

Unfit For Federal Appointment

The announcement last Saturday that Dr. Beverly Lake of Raleigh is one of eight persons recommended for appointment to the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals is enough to turn the stomach of every respectable and fair-minded citizen of North Carolina. In addition, even the mention of the name of Dr. Lake for any federal post is an affront to every Negro democrat of the state.

During the 1960 gubernatorial campaign, Dr. Lake proved to be, not only a Negro hater but a race baiter of the very lowest type. Instead of dealing with worthwhile issues of the campaign, he gave as one his main reasons for desiring the office of governor was to run the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of North Carolina. In his speeches appealing to the voters of the state for support, Dr.

Lake resorted to the very lowest type of race baiting and firmly established the fact that he is absolutely unfit for any kind of federal post, to say nothing of that of a Circuit Court judge.

Although we are satisfied that high officials of the Democratic Party are not stupid enough to insist that a man of Dr. Lake's calibre be appointed to the federal bench, we are taking no chances and urge our readers to let it be known now that the suggestion of Dr. Lake for such a post does not meet their approval. In their efforts to prevent such a catastrophe from happening we are quite sure they will have the support of all fair-minded white citizens. Letters and telegrams should be sent to the president voicing disapproval of such an appointment, and they should be sent immediately.

Ride on, Freedom Riders

The blood-curdling shrieks and screams heard in Alabama, Mississippi and other states of the deep South are not only the death-rattle of a dying era, but they are the wails of the guilty conscience, sin-sick and depraved soul of the South. Negroes all over the nation may as well gird up their loins and prepare for deeds of horror that are sure to be committed against the freedom riders as they take up the cudgel against the southern white man's god of segregation in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. Be not surprised if the blood of the freedom riders flows freely or several of their lives are taken. The sicker the conscience, the more horrible will be the deeds.

Look all around you at the mulatto bastards strewn all over the South. Observe the millions of Negroes who have been cheated out of their farms, homes, labor and equal educational opportunities. Behold the thousands of Negro women who have been prostituted by the bestial lust of southern white men who take refuge behind the laws of southern states that prohibit inter-marriage and protect them even in the most aggravated cases of rape involving a Negro woman.

Go to Fayette, Haywood and surrounding counties in Tennessee where you will find the members of over 700 Negro families who have been evicted from their homes, as renters and sharecroppers, merely because they registered to vote for the first time. Some of these people have found refuge in tents, located on farms owned by Negroes.

When you have seen all this, you will then know why white people in such states scream and act like maniacs when they are brought face to face with any movement that threatens to destroy a continuance of segregation. You will also know why the freedom riders are determined to go on in spite of pleas of U. S. Attorney-General Robert Kennedy and others to "hold back their integrated bus

trips into Alabama and Mississippi." Sometimes in the course of history and the affairs of mankind destiny appears to mark time, and time threatens to break down into eternity lest a wrong long enthroned be not destroyed. Nearly a hundred years ago there appeared small cracks in the walls of slavery in this country while the frantic screams of the slave owners rent the air but "the walls came tumbling down."

Let those of us who truthfully love America and want to see her triumph over her enemies in the challenge she now faces in the struggle with communism be not deceived by those who scream about state's rights or the sovereignty of states. This nation cannot survive in such a struggle so long as the enemy is able to point to one man or woman who is denied the right to human dignity because of race, creed or color. The louder they scream, the more determined all of us must become to settle once and for all the dastardly defiance of the United States Constitution and other federal laws by certain southern states. Public officials in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other states of the deep South must be made to understand that they cannot take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States in one breath and defy it in the next without having to pay the price for such.

Some day historians will sit down to write about democracy's struggle for survival in a world now being threatened with communism. When they do, they will be compelled to proclaim in no uncertain terms that it was the freedom riders who risked life and limb to turn the pitiless spotlight of truth on southern hypocrisy's claim of belief in democracy and awakened the nation to the fact that the deep South was sick in soul, mind and heart. They may even write that the freedom riders saved America's place of leadership among the free nations of the world.

