

ORCHIDS FOR OUR WHITE CITIZENS

We think the white citizens of Durham, including the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association and the City of Board of Education, are due orchids for the splendid manner in which they cooperated with the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company in entertaining the 34th annual session of the National Negro Insurance Association last week. We are of the opinion that the type of cooperation, which was given, has not been duplicated in any city in North Carolina.

We also feel that N. C. Mutual and Winston Mutual are due orchids for bringing to

Durham and North Carolina an organization composed of so many men and women of high calibre as guests for a four-day stay. It is our candid opinion that all of Durham's citizens profited from the annual session of NNIA and that any other city that entertains the association's annual meeting will be equally benefited.

The 34th annual session of NNIA proved conclusively that Durham is fast becoming a convention city of unequalled possibilities and that in time other Negro conventions of even larger delegations may find here a hospitable atmosphere unsurpassed elsewhere. The only thing now necessary is the

realization of hotel accommodations that will provide for Negro visitors to the city the same as has been obtained for them in Miami Beach, Florida. We are of the opinion that this is not too far off to be considered an impossibility for Durham.

If and when such does happen it is going to take a little courage and leadership the same as was exhibited during the NNIA convention. We believe Durham will accept the innovation in its stride the same as was done to entertain our guests last week when many new horizons in interracial cooperation were successfully explored.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL'S APPROVAL

A word of commendation is due Dean Albert L. Turner for having steered the N. C. Law School to "fully approved" status by the American Bar Association. Under Dean Turner's guidance the NCC Law School has already turned out several lawyers who are making their mark before the bar. With a "fully approved" status it is to be expected that it will gain more prestige as the years go by, and its graduates will be heard from in their chosen profession.

Already adjudged by many in Durham as actually the best school or department at NCC, it now assumes its place among the other approved law schools of the nation. Under Dean Turner's guidance there is little doubt that, if allowed to continue to operate, it will be pushed to even higher recognition. The law school's approval at NCC is strong evidence that its leadership is keeping pace with the best in its field. That it is the first state-supported law

school among those of predominantly Negro enrollment to receive accreditation by the American Bar Association, we think, is further testimony of Dean Turner's forthright leadership.

The approval should increase the number of students now enrolled from North Carolina and give impetus to the number applying for entrance from other states. This, plus the fact that the institution is located in Durham, where some of the largest business enterprises of the race are domiciled, places the NCC law school in a most strategic position where it could, in time, become one of the most outstanding in the nation for providing competent corporation lawyers, if not in the field of criminal law.

It thus appears that North Carolina now has two accredited law schools, one at Chapel Hill and one at Durham. Whether the state will be willing to continue to operate the one in Durham, mere-

ly to keep at a minimum the number of Negroes who might apply for entrance at the University of North Carolina law school, remains yet to be seen. Such a policy is certainly a high price to pay for only partial racial isolation and we believe in time that it will follow the trend of all forms of segregation, which is complete abandonment.

Otherwise the law school at N. C. College, and the entire institution for that matter, should throw open its doors to students of all races. By so doing NCC Law School could at least partially justify its existence, the same as State College in Raleigh and the N. C. College for Women in Greensboro. If this is not done, the state, for the sake of economy, may eventually close it the same as has been done in Missouri where a similar law school for Negroes was established at Lincoln University, and finally closed when state officials saw the futility of trying to operate separate law schools for the races.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SEGREGATION IN DURHAM

There may not be anything rotten in the state of Denmark but there is something rotten in the Catholic Church in Durham. Interviews with several Negro Catholics and an official of the church in this city reveal case after case of sordid practices on the race issue that are more becoming to Mississippi plantation owners than a Christian church, either Catholic or Protestant.

In spite of the pastoral letter, issued to the Catholic clergy and laity of the Diocese of Raleigh last June 12 by Bishop Vincent S. Waters, declaring that "there is no segregation of races to be tolerated in the Diocese of Raleigh," the ruling of the United States Supreme Court of May 17, striking down segregation in public schools, and the acceptance of Negroes in Catholic schools of Raleigh, Charlotte and Greenville, the Catholic church in Durham continues on its miserable way, apparently sidestepping and ducking the matter of admitting Negroes to the local Catholic school.

