

Georgia Carrying the Ball for the Deep South

Upon the outcome of the Atlanta, Georgia public schools case may hang the future of integration, not only in the state of Georgia but all of the states of the deep South. In short it all boils down to a matter of "as Georgia goes so goes the deep South."

The mere fact that a U. S. district judge has ordered Atlanta school officials to produce a plan of desegregation by October 1 throws a challenge in the face of the whole program of the segregationists in the South. Historians a quarter of a century from now, when integration will be an accepted pattern, will probably refer to the Atlanta case as the last ditch stand of the segregationists.

Let there be no mistake about it — the stand will be a hard one for both sides. Pro-segregation forces in Georgia will spare no money, time nor energy in trying to find an avenue of escape from the federal order. If a way can be found to produce them there will be court delays and legal skirmishes that will

only prolong the agony and stall off for a season what every person with an ounce of sense knows is inevitable.

State and local authorities know full well that if this nation is to have strength and permanency that no state can be allowed to continue to defy our federal courts. They know they can only hope to spend a lot of time, money and energy in fighting a cause that has already been lost in the nation's highest court. Behind it all appears to be southern face saving for a handful of bullheaded politicians. This in the end is sure to be paid for by all of us sucker taxpayers.

Georgia is now carrying the ball for the deep South that was formerly carried by Virginia for all of the South. It will be interesting to watch the writing of this final chapter which future generations will look upon as a comedy of errors, poor statesmanship and foolhardy.

A Southern Paradox

The car had a New York license plate. It was parked in front of a building in which are housed Negro corporations with over 70 million dollars in assets. In the car were three small white children whose ages appeared to range from five to three years. Apparently their parents or parent had left them in the car while they shopped. The three small children were having the time of their lives shouting to every Negro who passed, hey nigger, hey nigger, after which they would fall back in the car and roll with laughter.

We watched this scene for fully 20 minutes and our hearts went out not to the Negro men

and women who passed. Nearly 300 years of insults, abuses and disappointments have steeled the Negro against the cruelest insults and treatment. He can take it. Our hearts went out to these three small children who in the tender years of their lives have already been taught to hate and to insult those of another race.

Our hearts also went out to their parents who knowingly or unknowingly have failed to have enough vision to prepare their offspring for the new world in which they must live 20 years from now; a world in which men will be measured for what they are instead of by the color of their skin.

Dr. Bunche Teaches a Lesson on Freedom

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations and Nobel peace prize winner, scored a home run in his recent comment on the refusal of a New York tennis club to admit his son to membership on account of his race. The club has a policy of barring Jews and Negroes.

In speaking of the incident, Dr. Bunche said the discrimination, while not nearly as serious as many suffered by Negroes in other places, "flows from the same wells of racial and religious bigotry. No American can be truthfully free until racial discrimination is wiped out. I am in fact glad to have the unpleasant but necessary lesson made real in this way to my son."

The New York tennis club has doubtless received a blow from which it may not soon fully recover. We recall a similar incident which occurred to Marian Anderson several years ago when the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to allow the noted and world renowned singer to appear in concert at Constitution Hall in Washington solely on account of her race.

It was the then Secretary of the Interior, the

late Harold L. Ickes, who dealt a world shaking blow to the DAR by having Miss Anderson sing before the Lincoln Memorial Monument to an unsegregated audience of several thousand more than could have gotten into Constitution Hall. The DAR still survives but it has never fully recovered the respect and admiration it once had in the nation.

Dr. Bunche has truthfully reminded all Negroes in this country that racial and religious bigotry is a national problem and that the struggle for freedom must be continued on all fronts. The tennis club incident also reminds us that achievement by an individual Negro is by no means a pass to equality, citizenship and human dignity. The Negro college professor, businessman, physician, lawyer and other select phases of Negro life must realize that so long as the Negro in the alleys and the backwoods of Mississippi must endure insults and abuses, the ivory tower life which he enjoys is not safe. That is what Dr. Bunche had in mind when he said he was glad the unpleasant but necessary lesson was made real in the way it was to his son.

The Walls of Segregation Continue to Crumble

The announcement this week that the Craven County Board of Education has approved the admission of Negro pupils to two white schools at Havelock is another crack in the wall of segregation in this state. Although the pupils are all children of Marine Corps personnel living in government quarters at the Cherry Point Marine Corps air station they are without a doubt Negroes and will in time make it easier for integration in schools not located on government grounds. The announcement of the Craven County Board follows closely on the heels of that made by the Wayne County Board of Education in connection with children of Negro personnel at the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base at Goldsboro. The Wayne County Board had already voted to admit Negro pupils to a white school.

