

Prophetic Vision

In his commencement address to the graduating class of North Carolina College last Sunday it is our opinion that Watts Hill Jr., rose to the highest pinnacle of prophetic statesmanship of his entire career. In fact, Mr. Hill's visionary thinking on the very perplexing and awesome problem, faced by administrators of Negro colleges in endeavoring to operate first-class educational institutions on second-class appropriations, is compelled to be viewed as most phenomenal.

The contents of the address, is so far out in front of the thinking of a majority of white intellectuals of the South, to say nothing about the average southerner, that we will not be surprised if Mr. Hill, at least for the present, will be harshly criticized or made to suffer various and sundry reprisals from certain well-known sources of the state as well as Durham.

On the question of segregation, the speaker declared: "The era of a segregated society, with segregated institutions, is ending rapidly. And I might add—thanks be to God that that is so. The funeral service for the concept of a second-class citizen-

ship is long past due—more than 100 years past due."

On the very grave question of the future of the Negro colleges per se, Mr. Hill declared: "I see the day when there will be no Negro or white colleges but just equal partners in a color-blind system of higher education. I see equal facilities, salaries and programs in comparable institutions."

Such utterances on the part of the speaker on these two most momentous questions are probably too far in advance and too prophetic for the thinking of the average southerner of today, be he white or Negro. We predict, however, that within a decade the citizenship of North Carolina will catch up with the thinking, the type of leadership and the foresight which was so magnificently and courageously displayed by Watts Hill, Jr., in his address last Sunday to the 1967 graduating class of NCC. It is the one and only type of leadership that will be able to survive in the face of the changes now taking place in the social order of our own state as well as the rest of the nation.

The Growth and Development of Durham

The announcement, published in Durham's morning newspaper, that the Austin-Heaton Company flour mills, one of the oldest manufacturing plants of Durham, will close down its manufacturing operations here, "probably the early part of June," should come as distressing news to all those who are interested in the growth and development of this city. We recall several years ago the departure from Durham of the Colonial Stores Division warehouse only to have it locate in Raleigh just 26 miles away.

Add to the above the closing of the Imperial Tobacco Company plant here and its departure from Durham several years ago and one will have some conception of how this city appears to be losing, one by one, many of its most important business establishments.

Certainly the loss of any business the size of Austin-Heaton Company would deal a terrific blow to the overall economy of any city. When the payroll and other money spent in the operation of such an establishment or company, is taken into consideration, it is not hard to understand just how the economy of the entire city is compelled to be affected to an appalling extent.

Too often it appears that the Durham Chamber of Commerce and oth-

er agencies that should be interested in the growth and development of the city take too much for granted in their pretense at encouraging the continued location of the home offices, district or divisional offices of many of its most important enterprises or industries.

Here in Durham we have two large Negro institutions, North Carolina Mutual and North Carolina College, whose annual payrolls when taken together will amount to over \$5 million. It is certain that if the officials of any white institutions, of equal size and importance to the economy of any city, would receive no more encouragement, socially and civically, than those of the two above mentioned establishments they would have made their exit from Durham long ago and carried their firms with them.

We think Durham needs to take into consideration, or study, possibly through its Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association or its Junior Chamber of Commerce, the importance of making this city more acceptable to the industries, businesses and other institutions already located here. By taking such a forward step there is a great possibility of not only holding those already located here but encouraging others to become domiciled in Durham.

Langston Hughes

The death of Langston Hughes on May 22 removes from the American scene one of its most dynamic personalities. His writings in the form of short stories, songs, essays, poems and plays are too numerous to mention here but must be acclaimed as among the best and most penetrating produced in the history of America.

Because of the contribution Langston Hughes made, not only to his own race but to America as a whole, we join with the officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and all good citizens in mourning the passing of a great American and one of the noblest men of our time.

Fate has somehow decreed that the works or deeds of a good and noble man do not die when he has "shuffled off this mortal coil." Instead, it is often that they begin to awaken in the minds of those left behind the eternal endurance of a noble thought be it uttered or written.

Yes, they have already interred in another earth all that remains of the flesh and blood of Langston Hughes. We think though that as long as men shall live, love, strive and achieve, the good life and works of Langston Hughes will endure. Such is that indestructible part out of which the life of a good and noble man is made.

Things You Should Know



**Madame
SUL-TE-WAN...**

BORN IN LOUISVILLE, KY,

SEPT. 12, 1873; THIS FAMOUS

NEGRO CHARACTER ACTRESS

SIGNED HER FIRST MOVIE CONTRACT IN 1913! SHE DID OVER

40 YEARS IN FILMS, INCLUDING "CARMEN JONES"!

The Sure Way!



