

MORE TIME TO DO WRONG

The state of North Carolina, through its Attorney General Harry McMullan, has asked the United States Supreme Court to give it more time to do wrong. What this state actually asked for, in its brief filed with the Court in the decision outlawing public school segregation, is for more time to look down on Negroes as inferior human beings, more time to continue preaching democracy and Christianity without practicing either.

Give us more time to continue taxing Negroes without giving them the full benefit of that taxation; give us more time to work them at the most menial tasks for less money and the right to deny them elevation to the better paying jobs. In other words give us more time to continue our heinous practice of undermining Negroes of their self-respect, so that we may forever hold them in a position of second-class citizenship.

In its fiendish brief this state further asks the highest tribunal in the nation to step down from its place of respectability and remain to the Circuit Courts the right to say to the world as long as it pleases that the 15 million Negroes in the United States are unfit to associate on an equal plane with the rest of American citizens. That is what the state of North Carolina is asking in this year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

In its brief bristling with veiled but definite defiance and threats of "a generation of strife and chaos inside the class room," it promises that "conflicts in the school room, on the playground, and between parents and teachers may lead to racial bitterness in a community and bring to North Carolina the bloody race riots which have disgraced cities and states."

Now what is the record of the Circuit Courts and the District Courts of the South in matters involving the rights of Negroes? In the Clarendon County, South Carolina case, with Justice J. Waite dissenting, the Court ruled that the separate but equal theory did not deny Negro children their constitutional rights. The U. S. Supreme Court reversed that decision. In the University of North Carolina law school case Judge Johnson J. Hayes, presiding over the United States Middle District Court of North Carolina ruled that the law school at North Carolina College, in spite of a preponderance of evidence to the contrary, was substantially equal to that of the University of North Carolina and therefore Negroes were not entitled to be admitted to the UNC law school. The U. S. Supreme Court reversed that decision.

Here in Durham where Negroes have won a decision in the U. S. District Court for separate but equal school facilities, and with a federal injunction hanging over their heads city school officials have deliberately spit in the face of the Court and erected a gymnasium for the white high school that is so far above that provided for the Negro high school they should not even be mentioned in the same breath. This presents a glaring example of what to expect if the U. S. Supreme Court is stupid enough to remand to the lower federal courts the authority to implement its ruling in the matter of segregated schools.

Again and again the district courts and the circuit courts located in the South and presided over by southerners have refused to rule in favor of extending to Negroes equal rights, only to be reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court. The Courts below when located in the South have most always followed the pattern of southern thinking and discrimination against Negroes and ruled to perpetuate a system that will forever keep the Negro in a category of second-class citizenship.

The record will also show that southern legislatures will enact any kind of law in favor of Negroes, with a definite understanding that they never intend carrying out that law, as in the case of the separate but equal theory when in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case the United States Supreme Court bowed to the will of the South and ruled that separate but equal accommodations in railroad travel was not an infringement upon the constitutional rights of Negroes. For 85 long years the race has suffered a most humiliating lot as it patiently waited for the white south to put into practice the full meaning of the Court's ruling. That hour never came.

When fully convinced that the South never did intend to implement the ruling the Negroes resorted to the courts for a remedy. It was only when the federal courts began to hand down decisions favoring admitting Negroes to white schools did the South make any move in the direction of implementing the equal part of the Separate but equal theory.

Attorney General McMullan, along with other attorneys general, in his feverish and abortive attempt to find a way out of extending to Negroes their full rights as citizens in North Carolina, has made the stupid suggestion that the Supreme Court of the United States do the ridiculous by handing down a ruling to fit one part of the nation and another to fit the other. In other words he has asked the Court to permit the South to continue segregated schools while abolishing them elsewhere in the nation. Or may be the Court should rule that segregated schools in border states be abolished before they are in the deep south.

We hold that if the Supreme Court capitulates to this unchristian and undemocratic demand and remands to the lower courts the power to implement integration it will embark the South upon an era of subterfuge, hypocrisy and deceit the like of which has not been seen in this country before.

