

The Presidential and Gubernatorial Campaign

From a national standpoint the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater as the Republican candidate for President of the United States leaves the self-respecting Negro voters this country but one alternative and that to cast their ballot for Lyndon B. Johnson in the General Election in November. Should the Democrats fail to nominate President Johnson the situation would become even more complicated for those Negro voters who value self-respect above party loyalty. As it stands we cannot visualize a Negro with a ounce of race pride or self-respect, whatever his party affiliation, casting his ballot for Goldwater in November.

Should President Johnson become the choice of the Democrats it now appears that the civil rights issue is certain to become the dominating factor of the presidential campaign. Such a situation actually forces the issue into the campaign with the southern white voter and the reactionary northern Negro voter allied behind Goldwater against Johnson supporters. Under such circumstances the campaign could develop into a situation.

On the state level Negro democrats of North Carolina find themselves face to face with the question of voting for a gubernatorial candidate whose campaign utterances were not only anti-civil rights but anti-Negro. Here again the Negro voters will have the hard choice of placing self-respect and race pride above party loyalty. Before the campaign ends the gubernatorial race in this state may develop into a situation somewhat similar to that of the presidential race with the civil rights or race issue the dominating factor. Such is certain to happen if the Republican candidate for governor proves to be less anti-civil rights than the Democratic nominee.

We urge and we contend again that Negro leaders should call a state-wide meeting before it is too late. This should be done so that a united front for Negro voters in North Carolina may be formulated instead of a divided front which is certain to destroy or weaken the influence the Negro vote was able to show in the gubernatorial campaign of 1960 when it actually decided the choice for governor.

Challenge of The Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina

You read in last week's issue of the Carolina Times, and other Negro newspapers of this state, the account of the Ku Klux Klan driving a cross outside the home of a Negro school teacher, Mrs. A. Reed Johnson, in Enfield and the subsequent firing of the same teacher by the Halifax County Board of Education and the Negro principal of the school which Mrs. Johnson worked for twelve years or more. You also read that she has been sued in the United States District Court of Eastern North Carolina to recover damages in the sum of \$250,000.

We think the case of Mrs. Johnson presents a challenge to every law-abiding citizen both races in North Carolina who believes in fair play, interracial good will and common sense. The circumstances surrounding the demand that Mrs. Johnson be given the moral and financial support of the entire town, in that the action she is bringing is not only for her personal rights, but for "others" in North Carolina similarly situated.

According to evidence we have received, Mrs. Johnson has been made a target of the Ku Klux Klan simply because of her activity as a leader in the Halifax County Voters Movement which solicited and urged Negro citizens to register and vote. All of such activities were in support of the efforts of Negro citizens of Halifax County to exercise their rights under the statutes and the Constitution of the United States.

The record of Mrs. Johnson shows that during those years she sponsored the school's sports society, organized its first Student Council, served as faculty adviser to the student newspaper for three years, assisted in

the preparation of the school's Handbook for Teachers, served as a member of the school's Ways and Means Committee, served as chairman of its Scholarship Committee, chairman of the English Curriculum Study Group for the Negro Schools in the county, chairman of the High School Teachers Study Group for Negro Schools in the county, and was instrumental in obtaining the only two college scholarships awarded to students of the school.

It seems rather strange that after 12 long years as a teacher with such a fine record, in the T. S. Inboden High School at Enfield, the Board of Education and the principal have suddenly discovered that Mrs. Johnson has been negligent in her work to the extent that her contract has not been renewed. It is obvious, therefore, that there is more at stake in the Enfield case than appears on the surface and more than the mere employment of Mrs. Johnson. Coupled with it appears a deliberate attempt of the KKK to intimidate, not only the Negro teachers of the county, but every other Negro who attempts to exercise his citizenship by registering and voting or by urging others to do so.

Because of the situation in Enfield we call upon the State Teachers Association, Negro fraternal organizations, churches, clubs, business institutions, and individuals to stand up and meet the challenge of the revival of the Klan and its apparent control of the Board of Education in Halifax County. We call upon them to provide the funds, not only for legal aid, but to replace the salary Mrs. Johnson will lose because of being discharged. This should be done until the case has been decided in the federal courts or until Mrs. Johnson has found employment elsewhere.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

REV. HAROLD ROIANO

Man Without Reverence is Headed For the Shambled Ruins of Despair



"Reverence for God does not enter their thoughts." Rom. 3:18.

