

Fate of the Five N. C. Negro Colleges

The overwhelming defeat of the bill introduced into the North Carolina State Senate last week, to include A&T College in the Regional University System, is the same fate that awaits any attempt to fully include the four other predominantly Negro colleges into the educational program of North Carolina. The decisive action on the part of the upper branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina has served notice on the more than one million Negroes of this state that they are not wanted, will not be accepted as the equals of other citizens of the state, and will not be accorded more than token participation in the educational program of North Carolina.

We think the hour of decision has arrived when all intelligent and respectable Negro citizens of the state should face up to the question of where do we go from here as it regards the five Negro colleges of North Carolina? There is also involved in the decision just how long Negroes are willing to tolerate the continuation of a sub-standard segregated educational system in North Carolina which, at best, can only benefit those who are employed as instructors in it by furnishing them with employ-

ment.

Several weeks ago, in our issue of April 15 to be more exact, we stated in part that: "Certainly a matter involving the question of higher education for two-thirds of the 22 million Negroes of the nation is one that should not be taken too lightly in the face of the present changeover from a segregated to an integrated program in all the public schools of the southern states."

Governor Moore, along with the North Carolina State Board of Higher Education, should let it be known here and now if the present administration intends to surrender to the action of the N. C. General Assembly, as regards the five Negro institutions of higher learning in this state, or if they merely mean to sweep the whole matter under the rug. Such an approach to this momentous question, involving the employment of several hundred persons, the disposal of several million dollars in property and the college education of over 10,000 Negro young people, leaves Negro leaders of the state with no alternative but to seek equal educational advantages, at a most prohibitive financial cost, in the federal courts.

Fourth of July Then and Now

It was in 1852 The young and growing America greeted each birthday of its national independence, the Fourth of July, with parades, prayers, speeches, sermons and editorial comments in the public press in honor of those who had given their lives for liberty, justice and humanity.

In Rochester, New York, the ex-slave Frederick Douglass, one of the most prominent citizens of the city, had been honored with an invitation as one of the Fourth of July celebration speakers. If there had been any belief that Douglass would become so fascinated with the invitation he would forget allegiance to his people, his listeners were in for a startling awakening. "Douglass was no mouthpiece for dead history."

Here is the challenge that the noted Douglass flung into the faces of his listeners from the American Negroes of his day and time, which we think is most appropriate to every intelligent Negro for any and all Fourth of July celebrations of today.

What Is Your Fourth of July To Me?

"FELLOW CITIZENS, Pardon me and allow me to ask, why am I called upon to speak here today? What have I or those I represent to do with your national independence? Are the great principles of political freedom and of natural justice, embodied in that Declaration of Independence, extended to us? And am I, therefore, called upon to bring our humble offering

to the national altar, and to confess the benefits, and express devout gratitude for the blessings resulting from your independence to us?

What to the American slave is your Fourth of July? I answer, a day that reveals to him more than all other days of the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciation of tyrants, brass-fronted impudence; your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanksgivings, with all your religious parade and solemnity, are to him mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy—a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation of the earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of these United States at this very hour.

Go where you may, search where you will, roam through all the monarchies and despotisms of the Old World, travel through South America, search out every abuse and when you have found the last, lay your facts by the side of the everyday practices of this nation, and you will say with me that, for revolting barbarity and shameless hypocrisy, America reigns without a rival.

Needed And Wanted--Now!



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



Man Must Continue to Pursue The Lofty Ideal of Perfection

"You will be able to discern the will of God, what is good, acceptable and perfect."

Rom. 12:2

There are three essentials in following the will of God. They are goodness, acceptance and perfection. Man by nature finds it difficult to follow the will of God. He knows the blessedness of God's will but he is too prone to follow his own selfish whims and fancies. In his sober moments he knows that God's will is for his highest good. Man finds this to be a most difficult assignment: To Discern and Follow the Will of God.

God is the embodiment of goodness, so goodness becomes one of the essentials of the blessed way of God's gracious will. The way of God's will calls for goodness. We must recognize and do and say the little things that add up to goodness. The word repeatedly tells us

that goodness is one of the dominant attributes of the Divine nature. To calm the way of God's will we must cultivate and follow the good. Without goodness man can never claim to follow God's will. The lofty way of God's goodness is marked with the signs of goodness. So he who would lay claim to doing God's will must be dedicated to what is good.