The matter of extending equality to Negroes transcends any idea the South or any other part of the nation may have about the matter. The position of the United States as a citadel of democracy and the leader of free people makes it mandatory that this country say to the world that on the hallowed soil of this nation no man or woman will be upheld who looks down on another human being because of his race, creed or color. Before eternal God we cannot, we must not indulge in the extravagance of racial discrimination when the eyes of two billion and a half colored peoples are upon us. We cannot afford the indulgence even though the Negro in America submits, lest we bring down upon our heads further scorn and contempt for the democratic way of life.

The little, shortsighted and stupid men among us who see only the crumbling of their false god of racial superiority, must be made to understand that stopping the onward march of communism is more important to America than who is going to sit beside one's child in a classroom. What sensible men in America are trying to do now is to have assurance that our posterity be they white, black, brown or yellow will have a world in which to live as free men or not at all.

Give us more time is the cry of North Carolina and the rest of the South as they stand before the United States Supreme Court. Let us handle our own segregation problem. We stand upon the principle of state's right, they cry. GIVE US MORE TIME! More time to do wrong! Ah, but it might be later than we think.

Life Is Like That

BY H. ALBERT SMITH

EULOGY

Last Friday night, I saw and talked with David Mitchell for the last time. When we parted, he was beaming with good cheer and radiant with hope. It was our plan to meet Monday, but we did not. Our presence here today eloquently proclaims the reason why.

It is impossible for me to give the date when our acquaintance began, and acquaintance which ripened into a deep friendship. But the date doesn't matter. What does matter is that the friendship was born, and my life has been greatly enriched as a result.

Although David sleeps, I shall always be thankful to the Providence that brought us together and thrilled by a quiet joy that it was mine intimately to know him and to have won his esteem, confidence, loyalty, and devotion.

I glory in the privilege to pay David Mitchell a tribute of respect today. It will not be my last. Although any subsequent tributes will undoubtedly be less formal, they will not be one whit less sincere, truthful, and fervent.

Sometimes eulogies exceed the merits of the dead. But it would indeed be difficult to exceed the bounds of truthfulness in speaking of the sterling qualities and worthiness of our departed friend. He was a man of fine character and helpful influence.

Although only twenty-seven years of age, David was a staunch and influential churchman. He belonged to the Methodist church but loved the Church. Denominationalism was rather incidental in his thinking. The realization of the Kingdom of God on earth was his chief concern.

Two or three years ago, he presented himself to me for baptism. He was the last of a dozen candidates whom I baptized one Sunday night. The scene is indelibly etched upon my memory. It is with singular pride that I acknowledge David Mitchell received baptism at my hands.

Last Friday night, he said to me, "Rev. Smith, I would attend services at your church Sunday, but as it will be the first Sunday in the year, I'll have to be at my church." I am glad now he made that decision in view of the fact last Sunday was his last Sunday to attend

A RACE MAN

As a race man, he deserves the highest honor. Born and reared in an environment in which actual experience belies the proclaimed doctrine of the brotherhood of man and stamps the feeling of inferiority upon so many, David Mitchell remained untouched by that unchristian reality. The only evaluation he acknowledged for any human being is that made by God to the end that all men are equal. Forced to yield bodily to many restrictions imposed by a prejudice backed by might, spiritually, he did not and would not yield. He believed firmly and unshakably in the equality and brotherhood of all men. He respected his own personality and had no apologies to offer for his racial identity.

Because of his belief in the equality of all men, he was dissatisfied with the inferior social, economic, and political status forced upon his people. He could not become reconciled to what has been aptly styled "a second-class citizenship." Like Nehemiah, he could not stay on the sidelines and see his people flailed by the fists of injustice. He, therefore, became militant. He could not match the might behind injustice with might. But he could oppose that might with the moral and spiritual weapons and whatever political and legal forces that were available.

