

# EDITORIALS

## Sit-in Demonstrators As Instruments of Democracy

By Carol Payton

Because of the seriousness and the urgency of the times in which we live, it has become a national as well as a world expediency that lines of communication between all peoples be established. Certainly in our own Republic of the United States this need is most urgent.

The young American Negro, from the elementary to the college level has through his militant and peaceful demonstration opened the eyes of the world to his need. He has through sufferings and indignities opened doors of communication that otherwise would never have opened in sections of this country.

The "Sit-in Demonstrators" have become instruments of Democracy by helping to point and build up the weak and shameful image of our country as portrayed through beatings, bombings and being barred from hotels, restaurants, theaters, and amusement places.

Through their non-violent activities the "Sit-in Demonstrators" seek peace with justice and are non-revolutionary toward any of the principles as set down in our Constitution. They realize that a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," cannot long endure in name only, but must be meaningful and a reality for all its people.

The atmosphere under which these patriots operate is not today always pleasant. In spite of these handicaps, the Negroes are contributing greatly to help open the lines of communication leading to world peace and democracy.

## Is Communism Conquering The World?

By Clarice Pearson

Over one hundred years ago, the statement "A specter is haunting Europe" was made in the "Communist Manifesto," sometimes called the bible of the Communist.

The main theme of this system of government is "world conquest."

Are the Communists really gaining control of the world?

From its beginning and foundation in Europe, Communism has definitely started spreading worldwide.

Communism is the main system of government in the majority of Europe and Asia. Now, it has begun to spread in the Western Hemisphere.

Fidel Castro has promoted the spread of Communism on the island of Cuba. This island is approximately one hundred miles from the United States mainland.

This fact definitely poses a great threat to this country. Therefore, we must constantly be on guard against Communism in the United States and fight to vanish this belief from our soil.

## The Supreme Court and the Negro

By Ernest R. Bibby

The Constitution of the United States declares:

*The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.*

Through years of history of the United States, the Supreme Court has played a considerable role in the advancement of the Negro.

During these momentous years many decisions have been reached. Some of these have involved minority groups.

One of the first cases involving a minority group was Dred Scott vs. Stanford. The Court concluded in this particular case that Congress has no authority to make Dred Scott, a former slave, a free man because he had lived in free territory. The Court decided that a slave was not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution. Though Scott lost, this case helped to open the eyes of the Negro to strive forward.

The Court ruled in the case of Brown vs. Board of Education in 1954 that segregation of races in public schools was unconstitutional. This decision was a "milestone" in the problem of segregation.

Less than a year ago, the Court ruled that the University of Mississippi must admit James H. Meredith, a Negro. After this accomplishment, many other Negroes have sought to enroll in segregated institutions of higher learning and have been accepted.

With race tensions at an all time high, the Supreme Court is playing an important role in interpreting and enforcing the laws of our land for the Negro as well as for all minority groups.

## Letter To The Student Body

Dear Students,  
Your conduct in the corridor is of such a nature that I feel that it is my duty as a fellow schoolmate and senior to mention this problem to you.

I am sure you have been told, but your actions are carried out unconsciously.

In the mornings you lounge in the halls making noise which is quite disturbing. You walk slowly through the halls blocking the paths of other students and teachers who are trying to get to their classes. If only some of you could see yourselves leaning against the lockers boisterously talking and lounging.

Students, let's take a little self-examination. Upon entering the school building in the morning, let's try to go immediately to our classrooms. If our teachers are not in their rooms, let's stand quietly by a door and wait.

During your lunch hour, go to the cafeteria or outside. Do not clutter the halls and make it difficult for passage. When running to the cafeteria, please be courteous and think of the persons coming out of the door behind you. Don't knock your teachers down in your rampage to get to the food!

Don't gallop down the hall knocking down someone who has a heavy load of books. When you see someone coming, move and let him pass.

Fellow schoolmates, we can begin with the above-mentioned improvements, and order and quiet will come rapidly.

Annette Anderson  
12-S



MR. JIMMIE V. MORRIS



## From the Principal's Desk

By Jimmie Morris  
The 1963-64 School Year Seen in Perspective

In the life of a school, as in that of an individual, each year includes both repetitious experiences and non-recurring events often of memorable importance.

Change is so rapid on the current scene that even the repetitious experiences have new qualities. Hence, each major segment of school life is challenged by new circumstances and new requirements.

The tasks of instructional service are more demanding than ever before to meet these new challenges.

Mary Potter School offers in its curriculum services which may benefit the whole individual. Courses, believed to be of great merit, have been added such as Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Introduction to Vocational Education, Upholstery and Band. These courses may help in reflecting the school's role along the lines of academic resources.

Departmental work on the junior high level for the year will help to advance the work of the exceptional, the average and the slow learner. Individual instructors have also the opportunity to work in their

major areas of training, thus enabling each child to perform at his best.

