

## Editorial Viewpoint

### The CAROLINIAN'S

#### WORDS OF WORSHIP

1. God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us; Selah.
2. That thy way may be known upon the earth, thy saving health among all nations.
3. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.
4. O let the nations be glad and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon the earth, Selah.
5. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

#### Will They Fall On Deaf Ears?

Last Friday, attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants in the case of Joseph Hiram, Holt, Jr., vs. the Raleigh School Board waxed eloquent in their oral arguments before Judge Edwin Stanley in the U. S. Eastern District Court.

We were impressed with the conversational delivery of Attorney Sam Mitchell who represented the plaintiff. His persuasion was not based so much upon emotional appeal as it was upon logical reasons for the prosecution. He made no attempt to influence the will of the Judge through the adrenal glands but rather through the cortex.

Mitchell contended the reason for denying Holt's request for reassignment to the all-white Needham-Broughton High School was basically a racial factor, and that the principle of "public interest" should not have en-

6. Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless thee.
7. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear him.
8. But let the righteous be glad; let them rejoice before God: yea, let them exceedingly rejoice.
9. Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH, and rejoice before him.
10. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

tered the School Board's decision to deny Holt's reassignment request.

We think Mitchell realized that his oral argument required concentration, very much like hitting a baseball. He was like a batter sharply alert, every muscle and nerve in tight coordination. He felt his body and brain move into high gear.

This moving into "high gear" is something most speakers fear. But we think Mitchell regarded it as an advantage, because he properly used it. There was never the danger of becoming so tense that he did not adequately express himself.

We believe that Mitchell controlled his material, controlled himself, and persuaded the Judge. Two weeks from now, when the Judge gives his decision, we will learn whether Mitchell's words fell on deaf ears.

#### Escheat Funds Inequity

Another case of glaring inequities has been brought to the attention of the people of North Carolina in the field of higher education. For a long time, funds, derived from heirless estates, unused bank deposits, and similar funds, have been appropriated to the three branches of the Consolidated University to provide scholarships for needy and promising students. None of the Negro state institutions of higher learning received any of these monies.

The legislative committee of the North Carolina Teachers Association recently wrote Governor Hodges to use his influence upon the North Carolina Legislature to amend the State Constitution to allow escheat funds to be distributed to all of the state's institutions of higher learning.

Included in the letter was a statement stressing that it "appears only just and in accordance with the nondiscriminatory traditions of our democracy that these funds be apportioned on an equitable basis to all of the state's institutions of higher learning."

#### We Need Free Medical Care

Last year the Duke University Medical Center at Durham ran an "out-patient" deficit of \$461,273 for a total of 118,885 visits by indigent and welfare patients, according to L. R. Jordan, assistant superintendent of the Center.

This gigantic deficit has prompted a change in the admission policies of the Medical Center. After August 1, 1958, courtesy visits (including routine laboratory work and chest X-rays) will be extended to patients referred by departments of public welfare when those departments authorize "any necessary medications and diagnostic studies."

If the authorization is limited to the amount of cost or length of time, welfare authorities must indicate as much. Duke University Medical Center, out-patient department, has notified authorities that they are to be billed monthly for such expenditures.

We learn that many counties—for example, Durham—do not appropriate funds to welfare departments for diagnostic services and me-

Perhaps many citizens of North Carolina do not know that the escheat funds amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Presently, only white needy and promising students benefit from these funds.

The North Carolina Teachers Association has done the State of North Carolina a great service by calling its attention to discrimination in the distribution of the escheat funds. State officials of high calling will want—we believe—to correct this fault in the very near future. Let them forget, we are suggesting that the Negro citizen of the State flood the legislature with letters, petitions, and telegrams urging an amendment to the State Constitution permitting an equitable distribution of these funds to all State institutions of higher learning.

If the State Constitution is amended to effect this change, needy and promising Negro students will receive hundreds of thousands of dollars to complete their education during the years ahead.

Education for indigent people, except when hospitalized.

This change in policy by the Duke University Medical Center regarding indigent "courtesy patients" will affect Negroes to a far larger degree than most of us can imagine. To be sure, a large percentage of the 118,885 visits last year to the out-patient clinic was made by indigent Negro patients who had no money to pay for their medical treatment.

The new policy will curtail to some degree the number of Negro patients receiving necessary medications and diagnostic studies. And the lack of certain medical treatment may lead to the death of hundreds of people.

