

A Statement of Policy Needed

The more than one million Negro citizens of North Carolina have a right to know if it is the established policy of the state highway patrol and the American Red Cross to refuse to minister to a sick or injured person of their race at a first aid station located in a highway patrol building of North Carolina. They have a right to know this in order that they may not be humiliated or insulted under similar circumstances as occurred near Henderson last week. On this particular occasion the patrolmen lied about the rest room facilities in a highway patrol station and flatly refused the use of them to a Negro citizen who had become ill while traveling on one of the highways of this state.

In spite of the explanation given this newspaper by a top official of the state highway patrol, we are thoroughly convinced that Negro citizens run the risk of being insulted or humiliated if they appeal for help when sick or injured at an American Red Cross first aid station located in highway buildings of this state. Let it be said here and now that the top official in conversation with the TIMES never did admit that the patrolmen were wrong in refusing the use of the rest room facilities to the stricken person solely because he was a Negro. He never did give assurance that he would reprimand the patrolmen or

even question them about the matter.

On the other hand the official proceeded to defend the action of his men saying that all of them are perfect gentlemen and would never refuse aid to a sick or injured person because of race. When efforts were made to pin him down about the particular incident near Henderson, he ducked and dodged with the skill of a prize-fighter and went on without knowing the person involved or the facts in the case to accuse them of trying to stir up trouble.

The Carolina Times feels that there is more involved than appears on the surface in the case under discussion. There is the basic right of every citizen and taxpayer of this state to share and share alike in whatever North Carolina provides for their comfort, protection, health and life without regard to race, creed or color. Sometimes first aid rendered in time may mean the saving of a life. If Negro citizens are to be denied these rights because of their race, the Highway Patrol and the American Red Cross owe it to them to come forth with a frank and forthright statement of policy in the matter. Such a statement would, we believe, let Negro citizens know exactly where they stand when emergencies arise while traveling on the public highways of North Carolina.

Don't Leave The South Alone

The honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr., North Carolina's senior senator, wants the South to have its own way about civil rights. In other words Senator Ervin feels that "southerners should be allowed to work out their own problems on a local and state level." What the senator is actually asking for is a blank check signed by the rest of the nation giving the South the freedom to exploit, lynch, intimidate and persecute Negroes as it pleases.

As the late Al Smith used to say, let's look at the record." of the South on the question of rights for Negroes. Had the South had its way Negroes would still be in slavery. In his book on "From Slavery To Freedom," Dr. John Hope Franklin, the noted historian, had the following to say with reference to how the South struck back against those who attempted to interfere with the institution of slavery:

"When there was some doubt regarding the future of slavery under the new national government, most of the Southern delegates made it clear that they would tolerate no interference with the institution. From the time that Jefferson's 'Notes on Virginia' were made public, Southern leaders did not hesitate to use his work to strengthen their conten-

tion that Negroes were by nature an inferior race and therefore should be enslaved. Some Southerners conceded that slavery was a political evil; but almost none agreed with anti-slavery antagonists that it was also a great moral evil."

The South as a region has fought every advancement Negroes have made educationally, economically and otherwise. It has fought the right of Negroes to vote, to serve in the armed forces of the United States, to be employed in government, to receive equal pay for equal services and equal educational advantages. In other words there is not one solitary right the Negro enjoys that has had the unanimous or majority approval of the South.

If, as Senator Ervin says, the demands for civil rights "come from organizations largely which have made a profession of advocating civil rights," it is because the denial of even the basic rights to Negroes by the South has made them necessary.

God forbid that Senator Ervin's philosophy on civil rights will ever become that of the nation. For if the South is left alone on this most momentous question it will open the flood-gates of one of the most ungodly eras the country has ever known.

Defenders of Democracy For A Half Century

Next week the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its 50th annual convention in the city of New York. Advanced reports are to the effect that between 1,500 and 2,000 delegates and visitors from all over the nation are expected to attend the gathering, which will mark a half century of ceaseless struggle against the enemies of true democracy in this country.

It is hard to visualize what the United States would have been, so far as its democratic principles are concerned, had there been no NAACP to keep up a continuous warfare to safeguard them. Even with an organization like the NAACP there have been times in this country when it appeared that the torch of democracy had been snuffed out. When these moments have arrived it has been the NAACP which has held the line firmly and kept America safe for democracy, not only for Negroes but for all Americans.

When the NAACP was born, lynching was a common occurrence in the southern states and equal teachers' salaries were unheard of. Likewise, Negro jurymen and Negro policemen were nowhere to be found in the South. Negroes traveling by rail or bus were subjected to all kinds of indignities. Even in northern cities Negroes could get no accommodations in the leading hotels. In no southern state were Negroes admitted to the public schools and state universities. These and

many other discriminatory practices have been fought and a majority of them abolished by the efforts of the NAACP within the span of 50 years.

