

# Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

## WORDS OF WORSHIP

If you have read the Gospels, you will marvel at the manner by which Jesus met successfully the traps set by his enemies. You saw how every trap had sprung upon the fingers of those who set it. No argument was left for them except the final one which was a confession of failure. They had the brute force on their side. They could not stand against His thinking but they could, and did, nail Him on the cross.

Not in time, however. Not until His work was finished. Not until He had trained and equipped a force which would carry on with the double power because of the very fact of His death.

Every year in this country, there are thousands of conventions—political, charitable, business. Most of them are a waste of time. They are conducted on the false assumption that over-selling and exaggeration are potent forces—that the energies of men respond most powerfully to promises of easy victory and safe rewards. The great leaders of the world have known better.

Gideon, for example, is one we might observe for a moment. When he called for volunteers to fight the Midianites, thirty-two thousand responded. Gideon looked them over carefully and critically. He knew the conflicting motives that had brought them there—some from mere love of adventure; some because they were afraid to be taunted with cowardice; some for plunder; some to get away from their wives. He determined to weed them out at once.

"Whoever is fearful and afraid, let him go home tonight," he proclaimed. The next morning twenty-two thousand had vanished. Only ten thousand remained.

Still Gideon was unsatisfied. He hit upon a

stratagem. Down the hillside and across a little brook he led the whole band. It was a hot morning; the men were thirsty and tired; and Gideon, standing on the bank and watching, had a shrewd idea that character would show itself under the strain. Sure enough, of the ten thousand, a vast majority knelt down and pushed their faces into the cool, clear water, taking long refreshing draughts. But a few were too eager. They caught up the water in their hands, dashed it into their faces and hurried across the other side, restless to be on!

Only a handful; only three hundred. But Gideon kept them and sent the rest home. Before three hundred who could not be held back from the battle than ten thousand who were merely half-heartedly ready to go.

With the three hundred he won the battle. That higher type of leadership which calls forth men's greatest energies by the promise of obstacles rather than the picture of rewards—that was the leadership of Jesus. By it he tempered the soft metal of his disciples' nature into hard keen steel.

The final conference with which he prepared them for their work is thrilling in its majestic appeal to courage. Listen to the calm recital of the deprivations and dangers:

"No wallet for your journey; neither two coats, nor shoes, nor staff.

"Behold I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves.

Following the death of Jesus upon the cross, every member of the original organization was gone, but the "blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church." The Master's training had done its work.

The great Idea prevailed.

## Idylls Of The Bond Voting

When the citizens of the Tarheel State turned out last week to vote on the nine items in the proposed bond issue, we expected a great deal of apathy on the part of Negro voters. However, we did not expect the final tallies to be shamefully low. For out of several thousand registered Negro voters in Raleigh and Wake County, some 170 or 175 voted.

After examining the totals in the predominantly Negro precincts (numbers 20, 25 and 26), there were some interesting observations:

1. Raleigh's Precinct 25 was the only one in the county that did not cast a vote against the following items: mental institutions, community colleges, armories, training schools, blind centers and historical sites. It should be added that it cast only one vote against the item on educational institutions.

2. Over the State, the citizens voted down the items on armories and historical sites; but Precincts 20, 25 and 26 voted for them.

3. On all items, the affirmative voting exceeded considerably the negative voting.

5. One out of nine registered voters in Wake County went to the polls for the bond issue, while approximately one out of thirty registered Negroes showed up at the polls.

Although many of us did not bother ourselves to cast the ballot, we surely will have to pay for these bonds. Citizenship requires more than willingness to bear our part of the tax load. We must become responsible in our voting so that the ballots cast will be more representative of the people.

## We, Too, In Fire Fighting!

Professor Merle Eppse, noted historian at Tennessee A. and I. State University, has written a book entitled WE, TOO, IN AMERICAN HISTORY. The title implies that for some reason the Negro has been left out of our history books. And may we add, he really was—almost entirely.

It has been an American tradition to leave the Negro out of the warp and woof of cultural, vocational, political, and economic activity. Hence, in the matter of earning his daily bread, the Negro was forced into occupations known as "characteristic Negro jobs."

