

Negro Destiny at Stake In Next Tuesday's Election

(Continued from front page)
other era of stark backwardness and traditional lethargy from which it may take another half century to extricate itself. At stake in next Tuesday's election is the economic, social, educational and political destiny of not only the 12 or 15 million Negroes of the south but the hope of the young progressive white southerners who are likewise struggling to free themselves from the dastardly tradition which has hog-tied them lock, stock and barrel to the Democratic Party for over a half century.

For the benefit of those Negro voters who have thoughtlessly permitted themselves to become pawns in one of the greatest tragedies of the century, it might not be a bad idea to look at the record of the Democratic Party for awhile as it pertains to Negroes of this state and the South for the past half century or more.

When the Democratic Party came into power in North Carolina in 1898, the very first thing it did was to pass legislation disfranchising the Negro. Prior to that time under the Republican Party this state had 10 Negroes in the Legislature and at various times under the Republican Party Negroes were elected to Congress from this state and other southern states. Not in one instance before or since has a Negro ever been elected to a major public office under the Democratic Party in a single southern state.

Here in North Carolina when the suggestion is made that Negroes chance their voting allegiance, so-called Negro leaders of the race begin to froth at the mouth but cannot point to a single major appointment or election of a Negro to an important or high-salaried post. In fact, the present governor when approached by one of the state's leading Negroes for an appointment of a Negro to a position with a \$10,000 per year salary replied that a position with such a salary belongs to a white man.

A further look at the record will disclose that both of the state's Democratic senators voted against the appointment of Thurgood Marshall to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and he held up his appointment for over a year. They opposed him for no other reason than the fact that he was a Negro and had previously held the position of chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Add to this the fact that those same two senators since their election have voted against every piece of civil rights legislation that has come before the Senate.

Now let's look further at the gubernatorial situation in North Carolina. In spite of the fact that it is well known that the only thing that saved North Carolina in the election of 1960 from having a Republican governor was the Negro vote, there is not one Negro employed as a stenographer, clerk, bookkeeper or other clerical post in a state building in Raleigh, or in a single courthouse in the entire state. Even the little jerkwater

jobs held by a Negro in the state welfare set-up and the department of education have always been domiciled in a segregated office located on Hargett Street in Raleigh several blocks away from the capital where the two Negro appointees will be sure not to come in contact too often with the hundreds of white employees of the state.

Add to this the fact that under the Democratic Party's stranglehold on the state there is not one Negro member of the National Guard or the Highway Patrol and you have a good example of what Negroes are paying to perpetuate a one-party system by continuing to vote the Democratic ticket in North Carolina and the remainder of the South.

This newspaper is not unmindful that one or two handpicked Negroes have been handed a few bones or crumbs from the Democratic political table in North Carolina. We are not unmindful that, as a result, they are bound because of gratitude for those crumbs to say nothing against their so-called personal benefactors or admirers. We think, though, that to safeguard the little honor that has come their way by demanding that Negroes vote en masse the Democratic ticket is too great a price to pay. We only ask that they keep their mouths shut while they are gloating over their personal power and prestige and leave the rest to vote whatever ticket they deem is the best for North Carolina and the race as a whole.

So far as the local situation is concerned, this newspaper cannot forget the dastardly and black deed performed by the Durham County Democratic Party against a lone Negro candidate for County Commissioner in the recent election held for that post. We cannot forget how the bloc vote by white voters was used against the Negro candidate in the run-off after loyal Negro Democrats had refused to bloc vote for their own candidate in the first primary when they might have elected him. This was done not to keep Negroes from dominating the offices of County Commissioners, but to prevent one lone Negro from being elected to that office. In spite of this, there are now so-called Negro leaders in Durham who are contending that Negro voters of this city, county and state should continue to vote the Democratic ticket.

We think this state and its Negro people are at the crossroads. What they do on November 6 will determine the destiny of not only the state's million or more Negroes but its up and coming young and progressive white people who are equally as anxious to be free from a one-party system in North Carolina. Because of this we plead, we beg, and we urge every Negro who wishes to see North Carolina a better state to go to the polls on next Tuesday and think for himself instead of being led by apostles of the one-party system who have nothing to show for the Negroes' loyalty but a few political bones and crumbs handed to one or two Negroes.

No Rush to Select the Next President of NCC

In an editorial last week concerning the selection of a president of N. C. College to succeed Dr. Alfonso Elder, who is soon to retire, we endeavored to call the attention of the members of the trustee board of NCC to the serious responsibility they have in trying to find the right kind of person to fill the post. Since that editorial we have learned from a reliable source that at present no person who is considered qualified for the job has given any evidence of being interested. Instead the nibbles at the bait that is now dangling before the eyes of prospective candidates have only come from minnows all of whom are entirely too small to be considered or terrapins that are by no means qualified.