While the medical profession has fought "tooth and nail" the proposals for socialized medicine in this country, our only salvation for proper medical treatment of people who have no money is the establishment of a system of free medical care available to all citizens at public expense.

#### Space Age Civil War

In our country, a many-sided civil war is going on, on a nation-wide scale. Our citizens are divided into many camps, each one of which is fighting other groups for more of their property. The sad part of it all is that the battleground is the United States government.

Politicians are the officers of these armies. Battles are lost and won when groups succeed or fail in pressuring government into giving them handouts or enacting special legislation of great variety which favors them in one or more of many ways. For example, the segregationists in eleven states have succeeded in passing 116 different laws to maintain the status quo of segregation.

Certain businesses are favored by subsidies, tariffs, fast write-offs, and many other devices. This transfers the wealth of other citizens to them.

Farmers have long been successful fighters in this civil war. They have won so-called parity payments, money for fertilizing land, more money for not cultivating it, high payments for raising crops which cannot be sold at prices demanded, and an infinite variety of advantages, all giving them some of the wealth produced by their fellow-citizens. Yet, newspapers are singing the blues of "the plight of the

American farmer."

Labor unions have strangled our economy with their foothold in American industry. They have won legislation which compels persons who do not wish to become members to pay tribute to unions, and they make it almost impossible for employers to replace workers who go on strike. By means of the Wagner Act and later Taft-Hartley they force wages and fringe benefits higher and higher.

Veterans have been unusually successful in levying tribute upon the people. Because they shouldered a rifle, or piloted a jet plane, they think that the government owes them everything.

Church and religious groups, enjoying tax exemptions, are accepting services for which you and your neighbors are forced to pay. And mind you, some of the churches have become big business.

We could go on and on, for the list is endless. The battle rages more fiercely today than ever before. And the sad part of it all is that the end of this multiplex civil war is not yet in sight. If, however, this process of depredation is not stopped, the nation will be bankrupted and we will face a desperate poverty in the years ahead.

#### Teaching Can Be Attractive

This fall the city of Norwalk, Connecticut, will attempt to prove that teaching can be made attractive as a career. The plan calls for placing three-member teams, each consisting of two teachers and a non-teacher assistant, in four elementary schools to conduct classes that now require three teachers.

The salary of the non-teacher assistant, who would take care of the routine classroom details, would be considerably less than that of a teacher. The money saved would be added to the salaries of the two teachers.

Thus, according to Dr. Harry A. Becker, School Superintendent, the teachers not only would earn more but would be relieved of clerical and other chores they are now required to perform in addition to their classroom in-

struction.

The only major means to advance ones self in education is to enter the administrative field. That's why school principals generally receive more than their teaching faculty. Under this plan a teacher can go forward professionally, both as to salary and general responsibilities, without having to assume an administrative position.

The experiment is being financed through a \$75,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

We hope that this experiment will be a success. If so, the idea should be adopted by our school systems throughout the nation. While the field for Negro teachers is crowded, this idea will attract a better type of teacher

# Will It Prove To Be The Court Of Justice JUST FOR FUN For National Aspirations?

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

#### GOOD OLE COFFEE

A group of us was assembled in front of Jabs Wright's Barber Shop late one afternoon, and the conversation drifted to how to make and drink good coffee. Present were Speed Ball Eddie, Uncle Jim, old timers and young squirts.

I started off the "drift" by saying that there are some things in this country we didn't want to change—like the 5-cent cup of coffee. From then on the conversation moved into high gear.

Continuing I said, "Besides a restaurant in Savannah, Georgia, I knew of only one cafe owner who could make good 25-cent coffee and sell it for 5-cents."

This person we called "JOE," and she had a place in Ann Arbor, Michigan, when I was attending the University of Michigan. JOE made her coffee in a small pot, and changed the grounds at each making.

JOE had an art of making coffee. She concocted a drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of the coffee bean. Its aroma was pungent and delicious, and a cup of her coffee made your stomach do a flip-flop with fried country ham and hot biscuits.

CORNYARD said he had tried at least two dozen restaurants, but failed to find one that mastered the art of making delicious coffee. Poor Cornyard has given up—why don't you invite him over for breakfast one Sunday morning? He needs to taste some of that good coffee you housewives make.

"DOC," most of them, buys make you pay ten cents for a cup of colored water. They never seem to change the coffee grounds," remarked Cornyard.

