melvin L. Bernstein, then chairman of the department of anesthesiology, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, first tested Emivan in 1958-59. He reported prompt revival of eight patients suffering from potentially fatal overdoses of barbiturates. Dr. Bernstein said other stimulating drugs were in-

adequate and had to be used in conjunction with surgical opening of the windpipe (tracheotomy). He said this operation was unnecessary, in his experience, when Emivan was used.

Dr. M. Miller of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, reported a series of favorable tests to the American Medical Association at its annual meeting in June, 1960, and more recently Dr. George Baum of Coral Gables, Fla., and associates, described the life-saving properties of Emivan in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and before the Southern Section of the American College of Chest Physicians, St. Louis, last October.

In a communication to the *British Medical Journal*, December, 1960, Dr. S. Lockett of Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, Essex, praised the effectiveness of Emivan in "respiratory failure due to various poisons, including barbiturates and other hypnotics and sedatives."

Dr. Sami I. Said, Medical College of Virginia, found Emivan useful in patients with obstructive disease of the airways (emphysema) and patients with marked obesity. An injection of the drug resulted in a substantial increase in respiration within 15 to 20 seconds. Dr. Said reported to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, last year.

Let the Civil War Rest in Peace

(The Norfolk Journal and Guide)

We are not opposed to celebrations, centennial or otherwise, as long as they are kept within reasonable bounds, as to time and program.

But we have the opinion that the four-year celebration of the Civil War, which has been launched, holds out a very definite prospect for grave disunity in America, and a still graver prospect for a worsening of race relations in the Nation.

The Civil War was fought because the Southern States believed that a State had the right to legalize the holding of human slaves within its borders, regardless of public opinion against slavery in other states comprising the Federal Union.

The position was taken on the grounds of states' rights. There was nothing embodied in the Federal constitution that specifically forbade the traffic in slaves. That, then, gave the states the right to handle the matter of slavery as their citizens chose to handle it.

In the presence of the existing cold war upon Negroes, and the desperate measures being taken to use interposition as a lawful means of defying Supreme Court interpretations of the constitution as it was amended after the Civil War, the long-term centennial is a bad omen for the Nation. Especially is it true at a time when World War III may break out at any time.

There could reasonably be a celebration of the ending of the Civil War confined to a month, a week or a day, but a prolonged re-enactment of those terrible years will be unhealthy for the Nation.

General Robert E. Lee deserves to be honored, because when the fighting was over he put aside his sword and went to work as an educator.

Many other leaders of the Southern cause kept on fighting a psychological warfare and their descendants are keeping up the fight to this day.

It is hard to believe that the Southern boys who were drafted from the farms, the shops and the stores, to give their lives or their futures to that War-to-Preserve Slavery really thought that they were fighting to maintain any great principles of government; or that they believed they were fighting for any great moral principles. They fought because they had been indoctrinated for war. They are all dead now. Let their memory rest in peace. Let's all be Americans now, presenting a solid front for America against the dangers that confronts us from the Communist world.

The state governments held to the same theory. The farmers, the merchants and the moneyed people generally, who had profited financially from the system of slavery agreed that the whole

parent concerned served only in peacetime.

Q.—What deadline have been established for the expiration of GI loan rights for veterans?

A.—Applications by World War II veterans for GI loans must be received by the VA from lenders before July 26, 1962. Veterans with service during the Korean Conflict period have until January 31, 1963, to obtain GI loans.

Q.—Where should a veteran write regarding mustering out pay?

A.—Queries should be directed for the branch of Armed Services in which the veteran served.

Q.—What deadline have been established for the expiration of GI loan rights for veterans?

A.—Applications by World War II veterans for GI loans must be received by the VA from lenders before July 26, 1962. Veterans with service during the Korean Conflict period have until January 31, 1963, to obtain GI loans.

Q.—Where should a veteran write regarding mustering out pay?

A.—Queries should be directed for the branch of Armed Services in which the veteran served.

Q.—What deadline have been established for the expiration of GI loan rights for veterans?

A.—Applications by World War II veterans for GI loans must be received by the VA from lenders before July 26, 1962. Veterans with service during the Korean Conflict period have until January 31, 1963, to obtain GI loans.

Q.—Where should a veteran write regarding mustering out pay?

A.—Queries should be directed for the branch of Armed Services in which the veteran served.

Q.—What deadline have been established for the expiration of GI loan rights for veterans?

A.—Applications by World War II veterans for GI loans must be received by the VA from lenders before July 26, 1962. Veterans with service during the Korean Conflict period have until January 31, 1963, to obtain GI loans.

Q.—Where should a veteran write regarding mustering out pay?

A.—Queries should be directed for the branch of Armed Services in which the veteran served.

Q.—What deadline have been established for the expiration of GI loan rights for veterans?

A.—Applications by World War II veterans for GI loans must be received by the VA from lenders before July 26, 1962. Veterans with service during the Korean Conflict period have until January 31, 1963, to obtain GI loans.

Q.—Where should a veteran write regarding mustering out pay?

A.—Queries should be directed for the branch of Armed Services in which the veteran served.