

The Carolina Times

Published Every Saturday By
THE CAROLINA TIMES PUBLISHING CO.
518 East Pettigrew Street — Durham, N. C.
PHONES: 5-9873 — 5-9871 — J-7871
Member National Negro Press Association

VOLUME 30 — NUMBER 7

SATURDAY, FEB. 16th, 1952

It is absolutely impossible for the CAROLINA TIMES to guarantee the exact time of publication or location in the paper of unsolicited articles, but will strive to conform with the wishes of its reading public as near as is humanly possible.

Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Offices at Durham, North Carolina under the act of March 3, 1879.

National Advertising Representative Interstate United Newspapers, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York. Branch Office: 5 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

L. E. AUSTIN EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
C. M. BOSS MANAGING EDITOR
M. B. HUDSON BUSINESS MANAGER
W. R. BLAKE CIRCULATION MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

6 Months	\$2.00	Foreign Countries	Per Year \$4.00
1 Year	\$3.00	3 Years	\$9.00

New Faces But The Same Policies

It appears to this newspaper that the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the school equalization suit got powhere in their appearance before the City Board of Education last Monday night. About the only difference we observed between previous appearances of Negro groups and that of Monday night is that the present Board is decidedly more cagey in its manner.

Underneath, we think we discerned the same old evasiveness and the same old run-around that Negroes have been enduring concerning their schools for the past 50 years. The Board seems not to be aware that it is dealing with intelligent citizens who, even though they are trying to be polite and patient, are in a decidedly advantageous position in that they have at their disposal a federal court injunction. Its members still appear not to realize the seriousness of their defiance of this federal court order. Frankly, we do not believe the new members of the Board know just exactly where they stand, and we would like to give them the benefit of the doubt in this foolish attitude which their fellow members are taking.

About the only good that came out of Monday night's meeting is the official plac-

ing into the record the attorneys' warning that federal court action is in the offing if more definite steps are not taken to eliminate the glaring inequalities existing in the Negro and white schools in Durham. Whether members of the Board are smart enough to detect this warning is very doubtful to us. On the other hand, its members may be just downright stubborn.

A review of some of the events leading up to Monday night's appearance before the Board reveals that it will do no more for Negro schools than it is compelled to. While we sat in on the meeting, we thought of the late Dr. James E. Shepard's appearance before the City Council in an attempt to secure Negro representation on the Board and the Board's cold and heartless refusal. We thought of the rebuff given Dr. C. C. Spaulding several years before, the brutal firing of seven Negro teachers, and the behind-the-scenes work of the Board in league with the City Council to avoid Negro representation of Negro selection. We have definitely reached the conclusion that there is little or no hope for relief this side of the federal courts. The Board has some new faces but the same old policies.

The Increase Of Negro Voters

Out of the meeting of the State Board of Elections held in Raleigh on Monday, February 4th come some of the most stupid, most asinine statements ever heard about the increased interest of Negroes registering and voting in North Carolina. Although the Board is supposed to have met for the purpose of laying plans for the 1952 primary and general election, it appears that instead a goodly part of its time was taken in discussing the growing interest of Negroes in registering and voting.

Harry Ferreebe, a member of the Board, said Negroes are causing quite a problem in some eastern counties where they outnumber whites. In these counties, he said, Negroes can "take over" if they are allowed to register and vote. Ferreebe added that he does not think people should be kept from voting just because they are Negroes.

P. E. Brown, another member of the Board from North Wilkesboro stated regardless of what action the State Board should take many registrars would not register Negroes.

We would like to inform Mr. Ferreebe that Negroes are not interested in any "take over" scheme or plan any more than other citizens. They merely are seeking a means of better government whereby they may obtain better schools, streets, police protection, employment and other necessities of life. If, in the course of events one of their number runs for public office and secures the largest number of votes, they would expect him

to occupy that office the same as any other person.

If, by accident, Negroes outnumber whites in certain counties we see no reason why those who are qualified should not register and vote and hold public office the same as other citizens. Counties in which whites outnumber Negroes in North Carolina are by far more the rule than the opposite. Certainly in the counties where they happen to outnumber whites there should be no hysteria any more than there is among Negroes where they are outnumbered.

We would also like to say to Mr. Brown that the one remedy for registrars in any county where the registration of a citizen is refused solely on account of race is dismissal. The idea that such registrars are to be tolerated merely because Negroes outnumber whites is stupid.

