

# Running True To Form

The refusal of Wake Forest College to accept several Negro applicants for enrollment evokes no surprise from this newspaper. Wake Forest is running true to form in the kind of Christianity to be found in the average southern religious educational institution. Had the school admitted the Negro applicants, it would have strayed from the beaten path of ultra-conservatism too often found in the Christian Church.

It is a sad indictment on the kind of Christianity to be found in the South that here in this section of the country the theatrical and sports worlds have more to offer in the matter of the brotherhood of man and interracial goodwill than the Christian church. As someone has said, the greatest hour of segregation in the United States is between eleven and one o'clock on Sunday morning when so-called Christians are at worship.

Two men of different races can get in a prize ring, maul each other into a pulp, shake hands after the fight is over and continue as friends. On the football and baseball field men can engage in athletic contests and get along all right. That Christians

of a different race cannot study or worship God together makes us wonder if a majority of us are sincere about this thing we call brotherly love and Christianity.

In our mail today we found a pamphlet sent to us from the North Carolina Conference Campaign for Christian Higher Education. On the very first page was found these words:

"In our Christian Colleges—We have the future teachers and rulers of our Nation—the professional men and women of the coming generation—the rising hope of our country, the church, and the world.

"In strengthening and extending them, therefore, we strengthen our world in its missionaries—every good cause in its future agents and representatives—all the streams of influence in their foundation and their source."

These are high sounding and beautiful words, but the Negro boy and girl, young man and young woman will need to ask the question, "Does this include me or am I on the outside of the southerner's world of Christianity?"

# White Supremist Challenge To Federal Government And The World



# Spiritual Insight

## "A CHOSEN INSTRUMENT"

By REVEREND HAROLD ROLAND  
Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"The Lord Jesus has sent me that Thou mightest receive thy sight." Acts 9:17

Oh, the stark tragedy of human blindness. Maybe we all suffer from one form of blindness or another. Thus we all need our eyes to be opened in one respect or another. Saul was blind to the riches of God's revelation in Christ Jesus. What kind of blindness are you suffering from—spiritual, moral, social, economic, political or educational? The scales of blindness must be removed from our eyes. We all in some respect need to cry out with the blind man on the wayside, "Lord That if I might Receive My Sight..." We live so complacently in our blindness we do not realize we are blind. Saul in his blindness went on a mad crusade of destruction. Then suddenly his eyes were opened. And he accepted the great truth revealed in Christ Jesus, the Savior.

His eyes were opened to the vast riches of God's truth. The New Birth opened his eyes to

the boundless resources of God's redeeming love in Christ. Are you blind to God's spiritual riches offered you in Christ? Sin, pride, selfishness and prejudice can blind us to these boundless riches. Saul thus rode on madly in his blindness. Then the scales of blindness fell from his eyes. He sees and accepts the spiritual riches in Christ. Thus life takes on a new look and a new world embracing meaning.

Many are blind to the fact that their lives are being wasted. Awake from that sleep of blindness. Shake off the scales of darkness. Get wise and stop wasting the precious gift of life. You have but one life. You pass this way but once. Will you go back to God with the precious stuff of life wasted? Then hear and heed the call of Christ. Some home is crumbling or a life is being wasted because of blindness. Have your eyes opened to the riches of spiritual truth in Christ and thus enjoy a fuller life.

Blindness has been one of the great tragedies of men. Nations have been ruined on account of the blindness of their rulers. Blind leaders have produced many violent and bloody revolutions. China was lost a decade ago because of blindness of a corrupt leadership. The suffering of the Civil War may be attributed to the blindness of the slave holders. Labor's long uphill struggle was due to the blindness of the captains of industry. Saul in his blindness would try to stay the surging tide of God's redeeming love in the early Church. It is blindness that would stem the tide of the onrushing forces of decency and dignity behind the integration struggle of our times. Saul failed, and the blind blockers of progress now must fail.

Let us, then, let God open our eyes that we may get on the moving tide of God's unfolding plans in our times. Let each see his blindness and ask God to move it.