WHAT HE HAD

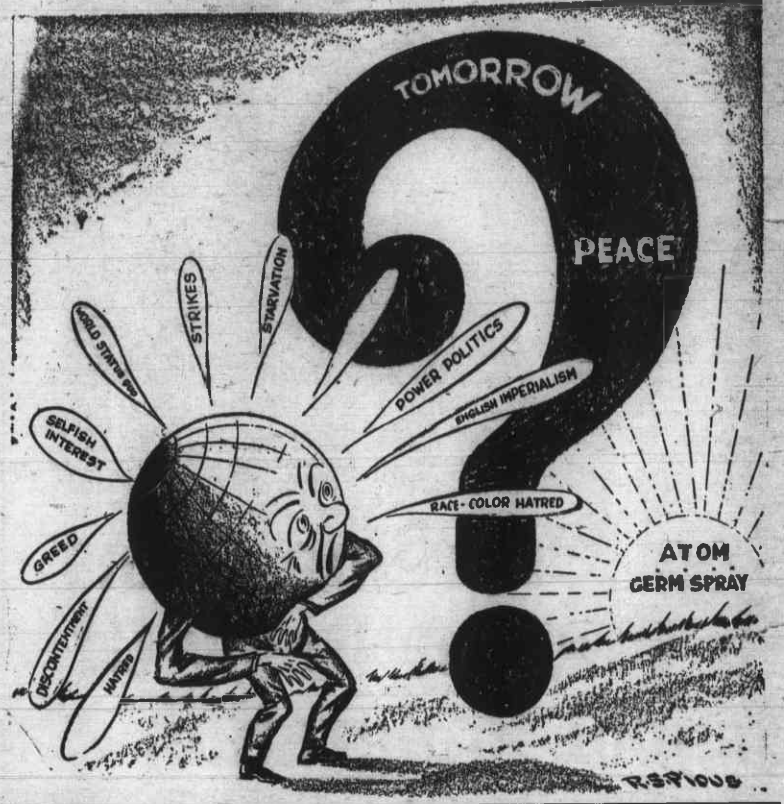
He didn't have the intellectual equipment of some men in this city. He might not have possessed the finest mind in this city. But he was brainy; he was a good thinker. He had an unconquerable spirit, abundant courage, a will to see things thru, and faith that would not falter in the ultimate triumph of right. His spirit made him a giant-if only a little giant-among men who knew more than he did, but lacked his spirit.

We all know of his work as president of the local unit of the NAACP. He soon outgrew a sphere of leadership so limited. The county unit of that national organization recognized the fact, and last fall claimed him as its president. That was a signal honor to confer upon a man who spent his days in manual labor. It was a splendid tribute to his ability, and he was only twenty-seven years of age.

THE TRAGEDY

I was not only shocked when I heard of David's passing, but was momentarily stunned that he died so young. Some have already said in my presence, "He was so young!" Well, listen! That is not tragedy. But I tell you what is. It is to die without making any worthwhile contribution to life, without ideals and aspirations, and (Continued on Page Seven)

"THE OBSTACLES CAN BE REMOVED, IF NATIONS HAVE THE WILL"



Spiritual Insight

"I AM ABLE FOR ANYTHING"

BY REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"In him who strengthens me, I am able for anything..." Phil. 4:13.

Let us meditate on the spiritual beauty of this verse for this week. How can one speak out of such discouraging circumstances and say such a thing? The circumstances, seemingly, would be discouraging to ninety-nine out of a hundred. But there is a man who has found the beauty of a matchless spiritual power. He has a rare sense of soul power—and an inward power that makes him courageous and victorious amid crushing and discouraging conditions. What about this secret power? Can I have it? Yes, this power is available for you and for me. In this power, which is the power of Faith in Christ, he could say, and you can say, "In him who strengthens me I am able for anything..." power? This is not a human

power. Man cannot give this power. For this power comes when we have really surren-

ded to the redeeming power of God as revealed in Christ Jesus. This power makes ordinary men extraordinary. This is the power of the redeemed man. THE POWER OF THE NEW BIRTH! The Holy Spirit at work in the soul of man produces this power. How are we made ready to stand amid all circumstances? "IN HIM WHO STRENGTHENS ME."

