

Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

WORDS OF WORSHIP

One man prayed, "Lord help us that our minds may be receptive to the truth and then our lives reflective of the truth which we have just learned."

Do you know a better way to say it? Can you think of a higher ambition to have than this one? What would happen if that ambition truly be- longed to every man?

To know the will of God he would search the Scriptures daily. The nobility that belongs to such a search is often times complimented by the sacred text itself. He would take nothing for granted. He would not rely upon his wisdom or wish but rather seek that of the Father and the eternal message given by the Holy Spirit.

Once he had learned this truth he would immediately begin to put it in practice in his life. It would not be a thing he would postpone, but it would be an item of immediate enactment. Every day growth would be reflected for every day something new he would learn would be added to his existence. And at the end of the race he would be one of the happiest, richest, and most complete men possible to observe.

In order to be able to find this truth, a man must be able to walk with God. In Genesis 5:22 we read, "And Enoch walked with God and he was not; for God took him." Can a man actually walk with God today? Is He not too far away? Is He not too different from us?

It is true that our sins can keep us from walking with God. Isaiah said, "Your iniquities have separated between you and your God and your sins have hid His face from you that He will not hear."

However we can, through Jesus Christ, receive forgiveness of our sins and actually walk with God today. In John 1:14, the Apostle says, "The word was made flesh and dwelt among us." Jesus himself said, "He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father."

When the disciples walked with Jesus, they walked with God. When the Holy Spirit came, these same disciples continued to walk with Him and thus with God; for our Lord's promise is fulfilled, "Lo I am with you always even unto the end of the age."

Memphis Negro Bid Political Flop

The first two Negro candidates even to rank as possible victors in the recent Memphis, Tenn., election trailed far behind when the official vote tallies were counted. A cross-section of white and Negro precincts showed that the big Negro bloc vote expected to put in office Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., and the Rev. Ben L. Hooks did not "move into high gear."

One of the candidates, Russell Sugarmon, Jr., who faced four white men in the public works commissioner race, was given the best chance of victory. However, he ran second with 35,268 votes; but his leading opponent rallied 38,268 votes to win the post.

The other candidate, the Rev. Ben L. Hooks, was conceded a fair chance to win the race for juvenile court judge. When the votes were counted, Hooks trailed incumbent Judge Elizabeth McCain by about 21,000 votes. Two other white candidates for the judgeship received less votes than Hooks.

The response of the white vote was greater than anticipated with an unprecedented 73 per cent of the Memphis registered Negro voters,

an estimated 62 per cent cast ballots. Perhaps if the other 38 per cent of the registered Negro voters had gone to the polls, one of the Negro candidates may have been elected.

We are strongly opposed to bloc voting in any form, but we have also observed that practically every Negro now in office on the state, federal, and local levels has won "on the bloc band wagon."

Backers of the Negro candidates used "church mass meetings and prayer" to disseminate propaganda to get out the vote. To some degree, these efforts must have been effective for 62 per cent of the registered voters reported to the polls. This was only 11 per cent less than that for the white voters.

The Memphis strategy illustrates the point that the Negro church is perhaps the most potent agency for getting people to report to the polls. The political showing of the candidates in the recent election should stimulate Memphis Negroes to begin now perfecting the machinery for participation in the next city election.

North Carolina Teacher Shortage

Practically every daily newspaper in the state last week published articles on the serious shortage of teachers in North Carolina schools. The estimates ran in some newspapers at 7,000, while Graham Jones of the Greensboro Daily News cited the shortage at 9,000.

Dr. Charles Carroll, State Superintendent of Education, disagrees with the 9,000 figure. He does, however, admit that there are definite shortages in just about all graded school categories and in high school positions of English, mathematics, and science.

In an editorial last week, the Greensboro Daily News gave as reasons for the situation, low pay, working conditions, lax discipline of pupils, and excessive certification requirements. The editorial closed by saying:

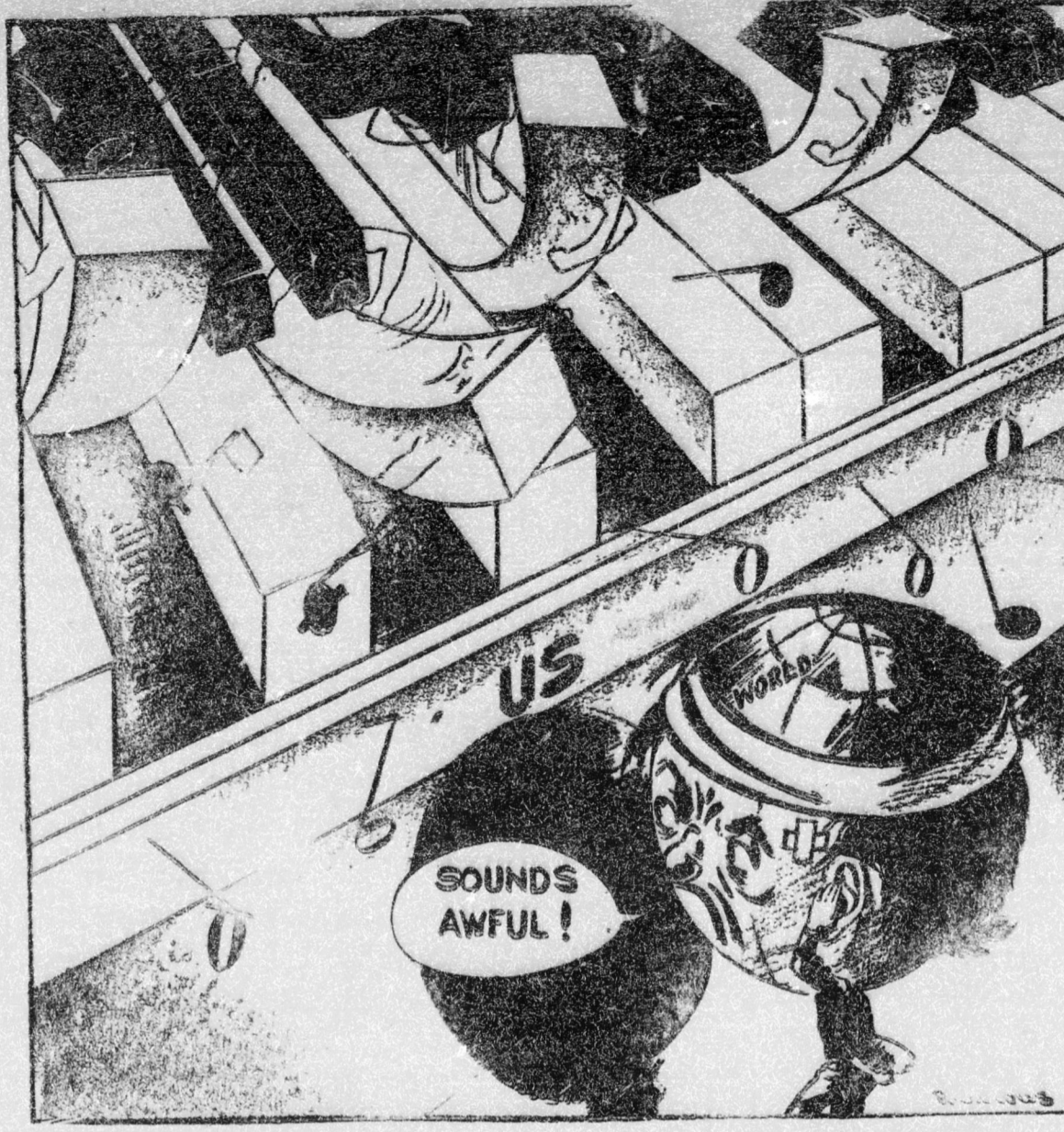
"Before we solve the teacher shortage, there must be a three-way attack on the problem: legislative bodies must increase pay; parents must require and support a more effective

school program; and educationists must revise realistically the present unrealistic certification standards."

It is not our purpose to take sides in the certification arguments, but we wish to call attention to the fact that there is no appreciable shortage of Negro teachers in the state, or anywhere else in the South. We have tended to overcrowd the teaching field, because there have been so few professional employment opportunities in other areas for the Negro.

Shortages of teachers in the Mid-West, New England, and states like California can be filled by the oversupply of Negro teachers in the South. Some concerted efforts should be made in this direction. It would be economically beneficial to the Negro teacher, because in California, for example, the maximum salary often runs as high as \$8,000 for an academic year depending upon one's qualifications.

But Who Would Think Such Discord Could Be In Civil Rights?



SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWERY For ANP

ENDURANCE
1. Underneath an electric clock in the Chicago Union Station, which perhaps with a few repairs, has stood the tests of time since its erection, hangs a red sign in perfect order pointing the way to the "Air Shelter."
2. This only further reminded me that, man of his own billow, thinking may sooner or later inflict upon himself a terrible and fatal licking.
3. Man, appears too engrossed with the desire for material things, that the majority seem to allow the eternal things of God, to escape as if on wings.
4. Thus the true and faithful have to employ every means of Grace, for the faithfulness of this present deceptive world, only the truly righteous will be able to face.
5. Those of old who stood the test, have left to us the very best, and the faith of those fathers lieth still, for all who have patience and an indomitable will. Noah has taught ministers never from their man duty to desert, for even in 120 years he had not a single

fully sense... for lacking this, convert.
6. Daniel stood true to his appointment and preached a silent gospel without any material content, and though the flames of the furnace were most intense, God cooled them off in his defense.
7. Then he stepped into the lion's den and found it no problem. God's cause to defend, for their jaws were locked and appetites gone while he talked with King upon His Throne.
8. These men of God light the mighty Paul too weren't just ordinary Christians seeking public review, but men of great parts and dynamic in power, resisting satanic foes from hour to hour.
9. Yes, and there were some fine women of old also involved in the King's business, such as the poor widow with only a little meal and no molasses; but sharing first with Gods man, Elijah, then her son and self, through her faith and endurance discovered even more on each shelf.
10. This is a mystery that only an enduring Christian can

poor Job would not have had the slightest defense; but rely— upon God's omnipotent strength and Grace he counted nothing too terrible for him to face.
11. Then considering the rich heritage left you and me, resulting later when our blessed Savior did hang on a tree... who could be so ungrateful not to proclaim His Holy Name? ... who could deny Him of any duty that would add to Heaven's gain? ... and surely you would not be guilty of taking His name in vain?
12. What terrible ingrates most of us are, to let the God of Heaven for us go so far as to permit His ONLY BEGOTTEN SON to die, that out of human choice we might retain with Him on high; for such there should be no limit to human endurance... each of us should vouchsafe our unquestionable performance, and momentarily be reminded that, he who would enjoy a lifetime of blessed assurance, must here and now go forth to serve with undaunted courage and endurance.

What Other Editors Say

DIXIE'S IGNORANT DELUSION
The plaintive yelps of hard core Little Rock segregationists over the abject failure to collect sufficient money to sustain a private all-white high school there highlights a five-year delusion that is rapidly being dispelled.
Advocates of this "solution" to the problem of avoiding public school desegregation by setting up private schools for whites and letting the tax-paid system wither on the vine, are now generally convinced of its unfeasibility.
In the first place, private schools are costly, often costlier than public schools, and families adjusted to the latter are unwilling or unable to pay for the former, which means that most children would have no educational facilities at all.
In the second place, businesses shy away from moving to cities and counties where the labor supply is too ignorant to operate the new automatic machinery or to generally meet the standards of modern industry—and every area is competing for new businesses.
It is illuminating to note that Little Rock has been unable to attract a single new business since the disorders of 1957, and responsible civic leaders elsewhere in Dixie fear the same result.
Areas of violence and ignorance attract little or no new industry which means growing inability of most anti-integrationists to afford private schools, attractive as they may be to those who profess to fear racial amalgamation as a result of white and colored children attending classes together in public schools.
Where militant segregationists have established private schools for all-white attendance, the institutions have either failed or are having a hard time getting along, so this "solution" is about dead.
As sanity slowly returns, there is a growing decision, typically Southern, to eat the cake and have it too; that is, to have taken integration by admitting a handful of Negroes while excluding the vast majority through pupil placement laws, which the U. S. Supreme Court has negated.

This, of course, is an advance even though very slight, and even though tardy, but also an admission that Dixie was deluded by the "solution" of private schools.
—PITTSBURGH COURIER

action of the "Community of Independent African States," was unwise.
This proposal was made at a recent African Summit Conference held in Sanquille, Liberia. The participants were Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, President Toure of Guinea and President Tubman. It was argued that the nucleus for such an organization should not begin in advance of the independence of Nigeria and other territories which are scheduled for self-rule next year.
There is no sound logic for this delay. Liberia, Ghana and Guinea could now form the axis upon which would rotate a United States of Africa. Such a consolidation would help to hasten the day of deliverance for the rest of unhappy Africa.
—CHICAGO DEFENDER