Never could the Negro aspire to engineer a railway locomotive. In the South today, he cannot drive a bus, collect taxes in a municipal office, sell license tags in a highway office building. Very few cities have Negro personnel in municipal firefighting units, and thousands

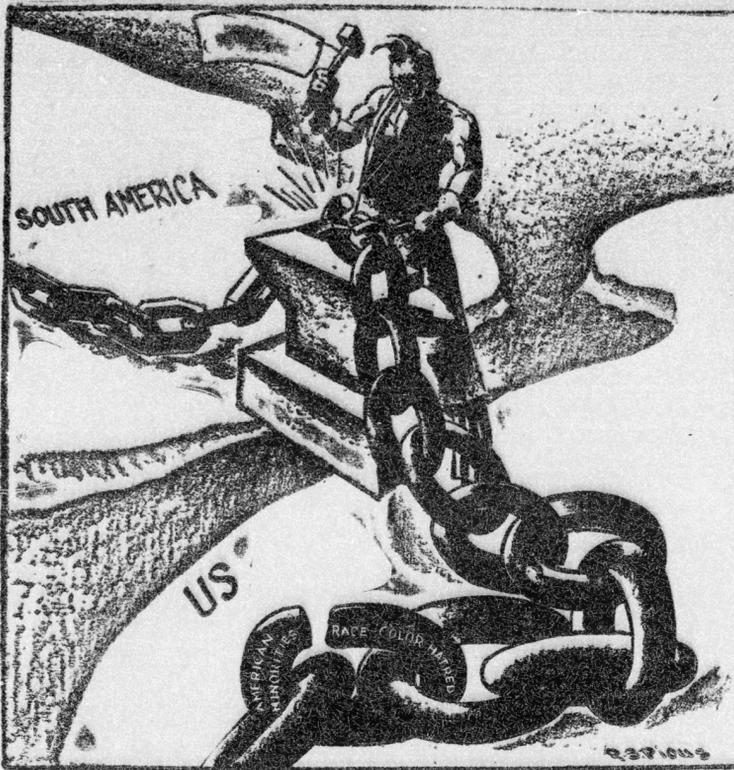
of cities have no policemen from our group.

While Raleigh has employed Negro policemen, it has not seen fit to include us in a firefighting capacity. We are sure that there are many young men who can meet the qualifications required of fireman if they only had the opportunity. Paraphrasing the words of Professor Eppse, "We, too, would like to fight fires."

Durham, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, are among the few cities in the South having Negro firefighting units. In every detail, these men have proved their skill in "putting out fires."

Young men who are interested in firefighting should ask the city personnel department for application blanks for positions as firemen. If enough individuals apply, the City Fathers will have to search their consciences before they can say, "No."

# Close The Link In America And Latin America Will Then Understand



## SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWERY For ANP

### IN GOD WE TRUST

1. Dating back to Julius Caesar, inscriptions on money played an important part, reflecting the might and power of a government, while portraying much skill in art.

2. These two inspiring elements set a standard for any people . . . and if seriously recognized and followed, will lead to a very high level.

3. But sorry to say, this seems not to be the objective or common practice of governments and people today, and things of far less importance seem to have full sway.

4. There was some confusion even as far back as Jesus' time, when He had to call for a piece of their money, to get them back in line, for too many folks have always sought the "easy way" . . . wanting everything, but not wanting to pay.

5. Thus today, as it relates to the above inscription "IN GOD WE TRUST", which takes all of us in, there should be such a powerful unity, that in nothing would we fail to win.

6. But instead, there is much dissension, prejudice, hate and greed, until spiritual food fails

to satisfy, and for things less healthful we crave, and on these we sumptuously feed.

17. What a travesty upon life and our nation, that we should hide behind such flagrant imitation . . . loving the money for what it is worth, and evading God, and in the majority Jesus Christ's offer of a second birth.

8. If "IN GOD WE TRUST", then the high and virtuous thing of life would not be allowed to rust . . . but a much larger percentage of our money bearing the above sacred inscription would be gladly appropriated for salvation and higher education.

9. But, in moral and spiritual strength, we are far from being ready, and thus, as a nation, we are very unsteady . . . and with enemy nations scenting our tracks, it behooves us now more than ever to give earnest heed to spiritual facts.

10. "BLESSED IS THAT NATION WHOSE GOD IS THE LORD", and not the pitiful little dollar we so long have adored; but things eternal that shall ever last, despite winds

and rains or storms blistering blasts.

11. A nation that produces men of deep spirit and poetic mind, who like the lyricist GEORGE KEITH, who packed power in his every line . . . who put principle above the dollar to inspire men of every nation, as he wrote by Divine guidance, "HOW FIRM A FOUNDATION."

12. If all living human beings in America would now follow this unforgettable THEME, the future of our potentially strong nation would become a reality and not a dream; for under this sacred inscription "IN GOD WE TRUST", and abhorring all sin and lust, we could then be assured through the following gripping words of the poet, that all would be safe for our land . . . "Fear not I am with thee, O be not dismayed."

