

Still Doing Business at Same Old Stand

...of the sponsors of the trip...
...an governors to the Soviet...
...broaden the governors' under-...
...sion of world affairs and racial...
...whole venture appears to have...
...le failure, at least in so far as...
...ges of North Carolina is con-...
...his return from the Soviet...
...governor followed his usual line...
...gnorance in a speech delivered...
...to a civic group at Los An-

...actual and intelligent discuss-...
...ion of... Governor Hodges, in his...
...speech, del... proceeded to put words...
...in the mouths of Negroes and thoughts in their...
...minds. In other words, he attempted to say...
...what the Negroes of North Carolina want and...
...think on the question of integration. Said the...
...governor in his address: "So far, North Caro-...
...lina's approach of moderation in dealing with...
...the school desegregation problem has operat-...
...ed satisfactorily." He went on to say further...
...that "the vast majority of Negro children...
...are voluntarily attending their own public...
...schools."

In the light of the struggle of the National...
...Association for the Advancement of Colored...
...People to achieve full integration for Negroes...
...Governor Hodges' speech places those of...
...North Carolina in direct opposition to the...
...NAACP's program, which of course is both...
...untrue and distressfully embarrassing.

If a vast majority of Negro children of...
...North Carolina are attending segregated...
...schools it is because of economic reasons and...
...a lack of knowledge as to how they should...
...proceed to bring about the desired change...
...Governor Hodges and other state officials must...
...not be led into believing that the vast ma-...
...jority of Negroes in this state or anywhere...
...else in the South, are satisfied with anything...
...less than absolute equality. The mere fact...
...that a vast majority of Negro leaders of the...
...South are members or supporters of the

NAACP is prima facie evidence, we think,
that they are in absolute sympathy with its
program.

The several integration suits now pending
in this state are further evidence that Negroes
of North Carolina do not intend to surrender
to those who would keep them in the inferior
schools which, generally speaking, the state
provides for its Negro citizens. Experience
has taught Negroes that too much noise and
rabble rousing are ineffective and futile in a
civil rights struggle. One does not have to
resort to such to give an exhibition of determi-
nation.

In the same calm manner in which the fight
to gain admission to the University of North
Carolina and to achieve other rights here in
North Carolina have been carried on and won,
the Negroes of this state will continue to
wage eternal warfare against a segregated
school system until it is abolished. Time and
right are on our side and a thousand govern-
ors like Hodges will not stop us.

In contrast to Governor Hodges' speech, we
call the attention of our readers to remarks
made in a speech by former Governor Averell
Harriman of New York, who also has recently
returned from a tour of Soviet Russia. Said
he, in part, "Whoever is elected president in
1960 will make it doubly plain in his campaign
and triply plain when he becomes president
that segregation is a moral issue as well as be-
ing against the law." Said Harriman further,
"People in India don't understand how it is
that we are a country that has been held out
to them over the years as being a great coun-
try, a free country and a country of equal op-
portunity but still has discrimination."

On the question of integration, this, we
think, more nearly becomes the approach of
a statesman than that of Governor Hodges
who in spite of his tour of Russia is still do-
ing business at the same old stand of white
supremacy.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



'Let Every Soul Born of God Say, 'I'm Going to Let the Light Shine'

"I have set you to be a light..."
Acts 13:47

Every redeemed soul is set in
the world as a light. Saved by
Christ, we are set as lights amid
the darkness of sin. The purpose
of light is to push back or banish
darkness. The Christian is to em-
body the light of eternal salva-
tion. The light of righteous in the
soul is to be a light to which be-
wilder, lonely, confused, miser-
able, sick souls can follow to
be rescued from darkness. That
is why Jesus said we are to be as
a city set on a hill.

We are to be a light to guide
lost and ship-wrecked souls into
a haven of rescue, healing and
redemption. There are souls
groping in the darkness. And
we are to be as a lighthouse to
lead, guide them into salvation.
"I have set you to be a light..."

Just one little light can help
so much amid the blackness of
darkness. The light of one little
candle can be of so much help
to one who is lost in the dark-

ness. And in like manner, the
light beaming forth from one re-
deemed soul can help one lost
and groping in the darkness.
You, redeemed and indwelt by
the spirit of God, are set as a
light. Thus, you ought to shine
—you may be of help to some-
one lost in darkness.

Let a ray of love shine forth
in a world of hate. Souls im-
prisoned in hatred need that ray
of love to shine with its heal-
ing power. That ray of love may
unlock a door of escape for those
locked in the prison of hate.
Many a soul is caught in the
darkness of such a prison. And
that soul longs for escape or
salvation. And God may use you
for rescue purposes if you will
let your light shine for Him.

Remember, you, the redeemed,
are the light of the world. You
are set as a light. Let your light
shine. Let your light shine as a
ray of love to push back the
darkness of hatred in the souls

of men.

