

# Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

## WORDS OF WORSHIP

Many people have missed the curative influence of the New Testament because they have been concerned primarily with its religious significance. They have regarded it only as a revelation of Christ, the Saviour, and in doing so have overlooked the ministry of Jesus, the man of Galilee.

Without debating the theological import of the Gospels, which varies according to our sectarian interpretation, there is in it the psychological message of Jesus, a meeting point for those of every faith. For the Bible is the greatest handbook of mental hygiene available to mankind, and the life of Jesus constitutes the record of a physician of the soul who brought health and understanding to the multitudes.

Apart, then, from its religious teaching, which thoughtful minds must revere, the New Testament

contains a second value, a therapeutic purpose. Intellectually, we can learn from it theological truth and ethical wisdom. Emotionally, if we yield ourselves to it, it is the greatest "self-help" book of all time, written with many formulas and full of practical dramatizations of how health can be restored and happiness can be found.

No one has spoken in such simple language as did Jesus, nor with such persistent appeal to our hidden depths. Here is no intellectual disquisition, cleverly sardonic. A child understands these human pases quite as well as, and perhaps better than, the most erudite of minds. In fact, one might well quote the Master of Galilee: "Except as ye become as one of the little ones," adding that you cannot really understand the Bible unless you have the wonder and responsiveness which is in the heart of youth.

## The Yule Spirit Rings Out

Fate can often alter ones plans. Such is the case of Charlie Thompson who lives in an old granary near Putnam.

A good family man, a hard worker while in his health, Thompson laid plans to remodel the barn into a home for his family. He had acquired much of the lumber before he was taken ill.

How long this man will lay sick in his bed, we do not know. But we do know that he will get the new home he has dreamed of.

Recently the Robbins Merchants Association called an emergency meeting, laid plans to build the house that the Thompson family needs. Then the merchants drove ten miles to tell the Thompsons the good news.

Building supplies have been ordered and carpenters hired. Work began on Monday. The members of the Robbins Merchants Association—fifty in all—will work on the house on Wednesday afternoons when the stores are closed. If need be, they plan to work at night.

This spirit of cooperation is the same one that prompted the angels to sing "Peace on earth and good will toward men." It is helping the man farthest down.

The people of Robbins have named their town (population 1,500): "Robbins, A Friendly Little City, Still Growing."

May God add His blessings to the efforts of these merchants.

## The Year 1959 Moves On

The days between Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve have been called the Season of Visions. On Christmas Eve there is the vision back across the many centuries to the beginning of the Christian religion. On New Year's Eve there comes the vision of a new tomorrow whose days hold the fulfilling of our wishful hopes and dreams.

Traditionally, the beginning of a new year is the time for turning over a new leaf, for clearing a clean slate, for starting all over. A new year means a new opportunity for all of us. It is especially a great opportunity for those who have failed or have stumbled along the wrong road during the past year. The main thing to remember is that the past year is gone and all the sins and failures that occurred during these twelve months are gone with it.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of Saturday Evening Post fame, kept a large sign hanging in his office. It read, "Yesterday ended last night." This is the inspiration for us to forget the defeats and hardships of the past as we look forward to victory in the future.

The prize fighter may have his face battered by bloody blows and be knocked to the canvas in one round, but the next round offers a new beginning in which he may come back to win the bout. A baseball team can have bad

innings while the opposing team goes ahead in the score, but the next inning offers an opportunity for a new beginning. No man is really licked until he thinks he is.

The new year offers a challenge. It is such a challenge as always reminds us of the old story about the shepherd who one day caught a glimpse through the clouds of the place on top of a mountain where the gods dwell.

The shepherd determined to leave his humble abode and make his way over the rough road to the lofty peak. With great exertion and effort he accomplished his ambition. Finally he stood on the heights and the gods congratulated him on his efforts and determination to overcome all difficulties.

The poor shepherd, exhausted, lay down to sleep. When he awoke he was alone in the cold mist of the mountain top. He caught a glimpse of the gods now on a distant and loftier peak. He cried out his disappointment and a voice called him, saying, "Foolish mortal, does thou not know that he who would dwell in the heights with the gods must not sleep but must forever climb higher and higher?"

In turning over a new leaf, we show that we have learned a sermon that is good for us all. If we work every day the best we can, we can sleep at night when the wind blows. This is a sure formula for happy and contented life.