We think instead of the trustees rushing to fill the vacancy that probably it would be a better idea for them to appoint an interim committee to run the school after Dr. Elder quits his post. This would allow them more time for serious thought to the matter. Since only minnows and terrapins are now nibbling at the bait there is too great a danger that one or the other of them

might be mistaken for a big fish and land the job.
Our choice for the post, if he is available, would be Dr. Martin Luther King. Dr. King has the youth, the experience, the training and stature to head an institution the size of NCC. His forthright stand on matters pertaining to the advancement of his race would be an inspiration to Negro youths who are certain in the immediate years ahead to face trying ordeals in a society that is now in the process of changing from an ultra-conservative position to one of progress.

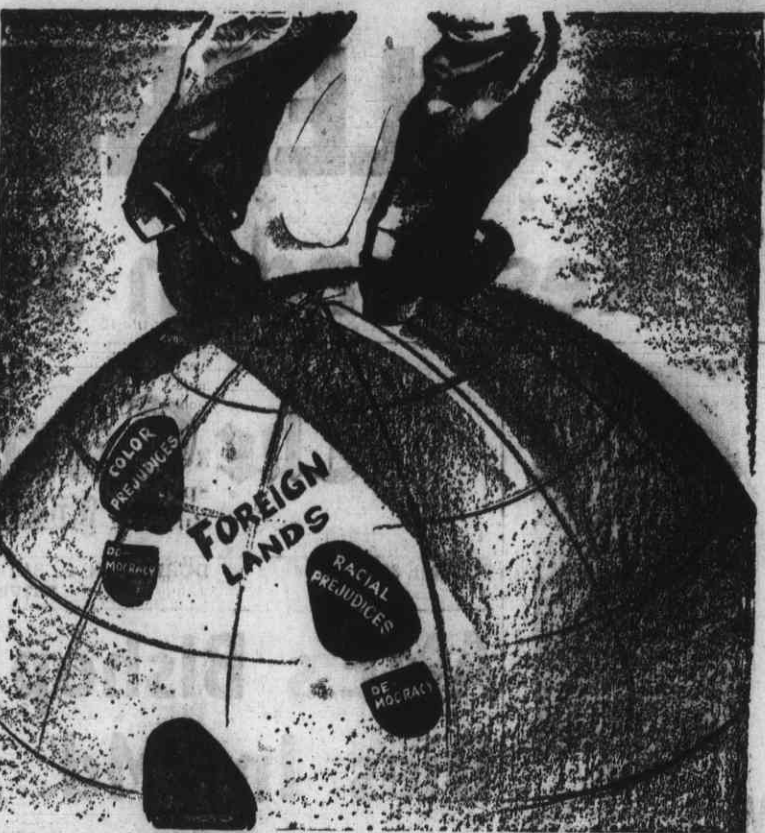
HUSBANDS—Being a husband is a whole-time job. That is why so many husbands fail. They cannot give their entire attention to it. (Arnold Bennett) . . . We wedded men live in sorrow and care. (Chaucer) . . . The calmest husbands make the stormiest wives. (Isaac D'Israeli) . . . I should like to see any kind of a man, distinguishable from a gorilla, that some good and even pretty woman could not shape a husband out of. (O. W. Holmes) . . . Married men are viler than bachelors. (A. W. Pinero)—From *Home-Book of Quotations*, by Burton Stevenson.

IT IS AS IMPOSSIBLE for a man to be cheated by any one but himself, as for a thing to be, and not to be, at the same time.
—Emerson.

WHAT DISTRESSES most of us is not the prospect of death but the thought of what we could do with the savings of a lifetime, if we spent them while alive.

AN AMERICAN WRITER described a foreign visitor as 'casual and autochthonous,' which is the way some of us hope to appear when we visit Paris or London.

LEFT THESE FOOTPRINTS WHEREVER HE WENT. NOW WORLD TENSION



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT REV. HAROLD ROLAND



Each Generation Must be Ready To Pay Price of Citizenship

THE PRICE OF CITIZENSHIP
SHIP
"It cost me a large sum to acquire this citizenship . . ."
Acts 22:28.

Sacrifice is the price of the rich fruits of citizenship. The accumulated sacrifices of the noble history of this nation constitute the price of our lives of many were offered on altars of citizenship. The altar of sacrifice as a part of the payment for our citizenship. In fact millions have offered their lives for us that we might enjoy the blessings of citizenship in this land. Many fought and died for the blessings of this citizenship of ours. Tyranny would cancel or wipe out the fruits of citizenship. Then men rose up and said 'I am ready to pay the supreme sacrifice for the fruits of citizenship. Thousands have paid their share of the price of our citizenship . . . It cost a large sum to acquire this citizenship . . ."

