

WILL WE OR WILL WE NOT GIVE HER A CHANCE?

Ballots and Not Bullets The Solution in Harlem

This editorial will not be endorsed by many of our readers. It will not be endorsed because, try as we may, we have been unable to place our approval on the violence and rioting resorted to by the Negroes of Harlem during the past several days. There is not the way of the brave and the strong but the way of the coward and the weak. This practice of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is certain to bring them to the brink of disaster if it does not overcome them entirely.

Oh yes, we can very well understand their moment of resentment, as well as their moment of deep grief over what appears to have been the wanton and unnecessary shooting to death of a teenager by a New York policeman, and we condemn the act with all our might. Along with it, however, we also condemn the spectacle of revenge, the mob violence and the exhibition of hatred for all white people resorted to by the Negro youths of Harlem, in what they apparently think is means of exacting justice for the policeman's act. We think it was Kames who said, "The indulgence of revenge tends to make men more savage and cruel."

This newspaper has endorsed marches, sit-ins, pickets and other demonstrations, resorted to by Negroes in their efforts to obtain their rights in this country. It has originated picket lines and boycotts, again and again, against those who would deny equal rights to Negroes. It has been in the forefront of every protest of Negroes of the South in behalf of their rights for nearly a half-century. Long before the Negroes of Harlem became aware of the injustices they are now protesting, his newspaper was thundering loud and long against them. Amidst it all we have never escorted to or encouraged a program of violence, revenge or hatred.

The promiscuous use of firearms, the chanting of "down with whites," meaning all white persons, and the willful and uncalled for acts of violence is not cute, it is not smart, it is not funny nor is it intelligent. We condemn it with all our might because we will

all white persons are enemies of Negroes and therefore must be hated or opposed.

We would remind the rioting Negroes in Harlem that in every section of this country, including the deep south, there have always been thousands of white people, old and young, who have been willing to endure insults and abuses, from those of their own race, to take a stand in behalf of Negroes. God forbid that the hour will ever come when there cannot be found white persons in this country with the spirit of John Brown, Mrs. Peabody, the mother of the governor of Massachusetts, and those white persons in our day who have participated in sit-ins, picketing, marching and other demonstrations in behalf of civil rights.

We would also remind the rioting Negroes of Harlem that not a single Negro in the United States was in a position to vote for the civil rights bill when it was passed in the United States Senate, nor were there more than five in a position to vote for it when it was passed in the House of Representatives. Had it not been for the white men in both houses of Congress who were willing to put right above wrong, the bill would never have been passed in either branch of Congress.

In spite of the ease with which they can register and vote anywhere in the state of New York the voting record of Negroes in Harlem is in many instances below that of Negroes in many of the Southern states. It is our feeling, and we recommend ballots instead of bullets and other acts of violence, as the answer to police brutality in New York and every other city, town and hamlet in this country. Until Negroes register and vote in sufficient numbers to be of influence in elections, they may expect to continue at the bottom of the totem pole not only in the matter of police brutality but in the administration of justice, employment, educational advantages and other necessities for a full and prosperous life.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

REV. HAROLD ROLAND

The Forbearance of Almighty God Leads to the Forgiveness of Sin



"GOD'S FORBEARANCE"
Man's sinful inclination calls for the forbearance of God Almighty. We all are the easy victims of sin and error. Our fellow human beings are not always as forbearing and understanding as they might be? Thus amid the towering and frightening accumulation of sins we need God to overlook and cancel our many sins.

God, in forbearance, cancels our sins and gives us a second chance. We ought to be thankful that ours is a God of a second chance. If justice had prevailed we all would have been cut off in our sins. Then let us praise God that His gracious forbearance overlooked our sins. This divine forbearance ought to make us more thankful and faithful to God of such loving concern. Men, in all too many instances, would have closed the door in

our faces. But God's forbearance gave us a second chance and a new beginning.

In the light of God's forbearance we ought to be more forgiving of others. All of us need the spiritual healing of forgiveness. The most self-righteousness may not feel this need but they have it. God forgives us and we ought, therefore, to forgive others. God cancels our mountain of past sins; we ought to forgive others. Let us not be too hasty to condemn others. In a world too prone for conflict there is a great need for more human forbearance. We ought to have forbearance amid the weakness of others. How can the kettle call the pot black? The kettle and the pot are in the same boat. All men are sinners, and this common human weakness calls for the grace of forbearance.

