

The Carolina Times

THE YOUTH UNBORN

Published Every Saturday By
THE CAROLINA TIMES PUBLISHING CO.
518 East Pettigrew Street Durham, N. C.
Phones: 5-9873 - 5-0671 - 3-7871
Member National Negro Press Association

VOLUME 30 - NUMBER 14 SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1953

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, Illinois.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

6 MONTHS \$2.00 FOREIGN COUNTRIES Per Year \$4.00
1 YEAR \$3.00 3 YEARS \$9.00

Segregation: An International Issue

In its issue of Sunday, April 12 the DURHAM MORNING HERALD, under the caption, "The Coming Supreme Court Segregation Verdict," and with somewhat of an anticipatory fear, takes the nation's highest tribunal to task for a verdict it, at the time this is written, has not yet rendered on the matter of segregation in public schools. The HERALD charges in the editorial that in the field of civil rights the Court has had a tendency "to take to itself super-legislative powers and to do by Court decree," what that newspaper claims, "is the proper duty of legislative bodies."

The HERALD's version on the matter of what the United States Supreme Court will do with this momentous question now before it appears to us to be the result of fear born of prejudice, unsound reasoning and a startling failure to grasp the tremendous issues involved, both nationally and internationally, in the matter of segregation in public schools and elsewhere in this country.

There was a time in the history of this nation when what its Supreme Court or a legislative body did for or against a minority group concerned only its own people. In those days even the lynching of a Negro was of little or no concern to people outside of our own country. In fact such a crime could be committed in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina, under the protection of state rights, without fear of interference from the national government or another state. That day no longer exists, for it was only a few months ago that we here in North Carolina beheld a two-year sentence imposed upon a Negro in a little known town like Yanceyville for attacking a white woman 75 feet away, become an international issue.

In that Yanceyville case the legislative bodies in this state had enacted laws that gave its courts the right to impose the sentence. However, the United States Supreme Court, established for just such occasions and purposes, declared the Negro guilty of no crime and restored his freedom. What occurred in the Yanceyville case had happened in many others involving the rights of Negroes and other minorities in this country. We think the Supreme Court of vital importance in safeguarding the rights of all the people of America and not the rights of any particular segment of its people as is so often the case in state courts.

Such attacks on the Supreme Court, as that of the DURHAM MORNING HERALD, only comes when its dares extend its protection to the rights of Negroes. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 when the dictum of the Court declared that a Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect and the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896 in which the notorious "separate but equal" doctrine was established were both right because they tore from around the Negro any protection against the insults and abuses of segregation and robbed him of human dignity. In those decisions the Court did not, according to the version of the HERALD, "take to itself super-legislative powers." It did not do then "what is the proper duty of legislative bodies." It is only when there is a conviction that the Court will bestow upon Negroes the "equal" part of the "separate but equal" doctrine, that consternation reigns in the hearts of that element of white people which is afraid that the idea of a master race and the theory of being superior cannot survive under the sunlight of true democracy. It is then and only then that the Court is held as overstepping its bounds and accused of "sociological jurisprudence."

The HERALD would put the matter of abolishing segregation or upholding it solely in the hands of legislative bodies which are

not for the most part made of the quality of persons, in training and experience, who comprise the Supreme Court. It would vest the power in them and them alone to deny or give to minority groups in this country their Constitutional rights as citizens. We think this in itself would necessitate the abolishing of our Supreme Court which in the end would leave the protection of the rights of Americans in the hands of the legislative and executive departments of our government, a state of affairs, the imagination of which, should cause all freedom loving men and women in this country to tremble.