For I am thy God, I will still give the aid; I'll strengthen thee, help thee, and cause thee to Upheld by My gracious, Omnipotent hand, Upheld by My gracious, Omnipotent hand."

stand

## What Other Editors Say

### THE POOR GET POORER

In this prosperous capital of the most prosperous land on Earth, where many of us—most of us—never had it so good, there remains a festering remnant who never had it so bad. The remarkable and illuminating report on "Public Assistance" made public today by Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea calls to mind the tragicomic words of an old song: "The rich get rich, and the poor get children." The poor and their proliferating children are the pauper class of this rich community. Their pauperization is the community's curse—and is responsibility.

"Industry grew; population grew; communities grew—insecurity grew," Mr. Shea tells us. Why the paradox of hopeless poverty amidst plenty? The causes are complex. Among them he cites the fragmentation of the family unit to which a couple of generations ago individuals could always look for aid and opportunity; the diminution of charity by church groups and other philanthropic organizations; the development of Federal social security and other insurance programs, relegating to local public assistance "the least adequate in the population beset with a multitude of problems." Inflation has been a grievously complicating factor: Between 1940 and 1952 the cost of living increased 93.6 per cent, doubling the cost of relief and also multiplying the ease lost by increasing the numbers ineffectual of self-support.

Race is an important aspect of the District's relief problem. "For the most part," Mr. Shea reports, "the recipients of General Public Assistance and Aid to the Disabled are middle-aged Negroes with very little education and no occupational skill or training. . . . They have been marginal unskilled workers with low incomes and certain physical disabilities which gradually have progressed to the degree

### HOW THEY MUST WRITE AND SPELL

that they are no longer employable." These are consequences of segregation and discrimination. Negro disadvantage has produced unhappy cultural patterns—resulting in nonformalized marital arrangements, a high level of illegitimacy and frequent desertion by fathers (sometimes to enable families to qualify for relief denied them when fathers are working at inadequate wages). Of course these patterns tend to perpetuate themselves. Neglected children are unlikely to become model parents.

What has taken place among these impoverished people in Washington—a colonial dependency of the United States—is rather frighteningly like what has taken place among the impoverished people of Algeria, a colonial dependency of France. In her brilliant study of the Algerian problem, Germaine Tillon emphasizes the hopeless pauperization of the Algerians because they are unadapted to the conditions of contemporary industrial life: they cannot break out of the captivity of their condition without heroic help. And this is no less true of many Negroes in the District of Columbia.

How can their adaptation be accelerated here? The means must be found in education, in job training, in the opening up of economic opportunity, in acculturation which will bring them into consonance with community patterns and, as Mr. Shea insists, on a much more generous form of public assistance which will put its premium on family responsibility rather than on irresponsibility. Commissioner Karrick's reaction that he cannot endorse Mr. Shea's ideas, much as he sympathizes with them, because they would impose a "balanced budget" seems rather strange. Mr. Shea's program will cost money to be sure but not nearly so much money as continued parsimony and neglect.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

### THE TASK OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP

It is more than passing strange that the cradle of Negro enterprise was not in Boston, "Freedom's Birth place," but in Richmond, the "Capitol of the Confederacy." Upon their emancipation, Negroes of the South bestirred themselves to find ways and means to meet the challenge that segregation was forcing upon them. Those were very heroes who laid the foundations of Negro enterprise, such as the once famous True Reformers. They rallied with an amazing display of organizational genius, which even today is not excelled.

The True Reformers set the pace for progress of Negro enterprise which is sorely needed today. Those men and women who laid the foundations of that once great enterprise, were indeed leaders with great vision and vigor. Just as the True Reformers was built by a vision and vigor. Just as

Secondary Schools is concerned there is not a single Negro high school in this entire state that is accredited. Add to this the fact that of the five state educational institutions of higher learning operated by Negroes, that of the one of them that has been accredited by the Association and you have a gloomy picture of what Negro citizens of North Carolina have been suffering as a result of the vicious segregated school system which this state operates.

When it is considered that even the smallest state educational institutions for higher learning, devoted to the training of whites and Indians, are accredited by the Association it becomes even more obvious that efforts of state officials to hold the line against an integrated school system is dominated primarily to keep the Negro citizens of the state from reaping the benefits of the best educational opportunities which the state has to offer its other citizens.