The Carolina Times has in its possession certain documents, letters and other instruments that tend to make us suspicious that the whole official staff of the Catholic churches in Durham is rotten to the core. Interviews with Negro members and local priests disclose that most of the Negro Catholics in this city are more nearly tolerated by Church officials than accepted as members on an equal level. In several instances they informed the Carolina Times that they have even been asked out of the church when they tried to contend for their rights as members. In one or more instances they have had doors slammed in their faces by an irate priest who appears to assume an attitude that Negro members of the Catholic church are a necessary evil.

One member, whose children were "born in the Catholic church," has tried repeatedly for more than a year to have his four children enrolled in the Immaculata School here. In a letter to Bishop Vincent S. Waters he charges that when he told Father Charles J. O'Connor, under whose jurisdiction the Immaculata School operates, that he desired to have his children enrolled he was told by the priest that "there should not be any problem to get them enrolled except that it was something that had not been done before."

When the Carolina Times questioned Father O'Connor as to the reason why the four children had not been admitted we were informed that the father of the children knew why they had not been accepted and that he (Father O'Connor) did not care to disclose the reason to the press. When the Times representative questioned Father O'Connor further as to why a statement was given the press and published in *The Durham Morning Herald* that no Negroes had applied for admission when there were at least four applications on file at the time he stated that one of the sisters who had recently come to Durham gave out the statement and was not aware of the applications being on file.

Elsewhere in this newspaper we have published in part a letter written to Bishop Waters by the father of the children, complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Bishop, himself, Father O'Connor and Father John A. Risacher of the Holy Cross Mission, a jim crow structure, set aside principally for Negro members of the Catholic church in Durham. At the urgent request of the father of the children we are withholding his name. The letter speaks for itself and we leave it to

our readers to determine whether or not Negro students are being deliberately barred from the Immaculata school here.

Officials of the Catholic school in Durham may attempt to take refuge behind the claim that Immaculata is already filled. They cannot very easily explain, however, just why Sister Joan Marie told the father over the phone that his children would be welcomed from the Catholic School in Winston-Salem, "regardless of their religion," and then turned them down as soon as she discovered that the father and his children were Negroes. The officials will not be able to very easily explain just why when the father of the children applied in person to fill out the application which Father O'Connor had informed him he had until the first week in August to fill out that Sister Joan Marie accused him of being deceitful.

If the Immaculata School in Durham is to be an oasis in which those who wish to continue the unholy practice of segregation may find refuge, officials ought to openly state and not pretend that the school here is to be governed by the policy as recently laid down by Bishop Waters. Such a pronouncement will keep down much of the misunderstanding and loss of faith which the church is now experiencing in Durham.

In justice to the many fine people of both races in the Catholic Church in Durham and throughout the nation, this newspaper is satisfied that the policy as demonstrated by the Catholic church in Durham is not that of the church in general. It is our candid opinion that high church officials in the Diocese of Raleigh and local church officials are being influenced by sources in Durham and will delay admitting Negroes to Immaculata School as long

as they possibly can, irrespective of the pastoral letter of last June 12 which now appears to have been published for public consumption rather than stating the actual policy of the Catholic Church that must be followed to the letter throughout the state.

High Catholic church officials are generally a sub-

born lot. They do not very easily yield to demands of the laity of the church, to say nothing of persons outside the Catholic world. As we see it now Negro Catholics in Durham who have been refused admission to Immaculata School may as well seek schools elsewhere for their children's education.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

Maintaining A Menace

There is hardly anything more dangerous a community can do than keep in the position of armed law enforcement officer one who has shown himself ready to violate the law. And Frank W. Carter Jr., former chief of two North Carolina towns, who murdered his mother-in-law this week, is a classic example of the kind of policeman no self-respecting or self-protecting community should ever have around.

