

A College President Bank for North Carolina

It is only natural that at Commencement time one's thoughts would turn to graduates, commencement speakers, college presidents and the state of affairs as they exist today in the higher institutions of learning in North Carolina as well as the high schools. Viewing the entire situation from where we stand, on the question of qualified persons who are available to fill the vacancies that are most certain to arise within the next few years in two of our state schools, one is compelled to admit that it is more than desperate.

If scholastic preparation or achievement were the only requirement, there are a dozen or more men on the faculties of our various state colleges that could fill the bill. However, when one sits down to consider that a successful college president needs to possess administrative ability, as well as academic degrees, the field of qualified material quickly narrows down to a zero point. In fact three of the most successful college presidents we know of, one white and the other two Negroes, possessed no earned doctorate degrees from a scholastic standpoint. All of these men, however, knew how to get things done.

We have said in these columns before that it is stupid to think that it is possible to suddenly snatch a college instructor from behind a classroom desk and drop a multi-million dollar educational institution on his shoulders and expect him to run it with the ease of an experienced administrator. This has been the usual procedure in selecting presidents of Negro state colleges in North Carolina. The practice has reaped a harvest of faculty strife and bickering, student upheavals, strikes and rebellions. In fact, there is one state college in North Carolina today that is a veritable madhouse because of the mismanagement and lack of experience in dealing with people that is day after day exhibited by its president. Instead of the president being master of the situation in which he finds himself, the tail is

now wagging the dog with both faculty and students hoping and praying that the school can make it to commencement without an explosion.

Probably trustee boards of our educational institutions should learn a lesson from members of the medical profession who prepare for emergencies beforehand, by setting up blood banks, eye banks, etc. so that when such losses occur to one of their patients they do not have to run helter-skelter or guess about where they can secure replacements. Because we have observed over the years the tremendous hazard an educational institution experiences when its trustees are called upon to find a president to fill a vacancy that has arisen because of death or retirement, we propose a college president bank into which the names of capable and available persons may be placed.

Such persons would naturally be those who have had administrative experience and ability or who have served an internship of two, three or four years under an active college president with such internship being credited toward a certificate or degree in college administration.

We have also said in these columns that we have observed that there are three kinds of college presidents. There is the kind whose achievements confer prestige to a college when he is named its president; there is the kind upon whom the college confers prestige when its trustees name him as its president; and lastly, there is the kind who takes from a college what little prestige it has managed to acquire from previous administrations when he is named its president.

In far too many instances the last type has been the kind that has been named to the presidency of Negro colleges in North Carolina. If the college president bank plan could be followed, we believe it would lessen to a great degree the placing at the head of our educational institutions in this state so many square pegs in round holes.

Bias Practices of Hospitals Receiving Federal Aid

From all indications Negro physicians and patients are on the outside looking in on the question of equal hospital facilities in North Carolina. The results of our investigations into the practices and policies of the Wesley Long Community Hospital, the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital of Greensboro and the Alamance County Hospital of Burlington reveal that all three have been careful to keep the letter of the law. When it comes to the moral issues involved in the cases we will be compelled to leave those to our readers to decide.

About six months ago several members of the Old North State Medical Society placed in to our hands certain information regarding discriminatory practices of the three hospitals mentioned above which appeared to be in conflict with the terms providing aid for hospitals under the Hill-Burton Act. In our effort to serve our readers and the race and to get at the bottom of the entire matter, we dispatched a telegram to the Secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, at Washington, setting forth the complaints and asking for a clarification of the department's stand on the matter.

The reply to our telegram is as follows:
This is in reply to your telegram of April 5, 1960, requesting confirmation of Hill-Burton allocations to the Wesley Long Community Hospital and the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, both located in Greensboro, North Carolina.
An application for \$1,617,150 of Hill-Burton funds, (Title VI of the Public Health Service Act), to assist in constructing a new 212 bed hospital to replace the old Wesley Long Community Hospital was approved in December 1958. Hill-Burton aid in the amount of \$807,950 was approved in December 1959 to assist in constructing an addition to the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital.
The Act and Public Health Service Regulations (Sections 622 (f) and 53.112 respectively) provide that the State administering agency shall obtain assurance from

applicants that the facilities to be built with Hill-Burton aid will be available to all patients residing in the area without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color. However, in any areas where separate hospitals or medical facilities are provided for separate population groups, the State agency may, in accordance with the Act and Regulations, waive this required assurance from the applicant if the approved State Plan otherwise makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such population group in the area.

