

An Investigation Needed

The sinister attempt of the daily press to make it appear that the strike of the Greene County Negro students is unjustified is amusing if not amazing. Much emphasis has been placed on the fact that of the \$1,165,620 spent on public schools in the county, \$622,172 was spent on Negro schools, including the consolidated high school. What the stories did not relate, however, was that so little had previously been spent on Negro schools in the county that had the entire amount been appropriated to them they would still not be equal to those provided for white pupils.

The mere fact that even though more than half of the entire amount appropriated for all the schools in Greene County since 1948 went into Negro schools they were still grossly inadequate as well as unequal to the white

schools is conclusive proof that the students are on solid ground in contending for improvement of the facilities of their schools.

This newspaper is well acquainted with public school conditions in Greene County and other counties of eastern North Carolina. It is aware of the fact that in most instances Negroes have no representation or part in the formulating of policies as they regard their schools. They are usually always on the outside looking in and must accept the crumbs that fall from the table of the county commissioners or officials of education. That the students in Greene County have struck to bring about improvements in their schools should be carefully investigated before sentence is pronounced on their action.

The Proposals of the Teachers Association

All citizens honestly interested in education are compelled to go along with the efforts of officials of the North Carolina Teachers Association to bring about a more equitable distribution of the escheats funds. The present practice of giving all of the fund to the University of North Carolina appears to us to be decidedly unfair. This newspaper attacked the injustice in the practice back in the days when segregation in educational institutions of higher learning was a "one hundred per cent" matter. It was from that standpoint that we felt it was unfair to take funds from the estates of deceased Negroes and give them to an educational institution which barred members of the race.

Since the admission of Negroes to the University is now an accepted policy, we see no great reason why the present practice of allocating the funds should be opposed from a racial point of view. We think, however, there are other reasons why the fund should be distributed more equitably among all of the state institutions of higher learning. In the first place, the University of North Carolina gets the lion's share of funds appropriated for higher education in this state. Certainly, if there is any money to be derived from sources other than that appropriated by the legislature it should at least be divided equitably among all of the state institutions of higher learning.

Two other proposals of the NCTA that will have the backing of all fair-minded citi-

zens of the state are those which provide for making "intimidation by threat or violence against communities desegregating public schools, according to Supreme Court decisions, a criminal offense and a state-wide tenure provision for teachers "professionally and otherwise qualified."

We think tenure for teachers is badly needed in North Carolina. We know of too many instances where Negro teachers have lost their jobs solely because of some stand they have taken on civil rights or because they belonged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This newspaper recalls very vividly an occasion when seven Negro teachers in Durham were wantonly discharged solely because they protested the tyranny of their principal. In spite of protests of fellow citizens, they were never rehired. The principal finally ended up by killing his own son and committing suicide.

Several years ago we recommended as a means of combating such reprisals that Negro teachers join, as a group, the American Federation of Labor. In many northern and western states teachers have not gone begging their state legislatures but have provided their own protection by becoming affiliated with strong labor organizations. If teachers need such protection in northern and western states, they certainly need it even more in the South where they are exploited and often abused.

Arbitration More Desirable Than Suits

It is appropriate that Negro citizens of North Carolina have launched new efforts to bring about integration in this state while the legislature is in session. Instead of seeking ways and means to hold back the inevitable, which is the integration of all schools in North Carolina, the governor should invite Negro leaders to counsel with members of the legislature in making the change-over in a harmonious and orderly manner. Certainly this is more to be desired by Negro leaders than to be forced to bring numerous suits in the federal courts.

North Carolina's token integration and Pearsall Plan, like Virginia's massive resistance, is certain to meet with defeat in the end. The only regrettable thing is that Negro citizens of the state must spend thousands of dollars, time and energy to force state officials to do what they must know they will ultimately have to do, and that is bow to the will of the federal courts.

