

WHERE THE GOOD SAMARITAN SPIRIT IS NEEDED

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side.

But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee. Which now of these three thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, he that showed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, so and do thou likewise.

LUKE 10:30-37

The total loss of the Central High School in Hillsboro affords the people of that community a fine opportunity to demonstrate both Christianity and democracy beyond that of lip service. Is it asking too much in these changing times for followers of Christ and

American citizens to give such a demonstration? If that be so, the religion and the form of government we claim to possess loom before us as stark hypocrisies.

Is it asking too much for the white citizens of Hillsboro to share their school facilities with their Negro neighbors who are the victims of a most unfortunate incident? We think the story of the good Samaritan enters the scene here as a shining example of what course all of us should pursue when a neighbor is found to be in distress.

As in most southern cities there are individual white persons who will go the limit for some Negro friend or acquaintance. Time and time again, we have seen such demonstrations of Christianity that were beautiful to behold. We have seen them watch by the bedside of a seriously ill servant or friend until death put an end to the illness. We have watched them follow them to the funeral and to the graveside and shed briny tears as the remains were deposited in the cold sod. We have seen them fight through court after court in an effort to get a Negro freed from some charge which challenged their faith in him. It is only when they are called upon to act as a group in behalf of the Negro group do they look around with a "you first, my dear Alphonso" expression on their faces. That is probably the status of things in Hillsboro where Negro children will, therefore, have to unnecessarily endure the sub-standard condition of improvised facilities as a result of the destruction by fire of their school.

LIVINGSTONE'S NEW PRESIDENT

Livingstone College has a new president. He is Samuel E. Duncan, a professional with long experience in education and administration. From this distance, it appears as if the college board of trustees made a happy choice in selecting Duncan for the job. He apparently has two of the principal essentials for the successful and purposeful administration of the college. The circumstances of his upbringing, training and experience make him especially suitable for the job in two areas which the job demands.

The operation of any institution like Livingstone requires a great amount of support from many sources. Dr. Duncan should be able to marshal such support from the college community, in Salisbury and other parts of the country as well. He grew up in Salisbury and spent a good part of his early manhood there. Thus, he should be no stranger to the people of the town and should find a warm welcome from old friends when he returns to assume the direction of the college affairs. He should be privy to such intimacy to weld the town and the college into a closer union, and avoid the falacy fallen into by so many professional educators who are prone to forget all about the unlettered laymen. As a former star athlete and graduate of Livingstone, he should enjoy personal friendships with a large number of the school's alumni and staff and consequently be able to marshal their support behind whatever projects the school undertakes during his administration.

His experience as a teacher, high school principal and state supervisor should pro-

vide him with a great appreciation of the business of education from each of these very important aspects. More important, because much of his professional experience was gained in North Carolina and because the majority of his Livingstone students will come from the state, he should have a grass roots understanding of the backgrounds his students will bring to school with them.

But though circumstances have equipped the new Livingstone president with all of these necessary qualifications, there is yet one essential requisite to the performance of his duty that only he, himself, can provide. He must possess a sense of purpose and dedication to his task. Without this, the meaningful administration of Livingstone, any other college or the living of a fruitful life is impossible. The answer to this question of his qualifications must await the judgement of the future.

But the need for such a quality in Livingstone's new president is immediately apparent. The importance of schools like Livingstone is undeniable. It is the only senior college supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in this country. One need only look south to South Carolina and Allen University to see the importance which church schools have for our society. These church schools are necessary not because the state schools are failing to do their jobs; they are necessary because they are not as able as the state schools are to color their pursuit of the truth with whatever complexion state politics may assume at the particular moment.

SOCIAL SECURITY OR INSECURITY?

In the midst of what our governors tell us is nothing more than a "mild recession," there has arisen an unfortunate chain of circumstances which make the "recession" a very real depression to a certain group of workers in Durham. Last year, the state legislature changed the schedule for unemployment payments, hiking the minimum wages a worker must make during a fiscal year from \$250 to \$500. The law went into effect last July 1, and this winter, a number of workers, especially those who are employed seasonally by the tobacco and textile factories, after queuing up to the Employment

offices here to apply for their social security benefits found out to their dismay that they could no longer qualify for the payments.

Employment Security officials estimate that nearly thirty percent of the unemployed workers who apply for the benefits are being caught by the new law. Add this to the fact that the normal rate of unemployment is higher now than it has been in years.

Preliminary investigation by this newspaper revealed that the law was revised to counter an abuse of long standing to which the system of paying unemployed workers had been subjected. There is a large reservoir of unskilled laborers throughout the state who can only claim decent wages during the textile and tobacco factories "seasons." During the remaining six to ten months of the year, these workers have to depend on low-paying, menial work for their subsistence. A great many of them, figuring the percentages, decided they would be better off to not work during the factories' "off-season" on the low-paying, back-breaking jobs but rather to simply draw their unemployment checks, which in many cases came close to equalling what they would have

(Please turn to page eight)

Story Of First Negro Pupils In Dixie Told In New Publication

TENDER WARRIORS, which will be published on March 10th by Hill and Wang, shows in words and pictures how the Negro and white school children of the South have been affected by the Supreme Court decision on integration.