Our Faith in A. I. Terrell

Very few, if any, Negro citizens of North Carolina who are well acquainted with A. I. Terrell, former business manager of Winston-Salem Teachers' College, will oppose the leniency extended him by Judge Walter Crissman in the substitution charges for which he was arrested last Monday. Because of the high esteem in which Mr. Terrell was held for a long number of years and the faith many of them still have in his integrity, it is hard for them to believe that the shortage uncovered by state auditors was the result of willful and deliberate theft on the part of Mr. Terrell.

The long years of honest and faithful service which the business manager rendered the college plus the small amount involved has raised doubt in the minds of many that the shortage was a matter of dishonesty. Judge Crissman probably took all of this into account when he tempered justice with mercy in the case.

The Carolina Times believes that there is still an untold story about the charge against Mr. Terrell, and because it probably never will be made known we are inclined to give

Mr. Terrell a clean slate and accept him as the fine, upright citizen we always have believed him to be. It is our hope that he will take courage and not feel that he is entirely without the confidence of all of those who have known him through the years. We would say to him, lift up your eyes unto the hills from whence cometh your help. Your help cometh from the Lord which made heaven and earth.

THE 1961 GRADUATES

Beginning this week and for the next few weeks, schools and colleges throughout our country will be holding graduation exercises for the 1961 class. Our congratulations go to these youngsters.

We have devoted a special section of this week's paper to graduates and to a display of congratulations from merchants in this area. Scanning the numerous young faces in this section, we were struck by the thought that soon they will go into a world which is often vastly different from the one pictured by their textbooks. And under the spell of recent events in Alabama, we could not but wonder if these youngsters, some of them seemingly fresh with promise and ideals, would eventually grow up to the same old denials and demoralizing frustrations which have wrecked far too many of their elders. Of course, we do not expect (nor do the graduates) that they will inherit a utopian world, free of problems. But no sensitive Negro who has grown to adulthood in the South can look at the young faces in the graduation section (or in the academic processions that will be soon forming) without feeling a new and deeper sense of gratitude for what the Freedom Riders are doing for these and future generations.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD BOLAND

The Surest Way To Peace Is To Seek Justice Through the Courts

"Have a complaint against anyone, the Courts are open."
Acts 19:39

Courts are established primarily to settle injustices between individuals and institutions. Some in bitter passion would resort to other unlawful means to settle wrongs and injustices.

There is a lofty moral grandeur about the approach that the NAACP has taken over the past half century in the struggles of Negroes against the injustices they have suffered in this land. All efforts to label this organization as subversive have failed. Why? The principles of this great organization have been morally defensible. They have resorted to the courts and the laws of the land in their great struggle for justice and freedom.

This organization has stood boldly and relentlessly in its fight for justice through the Courts of

law must be the basis of order and justice for all. When every human being becomes a law unto himself, there is confusion and anarchy. Thus laws are passed and courts instituted for the settlement of injustices arising among human beings.

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this land. It has won great victories for America and the Negro.

It has fought and won from the high moral vantage point of the law and the courts. Injustices settled through the courts will lead to peace. Other means lead to conflict, confusion, and warfare. This principle of attaining justice must be applied to the relations of the nations, if we are to have peace. Peace, finally must rest upon justice. This justice must come through the orderly procedure of a court of law. "Have a complaint against anyone, the Courts are open."

Aggressive invasion of the rights of others lead to conflict. Justice achieved through a court of law is the safest means of peace for individuals and nations.

A History of the Education of Negroes in North Carolina

By JAMES H. BOYKIN

(Hugh Irving Brown, Author, Raleigh: Irving-Swain Press Inc., 1961, Pp. 176. This addition to the long list of studies on the social history of the Negro is mainly concerned with Negro education in North Carolina since 1865. Although the first graded school for white pupils was organized at Greensboro in 1870, graded schools were not established generally until the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the establishment of normal schools to train teachers in 1877. The beginning of the grade school resulted from a court decision in which six Negro boys, taught in a school supported by northern philanthropy, could sign their names to their testimony, while five boys who were white but had attended an eight-week public school could not. The white people, assisted by the Peabody Fund, decided to open a graded school for white children in 1878.