We think the chief reason that many of our white folks have so much fear of Negroes is because they have mistreated them. Remove the mistreatment, and we believe the fear will be removed along with it.

In counties where Negroes are still being refused even the fundamental rights as citizens, our white folks are going to either give Negroes the right of the ballot where they may obtain better schools, jobs, police protection, etc., or be confronted with suits to obtain these things in the federal courts.

A Breath Of Real Christianity

A breath of real Christianity permeated the air, for a while, at the second annual meeting of the Winston-Salem Preaching Mission last week when a Duke University professor of preaching, Dr. James T. Cleland, criticized segregated religious gatherings. Dr. Cleland is probably on his way out at Duke which probably has too many southerners on its Board of Trustees to stand such carrying on even by a minister of the gospel.

The Duke professor openly took to task officials of the gathering for holding the meeting without inviting Negroes. He said as long as members of one race are not invited to attend such gatherings, they were not speaking to all the Christians in Winston-Salem. "If we are really Christians, we ought to have more in common with a Negro who is a Christian than a white per-

son who is not a Christian," said the Duke professor.

Unless Duke University has changed its policy Dr. Cleland's days are numbered. The manner in which he leaves Duke will probably be so suave that even the minister himself won't even know he has been fired. If Duke follows the policy of the average white southern educational institution, Dr. Cleland will probably receive an offer from another school where his philosophy of life or his type of preaching will not be quite so offensive. Or he might be asked to do some religious work in a foreign field. Anything to keep him from teaching young white ministers the doctrine of "God our father, Christ our redeemer and man our brother."

As the waters continue to rise in the approaching flood in the struggle of Christian-

(Please turn to Page Three)

"But The World Is Moving Faster"



Spiritual Insight

"HUMAN RELATIONS: TEACHERS"

By REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"I will show you a still higher path..." 1 Cor. 12:31.

The Church at Corinth had bogged down in the mud of very undesirable human relations. Their God-given powers were being wasted in strife and factionalism. Paul, the great teacher of the early Church, tells them how to get out of the mire of disrupted human relations. He calls them up to take their stand on the high plane of Divine and human love. He calls them up from their own selfish ways to take their stand in the way marked by Christ, the master: The Way Of Love! Love for Paul is the key to all human relations: It is the "higher path" marked by God for man.

The teachers of our children—the guardians of the educational process—have a very important part to play in the urgent demand for the improvement of human relations. Through education the teachers must bring a revolutionary transformation of spirit, attitude, disposition and mind as the foundation of the new pattern of human relations needed now for the peace of our communities, our nation and our world. The teachers have a responsibility... of the improvement of human

relations through education... ding of the mind...-social behavior of the future citizen..."

ANOTHER "R" IN CURRICULUM

For in teaching the three "R's" now the teachers of our children must be concerned about the Fourth R: Relations, human relations. We need systematic, organized instructions in human relations. Nothing is more important at this hour than harmonious, loving community living. We have produced cities and machines. Now we must produce men who can live together in peace and harmony. Men have tried and failed. It takes a God for the job—A God of love.

A key factor now in the selection of teachers is actual and potential skill in human relations. This principle should be applied more rigidly. Dr. Montague, who edited the UN statement on race, has this to say about the selection of persons to teach our children: "No one should be permitted to become a teacher of the young unless by temperament, attitudes, and training he is fit..." The raw stuff of human nature must be enriched by refined discipline. The teacher is to work with God's most precious gift: The delicate potentials of a child. The teacher is to work with God in the task "of moul-

ding of the mind...-social behavior of the future citizen..."

Yes, the teacher holds a very important place in our society. What, then, should be our attitude toward the teachers? First we should see that they be paid in keeping with this God-giving task. As parents we should appreciate and encourage the teachers of our children. They are being paid you say, yes, but money is not all. Let us criticize less and encourage more. A little, mean, creature can find fault and criticize. But it takes a big hearted, gracious person to praise and encourage. Let us, therefore, seek an improvement of our human relations with the teachers of our children. Let us give them the love that we want them to give our children. Let us walk in the higher path of love and cooperation. In doing this we can make our teachers more skillful in the art of human relations. Love is a chain reaction—love begets love.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD TEACHER

What are the essentials of a good teacher of human relations? The teacher must have faith in God and believe in his love. Religious faith is the foundation of power. (Please turn to Page Seven)

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

While many see great partisan political significance in the report by General Lowe, former presidential observer in Korea, the more comprehensive thinking in government and Congress see a much deeper significance in the situation that was exposed.

