

What'cha Know About Driving?

Here's a popular feature originated by the State Department of Motor Vehicles to test your knowledge of some safe driving practices. See how you rate. The best drivers ought to manage at least 14 correct answers. You have three choices in each question. Mark the one you think is right, then check the end of the column for your score. All set?

1. If you're driving along at 25 mph and speed up to 50, the car's braking distance is increased approximately: (a) four times, (b) three times, (c) twice.
2. At 50 mph a reasonably safe distance at which to follow the car ahead is: (a) three car lengths, (b) four car lengths, (c) five car lengths.
3. The kind of driver you are depends mostly on: (a) the speed with which you react, (b) the condition of your car, (c) how you learned to drive.
4. You are traveling at 45 mph and wish to pass another car traveling at 25 mph. This requires about ten seconds. The number of feet that your car will travel before you've passed and are back on the right side of the road is: (a) 300 feet, (b) 450 feet, (c) 600 feet.
5. Night time accidents occur relatively more frequently than day accidents because: (a) visibility is reduced, (b) drivers are tired at night, (c) people drive faster at night than during the day.
6. Drivers exceed the speed limit chiefly because: (a) they don't know the regulations, (b) they lack skill, (c) they have poor attitudes.
7. If the right wheels of your car should slip off the hard top, you should: (a) turn back onto the pavement without hesitation, (b) slow down gradually and steer back on the pavement when convenient, (c) apply the brakes sharply and cut the wheels hard back onto the road.
8. While the average driver is moving his foot from the accelerator to the brake, a car going 50 mph will travel approximately: (a) 35 feet, (b) 55 feet, (c) 75 feet.
9. Traveling a bumpy road a wise driver should realize that his: (a) braking distance will be shorter than usual, (b) reaction time will be longer, (c) braking distance will be longer than usual.
10. A flashing red light means: (a) reduce speed and prepare to stop, (b) stop, (c) congested traffic area.
11. When approaching the crest of a hill: (a) increase speed to make up for speed lost on the grade, (b) slow down, (c) continue at the same speed.
12. A common characteristic of the "show off" driver is that he: (a) is ignorant of the law, (b) lacks presence of mind in emergencies, (c) drives too fast for conditions.
13. Your car is being overtaken and passed by another car on a two lane road. Just as this car starts to cut in, another approaches around a curve. In most cases it's best to: (a) maintain speed, (b) slow down and give way, (c) speed up.
14. The pleasure and satisfaction a driver gets from his car depends on: (a) how he drives and maintains it, (b) how fast it can go, (c) how much power it has.
15. When a car's speed is increased from 35 mph to 70, the potential damage it can cause upon impact with another car is greater by: (a) twice, (b) four times, (c) three times.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (b).
Scores of 14-15 are superior, 12-13 good, 11 fair, under 11 poor.

Veterans Questions and Answers

Here are authoritative answers by the Veterans Administration to questions from former servicemen and their families:

Q.—My daughter, although past 18 years of age, has still been receiving a pension payment since she is still in school. She recently got married but will continue in school. Can she still receive her pension payments?

A.—Pension payments to children of deceased veterans cease when they marry.

Q.—My son was in World War II. Recently he died of natural causes. I have no income. Can I get pension?

A.—Parents may receive compensation payments only when the veteran-son had a service-connected disability. They are not entitled to non-service-connected pension payments.

Q.—Will the Government pay my way to the VA hospital when I enter next month for treatment?

A.—Transportation may be provided if necessary but only when application for such paid transportation is made in advance. Prior authorization for travel MUST be secured from the VA.

Q.—What is the burial allowance provided by the VA?

A.—The VA is authorized to pay \$250 toward an eligible veteran's burial expenses. Claims must be filed within 2 yrs. after the veteran's permanent burial or cremation.

Jews as a demonstration of Nazi good faith, Kastner was forced to bargain with a German named Becher.

In addition to a large ransom, he had to promise to testify in Becher's behalf at the war crimes trials. 1000 Jews were saved, although Eichmann later ordered them murdered from Budapest to Vienna, in which hundreds perished.

After the war Kastner made his way to Israel where he worked for the Commerce Department.

Through a curious combination of circumstances, Coronet reports, he was convicted of collaboration with the Nazis.

Though Kastner never lived to see the decision reversed — he was assassinated shortly before the Israeli Supreme Court exonerated him — he ultimately triumphed over Eichmann. For the last a book-length report showing that Eichmann had conspired to disobey Hitler's orders so that he might kill more Jews.

Do's And Don'ts



The Game Gets Tense, But It Is Good To Remember . . .



IN THE "FREEDOM RIDES"

Federal Law Comes First

(From the I.U.D. Bulletin, June)

The moral argument for equal rights has been stated time and again. That argument is reinforced a hundred fold by developments in our fast moving world. America cannot meaningfully preach "freedom, liberty, and equal rights throughout the world while" denying them at home.