The North Carolina State Plan has programmed for separate population groups in the Greensboro area and has been approved by the Public Health Service as making such equitable provision. Accordingly, assurances that the facilities of the Wesley Long and Moses H. Cone Hospitals would be available to all patients in the area without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color were not required.

Planning for the hospital and medical facilities need of the various areas of the State is the responsibility of the State administering agency. In your State this agency is the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, Raleigh, under the direction of Mr. William F. Henderson, Executive Secretary.

The non-discrimination and separate but equal provisions of the Act apply only to the admission of patients and do not extend to the staffing practices of the facilities. At the time of enactment of this legislation, an amendment which would have authorized the Surgeon General to prescribe regulations to assure that hospitals would be available to all licensed practitioners in the community was considered by the Congress. However, the amendment was defeated. Policies pertaining to the staffing of hospitals are matters of hospital administration and as such are the responsibility of the governing authorities of the hospital, subject of course, to State and local requirements. In fact, Section 635 of the Hill-Burton legislation specifies that no Federal officer or employee shall have the right to exercise any supervision or control over the administration, personnel, maintenance or operation of a hospital or other medical facility receiving funds under the program.

Sincerely Yours,
Butha S. Adkins
Acting Secretary



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

Love of God Works Miraculous Changes in the Lives of Men



"A DRAMATIC CHANGE"
"He took them and washed their wounds . . ." Acts 16:33.

The spirit of God works a sudden, dramatic change for the good. Here we have a phenomenal reversal of events in a tragic situation. The power of Divine love has a way of performing such seemingly impossible miracles. Love, prayer and spirit of God work a great, glorious transformation. The love of God changes violent, cruel enemies into loving helpful friends. And we need to ever keep in mind this great revolutionary power of God's love in the heart and souls of human beings. What a sudden dramatic change for the good is shown to Paul and Silas, the prisoners. "He took them and washed their wounds . . ."

The love of God as revealed in Christ Jesus changes enemies into friends. With the potential conflicts and disharmonies of this life we all stand in need of this great, beautiful spiritual power. We all may have would-be enemies that need an inner transformation of the spirit. There is an

unkind, unholy attitude that needs changing or spiritual transformation.

Paul and Silas had been the objects of attitudes that resulted in their being beaten, wounded. But in the midst of real and potential violence they acted lovingly. They reacted in a spirit of understanding, forgiveness and love. They accepted insults with a rare charming graciousness. Their attitudes of love saved, redeemed and made friends out of their enemies.

This spiritual power works. It works with a kind of scientific and mathematical exactitude. Here we have a law of the spiritual realm that cannot be denied. This spiritual law has the testing of two thousand years in a laboratory of human experience. It worked for Paul and Silas in an ancient prison. And this great spiritual truth will work for you. It will change you and your enemies. It has been validated in the life of Christ and the noble company of the Saints of God in Christ Jesus. Jesus rested the

case of His whole spiritual life and teachings on the power of this great spiritual law: The transforming power of Divine Love.

Christ works a great change in the souls of men. What made this sudden, dramatic change possible? It is the regenerating power of the love of God in a sinful human soul. The whole spirit and outlook of the jailer is changed. A great spiritual operation of a healing nature had taken place where it counts most—**IN THE HEART AND THE SOUL.** The Love of God has made the jailer a new man. . . . Truly, "if any man is in Christ Jesus he is a new . . ."

Christ makes the old new. The jailer, once a part of the pattern of hatred and injustice, now has become a new man through the power of God's redeeming love in his soul. The power of Divine love moves men from beating us to nursing our wounds for healing. "He took them and washed their wounds . . ."

Coalition Of Southern Democrats, Reactionary Republicans Responsible For Weak Civil Rights Bill

The civil rights bill, passed by Congress and hailed by President Eisenhower when he signed it is the weakest measure that could be called a civil rights bill at all. Its weakness is due to a combination of reactionary Southern Democrats and reactionary Northern Republicans. In this case the mountain (Congress) has labored and brought forth a mouse.