Things that are spiritually acceptable to God is another clearcut sign in the way of the Divine will. Then we have the basic question what is acceptable to God? Truth, love, holiness and justice are acceptable vate the healing and ennobling practice truth. We must cultivate the healing and ennobling qualities of love. We must be concerned about simple justice in a world that is rank with deep-seated injustices. And in a world too filled with sin and wickedness we must work for

holiness. Thus to pursue God's will we must say and do the things acceptable in the sight of God as revealed in Holy writ.

Finally if we would go in the way of God's will we must pursue that lofty ideal of perfection as revealed by God in Christ the Savior. All of our spiritual energies must be directed toward the achievement of this Divine ideal. We may never arrive completely in time and space but the pursuit must be maintained. Man the redeemed creature must have this as his ultimate aim or goal. God offers the gift of the spirit that we may become empowered to move on to this lofty ideal.

We then, according to the pattern set by Christ, can walk in the way of Christ's will through the three essential steps of Goodness, Acceptance and Perfection.

education. Dr. Whiting has expressed a commitment to the pursuit of intellectual excellence and the proposition that "college is the place for the development and disciplining of the mind."

The American liberal arts college — and particularly the predominantly Negro college — he believes, must concentrate on specialization, so far as majors and minors are concerned, but must also impart intellectual disciplines and cultural understanding to its students.

President and Mrs. Whiting, the former Miss Lottie Luck of Danville, Va., are the parents of a teen-age daughter, Brooke. They are Episcopalians.

--Stock

Continued from front page

His background is one of law and business. A native of Riverton, New Jersey, he graduated from Columbia College with a B.A. in 1953 and subsequently earned an L.L.B. degree from Boston University Law School in 1959. He is a member of the New York Bar and has been a partner in the New York law firm of Lubell, Lubell & Jones, which he has left to join Carter, Berlind & Weill. Since 1962 he has also been special counsel to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He was formerly general counsel and is now a director and vice president of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

In the field of business, Jones was the principal founder, two years ago, of Intramur Life Insurance Co. of New York. He has been chairman of the board and president of Intramur and will continue as chairman of the board and executive committee.

Jones is a member of the Citizen's Committee for Children of New York. He has been a recipient of the Richard Allen Award of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in New York.

Jones is married and lives with his wife and four children in Riverdale. His children attend the Fieldston School.

--A&T

Continued from front page

pressed a commitment to a sustained and concerted effort to raise the level of quality of every segment of the educational program at A. and T. He said, "I have said repeatedly that our first job is to develop the finest five-year college program that is possible in our resources before we consider university status. This position is associated with the fact the Board of Higher Education is now in the midst of a comprehensive, long-range study of higher education in North Carolina, and from this study, we expect to receive recommendations and new directions for a system of higher education."

He continued, "However, if through the Henly Bill the structure of higher education is to be changed to establish regional universities, and if five-year colleges, comparable to A. and T. College are to be included in the initial bill, A. and T. College should be also included."

Dr. Dowdy added further, "A. and T. College has been granting the Master's Degree since 1939, and during this time, more than 1,500 graduate degrees have been awarded in 15 different subject-matter areas. The Graduate Faculty is highly qualified, with 94 percent holding the Doctor's Degree. The admission standards and requirements for degrees are comparable to the requirements of other five-year colleges and the performance of our graduates from these pro-

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

Summer In The Ghetto

SUMMER need not be a period of emptiness. It need not be a time of violence and racial tensions.

We seem to be slipping into a tragic summer tradition of riots and fear. The gulf in understanding between the races seems to be widening and communication is becoming more difficult.

This is a very serious situation and it's going to take the best efforts of people of goodwill of both races to solve. The first step has to be communication. The white majority must make the effort to understand that the frustrations in the ghetto run deep and the serious problems of the urban poor have to be solved. They must be as strong in their condemnation of the exploitation of the ghetto which results in riots, as they are of the riots themselves.



MR. YOUNG

And Negro citizens will have to strive to control those among them who think violence can cure social ills. It can't. Violence only begets more violence, and the innocent are the ones who are usually hurt.

There are some "crash" programs underway in various ghettos — summer job programs, temporary recreational facilities, and others — which some cities have set up to try to keep this summer "cool." But temporary measures don't solve anything. When ghetto-dwellers see a sudden flurry of interest in June and see indifference to their fate return in September they understand that the reason for this interest is merely to keep the boiling point low.