What is a man without this noble uplifting quality called reverence. Under the deceiving charms of illusive pursuits of the vanities of this life we may lose our sense of reverence. Is it not reverence that raises a man above the state of the animal? What, really, is man more than an animal without this sense of reverence? Man without reverence is headed for the shambled ruins of hopelessness. Man has no future without this essential spiritual quality called reverence. All of man's long, tedious struggle to achieve his moral-spiritual sensitivity adds up to reverence. Thus reverence adds beauty to the life of man. Reverence gives meaning to the life of man. This quality called reverence makes life worth living. The imprint of Divinity gave man his sense of reverence. We see at times people in whom, seemingly, all of the spiritual grandeur is gone.

They seemly have no reverence for God, life nor man. And such life ends in a dead-end of use less futility. Let us nurture this reverence in our homes. Let this sense of reverence. Let it have a place in our homes. Let this reverence be interwoven into the very fibers of the personalities of our children.

Reverence stands, in essence, at the very heart of the moral beauty of the Ten Commandments. Here we have reverence for God and man. The life of man demands this reverence. And without this reverence man's individual and social life would have little or no meaning. Who would want to live in a place where all reverence has been done away? No one cherishes such a state of society. We must respect the beauty of Holiness. As men, life is made richer when there is proper reverence for God. So man's reverence for God should arise from that inner spark of Divinity given by God in the creation. Yes, for life to have meaning we must have reverence for God and man.

Reverence is a precious, indispensable gift of God to man. Do you see any signs of growing irreverence in our nation? Is not the growing rate of crime in our land a possible sign of a lack of reverence? What about the increasing number of divorces? What about the growing signs of dishonesty and graft? Reverence should be considered as a most precious spiritual ingredient of our individual and national life. To escape the crash of a total disaster, we must restore basic reverence for God, man and life. Why, if we lose our sense of reverence, we have lost everything.

Finally, all of our material resources will be unable to save us, if we let reverence lose its important place in our national heritage.

Aiding Integration of Schools A Necessity

We are at a loss to determine what can be done to encourage a greater number of Negro pupils to apply for enrollment in the integrated schools of Durham. It is discouraging to those who have sacrificed and worked so hard to provide equal opportunities for Negro children that the integration is not being taken to the next level.

The fine record made by those Negro pupils who have already enrolled in predominantly white schools discloses that the fear of not being accepted in all phases of the work and aspects of the integrated schools is unjustified. As implied in an article published in last week's issue of the Carolina Times, both faculty members and the white students have been above reproach in their attitude toward Negro pupils.

We therefore urge parents as well as pupils to co-operate more fully with those who are struggling to provide the best education for the citizens of Durham. In spite of the improvement in facilities of the Negro schools as well as the fine corps of teachers generally used in them, the truth of the matter will show that a majority of the integrated schools have more and better facilities, generally speaking, than those to be found in the Negro schools. Until integration takes on the form of a two-way street and white students are enrolled in predominantly Negro schools, as well as vice versa, both Negro parents and students are going to have to ex-

tend themselves to help provide more pupils for the schools already integrated.

While we are on the subject of aiding integration in our public schools, we would like to remind the school officials of the city and county of Durham that as far as we have been able to discover not one single move has been made toward integrating the faculties in the public schools of either the city or the county. It is our hope that legal action will not be necessary before some move is made by school officials to integrate the faculties in the public schools as well as the student bodies. It is also our feeling that faculty integration would be beneficial to the pupils of both races as well as the schools in general.

TWO-SPEED

IF YOU put a smart boy and a dull boy in a schoolroom together and educate them in the three 'r's,' the dull boy will be less competent to compete with the smart boy at the end of a year than he was at the start.

In other words, education makes the smart a lot smarter and the dull just a little smarter.

This has been proved to the satisfaction of scientists by means of experiments conducted by Columbia University.

Those with high intellectual, physical and moral endowments invariably respond to opportunities more readily than the less naturally fortunate human beings, and thus the gulf between the fit and the unfit is widened.