## Students Lack Writing Skills

Most North Carolina high school graduates lack one of the bread-and-butter skills of learning—the ability to put their ideas on paper "clearly, logically organized and in correct English." This is the opinion of 56 per cent of the college teachers surveyed by the North Carolina Curriculum Study in a review of the deficiencies of incoming freshmen.

This is nothing new, for Associations of English Teachers have been saying this for years and they are not wrong either. No one has yet answered why our high school graduates and college freshmen can't write.

We do know that a student entering college ought to be able to spell correctly, punctuate simple and compound sentences, capitalize correctly, and use words with clarity. However, more than 75 per cent of them do not do these things.

If students haven't learned to write in the elementary and high school, then our colleges must undertake the task with great vigor and sincerity. These deficient students—the majority of them—can be taught to write but not with the methods now employed.

The average college freshman is required to take an English composition course which meets three times a week during a period of 36 weeks for 6 semester hours credit. There are few students who can actually learn how to write by attending a class three hours a week. We suggest that, in addition to attending the

English composition class three hours per week, a student should be required to spend four hours in a writing laboratory where an instructor would supervise no more than ten students at the time. In this setting, an English instructor would require the student to revise and revise his theme to the point of actual learning how to write.

Such a plan would require a student to remain in the English composition course until he has met rigid standards—even if it takes two years.

Next, we recommend that no English instructor be required to teach more than four classes per week with the class maximum limit being ten students. This would permit the English teacher to become a "drill sergeant."

Finally, we suggest that in each English classroom there be placed ten writing tables each with three drawers where students may place their unfinished work. The room should be elaborately equipped with encyclopedias, dictionaries, magazines of all kinds, newspapers, publications on current questions, reference manual, and what-have-you.

When the college has done its best, then it ought to drop all students who cannot learn to write effectively. The attack on the poor English problem cannot be "mealy mouthed." We must back up the attack with a supitnik thrust and blitzkrieg.

## Is This The Answer?

Since three Negro day laborers were cited in City Court for violating a city ordinance which forbade soliciting employment on the street near the West Hargett Street employment office, the city has been giving some thought on what to do with a situation which has been a thorn pricking the City Council in its side.

At its last meeting, the City Council agreed that the old sheds on the East Davie Street lot owned by the city can be used as an employment office for the workers. The Employment Security Commission is to supply personnel to run the office at the city sheds.

The workers over the years have travelled a long way. Moved from Nash Square where they used to sit in the sun and rain waiting to be picked up for work, the day laborers now have to go to West Hargett Street. Here the complaint is that the workers do not use the Employment Office nearby, but loiter on the sidewalks and in the streets waiting for work.

There must be a reason for not using the Employment Office as a source for getting work.

No doubt the workers have found the red-tape procedure too slow for effective results. An employer seeking workers may not have time to go into offices to get a crew, and he perhaps prefers to get together his workers quickly by picking them up on the street. At any rate, this apparent preference should be investigated and studied.

We aren't saying that workers are right in breaking an ordinance that forbids soliciting work on the street. But we are questioning whether the Council showed wisdom in passing such an ordinance. We hope that the provision of an employment office in the city sheds will stimulate the City Council to rescind the ordinance.

Whenever the new employment office is put into operation, there should be efforts on the part of the city to make the place (in which workers may wait for employment) a decent one for human beings. At present the sheds are not fit for human occupancy.

# The Fight For Civil Rights In 1960 Should Be A Full Time Job.



## Along The Colonial Front

BY A. J. SIGGINS

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(British Journalist for ANP)

President Eisenhower, on his Grand Tour is everywhere greeted by cheering crowds: "Mwenya robo kaja" as the Wa-Mwani sailors (home-coming shanty goes, it means) the "Cloth bringer has come."

Truly the President is expected to live up to his name as the biggest cloth-bringer ever. Mr. Dillon, U. S. Under Secretary of State for economic affairs, has completed talks in London: an overhaul of the Marshall Plan and aid to backward undeveloped areas have been discussed, among other matters.

Mr. E. Black, of the World Bank, may send a small group to India to study her needs. U.S.A., it appears, is being isolated by dollar discrimination. But what has happened is that U.S.A. is being pulled back by the Gresham Law.