Need Year-Round Attention

Racial problems have to get year-round attention, and the vast potential of the disadvantaged must be put to use. Governmental action to end poverty and discrimination have to be joined by private and individual efforts.

Business will have to change its hiring practices which made Negroes the last ones hired and the first fired. Some companies have set admirable records in hiring minority group citizens, but others haven't gotten the message yet. Unions will have to shape up on this front too. Citizens groups will have to get behind efforts to improve slum schools and end segregated housing. Every institution and individual will have to contribute his bit to solving the problem.

But that's long range. What about now, this summer?

Well, if we have to do things piecemeal, every city must put everything it got into the ghetto. Public services have to be improved, jobs created, and some substantial efforts made to visibly improve life in the ghetto.

Perhaps the most important means of reducing tensions is for the police to act toward ghetto residents the way they act toward people in the richest part of town—with respect. Every major racial riot in recent years began with some police action which was ill-timed and ill-advised.

In well-to-do suburbs the policeman is looked upon as the nice man who helps children across streets. In the ghetto he is too often known as the man who is too quick with an insult and who relies too often on the power of his billy-club or pistol. A minority of policemen harm honest officers by extorting money and getting rakes-offs from illegal activities. The ghetto-dweller resents these abuses. Too often the police are seen more as an occupying force than as protectors.

grams has been commendable." L. P. McLendon of Greensboro, state senator from Guilford County, led the fight to include A. and T. Following defeat of the proposal, he told reporters, that the battle in the House of Representatives, to be led also by the Guilford delegation, will continue. He still hoped for revision in the measure to include A. and T. College.

A. and T. Trustee Board Chairman, Robert H. Frazier of Greensboro called the defeat, "Regrettable."

BULLETIN — An attempt at amendment of the bill in the N. C. House, of Representative Committee in Education to include A. and T. College in a new proposed Regional University program was defeated by vote of the Committee late Thursday evening, June 22.

--Prof.

Continued from front page

A. from Howard University, and in 1963 was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Catholic University.

From 1953 to 1955 he served in the U.S. Army and from 1955 to 1964 was a member of the faculty at Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., serving as instructor, professor, and assistant to the dean of the college.

He was at Southern University from 1964 to 1965 and joined the NCC faculty in the fall of 1965.

--Free Will

Continued from front page

out and started a church of their own under a brush Harbor where the present mother church, Shady Grove, is located.

The Centennial celebration will continue throughout the year with programs and services held by the denomination in various sections of the country.

General Moderator of the Denomination is Rev. R. D. Pridgen.

--Shaken

Continued from front page

General Assembly's Appropriations Committee.

FANCY THAT!

..... by THOMPSON

WITCH'S STRENGTH WAS IN HER HAIR
ACCORDING TO A WIDELY PREVALENT FOLK BELIEF, AND IT COULD BE DESTROYED BY SHAVING THE HEAD OF A WOMAN SUSPECTED OF POSSESSING EVIL POWERS.

WHEN SODIUM IS COMBINED WITH PHOSPHATE YOU HAVE A PRIME INGREDIENT IN HOME DETERGENTS. BUT WHEN SODIUM IS COMBINED WITH CHLORINE THE PRODUCT IS TABLE SALT!

DO AN ULTRA-GOOD JOB
OF PREVENTING SWIMMING POOL BACTERIA AND ALGAE EVEN UNDER STRONG ULTRA-VIOLET SUN RAYS. THE BEST CHEMICAL COMPOUND IS A SIMPLE WHITE POWDER WITH THE NON-SIMPLE NAME OF CHLORINATED CYANURATE!

ROOMS MADE FROM BIRCH
— BELIEVED TO HAVE THE POWER TO DISPEL EVIL — ARE USED FOR "SWEEPING AWAY" WITCHES IN SOME PARTS OF ENGLAND TODAY!

THE STRENGTH OF BIRCH
HAS BEWITCHED MANY HOMEOWNERS AND BUSINESSMEN ALIKE, WHO HAVE FOUND THAT HANDSOME, DURABLE PANELS OF CANADIAN YELLOW BIRCH PLYWOOD ARE IDEAL FOR DECORATING EITHER HOME OR OFFICE WALLS.

THE TNT USED FOR BLASTING
IS MADE FROM THE VERY SAME CHEMICAL AS THAT USED TO MAKE SACCHARIN!