Forbearance would make for

great peace and harmony among men. God is forbearance to us humans. God's grace accepts us sinners as we are and makes us what we ought to be. And we need to accept our fellow humans just as they are in the power of God's redeeming love, make men what they ought to be. We are too prone to say—kick the rascals out. We would ruthlessly crush the one who would dare differ with us. We would ignore love's call for reclaiming or redeeming a brother or a sister. Jesus calls us today to Forbear Amid Criticism, Persecution and Opposition. Thus let us be forbearing in all areas of life and add to the great need of peace and harmony among men.

We, the creatures of sin and weakness, should be long-suffering and forbearing one to another knowing that God in his forbearance forgives our sins.



ARE THESE OUR LEADERS?

Newspapers all over America—and I am sure—throughout the world—carried stories a couple of weeks ago, telling how two Southern Senators engaged in a wrestling match on the floor of a Senate hearing room.

One of the playful legislators—both are sixty-one years of age, old enough to know better—was that defender of the honor, Senator Thurmond was supposedly "only kidding" when he went to the mat with his long-time friend, Senator Ralph Rayborough, the Texas Democrat. We wish Senator Thurmond had been kidding immediately after the March On Washington when he broadcast some remarks to the world which, to say the least, were pretty silly.

The South Carolina Democrat let it be known that he considered the magnificent March unnecessary, embarrassing to the nation and a demonstration which would give the world the wrong picture of the status of the Negro in America. Senator Thurmond allowed that Negroes in America have "more refrigerators, television sets and cars" than anywhere else on the globe. What this has to do with our wanting our freedom as human beings was not made clear by this stalwart champion of white supremacy.

In troubled times like these, the spectacle of two members of the august United States Senate carry on like two schoolboys does little for the image of this nation around the world. Are

men like these our leaders? Is Louis Lomax, the author, one of our leaders? While hundreds of state and federal personnel were dredging waters and beating buses in Mississippi to try to find the remains of two white youths and a Negro, evidently murdered by segregationists. Mr. Lomax was writing articles telling the Negro people to "go slow" in the integration fight. From Lomax's view, the Negro should be so grateful for grooves should be so grateful for the new civil rights bill that he should not crowd the Southern white man. Mr. Lomax has every right to advance his own career and to earn comfortable checks for his writing. But I do not believe that Lomax himself really believes that the Negro should slow down in his fight for freedom simply because, one hundred years later, we have been granted—not our rights—but legal recognition of them and a green light to fight for them with the Government aiding in the fight.

Mr. Lomax echoes the same mistake which is made by many of our white friends when he assumes that the civil rights bill is a gift to the Negro. With the shape of the world today, the civil rights bill is as much a salvation to white America as it is to black America.

Is Lomax one of our leaders? I hope not.

I hope not because—too often—it appears that Mr. Lomax is telling the white man what the white man wants to hear rather than what he ought to know.

--Report

Continued from front page

cities, counties, and states for policing "emergency" situations and for litigation.

—A loss of, and inability to attract, faculty and students to southern universities.

—A growing movement on the part of entertainers, cultural exhibitors, and sports promoters to boycott racially segregated audiences.

—A loss of convention and tourist business.

According to the report, not all of the waste documented has a price tag. It asks if "the people of Mississippi, for example, can afford the cost to the human

spirit that comes from being cut off from a culture's highest artistic achievement? Is there enough money in the world to cover the cost to the American nation in international good will lost by unacceptable race relations?

The introduction points out the "elementary arithmetic" which refutes arguments that the expenses are to be blamed self. It asserts that the estimated cost of implementing Civil Rights Act for five years -- \$100 million -- "would be only .6 per cent of the Gross National Product increase -- \$17 billion -- rather than discrimination on victims of discrimination -- which could be realized for one year with full and free use of our human resources."

It goes on to say that if all expenditures and loss could be added up, "the sum would be shocking." According to the report, "the shock is even greater if, in reading each item, one keeps in mind the many and drastic needs in the South for wise use of its public monies resources to improve society and the lot of its individuals.

