

## N. C. Mutual's New Home Office Building

You read in the January 12 issue of this newspaper the announcement that the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city plans to erect a new home office building here at a cost of approximately \$5 million. This is a sizeable amount of money to spend in any city the size of Durham, and it is certain to give a shot in the arm to its overall economy. N. C. Mutual, the largest home-owned financial institution in this city, is truly one of which all of its citizens should feel proud.

Write down along side the announcement of the erection of N. C. Mutual's new home office building the fact that the company employs over 300 persons here with an annual payroll of approximately a million and a half dollars, and you have some conception of the tremendous contribution it is making to the economy of Durham. Certainly any city would count itself fortunate to have such an institution domiciled within its bounds.

It might be interesting to outsiders, if it is not amazing, for them to learn that, in spite of the contribution N. C. Mutual is making to the economy of Durham, no member of its official staff has ever been invited to join the local Chamber of Commerce. In fact, a paradoxical situation arose several years ago when the president of the company, the late C. C. Spaulding, held membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce but could not qualify for membership in the local organization.

Perhaps no city in America the size of Durham can boast of a greater number of

trained Negroes in business and education. Many of them are not only graduates of some of the leading colleges and universities in the nation but have memberships of various kinds in business, fraternal and professional organizations of national scope. It is strange, however, that in spite of it all Durham is still just another southern country town controlled lock, stock and barrel by a group of little narrow-minded men who insist that there be no line of communication between its white and Negro business and professional leaders. As a result, there is lost to both races the experience, exchange of ideas, the fellowship and other benefits that should exist and that are necessary in building a progressive community.

So N. C. Mutual, in erecting its new home office building, greets a monument to the perseverance, the ingenuity, the struggles, the resourcefulness, the business acumen and the faith of a people from whose limbs the shackles of slavery were broken just 100 years ago. If, in spite of all kinds of opposition and prejudice, while being denied or refused the common associations that should come to all men of goodwill, the race has made such remarkable achievement, it is hard to visualize what the next 100 years will bring after death has removed from the scene some of the little shrivelled-up minds now in control of things. Indeed, it doth not yet appear what we shall be and what contributions we will be able to make to this southland which, because of prejudice has never had a chance to exploit all of its human resources.

## A Salute to Clemson College

Every American citizen who truly loves his country and wishes to see it hold its head up among other nations of the free world should feel grateful to the officials, faculty and students of Clemson College for the splendid manner in which it handled the entrance of Harvey Gantt, the first Negro student to attend that institution. Reports coming from the South Carolina educational institution reveal that it is far out in front of the University of Mississippi and several other southern educational institutions where chaos prevailed when a Negro student was enrolled for the first time. Likewise, we feel the law enforcement agencies of South Carolina deserve a salute for the very efficient manner in which they handled the matter and helped to prevent trouble.

Although the state of South Carolina has not accepted or surrendered entirely to integration in its public schools, its leaders have demonstrated their respect for the federal courts and for law and order in general. We have said again and again that only when the leaders of a state or community refuse to measure up to their responsibility does trouble arise to the extent that it cannot be controlled. Had state officials in Knoxville, Tennessee, Little Rock, Arkansas and Oxford, Mississippi taken the same precaution as

South Carolina the disgraceful results would not have obtained.

Thus the unsung heroes and heroines in the great drama that is now unfolding on the integration front are Autherine Lucy, who was chased off the campus by a mob at the University of Alabama; Daisy Bates and the brave Negro youngsters who faced howling mobs at Little Rock; the Negro youngsters in Clinton, Tenn. tragedy and James Meredith at the University of Mississippi. In the end these are the ones who must be given credit for focusing the searchlight of decency on the savagery of race hatred to the extent that it is becoming undesirable, even in the southern states.

We think the students of Clemson College who have gone out of their way to extend a friendly hand to the first Negro student to enter the school should be commended. No doubt they will suffer some kind of reprisals from fellow students who are not yet able to adjust themselves or get in step with the onward march of freedom. We predict that those students who are friendly toward Gantt during his early days of entrance at Clemson will look back on the event in the years to come as one of the proudest moments of their lives.

## The Negro Members Named to Sanford's Committee

On a whole the seven Negroes named by Governor Sanford to serve on the interracial committee to improve the employment status of Negro citizens in the state are about as good selections as could be made. It is impossible to please all segments of any group, white or Negro, and, therefore, it is hoped that efforts of the committee to perform its task will be supported by all progressive citizens.