SPEED BALL EDDIE chimed in that his old lady served him Maxwell House instant coffee, and it was just fine in the winter time when he took off on one of them big trips to his job.

I added, "That's what they serve us in the dining hall at St. Augustine's College in the mornings." Boy, it is delicious

when the waiter doesn't forget to keep the water piping hot.

FFELLOW GORE, Froggie Bottom's ace piano player, said that most cafe owners made the mistake of trying to make a profit out of coffee. "What they need to do is to make small quantities of good 5-cent coffee a dozen times a day," he added. A fellow who gets a good cup of coffee is bound to call for a second along with some bacon and eggs.

ANNIE BELLE thought that most restaurant owners made the mistake of buying cheap coffee. "A good cook cannot make bad coffee good," she said.

At once I challenged, "Use Carnation Milk!"

"Why?" answered Annie Belle. "At the Carolinian Food Show, Mr. Alexander Barnes said that Carnation Milk made bad coffee good" was my reply.

UNCLE JIM, who likes his coffee black and without sugar, finally said that he found that most restaurant owners are interested in making coffee good.

"Why?" Cornyard asked. "Have you noticed that they let coffee stand in those big coffee makers overnight? All they do in the mornings is heat over the old coffee made the day before." Uncle Jim said.

WHAT ONE SERVES CORNFAR makes a difference. Coffee was not made to serve in paper cups, and anyone who doesn't have time to sit down and drink it ought not to do so.

The invention of plastic cups has done much to destroy the aroma in a cup of coffee. The cups and water glasses are important utensils for serving coffee.

To be enjoyed coffee must be sipped and not gulped down. A man needs to have time to drink his coffee.

Coffee cannot make its best appeal to the sense of taste if one insists on smoking a cigarette while he is drinking it.

Cornyard and I are writing a book on the lost art of making good coffee. It will be off the press soon, and we are all housewives to purchase a copy. You can secure it at the modest price of \$2.50.



## SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWERY For ANP

#### OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN

1. Every boy who has a good father is a fortunate son, for mine was quickly taken by illness shortly after my life had begun.

2. Then when to manhood I later came with a large family to rear, I often wondered even then how it would feel to have my Dad near.

3. His well-seasoned advice and wisdom, methinks would have helped to bridge many a chasm; but, there is one right now to whom I can go whose creative powers far exceed protoplasm.

4. Thus, in perplexity and storm I find no need for alarm, for I have an unseen Father who stretches forth an invisible arm.

5. He is "OUR FATHER" whom I early learned to honor and revere, and now what ere

the tempest may be, I can find Him ever so near.

6. He taught me how to rear my children and to treat them as He treated me, and to tell them that His loving kindness can set a whole world free.

7. Thus life has been a blessing, and living not a common dread; for I have always delighted in seeing people comfortable, and especially old folks happy and well fed.

8. These lessons have come from "OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN," whose leaven leaveneth the whole lump, and whose love can draw men from their enemy Satan who forever keeps them on a hop and jump.

9. The love of "OUR FATHER" is beyond all human understanding, especially so when we think of Him offering to a sinful man a safe heavenly landing, after conversion, and this

his reward for defying Satan by desertion.

10. "OUR FATHER," all for the asking, yet nations are war-torn and their citizens gasping . . . to what other source can they now apply and receive something more than a mere wish and sigh?

11. There is but one answer . . . it is "OUR FATHER" from whom all blessings flow; and it is indeed foolish to think that right here at the brink of eternal woe, there could yet be some source to which we can go.

12. "OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN," should on every human heart be indelibly written . . . for He for man's sins gave His only begotten son, that at the end of life's journey eternal life could be won; and then as we reach the edge of Jordan's billow, we can rest our worthy heads on "OUR FATHER'S" MAJESTIC PILLOW.

## What Other Editors Say

#### ANTIDOTE TO DEMAGOGY

There was, surprisingly enough, an element of truth in the vainglorious and self-serving statement issued by Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas on his victory in the Democratic primary on Tuesday. "The voting today," he declared, "was a condemnation by the people of illegal Federal intervention in the affairs of the state and of the horrifying use of Federal bayonets on the streets of an American city and in the halls of a public school."

There was, of course, nothing illegal about Federal intervention to enforce a Federal court order in a situation where state authorities were thwarting observance of that order. Governor Faubus knows very well that he himself made Federal intervention unavoidable at Little Rock. He knows, too, that the use of bayonets there, while horrifying, was made necessary by the mob violence he incited.