"Will southern states, which can least afford it, which so need to develop the potential of their people to the highest degree of human dignity, continue to waste the substance of their people?"

The Southern Regional Council and the League said the report was issued to underscore new opportunities afforded the South through compliance with the Civil Rights Act "to be law abiding, to avoid such costs in the future, and to develop more fully its own great natural and human resources."

The Price We Pay is available from the Anti-Defamation League, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, and the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St. N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

The death rate from cardiovascular disease among American males, aged 35-64, decreased six per cent during the past decade.

A Salute to the Wilmington Journal

We salute this week our esteemed contemporary, the WILMINGTON JOURNAL, of Wilmington, N. C., published under the leadership of Tom Jervay, for what we consider the most effective and successful newspaper job, in behalf of its immediate constituency, it has been our good pleasure to observe. Through the years the WILMINGTON JOURNAL has been an uncompromising force and wielded a most powerful influence in behalf of Negro citizens, in a section of the state, where only an unselfish and dedicated institution or individual would dare undertake such a stand.

We suspect that there are many beneficiaries of the fight the JOURNAL has waged in Wilmington, in behalf of Negroes, who look on it and its publisher with dislike if of utmost contempt. There are always three different attitudes Negro leaders of a

community assume toward a newspaper such as the WILMINGTON JOURNAL. First there is that segment of beneficiaries that considers it a "necessary evil." The second is that segment of beneficiaries composed of those who, out of sheer fear will seize every opportunity to inform those of the city's white power structure that they do not endorse the newspaper's policy or are entirely opposed to it. Finally, there is that segment that hates the very guts of the newspaper and the publisher for doing what they do not have the courage to do in behalf of their race.

We say long live the WILMINGTON JOURNAL, and its intrepid publisher, Tom Jervay. Long after both are out of existence the results of the uncompromising stand they have taken in behalf of their race will live.

Negro Heroes of the American Revolution

JAMES ARMISTEAD
Virginia became the main theater of war in 1781 and it was there the conflict would be decided. Commencing in 1779 the state was ravaged by successive British raids and invasions, the last by Cornwallis' springing up from North Carolina. In February of 1781, George Washington ordered the youthful Major General Marquis de Lafayette into Virginia with a selected force of some 1,200 New England and New Jersey troops.

Lafayette's great need when he arrived in Williamsburg was information about his then superior enemy. To ascertain British movements, he sent numerous spies to their base at Portsmouth. Perhaps the most celebrated of these espionage agents was James Armistead. A slave in New Kent County, Va., he took service with Lafayette.

Armistead made numerous trips to Portsmouth where he delivered instructions to other American spies and then hovered around the British camps to collect intelligence. Lafayette praised him and wrote that this Negro spy "properly acquitted himself with some important communication I gave him" and "his intelligence from the enemy's camp were industriously collected and more faithfully delivered."

Virginia emancipated Armistead in 1786 because, as the act of the Legislature said, he entered "into the service of the Marquis de Lafayette, and at the peril of his life found means to frequent the British camp, and thereby faithfully executed important commissions entrusted to him by the marquis" and "kept open a channel of the most useful information to the army of

the State." In 1819, the Virginia Legislature acted again in Armistead's behalf. It awarded him \$100, with an annual pension thereafter of \$40.

Settling again in New Kent County after the war, Armistead became a respected member of his community. Records indicate that he purchased 40 acres of land in 1816. Because of his renown service to the French soldier in the war, James Armistead took the name and was known as James Lafayette after the Revolution.

A highlight in the life of the Revolutionary War veteran occurred in October of 1824. In that year, Lafayette returned to America for his well known tour of this country. Armistead had the honor of greeting his old comrade-in-arms at a meeting in Richmond.

Vets Questions And Answers

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

Q.—When will educational and training benefits expire for veterans of the Korean Conflict.

A.—The educational program for Korean veterans will expire on January 31, 1965. The educational program for World War II veterans has already expired.

Q.—My husband's World War II insurance is more of a burden on our very limited finances. Will this ever be paid up?

A.—Some types of insurance contracts are paid up after 20 or 30 years. If you cannot tell from reading the policy, you may write to the office to which you pay your premiums.

Q.—In the case of a serviceman's death while he is on active duty, what are the limits of the Death Gratuity and who receives it?