Now the top strata are wondering how to create purchasing power for their too-highly-priced commodities.

Just like I said they would.

And my plan was designed to meet such an occasion.

In U.S.A.'s New Deal they gave the stuff away, primed the pump, and boosted the national income back.

But that was a trifling domestic matter compared with what has to be done now.

Too many forward nations have accumulated too many commodities, too many production plants and too much money and both workers and employers have never had it so good.

They've got the lolly and the goods, but markets are too far beneath their level to reach. INDIA AND PAKISTAN ARE FIGHTING ON SIX FRONTS

Walter Lippmann discovered sometime ago that India was a key to something. I've forgotten what and President Eisenhower's advisers have evidently been fooled by that kind of talk.

India's dilemma is even worse than that of the Sugar-Daddies. Indians are fighting a Colour War against all colourphobic nations, among whom are U.S., Canada, all the Colonial

Powers, Australia, New Zealand, South, Central and East Africa and all Latin American nations which bar Indian immigrants; any U. S. aid she gets will help India to fight her Colour War; Will U.S.A. give that aid? India has been fighting a cold war against Pakistan for years; Pakistan is one of the Centro Powers and an ally of U.S.A., a link between NATO and SEATO and the uttermost bastion of U.S.A. India is fighting famine, unemployment, lack of living room and Communism among her own people.

India is also fighting Africans now in East and South Africa; Pakistanis are also engaged in that fight.

India has started a fight with China and, the worst war of the lot, India is fighting a war against Time, Discovery and Science; Analysis Synthesis and Automation will reduce India's exports, offset any advantages she may have in her cheap labour and force her expanding population into greater misery with less chance of employment than ever.

## What Other Editors Say

A TIME TO BURY SECTIONAL HATREDS

The last man who could claim any participation in America's bloodiest war is dead. He died at this season when we celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace, and in his dying he stirred up again controversy.

Some say that old Walter Williams never was in the Confederate Army, that he unconsciously in his old age superimposed on himself the biography of a brother who actually was. Others say that he really was a Confederate.

This post-mortem controversy is typical of most things connected with our American Civil War. It was a war of controversy from the very beginning.

The controversy raged off the battlefield almost as much during the war as it did on the front lines, and the post-war controversy was even livelier as generals re-fought battles with pen and ink. Even today, countless books centering on this or that controversy roll from the printing presses, furthering not only controversy but also the bank rolls of their authors.

It is appropriate, too, that this reminder of our own great war comes at this time of peace and good will to all men. For in the fighting of that war we did assure to our own America a unity and a peace that never could have come without being tried and tempered in some great and hot fire such as that war.

The old Confederate from Texas is dead. And, in the burying of him, it would be wonderful if we could bury more of the sectional hatreds which still arise on occasion to plague all of us.

Such burying would truly honor Walter Williams and the other millions who fought with him, and against him, in the time of our great national testing.

—RALEIGH TIMES

A CASE FOR RESPECTABLE PEOPLE

The white man who attacked and beat up a Negro woman because she sat down on a seat beside him on a city bus in Charlotte was wrong. The Negro children who spat on white children or pulled their hair on buses in the same city were

wrong. Such incidents need not only the heavy hand of the law but the moral opposition of every respectable citizen of both races.

We would like to see every decent white citizen of Charlotte put his foot down against the cowardly white man who attacked the Negro woman, who under the law was absolutely within her own right. Likewise, we would like to see every decent Negro citizen of Charlotte put his foot down against the uncouth Negro children who spat on the children or pulled their hair. Concerted action on the part of respectable people of both races can nip in the bud all such future incidents which if left alone are sure to develop into those of a graver nature.

Only the lowest type of male will attack a female in such a brutal manner as did the white man in Charlotte. Only the lowest type of person will spit on another. All such people should be made to understand that they are not only opposed by the court but by decent people everywhere.

—CAROLINA TIMES

COST OF EDUCATION; FRILLS VS NECESSITIES

The high cost of education brings a comment from Chancellor John T. Caldwell of N. C. State College that now is the time to be adding any more expenses to be the business of getting a higher education.

Amending Chancellor Caldwell, the estimable Raleigh News and Observer suggests that the college people would do well to take a second and closer look at what the N & O calls extracurricular fees, also the cost of expensive and often changed textbooks.