The first and most serious blow against the bill was struck last August when a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to which the bill was referred, voted to strike out two proposals strongly desired by the genuine advocates of civil rights.

One was for a grant of federal funds to help school districts desegregate. This is important because there are some school districts even in the Deep South which want to obey court orders to desegregate. But they face the loss of state funds if they do. Atlanta is a good example of this situation. The Federal funds could have made up the difference.

The second provision which the reactionary coalition in the Judiciary Committee cut out of the bill would have given statutory authority to the President's Committee for Job Equality under Government Contracts. It should be explained that ever since President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission was first set up, federal contracts have required contractors supplying material or erecting buildings or

other installations for the Federal Government to hire employees without regard to race, creed, or color. This provision has in fact never been enforced by a crack down on contractors who disregard it, as most of them do, unless they are working under state fair employment practice laws.

The do-nothing committee which has charge of enforcing this contract provision is headed by Vice-President Nixon. Just as the Republican Administration is against "compulsion" in insurance to provide needed medical care for the aged, it has been against "compulsion" in enforcing this provision of Federal contracts. Thus far Mr. Nixon has attempted to rely solely on persuasion with comparatively little results.

The attempt made by liberals supporting a genuine civil rights bill to give Congressional backing for this provision against job discrimination in Federal Contracts would have made a beginning, which so far has not been made, on a real Federal Fair Employment Practice law. But it was voted down in committees.

Meanwhile President Eisenhower has studiously opposed any additional expenditures for social welfare purposes. The Republicans

have needed support from the Southern Democrats to keep Congress from voting such funds as the liberal Democrats from the North and West wanted, or to sustain the President's veto when such funds were voted. Contrary to his wishes, so they traded to the Southern Democrats Republican votes against strong provisions in any civil rights bill in return for Southern Democratic votes against social welfare expenditures or to sustain a veto by President Eisenhower when such expenditures were voted.

That explains why Republicans joined the Southern Democrats against support for the fair employment practice provision of Federal contracts, on the one hand, and it explains why many Southern Democrats voted with the Republicans, against the bill to provide Federal funds for chronically distressed areas. Their votes were not enough to prevent passing the bill, but will be enough, at present outlook, to sustain a Presidential veto.

There can be no successful future without a goal, and that goal must be lofty enough to fire the imagination and inspire one to his highest and best efforts.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I am an African boy 19 years old, five feet six inches tall and weigh 135 pounds. I am seeking pen pals in America and with whom I can exchange some African items with American goods. African items, beautiful ebony

carvings in shape of human beings and animals, picturesque wall plaques and crocodiles skin handbags, slippers, wallets, purses and billfolds, pipes, calabashes, types of animal skins, tiger, zebra, snakes, leopard, antelope

The Negroes They Love

Editor's Note: The following is excerpted from "Eyes of the South," a feature length article on the current status of south-race relations by Dan Wakefield. It appeared in the May 7 issue of THE NATION.

The Negroes They Love
Much is made of the genuine love that Southern whites feel for the Negroes, and such love indeed exists, as long as the Negro stays "in his place"—which is out in the cottonfield, mindin' his business and hummin' a tune. A recent editorial in the ALABAMA JOURNAL tells us how warm the feelings are for those Negroes who stick to their cotton pickin'.

One of the pleasant items in the day's news was a report made by the Negro county agent to the Montgomery County Board of Revenue. . . . Among specific individual reports was the fact that Minnie Guice of Mt. Meigs produced the first bale of cotton in the county in 1959. . . . Outsiders are hard to convince

that white citizens of Montgomery take pride in such achievements by Negroes who conduct successful farming operations and are not led astray by the visiting agitators who come into the county to make trouble.

Farm stories about our Negroes such as these reported by the county agent show how pleasant are the racial relations here when our native are left along by the troublemakers.

There are loving words for Minnie Guice, who produced the first bale of cotton in the county; but stones for Autherine Lucy, who tried to enter Alabama University. Despite the editorials of the ALABAMA JOURNAL, however, Autherine Lucy is not going back to baling cotton; but it will be that Minnie Guice's daughter will try to enter Alabama University. That is the awful truth that the whites refuse to face, for it means nothing less than that the past they are trying to preserve is already lost.