It is with feeling of gratitude that we salute the NAACP on the convening of its 50th annual meeting. It is our prayer and hope that before the next 50 years roll around the organization will find it possible to stack arms on the shore of time and study war no more. We are satisfied, however, that if necessity demands, the NAACP will continue to fight a good fight until the goal of equal rights and human dignity for all is achieved.

Who Can Prefer Ark.?

To further bolster the claim of the public school system, to assert its importance in our community life, Agnes Scott College faculty, representing 97 per cent of its teaching staff, would register its support to the fast growing sentiment in favor of the retention of our system. . . . The ministers of the city led the way in a strongly worded claim for the system. Naturally these would represent the best minds among their members to whom they look for support.

In the face of these recent developments, it can hardly make sense that there are still among us people who would prefer the experiences of Virginia and Arkansas rather than assent to the sound thinking of those long trusted and tried friends of our systems.

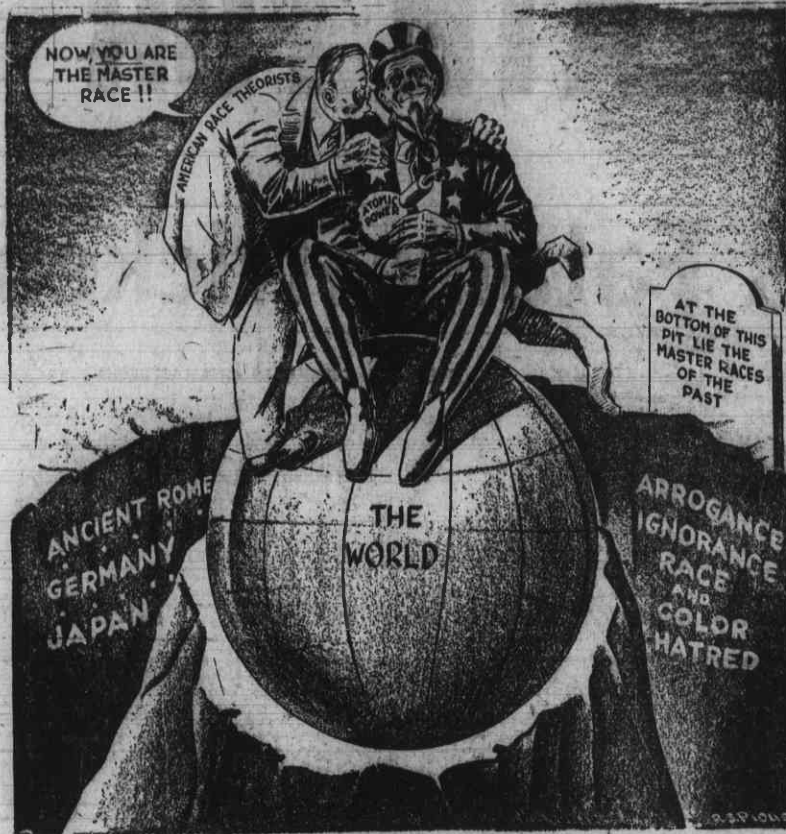
The Atlanta Daily World

The Duke is Deserving

It is extremely fitting that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should have chosen Duke Ellington as this year's recipient of the 44th annual Spingarn Medal "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

Pittsburgh Courier.

This is the advice from which we've suffered so long.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



The Word of God Has Power to Change Town into A Heavenly City

"The next Sabbath almost the whole city gathered to hear the work of God." — Acts 13:44

What would happen in your city if it would hear the word of God? Life in your city would take on a new look under the transforming power of the word of God. The word changed the city of Samaria. And the word also transformed this city—Antioch of Pisidia.

The word of God would change our city if it would only hear and heed God's blessed redeeming word. Under the influence of the word of God the city would be redeemed and regenerated. Beginning in each sinful soul there would be a transformation that would set in motion a chain reaction of far-reaching spiritual and moral significance.

The word of God in our city would mean that it would become

the CITY OF GOD. And in becoming the city of God sin with its death-dealing blight would be gone forever. Tears would cease to mar the city. There would be no more broken hearts. All heart rending experiences would come no more to bedevil the lives of us humans. The hurts and scars that mar us now would be gone forever. Yes, with God's word heard and heeded, our city, without sin would be holy sanctified. We would have heaven here on earth.

The word of God in our city would bring in a blessed reign of peace. The word would bring a halt to the ravages of conflict. Envy, jealousy, hatred, and fear would no longer throw us into fits of destructive warfare. The peace we all desire would settle upon us with its rich blessings. Harmony would be the

order of the day. Fellowship would reign supreme—all of the disruptive influences would end. The kingdom would come in the hearts of men.

