

# The Carolina Times

## EDITORIALS

### An Agreeable Appointment Of Gov. Scott

There will probably be little if any objections to Governor Scott's appointment of a thirty-year-old lawyer of Greenville to fill out the unexpired term of Judge George Ragsdale of Raleigh as a member of the N. C. Superior Court. The appointee is widely known in legal circles.

We are also happy to add that even among the state's black lawyers we have been unable to find only the highest possible tributes that can be paid an appointment or an appointee. Thus, we join in adding our words of praise to the governor and the new member of the Superior Court of the state and trust that his term in office will be a most pleasant as well as a successful one. It is with great humility, however, that we again call the attention of the present holder of the office of governor of N. C. to the fact that had it not been for the unswerving loyalty and devotion of black voters to the Democratic Party that he would never have been named governor of North Carolina in the 1968 election. It appears, therefore, that the time has arrived for Governor Scott and other high officials of the state's Democratic Party to begin liquidating some of the debt now owed the black democratic voters of this state.

May we also remind the governor, high officials of the N. C. Democratic Party and those of other southern states, that blacks are getting tired of always being the recipients of only the crumbs that are swept from the Democratic political table. The record

reveals that in a majority of cases the few and very few appointments that are made to black democrats in this state are usually one of vice this, vice that, or assistant to an assistant, who in a majority of cases is always white, or holder of some position of insignificance and of little or no authority.

We call upon black citizens of this state to speak out and to stand up and be counted on the side of those who demand absolute equality NOW in all segments of the nation's social order. We, likewise, call upon those who oppose such action to let it be known by standing up and being counted on the side of black cowards who for the past 100 years have been grinning, while black citizens of this and other states of the South, paid with their energy, their ability and their lives, to help build the future and the foundation of this nation.

Let it be said again that from the Revolutionary War, in which a black man was the first to shed his blood for the freedom of this nation from the bonds of the British Empire, down to the present war in Viet Nam, the black citizen has always played his part in helping to preserve the freedom and rights of American citizens.

Below we publish a poem from the pen of a black and unknown author which relates to some extent the proud history the black man has played in helping to preserve those rights which we think are worthy of serious consideration.

### The Negro In It

In the last Civil War  
The white folk, they began it;  
But before it could close  
The Negroes had to be in it.

At the battle of San Juan Hill,  
The Rough Riders, they began it;  
But before victory could be won,  
The Negroes had to be in it.

The Negroes shot the Spaniards from  
the trees  
And never did regret it  
The Rough Riders would have been  
dead today  
Had the Negroes not been in it.

To Buffalo, McKinley went to wel-  
come people in it,  
The prayers were prayed, the speeches  
made,  
And the Negroes, they got in it.

September, six, in the music hall,  
With thousands and thousands in it,  
McKinley, felled by the assassin's  
ball  
And the Negro, he got in it.

He knocked the murderer to the  
floor.  
He struck his nose—the blood did flow;  
He held him fast and all nearby saw  
When for the right, the Negro was in it.

J. B. Parker, was his name,  
He, from the State of Georgia came.  
He worked in Buffalo for his bread  
And there he saw McKinley dead.

They bought his clothes for a civilian  
And may they ever tell it,  
That when the president was shot  
A brave Negro was in it.

He saved him from the third ball  
That would have taken life with it  
He held the foreigner fast and tight,  
Yes, the Negro truly was in it.

You may try to shut the Negroes out  
The Courts, they have began it,  
But if you go to heaven or hell,  
You'll find some Negroes in it.

Author Unknown  
Suggested by Earl T. Artis

### Things You Should Know



**Henry O. TANNER**  
1859-1937  
BORN IN PITTSBURGH, PA.—SON OF AN  
A.M.E. BISHOP—THE MAN FRENCH EXPERTS  
CALLED "GREATEST AMERICAN PAINTER" OF THE  
DAY! AFTER TEACHING AT CLARK UNIVERSITY,  
HE WENT TO LIVE IN PARIS, FREE FROM RACIAL  
PREJUDICE. HIS BIBLICAL PAINTINGS  
WON COUNTLESS AWARDS THROUGHOUT THE  
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE!

### "Don't Worry This Is 'Quick Entry'!"

ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN N. MITCHELL PROPOSED THAT THE WORDS "NO KNOCK" BE CHANGED TO "QUICK ENTRY." THAT'S SUPPOSED TO MAKE IT LESS OFFENSIVE TO ENTER WITHOUT ANNOUNCEMENT.



### Weekly Sunday School Lesson

For August 16, 1970

YOUR BIBLE IS YOUR MAJOR TEXTBOOK; STUDY IT

#### PRIDE AND ARIEGANCE

Scripture: 11:1-9; Devotional Reading: Isaiah 14:3-15

Memory Selection: Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. Proverbs 16:18.

1. And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech. 2. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.

3. And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar.

4. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the earth.

5. And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men builded.

6. And the LORD said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.

7. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

8. So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city.

9. Therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

FOREWORD: Unholy ambition and inordinate pride and vain-glorious seem to govern the enterprise of the tower-builders. They were desirous of achieving fame, or "a name for themselves." Whether in this there was a covert sneer at the exaltation promised to the Shemites, or simply a display of that lust of glory which natively resides within the fallen heart, it was essentially a guilty purpose by which they were impelled. Every work of man shall be judged at the bar of God's judgment.