"EVERY ONE STAMPS HIS OWN VALUE ON HIMSELF—THE RICHER WE CHALLENGE FOR OURSELVES IS GIVEN US—MAN IS MADE GREAT OR LITTLE BY HIS OWN WILL."
SCHILLER

SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



God's Kindness to Man Evident In Innumerable Situations

Observe the kindness of God.

Rom. 11:22. —Man is indeed the beneficiary of the Divine kindness. This kindness is an expression of the Divine grace and love. It is essential, therefore, that man should give due recognition to this kindness of God. Then what should be man's response to this expression of God's kindness? Man's response should be in the form of praises and gratitude unto the Almighty God. So man in his moments of holy pause or worship should acknowledge the fact that he is over the object of God's kindness.

God's kindness to man is evident in innumerable ways. The highest wisdom remind man that he should reverently recognize God's Manifest acts of kindness. In many ways we all are the objects of God's kindness. Thus we need eyes to see and recognize God's kindness. The Holy writer here then calls on us to take note

of God's kindness. "Observe the Kindness of God." "God's kindness is seen in our rich abundance of blessings that we receive from the bounty of God's Providential care. We all need to recognize the loving kindness of God. This loving kindness overshadows and undergirds us. We are never beyond the gracious benevolence of God's loving kindness. The least we can do from day to day is to recognize that God's kindness is richly showered upon us.

God's rich abundance of kindness towards us should call forth continued thanksgiving. To truly think about God's kindness to us is to burst forth into thanksgiving. Then let us thank God for His kindness. Too many of us in sharing God's kindness are guilty of the sin of gross ingratitude. Let us then be careful lest we be found guilty of this sin of ingratitude in the presence of God's loving kindness. Think,

think of God's kindness and fall on your knees in a prayer of thanksgiving to God for His manifold kindnesses.

To note God's kindness is to see Him as the one from whom all blessings flow. Let us praise and adore God as the Creator and the Giver of all things. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow, praise Him all creatures here below." This is a due note of recognition of God's great goodness to every mortal creature. God the Creator is good to all. God gives food, sunshine, rain and life to all. But the wonders, beauties and blessings of the creation are but signs of God's matchless goodness. Then let all the creation praise God for His loving kindness.

Man, the mortal and sinful creature, in reflecting on God's kindness must fall before God in humble, reverent worship. In this act we "Observe the Kindness of God."

Wake Forest College professor, Winston-Salem; Junius Chambers, Charlotte, attorney; Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, president, Livingstone College, Salisbury; Joseph B. Chesire, Jr., Raleigh attorney.

Also LeMarque DeJarman, law professor, N. C. College, Durham; the Rev. W. W. Finlator, pastor, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh; Mrs. Sarah W. Herbin, field representative, N. C. Fund, Durham.

John R. Larkins, consultant to the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare and a member of the college's Board of Trustees, was awarded the honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

--Advisory

Continued from front page

area. A total of 35 citizens were heard, including representatives of 15 agencies, and 11 complainants or persons offering information.

"One of the reasons influencing the Committee's decision to look at employment practices of public agencies," said Mr. Lee, "was the feeling that such agencies should take the leadership in providing equal employment opportunity."

Lee continued, "Fayetteville was selected as the site of the meeting because the Fort Bragg military reservation, one of the largest employers in North Carolina, is located near there."

The Committee will submit a report of its findings to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Washington. Accompanying the report will be recommendations for federal action.

Other members of the State Advisory Committee are: A. T. Spaulding, president, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham; Millard Barbee, Durham; W. J. Bowser, Fayetteville; Dr. G. McLeod Bryan,

Wake Forest College professor, Winston-Salem; Junius Chambers, Charlotte, attorney; Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, president, Livingstone College, Salisbury; Joseph B. Chesire, Jr., Raleigh attorney.

Also LeMarque DeJarman, law professor, N. C. College, Durham; the Rev. W. W. Finlator, pastor, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh; Mrs. Sarah W. Herbin, field representative, N. C. Fund, Durham.

--Fautleroy

Continued from front page

S. District Court, Washington, D. C. Judge Richard B. Atkinson, D. C. Court of General Sessions, Washington, D. C. Judge Harry T. Alexander, D.C. Court of General Sessions, Washington, D. C.