This light of the Gospel, in
the soul of the redeemed, is for
the healing of nations. The light
that was aglow in the Christ, the
Lamb of God, who takes away
the sins of the world, has been
shining to push back the forces
of darkness. This light has pushed
back the dark forces of oppres-
sion. It has broken the grip
of the dark forces of injustice. It
has lifted the darkness of human
slavery. Yes, the light of Christ
has been meeting and overcoming
the forces of darkness and sin
in the souls of human beings
everywhere — on all continents
and the isles of the sea. John
was right in the vision of Pat-
mos when he said the light re-
vealed in Christ was "for the
healing of the nations..."

Let every soul that has been
born of the spirit of God say I
am going to let the light shine
that the Savior shed abroad in
my soul one day.

WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

By ROBERT SPIVACK



Preponderance of Negroes in D. C. Makes Home Rule Prospects Dim

HOME RULE THIS YEAR—
For the fifth time in the past
decade, a home rule bill for
our town cleared the Senate
and went on its merry way to
the House of Representatives.

By all odds, our long-sought
right to have a vote of some
sort should be forthcoming
this year. President Eisenhower
is behind it. Sen. Lyndon John-
son is behind it. Both Republi-
can and Democratic parties are
committed by party platforms
to support it. And they say
around town that the votes
necessary to put through legis-
lation are there if the bill ever
reaches the floor of the House.

But the boys in the backroom
are taking bets that for the
fifth time in the past decade,
home rule for the District of
Columbia will be smothered in
the House District Committee.

Why?
OUT OF THE WHISPERING
STAGE — Rep. Joel Broyhill
(R-Va.) pulled the skeleton
slightly out of the closet in a
national sense recently when
in reply to a question on the
CBS television program "Face
the Nation"—he predicted that
any local government permitted
in Washington would be "largely
Negro."

Commissioner Robert E. Mc-
Laughlin, one of three appoint-
ed by the President to "govern"

our town, may have had the
Broyhill statement in mind a
few days later when he noted
that political domination of
Washington by Negroes as a
by-product of home rule was a
subject which had only recently
emerged from the "whispering
stage."

He emphatically stated that
he himself had no fear of this
happening.
Negro voters, nationwide, he
said, now divide themselves
"pretty evenly" between the
two political parties. There are
too many intelligent leaders in
the Negro community, the Com-
missioner emphasized, to "ever
start a third party here by
which they would take over
control."

Broyhill, on the other hand,
had said that he did not think
home rule would be good for
the city. He doubted the fair-
ness of permitting a racial
group representing only 13%
of the country's population to
run its Capital City.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind)
took issue with Broyhill on the
same television program. He
felt that the Nation's Capital
cannot morally use the issue of
race as a barrier to local self-
government. He added that the
country is trying to sell an
idea—democracy—to a world in

which whites are a minority.
"If District self-government
is approved," Hartke said and
the best qualified man for a
local office is a Negro, "he
should be elected."

It's a pretty well known fact
that Washingtonians have no
direct control of their govern-
ment. But it always comes as
a surprise for visitors to learn
that the people of the District
had enjoyed self-rule of one
sort or another for more than
70 years.

The eclipse of self-govern-
ment resulted largely from par-
tisan conflict between residents
and radical Republican major-
ity in Congress immediately fol-
lowing the civil war. As a result
an act was passed in 1878 which
established the government of
the District basically as it is
today.

In Focus

"Newspapers are the most
powerful force in public opin-
ion today because:

"1. The newspaper is the only
medium which talks directly
to each reader in terms of him-
self, his family and his com-
munity.

"2. The newspaper is the only
medium which remakes its
product every day.

Study Shows Southerners Prefer Many Other Things to Segregation

Most Southerners prefer several things to segregation—
money, law and order, and the maintenance of their reputation
for good manners—and these things are bringing indirect
pressure on Southerners to accept integration.

So says Dr. Howard Zinn, history department head at
Spelman College, a Negro Women's college of the Atlanta
(Ga.) University Center.

Writing in the August issue of
Harper's Magazine, Dr. Zinn says:
"Any pollster, any white South-
erner, or any Negro will tell you
that while Southerners are over-
whelmingly for segregation if
the question is put to them in
isolation. What is often over-
looker, however, is that, like
everyone else, the white South-
erners cherish a large number
of values; that these values are
arranged roughly and uncon-
sciously on a kind of ladder of
importance; and that although
the Southerner may not con-
sciously acknowledge it, segre-
gation is scarcely ever at the
top."
Dr. Zinn names these examples
of the values which white South-
erners may consider more pre-
cious than continued segregation:
(1) Money. The power of the
boycott, directed against the bus
companies in Montgomery, and
the white tradesmen of Tuske-
gee, "needs no elaboration." Al-
so, a white plumbing contractor
will hire a Negro helper and sit
beside him on the front seat of
his truck rather than hire a
white helper and pay ten dollars
more per week. Too, Negroes are
respected customers in the stores
of the Deep South, and white
and Negroes stand on the same
lines in supermarkets, handle
the same food, encounter for the