Insofar as interracial goodwill is con-

cerned, there is nothing to be gained by the bringing of numerous school suits in the courts. It must be taken into consideration, however, that state officials have left Negro citizens no alternative in that they have taken refuge behind the Pearsall Plan and the token of integration allowed in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem. As a result of this vicious procedure, Negro citizens in this state are again called upon to tighten up their belts and plank down more funds to finance suits in the federal courts. This is a hard road to tread but it will be done, and as in Virginia, the victory will be won.

We think there is a better way. There is a way of arbitration, of decency, of give and take on the part of both white and Negro citizens of good will if only the leadership can be found. The way of brazen stubbornness by state officials must in the end give way to the majesty of the federal courts. It appears to us stupid and asinine for them to continue to fight when there is absolutely no hope of winning.

A Salute to the Herald Sun Papers

The Carolina Times is happy to salute this week the Herald-Sun Papers on the occasion of their improved facilities. The open house held by the Durham Herald Company on last Sunday afternoon gave citizens of this city a first hand opportunity to see the intricacies, as well as the large amount of work, time and money, that go into the publishing of a newspaper. All of Durham should feel proud of the fine and modern newspaper plant of the Herald-Sun Papers and the contribution both papers are making in the development of Durham as a bigger and better city.

It is hard to imagine what a city the size of Durham would be like without a wide-awake newspaper. There is the heralding of the aims, hopes and aspirations of the community that must be put before the world if it is to prosper and make progress. The distinct contribution the Herald-Sun Papers are making in this direction redounds to the benefit of all of Durham's citizens, and all of them should join in rejoicing with its officials in any achievement whether physical or otherwise.

Both the Durham Morning Herald and The Durham Sun are well over the half century mark in age. When its present corps of officers look back over the great achievement both newspapers have made since their modest beginning over a half century ago they have a right to feel proud. With this in mind, we join with all of Durham in saluting its officials and staff in the celebration of the opening of their improved and new facilities.

Strong Laws Will Show We Mean What We Say



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



FORGIVENESS LIES IN FAITH

"Everyone who believes in him receives forgiveness of sin through his name..." — Acts 10:43

Faith in Jesus Christ, we are reminded, assures for us the forenses of our sins. Here we have a blessed assurance for man, the sinner? And this assurance holds good for every human being of whatever class, condition or race? Forgiveness of sins through Christ is universal.

Christ, thus, offers a blessed spiritual freedom to all mankind. No man is shut from the healing and peace of God's Grace as revealed in Christ. Jesus came and gave himself that we all might find freedom and deliverance from our sins. Truly, this is good news—good news. Look what God in Christ has done for us! "Every one who believes in him receives forgiveness of sins..."

Through the act of faith in Christ the heavy burden of our sins are lifted. Faith in Christ means healing for the sickness

of our souls. Jesus came and offered himself that we might be healed spiritually. Have you, through faith in Jesus, found healing for your soul? Faith in Jesus is the means for the healing of the sin-sickness of your soul. Why would you continue in this sickness when he is ready to heal you.

This healing is free. Some healing costs dearly but this healing for the sin-sick soul of man is free... "Everyone who believes in Him (Christ Jesus) receives forgiveness for his sins..."

When our sins are forgiven we find a deep soul-peace. Many of us suffer from a restless inner disturbance. Why? We lack soul-peace. We lack this sweet peace of soul because we have not found in Christ the forgiveness of our sins. You, and you only, can take this great step to find this peace and healing.

If you would find this soul-healing, you must take the step

for yourself. Your husband, wife, mother, father or other loved ones cannot do this for you. Each soul must through an act of faith and repentance receive the forgiveness of Christ. Yes, through this individual act you can find peace of soul... "Everyone who believes in him receives forgiveness."

The soul-healing of his forgiveness brings a fine, inner feeling of healthful spiritual well-being. Why continue sick and weighted with the burden of soul-sickness?