School officials of cities and counties in which United States military stations are located in the South are going to have a hard time trying to justify reasons for admitting children of Negro military personnel to

white schools while refusing to admit children of Negro civilians to schools not located on military grounds. Some enterprising young writer might take a cue from Gunnar Myrdal's book "The American Dilemma" and write a book on the southern dilemma. From all apparent evidence it is becoming more and more confusing, frustrating and distressful to dyed in the wool southerners who are trying to hold the line against onward march to true democracy in this country.

While military camps, the sports world and many segments of the theatrical world are in merry way indulging in lip service about the integrating the Christian church goes on its Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Someone has rightfully said that the greatest hour of segregation in America is between 11:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. on Sunday when Christians in this country are at worship. This we think is a sad indictment of the kind of religion now being taught from our pulpits and elsewhere in our churches.

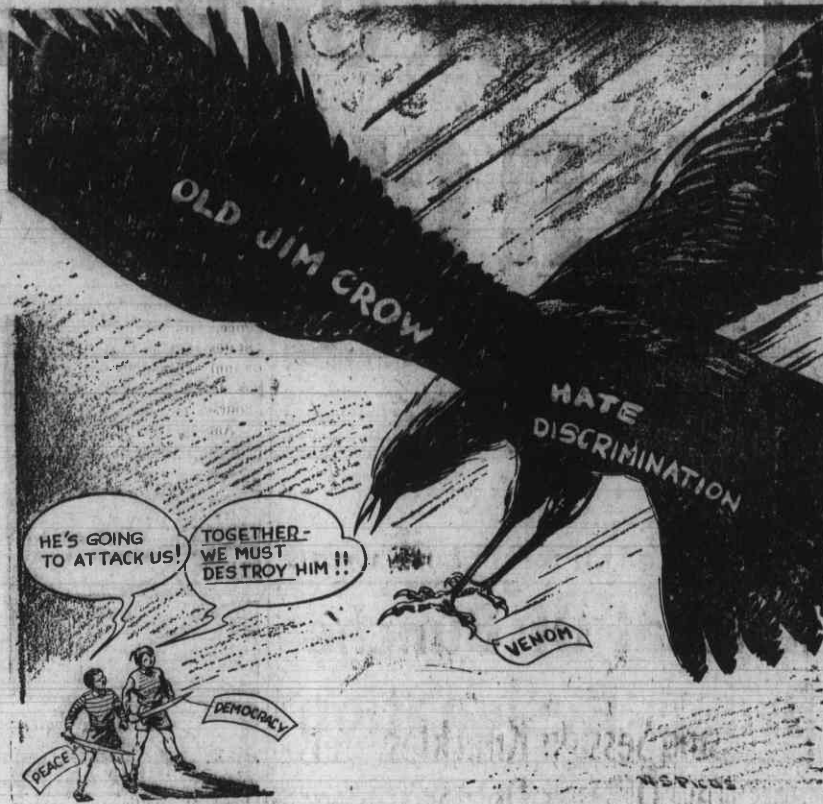
Humphrey's Bid For The Democratic Nomination

It is going to be hard for many Negro leaders in this country to not lend their support to the candidacy of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. Senator Humphrey is one of the nation's most outstanding liberals and is probably more admired by a larger number of Negro leaders than any other person the Democrats will be able to trot out for the presidential nomination. If he is nominated by the party it is certain that he will make a formidable candidate when it comes to the Negro vote.

Unless the Republicans come forth with Nixon, Rockefeller or some other well-known liberal we predict that many Negroes who are now in the GOP camp will be deserting

to the Humphrey bandwagon if not to the Democratic fold. No other man in public life is more of a symbol of the liberal element in this country than Senator Humphrey, and his bid for the Democratic nomination will probably be opposed by southerners in Congress more than any other candidate the Democrats might hope to nominate.

The next two or three months should see the hats of other Democratic hopefuls thrown in the ring, some of whom will probably represent the right wing of the party. Humphrey's bid for the nomination may determine whether or not the Democratic party will continue to be dominated by the southern philosophy.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

Jealousy Nurtured Can Grow into A Vicious, Destructive Force



But when the Jews saw the multitudes, they were filled with jealousy . . . and killed him . . . Acts 13:45

The vicious spiritual monster of jealousy has brought unhappiness to countless human beings. Whoever labelled this thing as a green-eyed monster was truly right. The destructive power of jealousy cancels the power of reason and decency. It warps the sense of justice. It poisons the soul and fills it with the viciousness of littleness. In brief, jealousy robs humanity of its best impulses and leaves us blind to decency and justice.