Carter was once chief of police in Franklinton, near which he killed his mother-in-law. While working in that capacity there he shot and seriously injured a Negro man. Later he was suspended from his job by the Franklinton Town Board. He got other police jobs, however, as deputy, as a State ABC Board inspector, then as chief of police of Clayton. While in that job he shot and killed a Negro and though a coroner's jury ruled "justifiable homicide," he was brought to trial in the Clayton Recorder's Court and probable cause was found. However, he was freed of the charge when the Johnston County Grand Jury at the next session of Superior Court failed to return a true bill.

He was suspended as chief of police after he got drunk at an American Legion meeting and engaged in an affray. He was retained as chief then though he was ordered to resign from the Legion and stay away from places that sold alcoholic beverages except in the line of duty. Soon, however, he was caught driving the town police car while drunk and was fired by the Clayton Town Board.

It would be difficult to draw from the record a man less qualified to be given badge and pistol. Obviously he could not control himself. He killed one man and seriously wounded an-

other as law enforcement officer. Both shootings, of course, may have been "justified." Juries understand that officers meet some pretty tough customers and are apt to be disposed to take the law enforcement officer's side in such cases. Indeed, it is important that all people have an express confidence in their officers. That does not mean, however, that any community in its right mind should keep a man whose reputation does not justify confidence. Putting a badge on a man with a shooting and a law-breaking record and keeping it there is not protecting a community but endangering it.

Some communities have felt that they needed tough men to take care of "bad Negroes." The result has often been a swagging menace to all decent colored people and, though less apparent, a threat to all white people, too. As this man Carter has shown, the killer does not always observe the color line.

Police officers, who are generally poorly paid and required to do much hard and dangerous work, deserve the support of their communities. Good officers also deserve to have their ranks freed from men brought into the ranks of law enforcement with law-breaking records behind them. They deserve also to be freed from association with swagging quick-trigger bullies and from men who take pride in being tough which is in their cases only another word for being mean—even often being sadistic to the point of being psychopathic.

This man Carter as killer is now subject only to the courts, which will deal with him on the charge of murder. He serves, however, as a good example (Please turn to Page Seven)



Spiritual Insight

"Spiritual Hints For Teachers"
BY REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"... If it teaching let us give all we have..." Rom. 12:7.

Teaching a child is a high privilege and a sacred trust. The teacher, therefore, needs a wholesome spiritual outlook. Let us as teachers ponder this great truth as we millions who go back to the classrooms of the nation. The very nature of teaching makes it a sacred trust. It is a sacred trust because you as a teacher is committed to the great task — THE SACRED TRUST—of helping to shape the delicate stuff of a human personality.

The teacher deals with the total child—the body, mind and soul. Your influence touches the very soul of the child—the most important thing in God's creation. Thus the teacher's job is a sacred trust entrusted to you by the state and its citizens.

What will be the impact and influence of your personality on the child? How will you affect the child and its total life dur-

ing the five hours, the five days and the nine months you have the child?

With this sacred task the teacher ought bring to bear in the classroom the Spirit of the GREAT TEACHER: THE CHRIST. Why? A child can only grow strong, sturdy as God intended in an atmosphere of love, understanding and compassion. The Holy Spirit will create an atmosphere of growth for "the spirit produces in human life fruits... love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, generosity, fidelity... and self control..."

And in the second place the teacher should keep her soul and her classroom free from resentment. It is unhealthy for the teacher and the classroom. And thirdly the teacher should guard against temper and anger. These are only festering sores in the soul. And further the teacher should strive to achieve the Biblical admonition of "Overcoming evil with good..." A teacher should bring a victorious

buoyant sense of faith to the children and the classroom. This is especially true of a handicapped people.

Every teacher should bring to the classroom the indispensable spiritual virtue of hope: The spiritual power that keeps us humans from unnecessary despair, discouragement and defeat.