(2) Law and order. Even in
the most flagrant cases of vio-
lent opposition to integration—
Little Rock, Clinton, the Nash-
ville school dynamiting, the Au-
therine Lucy affair—only a small
minority of Southerners has pre-
ferred violence to quiet if un-
happy acceptance. There are still
Southerners who talk in terms
of "last ditch resistance." But
greater numbers are succumb-
ing to the doctrine of inevitabil-
ity. Many who talk uncompro-
missingly withdraw in silence
when the time comes actually to
defy the laws.
(3) Traditional Southern qual-
ities of good manners. Many
Northerners have noted with sur-
prise a phenomenon which the
South takes for granted; a vocif-
erous segregationist, in personal
contact with a Negro, can often
be gentle and courteous. As the
Negro dares to appear in places
and situation where he has never
been, the courtesy will face a
genuine test for the first time.

And in many cases the individ-
ual white, facing a situation
where he must violate ordinary
rules of courtesy in order to de-
fend racial separation, will main-
tain his conduct at the cost of
permitting a breach in racial tra-
dition.

Negro Colleges Training too Many Teachers, Too Few Technicians

Editor's Note: Following is the
first of a two part article reprint-
ed from the Wall Street Journal.
The writer deals with an issue the
TIMES feels is fundamental. The
second part of the article will be
carried next week.

By ROBERT RAMAKER
(Staff Reporter of the
Wall Street Journal)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Luther
Foster, president of Tuskegee
Institute, the famous Negro col-
lege here, edges forward in his
chair and complains: "Of the
425 seniors who graduated here
this year, six out of 10 tried to
go into teaching. We've got to
change the emphasis."

Dr. Foster's concern seems
well founded. In El Paso recent-
ly, 281 would-be Negro teachers
had applied for one job opening.
In Waco, 150 Negro teachers
vied for a single vacancy. So
great is the surplus of Negro
teachers that they spill over into
such prosaic jobs as mail car-
riers in New York, Washington,
Nashville and St. Louis. In Jack-
sonville, eight of ten Negro mail
carriers hold college degrees in
teaching.

These figures point up a grow-
ing problem for the South's Negro
colleges: They continue to
channel students into old grooves
—teaching, the ministry, the law
and embalming — where in the
past Negroes have been able to
succeed by giving services to fel-
low Negroes. They are failing,
however, to train enough stu-
dents for new job opportunities,
in such fields as engineering,
opening up for Negroes in some
quantity for the first time.

Ironic Stumbling
This stumbling by Negro col-
leges comes ironically in the
midst of the school segregation
battle. While Negroes are strug-
gling to improve educational fa-
cilities at the grade and high-
school levels, via the integration
route, Negro colleges are missing
a big opportunity to move ahead,
their critics claim.

The impact is not confined to
the South. Graduates of Negro
schools frequently migrate north-
ward where demand for engi-
neers and other technically-train-
ed graduates is keen but where
holders of teaching degrees are
more deeply involved.

Listen to an officer at the Mar-
tin Co. missile plant at Orlando,
Fla.: "We have no Negro with
an engineering degree on the
payroll. If a Negro candidate met
the job requirements, he'd be hir-
ed like anyone else."

Searching for engineers this
year, Martin representatives
talked with five Negro graduates
at Howard University, in Wash-

ington, D. C., which has the on-
ly accredited Negro engineering
school in the nation. None of the
candidates measured up to Mar-
tin's requirements, the firm re-
ports.

Training vs. Ability

At the Douglas Aircraft Co.
plant at Charlotte, N. C., a com-
pany spokesman reflecting on
skilled openings for Negroes
comments: "During the spring
and summer around graduation
time we might have three or four
Negroes a week applying for
jobs as electronic technicians,
tool-machine operators, or tool
makers. Their experience and
training is limited. I'd call it
sub par." Then the spokesman
emphasizes: "I'm not talking about
abilities, but training. If the Negro
meets the job we hire him. Race
is no factor."

Negro colleges and civic groups
candidly admit they're behind
the times. Few are more out-
spoken than Julius Thomas, di-
rector of industrial relations for
the National Urban League, a
nation-wide group dedicated to
social and economic problems in
Negro urban communities.

Rustling through a file in his
New York office, Mr. Thomas
brings out these statistics: In the
nation's 79 Negro colleges (77
are in the South) 70% of the 72,
000 enrolled students in 1957-58
were in training as teachers.
"This percentage has gone un-
changed for 10 years," says Mr.
Thomas, "and it shows a glaring
weakness in Negro educa-
tion—it's too top-sided."