In this book, written by Dorothy Sterling with Myron Ehrenberg, the dramatic events in Little Rock, Clinton, Okla., and Louisville are recorded in on-the-spot interviews and photographs. Included is a transcript and pictures of the historic panel discussion of Negro and white students of the Little Rock High School.

The book also contains a brief introductory section outlining the background of the Supreme

Court decision on school integration. All of the interviews and most of the photographs in this book were obtained by Dorothy Sterling and Myron Ehrenberg on a recent trip through the South.

Dorothy Sterling is the author of 12 children's books, including FREEDOM TRAIN: The Story of Harriet Tubman and UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Myron Ehrenberg, a free-lance photographer, has collaborated with Mrs. Sterling on seven of her books. Donald Gross is a free lance writer specializing in the civil rights field.

TENDER WARRIORS will appear in both a hard-cover and paperback edition.

Florida Newspaper Questions Aim Of Investigating Body

The following editorial was published in The Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune of February 13, 1953:

An interim legislative committee now investigating communism generally and its racial intrigues in particular has recessed after two days of hearings at Tallahassee. So far the sessions have been largely devoted to old charges and intense study of the obvious. The committee, under Chairman (Senator) Charles E. Johns of Stark, trotted out first an old Red hunter named J. B. Matthews whose most recent claim to fame is his erstwhile employment by the late Senator Joe McCarthy in Washington. This is a dubious distinction at best, especially when we recall that he departed the Senator's employment after charging Protestant ministers with giving more support to Communists than anybody else. The burden of his testimony at Tallahassee was that the Communists have tried to infiltrate the NAACP, and to stir up racial agitation in the South. This is unquestionably true, but it is very stale news. It seems a pity to waste time and money on such information.

The committee also produced an affidavit taken earlier at Stark from Sylvia Crouch, the widow of a widely publicized ex-Communist, Paul Crouch, whose confessions stirred widespread attention something less than a decade ago. The affidavit told of Communist methods of infiltrating respectable organizations, which is hardly startling, and listed twelve Miami men her husband had told her were Communists about seven years ago.

Then the investigators branched off on another line and brought in under subpoena a Tallahassee furniture dealer who belongs to the Inter-Relations. They took from him the records of the Tallahassee chapter and then refused to let him make a statement from the witness chair. This denial is repugnant to the American concept of fair play.

The investigation now moves on for a session later this month at Miami. Let's hope the legislators have evidence there which is current and which is related to communism. Otherwise the taxpayer will begin to suspect that all he is getting for his money is a re-reading of history.

Translation Ready Of Frenchman's View Of Negro Before Civil War

Stanford University Press has announced the forthcoming timely publication of a significant contemporary document on the status of the Negro in antebellum America, *Slavery in the U.S.*, by Gustave de Beaumont, first published in Paris in 1830. The first English translation, by Barbara Chapman, will be published by Stanford in September. Although ostensibly a novel on the theme of the tragic love of a French wanderer in the United States for one Marie, a "woman of color," actually the fictional framework of the book is only a peg on which the author hangs his sharp observations on the color question and his indictment of the forces that gave rise to it.

Companion of Tocqueville, Gustave Auguste Beaumont de la Bonniere—Beaumont for short—was the traveling companion (nowadays we call it "research assistant") of no less an investigator than Alexis de Tocqueville. Beaumont accompanied Tocqueville on his travels in this country to study the American penal system for the government of Louis Philippe. Their official mission accomplished, they set themselves, jointly, to the analysis of democratic society and government in America. The results were, for Tocqueville, the masterpiece *Democracy in America*, for Beaumont, *Marie*. It is with this translation of political writings in many ways anticipating the techniques of the most advanced methods of today's social scientists, that Beaumont's book is associated, not despite its title—with such abolitionist literature as its contemporary, Uncle Tom's Cabin written fifteen years later).

Prophetic Account Recent students of integration, race relations, and race prejudice have emphasized the necessity of uncovering and understanding the background of the problem, its economic, psychological, and historical roots. Among the early works dealing with the problem, from whatever point of view, this one by the French Catho-

lic Beaumont takes on special significance. Beaumont, being a foreigner and an aristocrat, did not operate within the set of assumptions that characterized pro-slavery literature, abolitionist literature, or the other. He saw beyond the slavery issue as such to the effect upon the nation which practiced slavery; by so doing he anticipated many of the problems now making headlines in our newspapers.

Here Study Of Two Non-Slave Negro

"In the Southern states we see the wounds inflicted by slavery in full flower," Beaumont writes, "and, in the North, the consequences of slavery after it has ceased to exist. The conditions of the black race in America and its influence on the future of the United States are the true object of this work."

The book is a rare contribution to the knowledge of the social status of the non-slave Negro in this period, particularly in New York and Maryland. Beaumont's general observations about America stop (continued on page 3)

Unemployment Pay Increases

WASHINGTON The Employment Security Commission, meeting today in the office of Governor Henry E. Jones, was handed a report showing that during the month of January \$5,189,000 was paid to cover an estimated 376,700 weeks claimed for unemployment insurance.