TUBMAN CALLS FOR AFRICAN UNITY
On the occasion of the Republic of Liberia's 11th independence anniversary, its President, Dr. William V. S. Tubman, seized the opportunity to sound a clarion call for freedom for all captive and subjected peoples.
His emphasis was on the urgency for continuing the crusade for liberation of the oppressed peoples everywhere, and for unity of purpose and aim. He warned:
"It is to be triumphant, if the remotest corner of this continent is to be liberated from the shackles of oppression, we must not be divided. We must unite behind the banner for victory not by violence and bloodshed but by relentless and persistent demands for the inherent and just rights of all men to be free and independent."
This is timely advice. For the success of the experiment with native self-government is largely a matter of interdependence among the liberated African states. The territories which are struggling to gain their autonomy need more than mere encouragement; they need substantial assistance from their more favored brothers.
Freedom and independence are not achieved through supplication and meekness. Appeals to their sense of social justice have never moved those who are wedded to the doctrine of "Might makes right," and who believe in the supremacy of the Master race.
Demands for freedom must be accompanied by a willingness to suffer, to endure persecution and prosecution and even death for the cause. No human sacrifice is too great for the price of liberty. Free Africa must help unfree Africa. In order to do that the independent African states must be united now into a solid front. In view of the crying need for such a development, the postponement until next year of the organi-

zation of the "Community of Independent African States," was unwise.
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FIRE DEPARTMENT POLICY
The experience of a Detroit fireman who sought employment in the local Fire Department lends credence to the charge that the Department is restricting recruitment of Negro firemen to a very minimum. He underwent a two-hour quiz on his attitude toward integration coupled with a vigorous defense of the Department's anti-Negro attitude.
During the past eight years the Los Angeles Fire Department has added four Negroes. In the preceding eight years 44 were employed.
Since the attack on the Department's segregation policy only two Negroes have been able to get their names on the permanent rolls. Most applicants who qualified in written tests were eliminated in oral examinations that were as discriminatory as that given to the Detroit fireman. Those who survived hypercritical oral examinations and physical tests were discharged during the probationary periods.
When the attack on the Alderson policies opened, the Fire Department employed about 81 Negro firemen. The number has been reduced to not more than 70, a net loss of about 11. The end is not in sight.
Many Negro firemen have resigned or are approaching resignation. The tendency is

JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

OLD FROGGIE BOTTOM
En route to Raleigh from Nashville, Tennessee, I stopped Saturday night (August 16) in Asheville, N. C. with the parents of Charles Moore, a music major student at Tennessee A&I State University. Had supper, a good night's rest, and breakfast too.
I met Mr. Moore this past summer while teaching in summer school. He used to come to my room "to shew the rag" with Mr. Frank Nichols, my roommate. Mr. Nichols is a special education of the EMR class (educable mentally retarded) in Morristown, Tennessee.
Rode into Froggie Bottom after I had unpacked and had supper at the Wagon Wheel. Boy, was the gang surprised, and Mr. Cornyard reached out his hand to grab my paw. Later that night at "Raisa-Rock" swing-out, I saw Annie Belle, Speedball Eddie, Jabe Wright, Loretta, and Joy Brandon, and a host of others.
SURE NOUF
At last the United States Army has found out what married men have known a long time—that it costs more to clothe a woman than a man.
The initial clothing allowance for an enlisted man, the Army says, is \$166.20 but for a Wac it's \$232.36.
A soldier gets one pair of shoes and two pairs of boots, a Wac four pairs of shoes and one pair of pumps.
A Wac gets a handbag and overshoes. A soldier uses his pockets and gets his feet wet. Then there is the matter of underwear: A G.I. gets \$5.40 worth of shirts and drawers, a Wac is allowed \$30 for "undergarments." However, the Army does not describe them specifically.
Now, if the Army can tell us

how to handle the problem of the Wac who says she can't do a duty because she simply doesn't have "a thing to wear, all husbands will be eternally grateful."
DOES SHE CARE?
A certain Froggie Bottom "Bigwig" of my acquaintance one night after dinner asked his wife to put down her detective magazine so that he could reach her a poem of which he was very fond. She sat quietly until he was well into the middle of the thing, frowning with ardor and intensity. Then suddenly there came a sharp exclamation that she turned out that all during the poem's display the female had been intent on a circling mosquito and had finally trapped it between the palms of her hands.
Funny, what trouble a man goes to, to win the female. In addition to performing parlor magic, he also brings her candy, flowers and the fur of animals. It is common knowledge that in spite of all these "love displays," the male is constantly being turned down, insulted or thrown out of the house.
CORNYARD DIDN'T KNOW!
A dutiful Mrs. Edna's Wac got a great attention for her order for a cup of coffee.
Police dashing in after a dozen customers fled because the man laid a hand frened on the counter beside him. Naturally, Cornyard made a swift but safe exit.
The man was booked for investigation of trying to incite a riot. The grenade was harmless—a World War II souvenir.
"Where was I when all this was going on?" Your guess is as good as mine.
Meanwhile, I've got to find Cornyard. I have an invitation a lady sent him to attend the Labor Day annual ball.