The word of God in our city would mean the end of warped lives among us. The word dwelling in us would mean the end of sin with its power to twist and mangle the lives of human beings. The word with its redeeming power would drive out the destructive reign of sin in human life. The word would remove the strain of sin. And life would bloom forth in all of its richness and beauty. For the word of God dwelling in us would cancel the blight of sin.

The word of God heard and heeded, in our city, would mean a life so rich, full and joyous that Heaven would dawn on earth.

By ROBERT SPIVACK

Warren Comment on Nixon Said Tip-off To Dislike for Candidate



WASHINGTON—Earl Warren, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, feels so strongly about the possibility that Richard N. Nixon might become President of the United States that he seems ready to sacrifice his own career to stop Nixon.

That is the logical conclusion to draw from the exceptional incidents that took place here a few days ago. Warren called writer Earl Maza a "damned liar" for his friendly biography of the Vice President, but there was nothing personal so far as animosity against Maza was concerned. The Chief Justice's wrath was directed against Nixon. He apparently thought that Nixon and his clever associates had sold Maza a bill of goods.

There is a great debate among the political wisecracks here as to Warren's reason for jeering so far out of character as to tee off on a writer he had never met, at a social gathering. One school of thought says that Warren simply is too level headed a man to blow his top. He knew the room was full of reporters and he wanted his views known.

Another group sees the episode as part of a carefully arranged "plot" whereby Warren was writing his own review of Nixon's public career. These "authorities" argue that Warren was one of the best politicians ever

to operate in California. There are those who think Nixon might get the Republican nomination by default. To forestall such a possibility, Warren, it is said, simply decided to let it be known that not everyone agrees that Nixon has "reformed."

But still another group of political psychologists contend that Warren did "blow his top." While he may have wanted his views known, they reason, he ordinarily would not have chosen this way to let them get out. Of course, there is also a question about the bad manners of a reporter coming to a purely social affair and making the guests feel they cannot relax enough to speak candidly without being quoted.)

Of all the interpretations now current, I am most inclined to agree with the last. Warren certainly wanted it known that he is not a Nixon admirer. He probably did not expect to be quoted.

The big question, though, is not how Warren chose to make his views known but why?

The answer that clearly suggests itself is that Warren feels Nixon has behaved so badly in his early political career he cannot take at face value all the carefully contrived images of a "new Nixon." It is not simply that Nixon called Democrats

traitors and Communists, nor that he has tried to browbeat his opponents. The Warren dislike for the Vice President goes deeper: he apparently believes that Nixon is not a man to be trusted.

The Great "Double-Cross" It is not generally realized, but Warren's friends have long felt that Nixon double-crossed his fellow-Californian in the 1952 pre-convention maneuvering. Nixon was privately maneuvering to get himself a place on the Eisenhower ticket, while the other members of the California delegation were committed to Warren. This was during the close and crucial contest between the Taft and Eisenhower forces.

Nixon held several meetings with Thomas E. Dewey and Herbert Brownell, Jr., the king-makers. But if you want to understand why Warren dislikes Nixon I think page 92 of the Maza book (Richard Nixon: A Political and Personal Portrait—Harper, \$3.95) offers a clue. Maza wrote:

"On July 4 Nixon flew to Denver to board a special train bringing the California delegation to Chicago. . . . As the streamlined train sped east, Nixon gave his own followers a rundown on the latest pre-convention developments. In essence, he reported that the Eisenhower drive was picking up. . . . As expected, bits and pieces of the

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Enclosed please find my subscription to your paper for three years. I commend you for your strong vigorous, forthright stand for equal rights, for all citizens in our American democracy.

North Carolina is a great state. Your Negro segment is progressive and courageous. I admire your strong, vitriolic editorials. I enjoy reading them. Keep up the good work. RIGHT cannot lose—because

God is behind all things. RIGHT, Truth and Justice are His two outstanding attributes that stand as lighthouses along the shores of civilization.

God Bless you and your efforts.
Sincerely yours,
John Wesley Dobbs
Grand Master F.&A.M.
Jurisdiction of Georgia
Atlanta, Ga.

Catholic Priest Who Helped Negro Poor May Be Canonized By Church

Milwaukee, Wis.—A Catholic priest, who walked the streets of Milwaukee begging alms for the colored poor of his parish, may someday be declared a saint.

Father Stephen Eckert died in 1923. But this week a voluminous file, testimony to his saintliness, was shipped to Rome. There the evidence will be examined and another step ended in the lengthy investigation of the priest's life.

From 1913 until shortly before his death Father Stephen served as pastor of St. Benedict the Moor Missions here. The parish was made up for several hundred poor families.

For ten years he championed the cause of his destitute parishioners. He worked for the education of their children. He spent much of his time begging for money, food clothing for the people.