The first reporting period, having been completed, may serve as a guideline for students to achieve, since a lack of school interest was noticed on the basis of failures in various subjects, by many students. Sincerity of purpose, proper study habits, coming to school daily, purchasing and using state adopted textbooks, using the library, completing assignments and coming to school on time are valuable assets toward building the future. Thus, improvement can be made.

This last statement is true of the present freshman class who have used their time to advantage and have chosen the above-mentioned assets as goals. Percentage-wise the class stands first scholastically. It must be remembered that every phase of life is a learning process; therefore, students, take with you these words: Take advantage of all the educational opportunities offered in school. You'll never regret it, and the 1963-64 year will be chalked off as a year of great success toward building a richer, fuller life.

## Inquiring Around

By Omega Peace, Francine Chavis, Carol Payton

Mary Potter students are interested in their government and are, therefore, concerned about a foreigner who would speak or criticize facets of the United States government. This concern is especially seen in their remarks about Madame Nhu who traveled extensively in the United States



recently receiving national courtesies yet criticizing the government.

Question: Do you think Madame Nhu should be granted refuge or extended courtesies by the United States government in view of her criticisms?

Jeanette Williams—No, Madame Nhu should remain in Rome or return to her own people. She should not expect courtesies from our government or be granted refuge.

Gwen Pearson—I feel that Madame Nhu should be extended courtesies because of her children. Her husband, a victim of a plot, can no longer give the family help. Others should not be bias. People often say what they really do not mean.

Sterling Harris—I do not feel that Madame Nhu should be given any kind of consideration, nor should she expect any from the United States, a country which she openly insulted and attempted to degrade.

Linda Allen—No individual should receive further courtesies in a country which he has insulted and degraded. I feel the same way about Madame Nhu.

Peggy Ragland—Yes, I think Madame Nhu should be given the courtesies and the protection that she and her children need.

Wilbert Holmes—The United States has given Vietnam a great deal of help in her crises. It was in poor taste for Madame Nhu to speak so critically about a government which had given help to her people. She should not want our country's aid.

Robert Hester—Madame Nhu should be extended courtesies or be allowed to live in this country if her own purpose. She should not

she and her children desire. This is a democracy not a monarchy or tyrannical country. We should ever hold our ideals high.

Fannie Harris—No! Very definitely no! Madame Nhu should be granted no special privileges. The United States has aided Vietnam a great deal. Her loose tongue has only caused Americans to dislike her and what she stands for.

Omega Peace—A government is entrusted in the hands of leaders who have been chosen by the people to carry out their will. When a foreigner receives courtesies and then criticizes those who granted those courtesies, certainly he should not receive the benefits of this government.

Madame Nhu should return to her own people, and should never expect refuge or help from a country which she has criticized.

John White—I feel that Madame Nhu's loose tongue helped to cause the downfall of Saigon. She definitely should never expect courtesies from a country which befriended her, one which she criticized.

Betty Jordan—No, why should our country befriend her? I am certain she desires no further aid from our country.

Janet McCoy—We should be broad-minded and give Madame Nhu and her children courtesies and refuge if these are ever needed. We must never be narrow-minded enough to forget that we live by democratic principles.

Annie R. Terry—Madame Nhu seemed to be on a one-woman campaign while she visited our country. Her attitude on the whole convinced me of her selfishness. I do not feel that she should desire or be given our country's courtesies.

Helen Taborn—Ever so often some politically-minded foreigner visits the U. S. expecting sympathy or aid at the expense of some of his selfish acts. Madame Nhu was one of these individuals. She has used our government as a pawn for her own purpose. She should not

be allowed to continue this selfishness.

Francine Chavis—Children should never suffer because of a parent's mistakes. I admit that Madame Nhu's barbed remarks about our government were not in good taste. We should not condemn. If Christ forgave, so can we.

## Honor Rolls Tabulated

Since the number of homerooms are not divided evenly between the four classes, the honor roll has been tabulated by the average number of students per homeroom that made the honor roll.

The ninth grade averaged 3.2 students per homeroom. These students were Roy Bass, Hildred Barnes, William Carter, Emil Howell, John Mayo, Francine Chavis, Gloria Eaton, Brenda Fields, Arnetta McGhee, Gloria McMannan, Roberta Strater, Corene Hunt, Frances M. Terry, Theresa Johnson, Jerry Moore, Thomas Barnett, Billie Terry, Frank Clark, and Taze Baskerville.

Close behind the ninth grade is the eleventh grade with an average of 2.25 students per homeroom. Evelyn Hall, Elijah Holman, Joyce Taylor, Lucy Hester, Mary Parnam, Ronald Parker, Annie Terry, Carolyn Hamme, and Sherwood Spells held the eleventh grade in second place.

The seniors are third with an average of 2 students per homeroom. Seniors making the honor roll are Janet Baptiste, Lewis Thorpe, Joseph Conson, Eugene Gee, Gloria Webb, and Ernest Bibby.

Last are the sophomores with an average of 1.4 students per homeroom on the honor roll. These students are Barbara Cates, Lynn Harris, Marian Bass, Larry Hamme, Archie McNeill, Bertina Glover, and Harold Glover.



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