THE CAROLINA TIMES has not been able as yet to determine just who is responsible for keeping Negro high schools of the state from becoming accredited by the Southern Ass'n of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Is it the fault of state officials? Is it the fault of the principals who head the Negro schools? Or is it the fault of the Association itself. These are the questions that this newspaper would like to have answered before it can ask Negro citizens to withhold an increase of action in the federal courts to bring about a hasty implementation of the U. S. Supreme Court rulings on the matter of segregation in the public schools of this state.

The aid of far-sighted white citizens in every community in North Carolina should be sought in the struggle to have made available the best education which the state has to offer for all its people without regard to race. Certainly there are thousands of them all over the state who would not be satisfied with knowing that North Carolina is so unfair as to deny equal educational opportunities to children because of their race. They, with courageous and progressive Negro citizens, can move hand in hand in the direction of the desired goal once the fact is revealed that such a gross injustice is being maintained.

—THE CAROLINA TIMES

### ACCREDITATION OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

It might be a revelation to Negroes of North Carolina, if not state education officials, to learn that so far as the Southern Association of Colleges and

# JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS B. ROULWARE

### DEFINITION OF BOY

In my English Composition I-A classes, I at one time or another teach the topic "The Logical Definition."

For a unique definition of "BOY," my students might do well to take note of the word in the PRENNIAL ALMANAC by Thad Sten, Jr. The reviewer of this book says the author defines a boy better than any writer since the Elizabethans. (Well, I don't know about that.) But it is picturesque.

"A boy is that thing with the eyes of an eagle, the reflexes of a tiger, the appetite of a wolf, and the enthusiasm of a gamecock. He wants more good talking and less television, more Scout Masters and fewer Santa Clauses."

"No student, if it is not logical—I can tell you that!"

### THE MRS. DAMES

Mr. Cornyard, equine, appeared before The Mesdames Club in what was called the Annual Emily Post lecture. The ole boy made a faux pas when he talked on "The Female Blacklist."

He talked about the types of females that annoy males, namely:—

1. The woman who wears too much make-up.
2. The "phony intellectual."
3. The girl who puts on a helpless act.
4. The pseudo-sophisticate.
5. The bossy type who "takes over" and possesses the date.

### TOO GOOD

The Froggie Bottom Courier recently published an article of a man who nursed a bruised eye because the Elm Building has excellent janitorial services.

It seems that the man walked through a spotlessly clean glass door at The Elm. It was the second time some one has tried to step through the un-

### MALE CARRIER'S PROBLEM

When I tell you this, you are bound to pity the poor postal worker in Boston, Mass. His is the largest postal district in the United States.

Within this district there are 40 streets named Adams, 22 Cleverlands, 35 Hancock's, 14 Jeffersons, 21 Jacksons, 21 Madisons, 25 Grants and 69 Washington streets.

Ha! Ha! Ha! A teacher was examining the class on the moral law and asked for a definition of "Sins of Omission." A bright Sunday School pupil was quick with the answer. Said he, "They are sins we should have committed but didn't."

If I were grading this paper, I would put down ninety-five.

### PEPE AND REPEAT

The newspapers report that a 21-year-old girl in Washington, D. C., has used a laundromat because one of its drying machines melted a pair of false eyelashes and ruined her laundry to the amount of \$40.

It should be noted, however, that the laundry filed a counter suit in which it claimed the melted falsies burned out the machine and resulted in \$101 damages. (Who's gonna pay that? That's what I want to know?)

### BROTHER CORNYARD

Did I ever tell you about the time that Brother Cornyard, who had been drinking, was seen by the Law, of course, weaving his way down the street until he came to a mounted policeman, then waked out in the street, and next kissed the horse.

The judge fined him \$2.50 for breach of the peace. (If you ask him about it, he will deny it stoutly.)

## Gordon B. Hancock's BETWEEN THE LINES

### THE TRUE REFORMERS WAS BUILT BY A GREAT NEGRO LEADERSHIP, IT FAILED FOR THE LACK OF GREAT LEADERSHIP. AT THIS WRITING THE OLD TRUE REFORMERS SHALL IN RICHMOND IS BEING RAISED.

The once Great True Reformers organization is but a memory of its glory of being the first great example of the Negro's organizational ability which will not fade from the pages of Negro history. The True Reformer organization, as such, is to all intents and purposes dead, but its spirit marches on. In its phenomenal rise and its deplorable fall were matters of leadership.

Some years ago, Virginia Union offered an extension course in social psychology in Suffolk. I was sent to give the course, and while in Suffolk, the fact was revealed that Negroes in that city had on deposit in the banks several millions of dollars. There arose a clamor for a Negro bank to handle some of the Negroes' money. The organization of a Negro bank was effected and the matter of president was soon forced to the fore.