In him you can do and endure all things. Without him life is an endless round of frustrating discouragements and defeats. But anchored by faith in Christ you too can say I am able for anything. In him nothing can discourage you, and no set of circumstances can defeat you. I remember very vividly a person I met once who was faced with a very discouraging set of circumstances, enough to discourage the stoutest heart. The circumstances were hard and endured and overcome without the slightest sign of discouragement. This power works, and with it you can do and endure

all things. You can truly say "I am able for anything".

In Christ we should not be so easily discouraged. Let us not let a little adverse circumstance defeat us. Too many who claim him, my friends, are too easily discouraged. Are you easily discouraged in the face of discouragement? He says, "FEAR NOT. ONLY BELIEVE." He says, "I will not forsake thee." He says, "In the world you shall have tribulation. COURAGE... I HAVE OVERCOME THE WORLD..." Let us not be easily discouraged.

Are you able for anything? Are you able to stand without discouragement in the face of disappointment, failure, criticism, delays, frustrations, adversities, sickness, and sorrow? Surrendered, consecrated in him, you too can say I am able amid all conditions!

Faith in God kindles a flame in the soul. It gives hope—never dying hope. Let us put ourselves in him, and we too can say, "I am able for anything..."

STRAIGHT AHEAD

By Olive A. Adams

NEW YORK

January 1, 1955, will be the time for the changing of the guard at the State Capitol in Albany, New York. Those public servants who have been performing in one department or another in the State government, will be expected to bow out now, and make way for the Democrats to organize their program.

On the matter of appointment of Negroes to public office in the State of New York, Gov. Dewey leaves behind a brilliant record. Those Negroes whom he chose to serve have, almost without exception, served with distinction. When he took office, State service. He has appointed in the neighborhood of fifty important jobs.

Now, this is something of a record, and it is interesting to see if the Urban League and other groups will call together the group which was organized and which worked so hard for retention of Democrat Frank Horne as Asst. to the Federal Administrator in the Department of Housing, and for other Democratic appointees, and re-activate that organization to press for the retention of some of those Negro appointees who have served the State of New York so well those past twelve years.

Surely Elmer A. Carter, who helped to organize the first FEPC in the country and who has served as a Commissioner with that agency since the beginning, would be invaluable to the continued smooth running of the Commission. Other Negroes, who were also "firsts" are worthy of such consideration—Bertha J. Diggs, first Negro woman to be appointed Secretary of the State Department of Labor; Conrad A. Johnson, member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board; Dr. C. B. Powell, member of the State Boxing Commission; Dr. George E. Haynes, Trustee of the University of the State of New York, just to name a few. If, however, the state administration under the Democ-

crats, sweeping the slate clean and replacing them with Democrats out of party loyalty, then President may learn a lesson in operation of partisan politics which, though undesirable may be necessary for survival. This could be a signal for the Eisenhower Administration to revise its policy and sweep the remaining Democrat hold-overs out of the government and replace them with loyal Republicans.

On the other hand, should the State Administration in New York under the Democrats, follow the lead of the present National Administration, in the matter of its appointments, we may be witnessing an entirely new era in American politics in which partnership yields to public service.



And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not—(Galatians 6, 9.)

Somewhat, until one really is strong in righteousness through asserting dominion over his desires, he may find it easier, more comfortable, to slip back into negative thinking, into coddling dialkes and resentments. But the rewards of holding good, positive thoughts and acting upon them, are great, in true and lasting happiness.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY THE RIGHT WAY

From Phoenix, Arizona comes the report that the students of Phoenix South Mountain High School, a unit of the Phoenix high schools and college system, have accepted integration in the finest American spirit of democracy. In contrast to what occurred in Milford, Delaware, when Negro students were admitted to the high school in that city, the white students extended a hand of welcome to the Negro students coming into their school and invited them to participate in all extra-curricular activities, including sports and social affairs.

