

# The 1962 NAACP Annual Session

The decision of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to hold its 1962 convention in Atlanta, Georgia, meets the approval of a majority of southern Negro leaders. This entire section of the country, especially what is known as the deep South, stands to benefit from the impact of NAACP's annual session which hereof has grown to gigantic proportions in size and influence. To hold an annual session in the heart of the deep South, we think, is only a wise decision but good strategy. There are millions of white southerners who have been led to believe the NAACP to be an organization seeking to destroy the South, when in reality it has done more to save this section of the country than other institutions know of. Certainly if American democracy is to have influence among other nations of the world we must first learn to practice it among our own people of all races, creeds and colors.

A rattle-rouser or trouble maker. It will also be beneficial to many Negroes of the South who have half-heartedly supported the organization or followed its program from afar. We think the time is not too far away when the NAACP will even find it wise to move its headquarters to the South. There was a time when, probably, it was considered for the best interest of all concerned to have the NAACP national office outside the South. In spite of the great work the organization has done to preserve democracy in this country, it is our honest opinion that it could do a much better job if the main office were located in the Section of the country where a majority of Negroes live and where the race problems exist.

We commend the leaders of the NAACP for the decision it has made for its 1962 annual session. It is our feeling that not only will it benefit the organization and the Negroes of the South but many white people who for the first time will get an opportunity to observe first-hand and the great work NAACP is doing for the entire country, and especially the South.

We congratulate the respectable people of

## Welcome and Goodbye, Conservative Party

We congratulate the respectable people of Durham for staying away in droves from the meeting of the so-called Conservative Party held at the Durham County Courthouse. In spite of the beating of drums, the bushes and the securing of the spacious Superior Auditorium to take care of an anticipated overflow crowd, only about 50 persons showed up. Add to this the row after row of empty seats, the lack of intelligence exhibited by the leaders and one is compelled to declare the Conservative Party meeting in Durham a complete flop. The gathering has been befittingly labeled by several editors of the Skunkservative Party. About the only bright spot of the entire evening was the role played by Mayor E. J. Isner who, as Durham's first citizen, extended a welcome on behalf of the people of Dur-

ham to those who were present. Being mayor of a city must be at times a difficult task, especially when one is called on to play the role the mayor had at the Conservative Party meeting. Certain leaders of the group are known to be anti-Jewish, anti-Negro and anti-everything-else that makes for progress in race relations in Durham.

We, therefore, salute Mayor Evans for being broad enough in his official capacity as Durham's first citizen to welcome the Conservative Party to the city. How he did the job without holding his nose, we think, is not only commendable but praiseworthy. Now that the mayor, as well as other respectable citizens of Durham, have welcomed the Conservative Party, it is timely to say goodbye and, we hope, good riddance.

## The Resignation of Dr. F. L. Atkins

The announcement of the resignation of Dr. F. L. Atkins as president of Winston-Salem Teachers College will be viewed by all those who are acquainted with Dr. Atkins and the record he has made as head of the school with regret but understanding. That he is resigning from the active presidency while he is still able to give his successor the benefit of his experience and counsel should be fortunate for both the College and its next president. The tremendous responsibility of running an educational institution is most demanding on the strength and energy of a young man, to say nothing of one who is nearing the three score and ten mark. We commend Dr. Atkins for having the wisdom to tender his resignation at the ascendancy of his administration.

Dr. Atkins' resignation as president of WSTC rings down the curtain on a name in Negro education in North Carolina that spans nearly three-quarters of a century. His father, the late Dr. S. G. Atkins, founded the school in 1892. Since that time the Atkins name has stood out in North Carolina as synonymous to Negro education. Dr. S. G. Atkins, E. E. Smith, early president of Fayette-

ville State Teachers College at Fayetteville; Dr. James B. Dudley, early president of A. and T. College, Greensboro and Dr. James E. Shepard, founder of North Carolina College at Durham, constituted the "big four" in Negro education of North Carolina.

The vacancy created by Dr. Atkins' resignation reminds all of those interested in education of the scarcity of competent men to head Negro educational institutions. It is our hope that the WSTC Board of Trustees will look far and near with care and diligence before naming a successor to Dr. Atkins. Its members should take into consideration that times have changed considerably within the last ten years, and that no Negro leader, whether educator, minister, laborer or business man, can successfully head anything for the race who is not a man with the courage of his convictions.

The idea that a Negro college president is not expected to take an active part in the civic and national affairs of the race, including the program of the NAACP, is decidedly antiquated. Such a man, if he is placed at the head of a Negro college, may be vested with the authority of president, but he will

(Continued on page 4-A)

## Things You Should Know



# Robert Brown ELLIOTT...

... A FREE NEGRO, BORN

IN BOSTON ON AUGUST 11, 1842!