The first reaction received from several sources in the state was to the effect that the NAACP, CORE, the Negro press, the legal profession and the pulpit should have had representation on the committee. It is the general feeling that in most instances these are the sources of influence that will ultimately have to be called on in any effort put forth to better the lot of the Negro. While there may be some merit to such an observation, we would first like to see Negro citizens of the state give their own representatives on the committee a chance before any criticism is launched in their direction. We have

implicit faith that a majority of the Negroes named by Governor Sanford will measure up to the responsibility assigned to them.

Likewise, we would like to see the efforts of the governor accepted as sincere and truly designed to bring about a better lot for the Negro citizenry of North Carolina, which in turn is certain to bring about better conditions for all its citizens. Our attitude in the matter, therefore, would be more of a wait and see frame of mind than one that is antagonistic. At least, the present governor has recognized and admitted the unfavorable plight of the state's Negro citizens. This is decidedly more than any of his predecessors have done in the matter, and we think that thus far he should be commended.

As we see it, Governor Sanford is on the right track, and if he does not let his efforts lag he will do much to furnish the kind of leadership North Carolina has needed for nearly one hundred years. He may yet prove to be a voice crying in the wilderness.

## The Future of Negro State Colleges in N. C.

North Carolina's officials of higher education ought to face up to the matter now of

what is going to be done with the five Negro colleges in the state. We have observed with a degree of interest, if not great concern, that the state is moving in the direction of a consolidated university that will include all of the state educational institutions now generally provided for white pupils while no mention has been made in the overall plan of the state schools provided for Negroes.

Certainly, the state's officials of higher education do not intend to recommend an attempt to build in North Carolina separate systems of higher education for the races.

(Continued on page 4-A)



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

REV. HAROLD ROLAND



## Repentance is the Key to True Preaching of Jesus Christ

"I sounded the call to repent and turn to God." Acts 26:20

The preacher is primarily concerned about calling sinners to repentance. Thus all true preaching must have the note of repentance. Preachers are often tempted to over look or deemphasize this basic, indispensable element in real preaching. The wayward and the sinful do not all the time like the call to repentance. Men do not like to be reminded about the ruinous power of sin in the lives of us mortal, sinful beings. But God has called and assigned the preacher this task of issuing the call to repentance. This note must be sounded in the preaching of the word of God in the critical, decisive days in which we are living.

The tragic fact of human sinfulness demands this call to repentance on the part of the preacher. Who can deny the ravaging and destructive effects of sin in the lives of us human beings? How can you deny that fact of sin as you look at life around

you. Everywhere you look you see how sin has marred and disrupted life about you. You see it tearfully in the lives of innocent and helpless little children. You see the effects of sin in the lives of all ages. Yes, sin is real. And since sin is so tragically real, we must have this call to repentance on the part of the preacher. God has given the preacher this task. How in the name of Heaven can the preacher escape the Divine Assignment? The true preacher must ever say with Paul, "I sounded the call to repent and turn to God."

If the preacher fails to sound the call to repentance, this important task will be left undone. God is holding the preacher accountable. And the preacher must give an account of his stewardship. The nation and individual Christians need the call to repentance. Those who have turned their backs on God need to be called back to God? For he who has turned his back on God is headed for ruin and disaster.

If the minister will give the call God will take care of the results. Jeremiah gave the call to his nation with tears in his eyes and facing the great perils of suffering and imprisonment. The burden of our preaching now should be America come back to God. The Call of repentance is for men to turn from their sins and come back to God and walk in His holy ways.

Heeding the call to repentance means salvation. Those who heed the call will be rescued from certain ruin and defeat. Repentance means healing and wholeness. Repentance means inexpressible joy for the one who turns from his sins and comes back to God. Repentance means true peace in the soul. Repentance will mean victory rather than defeat. Repentance brings reconciliation with God and man. Repentance brings the victorious power of God into human life.

The note of repentance must be sounded if individuals and nations are to be saved from defeat and ruin.

## New Booklet Prepared on Nursing as a Career

Anyone who may someday need nursing care as well as anyone between the ages of 17 and 45 or 50 interested in an occupation will find THE NURSE EVERYONE NEEDS a helpful, informative booklet.