The facts are that Gen. Lowe had transmitted through channels complete reports to the President, and apparently they were never received. Somewhere in the labyrinth of the Pentagon and the State Department they were short circuited.

These facts present an appalling picture of danger.

Or as some was remarked "In the future any President should insist that reports he wants be sent by U. S. Mail, because you can prosecute anyone interfering with the mail."

The issue presented goes much deeper than partisan politics.

It was never intended that the president have so much authority. One of the big reasons for keeping presidential authority at a minimum was the practical realization that one man can only supervise a certain amount of activity; after that point it must be delegated.

There was also a practical realization that there is a limit to which anyone can be entrusted with delegated authority.

For that reason, the bulk of authority was placed in the hands of Congress on the theory that control would thus be held by the people. But Congress, in divided politics of independent business

return for political favors, has been too prone to abdicate and turn over vast powers.

Therefore, it becomes crystal clear that if, as Gen. Lowe and others claim, lives have been needlessly wasted in Korea, the blame actually rests on all the Congresses of the past twenty years who have stripped themselves of power.

And of course, probably the chief guilt lies with the American people for not taking proper interest.

Much of the wasting of money abroad, the high taxes, inflation, and the failure to enforce anti-trust laws, can be attributed to the fact that the people have failed to demand that Congress do the job for which it is elected.

Washington has always swarmed with agents of monopoly, Socialism, and shumpers of other drums. By the law of averages, some find their way into appointive government offices.

But while no mother trusts Junior close to the jam cupboard with her back turned, Congress has turned over the jam cupboard and there has been no control. This process has gone on for some time.

Gen. Lowe's report has made a great impression only because many people failed to realize that an administration can be so surrounded with self-assumed dictators that even personally requested reports fail to arrive.

Congressmen report mail from home is growing in volume.

The people are demanding that Congress once again resume the powers that were originally set up for Congress and not for bureaucrats of questionable beliefs and abilities.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS OF THE WEEK

PROTESTANT PANORAMA

by Clarence W. Hall and Dester Hollisher. 180 pages. Illustrated. Farrar, Straus and Young, Inc., New York, N. Y. \$4.00. Charles P. Taft, former president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, writes the introduction.

In a blending of text and photographs this volume presents a picture of Protestantism in America, the scope of this faith in action, past and present. It combats the idea that "the Faith which made America free is ebbing away in modern times."

Are the churches dying? Is religious faith on the wane? The authors of this book on Protestantism say no. Starting with the premise that "the American heritage is the Protestant heritage," the authors point to the contribution.

Protestantism has made and is now making to the democratic way of life as we know it and seek to live it. The contributions to public and higher education; the activity of laymen in their churches; the force of Protestant women, and the extensive programs devoted to youth, are shown.

THE CONDENSED BIBLE

Compiled by William A. Cocke. 517 pages. Exposition Press, New York, N. Y. \$4.00. In compiling this volume, a labor of love to which he devoted fifteen

(Please turn to Page Seven)

BY INCH OF CANDLE

BY ROSE BUTLER BROWNE

Each year the President of Harvard University sends a copy of the report which he makes to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University to each graduate of the University. The report for the year 1950-1951 is especially significant, it seems to me.

The President of Harvard is a man from middle-class America. He is a man of great scholarly achievement, and an equally great humility of spirit. His scholarship and prestige in the field of science have meant much to Harvard during the war years and this period of defense mobilization. When he was elevated to the presidency, the Boston papers carried pictures of him and his family in settings that revealed the modesty of his home. After he became President, he lived in a Harvard-owned house on Oxford Street in Cambridge, a house that was far from pretentious. Later he moved into the President's House in Harvard Yard. All of this comes back to me as I read his report for last school year.

He reports that the Harvard Endowment Fund of \$230,000,000, which according to the World Almanac for 1952, exceeds by \$70,000,000, the endowment fund of any college in America, is inadequate for the program. When we realize that the income from endowment, student fees, annual gifts, special research grants, and other sources, is augmented by government grants for research in special areas, we wonder what would be enough for what.

While no one person ever charts the course of an institution, the viewpoint of the leadership of any University is felt in its program. A person who reads the President's report of the year's work at Harvard, might not see the imprint of the humble, kindly man from middle-class America. I think I see it in the present program of Adult Education at Harvard.

