

Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

WORDS OF WORSHIP

JESUS THE TEACHER

Suppose we take one principle of teaching and seek illustrations of it in the work of Jesus. Now we propose at the outset to take one section of his work, a unity in itself, and find in it some of the principles and methods of teaching He utilized. It will give us a view of the field.

Not that Jesus ever taught to give us an object lesson in teaching, though He did wash the disciples' feet to give them an object lesson in humility, but that we can use such masterly lessons as He gave His pupils as models for our own study.

What would be a good illustration to take? Let's choose St. John 4:1-43. The topic is "How Jesus Taught the Woman of Samaria."

1. Here we have a complete teaching situation with master, pupil, environment, subject matter, aim and method. Jesus is the teacher, the woman of Samaria is the pupil, Jacob's well is a part of the environment, the water of life is a part of the subject matter, the transforming of life is the aim, and what are the methods?

2. The Master utilized an occasion as it arose, though He was weary with His journey, and it was the noon hour, and she was the Samaritan and a woman, and sinful. There were several reasons why He could have let this occasion slip, but not so. "There cometh a woman."

3. He established a point of contact. She had evidently come to draw water. "Jesus said unto her, Give me to drink." He was thirsty; it was a natural request.

4. He had her attention and interest from the start. He had done an unexpected and unusual thing. He utilized "surprise power." Though a Jew, He had spoken to a Samaritan and a woman. This attention and interest are sustained throughout, even increasing in concentration and intensity as slumbering impulses are awakened.

5. He used the conversational method. Seven times He addressed her and six times she replied.

the arrival of the disciples interrupting the conversation.

6. He was here dealing with an individual, though thereby the way was opened to deal with the crowds of the city for two days.

7. He exemplified the principle of personal association, for a brief time, by intimate conversation with a woman who was a sinner, thereby causing His disciples to marvel.

8. He asked her no question, but He answered three of her explicit questions, as well as the deepest longing of her nature. He built upon her answers and made the most of them: "In that saidst thou truly."

9. There are problems at the basis of this teaching. First, there is the personal problem of the woman's life. Who was more conscious of this at the first, the woman or Jesus? It was His object to awaken her conscience. Then there is the theological problem, (all) and stated by the woman: "Where shall God be worshipped? She seemed to have introduced this problem as a distraction from the personal issue, but the answer of Jesus, "in spirit and in truth," reopened the personal problem.

10. There is the problem of appreciation in passing from water to "living water," yet it is clear that even so the woman did not understand.

11. His use of the concrete appears in "to drink," "this water," "thy husband," "five husbands," "this mountain" and "I am He." The concrete water of Jacob's well was used to illustrate the abstract of life.

12. His use of motivation appears in the awakening first of interest and then of conscience and finally of service. The conversation concerning water awakened her interest, that concerning the husband awakened her conscience, that concerning true worship awakened service.

13. Jesus disregarded current conventionality in talking with a Samaritan and a woman and a sinner; He laid aside false modesty; and He showed intimate knowledge of His pupil.

Rumors From Abroad Say It Was Not A Clean Knockout



Along The Colonial Front

BY A. J. SIGGINS

THE MOON AND YOU

It is just two years since—when I was in Canada—that Sputnik the First startled the world.

Now Lunatik the Third has shaken the world even worse.

Although ex-President Harry S. Truman—like the old lady who saw a giraffe for the first time—says he doesn't believe it, three Lunaniks have been successfully launched by the hitherto-depised Communists. U. S. rockets have either exploded or—like the famous frog of Calvanus county, which the boys filled with shot—just gave heads but couldn't get off the ground.

World scientists are astounded by the amount of concentration and vast sums of money that have gone into the launching of the Lunaniks and the fabulous accuracy of direction. It is clear to everyone, except the Harry Trumans, that the Soviets could land a rocket on a dime anywhere in North America. That makes DEW and all defenses look silly.

I know what many Canadians felt with sputnik soared overhead and went whizzing around the earth, while DEW was silent and planes grounded. They felt that kind of defense was as outdated as buffalo-hide shields.

The cold war is on; there is not the slightest doubt about that. And there isn't the slightest doubt that the Communists are winning that war. They don't have to invent stories; they just have to quote Western politics, presses and radios.