Written by Marguerite Clark and published today by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y., this 25 cent pamphlet traces the development of the practical nurse from an untrained, low paid "attendant of the sick" to one who today is trained and licensed and "shares the care of most types of patients, and takes responsibility for nursing many who are not in critical condition, such as new mothers and babies, the chronically ill, the convalescent and the aged."

The nursing force today, Mrs. Clark points out, is the largest in history 504,000 RNs and 220,000 LPNs; but the estimated current annual need is 200,000, although only some 25,000 LPNs will graduate this year. "According to the Department of Labor," she explains, "the shortage of nurses stems from the rapid increase in population, the widespread interest in good health and prevention of illness, and in the number of elderly people."

IN THE NURSE EVERYONE NEEDS, Mrs. Clark, a free-lance writer and author of Why So Tired?, explains the relationship between the highly technical responsibilities of the registered nurse (RN) and the work of the licensed practical nurse (LPN) as well as the assistance provided by nurses' aides.

"The LPN," it is explained,

"is not a substitute for the professional registered nurse. Both have roles in nursing in direct relation to the breadth, length and care of their formal preparation. The LPN is able to give nursing care under direct supervision when the patient's needs are relatively stabilized, and where treatment and medication, evaluation and judgment, are not so complex as to require a profound understanding of the biological and social sciences. At the same time, the LPN is able to assist the professional nurse by working with her in complex nursing situations requiring skills beyond those the practical nurse has acquired. This definition makes practical nursing a distinct occupation within the nursing profession."

Whether as a potential patient or as a future member of the nursing team, the reader of THE NURSE EVERYONE NEEDS will be reassured by the current education and training program for practical nurses described by Mrs. Clark and by the increasing public and professional recognition of the essential bedside nursing service given by PNs.

Stressing today's tremendous need for nursing care while there are 100 of 1,000 of high school graduates looking for jobs, Mrs. Clark quotes Hilda Torpor, a founder of the National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service: "The thousands of young women just out of high school seeking careers, the mature men and women who must find work - these people are magnificent potentials for the vocation of LPN. Just think, one

year's training, and you have a job for life, one you can pack in your suit case and take wherever you want to go. . . a job is ready for every graduate of a state-approved Practical Nursing School on the day she gets her certificate. There are no waiting lines."

The pamphlet includes specific information on requirements, training, and continuing education, where to find information about schools, and so forth; also a description of the three national groups serving the needs of the Licensed Practical Nurse.

THE NURSE EVERYONE NEEDS is No. 338 in the Public Affairs Pamphlet series, now in its 27th year. The series includes many other distinguished titles covering health and science, family relations, social and economic problems, and intergroup relations. All pamphlets sell for 25 cents each and a list is available upon request.

## My Friend

By DON WEST.

My friend went away  
And he didn't come back.  
My friend went away —  
To Atlanta  
To Albany  
To Oxford, Mississippi —  
And he didn't come back.  
My friend was black.  
My friend was a Negro  
From the cotton patch  
And I'm a hillbilly  
From the mountain South,  
But my friend went away  
With a smile on his mouth.

Dear Editor:

The C. and H. Funeral Home of Chapel Hill is to be highly commended for the very fine service it is rendering in this area. The president, Mr. Bynum Weaver, and the entire staff are an asset to this community. Just last Monday when Rebecca Edwards, a four year old Negro girl, in the Auntie Community was lost, Mr. Douglas Caldwell an employee of the Funeral Home called in an emergency call over station WNCN in Durham, to the

Negro Scout troops of Chapel Hill to report at the Funeral Home immediately to set sail for the search.

The Chapel Hill C. A. P. men, the sheriff department, and all other troops had been alerted. Had it not been for this Funeral Home no members of our group could have known about the lost child, nor the call for help.

Thanking you in advance,  
W. R. FOUSHEE  
Chapel Hill

## N. C. Welfare Aids Children

By BERNADETTE HOYLE

"In public welfare in North Carolina, paramount consideration is given to the total needs of the child and his family, and financial assistance is made available only when required and eligibility requirements are met." Dr. Ellen Winston, Commissioner.

Some of the most successful and respected citizens in North Carolina are men and women who, when they were young, were recipients of aid to dependent children grants from the county department of public welfare.