At issue in today's civil rights fight lies the future of freedom itself. Democracy cannot be a half-way house if it is to succeed in its world mission.

Civil rights involve the dignity of many. The millions of Americans denied these rights, or accorded them in half-measure, cannot forever be expected to remain quiescent. It is after all a hundred years since slavery was abolished in this nation.

The President of the United States has called upon the people to reaffirm the principles of equality which have made this nation the leader of the free world. These principles require that every citizen shall have the same rights as every other. The Constitution of the United States does not proclaim that the rights of some citizens shall be more equal than the rights of others.

The Supreme Court ruled as far back as 1945 that segregation in interstate commerce by the states is in violation of the Constitution. It ruled last December, that segregation in restaurants

ers" lies that of the primacy of the Constitution and federal law in areas where state statute is in contravention to them.

If the Supreme Court can be defied with impunity on the civil rights issue, so can it be defied on other issues. As organized labor well knows, it would soon be a victim of such defiance. Union members have a big stake in the primacy of federal law because if it can be defied, so will their right to collective bargaining.

Business has a similar stake since modern industry cannot exist without the protection afforded by federal law. Freedom of speech, assembly, religion, and of the press exist because of constitutional guarantees and they must exist for all or they will be denied on an ever larger scale.

The alternatives to effective federal law in constitutional areas are not pretty to contemplate. That which contributes to denial of the primacy of federal law weakens the foundations of the nation.

The Kennedy Administration has shown that it will move forcefully in the area of civil rights and that it will not tolerate lawlessness. Its job will not be easy or always politically pleasant. The great principles involved, however, leave little room for expedience or temporizing.

Beyond the issue of civil rights in the case of the "Freedom Riders" was met with mob violence in Alabama, it was the mob that denied the Constitution and the law.

The "Freedom Riders" broke no law. In the light of this, the Alabama district court injunction against them punishes the law-abiding and denies them rights because they were the victims of unlawful violence.

In Mississippi, "Freedom Riders" have been jailed because they entered waiting rooms segregated by state law. This state law is clearly unconstitutional. True, the alleged charge against the riders is breach of the peace. But in refusing to leave the segregated waiting rooms, the riders were within their constitutional rights. But ordering them to leave, local police in Jackson are in violation of federal law.

Beyond the issue of civil rights in the case of the "Freedom Riders" lies that of the primacy of the Constitution and federal law in areas where state statute is in contravention to them.

Eliot Ness—Was He Really 'Untouchable'?

NEW YORK—Is there any truth to the public image of Eliot Ness as a two-fisted, straight-shooting Federal agent who smashed Al Capone's bootleg traffic in Chicago in the 20's?

In the July issue of Coronet Magazine, the author of "The Untouchables" reveals that Ness was actually "two men." "In public he was the Ness of television: talking little, but with authority and using short, terse phrases. In private, he was the other Eliot Ness, with a bubbling sense of humor and a ready smile." Despite his \$2,300 a year salary and the knowledge that many agents were known to be "on the take," Ness and his Chicago squad did, in fact, prove incorruptible.

Though he is referred to in the Coronet article as a gentle man, what Ness had to say about himself sounds like something straight from the TV screen: "I'm just like anyone else—no braver or any more timid. There were things which I had to do. I did them."

Eichmann's Last Victim Still Gives Testimony

NEW YORK—The strongest evidence against Adolf Eichmann's claim that he was just "a soldier carrying out orders" comes from a man who was killed by the Jews themselves.

The July issue of Coronet Magazine reveals the little-known story behind Rudolf Kastner, Hungarian-Jewish underground leader who negotiated with the Nazis during World War II in order to save hundreds of his people from extermination.

When Eichmann came to Budapest to supervise the extermination of Hungarian Jews, it fell to Kastner to try and arrange the infamous exchange of 10,000 trucks for 1,000,000 people.

When the Allies demanded a token release of several hundred

Do's And Don'ts

What is true for us is true for the persons for whom we pray. God's will of harmony and health governs them. We can speak words of healing for all who are in need, and we can expect to see a quick, permanent response.

Compliance, Avoidance or Defiance

When the Pearsall Plan was passed by the special session of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1955, this newspaper predicted in an editorial that time would prove it to be one of the most vicious instruments ever concocted in the minds of civilized men to avoid compliance with a law or set of laws. Slowly but surely, Negro leaders of North Carolina are now beginning to awaken to the fact that instead of being mistaken in our prediction we were exactly right.

When Col. William T. Joyner appeared before the General Assembly, it will be recalled that he assured its members that passage of the bill would limit the admission of Negroes into the white public schools of the state to about one-tenth of one percent of the total Negro school population. After two or three years he stated that the delays which the plan permitted would assure North Carolina of even less than the then estimated one-tenth of one percent of Negro pupils in white schools.

