

# The High Cost Of Justice In The South

The second trial and conviction of Dr. Albert E. Perry, vice president of the Union County branch of the NAACP, reminds us of the high cost of justice in the South and the price one must pay if he takes the leading role in trying to advance the cause of his oppressed people. If Dr. Perry were a pauper he would have no alternative but to serve his term in prison to which he has been twice sentenced. That he has taken an appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court only goes to show how expensive it is to get a fair trial even in certain sections of North Carolina.

We will not attempt to argue here whether Dr. Perry is innocent or guilty of performing an abortion. The trial of such cases is the function of a court and not that of a newspaper. We do think, however, that the mere fact the jury in the recent trial deliberated for more than four hours lends weight to the doubt that Dr. Perry is guilty. Any Negro or white person who has lived in the South is satisfied that no jury of 12 white men would

take four hours to deliberate over the case of a Negro physician performing an abortion on a white woman if there were not some doubt in their mind as to his guilt.

We think Dr. Perry's case has reached the proportion where it transcends the fight for his freedom per se. It rather appears to us that it now has taken the status of a struggle between southern prejudice, backed by Ku Klux Klan influence and progressive Negro leadership. Therefore, the expense of the appeal should be borne by a committee arranged for that purpose and not entirely by Dr. Perry.

Like the Walker-Lassiter case, progressive white and Negro leaders should join hands to see that the case of Dr. Perry is decided on the evidence and not prejudice. This newspaper would like to see the NAACP or some other organization organize a committee for Dr. Perry's defense. Justice in such cases comes high, but when the expense is shared by all of us it makes it easier for those who seek it.

# Widening And Beautifying Of Pettigrew Street

This newspaper trusts that the Durham Committee On Negro Affairs will include in its program for 1959 the removal of the unsightly coal yards from East Pettigrew Street. Efforts to have the coal yards removed were started several years ago but have lagged for some reason or another. Not only are the coal yards unsightly but the coal dust during loading and unloading of cars and trucks is a nuisance to cafes, barber shops, beauty parlors and other businesses located in the same area.

Any visitor to Durham who has had an occasion to travel east on Pettigrew Street is compelled when he nears Fayetteville Street to be taken aback at the disgraceful sight of the coal yards located on the northern side of Pettigrew Street. Instead of the appearance of a thoroughfare leading into main Negro business and residential section of the city, the street resembles an approach to a coal mine.

Years ago before Pettigrew Street became one of the main thoroughfares leading out of Durham there might have been some excuse for allowing such a condition to continue. Recently Pettigrew Street has developed to the point, in the amount of traffic it handles, where it is second only to Main Street. If the coal yards are removed, the street could be widened to the extent that it could better take care of the large amount of traffic which flows through it, especially during rush hours.

The CAROLINA TIMES feels that the Durham Committee On Negro Affairs would have behind it the support of the churches, schools and community-minded individuals in an effort to help beautify Pettigrew Street by the removal of the coal yards. We also believe the city officials would look kindly toward such an effort once the matter is properly brought to their attention.

# What Is Wrong With Education Today?

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is meeting in Louisville, Kentucky this week with the theme of the three-day meeting being, "Education In A Scientific Age." To those of us not engaged in the field of education, any kind of meeting of educators is of importance. One only has to become acquainted with the average product of one of our modern schools to discover that when it comes to spelling, punctuation and a basic knowledge of grammar there is something wrong somewhere with the kind of education that is being advanced in our schools of today.

Certainly, the lack of spelling, ability, grammar and other fundamentals can not be charged up to sorry buildings and equipment. Nor can it be charged up to poorly prepared teachers, if statistics as to the qualifications of the average teacher of today are compared with those of three or four decades ago. Whereas a teacher in a secondary school holding a masters or doctorate degree was then a rarity, it is now a commonplace, to say nothing about those having bachelor degrees.

With all of this increase in teacher qualification, fine buildings and equipment it ap-

pears to the outsider that the general knowledge of the average high school and college graduate of today has decidedly decreased. Some of the teachers with whom we have talked charge it up to the fact that extracurricular activities such as band, sports, plays and money-raising campaigns consume so much of the students' and their time that they do not have ample time to devote to lessons.

Whether this is true or not, those taking part in the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools should know. If it is true, one of the finest contributions the Association could make to "Education In A Scientific Age" is to recommend that our schools get back to the fundamentals of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling.

That the one-room school building with its pot-bellied stove and teachers who at best were just Normal school graduates could turn out pupils who could surpass those of today in spelling, grammar and other fundamentals of education, is a reflection on the vast sums that are being spent in the field of education today.

# Ending The Filibuster

By Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey in the L.U.D. Digest for Fall, 1958

When the Senate of the 86th Congress convenes on January 7, 1959, its first order of business will be to install the new members elected this November. A Senator will then rise and move to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate.

The results of this seemingly simple motion will make newspaper headlines throughout the world.

We who support the motion to consider the Senate's rules will once again be fighting to curb that undemocratic road block to democratic legislation—the filibuster. Our attack will be aimed at revising Senate Rule XXII, a rule that has time and time again been used by a minority to thwart the wishes of the majority.