Last year 14 officers of trade unions and labor organizations in the United States and six European countries were granted Trade Union Fellowships by Harvard to study under the direction of the Harvard Business School and the Department of Economics for thirteen weeks. Twice during the academic year, covered by the report, an Advanced Management Program was offered to groups of mature,

experienced business executives. The report indicates that the program was intended for men sent by their companies, and considered by top management to be capable of assuming greater administrative responsibility in the future. The average age of persons in this program was "about forty."

Always there have been fellowships available for adult professional educational education. Always the person of demonstrated high scholarly achievement could find money, opportunity, and encouragement at Harvard. But this program is different. These people are not working for degrees, they are not young college students; they are men and women (mostly men) in middle life, whose active careers are in full progress. They are not, in every instance, college or university men.

Harvard is not a young, struggling college in need of students; it is America's oldest and richest University. Yet it is able and willing to marshal its resources to increase the understanding and effectiveness of mature people, some of whom have not had the high privilege of university training, but who have demonstrated a high degree of productivity.

This report is significant to all of us who are concerned with ways in which our Colleges can make immediate and direct educational impact on the life of our nation. We have young executives in our community who might be informed on the possibilities for them in the Harvard Advanced Management Program. We have persons who might be eligible for Trade Union Fellowships.

But more directly, our local college might examine its resources to see what possible contribution it might make to a Peoples College. Not to offer degrees, but to develop a program of general education for men and women whose early life did not include the opportunity for learning about the order and beauty, the disorder and ugliness, the laughter and tears, the kindness and cruelty that have gone into the making of this wonderful paradox that we call America.

Is there need for a Peoples College in Durham? Are you interested?

The inch of candle burns out.

THE DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

By ROBERT DURR
(For Calvin News Service)
DESTINY OF THE DAUNTLESS

My guest columnist this week is Dr. E. C. Nance, President of University of Tampa. Here is what he has to say on the Destiny of the Dauntless. "The dauntless man, with few exceptions, designs his own destiny. His weaker brother call his good fortune and conquest "luck". They overlook the fact that he has added another letter to that little word and christened it "pluck"—a healthier word with punch and power that goes places and gets things done.

THE DAUNTLESS ARE UNFEARING

The dauntless man may have fears, but they are to his spirit what the spur and lash are to the sensitive horse. He is neither handicapped nor crushed by his fears, but brought up to feel power and efficiency by them.

"After we are born with reasonable good health and intelligence, and we begin to understand the nature and scope of the divine laws of the universe, and are capable of living in harmony with them, we are then prepared to do a large part of the designing of our own destiny.

"Philip D. Armour went to California in quest of gold, but all he got was a job digging for some one else. He could have gone into a rage about his "bad luck". Instead, he worked long enough to earn the price of a train ticket back to Chicago. There, in the bustling young city on Lake Michigan, he founded the Armour fortune.

"DESTINY" USED AS EXCUSE

The word "destiny" has been made the scape-goat for many of the world's heartaches and failures. "It was just my fate," or "it was my luck," we hear people say. Sometimes they blame God for their reverses. This, or that, was "predestined," or it happened" according to the will of God." And the devil also, gets his share of the blame for their tribulations.

There may be some truth in these rumors about the intrusion

of fate and deity in the affairs of man, but I do not believe the intrusion is as often and as personal as reporters would indicate. There are happenstances, chance meetings, flashes of inspiration and lapses of memory that are often attributed to fate or the intervention of supernatural powers which, in reality, are nothing more than the operation of specific laws. Even miracles are the result of the operation of laws which we do not comprehend. Accidents are calamities or blessings which, of course, we did plan or expect, but they actually happen according to long established laws and principles.

GOOD FORTUNE NOT ACCIDENT ALONE

"Whenever you see a man who stands out from the masses in character or achievement, you may be assured that neither accident nor fate was responsible. The operation of certain well-defined laws put him there. He alone may not be entirely responsible for his status. Perhaps he inherited strong character from his parents and was given a lot of assistance toward his present achievements and possessions by relatives or friends, but the point is this: Someone, or perhaps many people, working in harmony with the well-established laws of the universe, brought about the good fortune of this man.

The dauntless man deserves the deathless destiny which he has carved out of the flint rock of stubborn circumstances. It is he who always steadfast, but never stuck. His creed of today might be only a pivot on which he turns toward a better creed tomorrow. He discards the useless impediments of mind and heart so that, with lighter equipment, he may travel faster and farther. His life is paradoxical in achievements. He does the impossible, solves the insoluble, resists the irresistible, and overcomes the world.

The dauntless man who is (Please turn to Page Seven)