By ROBERT SPIVACK

# Watch on the Potomac

Sherman Adams' Beneficiaries  
The petty acquisitiveness of Sherman Adams, as represented by the vicuna coat and that \$2,400 oriental rug "lent" to him by industrialist Bernard Goldfine, is only a small part of a much bigger story.

For certain other people, Adams did much more for much less. Liberal Democrats in Congress are now piecing together the entire Adams story. They have begun a systematic survey of government records. What they are really trying to find out is what Adams did for the private electric utility companies, known as the "Power Trust." They are particularly interested in examining his role in shaping national electric power policy. By the time this column appears in print, Adams may or may not have resigned as assistant to the President. Whether he does or doesn't matters little to those who are trying to assemble the Adams' record. What's done is done. Either way, whether he stays or goes, Adams is bound to figure in the upcoming elections. The liberal Democrats are determined that Adams should not be judged alone on the coat and the rug. They

hope to tell the Adams story in its full dimensions. What are these dimensions? Some informal, almost casual inquiries into Adams' role in power matters has already been made by the Senate Anti-trust subcommittee headed by Estes Kefauver of Tenn. At the time they were made Adams' role was touched on only briefly. But now two phases of Adams' activities have become subjects of special interest.

The first has to do with Hells Canyon and the Idaho Power Co. The second has to do with Dixon-Yates and TVA. Part of the evidence is already in the record. Back in March of this year the Kefauver anti-trust subcommittee issued a report. It attracted little attention at the time. It dealt with Idaho Power's efforts to get a tax write-off on its power projects. From its references to Adams, it would seem he insisted on being kept fully informed of all negotiations with the power company. On April 10, 1957, the report said, Gordon Gray, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, conferred with the ODM official in charge of tax amortization certification. The

man's name was Jacob B. Wyckoff. Gray told Wyckoff that he had decided to grant Idaho Power's request for a tax write-off.

The report does not make any estimate of how much this was worth, but Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) has figured it to be in excess of \$31,000,000.

THE BIG FIVE  
The report contained these comments:

"As Mr. Gray talked, Mr. Wyckoff took notes on a mimeographed staff paper circulated within ODM in justification of the granting of the project. He had attached a copy of this two days earlier to a note addressed to Mr. Gray's secretary, calling attention to the Supreme Court's decision, which he felt removed the last legal obstacle to certification (of the private gains). Mr. Wyckoff's pencilled jottings were on Page 4 of the staff paper."

"Mr. Wyckoff wrote down five names at the top of the page: 'Adams, Elmer Bennett, Governor Powell, Jerry Morgan, Persons...' In the committee hearings these men were identified as Sherman Adams, Gen. Willard B. Persons, his assistant, Gerald P. Morgan, the President's

# CIVIL RIGHTS AND VOTING

Voting And Civil Rights  
President Eisenhower in his recognition of voting equality as the opening edge of the establishment of all civil rights is bolstered by a study made in 1955 which showed this finding: that legalized separation of the races scarcely began until the date 1890, and then because of fear of rising vote combination of Negroes and poor whites. The strange career of Jim Crow shows that from the end of the Reconstruction period in 1877 Negroes in the South for two decades voted and otherwise carried on legally like white people. During that period, Negroes and upper class whites got along with hardly a ripple of conflict "but with continuing antagonism between Negroes and poor whites".

The effectiveness of disfranchisement is suggested by comparison of the number of registered Negro voters in Louisiana in 1896 when there were 130,334 and in 1904 when there were 1,342. Between the two dates, the literacy, property and poll tax qualifications were adopted. A recent compilation shows 510,000 Louisiana Negroes qualified, but only 161,000 voting. Other states follow.