CHAOS OR CONCERT IN AFRICA?
Chaos is developing apace in Africa, but neither the colonial powers nor Africans seem to have a clue as to how to avert a catastrophe.
Gen. De Gaulle is determined to get that oil, just as I said, no matter "how many Algerians he kills, tortures or renders homeless" and the NATO powers are backing him with money, bombs, airplanes—the lot.
There is a shortage of manpower in the French armies and a drive is being made to recruit more Moslems—Moslems to fight their brethren, support the French and other Jews who imposed Israeli on Moslems and help to maintain color bars and colonialism.
Meanwhile at the conference held in Monrovia, the nine African states have called upon Britain "to lift the Nyassaland government's ban on the African

can Congress and release the leaders now detained in the protectorate. The conference also called upon Britain to respect the UN Charter in the case of Nyassaland and to take account of the people's aspirations to self-determination and independence.
"The resolution, one of a number of African questions approved before the conference... was drafted after the conference had studied a memorandum from the Nyassaland African Congress and African note of the Devlin report. The conference also called upon France to recognize the right of the Algerian people to independence, and hostilities and enter into negotiations with the Free Algerian government."
Just imagine a Frenchman giving up all that oil without a fight, if you can.
The nations taking part in the conference were the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Liberia, Ghana and Guinea.
It is important to look carefully into the power and influence of the nine nations which took part in the conference, because until they back their resolutions with action, neither Britain nor France will take the slightest notice of it.
The UAR's aim is to be the dynamic core of an Arab resurgence. Sudan is predominantly an Arab state, as are, of course, the North African states. Arab nationalism is a force that must be reckoned with and by their attacks on Suez, France and Britain have

Along The Colonial Front

BY A. J. SIGGINS
(British Journalist, For ANP)

for them to quit rather than to undergo the discriminatory treatment to which they are now subjected. As they quit the current restrictive policy insures that they will not be replaced.
The Alderson objective of an all-white Fire Department looms as a reality.
The obvious discrimination against employment of Negroes in the Fire Department is possible because the Civil Service Commission tolerates, where it does not connive, at it. The oral examination is now weighted at 50 per cent with the result that a man writing a perfect paper can be flunked at the whim of the examiners.
—CALIFORNIA EAGLE

HAVE LAUNDROMAT WILL SEGREGATE
To The Editor:
This may sound amusing to those who may call themselves segregationists, but to honest law abiding citizens, it's a tragedy. Many of you have no doubt observed the unchristian sign in the window of the laundromat adjoining the U. S. Post Office that reads—"FOR WHITE ONLY." Prior to this time the writer had had a great deal of respect for the Caucasian citizens who have maintained their dignity by not allowing this to happen. Unfortunately, this has come about and what shall be done it is left to the remaining "good" people, meaning those who still realize that "God is no respecter of persons." He loves us all. The Negroes who go merrily on their way saying "that doesn't affect me because I wash my clothes at home" have been thoroughly washed with the white man's detergent.
The great question in my mind is does our beloved Mayor, who is friend to the people, intend to displace our town by allowing an outsider (The manager's residence is in Greensboro) to come in our city limits and segregate honest people? Surely he must be aware of what is happening.
This is by no means disrespect to the honorable Mayor of our town, for he appears to me as an honest, upright, and understanding gentleman. I could go on describing his personality, but it might be feasible to see his stand on the present issue to get further. He has not refused to see me anytime I call upon him, for this I am

Letter To The Editor

grateful; but my cry to the Mayor and its honest citizens is don't let this unchristian act as well as unchristian act come into our town.
This is truly a time of crises when "Man's inhumanity to man" has been demonstrated in the first order. We love our town and respect its fellow-citizens, however, if we allow anyone to dampen our hearts and prejudice to spread her wings this will be another "Little Rock" for Russia to spread in our headlines to sell communism to ignorant people.
I am by no means saying that we have a perfect town for there is prejudice here just as there is prejudice and uncouth people in many southern and northern towns. My point is we mustn't make it any worse than it might be at present. Many colored citizens have been hurt by this act but are willing to do all we can to prevent this type or any other discrimination because of the color of one's skin.
It is one thing to talk about the conditions of a town, good or bad, but totally different when it comes to doing something about it. If there is that friendly relationship between the races here as so many citizens have declared, now is the time to prove it. We must fight together on this matter of justice.
If we think seriously on this matter, our next letter to the editor could change its topic from "Have Laundromat Will Segregate" to "The North Carolinians" who stood for "true justice."
F. J. BODDIE, JR.
Hillsboro, N. C.