Jesus came that you might have life and healing. Carry your sin-sick soul to Jesus for healing. Come to Jesus for soul-healing through forgiveness. Yes, come to Jesus that you may have healing and peace... "Every one who believes in him receives forgiveness of sins..."

Christ, the Savior came for your healing. In faith and repentance receive your rightful inheritance that you may enjoy a full, abundant life.

WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK



IKE AS HE REALLY IS

Eisenhower As He Really Is Ever since the 1956 elections it has become a popular sport in Washington for columnists, feature writers and even back-room politicians to poke fun at the President's method of expressing himself. Some writers have taken great pleasure in dissecting the Eisenhower language as it is spoken at his press conferences and they have concluded that he is a "murderer of the King's English."

Yet when a reporter sits in the Old Indian Treaty Room and listens to the President's words one doesn't always come away with the notion that he is too hard to understand. My own feeling for sometime has been that the President's language was deliberately fuzzy—because he does not understand or even agree with the sentiments that political circumstances apparently demand that he utter.

The President, for example, just can't understand what all the fuss is about civil rights. What's everybody so mad about? Why can't the Negroes let well enough alone? Is there a finer gentleman anywhere that Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia?

The demands of Republican

politics are such that the President has had to act on occasions as if he had a burning desire to right the wrongs against Negroes. But the words just couldn't come. He would talk about going "slower" or the "moderate" approach, but he just could not work up an indignation on the subject. So far as I can recall there was only one exception: that was when segregation extremists began to bomb schools.

On the other hand when it comes to a subject like excessive "spending"—which the President is against—it's not very hard to understand what the President is saying. The ideas that he wants to express are clear in his own mind. Whether one agrees or not, they are entirely comprehensible.

As an example at his most recent press conference the President took up the Democratic-proposed housing bill.

"... the effect of this bill in the Senate," the President said, "I think will be about in the next several years \$1.3 billions more than I would recommend. Now, this means that right off in the very first bill the budget is

to be unbalanced..."

He then went on to say: "Now I wonder why, if we are going to ask for these new expenditures, and everybody admitting that deficit spending is certainly not a good thing, why doesn't each one of these bills include a measure for increasing taxes? That would be the straightforward, honest way to see whether the United States really wants this kind of thing."

Like A Real Conservative What the President has done in these few sentences is to express a genuine, old-fashioned conservative viewpoint. He does not go into all the ramifications of how federal housing funds should be spent, or what rate of interest should be charged, or what the rent should be in federally-aided housing.

These are "details" so far as Ike is concerned and minor details, at that.

Of course, there will be those who argue that it is such details that make the big difference between public and private housing. If the banks are going to determine the costs, then the ex-GI or other comparatively low-income home builder will be paying one rate (a high one, you can be sure).

Alabama's Placement Law's Test Will Be Application

Reprinted from N. Y. Herald Tribune

The United States Supreme Court's most important decision of Nov. 24, 1958, which will affect far more human beings than any other judgment of that day, was expressed in a memorandum only a few words long.

The memorandum affirmed, without oral argument, a District Court judgment upholding the constitutionality "on its face" of the Alabama School Placement Law.

This judgment will not permanently permit Alabama, or any other state, to segregate Negro students on racial grounds. But it will give such states a little more time to carry out their programs of delay.

A common device in states resisting the Supreme Court's desegregation judgments has been to adopt school laws which, as written, contain no reference to the race of pupils, but provide for their classification on grounds which, for education purposes, are beyond criticism.

Thus the Alabama School Placement Law, enacted in 1955 and 1957, provides for assignment of pupils to schools with respect to available room, teaching capacity, suitability of curricula, adequacy of preparation, scholastic aptitude, relative intelligence, psychological qualification, and so on. Few school administrators would criticize such criteria as written.

The Negro school children who, through their parents, attacked this Alabama law, did so on the theory that when it is applied administrators will assign Negro pupils to segregated schools because they are Negroes, and will only pretend to use the unimpeachable criteria of the statute.