	Eligible	Voting
Miss.	497,000	18,000
Ala.	616,000	53,000
Ark.	233,000	68,000
Va.	423,000	85,000
S.C.	300,000	99,000
Fla.	367,000	149,000
Ga.	634,000	163,000
N.C.	550,000	102,000
Tenn.	371,000	149,000
Tex.	531,000	209,000

Tom Watson Criticized  
Then came the Populist Party with its leaders in the South, especially Tom Watson, U.S. Senator and representative from Georgia, urging that if poor folks, white and colored, would just get together, they could take over everything. Scared to death by that movement, established Democratic politicians and property owners throughout the South decided their best way out was to fan the fires of racial hatred. In pursuance of that theory, they enacted within the span of a very few years every law they could think of to separate and to degrade the Negro race.

Mississippi very early set up literacy, property and poll-tax requirements for voting, designed to bar Negroes, but these were not copied in South Carolina until 1885, Louisiana in 1898, North Carolina in 1900, Alabama, 1901, Virginia 1902, Georgia in 1905 and Oklahoma in 1910. The popular primary final election throughout the South, barring Negroes, was adopted first in South Carolina in 1896, Arkansas followed in 1897, Georgia in 1898, Florida and Tenn. in 1901, Alabama and Miss. in 1902, Kentucky and Texas in 1903, Louisiana in 1906, Virginia in 1913, and North Carolina not until 1915.

Area Went Jim Crow  
Laws restricting Negroes in other lines proceeded apace up to 1900. The only Jim Crow type of law adopted in a majority of Southern States applied to passengers aboard trains, and even that did not apply in South Carolina until 1898 and in Virginia in 1900. Only three states up to 1890 had separate waiting rooms in railway stations, but from that time on the whole region when overboard on restrictions.

A 1915 South Carolina code prohibited persons of different color from working together in the same room or using the same entrance, pay windows at the same time or the same lavatories, toilets, drinking buckets, pails, cups, dippers or glasses at any time. Exceptions were made only as to firemen, floor scrubbers and repairmen, who were permitted racial mixing on a strictly emergency basis. One point as to which there never had been racial mixing in the South up to recent times was the elementary schools, but up to some 60 years ago, there were hardly any facilities in that line for Negroes on any footing.

Carl Williams  
Box 121  
Newburyport, Mass.

# New Book Attempts To Explain Reason Behind Youth Gang Wars

Race prejudice is not the main reason for street fighting between Negro and white gangs, says Harrison Salisbury, Pulitzer Prize winning reporter. This conclusion is reached in Salisbury's new book, "THE SHOOK-UP GENERATION," published (out October 15) by Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Salisbury, whose book is an account of juvenile delinquency around the country, believes that white boys fight Negro boys simply because one group may live in a housing project, while the others are on the outside, or because they quarrel over some real or imaginary boundary line.

To gather material for "The Shook-Up Generation," Salisbury spent many weeks with juvenile delinquents, including the notorious all Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant gangs of Brooklyn. He talked with the youngsters in their hangouts and interviewed social workers, police, and teachers.

One of his sources of information was Abe Taylor, social worker from North Carolina, who

works at the Harlem Boys' Club. The author tells the story of Taylor's work with the gangs, how he meets them, advises them, and tries to bring them back into the good graces of the community.

"Not all the young men who work for the New York Youth Board are as humane and understanding and able as Mr. Taylor. But many are," writes Harrison Salisbury. "There is, however, one real fault to be charged against these street club workers. It is simply put. There are not enough of them."

Formal Opening  
Of Kittrell Is  
Set For Oct. 1

KITTRELL  
Bishop Frank Madison Reid, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and members have authorized the President, R. W. Wisner, of Kittrell Junior College to announce that the District Official opening of the Institution will be held Wednesday, October 1, 1958.

Dr. R. W. Mance, Secretary of Finance of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will be the guest speaker for this celebration. Dr. Mance is a well-known lay member of the church with a rich background of experience in Education, Religion and the Science of Medicine.  
The Kittrell College Choir, under the direction of Charles Alston, Jr., will furnish music for the program.  
Bishop Reid announces that the Trustee Board, together with the Presiding Elders, pastors, members and friends, are called to meet for official opening of Kittrell College at 10:00 a.m.