--Edwards

Continued from front page

Dunn. They have one son, age 7 months. The NCVEP will have its office in Durham. In addition to the Rev. Dunlap, steering committee members are: John H. Wheeler, Kelly Alexander, W. C. Allred, Mrs. Rubye Gattis, Mrs. Doris Cochran, Clark Brown, Walter Dafford, Curt Locklear, Rev. Melvin Creecy, Rev. B. E. Felder, Revs. Frazier Andrews, Oscar Burwick, Kelly O. Goodwin, Otis Hairston, Frank Hutchison, Joseph T. McMillan, Ezra J. Moore, Lenwood W. Saunders, Thomas Smith, John E. Trotman, Smith Turner, Charles Ward, and Talmadge A. Watkins.

--Graduates

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gro cadets: James D. Fowler, Jr., and Bobby G. Whaley. Negroes have been admitted to the Military Academy since 1870. Since the period from

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

Costly Housing Bias

THERE ARE few areas of life in which discrimination harms Negro citizens more than housing. But it also harms the whole country. Housing discrimination comes with a very high price tag—and everybody pays.

The Negro, of course, pays most. Because discrimination prevents Negroes from moving elsewhere, they become a "captive market", paying more rent for their bad housing than do people in better housing.

In Harlem, more than one of every five families living in dilapidated housing pay more than \$80 per month for it. Rent per square foot for some of these apartments is higher than it is for some luxury buildings. A Labor Department study concluded that poor families in the ghetto get less value for their rent dollars than those who are better off, and a Chicago Urban League study recently found that Negroes pay, on the average, \$10 per month more for comparable apartments and \$1,500 more for comparable homes than do whites.

And that is just the money cost of discrimination. Beyond the figures and statistics is the daily battle with no heat, poor plumbing or none at all, lack of space, decaying surroundings, and the nightly war against rats. This is the tragic background that breaks the spirit of so many people and it is the background to the valiant struggle being fought daily by the majority of slum families who create homes of dignity and cleanliness in the midst of despair.

Children Paying The Cost

Children pay the cost of housing discrimination too. Almost half of Negro children live in overcrowded housing, mostly in the ghetto. President Johnson told Congress "A child growing up in such an environment must overcome tremendous manmade obstacles to become a useful citizen. The misery we tolerate today multiplies the misery of tomorrow."

Discrimination in housing also results in an almost unbearable cost to our cities. The social cost of slum housing and the spreading ghetto contribute to the tremendous financial pressures on local governments. It is estimated that the municipal services to slum areas cost almost twice what those areas pay in taxes. And as segregation increases, these costs rise. Even in the most integrated northern cities, the vast majority of Negroes live in segregated housing.

Negroes must have the same housing opportunities as white citizens and must be allowed to move into the suburbs or other sections of the metropolitan area, which are now often closed to them. If the majority of Negroes are forced into blighted slums, then the future of our cities is dim indeed. That is a pretty high cost of discrimination.

Whites Pay High Cost, Too

White families living in our metropolitan areas pay a high cost, too. They must pay higher taxes to support the greater social services made necessary by conditions caused by segregated ghetto housing. They are deprived of the diversity of experience which only a neighborhood composed of people from different backgrounds can bring.

But most of all, their children are deprived of contact with children of other races and nationalities. In a world which is three-fourths non-whites, in which business has overseas interests and requires its employees to be capable of meeting all sorts of people and situations, these youngsters will be at a disadvantage. They also face the danger of becoming infected with a smug sense of superiority which will be shattered when they enter the diverse, democratic modern world.

That is what one suburban mother meant when she told me: "You know, my kids are just as segregated as the kids in Harlem. There are no Negro families in my neighborhood, and I'd like to help interest some people in moving to it. I want my kids to have a realistic environment."

The children who live in the hothouse environment of such gilded ghettos may, in the end, be those who pay the highest cost of discrimination.

Do's And Don'ts



Enjoy The Baseball Game—
Without The Extra Kick . . .

1870 through 1966 a total of 120 Negroes have been admitted, of whom: 54 have been graduated; 37 have failed to graduate or are ex-members of classes presently in the Corps. Of those presently in the Corps: two are in the Class of 1967; nine in the Class of 1968; eleven in the Class of 1969 and seven in the Class of 1970.

The first Negro graduate was Henry O. Flipper, Class of 1877. The highest-ranking Negro to graduate from the Academy is Lieutenant General (USAF) Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who in 1965 became Chief of Staff, United States Forces, Korea, and Chief of Staff, United Nations Command, Korea. General Davis was graduated from the Academy on June 12, 1936.