We must strive hard to keep our souls free from this frightening spiritual blight. We must realize that we all have the capacity for this ugly spirit. It is a part of the fabric of our God-given nature. It lurks, therefore, in the mind and soul of us

and spring forth and strike blindly and furiously like a rattler. And it carries a deadly spiritual venom. Thus, it is very necessary for us to work hard to keep our hearts and souls free from this thing. It can destroy you. It can mar the beauty of your soul. So, we must guard diligently our minds, hearts and souls from the destructive power of this jealousy.

Jealousy has destroyed many lives. Many lives have let this ugly spiritual power destroy them. It invades many realms to destroy many fine people with great possibilities and potentialities. Thus, whenever it comes into our lives, we need to get it out as quickly as possible.

Jealousy grows from a simple thought or feeling in your heart and soul. It grows and becomes unmanageable. We nurture and

nurse it until it overpowers us and leads us to do things to hurt ourselves and others. Beware of jealousy. Let it not take root in your life and destroy you.

Jealousy has destroyed many homes. Yes, this green-eyed monster has been the wedge to wreck many a home. So-called friends have let jealousy move them to destroy the peaceful well-being of a home. Individuals blinded, warped and poisoned by jealousy have been used as wrecking crews in many a home. People become jealous about seemingly little, insignificant things. And driven to blind fury of jealousy, they have been guilty of destroying homes.

Let us keep our spiritual sanity and balance in our souls by guarding our souls against the spiritual ugliness of the destructive influence of jealousy.

WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK

Ike's Stand on Race, Economics Symbolic of GOP Double Standards



WASHINGTON—Hypocrisy in high places is nothing unusual and the inclination of the press corps to pretty everything up where big names are involved is also commonplace here in the Capital. But this week the ancient habit of kidding some of the people most of the time has been carried about as far as it can go.

Take the following episode—The President and Segregation. Of all the exaggerated stories that have come out of here in recent years those blaring headlines about President Eisenhower coming out strongly against segregation as "immoral" were the most misleading. The President was reluctant as ever to express himself on the moral issue. This was the entire exchange at his weekly news conference:

Q. (William H. Lawrence, NY Times) — Mr. President, quite apart from the legalisms of the situation, Mr. President, have you any opinion as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong?

A. (The President)—Myself? Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, I suppose there are certain phases of a segregation, you are talking about, I suppose segregation by local laws.

Q. In public facilities.

A. (The President continuing)—In other words that interfere with the citizens' equality of opportunity in both the economic

and political fields?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I think, to that extent, that is morally wrong, yes.

High Interest and Inflation

If you think the President's remarks hardly sounded like a man aware with indignation over segregation you would be right. He could barely bring himself to discuss the subject and he seemed upset that Reporter Lawrence, a close friend, should have been the one to ask it.

But if this episode was played out of all proportion, another example of hypocrisy in high places has barely been mentioned in the press. That is the question of whether the Administration is really trying to keep prices down, or whether it seeks to keep profits up for certain favored groups in the economy.

The fight over high interest rates is a classic example of the double-standard in American politics. The President, as all know, has month after month talked about reducing the cost of government. Now he suddenly wants to raise the ceiling on the interest paid on bonds, purchased by the large commercial banks. This is a real "Budget-buster." The higher rate, of course, comes right out of taxpayers' pocket and it costs billions.

But we are told there is an important theory involved. It is

that keeping interest rates high would have the effect of making money "tight" in the marketplace. People, it is argued, would then not buy foolishly.

But at the very moment the Administration is engaged in propagandizing for a tighter money policy, it is also working behind the scenes for a plan to permit the big banks to reduce the amount of reserves they must keep on hand to meet depositor demands.

In other words, a bank that now keeps \$2 in its vaults for every \$10 it has outstanding, might now keep only \$1. The result is to free an extra dollar's worth of credit for lending. But the question becomes: At what rate of interest?

The Administration (and lots of conservative Democrats, too) favor increasing the interest cost to the customer who is borrowing from his banker. And the same customer, as a taxpayer, is also passing along higher interest rates to the banker when the banker "lends" money to the government. So you get it coming and going.

Where Are The Democrats?