Nevertheless, he is probably right in attributing his triumph to a condemnation of this Federal action by the people of Arkansas. He ought to know about this; he planned it. The whole of his campaign for renomination was a demagogic incitement of local feelings against the United States and the democratic concept of racial equality.

Faubus succeeded in this demagoguery in part because of the lack of Federal leadership to awaken the people of Arkansas, or of the South generally, to the real issues involved. The President of the United States has never spoken out in support of the moral imperatives behind the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

He has done little to rally moderate Southerners to the defense of law and order or to evoke their national allegiance. It is true that he acted with vigor and decision in the Little Rock crisis—but only after that crisis had been allowed to develop in part at least through lack of leadership. And since then Faubus has been left a free field to exploit "latent sectionalism and racism and bigotry. If his not-so-nonsense is not effectively countered, it will spread its poison throughout the South.

Faubus' renomination in the circumstances was a foregone conclusion. The Arkansas electorate has spoken, and the calm acceptance of its mandate by the rest of the Nation is, in a sense, a testimonial to the vitality of the democratic process.

Yet that's just what happened.

There are not so many countries in the world today where an avowed opponent of national authority could be elected to an important local office and allowed to assume it without forcible intervention by the national government. This respect for local autonomy should not, however, preclude the use of democratic means to win the local electorate to a more enlightened view. Responsible leadership is the democratic antidote to demagoguery.

#### —THE WASHINGTON POST LIBERIA'S 111-YEAR FREEDOM

Today the Republic of Liberia is celebrating the 111th anniversary of its freedom and independence, and we congratulate her not only on this long period of sovereignty but also on the fact that after so many trials and tribulations, she is now prospering.

After a quarter century of pioneering in the face of tremendous obstacles, the sturdy, valiant group of free American Negroes declared themselves a republic on July 26, 1847, and launched their little state upon the stormy seas of sovereignty.

In addition to fighting against hostile internal tribes, the new state was threatened time and again by the British and the French who were then antagonistic to Negro freedom and menaced Liberia from all directions.

There was no "mother" country to pour money and skills into the development of Liberia as was done in the case of China, Mexico, Sudan, South Africa, and the French and British colonies; so, left to the expedient of virtually lifting herself by her bootstraps, progress was painfully slow; and to this was added the bitterness of outside scorn and ridicule.

The United States on several occasions intervened with foreign powers to avert aggression against Liberia, but otherwise did nothing to help Liberia, and nobody else would.

Liberia is to be congratulated as it celebrates its 111th birthday.

#### —PITTSBURGH COURIER A STAB IN THE BACK

It's rather distressing, and puzzling, to find Congressmen Gordon L. McDonough voting for a piece of legislation directed to the civil rights of Negroes and one which will "sell them down the river."

The measure in question is the so-called States Rights bill which establishes state supremacy in legislation which is the subject of both state and federal action. Its aim is to enact state Jim Crow statutes over federal legislation.

We can understand why Mr. McDonough went along with the Dixiecrats. He has been in Congress long enough to know that when a congressman like Howard Smith of Virginia proposes a measure it's suspect. The NAACP looked at the bill; it told Mr. McDonough and every other congressman just what the bill is about.

In the face of the NAACP warning, McDonough and the whole Republican congressional delegation from California played footsie with the Dixiecrats.

We hope that some of Mr. McDonough's strong supporters in the Fifteenth district will take him to task for his gratifying assistance to those who want to undermine civil rights.

Wilkins summed up the whole case against the bill when he pointed out that "it would enable states to continue racial segregation laws and enact new ones without restraint by the United States Supreme Court."

Is that what Congressman McDonough wants?

—CALIFORNIA EAGLE

## Along The Colonial Front

BY A. J. SIGGINS

(British Journalist for ANP) Paot To Protect Oppressors And Exploiters

I have condemned the Baghdad pact, SEATO and the Eisenhower doctrine from the beginning, because all these pacts were made to protect the rulers of Pakistan, Persia, Iran, Jordan and Turkey against their own people, and I knew that they were merely delaying the inevitable revolt by propping up reactionary regimes.

Revolt becomes a right of oppressed and exploited people when they are denied constitutional remedies; and all the Western Powers have done has been to increase the misery of many scores of millions of people for some years.

