

The Challenge of A New Day

Tuesday of last week NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins addressed an open session of a four-week institute at the University of Georgia and that without incident or a ripple on the calmed waters of this same educational institution which only a few months ago rioted over the enrollment of one Negro student.

As instances of the change that is taking place in the South and the nation on the race question occur more often, one is forced to go slow in trying to predict what is to take place in the immediate or distant future. Five years ago the announcement that the executive secretary of the NAACP will participate in an institute at any deep South state educational institution would have been the signal for all kinds of protests or rioting with the governor probably dispatching the state militia to the scene.

Add to the Georgia incident of last week the appointment of a Negro to the president's cabinet, and that by a native southerner president, and you will have before you just two examples of the change that is taking place

in this country as a whole as well as the South. Well might Negro leaders say "It doth not yet appear what we may be."

When you read of such changes you should be reminded that they carry with them a challenge. The young people in and out of our schools will need to know that to meet the great challenges, that are certain to face them on tomorrow, they must be prepared. They will also need to know that they cannot be met by dropouts or those who lack the will to prepare themselves.

Some conceptions of the future may be had by looking back over one's shoulder at the radical changes that have taken place within the past five, ten or fifteen years. The changes that will take place in the future, within the same number of years, would startle some of us if it were possible to take a glance at them now. Therefore, we charge the young people, in and out of our schools, to "be ready in the morning and come up," come up," come up to meet the challenge of a new day.

The Heir to the British Throne

Every parent should read the Associated Press article which appeared in the daily press on last Monday concerning the rigid training the heir to the British throne must undergo while in school. At present, it is Prince Charles, according to the AP article, who is the heir apparent.

Says the article further, in referring to the rigid training Prince Charles must take: "He will rise at 7:30 a.m., take a cold shower and make his own bed before breakfast. And at the end of each day in class he will take an hour's cross-country run."

As might be expected there are those in London and elsewhere in the British Empire who do not agree with

the path chosen for Prince Charles by his parents. Somehow though we are prone to go along with them. All over the world today there are entirely too many persons of limited stamina, both physically and mentally, who have been placed on a throne either by marriage maneuvers or manipulations who lack the experience and fortitude that only the rough and tumble life can give.

Too often parents are afraid for their offsprings to be exposed even to the ordinary problems of life. Thus, on a rainy or cold day the child is taken to and from school in the family car, provided money for lunch that he did not earn through efforts of his own and is otherwise pampered.

We think the story of Prince Charles at Timberton School furnishes food for thought and material that should be read prayerfully and thoughtfully by all parents and others who have to do with bringing up children in this age that is becoming more and more so much of a push-button affair.

It Should Have Been Done Long Ago

The decision of Alabama's State Democratic Executive Committee to remove the offensive "white supremacy" line from the party emblem in that state appears to have been motivated largely by political expediency rather than a matter of principle. That is a pity.

For many years, the blatant exhibition of such a label has been unwise, in poor taste and totally unnecessary. It should have been removed from the Alabama party motto long ago.

That the increasing number of Negro votes in Alabama appears to have spurred the committee's decision at this late date does little, in itself, to brighten the image of the Alabama leadership. It may, of course, sharpen a bit the picture of that leadership's political acumen. They are two entirely different matters.

Alabama has more than twice as many white residents as it does nonwhite residents. The 1960 census showed the state had 2,283,909 whites and 983,131 nonwhites.

The ratio has remained fairly constant since 1960, despite the state's population increase.

If Alabama's Democratic Party leadership has been sufficiently active and aggressive in organizing the registration of all eligible voters in past years, it should have no cause to fear that there will be a disruption of the democratic processes in this year of 1966.

Alabama Negro leaders say they expect to turn out 200,000 voters by the date of the Democratic primary on May 3, and 250,000 by November.

The Republican Party has made substantial gains in Alabama. It is possible that there may be some Republican victories in Alabama in November.

But, none of these facts should have been a determining factor in the decision to remove that "white supremacy" label from the Alabama Democratic Party slogan—an action which should have been taken years ago without duress or the appearance of duress.

Things You Should Know



Lucretia MOTT

1793-1880

BORN IN NANTUCKET, MASS,
SHE WAS A FAMOUS FIGHTER FOR
WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE 1840'S—
BUT, TEN YEARS EARLIER, SHE WAS

A GREAT OF THE ABOLITIONIST CAUSE IN PENNSYLVANIA!
SHE FOUGHT A BRAVE AND SUCCESSFUL FIGHT—SHE NOT ONLY
TRAVELLED AND LECTURED, SHE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO
USE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT AGAINST THE ANTI-NEGRO FORCES!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Robert C. Weaver Was Prepared

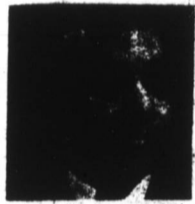


"THERE IS SOMETHING THAT IS MUCH MORE SCARCE, SOMETHING FINER FAR, SOMETHING RARER THAN ABILITY. IT IS THE ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE ABILITY."

ELBERT HUBBARD

SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



"Greeting inwardly we wait for God to set us free."