HE GRADUATED FROM ETON COLLEGE

LEGISLATOR IN ENGLAND, -- TO BECOME A REPRESENTATIVE FROM S.

CAROLINA IN THE 42<sup>ND</sup> AND 43<sup>RD</sup> CONGRESS OF THE U.S.!

Continental Features

## THE CHALLENGE FROM MISSISSIPPI MUST BE MET, MR. PRESIDENT



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

## Those Who Stand For the Master Must Be Willing to Stand Trials



—Acts 20:19

"I served the Lord amid trials". Trials attend our true service of God. The Bible, the word of God, makes clear this great truth. Those who would really stand for God must be ready to endure many trials. Sometimes, this old world delights in making it very hard for those who would serve and live for God. Why is this so true? Well, to really serve God you must set yourself against so many of the things which are cherished by the world. Thus, every soul that would stand and declare itself for God must say with Paul at Ephesus, "I served the Lord amid trials."

The way of God's will is paved with intense trials. Let us face this fact. You must be honest and not kid yourself. He who would stand in consecration for God's will and purposes must be ready and willing to endure trials. In pursuance of God's will you are naturally at odds with the world. So the world makes it

hard for the children of God.

We were not left in the dark about these trials. Jesus warned us that we would have to suffer many trials. Jesus, the Sinless One, had to suffer, and we, too, must suffer. Then let us ever remember that the way of God's will is paved with trials and tribulations.

In the trials we are promised the power of endurance. Yes, it's a hard way. Thank God, we are promised the power of God's matchless resources that will carry us through. The writer is right. "Look to Jesus for He will carry you through."

Christ in the way of the Heavenly Father towers over the wrecks of time. At times our labors seem vain amid these trials but our labors in the Lord are not in vain. We never walk alone in the way of the Father's will. You remember what Jesus said when He came near and stood under the very shadows of the cross. . . . "I am not alone . . . the father is with me . . ."

We must endure trials but God's promised power will carry us through successfully.

There is victory for those who walk in the way of the father's will. Countless souls have walked the way of trials to great and glorious victories. Here we have revealed the dramatic glory of the followers of Christ or these two thousand years; they have become the victors in spite of their trials. We could call the roll of this great cloud of witnesses.

Jesus, the Son of God, our Savior leads the procession. And I hear Jesus speaking to struggling souls now for some two thousand years. "In the world ye shall have tribulation but be of good cheer for I have overcome the world."

We must enter into life abundant and eternal through the way that is beset with many trials. Then let us fight on amid trials, the reward is a crown of life.

## Author of 'How Green Was My Valley' Has New Novel on Africa

Twenty years ago, Richard Llewellyn's first novel, "How Green Was My Valley," was published and became one of the most successful novels of the decade. It was made into an Academy Award-winning film, is still in print, and has sold a half-million copies.

His recent novel, "Up, Into the Singing Mountain," a sequel to his first work, became a best-seller. For his latest novel, "A Man in a Mirror," Richard Llewellyn has picked an entirely new setting—modern Africa. He has written of the rise of a young African Masai leader, Mterenge, and his conflicting loyalties towards his own people and towards his Western, English education. Mr. Llewellyn's story tells of the dramatic changes and problems of Africa today.

Richard Llewellyn was born in St. David's, Wales, in 1906, and was christened Richard David Vivian Llewellyn Ilovd. At sixteen, he was sent to Italy to learn hotel management. From there he went to Venice, where he studied painting and sculpture, working part of the time with an Italian film company. In the middle Twenties he joined the regular British Army, in which he served both at home and abroad for five years.

Returning to England in 1931, Richard Llewellyn turned again to the movies, and became a bit player. He progressed to assistant director, scenarist, production manager, and, eventually, director. "How Green Was My Valley" was begun in St. David's, from a draft written while the author was serving in India. It

was published in England in October of 1930, selling 50,000 copies in the first four months. Early in 1940, Llewellyn rejoined the British Army as a captain in the Welsh Guards. He has written a total of six novels (plus three short novels for teenagers), two plays, and a number of movie scenarios.

## Yes, We All Talk

By M. H. BOULWARE

Stuttering Compendium Question: I am interested in reading on the subject of stuttering. Please recommend a book for this purpose.—C. L. P.

Answer: Since you may not have so much time available for reading, I suggest you purchase these books:

1. Charles Van Riper. Speech Correction Principles and Methods. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
2. Stuttering—Significant Theories and Therapies, second edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif.

The latter book is designed to facilitate the study of the literature by those persons who wish to make comparisons among various theories and therapies.

It is not a book for stutterers themselves. They may be disturbed over the variety of theories of causation, or present the speech therapist with arguments in favor of other therapies not suited to their particular needs.

It is a book for scholars, teachers, and non-stutterers. READERS

## THE OTHER SIDE

By J. ANDREW GAULDEN

Quite a few Southerners have expressed strong resentment over a so-called inflammatory film about segregation recently televised by the British Broadcasting Corp.