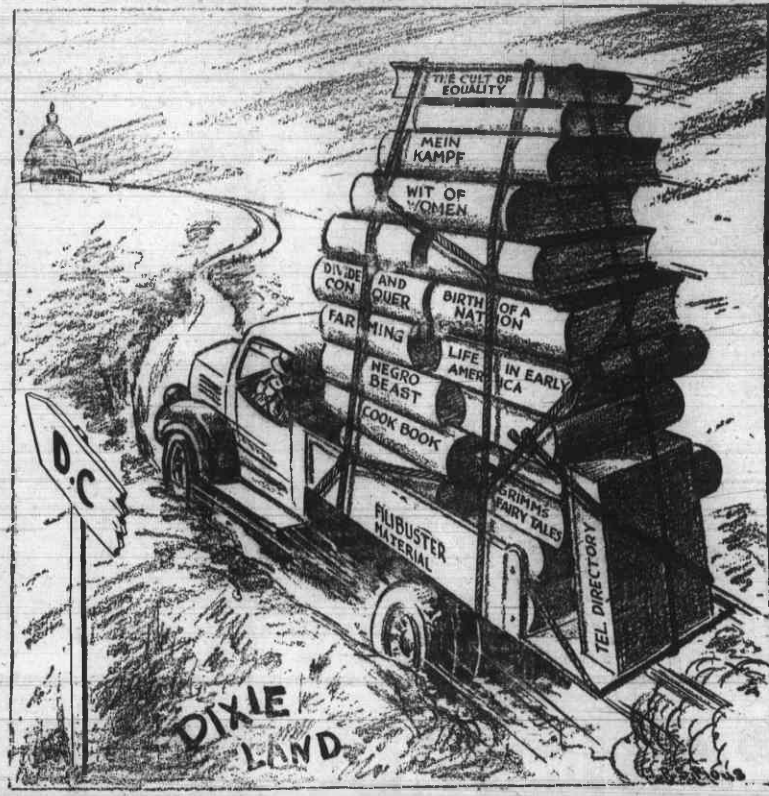
For we, and the HERALD, are not so naive to think that our system of representative government is in any degree perfect. It is, rather, full of imperfections. Our national representatives, the U. S. Congress, and our state representatives, the various state legislatures, do not, all of our chauvinistic slogans like "representatives of all the people" to the contrary, represent all the people. In the South, for instance, one half of the eligible Negro voters are yet without the exercise of the privilege of voting. Oh yes, we are aware that Negroes have an increased opportunity to vote in the South. But this opportunity, notwithstanding the brave and valiant efforts of men like Judge Waring, the late Harry T. Moore and humane organizations like the NAACP, has not begun to be realized in anything approaching its fullest extent. As late as last Easter Monday, for example, Negroes in Kinston were effectively barred from the polls by Ku Klux Klan-type intimidations methods.

But, even a greater factor than these instances of disfranchisement by threats of physical violence is the very structure of this nation's economic system. The ownership and means for producing wealth in this country lie largely in the hands of the majority race, and it follows logically that the group which controls the economic system will control the political system. Negroes, and all other minorities, must depend on the majority race for their opportunity of earning a livelihood. This one weapon, control of the economic system, is the most effective one that any group can use to subordinate another group. It is the one that the majority race in this country has used in the continued disfranchisement of Negroes and in thwarting their efforts to shake off the cloak of second class citizenship. For if a man faces a choice between eating and exercising a Constitutional privilege, it takes no genius to figure out which choice he will make.

The founding fathers of this country were prudent enough to realize that a legislative unit, subjected to political pressures, would be woefully insufficient in protecting the rights of minorities. And they, thank God, adequately prepared for just such a situation by the establishment of a supreme judicial body which is above the level of politics, one which is immune to pressure of any kind, political or economic. The members of this body, the Supreme Court justices, are free to demand that the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution be enacted. This body is the great hope of freedom in this country.

If and when the Court rules against segregation we think there are enough sensible white and Negro persons in the South to rise to the occasion and calmly accept the verdict and set about in a true American manner to comply with the ruling. There is no need to preach fear, to stir up animosity and to promote discord. Democracy is on trial before the highest court—the teeming millions of colored peoples of the world. They are the jury and Communism is the Judge. What our Supreme Court rules in the matter of segregation may be the die that will cast the eternal destiny of mankind.

"Plans For The Filibuster On Civil Rights, Strong Leadership Can Defeat It."