If we are successful in revising this rule—and I feel strongly that this coming January 7 will be an historic day—the United States Senate will no longer be known as the graveyard of needed civil rights and social legislation. Even more important, our

nation will be able to show the uncommitted countries of the world that the American democratic system does work and that the wishes and desires of our people can no longer be frustrated by a small but powerful minority. As opponents of the filibuster, we are determined that the United States Senate must have some provision in its rules whereby after ample debate the majority is guaranteed the right of legislative action.

**RULE XXII**  
Unfortunately, under the present Rule XXII, the Senate majority does not have this guarantee. On the contrary, the filibuster technique has been effectively used to stop the majority from translating its decisions into legislation.

Under the rules of the Senate for every Congress since 1949, while it is theoretically possible to close debate, the possibility is academic. Because many of us on both sides of the aisle are seriously concerned with the problem, we hope to change this theoretical right into a practical right.

# HOW LONG CAN THE GOVERNMENT REMAIN ON THE SIDE LINES



## SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

# A Revelation From Heaven



"He fell into a trance, and saw the heaven open..." Acts 10:10-11.

God reveals things to men. But we must be in a listening and receptive mood to benefit by the revelations from Heaven. God, through the long unfolding pattern of the ages, has been trying to reveal himself to us. We become en-crustured in the blindness of prejudice, and God has a hard time trying to reveal himself and his great blessed truths to us.

God, in this scene, had a great message that he would give to the world, the Church and Peter. God finally achieves the break-through in Peter's soul with this great message from Heaven. This great revelation from Heaven given to Peter had to do with the universal, inclusive nature and mission of the Christian Church.

God is trying to achieve a break-through with a heavenly revelation for you. Are you, like Peter, holding out on God in something that he wants you to do?

Heaven wants to enrich and bless your soul. Heaven has a message for you. God wants you to take a move for the expansion of the Kingdom. God wants you to free yourself from some enslaving blindness or prejudice that is hindering the advance of the Kingdom. How long will you hold out against God and Heaven?

Heaven is open and I hear God speaking to you. Let God break through in your soul with that message he has for you.

God's revelation is always a blessing for you or others. Peter's revelation was a significant step in the spiritual growth of his soul. The revelation made him a better servant of the Christ and his Church. This revelation from Heaven was a great blessing for the Kingdom of God. With this revelation the scales of spiritual blindness finally fell from Peter's eyes. And for the Church this revelation from Heaven meant that the restricting, crippling shackles of custom would fall from the

Religion of Jesus. And the Church is ready to fulfill its world embracing mission of healing and redemption for all men everywhere.

This Heavenly revelation freed the Church and its leadership for the blessed work of God.

God has to work hard and longer times with us to reveal himself to us. We are so easily enslaved by habit, custom and tradition. Reason has a hard time overcoming these enemies of enlightened progress.

Labor found this true in its agonizing struggle for dignity. Science had to fight even against Religion. The oppressed masses ran into these same hindrances and had to turn to bloody revolution for freedom.

God strives to break through with a message that would bring a creative and healing solution. We in blindness refuse to listen.

Let God's revelation break through into your soul that you may be used to help usher in the Kingdom of God.

## WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK

# The Rockefeller - Nixon Meeting

One of the most mystifying political stories since the Nov. 4 election was the meeting here between Gov. elect Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Vice President Nixon.

There are points about it that are difficult to understand. For example: Why did Rockefeller, who has been so well advised politically, seek out a conference with the Vice President, who has been in the political doldrums since Election Day?

To many politicians it looked like a bonehead play. When things are going well, their reason, you just don't rock the boat.

With few facts to go on, some political analysts then began to look for all sorts of hidden motives in Rockefeller's action. Was he pressured into the session? (Implication: He is really weak, like Ike.) Was he trying to make a deal with Dick? (Implication: He is just like the Rockefellers of old—a slick businessman.)

I don't claim to have any inside information on the meeting or what was said during

the Rockefeller-Nixon talk. But to me its significance lies not in the search for sinister motives but to something entirely different.

First, it demonstrates that Rockefeller is a warm, sensitive human being just as New York voters suspected he was. It's no secret here that Rockefeller has been troubled since the New York campaign at press reports that he cold-showered the Vice President. His failure to turn up at a political rally at which Nixon spoke was a pointed rebuff. But from his amiable, easy-going personality it seems clear that to be so insulting is out of character for the new New York governor.

Second, the meeting shows that Rockefeller apparently does not think Nixon is quite so sinister as some of the Vice President's critics regard him. Rockefeller evidently regards Nixon as more of a political operator than a man with deep-seated right-wing political convictions.

Whether Rockefeller is naive about this remains to be seen. How the meeting came about and the meeting between the two

men came about on Rockefeller's initiative. It was clearly a good-will gesture on Rockefeller's part and probably meant to erase some of the ill-feeling resulting from the New York campaign.

While he was vacationing in Venezuela, Rockefeller wired his assistants in for a meeting with President Eisenhower, but this could not be arranged because the President had already left for a vacation in August.