A Steady Ratio

Mr. Thomas continues: Of the
26,000 engineers who were gradu-
ated from accredited schools in
the class of '59, only 156 were
Negroes. "This is about the ratio
for the past decade."

Why don't Negro educators
steer students away from the
over-crowded teaching profes-
sion into technical fields? They
say they run into resistance from
both students and parents. Dr.
Paul Clifford stocky cigar-puff-
ing registrar at Atlanta Univer-
sity, complains: "We have the
facilities to double the enroll-
ment in our school of business
administration tomorrow, but
students aren't interested. Yet,
the number of requests we get for
trained people is ten times the
candidates available."

Dr. George Gore, Jr., president
of Florida Agricultural & Mech-
anical University at Tallahassee,
Fla., has similar trouble: We
have difficulty getting students on
other things besides teaching,"
says Dr. Gore of his 2,800 stu-
dents. "They don't want to
(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

Why Opposition to Medical Aid for the Aged?

It is hard for this newspaper to understand
just how Negro physicians can oppose the For-
and Bill or any kind of legislation to provide
medical aid to the aged. In a recent telegram
to the chairman of the House Ways and Means
Committee, the Old North State Medical
Society "voiced its opposition" to the bill
which is now before Congress. The telegram
stated that such legislation "will gravely harm
a precedent now existing in the patient-physi-
cian relationship and would ultimately open
the door to the eventual socialization of medi-
cine."

There is nothing as pitiful as an aged, indig-
ent person who needs medical care but is un-
able to obtain it because of financial condi-
tions. Unless the Old North State Medical So-
ciety is prepared to underwrite the cost of
medical care for the indigent aged, it ought
not object to the federal government seeing to
it that such persons get at least the minimum
medical care many of them so sorely need
under the present so-called "patient-physi-
cian" relationship.

Although we have not seen a copy of the
bill, we are assuming that it will make federal
aid for medical care to the aged optional. We,
therefore, are of the opinion that whatever
patient-physician relationship which exists un-
der present circumstances would not be dis-
turbed, and that in cases where physicians out
of sympathy are willing to treat aged persons
unable to pay they would at least be assured

of basic remuneration.

On the overall question of socialized medi-
cine we have been wondering what is more
important than the health of the nation. There
are probably over a million people in this
country today who need medical attention but
are unable to secure it because of financial
conditions. For one has been on the other
end of a frantic call to a doctor for medical
care in an emergency and has been asked
abruptly, "do you have any money?" and been
refused because you are without funds it will
be hard to understand why this nation should
not devise some plan, whether socialized medi-
cine or unsocialized medicine, whereby per-
sons honestly without funds can at least be
assured of basic medical care.

There are many physicians, not all of them,
thank God, who assume a sufficient-unto my-
self or I-am-the-last-word attitude toward
those outside the profession. In many quarters
that we know of, this editorial will be con-
sidered a violent invasion of the sacred do-
main of Hippocrates. We think, however, that
it is our bounded duty to sound the alarm to
our readers of an attitude of any person or
group of persons that, in our humble judg-
ment, is not in keeping with the best interest
of all the people.

With this in mind, we join those who feel
that the Forand Bill now before Congress
should be enacted into law.

The Negro Teaching Field is Overcrowded

We are highly pleased at the apparent arou-
sed interest that is now being manifested by
students, parents and educators in the matter
of vocational guidance. Along the same line
the Wall Street Journal recently published
a most penetrating article by Robert Rama-
ker which discloses that far too many Negro
college students are entering the field of
teaching and that we've got to change the em-
phasis."

Because of this emphasis that Negro colleges
have put on teaching in the past the field

is now overcrowded with a rat race being run
for every teaching job that becomes avail-
able. "In El Paso recently, 281 would-be-teach-
ers applied for one job. In Waco, 150 Negro
teachers vied for a single vacancy."

We have for the past several years attempt-
ed to warn Negro students that they should
seek training in some other field besides that
of education. We have again and again pointed
to the fact that here in North Carolina with its
four state liberal arts colleges and over a half-
dozen private liberal arts college that too
little emphasis is being put on engineering and
other fields of the technically trained. It is high
time for Negro colleges to begin to re-think
their student guidance program and advise
students to enter other fields than teaching.

Hampton Institute, the mother of industrial
training among Negro schools in the United
States, is a glaring example of what has been
happening in Negro colleges within the past
25 years. Instead of putting emphasis on tech-
nical training for which it was founded, under
the administration of its recently ousted pres-
ident Dr. A. Moron, it was closing down as
soon as possible all of its schools of technical
training and putting emphasis on liberal arts.
The same has been going on in other Negro
(See TEACHING, Page 8)

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