One of these is the principal of a school in a county in the western part of the State.

Some of the children who are now pupils in his school come from families who are receiving aid to dependent children payments. "I find myself comparing their circumstances with my early childhood days," said the principal. "I know that the aid to dependent children program has helped raise the standard of living socially, economically, and morally in family groups."

The principal himself was one of four children whose father died when they were very young, leaving the mother without economic security. Their only possessions were a modest home and one acre of land. The mother tried, unsuccessfully, to work outside of the home, but realized that the children needed her in the home and paying someone else to care for them was too expensive.

She applied for aid to dependent children and was eligible to receive help. As a result, the children were kept in school, the children were kept in school, and all were graduated from high school. Two of the sons drove the school bus for several years and during the summer all the children secured jobs.

The eldest son enlisted in the armed services after high school graduation and made an allotment to his mother for three years. She then requested termination of the aid to dependent children grant.

When he returned home, he attended college through his G. I. educational grant and part-time work. After graduation he became principal of an elementary school and during the summers attended college and secured his M. A. degree.

Now, reminiscing about his childhood, he stated that the aid to dependent children check, though small, meant food and clothes for the children. He remembers the genuine interest which the caseworker showed in his family and declared that she was always a welcome visitor, for whom they had great respect. Paying tribute to his mother, he stated that she knew how to "do the most with the least."

The other children in the family are also self-supporting tax paying citizens. This case, from the files of a county department of public welfare, is one of hundreds of similar cases, in which aid to dependent children helped a family during crucial years.

## South Carolina Adds to its Honor

South Carolina in dignity added to its laurels as a historic state at the gates of Clemson College on Monday.

When, disdaining Federal assistance, and bowing without the rejection of its own convictions, to the law of the land it admitted the first Negro to any of its school without violence, it did not suffer humiliation. It added to its honors.

The great majority of white South Carolinians still oppose the integration of the races in the schools. Its officials have announced that they mean to continue opposition to that process in the courts. But the governing forces in South Carolina, supported by the great majority of good citizens in that state, also oppose lawless hoodlumism. They do not mean to let the good name of South Carolina be battered by a mob.

Undoubtedly there will be those in the South as well as

in the North who will see defeat for South Carolina in this situation. Nothing could be further from the truth. What South Carolina showed to America on Monday was the triumph of order over violence which has made this a great nation and assures its continuing greatness at home and in the world.

It will be easy for some to hoot at what seems to them to be South Carolina's capitulation. It will be easy for others to holler that it has surrendered. Actually what South Carolina has done is to demonstrate its magnanimity as a great American State respectful of American law.

Its triumph was not easy. Some may still try to mar it. Its political leaders undoubtedly might have found them selves much more loudly popular at home if they had winked or connived at violence. They chose the sterner, more painful course. But in doing so, they chose also the way to the respect, honor and admiration of the South, the nation and the world.  
Raleigh NEWS and OBSERVER

## YES, WE ALL TALK

This week let us consider the satisfaction step of a speech to convince. In this step the speaker must first show that there is a need for the proposed course of action. He must prove that the existing evils of the present system cannot be remedied without the proposed change.

Once the need is proved, then the speaker must argue the benefits of the proposed plan or course of action.

Suppose that the proposal is that the practice of segregation should be abolished. First, the speaker must argue a need for a change in the system of segregation by showing its inherent evils or disadvantages. Next, he must prove that the plan of integration will remedy the evils of segregation in our present social order, and that this new proposal of integration will bring with it more benefits than evils. If he can prove this, he might say that integration is desirable or workable, etc.

My friend went away,  
And he couldn't come back.  
They buried him there,

## Vets Corner

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

Q—How long does the VA education program for Korean Conflict veterans have to go?

A—All education under the Korean Conflict program must be completed by January 31, 1965.

Q—In reporting my income to qualify for veterans pension, do I have to include my pension as part of my income?

A—No. Veterans pensions or compensation payments are not considered to be reportable income.

Q—Are peacetime veterans eligible for GI home loans?

A—No, the law does not apply to those veterans who were not on wartime duty.

The Carolina Times

Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.

by United Publishers, Inc.

L. E. AUSTIN, Publisher

Telephone: 882-1913 and 881-9513

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Principal office located at 436 E. Pettigrow St. Durham, North Carolina