In only one direction is ambition perfectly legitimate, and that is in the direction of moral and spiritual goodness, as distinguished from temporal and material greatness. Only then may the passion for glory be exuberantly gratified, when its object is the living God instead of puny and unworthy self (Jer. 9:23-24; I Cor. 1:29-31).

LESSON OUTLINE: I. The Plans of Men. Vss. 1-4. II. Evil Imagination. Vss. 5-7. III. Divine Control. Vss. 8-9.

CENTRAL THOUGHT: Even now, God is minutely acquainted with the thoughts, and words and works of men and nations; all things shall be revealed. Matt. 10:26.

#### COMMENTS ON LESSON:

I. The Plans of Men: The magnitude of the builders of the tower was wonderfully conceived. The city was to ward off invasion from without, and to counteract disruption from within. Gathering men of a common tongue into a common residence, engaging them in common pursuits, and providing them with common interests was the sure way to make them strong. The tower was to touch the skies. Unscientific perhaps, but not alto-

gether irrational. This was not an "undertaking of savages, but of men possessed with the idea of somehow getting above nature." They were certainly to aspire for such supremacy over nature in the spirit of a godless science which recognized no power or authority superior to itself. This self-glorifying pride was the sin of the Babelites. Still, nothing more convincingly attests the essential greatness of man than the ever-widening control which science is enabling him to assert over the forces of matter.

II. Evil Imagination: Ruthless pride and uncontrolled ambition will drive a divisive wedge between man and man, and, also, between man and God. These things will lead to rebellion and downfall. Man cannot go forward to success when he sets his face against God. "Pride still goes before a fall."

The men of Babel, setting the head of its tower among the clouds, "exalting its throne above the stars," it was designed to be an act of insolent defiance to the will of Heaven. The city and the tower of Babel had their origin in deliberate, determined, enthusiastic, exulting hostility to the Divine purpose, that they should spread themselves abroad over the face of the whole earth. And herein lies the essence of all impiety: whatever thought, counsel, word or work derives its inspiration, be it only in an infinitesimal degree, from antagonism to the mind of God is sin. Holiness is another name for obedience. And all disobedience shall receive punishment.

Vain imaginings, commonly spring from misused blessings. A united people, with a common language, and enjoying a measure of success in their buildings, the Babelites became vain in their imaginings. So do wicked men generally misinterpret the Divine beneficence and leniency which permits them to proceed unobserved by him against whom they are directed (Deut. 31: 21; I Chron. 28:9).

III. Divine Control: As a judgment on the persons of the builders, it was unexpected in its coming, as are all God's judgments, like the Flood and like the coming of the Son of Man. Caught, as it were, in the very act of insubordination, guilty of nothing short of treason against the King of heaven, they were visited with summary and condign chastisement. So are all God's punishments richly merited by those on whom they fall. The control of God of the affairs of men is eternal and immovable.

The dispersion of the builders of the tower was deserved by the subjects, and appropriate in its character. It was fitting that they who had abused their one-

ness of speech, which was designed for their good, to keep them in the fold of God, should be punished with variety of tongues. The evil designs of men often fail; God's high purposes and plans, never fail.

#### FOR MEDITATION SIDELIGHTS ON LESSON:

##### Wicked Schemes Shall Fail

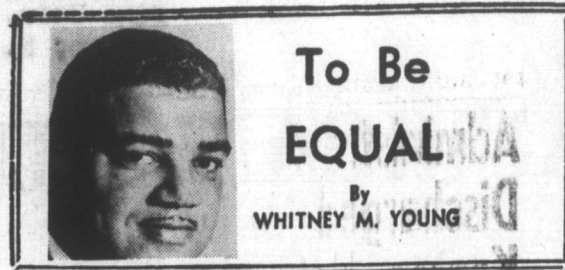
The plans of the builders of the tower of Babel, were hopefully begun. The builders had everything presumably in their favor. They were united in tongue and purpose. The place was convenient for the proposed erection. The most complete preparations were made for the structure. The work was commenced with determination and amid universal enthusiasm. It had all the conditions of success, humanly speaking—one mind, one heart, one hand.

Suddenly, to the surprise of even the underlings, the plans were abandoned. "They left off to build the city." So the most prosperous undertakings often terminate in miserable failure. The mighty enterprises was mysteriously frustrated. So too, have all such wicked combinations in times past been overthrown. Witness the great world empires of Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome. The great mystery of iniquity on the part of men and schemes, will end, of which that early Babel was the first type.

However, let us know, for sure, that God's kingdom is not really hindered by man's rebellion. He suffers the Babel structure to be reared, but by his judgments scatters both the men and their projects, making the rebellious conspiracy against himself prepare the way for his ultimate universal triumph.

So it has been all through the history of the world, and especially immediately before the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. The confusion of tongues was a judgment, and at the same time a mercy. Those that are filled with such ambitions and build upon such foundations are not fit to dwell together in one place. It is better they should be divided. Learned investigators have pointed out that, grammar and the genius and genesis of human language point to some primitive seat of the earliest form of speech in the neighborhood indicated.