Henry Ward Beecher, told Doctor Newell Dwight Hillis, when the latter was starting out to preach, to study the horses in a community first instead of the people. He said, 'If they have fine spick-and-span horses, those people have high ideals and you can do them a lot of good. But if they have poor, broken-down, half-starved horses, get out of there. You can't save those people's souls because they have no souls to save.'

Onslow Speech Teacher Holds Classes In Bus

Students are frequently late coming to the classroom, but in at least one North Carolina community it's conceivable that the classroom could be late coming to the student.

One of the speech therapists in Onslow County, Mrs. Gladys Perkins Revels, works out of Jacksonville and serves the students of four schools using a remodeled bus equipped as a classroom.

Currently a member of North Carolina College's nine-week Speech Education Workshop, a program sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation, Mrs. Revels is among 23 recipients of grants to the workshop.

Mrs. Revels, a graduate of Southern University, the Baton Rouge, La., says the bus "has an atmosphere for teaching." Before getting the bus, she indicates, the lack of space forced her to hold classes in whatever area could be secured at the moment. She even used a stage and a bathroom, among other places, before being assigned the only bus classroom in the state.

Reviewing the past school year which was a trial period for the rolling classroom, Mrs. Revels says, "We weren't able to use the bus in the dead winter because of the cold. However," she declares, "that is being taken care of," adding that she is getting another bus which will be oil heated and air conditioned.

How does she feel other teachers would react to a bus classroom. She believes "they would enjoy it once they got over being afraid as I did."

Mrs. Revels, who was voted the best actress at Southern University during her student days, was an extra in "Band of Angels," a motion picture starring Yvonne DeCarlo, Clark Gable and Sidney Poitier. She also has worked on the sets of "The Real McCoy's" and "The Untouchables" at Desilu Studios in Culver City, Calif.

"Usually," she laughs about her undergraduate acting experience, "I had to play the part of a middle-aged or old woman. Usually I got slapped or had to faint." She calls her most memorable part the lead role in "Trip to Bountiful," because "it was the first time a student actress had ever been presented roses for a performance."

With the first year ruffles ironed out, the bus-classroom will be under observation by school officials when it begins its second season, and Mrs. Revels points out: "If am able to have classes in the bus all year long, the State Department of Education is going to use this type of classroom for all special education teachers who are in need of space."

All her students, according to Mrs. Revels, are "quite happy" with the bus.

When school opens this fall, some unaware citizen of the Jacksonville area might start in wonder if he hears a child cry out gleefully: "Look! Here comes the classroom, rolling down the highway!"

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Jackie Robinson says:
 JACKIE ROBINSON

A recent edition of THE NEW YORK JOURNAL — AMERICAN front-paged an article announcing the plan of ex-Black Muslim Malcolm X to "take over" the civil rights leadership. Malcolm, it appears, has made a move to establish a national organization and has selected leaders in several cities who will be his lieutenants or co-leaders or whatever you choose to call them. The organization, he says, will be religious, political, economic, etcetera, etcetera. Along the economic front, members will be required to pay one dollar a week.

With the civil rights bill now a law, our troubles as a race have just begun. I believe the new law is a big move along the path to true equality. But things will get worse before they get better. We would really be cutting our own throats if large numbers of our people listened to and followed the confused and confusing leadership which Malcolm protects.

Yesterday, he owed "all I am in life" to the Honorable Elijah Mohammed. Today The Honorable Elijah is not so honorable in Malcolm's book. Yesterday, he vigorously denied that Muslims teach hatred. Today, he tells the white press that he became disenchanted with the Muslims because "they teach hate." Yesterday, to Malcolm all white folks were devils. Today, after seeing some startling vision during his travels, Mr. X has decided that some white folks are all right.

What does this mean really think? What is he really after? How does he intend to spend the funds coming in from all those thousands of people he feels he can persuade to come up with a dollar a week? Will he get a salary as head of this new organization? If so, how much?

In my view, if Malcolm were sincere and honest in his new visions, he would reflect on how harshly and unjustly he has belittled and sought to discredit our responsible national leaders who have been working in the struggle so long. It is true that our progress has been slow but you have to say, if you speak truth that the NAACP, URBAN League CORE, SCLC and SNCC leadership have given great dedication to a difficult task. I shudder to think of what would happen to our people and our country if some miracle placed a Malcolm X in command of our destiny. Of course, this will not happen. Perhaps some few thousands moved by Malcolm's bombastic eloquence and by the fact that he is the fair-haired boy of the white press, will go along with him. I have too much faith in the common sense of the majority of the Negroes to believe that Malcolm's new organization will ever amount to much.