# The Pearsall Plan A Vicious Instrument

When future historians sit down to write about this hectic era of racial strife in the Southern states they will be compelled to list North Carolina as the most vicious of Dixie States. The Pearsall Plan, under which this state has given token compliance with the Supreme Court ruling of 1954, in time will prove to be a dastardly instrument designed to preserve segregation rather than gradual abolishment of it as some would have us believe.

The token integration which has been allowed at Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem is not a true picture of North Carolina's determination to defy the highest court in the land. Instead it is a true picture of North Carolina's attempt to outsmart the federal powers that would give equal educational opportunities to Negro children of the South. If and when this state is ever taken before the U. S. Supreme Court for non-compliance, the token integration in the three cities named above will like Banquo's ghost rise up to defeat whatever efforts are

made to have this state answer for its misdeeds on the question of integration.

Unlike Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states, North Carolina has gained a reputation of being the most liberal of the southern states when in reality it is only the shrewdest in hiding its hand on the question of segregation. As proof of this, no other southern state has come up with anything that even approaches the Pearsall Plan in the preservation of segregation.

Let there be no mistake about it, if and when the Pearsall Plan is ever proved unconstitutional it will be after long, hard and bitter legal battles that will probably not be finally decided short of the U. S. Supreme Court itself. Instead of resting on their oars or taking satisfaction in this state's compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling, Negro leaders may as well brace themselves for battle and prepare to raise funds and more funds to finance the struggle.

# The Industrial Center Bond Issue

Announcements this week that the proposed industrial center to be erected in Durham will be open to all races should increase interest among Negro voters in voting for the bond issue here Tuesday. That it will have a similar effect among a majority of white voters is doubtful. Behind the scenes Durham does not possess the interracial goodwill that it should have in view of the contribution the Negro citizenry is making toward the economic and political development of the community. There is not another city in the South where the largest single business is owned and operated by Negroes. When it is realized that in spite of this Negroes are without representation on the Durham Chamber of Commerce, one can readily understand why we are doubtful that the industrial center bond issue will be supported in the white community with any large amount of enthusiasm.

The announcement that the industrial center will be open to all races may be one

means of defeating the bond issue. Now that the information is out as to its racial policy the liberality of Durham on the matter of segregation will certainly be a stake in Tuesday's election. The fact that the center will be open to whites may prevent the majority of white voters from becoming so aroused as to offset the support of the bond issue by Negroes.

All in all both races will have much at stake in Tuesday's election in that they will be deciding whether or not Durham is going to allow to slip through its fingers an opportunity to promote its industrial development. In view of this fact that the CAROLINA TIMES would like to urge Negro voters to go to the polls Tuesday and vote for the bond issue. If it fails to carry they may rest assured that other cities in North Carolina will very readily seize the opportunity and vote in favor of locating the center in their respective communities.

# Night Time Traffic Toll Points Up Need For Modern Highway Lighting

It is a well-known fact among traffic statisticians that only about one-third of a day's normal traffic volume is on the streets and highways during the hours of darkness. Yet, nearly every day of the year more fatal accidents occur at night than in the daytime.

This was called to our attention again just recently when the State of Massachusetts

released its 1956 accident figures.

In the hours of daylight (6:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.), 195 persons lost their lives in traffic accidents. Note that these hours include both, so-called, morning and evening "rush hours" when many workers wind their way to and from work.

And yet we see that in the hours between 6:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. 306 persons lost their lives—111 more fatalities than occurred during daylight and yet—only about one-third as much traffic flow was on the streets and highways.

To what can we attribute these disproportionate odds? To but one major factor—the inability to see?

Since our human faculties and reflexes break down with the coming of darkness, we must look for a solution. Either we must create super-human beings, able to see as well at night as in daylight, or we must provide the present human with enough light to see after dark.

The Carolina Times  
Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.  
By United Publishers, Inc.  
L. E. AUBURN, President  
M. E. JOHNSON, Controller  
Principal Office located at 486 E. Pettigrew St., Durham, North Carolina  
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina under the number 153, 1919.  
Subscription price: \$4.00 per year