Teachers salaries had increased from the usual fifteen dollars during the pre-Civil War Days to thirty-nine dollars in 1886. The amount of money for the education of the white pupils was greater than the amount spent per Negro pupil. The value of the white school property in Washington County, for example, between 1880 and 1888 was more than twenty-seven times the value of the Negro school property.

There were no high schools for Negroes in the sense that we know them today before 1920. Some high school work was done in the graded schools. Students usually had to spend two years in some college or academy such as Biddle, Kirtrell, or National

Training School before beginning regular college work. By that time there were some county training schools, but they were considered high schools, because they were designed to train teachers as well as pupils. There were four in 1912 and thirty-five in 1958.

Few of the private and church related secondary school could survive the pressure of N. C. Newbold to turn over their plants to the State.

Mr. Brown's study also provides basic information on the institutions of higher learning, both past and present associations, throughout the State. Two incidents indicating unusual persistence are related in connection with the history of A. and T. College and Palmer Memorial Institute. A. and T. was an annex of Shaw University, but in 1891, fourteen acres of land near the city limits of Greensboro were donated to the College. The General Assembly appropriated ten thousand dollars and eleven thousand dollars was raised from local sources for construction of a building. When it was completed in 1893, A. and T. moved from Raleigh to Greensboro. After moving from its first location to its present location, Palmer Memorial was still outside the limits of an incorporated settlement. Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown solved this problem by securing a United States post office largely for use of the students at Seladja.

A brief history of the orphanage, the school for the blind and deaf, schools for delinquent youth, the hospitals for mental illness, the school for the mentally retarded, the North Carolina Teachers Association, agricultural extension, nursing education and the various general hospitals in the state, and the Negro Divisions of the State Department of Public Instruction is also included in this Volume.

Thus, one praiseworthy feature of the book is that it not only assembles the pertinent information about the basic history of all these associations, but suggests some sources from which more detailed information is available.

Industrial education was provided for Negroes in North Carolina long before the Civil War. After the War began, a new effort with literary education as its goal, led to the establishment of schools. They were opened in North Carolina during the War, but there was considerable hostility toward Negro education even after War, because Dr. Ripper, who founded Shaw University was forced to hide in the fields all night with his wife to escape the wrath of hostile forces in Raleigh.

Lincoln's proclamation in 1862 was to become effective on January 1 of the next year. It led the intermittent escape of slaves to the Union lines to develop into a rapid influx. To care for them, the Bureau of Negro Affairs and Abandoned Lands, forerunner of the Freedmen's Bureau, was set up.

At the beginning of Reconstruction, the situation among white people was one of helplessness. That among Negroes was more hopeful while the white people had lost almost everything, the Negro had nothing to lose. Charles B. Aycock, "the education governor," came rather late, but he brought with him the antebellum notions of the South and considerable reconstruction, if not actual reconstruction, still remained to be done. He campaigned in the 1900 election on the basis of a proposed constitutional amendment to dis-

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Virginia Precipitated Her Own School Crisis

AN EDITORIAL

When the Justice Department of the United States held a federal court last week to bar state support of any public schools in Virginia until Prince Edward County schools are reopened on a racially integrated basis, the wisdom cry echoed throughout the State was "Unfair! Look what they are trying to do to us!" "They can't penalize the whole state for what's happening in Prince Edward County!"

It is no uncommon thing for every action there is a cause. Then too, they seem to forget that the law of retribution is divine. "Make no mistake—God is not to be mocked—a man will reap just what he sows."—Galatians 6:7. Again, "Be sure your sin will find you out."—Numbers 32:23. Finally, "If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the pit."—Matthew 18:14.

For the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling in 1954, declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, Virginia officials have searched diligently and without ceasing to find some legal way to by-pass or in some way circumvent the Supreme Court's ruling. They have even enacted a massive resistance law with the hope of continuing their segregation custom and law. We've no record of the state having attempted to legally force any school within the Commonwealth to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling. There is plenty evidence that the State has given encouragement and assistance to schools and localities which have acted and are still acting otherwise. Therefore, is this not a clear case of the State of Virginia "aiding and abetting" wherever attempt is made within her boundary to refuse to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling?