Six Years After the May 17 Ruling

On the sixth anniversary of the historic U. S. Supreme Court ruling that racially segregated public schools are unconstitutional, only six per cent of the Negro children of school age in the southern and border states has been released from the bondage of segregated education.

And Jim Crow education continues to be bandage. According to the Southern Education Reporting Service for the school year 1956-57, Mississippi spent \$187.33 per white child in daily attendance but only \$107.34 per Negro child.

This kind of cheating, six years after the Supreme Court ruling is crippling the Negro citizen of 1960. The only cure is desegregation and that at a much faster rate than the creeping average of one percent a year. There are still 2,500,000 Negro children in segregated schools.

The NAACP is urging Negro parents to have their children apply by the thousands under the

pupil placement laws for transfers to schools which now are unlawfully labeled "white." Heretofore these laws have applied only to Negro children, but federal courts have ruled recently that they must be applied to white children as well if they are to stand.

In this Presidential election year the political party that swallows the "moderation" hook of the southern politician as desegregation may meet coolness among Negro voters.

One candidate in 1960 came a cropper on this issue over the words "gradualism" and "moderation." These words mean one thing in the dictionary, but in the southern political lexicon they mean "standpat on the Negro."

The Negro college student still in campaign that has swept the South and received financial and moral backing from the adult Negro community is a clear sign that Negro citizens do not intend to standpat on segregation.

HEALTH HINTS

BY
DR. ELDEE L. BROWN
Chiropractic Physician
Rest Can Be Exhausting

In this modern age, with all its conveniences, too many people are, literally, pampering themselves to death. Consider the man who comes home from the office "dog tired and all dragged out." Needs a rest. More than likely he needs just the opposite—exercise.

That may sound incongruous, but it's not. A great deal of fatigue is caused by mental, rather than physical activity. And as anxieties and annoyances multiply, there is a greater need for counterbalancing outlets. That's why the person who avoids exercise in order to conserve his strength is often deceiving himself.

At some time or other you've

certainly heard the complaint, "I have a headache. I think I'll lie down and take a nap." High school and college athletes, in fact, all students, sometimes develop headaches during the course of the classroom routine. But the pain often disappears shortly after they get out on the practice field and start limbering up their muscles.

Inactivity frequently provokes shoulder and lower back pains. Whereas activity stimulates vitality, alertness, strength, and beauty.

If you lack energy, but otherwise possess normal health, a good walk each day, combined with 10 minutes of setting-up exercises, will go a lot further in toning up your body than a half-hour nap during the afternoon before dinner.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

PROTEST
ended to boycott the firm. O'Neal said there were only two Negro customers on the route.

The youngster has helped man picket lines protesting segregation at lunch counters in front of Walgreen Kress and Woolworth since April. He admitted that several white persons on the route identified him as one of the picketers. A Durham Dairy official explained late Wednesday that the company has little control over the policy of hiring helpers on milk delivery routes.

C. F. Watkins, a sales supervisor, pointed out that the operation of milk routes are left largely to the discretion of the salesman.

He did add, however, that the company frowns on the use of young boys as helpers on the milk routes and that Durham Dairy has regulations against such practice.

The salesman who fired O'Neal confirmed in a telephone conver-

sation with the TIMES Wednesday that he was forced to let the boy go. But he said that the objection did not come from customers on the route but from several residents who lived in the area the route serves.

STIRS

school board post will be filled by the Rev. James Costen, 20 year pastor of the Presbyterian Church here. Rev. Costen was described as having been reared in an integrated community and as having been endorsed for the position by the executive committee of the NAACP.

It went on to say that the Armstrong brothers, members of a prominent family had taken the lead in the approving of Mr. Costen in several secret morning meetings held at the Booker T. Washington high school.

Both the Armstrongs and the Rev. Costen denied the statements in the letter and called the letter "a complete fabrication to a vicious smear campaign."

SIT DOWN

credited earlier claims by city officials that "a majority of the Negro leadership is not in sympathy with the movement."

The Carolina Times

Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C. by United Publishers, Inc.
L. E. AUSTIN, Publisher
M. E. JOHNSON, Controller
Principal Office located at 436 E. Pettigrew St.
Telephone: 5-0671; 2-2913
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