Spiritual Insight

"A Teaching: Forgiveness"

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church



"Forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly father will forgive you..." "6:14.

Jesus taught the wisdom of a forgiving spirit. Can one really be a true Christian without a forgiving spirit? It is an essential spiritual virtue. Forgiveness is a supreme demand for the follower of the Christ. God forgives our many sins. We are, therefore, commanded to forgive sins and trespasses of our brothers. Whatever sin we commit God will forgive us. How gracious and merciful is God toward us erring and sinful creatures. In like manner are we to forgive those who hurt like. The unforgiving, stubborn and sin against us. He who forgives most is most Christian-hearted cannot enjoy real communion with God nor man. "Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other even as God also in Christ forgave you."

Forgiveness brings health and happiness. Thus it is very wise to have a forgiving spirit. It is simple common sense to have a forgiving spirit. Even

science is confirming the wisdom of the teaching of Jesus. The enlightened doctors now tell us that forgiveness is essential to our health and happiness. Many are suffering from so called bodily ailments because they have not learned the wisdom of forgiveness. Jesus gave this blessed truth to the world two thousand years ago. Jesus knew that the unforgiving spirit was a deadly enemy of our health and happiness. He saw it around him. His own people were destroying themselves with their resentments and hatred toward the contemptible Roman overlord. Thus he calls on us to forgive that we may preserve our very health and happiness.

Forgiveness Essential To Health
Thousands are sick and dying because their souls are being poisoned by an unforgiving spirit. Stop being stupid! Be wise! Cultivate a forgiving spirit that you may be healthy and happy.

Forgiveness means inward peace of mind and soul. Why would you continue in a state of inward warfare? Why carry that unnecessary burden of inner

tension and conflict. It will destroy and waste your God-given powers. That unforgiving spirit is robbing you of your inner peace. Why do you cheat yourself? You are hurting nobody but yourself! Those who nurse and harbor the unforgiving spirit are gradually committing suicide. Your grudges, resentments and hatreds are destroying your inward peace. Be wise! God has forgiven you! Forgive your brother or sister.

In sincere prayer we can achieve the spiritual blessedness of an unforgiving spirit. It is hard for us in our pride to do this. Pride is a great enemy of the spiritual life. It is hard to be loving when someone maliciously and viciously hurts our tender feelings. God's grace is sufficient. The battle must be fought on bending knees. Prayer will dethrone pride, hatred and resentment. Prayer will clear away the Holy Spirit and the Love of God will take over. In this way you can grow in the blessed spirit of forgiveness. I dare you to try it! He who truly humbles himself in prayer, can, with God's help, subdue and conquer the UNFORGIVING SPIRIT. Be wise! Please don't let the unforgiving spirit grow in you. Face it! Dig it up and cast it out! Prayer will change things!

The unforgiving spirit is a great enemy of the spiritual life of man. Let us keep our souls free from its destructive poison. Be wise! God has forgiven you! You ought forgive men!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor
Carolina Times
Dr. Mills, in your letter to the Editor April 1, you made a diagnosis in error, relative to the Science of Logic.
According to the Science of Logic your argument was *ad hominem*; the Latin translation meaning "to the man". Such arguments are erroneous.
The American public accepts such fallacies in political campaigns (mud slinging, smears, etc.) because they appeal to undeveloped minds and act as "vote getters" wherein a debate of issues would lead to a confusion of the general public as well as the candidate.
Emotions and personal animosities do not prove false the statements of facts or opinions.
One opinion does not correct or prove false another.
When facts are weighed against facts and emotions, smears, etc. are left out, then we are on the road to a better understanding of each other.
Let us be Christian men who dare not stoop to the emotions (Please turn to Page 7)

WITHIN And AMONG

Alfred F. Andersen

Dear fellow seekers...We all know the modern attitude which prides itself in holding to a purely ethical religion: no dogma, no metaphysics, no creed, no ritual. There are those who would add that this attitude also makes for no religion. Essentially we have taken this ethical attitude here, an attitude which passes moral judgement on everything, which not only tries to eat of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil, but which threatens to devour the tree itself. It is the attitude which defies Genesis, for it says that the rest of the Garden of Eden isn't worth a hoot without the "forbidden fruit". It insists that man cannot live a good life, and be responsible about it, except as he knows from experience what good looks like, tastes like, feels like, and how it "sets" in general. It is the attitude of "testing all things", the basic attitude of science.