Finally and above all the teacher should bring to her sacred task LOVE! Without love you are unfit to teach. Why? Love is the magic key of Heaven and earth. Love is the one thing that makes life worthwhile. You may have all and the best of all things but if you have no love you are unworthy and unfit for YOUR SACRED TASK: THE TEACHING OF A CHILD! A man rich in learning, wisdom and spiritual insight stated it beautifully two thousand years ago... "If I have no love I count for nothing..."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NNIA EDITION
To the Editor:
I firmly believe that if a person does a job well he or she should be told about it while he can hear it, and not over a bank of artificial flowers and fern and a steel basket. So I take this means of thanking the Rev. H. Albert Smith for his article of Sept. 4 on Durham and its churches. To me it was a source of aspiration, inspiration, education and information. I am sure no one who was not mentioned by name felt the least bit slighted. Knowing the Rev. Smith as I do, I know he wrote from his heart. I enjoyed every word of the article and have read it over several times. I am

putting it in my library for our children's future reference. I pray for the day when our newspapers will carry more of such as this and less whiskey, beer and other degrading materials. Again, I say thanks and God bless you.

(Mrs.) JOLA C. MASON
Morriville, N. C.

To the Editor:
Congratulations on your big issue of the 4th. It is very educational to a guy like me, to learn something about Durham. If, only such information could be spread to every Negro home in North Carolina, as it

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STRAIGHT AHEAD

By Olive A. Adams

NEW YORK
When we were children, growing up in a suburban community, Montgomery Ward was one of the institutions we looked upon as if it were the Rock of Gibraltar. We never thought of it as belonging to anybody, or even being run by anybody. It just seemed to have always been there.

We wonder if it could ever have seemed that way to Louis Wolfson, son of a Russian immigrant junk dealer, who, at the writing has succeeded in cornering a goodly amount of the corporation's stock and seems determined to get the controlling interest in the vast mail order house.

The fight between these two evenly-matched opponents emphasizes the fact that America is indeed a land of opportunity. It seems one only has to know what to do with it, and if he has the business acumen to parlay a \$5,000 loan into a vast financial empire, there is nothing to stop him. This is certainly contrary to the popularly expressed belief that the wealth of this country is confined to a favored few. All of the businesses in America have been built from small beginnings. Vast department stores have grown from pushcarts; fabulous fortunes have grown from small initial investments; huge industrial plants have developed from tiny laboratories.

The great wealth of this country may be controlled by a small circle, but the Wolfson story clearly demonstrates that the circle is not a closed one.

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

The tumult and the shouting dies, the Senators and Congressmen have departed, and the stifling, hazy heat of late summer settles along the Potomac.

In this reflective quiet, many things are being weighed. The once widely hailed Great Crusade appears to have developed into old-fashioned give cash to average folk. Opinions are shifting. Before Congress again convenes, talks with the people may change opinions even more.

For example, "Isolationist" is no longer a fighting epithet. It is not now necessary to smile when calling a man that.

Belief seems emerging black-muzzling payments are no surety of peace, or friendship or a stopper of Communism. American people fall to see where giving dollars to nations not to go Communist is any more sensible than to give cash to average citizen to keep him from crime.

American taxpayers still pay huge sums for foreign aid, but January may bring changes.

Although much was made that session just ended voted less than \$3 billion dollars in aid, fact remains that in the year just ended \$5.7 billion was spent on aid, while in this fiscal year expenditures of \$6 billion are planned.

But the disparity between appropriation and expenditures is due to fact money appropriated in past has yet to be spent. Altogether foreign aid bureaus have some \$16 billion to spend.

There is deep thought on using National Federation of Independent Business

Shipyards in Communist Yugoslavia are building ships for U. S. Navy. Yet when and if chips are down, there appears to be more uncertainty as to Yugoslavia's eventual course than there was over recent French decisions.

In meantime nation faces fact past billions given Europe developed their industrial machine to point where Europe slips into U. S. through non-existent or weak tariff protection, enough goods to idle at least 300,000 American workers. New tax measures, principally those expanding old New Deal principle of welfare state, have placed new burden on just started, or slowly expanding small business. Yes, it is very hot along the Potomac now, but many legislators are undoubtedly finding heat even more unbearable at home where there appears more concern over Main Street affairs than global affairs.

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