In other words, Col. Joyner foresaw the tremendous cost, the repeated delays and other handicaps which the bill allowed as being so burdensome to Negro parents and their children that they would eventually become discouraged and abandon their efforts towards integration of the public schools. Thus, instead of open defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954 ordering the abolishment of segregation in the public schools, North Carolina by avoidance would be able to claim compliance with the law.

Thus, upon the backs of the parents or guardians of Negro children, the state of North Carolina has placed the full responsibility or burden of seeking reassignment. Not only has it done this but, a careful reading of the language of the assignment acts will disclose that not only are they hardly understandable to a person of average education but to those of advanced college training. It, therefore is not hard to picture the problems which now face the average Negro parent desiring the very best education for his or her children. Instead of encouragement and assistance from the leaders in education of the state, every conceivable barrier possible has been placed in their pathway.

In spite of it all, and the efforts of the Board of Education to keep secret the period to apply, 130 Negro pupils in the city of Durham have requested reassignment this year. Although the number is less than the 225 who applied in 1959 and the 205 in 1960, when the statistics of reassignment in Durham are reviewed (14 admissions to white schools out of 430 requests), the prediction of Colonel Joyner—that the Pupil Assignment Act will in time so confuse, discourage, frustrate and demoralize Negro parents that integration will in time die a natural death at the hands of the very Negro parents themselves—rings with the truth of a sacred prophet.

Negro leaders of Durham are beginning to view the overall picture of integration of the public schools of the state with a degree of misgiving and distrust of many of those holding high public office who, under oath, have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. They are beginning to doubt their integrity and their sincerity. Along with this there is a ground-swell of impatience taking place among the younger element of the race. These young people are beginning to doubt and to question the claim of their elders that there is a measure of honesty within the ranks of North Carolina officialdom.

When it comes to achievement in business, education and industry, the Durham Negro is unequalled by those of his race anywhere in the nation. In fact, the Durham Negro owns and controls the largest home-owned financial institution of this city. Here is located one of the state's major educational institutions. Here the Durham Negro owns more homes per capita than anywhere else in the state. Despite this record of achievement, the Durham Negro is still treated as an "outsider." He has no membership on the local Chamber of Commerce. His children are largely barred from obtaining the best education available in the public schools. He has been unable to claim the advantage of a technical education now being provided by the newly established industrial education center, a facility, which, incidentally, would not have been located in Durham had it not been for his political support.

We realize that the number of educational degrees, the size of a bank account or other cultural advantages have nothing to do with the basic issue of whether a man is entitled to equal protection of the law. And though the economic and social conditions are not absolutely nothing to do with the exercise of their constitutional rights, we cite these facts to emphasize the extremity of the situation in Durham.

We ask both white and Negro leaders in Durham, where do we go from here? What would a normal people with less culture, restraint and decency do under similar circumstances? The answer is plainly seen in Ala., and Mississippi where city and state officials and citizens jail and beat freedom riders for exercising their constitutional rights. What will be the answer of the Durham City and County Boards of Education in the case of the 130 Negro pupils who have this year asked for reassignment in the public schools of this unhappy city that is so void of courageous and progressive leadership. Will it be another case of Avoidance or "Compliance" by a continuance of token integration?

Each county and city board of education is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the assignment to a public school of each child residing within the administrative unit . . . Each county and city board of education shall make assignments . . . so as to provide . . . for the effective instruction, health, safety, and general welfare of the pupils. Each board of education may adopt such reasonable rules and regulations as in the opinion of the board are necessary . . .

"The parent or guardian of any child . . . who is dissatisfied with the assignment made by a board of education may, within 10 days . . . apply in writing to the board of education for the assignment of the child to a different public school . . . If the application for reassignment is disapproved, the board of education shall give notice to the applicant by registered mail, and the applicant may within 5 days after receipt of such notice apply to the board for a hearing . . . If, at the hearing, . . . the board shall find that the reassignment of the child . . . will be for the best interests of the child, and will not interfere with the proper administration of the school, or with the proper instruction of the pupils there enrolled, and will not endanger the health or safety of the children there enrolled, the board shall direct that the child

be reassigned . . ."

Shortly after his appointment as ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, who was nearing his sixty-first birthday, was interviewed by a reporter for The New Yorker. The interview filled almost five columns, and most of it was printed in quotes. There was no indication that Stevenson hesitated in naming names, dates, places or events; or that the reporter gave out of pencils and notepaper.

I say not one in fifty can do it, and I doubt that Stevenson did it as readily as the interviewer pretended he did.

The Carolina Times
Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.
Telephone: 682-2913 and 681-5512
by United Publishers, Inc.
L. E. AUSTIN, Publisher
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Durham, North Carolina
Principal Office located at 486 E. Pettigrew St.
M. E. JOHNSON, Controller
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$4.00 PER YEAR