But aren't there ethical dangers in this attitude? For instance, there is a profound ethical difference between "testing all things" in order to discover new values worthy of acknowledgement, appreciation, reverence, and identification...between this and pursuing truth in order to secure pure power for the lust of it. Pure truth seeking has been idolized by modern science and modern philosophy. The disinterested attitude has been called the ideal attitude in truth seeking. And there is a sense in which disinterest is ethically good; disinterest in proving one particular hypothesis as against another, disinterest in all that is ethically narrow and arbitrary, in all that is close-minded as to new species of value yet undiscovered, and so forth. But when this disinterest extends to a disinterest in somehow putting our findings to good use, to the appropriate use for the particular truth uncovered, then the virtues of disinterest have been undermined. For there is one thing which the ethical view must maintain a vital and evangelical interest in: namely value-making and value-developing. The defensible ethical view is interested in value that it may be worshipped and developed. It is a dynamic

and outgoing view. And unless this profound ethical motive is maintained consciously and deliberately, the fruits of the seeker's irresponsible labor is grasped by lesser minds for egocentric and exploitive purposes. Therefore it is not only amoral to seek truth and value with a disinterest for its development and enhancement as ethically dictated. Beneath the presumed disinterest there is an inevitable immoral exploitive motive.

We all see this process working today in our modern universities. The truth which at one time was sought for genuinely ethical-esthetic motive is now being sought for a sordid, lesser motive: for a degree, for prestige in a profession, for qualification for more pay, for the power of pure truth, etc. Thus does pure science and pure philosophy stand morally condemned! Thus does it lay itself open to be "used", for lack of high purpose, for low purpose to build greater bombs, to wage more psychological warfare, to devise "techniques" for accomplishing this or that ugly and privileged scheme.

We have tried, in this column, to keep the moral and ethical motive foremost. We have tried to show that whereas this view must always reject the dogmatic and authoritarian attitude, it must maintain what may be called the (seemingly) supreme moral attitude: namely, the reverent and worshipful acknowledgement of a working Moral Order beyond and prior to oneself by which one is humbled, and which seems morally required to "make sense" of the moral insight we do have. We have no set creed, but we commit ourselves (our lives) to a morally-required hypothesis which ought to be true, and to which we commit ourselves to testing as long as our sense of ought dictates. And as we use it, this sense of ought grows and refines. Somewhere along the way the ethical and esthetic seems to blend and courage and reverence is reconciled. This is our destination, fellow seekers; the point at which your columnist lays down his pen and stands in humble awe at the inexpressible wonder of it all!

THE DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

By Robert Durr
(FOR CALVIN NEWS SERVICE)

Freedom via Slavery

While talking to the President (white) of a large insurance company (75,000 policy holders) engaged in selling burial insurance to Negroes and for whom I serve as public relations counselor, he told me of the largest white owned insurance company in Alabama which buried 80 per cent of all the whites who died in Alabama last year. He wanted me to meet an official of this huge company as he is interested in Negroes.

The man to whom he referred taught at Howard College in Birmingham for 20 years, resigned to do public relations for Birmingham's up and going Chamber of Commerce which refers calls for information about Birmingham's metropolitan area Negro population to this columnist and hence to his present position.

Mr. W. B. Sowell, President of Service Insurance, recently introduced me to Dr. Brakefield, who during our close to two hour conference, praised the progress made by Negro people as being more than that made by any other group in the amount of time since the Negro's physical emancipation in 1865 by Abraham Lincoln.