Know The Negro
 BY ALFRED D. KETT

"Isn't it wonderful?" I exulted. "We're gonna be free. They've passed the civil rights bill!"

"When?" my Big-Mouthed friend demanded.

I stared at him.

"You're not going to stand there with your bare face hanging out and tell me you don't know the civil rights bill is now the law of the land," I said indignantly.

"Fool! of course I know they passed the bill," Big retorted. "I just asked you 'when?' Not when did they pass the dam bill but when are we gonna be free?"

"What do you mean?" I demanded.

Big looked at me with a contemptful smirk.

"I mean I am still living in this same slum, paying luxury rent. I mean I am still paying more for a pound of coffee than white folks pay for the same brand in supermarkets in white neighborhoods. I mean my boy baby brother is still going to a segregated school and getting an inferior education. I mean I am still the first to be fired although I am the last to be hired. I mean my folks down in Mississippi are still not going to be allowed to vote. I mean that the ink was not dry on that bill before three kids were snatched and most likely murdered by them crackers in Mississippi. I mean we ain't free and no civil rights law has made us free."

"You cannot expect things to change overnight," I reminded Big.

"I have been free for three hundred years," Big shouted. "Not only that, I have not only been free for three hundred years, I have also been lied to for one hundred years. You call that overnight? I don't dig why we needed any civil rights bill anyhow unless it was just a p. s. to the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, The Emancipation Proclamation, The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the 1954 Supreme Court Decision and JFK's speeches - a p. s. saying colored are Americans too."

"You have a point in what you are saying," I admitted, but I still think the civil rights law is a giant step forward."

"Maybe so," Big admitted. "But white folks have been taking so many little tiny baby steps where I am concerned that it's hard for me to see how they are ever going to catch up."

"They will," I prophesied.

"I hope you're right," Big said gloomily. "But until they do, you will not catch me dancing in no streets over no civil rights law."

Heroes of the American Revolution

MEMPHY CHRISTOPHE
 America's struggle for its independence was aided by freedom loving peoples all over the world. Many came to this country to involve themselves personally in the military effort; some to return to their respective countries with new concepts of liberty and justice; others to give their lives in the cause of American freedom. Henri Christophe went home to become a leader in Haiti's fight for its independence. Lafayette returned to France imbued with democratic ideals. But Captain Pulaski, the Polish general, was killed in the

same battle in which Christophe was wounded.

On September 8, 1779, a combined Franco-American fleet arrived off the approaches to Savannah intent on regaining that important Georgia city from the British. Included in the French contingent of 3,600 soldiers were 546 Haitian free Negroes formed in what was known as the Fontanges Legion. "Volunteer Chasseurs" The allied force, which also contained an Irish brigade and a Polish legion, was under the command of the French admiral, D'Estaing.

After a naval bombardment

failed to dislodge the defenders, D'Estaing determined that the city could be taken only by storm. The land assault took place on October 9, 1779. But a strong British counterattack was so successful the entire landing force was faced with annihilation. A general retreat was ordered and the Fontanges Legion was assigned the task of stemming the British onslaught. In what was called the "most brilliant feat of the day," this Negro detachment contained the British attack and permitted their comrades to carry out an orderly withdrawal.

Christophe's role in this action was cited in the official rolls of the Order of the Cincinnati, the Military society of American and French officers who served in the war: "During the War of American Independence a large number of persons served either under Counts d'Estaing or de Rochambeau, in subordinate capacities, which prevented their admission to the Cincinnati, but who subsequently attained high rank. . . . Henri Christophe . . . served as a sergeant in the Legion of Mulattoes and Free Negroes, commanded by the Viscount de Fontanges at the siege of Savannah, Ga., in 1779, where he was wounded, and . . . subsequently became General in Chief in Hayti, and then President for life and finally King of Hayti."

Christophe learned his first lessons in war and freedom at Savannah and returned to his island home to become a confidant and then successor to Toussaint L'Ouverture, the "George Washington" of Haiti.

Some sorry occasions should be forgotten and, like old songs, should be discarded.

Ability and account small meet each other. —Fyrdogates