Meat Packing Worker—What Next?

The meat packing industry's drive toward greater efficiency and mechanization has left a jobless trail of tens of thousands of workers. Armour and Company announced recently that it will shut down certain operations which hire 4,500 in some seven plants.

The work force in basic meat processing industries has fallen 18 per cent since 1956, a drop representing an estimated 30,000 jobs. Packing house workers and meat cutters blame the drop in employment to the movement of the big meat packing concerns to ship dressed beef. This trend is growing because it has been found cheaper to ship dressed beef than to transport live animals. Thus these companies lower shipping costs, beat rising freight rates, and put themselves within trucking distance of southwestern and southeastern markets.

In addition, the giant packers are abandoning obsolete and inefficient plants in favor of modern facilities which produce more products with fewer men. Newer firms like Oscar Mayer, Rath and Hormel built their modern plants in the livestock areas to begin with. Armour, Swift, Wilson, and Cudahy are now leaving the city for the country.

More or less incidental benefits for the big packers are the non-union, lower-wage areas into which they move. Unions claim that when the packers move they write off as losses for tax purposes abandoned plants.
UPWA Public Relations Director Les Orear says that Armour's decision to shut down and modernize has left 2,500 unemployed in Chicago; 1,120 in East St. Louis, Illinois; 205 in

Fargo, N. D.; 165 in Tifton, Georgia, and so on. Orear said, for example, Swift and Company recently opened a plant in Wilson, N. C., early this year. The plant is non-union and the company is fighting organization, he said. The pay for 250 workers there averages \$1.49 an hour.

By comparison, the unionized Swift plant in Atlanta, Georgia, carries on the same type of operation with a minimum wage of \$2.08 and an average of \$2.47.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union, through its research division reported that in 1956 there were 191,300 workers employed in the meat packing industries; but in April, 1959, that number had dropped to 156,000.
This trend of conditions will have an effect upon the Negro worker in two ways. First, in the unemployment spiral the black man will be the first to be laid off. Second, when the meat packing industries locate in southern towns the Negro will not be hired in skilled capacities, or more than likely not at all.

In the negotiations to take place the last of this month with management of meat packers, unions will attack this unemployment problem by seeking job preference for former employees when a chain meat packing concern opens a new plant elsewhere and a safe-guarding of union wage scales and conditions.

Since unions have been ineffective in the South, it is doubtful that they can exert pressure that will place a skilled Negro worker from Chicago, for example, in a new plant in a Georgia town.

MeHarry Renders Service To Man

For 83 years MeHarry Medical College, located in Nashville, Tennessee, has been training physicians to administer to the health needs of Negro citizens in the nation. Since its founding in 1876, MeHarry has graduated more than 53 per cent of the Negro physicians and surgeons practicing at present in the United States.
The institution was named for the MeHarry brothers (Samuel, Hugh, David, Jesse and Alexander) who contributed the first \$20,500 to establish the school. It is one of the two privately-endowed accredited Negro medical colleges in the nation.
MeHarry is one of the 85 medical colleges in the United States, and like all the others, it is cramped and crowded for space. The college can accommodate only 500 students in its three schools of medicine, dentistry, and nursing.

The average graduating class numbers around 65 students, and this leaves room for only 65 new students each year. Some 550 persons apply annually for admission to the college.
The graduates of MeHarry carry on practice in 41 states and 18 foreign countries. One of its notable graduates, Dr. Joseph Togba, of the class of 1944, became president of the World Health Assembly in 1954 with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
A research program is well established at the college where physicians have pioneered in the use of radioactive gold as a treatment for cancer and leukemia. The college receives a \$10,000 grant annually from the Atomic Commission for autoradiographic studies on rats.
In appreciation of the services rendered the nation by the college, why not make a contribution to the student scholarship fund?