In other words going to college is like an automobile; there should be a basic model you can buy if you want without shelling out for a radio, a heater, rising and falling windows, white sidewalls and all that chrome.

If you want to go to college without joining the glee club and subscribing to the campus paper and chipping in on the concert series, that should be your business and not the business of the college fee collector.

You should not even be required to pay for tickets to the football games, unless that is your desire.

Life at college might be a dull place without all the extras but what is the student after: education or entertainment.

—FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

## INSIDE WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—A substantial increase in the Negro segment of the nation's job seekers during the next ten years and a concurrent shortage of trained Negro workers, particularly in the white-collar field, were pictured in the annual report of presidential committee released Saturday by the White House.

A highlight of the report of the President's Committee on Government Contracts is a statement of the Committee's intention to concentrate its efforts on the integration of Negroes into the white-collar job category, where the greatest increases in employment are expected during the coming decade.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON SUBMITS REPORT

The report, submitted to President Eisenhower by Vice President Nixon, Committee chairman, cited Department of Labor projections for the 1960's to point up serious problems which will confront Negroes during that period in their efforts to compete for employment with the white labor force.

"Our labor force will probably expand from 73.6 million workers to 86.1 million in the next decade," the report states. "In this net addition of 12.5 million workers, the major proportion will consist of young workers, under 24 years, and older workers, over 45. A small component of this increase, actually fewer than a million, will fall into what statisticians call

# JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS B. BOLIWAR

THE NEW YEAR'S BALL

Without the special in-the-know contacts, I never would have received an invite to the Froggie Bottom annual New Year's Strutters Ball. This is the event of the year for those who want to be themselves—hence, those "snooty" high-ups can't get in on the ground floor.

Usually this event is held in the Old Wagon Wheel Hall—a somewhat famous tavern and dance hall which keeps up some appearance of gaiety and high life, but hardly frequented except at this time of the year.

At this ball, people wear what they want. Some come attired in full-dress, tails and evening dresses. Others wear street clothes, slacks, costumes, and all that.

Mr. Cornyard engaged a taxi for this was an occasion at which you came in "high style."

As we stepped from the cab, I was impressed by the scenery. Up from the dark the full moon came. Glowing like a fired pine-knot, it illuminated the great door and soft shower-ed the party-groups making their way to the door. The full moon in the great door was an omen. Women improvised songs during the affair, and these were—according to a legend—effective against its spell.

Already the dance had been going on for an hour, and the atmosphere was filled with white corn, ABC stuff, smoke, and delicate perfume—sought of sickening but in a way delightful.

PRETTY SOON it was time for the floor show. The program was filled with acrobatics, special dance numbers, partial strip-teases, female impersonators, and what-have-you.

However, the number that caught Mr. Cornyard's eye was the appearance of young lass billed as "the Loveable Teresa"

Teresa came out over a scenic hill singing. Her skin was the color of oak leaves on young trees in the fall. Her breasts, firm and up-pointed like ripe acorns. And her singing had the low murmur of winds in fig trees, and the appeal was that of a Clyde McPhatter.

Cornyard was transfixed, for he did not know that such a dame lived in Froggie Bottom.

AS THE SHOW ENDED, the Royal Rhythm Makers, a popular band in these parts, struck up music. Lights which had blazed in spots now faded into a dimness just as the orchestra burst into an ungody rumpus.

The dance moved into high gear around 11:30 p. m. and at midnight everything stopped for the eatings to take place for the next hour. There were chitlins, yams, fish turkey, chicken, hush puppies, potato salad, punch and egg nog tea and coffee.

Yes sir, the Froggie Bottom gang was there—Speedball Eddie, Big Ditty Red, Jabe Wright, Annie Belle, Loretta, Joy Brandon, Dee Jay, Pop Tappen, Ollie.

Around 2 a. m., the orchestra stopped, then the hall lighted up, the curtain rose to reveal a cotton-field dawn. Pickers in blue overalls, bandanas, and wide-brimmed straw, or in gingham aprons and sun-bonnets were singing as they worked. Their voices from clearest soprano to richest bass, blended in low concordances, first simply humming a series of harmonies, until gradually, came words, like figure forming in mist. As the sound grew, the mist cleared, the words came round and full, and the sun rose bringing light as if in answer to the song.