Sacrifice, therefore, makes our citizenship most precious. We the custodians of the privileges of citizenship must never forget the price of our

citizenship. I would rather live in this land with all of its imperfections than any other nation in all the world. A vicious tyranny has arisen and is on the march in this world. This ruthless tyranny would take away our precious heritage of freedom and give us nothing in exchange. We have this citizenship but it was bought at a precious price. It is precious. We have it and for God's sake let us guard it with our very lives. Realizing the preciousness of our citizenship (we of this day ought to be more determined than the flaming patriot of old to say: "GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH . . ."

It was passed on to us with a precious price tag attached. What are we going to do about it? Then let us say that it costs something: I, therefore, will not sell it at any cost. It is too precious to surrender flippantly or lightly. Others offered their lives to gain it. They paid for it with their life and their blood. Let us then recognize its value and stand ready to offer our all for its defense . . . It cost me

a large sum to acquire this citizenship . . . Only one thing exceeds it in value and that is the eternal, precious worth of the soul for which the Christ died on the cross.

So I am ready to pay my share for this precious gift of freedom. Every soul must pay its share of the price of freedom. Every generation must pay its share of the high cost of freedom and citizenship. So many gave so much and shall I not give my share of the price of citizenship with freedom. I see crosses on a hundred battle fields. I see bodies and minds wounded and broken. I see hospitals filled with those who offered themselves as a part of the price of this citizenship with freedom. And they all say to you and to me this is a part of the price of your citizenship.

Shall we be carried to the skies on flowery beds of easy and comfort while so many were willing to pay their share of the price of this our freedom? Are you ready to pay your share of the price of freedom in our time?

Welfare Shows Family a Way to Educate Children

"In public welfare we have seldom pointed out all of the positive aspects, the thousands of young people who were helped as children through the aid to dependent children program during the last quarter of a century, and who are today productive members of our society, paying their taxes, supporting their families, providing community leadership." Dr. Ellen Winston, Commissioner.

In North Carolina there are, in each of the 100 county departments of public welfare, caseworkers who show great initiative and imagination in helping children in aid to dependent children families further their education in order that they may make the most of their abilities and become self-supporting citizens.

One such example is a case worker who has worked continually to secure scholarship aid for boys and girls in order that they may attend college after being graduated from high school. One exceptionally bright boy is now in his second year at the University of North Carolina and is doing well. This caseworker is working with three seniors this year toward further education. She has also contacted a scholarship foundation in a college regarding the admission of two girls who, if they secure scholarships, may get part time jobs to help with their expenses. This same caseworker is

working with two seniors towards plans to enter business school. One senior, with this caseworker's help, has just completed plans for nurse's training in a North Carolina hospital. Through the caseworker's efforts the girl has been granted a scholarship by a county medical auxiliary.

Close attention is given to school attendance for all children in aid to dependent children families. During the past school year this caseworker has helped several children go to a boarding school in a nearby county when, for one reason or another, they could not be kept in school while living in their own homes.

The caseworker is also interested in helping mothers in aid to dependent children families further their own education. She is working with two mothers who are high school graduates toward their taking business course at a college in town in which they live. She is interested in adult education classes which will enable young mothers with some high school credits to complete work for a high school diploma. Hopefully, if she can interest enough people in this project she will work out a plan with the high school principal for night classes. Education and training for skilled jobs will enable these mothers to become economically independent and to raise the level of living of their families.

--Reid

Continued from front page
Samuel R. Reid, who was also a presiding elder in the AME church, met death in a similar manner.
Bishop Reid's body was slated to be placed in state at Metropolitan AME here beginning Wednesday night at seven. He is to be sent to St. Louis, Mo., following Thursday morning's services where he will lie in state at St. James AME Friday night and be buried at Washington Cemetery there on Saturday morning.

Reid, often called the fighting bishop because of the militant position he took on race segregation during his 18 years in North and South Carolina, entered the ministry in the early twenties.
He was a native of Nashville, Tenn., where he was born the son of the late Rev. Samuel and Mrs. Parthenia Reid. He was trained in the public school of Louisville, Ky., Wilberforce and Chicago Universities.

He was married in 1925 to Mrs. Veatrice Reid, who succumbed last summer in St. Louis. Reid was elected bishop of the church at the 1940 general conference of the church in Detroit. He was elevated from his post as pastor of St. James AME Church of St. Louis, Mo.

His first assignment as bishop was in South Africa. In 1944 he was assigned to the seventh district, covering the state of South Carolina. In 1956 he was assigned to the second district, which includes an area covering Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia and North Carolina. Reid made his second district headquarters at Kittrell, N. C., site of the church's junior college.

It was during his assignments in South and North Carolina that he made his name as a "fighting bishop." The historic 1954 Supreme Court ruling on segregation in public education came on a case which originated from a suit started a Clarendon County, S. C. AME Church under Reid's supervision.