Chairman Kendall pointed out that this money paid to unemployed workers should tend to stimulate to a degree the economy of the entire state since it was expended in its distribution.

January 1957's payments amounted to \$3,103,178 paid for approximately 195,500 weeks claims. This is an increase of 7.2 percent in benefits over the January 1957 figure.

STILL A VICTIM OF THEIR TEACHINGS



By ROBERT SPIVACK

Watch on the Potomac

SPIVACK

PANDORA'S BOX

It's all very comfortable and convenient for Ivy-towered correspondents to sit back in their easy chairs and tell the world all about the "mistakes" that Dr. Bernard Schwartz made in his investigation of the federal regulatory agencies.

That the law professor from New York University did make mistakes there is no doubt. But anyone who remembers the Jimmy Stewart movie "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" will appreciate some of the problems any earnest, well-intentioned young investigator is up against when it comes to exposing corruption in the nation's capital.

The road between New York and Washington is strewn with the broken bodies of honest, corruption-hunters who came here to clean up graft. When it comes to opposing the "reformers", party lines vanish. Newbold Morris can testify to it during his ill-fated efforts in the final days of the Truman administration. Schwartz is but the latest victim of the bipartisan "system".

Speaker Sam Rayburn has denied emphatically that he put up obstacles in Schwartz' path. Rep. Oren Harris, the Arkansas Democrat, insists

that he favors a "real" investigation. Rep. John Bennett, the Michigan Republican, says he wants "real evidence". Rep. John Bell Williams of Miss. says anyone who doubts his interest in cleaning up corruption is a "contemptible liar".

From the tone of their protests this little band of powerful men almost sound like members of a civic purity league. But when Schwartz sought their help not one of these men favored giving him the power to subpoena records—a basic need in any thorough inquiry. No one said a word in protest when the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission reluctantly detailed the "honoraria" he received from the trade association of the industry he was supposed to regulate. No one was "shocked" when an FCC commissioner admitted getting paid three times for the same trip—from the government, the trade association and an Oklahoma broadcaster.

Nor was there a word of indignation uttered when one commissioner admitted getting trumped up charges against Schwartz himself, alleging that he padded his expense accounts. The charge, which made headlines, was simply

withdrawn and forgotten. THE DEADLY PARALLEL Schwartz, perhaps over-eager and naive, was guilty of one real crime: he was investigating the intimacy between the special interests and the men they had planted in high office. This was something few congressmen could tolerate, because it is not only members of the executive agencies who fraternize with Big Oilmen, television executives and the presidents of commercial banks. It's standard operating procedure for Congressmen, too.

If Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks intervened with the "independent" FCC in behalf of a Boston television outfit, as Schwartz insists, it was inevitable that the Administration would ask about high-ranking Democrats who have done the same thing. Already there are moves to look into circumstances of Lyndon Johnson's acquisition of a Texas television station.

Schwartz took the position that he wasn't there to protect anyone. And the moment he assumed that attitude it was inevitable that he had to go. Schwartz is gone.

But he leaves behind him a Pandora's Box of unanswered (continued on page 7)

Spiritual Insight

"FACING OPPOSITION"

By REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"They were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke..." Acts 8:16.

The daring witness for Jesus may run into opposition. The bold, courageous stand of Stephen for Jesus finally brought him fierce, bitter opponents. He felt the rightness of his cause. He was firmly convinced that he was right. Thus, he takes his stand against opposition.

The opposition came upon him with all of their hatred and fury. Anchored by his faith in God, a holy passion burning in his soul, we see him standing his ground for the truth as revealed in Jesus Christ. He says with the poet: "Stand up, stand up for Jesus the strife will not be long..." Armed with the mighty weapons of the spirit, he goes forth to face the mighty onslaught of the opposition. It was the same opposition that "faring christian souls in all ages have had to face and overcome."

He faces the opposition in the power of God. He does not trust himself. He does not face the opposition in his own

strength. He is fortified and undergirded by his faith in God! He realized the great truth of the poet: "The arm of flesh will fail you...you dare not trust your own..."

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We, too, must face the sometimes terrifying opponents of right and truth in the struggles in our time in the power of God. Moses, Amos and Luther in their day met their opponents in the power of God. The spiritual leaders who try other means are doomed to failure.

To fight and win God's battles you must use God's weapons. It is wisdom for spiritual leaders to refuse to fight fire with fire. The fire of hatred and vengeance will not win in God's warfare. The spiritual leader who attempts to fight the Devil with his weapons

will lose before he gets started. Stick by your spiritual weapons and God will see you victorious through the flaming battles of this moral and spiritual warfare.

I know a man who fought fire with fire in these battles. You know the result: HE DID NOT LAST LONG... "They were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke..."

If we can just hold our peace, God will help to fight our battles. God will help you overcome blind and evil opposition. Evil seems formidable, but at the core it's weak. Many times at the Red Sea all seems lost. But God will open the way and give you the victory. Yes, it seems as if the enemy has you hemmed in and will crush you. Then the way is cleared for you. Everything comes out all right for you.

Do the right thing and trust God. God will help you to overcome the opposition you are facing... "They were not able to resist the spirit by which he spoke..."

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