—Rom. 8:24

All human beings at times suffer the inner agony of the desire to be freed and rise to the great heights of satisfying fulfillment. The results are that we would like to follow the urgings of our better selves. Deep down we want to be decent human beings. We feel the need of some magic touch to release and set us free for higher and nobler things. We Christians with our New Testament teachings feel that we have the spiritual answer to unquenchable longing for freedom stirring in the human soul. In brief, we feel that this Jesus revealed in the New Testament can resolve this tangled scheme of inner agony and give us true freedom.

God has come in Christ to set us free from the inner agony of our souls. The solution, therefore, is simple, we can just accept the way of life as set forth by Jesus. We must take an honest look at this inner agony in our souls. This agony binds up in a form of slavery. Thus each soul must decide about its own freedom. None of us love this inner

Freedom From the Inner Agony Of the Soul Comes From Christ

agony of slavery. Basically we are made for freedom and dignity. What freedom? The freedom and dignity of the children of God. In this agony we can only live a partial life. But in Christ we can live a full, free life. Yes, in Christ's gift of freedom from inner agony our lives come in to the rich bloom as God intended our lives should be.

Christ, therefore, is the key to the all too prevalent agony in the lives of human beings in our times. Can you see it in the people around you? Anybody with eyes to see can behold the inner agony and its fruits of loneliness, confusion and unhappiness. We have been duped by the peddlers of false peace and security. Whole nations are under the impact of this inner agony. With no solution, no freedom in sight they strike out with a blind fury of misery and devastation. This inner agony can be removed. And in its removal we shall know true freedom. Christ can perform the operation to remove this condition of spiritual sickness. The freedom will come, and the agony can be removed, when we turn through true repentance to

Christ. Christ removes the agony and prepares us for true, wholesome and creative living.

You can say today I want freedom—and you will have it. In the agonizing years of transition we have heard the cry: "I want my freedom." We all want and need our freedom. But true freedom from the inner agony of the soul, must come from Christ the giver of real life. Jesus gives life that will bring you harmony with self, God and your fellowman. And this can come only through an inner spiritual operation in the soul—it will embrace the old words of conversion and regeneration. To escape the slavery of the inner agony of our souls there must be this radical inner change in us—in the soul where it counts. In Christ this freedom is ours. In Christ we rise above this agony to noble, satisfying fulfillment.

Oh that I might be freed from this inner agony of the soul? Christ has come with the gift of this abundant life. He offers it. Take it.

—Shot

Continued from front page

yours. He said to my husband, 'are you looking for trouble?' My husband replied, 'No, I only want to find out what is wrong with the back of my car.' He asked my husband something else. I don't know what it was. When I knew anything, I saw his hand up, and he fired that fatal shot. My husband slumped to the ground."

Asked if she thought race had anything to do with the killing, Mrs. Colston replied: "I think there was a difference. I think that if he had been a white man he wouldn't have shot him like a dog."

—Alexander

Continued from front page NAACP State Conference and more than 25 years as an active participant and leader in the fight for human and civil rights for all people.

Alexander is a native of Charlotte, where he attended the public schools. He holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and is a graduate of the Renouard College of Embalming in New York City.

Recently, the Alexander home, along with three other homes of civil rights leaders in Charlotte, was the target of bombs planted by persons or persons but believed to be members of racial hate groups. None of the families involved in the bombing were hurt. A reward totaling over \$10,000.00 has been donated by the Charlotte community and others for the capture of the party or parties responsible.

Holding memberships on the National Board of Directors

and the Life Membership Committee of the NAACP, Alexander serves as chairman of the National NAACP Voter Registration Committee, chairman of the NAACP Southeast Regional Advisory Committee and executive secretary of the Charlotte Branch, NAACP. He is a 33rd degree Prince Hall Mason and an active member of the Friendship Baptist Church.

Alexander is married to the former Margaret Alexander of Charlotte, and the father of two sons; Kelly, Jr., 16 and Alfred Lewis, 12.

—Townes

Continued from front page

now working on the third part of a critical survey of Platonic scholarship. The first two parts appeared in 1967 and 1961.

In addition to other subjects, Dr. Manasse is interested in the history of art, and in 1964 published "An Interpretation of the Renaissance Sculpture in the North Carolina Museum of Arts," in the museum's bulletin.

—Katzenbach

Continued from front page

al Opportunity, Office of Education. The Small Business Administration will also be represented by Frederick Dow, Clarence Mitchell, Director of the NAACP Washington Bureau will also participate. This phase of the conference will be held all-day Saturday, Feb. 5.

On Friday evening the activities will include a special session on internal affairs of the NAACP and the launching of the North Carolina NAACP "66" Program. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast Regional Director; Sherrill Marcus, Southeast

Regional Youth Field worker and William C. Jones, Life Membership Assist. and State and Branch leaders of the NAACP will be in attendance from all over the state. There are 105 NAACP Branches in North Carolina.

—Dr. Townes

Continued from front page

bilities. She's married to Dr. Ross E. Townes, professor of physical education at NCC, and the mother of two daughters, one, and ten years of age.