It is remarkable that in the beginning of the kingdom of Christ, the true city of God which shall overspread the world, the spirit bestowed the gift of tongues, as if to signify that the Babel of man's lying ambitions was to cease, and in the truth of the gospel, men would be united as one family. (Baptist)



To Be EQUAL  
By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

### A Domestic Marshall Plan

THE National Urban League is preparing a detailed plan for a new, updated Domestic Marshall Plan. It will submit this plan to key Senate leaders that asked for it and who, hopefully, will act upon it.

The original Marshall Plan was devised back in the years after World War II. The Nazis had been defeated, the U.S. Army was withdrawing, and all over Western Europe, misery reigned.

The war had devastated its cities and economy. The threat of Communism was in the air. While the war had been won, it looked like the peace would be lost.

So American planners came up with a Marshall Plan, named after George C. Marshall, the Secretary of State. Under the Plan, we poured billions of dollars into Western Europe. Cities were rebuilt, new factories put into operation, and trade revived. The Marshall Plan was responsible for the post-war prosperity Western Europe.

Now let's jump ahead in time to the 1960's. A black World War II veteran could go to West Germany, the nation he fought. He would find no slums, no unemployment, no housing shortage.

### Europe Prospers; Slums At Home

After viewing the great accomplishments bought partly with his tax dollars, he could go home to Harlem or Chicago's South Side and what would he find? Terrible slums, rising unemployment, discrimination, inadequate health services—all the problems that face black Americans and other minorities. The widows and mothers of fallen soldiers are crammed into rotting slums, while the scenes of the great battle enjoyed prosperity.

That's why, in 1963, the Urban League called for a Domestic Marshall Plan to do for the poor and the black people of America what was willingly done for our Allies and former enemies after the War.

Everybody said it was a good idea. But nothing happened. Lots of smiles and kind words—but no action.

Then the riots came. They were followed by student unrest, demands for reparations from churches, and similar events. Now people are coming back and saying: "What about that Marshall Plan? We're interested now."

What a pity they weren't interested back in 1963. For if a Domestic Marshall Plan had been adopted then, a massive commitment with a definite timetable, there would have been no riots, no unrest, and no disruptions. There might even have been no Vietnam War, since foreign adventures would not be the national priority they later became. A country devoted to domestic transformation has little time, energy, or resources to waste in jungle battlefields.

With a five or a seven-year Plan, we would now be an Open Society, free from poverty, racism and want. Without it, the present chaos must continue indefinitely.

### Country Has Second Chance

Now the country has a second chance. About two dozen Senators have indicated to me their willingness to consider submitting bills based on a Domestic Marshall Plan.

They seem to understand that the current crisis demands drastic measures, and that if this country could act so benevolently towards foreign countries, it can do no less for its minorities and its poor at home.

I'll discuss the details of the Plan later—when it is submitted for the Senators' consideration. But the basic elements of the Plan are obvious.

First, its basis is that we must concentrate immense resources on key targets, like employment, education, health care, and jobs.

Second, there must be a timetable for results. This will be no pie-in-the-sky proposal. There has to be a commitment to create so many jobs by 1971, so many more by 1972, etc., until the Plan is complete.

And all this means is a total reordering of national priorities. First things must come first. We've got to decide that the resolution of problems of poverty and urban decay come first, and pour our resources into solving them. Then, whatever is left over can go into space flights, new planes, and all the other secondary items that drain our resources and energies today.

### Man Topics by EARL T. ARTIS



"HE'S SO LAZY HE THINKS MANUAL LABOR IS A SPANIARD!"  
CONTINENTAL FEATURES

### 'Backlash'...Frontlash' --Now Comes 'Kidlash'

By RAYMOND LAHR

WASHINGTON — The term "kidlash" is creeping into the language of politics and joining "white backlash" and "frontlash" to explain the motives of voters.

Frontlash and white backlash have been used to describe the feelings of those who like or dislike what they see in the area of race relations. Kidlash is the word for reaction against student demonstrators and young activists in political campaigns.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., told a Democratic party reform commission that a study of New Jersey congressional primaries, where students were active, showed that "initial claims of a 'kiddielash,' against the students are largely myth."

Richard M. Scammon, former Census Bureau director and a student of election results, reminded the same commission that Congress had passed and President Nixon had signed a bill to lower the voting age to 18 in all elections, beginning in 1971.

Scammon believed that this action in Washington might reduce what he called "kidlash" opposition to proposals on the ballots of 15 states Nov. 3 to lower the voting age.

Although the president signed the bill extending the 1965 Voting Rights Act, he questioned the constitutionality of the provision to lower the voting age by law. He suggested that a constitutional amendment was needed.

The U.S. Supreme Court eventually must decide whether the minimum voting age can be set by federal law.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., chairman of the reform commission, said it was his guess that the voting by states this year would "at least influence the court in some fashion."

Five states will vote Nov. 3 on proposals to lower the voting age to 18, nine to set it at 19 and one to fix it at 20.

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