When Rockefeller returned from South America, about 3:10 a.m. Saturday morning, Nov. 22, a newspaperman whispered to him that the meeting with Nixon had been arranged. This took Rockefeller by surprise, just as his request for a conference surprised Nixon. Since Rockefeller had not known that a definite meeting had been agreed upon, it seems clear the news about his request must have been "leaked" by Nixon's office.

"The press knew about it (the meeting) before I did," Rockefeller told a friend. After their talk Nixon would not meet with re-

# Churchman Answers Another

I agree with the teaching of the Seventh-day Adventist Church as quoted by Mr. Gallagher, that "no man, not even a priest or ruler has a right to say you will not give publicity to your opinions (merely) because I do not believe them." But I cannot agree with his distorted sense of what constitutes "religious liberty".

As stated in my earlier reply to one of his letters, Mr. Gallagher, and everyone else, has a right to air his views, in his own forum. He can "hire a hall" and give his views to all who will come to listen, but not in a church to which he is so bitterly inimical, as evidenced by his letters.

Mr. Gallagher takes exception to a Seventh-day Adventist church policy to the effect that "In all matters—such as church government or order, standards of conduct, plans and policies and so forth (an individual) surrenders his right to independent or individual decision or action". Being purely democratic in its organization (being governed by elected representatives of the membership and not arbitrarily by a hierarchy), such orders, policies, etc., represent the will of the majority of the membership. What confusion

there would be if every crackpot were privileged to teach what he wanted in church, and to do whatever he wanted when he wanted. The Scripture says, "Let everything be done decently and in order". Otherwise, Mr. Gallagher and one of his fellow-travelers might decide to play checkers on the pulpit some Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Gallagher quotes, (without giving his source) a Seventh-day Adventist evangelist as saying that there should be a cessation of " fanciful prophetic interpretations, and get back on the old paths". I am sure that this evangelist was referring to some who occasionally arise among the membership, claiming that they have "new light" and who seek to gain glory and a personal following by making some personal interpretation or application of some Scripture passage, as, for instance, Micah 6:9 says, "Hear ye the rod"—so, they call themselves "The Shepherd's Rod", and therefore, "you must hear us."

Certainly Mr. Gallagher's last quotation about being cast out "for my name's sake" has no bearing upon his case. Sincerely yours, R. R. Miller

# No Day Of Hope - Ghana, Gineau

Gleeful segregationists, who saw in the approval of Alabama's pupil placement law a beginning acceptance by the Supreme Court of their view need to take another look. The nation's highest court makes it fairly clear that there has been no backing away from its historic ruling that segregation in public schools does not square with the Constitution.

What it did say was that "on its face" the Alabama statute, modeled after North Carolina's, is not unconstitutional; that it cannot presume the law will be used to maintain segregation although its framers boldly announce that was their design.

But the court did not stop there.

It served judicial notice on Alabama school officials that it was up to them to merit this confidence by making a fair and non-discriminatory application of the law.

And a fair and non-discriminatory application of the law can mean only that Alabama's solid wall of segregation in public schools must crumble.

The cheers of the segregationists are clearly premature. There's nothing in this decision that offers a single ray of hope to any state dedicated as is Alabama to the maintenance of the separate but unequal status quo.

AFRO AMERICAN, Dec. 6

of non-whites especially the Africans, as incapable of governing themselves or mature thinking.

Evidence of great maturity in the leadership of both of these African nations is the fact that their unity transcends the adopted British cultural and language patterns of Ghana and the Frenchness of Guinea.

Guinea, a former French colony which voted for its freedom despite the threat of De Gaulle that any colony which did so, would be cut off from French aid and assistance, has been the object of pressure from the French ever since it, alone, of all of the other African countries, decided it would rather have its freedom than remain a part of the French colonial system.

Immediately after the election the De Gaulle government announced Guinea would have to go it alone without any help from France, despite the fact that the French had been milking the nation of its resources and wealth for many years.

Western observers especially those in the United States bemoaned the fact that the militant leader of the Guinean people Premier Sekou Toure had made a mistake in urging Guinea to seek freedom because of the dependence of the country on economic and know-how of the French.

Out Moded Thinking

Sunday's joint announcement by Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Guinea's Sekou Toure of their decision to seek the merger of the two nations in a republic ought to shock those who have been "playing the Africans cheap" into the sober realization that this type of thinking is out of date—as of now.

The decision of the two African leaders suggests that neither economic threat or any other pressure is going to keep the African people from claiming their own. Nkrumah and Sekou Toure took a leaf out of Nasser's (United Arab (continued on page 7)



The NAACP's 32nd annual Holiday Seal campaign has been launched with a letter of appeal from Miss Lena Horne, star of the Broadway musical hit, "Jamaica". Proceeds from the sale of seals at \$1.00 for a sheet of 100 go to help the NAACP carry on its Fight for Freedom. The seals come in two color combinations—green, yellow and white, and red, yellow and white.

# The Carolina Times

Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C. by United Publishers, Inc. L. E. AUSTIN, President M. E. JOHNSON, Controller Principal Office located at 436 E. Pettigrew St. Durham, North Carolina Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina under the Act of March 3, 1918. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$3.00 PER YEAR