They can quote the editor of the Wall Street Journal; the report of UN FAO, the meeting of 63 World Banks and other financiers and, of course, the U. S. government's reports regarding its state-fet materialism—and compare it with their own state-fet materialism.

What defense against enemy attack has North America now?

Or Britain, Europe, Chiang Kai-shek and all the U. S. bases? Do we hit them first? With what?

If we await their attack—presuming it will come—will their survivors still be able to conquer us?

The big "battalions" and the wide-open spaces are mainly in the countries of the colored races. They could even survive a feathered bacteriological war before, during or after the nuclear war—but could the crowded cities of the West?

All right. You say, war may not come; but I know that stuff. Why spend money on NATO, SEATO bases, Baghdad Pacts, etc., then?

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Atheists among them may remark that if there is anything in Christian belief in the power of prayer, God seems to have ignored the prayers of Western Christians and two-thirds of mankind—and, on balance, favored Communists.

There seems to have been too much talk and not enough "do" in the U. S., Britain, and Europe. Conversely, too much "do" and less talk from the U. S., R. It is time we tried to meet the challenge that is even more than two years old, by offering mankind something better than talk and defenses, around systems which are neither Christian nor sound from either a military or an economic point of view.

NATO was a mistake. So were SEATO, Baghdad Pact, U. S. bases and all the rest. The U. S. has failed. It has failed to show that what it alleges in private enterprise can not cure its own domestic ills, let alone the ills of two-thirds of mankind who are growing poorer and poorer every year.

The U. S. is not stronger than the Communists; it may not even be as strong as the Soviet in a military sense, and it is most certainly not as strong in an economic sense.

JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS B. SOULWARE

FROGGIE BOTTOM

Just upon the edge of the great Buena Vista Road from Brenham and only about three miles from the Capital City, there stands a somewhat ancient and famous public eatery and night spot. THE WAGON WHEEL. In bygone days, it was notorious for being the resort for most of the leading gamblers, horse-racers, cock-fighters, numbers dealers, and what-have-you.

This favorite place for the Froggie Bottom gang has been, and perhaps still is, the nucleus of all sorts of birds, mostly those of ill omen. Here the hang-around boys about the town and ladies of the evening fraternize because the place keeps up some appearance of gaiety and high life (night life as we say); and yet, the place is frequented even by respectable travellers who have no idea of its past history and present condition.

Froggie Bottom citizens go to The Wagon Wheel, because the meals are reasonably priced, coffee is never more than five cents, and most of all there is no cover charge.

Cornyard goes because he likes the food, but the truth of the matter is that he would like to get a glimpse of Miss Joy Brandon. To him she is the apotheosis of a Greek goddess. He says that he sees in her the dormant passion of womanhood, but alas! what hopes can he have? None, to be sure, for MR. DEE-JAY is always around and in the way.

DOC (myself, of course—who else could it be) goes for what reason? He's not quite sure himself, but for one thing they serve those triple-decker hamburgers (made from pure beef) "ornamented" with crisp lettuce (cold too), thinly-sliced tomatoes, and sweet pickles (I hate sour pickles). Yes sir, a giant "mess" of good eatings for thirty cents. My pocket book never gets rattled, because in addition the "cheolastic brown" coffee is free at The Wagon Wheel.

STATE FAIR
I didn't get to the State Fair

this year, because Cornyard wouldn't lend me the dough to buy "some of them" foot-long hot dogs. The Wild Mouse that whoop-de-doo air ride, had no attraction for me. Mr. Cornyard rode it, and he could not talk for two days afterwards.

Good ole Cornyard brought me souvenirs folk—toys called the "flippender" and the "gen-haw whimmymiddle." Both of these toys are popular.

The whimmymiddle is a short piece of notched rhododendron wood with a small propeller-like apparatus attached to the business end. When the notches are rubbed with another piece of rhododendron the propeller spins. (My students in Freshman English Composition should take note of this definition as given by the prof.)

There is a legend that the whimmymiddle owner can tell if someone is speaking the truth by making the propeller "zee" or "haw". Boy, am I having fun.