When the finale came, the whole crowd sang, Auld Lang Syne, And Happy New Year chanted through the hall.

Gordon B. Hancock's

## BETWEEN THE LINES

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION INTERPRETED

In 1798 there appeared on the horizon of economic literature an essay on the Principle of Population by one Reverend Thomas R. Malthus, an English clergyman, whose close contact with the hungry masses led him to the serious study of population.

His work has become a classic and its fundamental thesis that population tends to outrun the food supply has never been successfully controverted. Because his outlook was pessimistic, there have arisen many economists who sought to discredit his findings and conclusions, but without success.

The current talk about population explosion is but the vindication of this economist who wrote more than a hundred and fifty years ago. As a student of economics, this writer has been Malthusian in his population outlook but has always looked askance at the birth-control remedies proposed as an answer to the question—population "explosion" raises.

Many years ago the Hearst newspapers had a celebrated columnist, the late Arthur Brisbane, who once wrote that all of the people in the world could be placed on Long Island, and enough food raised in the state of Texas to feed them.

That was another way of saying that there was room in the world for billions and billions of people then unborn.

The real trouble then, is not that the present world is overpopulated, but that the means of subsistence are not properly distributed. If it were possible to distribute more equitably the means of subsistence available the populations would not be in a state of "explosion."

It is explosive because some are getting too much and some getting too little! Moreover, this nation has made a fetish of the high standard of living.

We have made obsolescent the ideal of plain living and high thinking and have idealized the notion of plain thinking and high living and commended such ideals to the world through our example.

The high living standard which we have set before the world does not answer the deeper question the souls of men have asked, are asking now and will ever ask.

The misery of mankind is not much a matter of over-population.

tion as a matter of inequitable distribution of wealth. The ratio at which this world's wealth is distributed is the crux of the situation and if this could be properly adjusted the world could clothe and feed billions more than now live up the earth.

Improve the lot of the masses to a state of decent living and the population automatically checks itself, so the question arises why we do not apply this method of checking the population instead of going directly at matter of disseminating birth control propaganda and teachings?

When we go in for birth control we are tampering with the biological balance instead of adjusting the matter of wealth distribution, which is the real cause of our present population uneasiness.

The late Dr. Norman Himes of Colgate University was lecturing before my classes in economics at Virginia Union and was advocating the dissemination of birth control information.

We differed sharply on whether we approach the matter from the indirect way of finding another ratio of wealth distribution, or go in for the spread of birth control information, the direct way.

He admitted that the chances of getting another ratio of wealth distribution were so remote that the direct approach would be more hopeful. My opinion then as now is that we ought to deal with the cause and not the effect.

It matters little whether we have three billion people in the world as of now, or ten billion as of tomorrow, we run into the same trouble unless men become brothers with the live and let live spirit, of the Golden Rule of the lowly Nazarine.

Moreover, if we study the birth control movement and its advocates, we find that at its heart is the white supremacy ideal. The white supremacist know that the multiplication of the colored peoples with their low living standard will in time take over the world if allowed to go unchecked, as against the whites with their higher living standards and lower birth-rates.

With the white supremacists it is far easier to recommend birth control than to readjust the ratio of wealth distribution. Birth control is also the line of the plutocrats.

prime working group, those in the age group 25-44. This primary working group is the one which has had the most training and possesses most of the skills we need.

TRAINED WORKERS NEEDED

"Since we will have to depend upon very young as well as older workers, the problems of vocational guidance, of training and retraining are of paramount importance.

"Our non-white population increased more rapidly between 1940 and 1950 than our white population. The former increased 22 per cent; the latter 14 per cent. Census estimates on the composition of our labor force in 1958 show a very high proportion of Negro men under 20 and over 45. Further, Negro women of all ages have a higher rate of participation in the labor force. If these trends continue, there will likely be a substantial increase in our non-white labor force. This increase will be concentrated in the younger and older Negro worker groups, both male and female.

Employers who will still be looking for male, white, and age 45 workers will be in trouble in the next decade. These sought-for types of workers simply will not be available in the numbers required."

POSES SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR NEGROES

Continuing on this theme, the Committee report states that anticipated changes in the composition of the labor force poses special problems for Negroes which will underscore the importance of education and training.