The children's difficulty in the case was absence of any proof that the Alabama schools officials intended to misuse the statute.

The Negro plaintiffs brought in no evidence tending to show that they had been excluded because of their race; and the lower Federal Court dismissed their complaint, saying:

"The School Placement Law furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitu-

tional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered. If not, in some future proceeding it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application."

The Supreme Court affirmed this lower court judgment solely upon that ground.

One can predict with confidence that the device of "pre-empted" classification on educational grounds, but actual segregation on racial grounds, will not have a long life in any state. The Supreme Court has already spoken on the subject in other contexts.

1886 Ruling Noted

In 1886, the Court condemned the administration of a San Francisco ordinance forbidding maintenance of a laundry in a wooden building without a license. On its face this ordinance would be a "fire precaution"; but a Chinese named Yick Wo showed that 200 applications for licenses by Chinese laundrymen were denied while all applications save one, made by non-Chinese, had been granted. The Supreme Court unanimously held that when the ordinance was thus discriminatorily applied, the usage fell afoul of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In 1935, the Supreme Court applied the same principle to an Alabama jury law. The statute described admirable non-racial qualities for selecting a jury panel, but state officials actually selected no Negro jurors whatever. The Supreme Court held unconstitutional the conviction of an accused Negro by a jury so selected.

Officials In Dilemma

The Alabama school law decision of Nov. 24 leaves the officials of that state in a dilemma. If they put all Negroes in one set of schools and all white children in another, giving as their reason some non-racial educational criteria, their racial actions will speak louder than statutory words, as happened in the case of laundrymen and jurors.

What Is The Value Of Prayer?

What is the value of prayer? Can success in life be truly attributed to it? Can it really move men to the kind of effort that makes for greatness?

"Yes," says President Dwight D. Eisenhower. And "Yes," too, say nearly 400 other American and world leaders in a newly published book, "We Believe In Prayer," an inspiring compilation of candid expressions of faith and experience with the power of prayer, as well as such personal yet universal supplications as President Eisenhower's "The Prayer of the People."

These vignettes of faith, compiled by Lawrence M. Brings, and published by T. S. Denison & Company of Minneapolis, represent a cross section of religious groups that include such outstanding men and women as J. Edgar Hoover, Conrad Hilton, Eddie Cantor, Dinah Shore, Bruce Barton, David Lawrence, Art Linkletter, Lily Pons, Henry J. Kaiser, Steve Allen, Dr. Werner von Braun, Prince Rainier, and hundreds of others.

"We Believe In Prayer" serves not merely as an illuminating insight into the spiritual thinking of the men and women in whose hands so much of world leadership rests. It serves further to bring comfort and understanding into the hearts of readers on a variety of troubling and conflicting issues faced during everyday existence. It approaches problems with a set of values rooted deeply in prayer, with its ability to create a life of peace and harmony, regardless of life's inevitable crises. Representative of the feelings expressed in these articles are those by Nathaniel Leverone, founder and chairman of the board of the Automatic Canteen Company of America, and an active leader in civic and charitable activities. "I sincerely believe," says Mr. Leverone, "that prayer is the only method by which men may be inspired with the vision to recognize the truth and the courage to place the welfare of the nation above that of any other nation or any minority pressure group to which they belong—whether they be racial, national, religious, business, labor, veteran, or other groups. "We have taken desperate measures to combat these dangerous trends. We have passed many laws, spent enormous amounts of money, placed useless or incompetent workers on payrolls—all in vain. Laws, promises and charitable donations have never solved a single racial, religious or moral problem. Let us then try prayer."

On the other hand, if the federal government lays down certain rules the interest rate will be entirely different. (No one, of course, is so naive as to believe that speculators and real estate operators have not been finagling with federal funds. But that's another subject.)

After the President talked on this and a related topic for five or six minutes he then took a breath and said, "Now I have had my say."

What amazed so many of the newspapermen was that they



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