Both of these toys, says Mr. Cornyard, can be purchased from the Folk Toys of Beech Creek in Avery and Watauga counties. I recommend highly the "flippender" to Mr. Cornyard. He brought it to me because he didn't think I would like it.

RIPLY, ENGLAND: A recent news report says Pub honors a bear drinker, Jock Bowden, because of 20 years of faithful beer drinking on his feet, was honored for his regular patronage at The Three Horse Shoes. Regularly he comes in twice a day, seven days a week, and always takes the same spot at the bar and always stands.

To honor the fellow, a metal plaque was set into the bar recently to tell the story for posterity. It read:

"Upon this spot old Jack has stood

For nearly 20 years.

To sup his beer as well as he could

But to sit down, he never would.

So here, dear stranger, don't you think
To keep this spot for Jack we should?"

Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN the LINES

GOOD SIGNS IN THE SOUTH

The Old South sustained a severe shock when the Supreme Court handed down memorable decision on segregation in the public schools, in 1954. So deeply entrenched were its mores of segregation and discrimination that many naive Southerners thought these to be eternal, and the verbal explosion that followed was in line with what was to have been expected. As badly as a few Southerners behaved, it could and might have been worse, but for the wise procedures and understanding of the whites of the New South.

Today, a relative quiet follows what threatened to have been a terrible storm. Far be it from this writer to dismiss possibilities of further trouble on the interracial front, but as of now there prevails an encouraging quiet. Desegregation goes slowly and the resurgence of bitterness has slowly assuaged—for good, we hope.

There is an element of whites in the South who deserved great praise for the leadership given in a threatening interracial crisis. There was an element of the Old South trying with all its might to provoke a crisis that would have spread violence in a large scale, but the new South would have none of it! The Little Rock situation was the ugliest of them all.

But more recent events amount to a repudiation of the Faubus approach to the threatening situation and there are reasons to believe that if Faubus had had the courage to do as first what Little Rock's chief of police did at the last, Little Rock would not at present be humbled if not indeed disgraced by the turn of events.

Faubus will go down in history as inciting one of the ugliest crimes in the annals of our great country. History will record the fact that, at one of the great crises of Arkansas history, the state had a demagogue for governor, when the situation was calling for a man. The precedent set by a Governor Faubus and the South's Negrophobe press failed utterly to stampede the South into mass violence. This is one of the "good signs" of the South.

When the Negrophobes of Little Rock attempted to provoke a boycott, they failed ignominiously. "Business as usual" was Little Rock's answer to the impudence of those who dared not only to defy the laws of the land, but those whose holy purpose was to save Little Rock and the Nation from further shame. That the boycott failed is a good sign in the South and must be a solemn reminder that there is now, as there always has been, a residue of democracy. Christianity and good will that must not be discounted.

The relative quiet that prevails on the desegregation front here and there about the nation in general and the South in particular, is a harbinger of better things; and it is a compliment to those whites and Negroes who refused to be stampeded into violent outbreaks by the base appeals of the massive registers and that sector of the press which tried to incite to violence—by predicting it.

The great danger today is not in race prejudice per se, but in manipulating race prejudice for political purposes. In the statement of purpose before the new historic Durham conference, which issued the Durham Manifesto, it was pointed out that one of the dangers we were facing was the threat of throwing again the color question into the politics of the South. Our predictions have been abundantly fulfilled and the end is not yet.

When demagogues like Faubus can be swept into office with no political compromise, except to stigmatize the color-conscious and political disabilities of Negroes, we are heading into national trouble sooner or later. It is going to take more than this if our nation is to keep a pace with Soviet Russia which threatens to run away with the space race.

Segregation experts cannot compare with those hard-headed scientists who can dispatch missiles to the moon. Holding Russia in check and holding the Negro down are two entirely different propositions. This country may learn this some day to its regret.

The "Keep The Public Schools Open" movement, the relative quiet on the desegregation front and the refusal of the South to be stampeded into violence against Negroes are good signs in the South.

Token Integration Thermostat

We have said on previous occasions that the Pearsall Pupil Assignment Law is a control device to regulate the flow of integration in Tarheel public schools. Following the events of the Hiram Holt, Jr. Case, we have urged all parents seeking to transfer their children to previously all-white schools near to their homes to be sure that they have exhausted all administrative remedies.