What is distressing about this whole situation is that the Democratic "leadership" in the Congress won't even let the party make this a national issue. Yet on the question of interest rates, there is a wide gulf between Re-

Unnecessary Sensitivity

Dear Sir:

Your paper of July 4th carried an editorial, "Time to Remove the Adjectives" which asks, "Why should we continue to cling to the ancient custom or idea that there is such a thing as a Negro physician, teacher, actor, lawyer, musician, welfare worker, athlete, banker, journalist, or what have you?"

The question comes to my mind, "If such progressive and outstanding people of the race are not identified with the adjective 'Negro', how is the reader to be informed as to the achievements of some of the members of the race?" It seems to me that your editorial might indicate an un-called-for sensitiveness as to such identification. To my mind it is but the most natural means available to "give credit where credit is due, and honor where honor".

When a Japanese receives attention in the news, he expects

reference to be made to him as a Japanese. So with Germans, Russians, Englishmen, etc., with no offense intended and unfair journalism to use such an adjective or reproach as is done so often, sad to say, by even the finest Negro journals, as well as White, as evidenced by a headline on the first page of your same July 4th issue, thus: "White Marine Faces Death in S. C. Rape."

I believe that you will agree that my great expenditure of time and money in the publishing of my book, "Slavery and Catholicism" attest my sincere interest in the Race. I mention the above merely as a friendly suggestion that you take no offense where none is intended. My prayer is that all Negroes, everywhere, might so demean themselves that members of the Race may feel proud of the adjective.

R. R. Miller
Durham

Missed Point on Governor Long

Dear Sir:

I have always enjoyed your editorials for their great discernment and deep insight, but your recent editorial on Earl Long was disappointing and showed a lack of power to penetrate to the core of the matter as you have so often manifested in the past.

A period of fifteen months spent in New Orleans during the war years convinced me that the Long brothers were often vulgar and crude in their approach to race relations, but they did have a heart about the matter and more honesty than their hypocritical colleagues. The Negroes of Louisiana almost worship Huey Long. It is my understanding that they have the same feeling toward Earl.

As you know, the politicians in

that state have attempted to set up rigid barriers of segregation. Earl Long has fought against point. The man is not mad, far from it. But he is not diplomatic enough to cloak his resentment in high sounding phrases and double talk. He openly accused some of them who were fighting to maintain "daylight" segregation of participating in was embarrassing. Something had to be done to save the face of the guilty ones. True, the man does resort to language that one would not expect from a governor. But with all of his crudeness, Earl Long has a sense of fair play.

Why not try what the Negro constituency of the state of Louisiana thinks of Earl Long?

John W. Fleming
Raleigh

Senator John Kennedy Airs Views On U.S. Relations with Africa

Editor's Note: Following are excerpts from remarks of Senator John F. Kennedy (D.Mass.) chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee of African Affairs, before the second annual conference of the American Society of the African Culture at New York recently.

In light of such fantastic variety and revolutionary progress, it is a mistake for the United States to fix its image of Africa in any single mold. We can no longer think of Africa in terms of Europe. We dare not think of Africa in terms of our own self interests or even our own ideologies. But neither should we shrink from the tremendous problems Africa presents, with an excess of caution, conservatism or pessimism. For they are problems of the greatest triumph modern man might even know. They are the problems attendant upon newly won, or nearly won, freedom. They are problems of a rich continent filled with millions of poor people.

Our goal, for the good of Africa, for the good of the West, is a strong Africa. A strong Africa can only result from strong people. And no people can become strong in a climate of servitude and social indignity.

... it is not enough to say that private capital should take the lead in Africa. Private overseas investment in Africa has been largely concentrated in the few metropolitan areas — in the small part of the American scene.

cities and districts dominated by whites — on mining gold, diamonds, copper and uranium. It avoids the jungle village in need of a better way of life. . . . it cannot do the job alone. It will not be attached to non-profit schools, hospitals and social services, or even to the necessary network of communication and transportation.

... economic progress in Africa is not the responsibility of this nation alone. It is primarily the responsibility of the Africans. . . . Perhaps the most effective way to provide financial help for investment, development and personnel might be through mutual federal cooperation with Africa, European, American and other countries in an African regional economic plan. Such a program should properly be initiated by the African independent states, and be sufficiently elastic to negotiate and coordinate bilateral and multilateral arrangements. The African states would participate on the basis of complete equality — as givers as well as receivers.

For Africa and America, with common ties and common concerns, are — and should so consider each other — partners in the world community. We must seek to understand in particular . . . that racial segregation and violence which badly distorts our image abroad while weakening us here at home, constitute only a few metropolitan areas — in the

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