He observed that the white man acquired his freedom by six thousand years of fighting while black Americans got theirs through slavery and he pointed out that whereas my grandfather was a slave, I am the Editor of a newspaper and the public relations counselor of a great insurance company in the Deep South—doing a good job in a clean way so much that they regard yours truly as a part of the company I serve.

My observation was that we have barely scratched the surface because we have to try to endure and survive in a hostile world. I asked him what he would recommend as the most effective way to approach our difficulties.

Dr. Brakefield replied that he did not believe in all the hullabaloo about equality because there is no such thing among whites. For instance, he would not accept an invitation to attend a club function from the President of Liberty National Life Insurance's millionaire Frank Sanford, because that man could spend a couple of thousand or more to entertain a group one evening at his club or home while he, a comparatively small salaried man, could not afford it. If he should accept Mr. Sanford's invitation, he would want to return same. So of course, he accepts only invitations of those on his salary level so that he can return same. Hence his feeling is that even though two men are of the same color it does not mean they are of the same kind.

He feels that real progress in the field of human relations is a selling job—getting whites and blacks to first want to progress and then finding a way to get done what ought to be done. This columnist agrees with Dr. Brakefield that the South will be tomorrow what it is sold on wanting to be today. And selling the South on the above can not be done by individuals who are not what they demand of others. Rather this selling must be done by people who realize that though one group came to its present position by fighting and the other by alms and that the channels of conveyance, nevertheless progress demarcating facts must be kept open so that all may know the truth and find the way to go forward.

Dr. Brakefield and many other southerners backed by great concerns travel widely over the country and sell their ideas to millions of people.

We need very much to make it possible for humanity loving informed and selfless salesmen to go about on a day to day (Please turn to Page 7)

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

A question in Washington, especially among independent businessmen:

"Just how useful is the Federal Trade Commission?"

When the Federal Trade Commission was established many years ago, it was the intent of Congress that the FTC would set up rules for enforcement of anti-trust laws. The Department of Justice is charged with prosecution of violations.

C. W. Harder
The FTC in anti-trust matters is also an investigative body, as the FBI is in crime matters.

Some observers feel further comparison between FBI and FTC would be libelous to the FBI.

But on disclosures pending in Washington, comparison between FBI and FTC, bearing in mind both have investigative functions, can be carried even further.

For example, no one accuses FBI of spending all effort investigating who puts signs in penny gum machines, while saboteurs go unnoticed.

Yet the FTC spends millions of dollars on cases such as the following: The Stewart-Allyn Company of New York makes smoking pipes. Recently, the majority of the FTC was brought to bear in a public hearing, resulting in a decision the firm must disclose its pipes are manufactured in the U. S. even though the briar is imported.

Neither would FBI hire people not believing in the laws.
But FTC neglect to investigate pending major problems raises many doubts about motives.

Retiring Commissioner John Carson reveals a case in point. Several months ago, in the Tire Case, FTC invoked for the first time in history the maximum discount rule under authority given it by Congress. This rule provides a limit to the preferential discounts that big dealers can secure over small dealers.

Yet, FTC failed to enforce its own ruling. A Washington court decided the FTC ruling cannot be enforced until the FTC enforces it.

Carson requested full scale FTC investigation of the distribution.

But strangely enough, this was blocked by an economist hired by the FTC. This economist, Carson reports, takes the stand FTC does not have time for this job, although every day the FTC finds time to dwell on trivial cases similar to briar pipe matter.

No one knows what influence, if any, an employee of the Commission has on FTC, but the facts are strange.

The FTC after making one of the most important rules ever made for free enterprise fails to enforce it.

This strange paradox does not stand alone in FTC record.

Other FTC actions are just as puzzling. For example, after years of research, the FTC prepared a long, several hundred page report on the actions of a few major American oil companies allied with British oil interests, in establishing an alleged world petroleum cartel. This report was then buried by the FTC and required action by U. S. Senators to make it public.

The FTC has great powers. But many Congressmen are becoming curious as to just how, and for whom, in FTC using this Congressional grant of power.