The film, "Who Speaks for the South?" had to do with race relations in Birmingham and is considered by many prominent Southerners as highly prejudiced. The writer hasn't seen the film and thus cannot comment on the merits of the criticism against it, but it does bring up the question, "How should the South speak for itself?"

The question is highly important at this time, for apparently whatever the outside communication agencies do is never quite right. The race problem is tough and getting tougher. If the South's story isn't being told properly, what is being done about it?

The writer knows the South, and after more than forty years of living and working in the South and dealing with Southerners of both groups high and low, he may be able to point out a few mistakes and make a few helpful suggestions. Nobody likes to be criticized unjustly, but just getting peevish about it isn't the answer. Answer adequately the criticism.

For my pamphlet on public speaking, send a stamped, self-addressed long/business envelope to Dr. Marcus H. Boulware, Florida A. and M. University, Box 268, Tallahassee, Florida.

## Veterans Questions and Answers

Q.—About how many women U. S. veterans of World War II are there as compared to U. S. male veterans of this war?

A.—About 319,000 women as compared to nearly 15 million men.

Q.—What does the VA mean by a "presumptive period" in connection with diseases?

A.—Generally, a wartime or Korean-conflict veteran who develops a chronic disease to a degree of 10 per cent or more disability within one year of release or separation from service may be presumed to be service-connected for VA disability compensation. In the case of active tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, or leprosy, the law provides a three-year presumptive period.

Q.—I'm an honorably discharged World War II veteran and need help in finding a job. Does my war service entitle me to any preference on this?

A.—Yes. See your local State Employment Office. You also are entitled to preference for U. S. Civil Service employment.

Q.—My son has been in a nursing home for incurables since childhood. He will be 18 soon. Will his pension be stopped then?

A.—No. Since he is unable to become self-supporting his pension will be continued.

Q.—Where are the Veterans Administration's insurance offi-

ces located? A.—The three VA insurance offices can be reached by writing the VA Center, Denver, Colorado; the VA Center, St. Paul, Minn., and the VA District Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Q.—I'm a nonservice-connected World War II veteran. If I die will my widow and two children be eligible for pensions?

A.—If your widow's income and estate is not in excess of legal limits, she may be eligible for a pension. Likewise, your children if unmarried and under 18 years of age may be eligible if they do not have income or estate above the limit. Pensions such as these are awarded in case of need.

Q.—I am a World War II veteran. Can I still get educational benefits under the GI Bill?

A.—All educational benefits for World War II veterans have expired except in rare exceptions. The nearest VA office can tell you if you are one of these.

Q.—I'm a wartime veteran but not a service-connected one. Is it possible the government might pay the cost of my transportation to a VA hospital for treatment?

A.—Yes, if you are financially unable to pay for the transportation and secure from the VA authorization in advance for the travel.



CONTINENTAL FEATURES

## HE MUST LEARN TO REGARD OTHERS

One mistake Southerners make in presenting their case to others is that all of the emphasis about good relations is generally put on what's been done and is being done in the school business.

We've got a million-dollar school for whites over here, the Southern store open in groceries, printing and films and we've got a million-dollar school for our colored folks over across town. Therefore, we're treating our Negroes right.

Over and over and over, this is the story Southerners present to the outside world. Progress in many other areas is not evaluated intelligently in government in civic life. And it is not evaluated because of the South's own communication one-sidedness.

A Negro can rob a store and the store makes everybody's owner but a Negro can write a book or put in thirty uninter-

rupted years at Empire Oil and it goes unnoticed. There are numerous examples of this, but in the act of making sure that the Negro doesn't get too good a picture of himself, Southerners inadvertently give a bad picture of race relations in the region.

The one-sided bad picture of the Negro gives the Southerner himself a bad picture of his neighbor, creates a bad feeling in the Negro, and causes bad reactions in everyday life by both. Total result — a bad picture of the

South. Furthermore, sometimes the plain truth is the best defense. There are some good reasons, historical and sociological reasons, why things are like they are. Situations which can be alleviated only by developmental, chronological operations. To fight back by fibbing, by saying that Negroes are communists, that they want to marry white girls, and that there are no problems in this area or that won't do it.

Moreover, the South misses one of its best bets when it leaves Negroes off its nonproblem-solving committees. Southern mayors are at this time heading for a south-wide conference. Chances are they will meet and plan and explain and give their story to the outside world. Chances are no Negro individual, no Negro sub-committee will have anything to do with the story, and hence it's going to look one-sided even if it isn't.

Civil Defense committees, for example, planning for the survival of American communities in the event of atomic warfare, meet and plan and exercise with the Negro left out entirely. Nobody can prove the existence of good relations when the outside world sees folks not on sneaking terms with each other. Southerners who want others to believe and know that everything is all right have got to let them see that everything is all right.

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