He was also known to take a tough position against AME ministers under his supervision who were pro-segregationist.

His immediate survivors include two sons who are ministers in the AME church, the Rev. Frank M. Reid, Jr., pastor of St. James, of St. Louis, Mo. and the Rev. George Reid, pastor of St. Paul's of Washington, D. C.; two brothers, Jerry and Reas Reid, of Chicago; and six grandchildren, Frank M., III Beatrice, Vanessa Stephanie, Gina and Georgia Reid, Jr.

--Inaugurated

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a public meeting in Fries Auditorium on "Higher Education Meets the Challenge of Change." He is director of the North Carolina State Board of Higher Education.

Registration of delegates and guests to the inauguration will begin at 7 p. m. Friday and continue from 9-11 a. m. on Saturday and from 12:30 - 1:45 p. m. on Sunday. This will take place in the Alumni and Public Relations Building. The college will be host to the delegates at a football game at 2 p. m., when the TC Rams meet the Fayetteville State Broncos, and at a pre-inaugural ball at 9 p. m. Saturday in the Whitaker Gymnasium. Guests will attend a pre-inaugural breakfast at 9 a. m. Sunday in the Kennedy Dining Hall.

On Sunday the processional will be organized at 1:45 p. m. in the Blair Administration Building and proceed to the gymnasium at 2:15. Dr. Williams will be honored at an inaugural dinner in the Kennedy Dining Hall at 4 p. m. following the ceremony.
Dr. Lafayette Parker of the college faculty is chairman of the inaugural planning committee.
Dr. Williams, who served as acting president during the 1961-62 school year, succeeds Dr. Francis L. Atkins. Dr. Atkins, son of the founder of the college, served 27 years as its president.

--Sit-In

Continued from front page
hear an appeal of a similar protest demonstration case involving the convictions of 187 Negro youths for marching on the State House grounds in Columbia, S. C.
Attorneys of record in the five Defense Fund appeals are: in the North Carolina case, L. C. Berry, Jr., William A. Marsh,

Jr., F. B. McKissick, C. O. Pearson, W. G. Pearson and M. Hugh Thompson, of Durham, N. C. In South Carolina case, Matthew J. Perry and Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr. of Columbia, and Willie T. Smith of Greenville. In the Georgia case, B. Clarence Mayfield and E. H. Gadadon of Savannah. In the Alabama cases, Arthur D. Shores, Peter A. Hall, Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Oscar W. Adams, Jr., and J. Richmond Pearson of Birmingham.

--Hillside

Continued from front page
slated to take part in the parade, with Miss Hillside High School Homecoming's float.
An American Legion color guard will lead the contingent from the Formosa Avenue starting point.

Other than Hillside, other bands scheduled to participate include the Garner Consolidated School Band, Merrick-Moore High School Band, Central High School Band from Person County, and the J. A. Whitted Junior High School band of Durham.

Boy Scouts, girl scouts, safety patrol, and pride patrol members are also slated for participation.

--Trade

Continued from front page
businessmen and merchants make to the economic and civic welfare of the community.

In connection with the observance, member business of the Chain will offer bargains on groups of selected merchandise. (A list of such offerings by various Chain businesses appears this week on page 4-A.)

The Chain, sponsoring organization for Trade Week, is made up largely of Negro businesses. Dr. Charles Ray, North Carolina College professor, is president of the organization. He will serve as toastmaster for the banquet.

--Wright

Continued from front page
cepted the presidency of Allen University. He is the first layman to head the college, which is under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

A native of Philadelphia, he received a B. S. degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Ohio State University.

--Arrested

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week.
The picketing group was demonstrating against the new ordinance. They carried signs reading, "New Ordinance Unfair, Unjust and Unconstitutional."

Shortly after the new ordinances were passed a few weeks ago, Negro leaders issued a statement condemning them and pledged to fight against the laws.

--Cleared

Continued from front page
on Monday and issued the ruling after the jury reported for the fourth time it was hopelessly deadlocked.
Legal observers checking into the history of such cases said the deadlocked coroner's jury was the first in recorded history.

--Self Defense

Continued from front page
he broke of the scuffle, drew his revolver and held Rutledge at bay. At this moment, Pace reached the scene. When the second officer approached, Rutledge ran into the woods.

Both troopers overtook him, but Rutledge took them off with the night stick, McKinney reported.
Shaw returned to his car to call for help and Pace continue on alone and had almost reached Elm street when Rutledge turned and "hit him on the left shoulder and neck" with the stick.

According to McKinney, both men went down on the ground. "Pace got loose rolled over on his side and drew his weapon when Rutledge charged. Pace shot him in the stomach."
At Monday's inquest, Pace told the 6-man jury that he had gotten to the point of exhaustion when he drew his gun and shot the man.

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