His work did not go unnoticed. His supporters told him to give up his parish and devote himself exclusively to missionary activity to promote interracial justice. Regrettably, Father Stephen left St. Benedict the Moor parish. He travelled throughout

the midwest. He conducted missions and preached the brotherhood of man.

On one of his tours he caught pneumonia. Returning to Milwaukee, he died on February 16, 1923. In 1948, his body was transferred from Calvary cemetery to St. Benedict parish.

In 1952 the Archbishop of Milwaukee started an investigation of the priest's life with a view toward canonization as a saint. The investigation has now ended. Witnesses who knew Father Stephen were heard in Milwaukee, his London, Ontario birthplace and New York City, where he served after his ordination in 1890. Documents sent to Rome comprise 900 pages written in longhand a transcript of all testimony taken during 60 hearings and eight typewritten volumes of Father Stephen's writings.

At the Vatican Father Stephen's life and writings will be given a searching look. If approved there are about a half-dozen more steps before he can be declared a saint. The final decision rests with the Pope.

Hearts of South Battleground in Race Problem, Author Declares

THE SOUTHERN TEMPER is an objective comprehensive and astonishingly perceptive account of the present progress in the South toward desegregation. Mr. Peters writes in a lucid, readable style, introducing his facts logically and combining them with his own impressions and conclusions in a way that indicates thorough knowledge, competent research, and deep understanding of the many points of view prevalent in the South today.

He believes that the real battleground is the minds and hearts of white Southerners. He writes with compassion of the inner conflict and the agonies of soul-searching within the hearts and minds of the white Southerners; and also of the bitter realization of the Southern Negroes that their dreams and aspirations, almost within their grasp, may not be gained in time to benefit their children.

Mr. Peters names and analyzes the protagonists on this battleground: the raucous clamor of the resistance groups, becoming louder and more illogical; the increasingly effective "gentle voices" of the churchwomen; the "voices of reason" of Southern authors, newspaper editors and ministers; the organized efforts of the many groups concerned with human relations and civil liberties; the activities of the "new, young, vigorous and intelligent Negro leadership."

"What exists today throughout the South is a struggle for the minds of Southerners, or more particularly, for the convictions of the majority of whites in the middle. In this struggle the goal of the segregationists is now clear: to avoid being isolated in to a minority either of numbers or of Southern states. The tactics being used to attain the goal are equally explicit: to fight the battle as far as possible from the Deep South States; to agitate wherever desegregation is threatened; to silence with threats, harassment, economic pressure and, if necessary, outright violence. And these tactics help to explain the outbreaks of violence which have, on occasion, accompanied the desegregation of Southern public schools.

With clarity and precision he

cuts through the segregationists' smoke-screen of vitriolic racism, bombastic oratory on "states rights and usurpation of legislative power by the Supreme Court" to the real issues: sex, economics and status.

The value of this book is best summed up by its dedication: "For all of the people—young and old, white and colored, North and South—who care enough about democracy to try to make it work."

NEA President States Gaol

ST. LOUIS, July 3—Dr. Walter W. Eshelman took over the heavy gavel, symbolic of the presidency of the world's largest professional organization, today and, along with it, accepted for the NEA the challenge with which outgoing President Ruth Stout opened the 97th annual convention—to employ the educative process to "bring the real up to the ideal."

In a news conference during the closing days of the convention here, Dr. Eshelman said that he will strive to have the Association continue in the forward movement it is taking.

"We must continue working on this thing that we so aptly and correctly call quality education but from the viewpoint that we already have quality to a remarkable degree in many, many places. We need a broad, balanced curriculum so that boys and girls will have an opportunity to develop to their full potential. We must provide teaching that will give them the ability to think and the willingness to do independent thinking."

"I am not going into the presidency with the idea that all problems will be settled in a year. However, we have more and more acceptance of those goals by the schools and also by the laity," he said.

In nearly 800 sessions devoted to all phases of education, the 10,000 participants, 5,000 of whom were delegates, spoke out on what they think American schools should have in terms of curriculum, facilities, teachers, administrative procedures, special services, and finances.

Nixon report filtered through the non-Nixon sections of the train. Warren men became furious. Several Warrenites "confided" to some newspaper correspondents that Nixon tried to outfox California voters away from Warren in return for sec-

ond place on the Eisenhower ticket." To Warren's friends and probably to the Chief Justice himself this behavior was proof that Nixon is a "Nixon-Flester," a man of no loyalties and no convictions.

The Carolina Times

Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C. by United Publishers, Inc.
L. E. AUSTIN, President
ALBERT E. HART, Assistant to the Publisher
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, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$4.00 PER YEAR
DUES: \$1.00 PER YEAR
Circulation Office: 436 E. Pettigrew St. Durham, N. C.
C. E. NISBET, Manager