Thus the action of the Western Powers has caused in-

## Gordon B. Hancock's BETWEEN the LINES

#### THE TRAGEDY OF RACE PREJUDICE

There is before me a copy of Look magazine of June 24. It carries an article entitled "What They Did To Me At Little Rock" by Minnijean Brown, one of the unfortunate young Negroes caught in the integration struggle in Little Rock.

The more one studies Minnijean's own account of the tragic happenings incident to the shame that is now our nation's, the more there is revealed the baseness and meanness that eventually stems from race prejudice. When the late world-famous historian, H. G. Wells, said that race prejudice is the worst thing in the life of mankind today, he was putting it mildly. Minnijean's account of the treatment of those young Negroes who attended Central High is easily one of the most sordid and sickening stories ever told of man's inhumanity to man. And although those shameful things were done to humiliate these young Negroes, the real catastrophe effects will be manifested in the lives of those young whites who will be the men and women of tomorrow.

This writer has long contended that the greater misfortune of race prejudice and its evil consequences is the white man's and not the Negro's. The cruelty and brutality and the meanness and hatred that Central High's

not only more misery and death than the revolts in Egypt and Iraq.

Pakistan is facing a catastrophic situation and only substantial help from somewhere can save the country from collapse.

And the help will have to continue for years.

Conditions in Persia are bad. The Shah's forces are badly equipped and badly organized. Persia is no asset at all to the West as a bastion of democracy.

Conditions in Turkey are appalling and the government would welcome any chance to sell its troops as mercenaries to avoid trouble with them.

Pakistan's main reason for joining the pact was to have, as they thought, Western aid against India.

So, what the meeting in London amounts to is, as far as the Pakistanis, Persians and Turks are concerned, a begging operation. They feel that they are necessary to protect the oilwells and have told their associates at home they intend to extract enough dough from U.S.A. and Britain as they can as time is not on their side; the people are too restless now and want to "cut bridges."

And the big boys think maybe it's time to make a killing and quit; beat it while the beating's good.

The average yearly wage of the people of the area is \$26—not a month or a week, but one year.

That is what the American and British people are not told the Baghdad pact, SEATO and the Eisenhower doctrine are meant to maintain.

And now Mr. Dulles comes to London with a smile on his face and joy in his heart.

young white students beaped upon the few young defenseless Negroes who were seeking an education will go down in history as one of the greatest tragedies of mankind. But after all, these young hating whites are not to be blamed but their parents who urged them on, and Gov. Faubus, who instigated violence in the first place.

Those beset young Negroes exhibited an excellent spirit and practiced the "other cheek" teachings of Jesus Christ; and Minnijean's final explosion can easily be understood and the sympathies of decent men and women everywhere will be with her. So when the NAACP made awards to those young Negroes who dared to attend Central High, it was doing a service to the cause of righteousness.

But there is something alarming in the situation that surrounds events that transpired at Central High. The alarming thing is not what happened to those defenseless Negroes but what happened to those who persecuted them. So the awful thing did not happen to the Negroes but to the whites and herein lies the greater danger.

In the final analysis the question arises, will the white man's hatred of the Negro do to him what the Germans' hatred of the Jews did to Germany? It is true the Jews were slaughtered as Negroes may eventually be slaughtered by Negro-haters who are on the march, but it also means the end of democracy in the earth. Believe it or not, democracy is fighting for its life in the 20th century.

What happened in Minnijean Brown in Little Rock's Central High just goes to show what dreadful odds our nation is fighting against where race prejudice is complicating the problem of survival of democracy.

No, the real losers at Little Rock were not those few defenseless Negroes, but those white students who spat upon them. And the thing that made matters worse was the patience and forbearance and good manners and courage of those young Negroes, beset by a terrible misfortune. When a man refuses to strike back when struck, he aligns himself with God and Time and Right; for Jesus taught the way. We can afford to forget what happened to the Negro students at Central High and ponder what happened to those who poured out their vials of wrath, of bitterness and hatred, and brutality and cruelty and human meanness. What is going to happen to a country where parents prompt their children to be meanness and hateful to their fellowman?

Minnijean said the first morning she attended school at Central High, a white girl sat near and expressed pleasure at seeing Minnijean in school and wished her well. But Minnijean says that after that morning, that young girl never said another word to her during those terrible days. The heart of the young white girl was right but she was afraid. The thing that made her afraid is endangering the Negroes, the whites and our nation. Unless somehow race prejudice is destroyed, it will destroy our great nation.