We commend the students, faculty and school officials of Phoenix for the manner in which they went about making the adjustment to a new situation. They have made a distinct contribution to the advancement of democracy at a time when it is sorely needed to bolster America's position so terribly damaged before the eyes of the world, by what went on in Baltimore and Milford.

We also extend our congratulations to the students, faculty and school officials of Phoenix and commend their attitude to other cities and communities that are disturbed because America is being called on to practice the democracy it preaches and hopes will be embraced in other parts of the world. Communism has no chance where pure democracy is the rule and the surest way to defeat the former is to extend equality to all the people without regard to race, creed or color.

ENFORCE THE LAW AGAINST JAY WALKERS

One of the greatest needs in Durham today is a rigid law against jay walkers or a more rigid enforcement of the law already on the books. Any casual observer needs only to stand on any busy corner of the main business district of Durham to soon discover that the average pedestrian will take all kinds of chances with his limbs and life in crossing streets even during the heaviest traffic hours.

Of the major cities in North Carolina we believe Durham is the only city that does not have a rigid enforcement of the law against jay walking. Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte and we believe Winston-Salem have already installed "Walk" and "Don't Walk" signals at the busy intersections of their business districts. As is usually the case Durham lags behind and will probably rush to install such signal after some person has been seriously injured or killed playing hide and seek and leap frog with traffic in the down town area.

Many pedestrians, because they know of the slack enforcement of the law against jay walking in Durham, seem to take delight in taking chances by stepping off the sidewalk directly in front of on-coming traffic. Only the most alert drivers of automobiles should even drive an automobile through Durham's business sections during the rush hours. Such a driver is required to be both a mind reader and a magician to prevent striking down some

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

The Department of Commerce makes interesting discovery.

This government agency has surveyed some 480 of nation's biggest business enterprises on what inducement would encourage them to risk capital in foreign ventures.

The replies are very interesting. Usually the term "state" is used to indicate a desire for government pledged security for the low income groups. However, replies indicated that the greatest tub thumpers for government security are the nation's biggest corporations.

It is also interesting Dept. of Commerce confined survey to 400 firms out of more than 4 million establishments in the nation.

It is also interesting to reflect that undoubtedly some of these firms included the leading tub thumpers for abolition of U. S. protective tariffs with the cry that no matter how cheap foreign labor is, American "know how" can overcome that, and besides, if unlimited cheap imports hurt some domestic firms that's just the risk of doing business.

But Big Business made it clear to Commerce Dept., it wants to take no risk.

For example, there seemed to be a lack of belief that their sales methods could be successful in selling to pent up demands of the billions outside U. S. Therefore, before taking any "risk" they want tariffs reduced so they can sell their foreign labor produced goods in U. S.

They also want special low income taxes on any money they

make on foreign "risk" ventures.

They also want government to guarantee they will suffer no losses on foreign "risk" ventures.

They also want the government to relieve them on anti-trust laws, presumably so they can join foreign monopolies in their "risk" ventures.

In fact, they expressed themselves as perfectly willing and eager to enter into "risk" ventures in foreign lands.

But the risk must be shouldered by the U. S. taxpayer, and the profits of such "risk" ventures must accrue to them.

Yet many of these same corporations employ high pressure men to persuade independent retailers and wholesalers to risk capital in heavy inventories—with no guarantees.

Thus, once again, evidence appears there are two definitions of free enterprise. One small but affluent group, feels free enterprise is where government gives them a free hand backed up with free insurance.

But independent businessmen, generally, consider free enterprise as a system whereby a man is free to go broke, as well as make a fortune.

Yet thousands are willing to risk their savings, their homes, furniture, and futures in having a go at free enterprise as they understand it. And all they ask from government is that they be given at least an even break to succeed. Yet government policies on cheap imports, tax and trust law enforcement, inequitable tax programs, make that risk more risky every year. But interestingly enough, Commerce Department has yet to make a thorough investigation of the needs of independent business.

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