Despite a tight schedule, she manages to fit in such additional duties as secretary of the Durham Regional Committee on the Selection of Missionary Personnel in the Methodist Church, and to lecture before such groups as the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology at Duke Medical Center.

Born in Southern Pines, Dr. Townes' interest in science dates back to her high school days. She is a graduate of NCC who earned a master's degree in public health at the college and a second master's and a doctorate at the University of Michigan.

—Telephone

Continued from front page General will be able to more quickly process held applications for new and regraded service.

Because of the immensity of the changeout it will be necessary to assign new numbers to approximately 6,500 commercial and home phones. These will cut into service at 2:01 a.m. (Sunday) February 20.

Prefixes 383 and 681 will be deleted, while some changes will occur in the 684 and 688 listings. Duke University will receive the prefix 684.

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

Weaver And The Cities

EVERY step in race relations measures two distances—how far we've come and how far we have yet to go. It cannot be denied that the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, as a member of the Cabinet of the United States government is an indication of how far we've come; but to see anything unusual in the appointment of a man so highly qualified is a measure of how far we have yet to go.

I said practically the same thing in the introductory chapter of my book, "To Be Equal," in referring to Dr. Weaver's appointment earlier as head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency: "There is a man who has his bachelor's, his master's, and his Ph.D. degrees with honors from Harvard University; and who has had twenty-five years' experience in housing and in administration. The most unusual thing about it is the fact that this job has never had in it a man with such outstanding qualifications."

And so today as we applaud not Dr. Weaver, but a President who has recognized these qualifications and placed in a high and deserving position the individual who properly measures up to the job to be done in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.



MR. YOUNG

Cities Can Be Heavens Of Hope

In future columns I shall be discussing the full significance of this new Department and its great challenges and opportunities that will increasingly affect the large majority of Americans who now live in urban communities. With our know-how and resources, our cities can become—must become—havens of hope rather than the dungeons of despair which they presently are for so many.

Today, I wish to single out the appointment of Dr. Weaver as symbolic of what I believe 1966 can become in race relations for our country. The first half of the sixties will be remembered best as the period in which the tangible, visible blocks to the Negro citizen were removed—in employment, in the use of public accommodations, in housing, education, health and welfare, or in the very crucial area of voting. It will also be remembered as the period in which new, large-scale remedial programs were initiated for the purpose of rehabilitating the disadvantaged and compensating for the years of historic abuse and deprivation.

Now, however, with this significant appointment ushering in the second half of this decade, the optimism which I feel for the year ahead is well justified. I predict, for one thing, less inclination toward concentration on conflict situations, and more attention to the positives, the successes and the cooperative efforts. The real reason for this will be that more responsibility and resources will be placed in the hands of Negro leadership to implement assistance programs, crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts. The Negro, given more opportunities, will focus more on self-help programs (remedial, school, etc.) than on demonstrations. He will evidence increasing pride and confidence, and new aspirations which until now have been suppressed.

Negroes Must Register, Vote

I predict that there will be a continuation of the conscious effort by Negro citizens to register and vote, and, in so doing, to reward those who have indicated a desire and a sincere interest in their plight — at the same time using this means to reject, regardless of party label, those who have proven to be mere opportunists and stumbling blocks to justice and to constructive, corrective programs.

I predict, also, additional significant legislative gains including a Home Rule for Washington, D. C.; laws preventing the exclusion of Negroes from juries, and further action on the part of Congress to prove its sincerity to carry out the intent of the 1965 legislative program by providing the necessary appropriations for the Rent Supplement Bill and make possible the proper staffing of the various civil rights commitments.

The year 1966 will more than likely see the first Negro, since Reconstruction elected to the U. S. Senate; and, if a vacancy should occur, I have no doubt that President Johnson would not hesitate to name one of our many qualified Negro judges to the Supreme Court.

The appointment of Dr. Weaver provides, it seems to me, a challenge and an opportunity to all other institutions in our society — corporations, churches, educational institutions, etc.—to make equally significant appointments or promotions in their areas of responsibility. All of this progress, undergirded, encouraged and made possible by an increase in the number of decent, fair-minded, intelligent white citizens will help to bring America to the point where it will be not only the land of opportunity for all, regardless of race, but, in fact, the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

General Assembly

From Day to Day

★ By J. Rupert Picott ★

Votes Of A People Make Difference

RICHMOND — The votes of a people in these days do make a difference. It is an acknowledged fact that Virginia's Negro citizens followed the recommendations of the Virginia Independent Voters League during the past gubernatorial election and there is abundant evidence that this feat is recognized.

Guests at the inauguration, of all ethnic groups, could be seen in choice locations. Virginia's two U. S. Senators—new and old—headed a list of Congressional and State officeholders who made certain that their respects were paid to Negro leaders in a suite at a hotel during the inauguration. The appointment of a Negro at the executive level in the state government has already been made.

Another Sign

Now, even the upper chamber of the Virginia legislature is catching up with the times. The State Senate has approved an amendment sponsored by Senator M. M. Long of Wise's that would abolish racially segregated seating in the chamber's gallery. The rule has not been enforced in the House for many years, but the Senate has held onto the policy.