A.—The benefit is a sum equal to six months pay of the deceased. However, it shall not be less than \$800 nor more than \$3,000. It is paid to the surviving spouse, child, or children unless the serviceman has designated his parents, brothers or sisters.

others may take. Me, I am going to work like hell for LBJ, vote for him and split my ticket to uphold those in the Republican Party who have indicated clearly not only that they want my vote—but also that they want a country which moves forward rather than back to some Dark Ages of reaction and dictatorship.

I was one of those who tried to warn people that Barry Goldwater symbolized a sinister force which, if underestimated, could gain great momentum. America did underestimate that force.

There is a danger that we will make another error—in assuming that Barry Goldwater cannot beat Lyndon Johnson.

This would be a grievous mistake.

We do not know how deep are pockets of reaction and prejudice in this country.

All of us who love this country ought to put some insurance on it by making certain that Barry Goldwater receives one of the finest trouncings in political history and that Lyndon Johnson has a landslide in fifty states of America.

An Unenviable Position for Durham

Any worthwhile citizen of Durham will feel proud over the fact that the recent report of the FBI on crimes during the past year finds Durham in the fourth place in the number of murders per 100,000 population. In addition to the FBI report on killings, there comes an equally shameful picture on the matter of rapes which stated that only 17 other cities in the nation had more in this category than Durham in 1963.

The sordid picture should cause respectable citizens of Durham to think seriously about what can be done to bring about a better situation than now exists on the matter of the unenviable position of Durham on its record of murder and rape. The situation presents a bristling challenge to every thoughtful citizen of this city, and ways and means of bettering it should be sought out immediately.

It is our feeling that the crime rate in both that of murder and rape can be lowered if respectable citizens will only become more alert and ready to cooperate with the police department in putting their finger on would-be killers and rapists. Likewise the police

department should have the full support of all respectable citizens in its effort to bring to justice those charged with such crimes. It is also our feeling that many of the killings in Durham could be prevented if worthwhile citizens would make it a practice of calling the police as soon as they sense such trouble brewing in any part of the city.

Sporadic argument and fights should be immediately called to the attention of the police before they get out of control or develop to the point where they are dominated by serious anger and strife. In the matter of rape, every respectable citizen should feel it his bounden duty to cooperate with the police in their efforts to apprehend those charged with such a crime. In short, every decent citizen of Durham should want to make this city an uncomfortable habitat for murderers and rapists. If this is done in all seriousness, it is our feeling that the crime record of this city in 1964 will show a decided improvement in the area of murder and rape over that of 1963.

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE

Most of us who live and work in North Carolina pride ourselves on level headed thinking. If nothing else more often take the realistic view of things.

The habit of driving at speeds too fast for conditions is a symptom rather than a cause. The real villains are impatience and over-aggressiveness. The only intelligent way to drive is at a safe speed for prevailing conditions; any other approach shows immaturity and lack of judgment.



As we write this, the Republican Party has served notice that it no longer desires to live.

Unless some bizarre miracle has happened, they will have nominated that Apostle of the Eighteenth Century, Barry Goldwater.

The Republican convention was a nightmare. Controlled with an almost police state kind of despotism, it projected a bigoted, anti-Negro atmosphere. As Jackie Robinson has observed, even a former President of the United

States, while mouthing democratic-sounding generalities, could find time to make disparaging insinuations about the Negro people. Yet this great General who once surrendered to McCarthyism, had not one word to say about the murderers and thugs who escorted three youngsters who went to Mississippi to help make democracy work.

I believe that Barry Goldwater is a dangerous man.

I believe he is not only dangerous insofar as twenty million

Negroes are concerned. I believe he is dangerous as a threat to the hopes and aspirations and dreams of all Americans.

If there was any breath of wholesomeness in the whole convention it was the way Nelson Rockefeller, Hugh Scott, Ken Keating, Jack Javits and John Lindsay fought—and the eloquence of George Parker and Jackie Robinson and Massachusetts Attorney General Edward W. Brooke. Senator Clifford Case of New Jersey was also very moving.

The Republican Party has let me know that it doesn't want me—that is, that segment of right-wingers and reactionaries who have taken it over. Well, I don't want it or them.

I do not know what course

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