City of Roanoke, Floyd County and other sections throughout the State who are exemplifying intelligence, patriotism and respect for the laws of the land, whether to them they are acceptable or not, and who are going about the school integration with no unfavorable repercussions, are to be effected by this strong hand of the United States Justice Department. But, "If the blind lead the blind, (the good as well as the bad), they all shall fall into the pit."

The citizens of our grand "old Mother State" of the Union have no one to blame but their leaders who have been crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace." They have been promising the gullible public that they are going to keep Virginia segregated. They all know and, privately they admit that racial integration is inevitable.

This new era is far from being a Southern or even a national movement—it is universal. The time has come and is now, for us to stop kidding ourselves. Let us take our heads out of the clouds—or, like the ostrich, out of the sand, and face facts. We will realize that they are not as bad as they have been pictured to us.

Had it ever occurred to you that each of the 19 or 20-million American of color has friends? In the face of the pending international crisis, the very soul and body of every one of those heavy hearted, dissatisfied, ill-treated millions of Americans are needed. They could mean the difference between success and failure when confronted with a beastly enemy. So let us be sensible and come and reason together. We are all Americans—bred and born Americans. Then let us act like Americans.

—The Roanoke Tribune

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:
I just finished reading the story of the "Freedom Riders" who have been testing the south and its law enforcement agencies. I would like to ask the question, as Negroes, are we not members of this so-called society or democracy. As a young Negro, I often ask myself that question. Where does the answer lie?

It's going to be up to us to see that these southern states live up to the standards of other parts of the United States. We have got to let the white man know where we stand and that we are not going to continue to let him be the judge of every thing.

What has happened is that they have been guiding us around so long that they think they should continue to do so. My fellow Americans, the time has

come when we must wake up and see reality. Let us stop this nonsense today. Let us all stick together, for the battle for full freedom has just begun. May I say that the young people of today should be commended for the way that they have taken a lead in guiding this freedom.

I think that everyone should sit down and write the Justice Department and tell them that we want action on all of the justice that is going on throughout the south every day.

Let all those who are not members of the NAACP become members by joining a wonderful organization whose aims are to better the Negro in all walks of life.

Hilliard Caldwell
309-A Sunset Drive
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Queen

Continued from front page
The title met with popular favor. Announcement of her selection was greeted with waves of sustained applause from the audience gathered at Graham high's auditorium to witness the pageant.

Linda accepted the robe and crown from the retiring "Miss Alamance County" Ann Dixon, to the cheers of the crowd.

Some 17 girls took part in the two-day pageant. Modeled after the Miss America pageant, the girls had to wade through two days and four divisions of competition.

The swim suit and talent divisions were held in Graham on Friday night. A luncheon at which the girls were under the constant scrutiny of the judges was held at the Recreation center in Burlington on Saturday afternoon. And the final competition, the evening dress revue, returned to Graham high Saturday night.

Aside from the five finalists and Elsie Spaulding, others who took part in the competition, and their parents, are as follows:

Ella Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rogers; Alice Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Shaw; Virginia Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Springfield; Louise Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Turner; Faye Goin, Calva Ann Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Lee; Janette Carr, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Carr; Mary Herbin, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Slade; Edna Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wade; Dorothy McBroom, Mr. and Mrs. Linward McBroom; and Sandra Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Burnette.

The pageant was sponsored by the Alamance chapter of the North Carolina College alumni association. Proceeds from the event are used for the alumni unit's scholarship program.

This was the fourth in the series of the "Miss Alamance" pageants. The alumni chapter has awarded three \$300 scholarships since the event was started. This year's scholarship will be awarded to Carolyn Anderson, Pleasant Grove high school senior. She is the daughter of Mrs. Althea Anderson, of Rt. 5, Burlington.

Mrs. Swannie Moore Richards Jordan Sellers teacher, was the key figure in inaugurating the pageant four years ago. This year's pageant was directed by Miss Spencer Thomas and Mrs. Merle McRae.

Officers of the Alamance unit of the alumni association are Dr. S. B. Thomas, president; Mrs. Gilberta Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. Richards, recording secretary; Mrs. Frances Murray, assistant secretary; Mrs. Doris Gray, corresponding secretary; and Elsie Spaulding, treasurer.

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