A successful business man was proposed, but turned down, forthwith because of his limited knowledge of handling money. The principal of the elementary school was proposed and he was voted down for the reason. The city's only Negro physician was proposed and also voted down as being well-skilled in medicine but poorly skilled in the knowledge of handling their million dollar enterprise.

The board of directors finally decided that there was only one Negro in Suffolk the Peanut Capital of the world, who understood and that was the Negro janitor at the white bank. He was enthusiastically and unanimously elected as president of the newly organized Negro bank.

Of course, the bank came to grief and what more could have been expected of a board of Trustees so naive as to elect a janitor as president, because he knew banking as a result of his cleaning chores around a white bank.

We have today about the country many fine examples of successful Negro banking. The success of these banks is a matter of Negro leadership. In the past, much of the Negro's enterprise has been rooted in the Negro's resentment of segregation and its evil economic tangle. In other words in the past the Negro's frame of reference has been segregation, just as our nation's greatest frame of reference has been the doings of Soviet Russia. But what we must bear in mind is that race pride as well as race prejudice can be an effective frame of reference.

Building up and maintaining resentment against prejudice and segregation ought to be done, but building up a race pride that eventuates into Negro enterprise ought not to be left undone.

Those big league Negro baseball players who participated so wonderfully in the late world series, not only played to keep the opposition from scoring but they went about scoring themselves and covered themselves with baseball glory. Neal and his two home runs in one game was not a defensive matter but an offensive one.

All of the energies of current leadership are concentrated on building a resentment of segregation.

Whose business is this?

## National Book Week Observance

Throughout the nation, schools and colleges and public libraries are celebrating National Book Week from November 1 to 7. The observance focuses attention to the fact that a good citizen is one who reads books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and other reading matter. Is it any wonder then that Bacon said that "reading maketh a full man."

In ancient times, professional readers entertained audiences through the public reading of literature. The cultivated ancient Greeks, for example, delighted in reading the Epics of Homer, the dramas of Sophocles and Euripides, and the philosophy of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. To them reading was mainly an oral art.

Our way of reading by just running our eye quickly along a page of type would have surprised and shocked the Ancients. Few people, in antiquity, knew how to read, and few possessed the bricks, stones or rolls necessary for reading. So, like Herodotus at the Olympic games, they were expected to impart to their

less fortunate brethren something of the treasure in their hands. Reading out loud seemed to have been the rule.

Literature through the printed page is now so familiar from childhood that it has almost lost its power to thrill us with wonder and surprise. All too frequent is the picture of the tired business man who retires in gloomy silence behind his evening newspaper, and demands complete isolation from the family life around him. The modern traveler is inclined to settle comfortably in his individual seat in a streamlined bus or railway coach or airplane and keep his book or magazine strictly to himself.

Let us hope that, through the efforts of our libraries, families will institute the oral reading hour where they may share the joyous companionship of Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims, regaling each other with tales of love and romance.

What matters most is that they should visit the library regularly.

## Greensboro Bar Association Proposals

Recently the Greensboro Bar Association voted to postpone action on a proposed change in Municipal-Court setup to permit local residents to pay fines and costs on less serious traffic violations without attending the court.

The proposal, prepared after weeks of study by the court officers and police department, would enable violators to plead guilty, sign court attendance waivers and pay fines and costs at the court deputy's cage. It is estimated that this new procedure would provide a convenience to about 10 thousand of 25 thousand persons who appear in the court annually.

The new proposal would apply to offenses such as running a stop light or stop sign, failure to yield right of way, improper equipment and certain speeding offenses. In the speeding category, it would accommodate those who are charged with speeding under 15 miles an hour over the limit in a 60-mile zone and under 20 miles an hour over the limit in other zones.

We know that oftimes persons charged with traffic offenses are forced to waste as much as one-half day in court waiting for their cases to be tried. The irritation of waiting and waiting is in itself beneficial as a deterrent to future traffic violations. Certainly such an experience will make a driver think twice before running a stop sign or stop light. The picture of waiting in court will appear before the driver's eyes the next time he is tempted to ignore the "yield the right of way" sign.

The Greensboro Bar Association did right by postponing action on this new proposal. This matter will require much reflective thinking and wisdom on the part of those considering it.

There are thousands of people who don't mind paying fines for traffic violations, and with such attitudes they are potential highway murderers. What traffic offense is more dangerous than running a stop sign or light or failing to yield the right of way?