To exhaust all administrative remedies is a procedure that remains almost a mystery. If there were precisely 5, 6, or 7 steps to follow, Negro parents would know just what to do. However, following each court suit, parents are beginning to see exactly what these steps are.

Again the public's attention is called to this question when the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee was asked by Dr. William L. Greene, executive secretary of the North Carolina Teachers Association, to investigate what he called "a sick scheme on the part of city and county school boards" to evade the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling.

Greene, in his letter to the Civil Rights

group education committee, charged that school boards and the state's machinery are not acting in good faith to implement the Court's historic decision.

One excerpt from the letter reads: "School boards act in a routine fashion on hundreds of requests for transfer of students—except when the application is a Negro wanting to transfer to a school designated as 'white.'" The executive secretary added that in most requests for transfer of white students, "school boards aren't even consulted. They're handled by the superintendents."

"But when Negro parents ask that their child be transferred to a white school," said Greene, "they are subjected to publicity, embarrassment, coercion, and finally the cost of employing lawyers."

The highlight of Greene's letter was that token integration is, "hypocrisy of the rankest sort."

The Pupil Placement Act has been upheld by the court, but sooner or later it will be doomed to failure. It cannot hold back the tide of progress forever.

Our Degree Mills Must Close Down

Our government must clamp down on the operation of "degree mills" at once. We cannot afford to condone correspondence colleges whose campuses usually consist of a post office box and a small office. We must put a stop to this racket which fills the pockets of smooth operators to the tune of an estimated \$75,000,000 each year.

The recent report on this subject by the American Council on Education was indeed shocking to every American having a sense of decency and honesty. Imagine some 750,000 students around the world being taken for a ride by fake presidents, deans, registrars, and faculty!

One can hardly believe that approximately 300 "diploma mills" are operating in thirty-seven states. On the average, each student is charged a tuition fee of \$150. Any number of these schools have the audacity to require their

students to write thesis which are never read. The lessons sent out to the students are not representative of any academic excellence.

The reports mentioned that Arkansas and New York have state laws which place some restrictions on correspondence schools and the issuance of degrees. We wonder when will the other states wake up and crush this vicious racket immediately.

Perhaps we can excuse the foreigners in other countries for being gullible to this racket. With all the legitimate schools operating in the United States, we find it hard to visualize any American "falling for this propaganda." Who knows, may be a few Americans have found the "diploma mills" an easy way to get a degree.

We hope the American public will not sit supinely by and permit this harmful racket to prosper another year.

Passenger Trains Have Chance

Railway passenger service can survive even on the branch lines if the officials will put imagination into their planning. Whatever this plan is, it must be characterized by sublime audacity.

Automobile manufacturers have worked hard at the idea of improving their cars, both in term of design and serviceability. Through the years they gave us power steering, automatic transmissions, power brakes, back-up lights, push-button gear shifting, increased horsepower, adjustable seats, arm rests, radios, light dimmers, and a host of other gadgets.

The buses introduced express super-service and hired hostesses to serve meals and cater to every whim of the patrons. They run often and the price of tickets is cheap. People like to ride the bus, because it puts them off on the highway near their homes.

Our suggestions may appear fantastic, but

railway officials would do well to read them at least. There is an old saying that "nothing beats a trial but a failure."

We suggest that our passenger trains go all out to get people to ride the railway service. Passengers traveling more than 200 miles might be served lunch or dinner, and persons traveling shorter distances could at least be given a cool soda. All seats might be equipped with push-buttons for adjustment restful positions for passengers.

Each aisle might be so designed that radios with earphones would be installed near the seats. In certain cars, telephones might be available for business men on long trips.

You'd be surprised how passengers would support such services. The officials must not forget that patrons don't mind paying for luxury and comfort and convenience.

Impact Of Steel Felt

The Negro worker is feeling a terrific impact of the 102-day-old steel strike. Three months and twelve days is a long time to have the pay check stopped, regardless of the gains to be accrued in the long run.

Editor C. W. Rice of the Negro Labor News, Houston Texas, recently gave a vivid picture of the effect of the strike on the Houston Negro steel workers. He cited an instance of a woman asking his help in securing day work, because her husband's lay-off on account of the strike had caused the family to be in arrears in house payments, car payments, and

other family bills. Before the strike, the steel workers averaged \$3.11 an hour. Negro workers in the progressive industrial city of Houston easily earned this average hourly pay rate. There is no doubt but that hundreds of families are beginning to feel the pinch.

Workers have lost about 72 working days. This when multiplied by an average of \$3.11 an hour amounts to a loss of \$1,866.00 during the strike.

What disturbs us is that the end of the strike is not in sight.

What Other Editors Say

ELECTING PRESIDENTS

Our system of electing Presidents is somewhat unique, as we all know, but one of the unique features of that system since 1861-65 has been the flat rule that no Southerner could be elected President.

The reason why no candidate from the South, or from a small state, has a chance these days lies in the electoral college system. That system, provides, among other things, that the candidate with the largest number of votes in the respective states wins all the electoral votes.

Since it takes less than 300 electoral votes to elect a President one can readily see how the big electoral vote blocs are "musts" for Presidential candidates. Therefore, they go into these big key states and promise the pressure groups and the factions which control the actual balance of power anything—to win the entire bloc of electoral votes.

It is surprising how many of the key states vote almost evenly, year after year, so that the small pressure groups, the factions which control only a small total of votes, are able to swing the balance of power to the candidates of their choice.

The remedy which would alter all this, and which would make it possible for a candidate from a small state, or from the South, to be nominated, is a change in the Constitution which would allow the electoral vote to be split in the various states—according to the democratic principle of awarding the candidates the same number of electoral votes, proportionally, that they deserve according to the total popular vote.

It would allow the Republican party to take an interest in the South, for its votes there would actually count.

In fact, it is easily possible under our system for a President to be elected who receives

ONE REASON WHY TRAFFIC DEATHS MOUNT

A brief item, stuck away under a small headline in the state press this week shows one reason why highway fatalities are mounting in North Carolina.

In Franklin County Superior Court, Robert Glenn (Junior) Johnson, stock car racing driver, pleaded no contest to a manslaughter charge. Facts brought out at the trial showed that Johnson ran a stop sign, struck a car in which a Rocky Mount couple were riding and caused fatal injuries to the wife of the driver.

Likewise the defendant's attorneys told the court that their client had served a federal prison term and that he also had a record of "several" traffic violations.

First of all here is a fatality which demonstrates that death and injury may result from running any "stop" sign or red light. The other driver is expecting obedience to what should be one of the most saving traffic laws. In our book any driver who disregards "stop" signs or crashes a red light is no minor offender. What can, and too frequently does, happen is graphically illustrated in the Franklin County case. The courts need to punish such offenders in accord with the seriousness and the potential fatality of their offending.

Repeatedly we find ourselves asking, why the differentiation in treatment of highway killers and other killers? Let some defendant admit hitting his victim over the head with a bottle, slashing him with a knife or plugging him with a gun and the law is likely to show its

teeth in a relatively long prison term. But when the weapon is an automobile, admittedly operated in violation of the law, the sentence is noticeably lighter and human life becomes substantially cheaper.

Highway safety will not be advanced when a stop-sign-crashing killer gets off with a fine, court costs and probation superimposed upon a suspended sentence.

—GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

IN THIS OUR DAY

BY DR. C. A. CHICK, SR.

Emancipation Celebration When this writer was a lad, Emancipation Day celebrations were common occurrences throughout the South in communities with sizeable Negro populations. News Year's Day was the day most commonly set aside for such programs.

However, some communities celebrated the occasion on other days than New Year's. But the point is, sometime during the year Emancipation was celebrated. Negroes living in communities which did not have sufficient numbers of Negroes to have such an activity traveled long distances to join in with other communities in celebrating the Day. In other words, it was a "Red Letter Day" with Negroes, especially Negroes living in the South.

But nowadays, it would appear that we have become too educated (miseducated) to join in such a program as the foregoing. When Emancipation celebration is mentioned one hears such expressions as: