

Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

WORDS OF WORSHIP

There is something both obtrusive and insolent about the pressure of material circumstances. They not only infringe upon our time, but insistently enter our souls. One arrogant detail after another pushes between us and a sense of peace, destroying our relation to life. If we allow this to be, happiness is impossible. The solution, however, is not in trying to escape the facts of material existence.

We cannot merely fold our hands and expect the divine providence to carry us. Either there is some meaning in being put into this clumsy and resistant physical world, or there is not. If no purpose lies behind it all, why struggle? Let us remain ignorant and take all the sensuous joy we can by whatever means. The conquest of insecurity does not come either by a lazy and supine trust in tomorrow or in a frenzied industry. There is a natural way of living and of striving; and in this alone are peace and accomplishment.

We understand how well Jesus realized the

futility of flurried laboriousness when we picture the scene with Mary and Martha, who were his devoted and intimate friends. On one of his visits, Mary sat at his feet to listen to his words, while her sister bustled and went about, making ready to serve him. Disturbed by Mary's indifference to her preparation for their meal, Martha said, "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister has left me to serve alone? bid her therefore that she help me."

Jesus, however, did not respond as she expected. Instead of praising her efficiency and rebuking Mary, He said, perhaps in a tone of mock despair, having observed her practically, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: But one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

Jesus, at this moment, was aware that too much emphasis on the physical side of life is a constant barrier to joyous, even peaceful living.

The Qualifications Of That Candidate

We had envisioned the race for the governorship of North Carolina as one in which racial hatred would not be fanned into notice by a segregationist theme. But Dr. I. Beverly Lake, the Tarheel symbol of massive resistance, has stated that he will run on that platform.

Candidate Sanford is hopeful that the racial issue will not raise its ugly head in the campaign arena. He bases his opinion on the success of the Pearsall Plan, which the voters approved and which has resulted in token integration in some of the larger cities.

Political observers say that with little organization and with an admitted lack of ready cash, if he hopes to get anywhere, Dr. Lake must appeal to the emotions of the voters in the racial matter. This seems unescapable to those who have studied the current political situation closely.

Certain factions of voters may be satisfied with the qualifications of Lake because he can fan the fires of hate into a consuming menace. But if any candidate for the governorship has to depend upon winning by riding the racial-hate bandwagon, then we are not satisfied with the qualifications of that candidate.

Although Dr. Lake's entry into the race will cause some of the other candidates some worry, it is predicted that he will fall short of the mark. This forecast may be true, but there is strong possibility that Lake riding on the crest of a massive resistance wave will become a Cinderella fighter capable of wearing his opponents down.

We are not satisfied with the qualifications of that candidate who seeks to win by inflaming men to hates and prejudices.

The Citizens' Committee

The Honorable Mayor Enloe has appointed a Citizens' Committee composed of distinguished persons of both races, to discuss the problem situation created by the recent lunch counter sitdown strike. This action on the part of Mayor Enloe is indeed a good sign, because surely intelligent men and women ought to be able to sitdown around the conference table and iron out their differences.

The personnel of this committee, we believe, has the know how necessary to identify and state the problem, to analyze it through logical questioning free from bias, and to gather the facts in the sitdown case. We expect these members to consider the various alternatives and their consequences, the matter of timing, and the designing of a formula for achieving the desired ends through a step-by-step plan.

No one has ever solved a problem completely by discussion. Men do not develop motives for

right actions out of mere talk or even by thinking. What we do and what we see others do, what we inherit and learn by precept or by experiment, makes us as honorable as we are. But we hope the committee will not stop here.

If men can use their minds, they can solve a moral issue, not as a substitute for action, but as a supplement.

The committee will be expected to make recommendations for some sort of action on the part of everybody concerned—the city administration, the managers of the chain stores having lunch counters, the white lunch-counter customers, and the Negro students. And when the committee recommends action, we hope the citizenry and leaders of the community will have the courage to move forward in the vanguard of action. Then men's words and actions will be one and the same thing.

Scholarship Applications Lagging

In this day and time, numerous opportunities are available to youth regardless of economic condition and race. Yet officials of the University of North Carolina have been informed by the National Foundation that only twenty-eight applications have been received from North Carolina students for 15 scholarships available.

The scholarships will be awarded to both men and women in the fields of nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, medical social work, and medicine.

Negro youths cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. These scholarships are valued

at \$2,000 each or \$500 per year for a four-year college course.

Besides handsome remuneration, the fields in which these scholarships offer training provide vast opportunities for rendering service to persons injured in war, persons afflicted with cerebral palsy and "polio", and individuals needing rehabilitation and a new outlook on life.

The deadline for filing applications is April 1. Awards will be made upon the basis of academic records, professional promise, personal qualifications and financial need.

In the years ahead, don't be weighed in the economic balances and found wanting.

Honesty Is The Best Policy

The Tabor City study, which revealed that 158 out of 165 high school students admitted that they cheated on tests and examinations, did not surprise us at all. There is a growing trend toward dishonesty, and there are few exceptions in the field of education on the part of students.

Conditions in Tabor City are not far different from those in schools in other sections of the state and nation. And we conclude that almost every student "rides ponies" on tests and examinations.

Since teachers have large classes makes grading on each daily recitation almost impossible. Hence they must make use of frequent tests and periodic examinations.

To reduce the amount of cheating, several proposals have been made:

- (1) Increase the amount of supervision over students when examinations are given;
 - (2) Lower the "passing mark" on tests and examinations;
 - (3) Give the students who fail the first time an opportunity to take a second and even third corrective examination.
- Students' Honor Systems as a substitute for proctoring calls out a good deal of can't. The proponents of this idea say that "students will not cheat if you put the whole examination system in their own hands and allow them to manage their own affairs." We are not sure

this will work in the secondary school.

Harvard University students have steadily refused to accept the honor system on any terms and distinctly prefer the proctor system. Evidently, they do not want the invidious distinction of looking after their fellows' misdeeds, though they are quite certain that without some watching the average student will cheat when he gets a good chance, just as his father will break traffic rules and his mother will smuggle goods home from Europe.

If examinations could always be so phrased that a student would not profit from by copying another student's paper, the evil of cheating would be cut down. But even then there would be deception in the papers written outside of class.

Even the abolition of the marking system would not, we believe, stop dishonesty so long as any standards of scholarship were maintained. Students are far from valuing knowledge for its own sake. To go through school and get a job afterwards are the prevailing reasons for such studying as most students do. However, we believe that the minority who become interested in their work is slowly increasing.

The best hope of honesty in the field of education lies in the general improvement of teaching, in the gradual rise of standards in the student's home, and in betterment of human relations in industry.

The Man Or The Automobile

Men are, by and large, much more careful of their cars than they are of themselves. At the first knock of the engine they will stop at a service station, or if the car is slow on the pick-up or has lost power on an upgrade. Yet they themselves will puff and rattle along for months.

They will tinker with their own bodies, depending for repairs on an odd assortment of advice and patent medicines. Of course, when our automobiles are out of order we have to take them to be repaired. Don't we use them to get to work in the morning and to take the children to school? Besides, if we go to Frank's garage we can be pretty sure that he will find the trouble.

Frank, the garage man, has one enormous advantage over the physician. He can replace worn-out parts with new ones. The best that

the doctor can do is to help the human machine to run as smoothly as it can until the last mile has ticked off. Of course, you can be sure of one thing, the longer you wait the less the doctor can do.

A man in moderate circumstances would not think it exorbitant to spend fifty or one hundred dollars a year on the upkeep of his car. But if he has doctor bills of this amount, he is sure to be very unhappy.

Most of us argue that there is no room in the family budget for anything so incalculable as doctors' bills. Sickness is like a burst water main. It comes suddenly, an unheralded, unwelcomed and unexpected act of God with which we are not prepared to cope.

We must make up our mind as to what is important. Will it be you, or the automobile?

Only An Effective Civil Rights Law Can Do That



What Other Editors Say

SEAWELL: A SHARPENING OF THE ISSUES

Just as North Carolinians settled down to what was expected to be a relatively quiet, sudden death primary between John Larking and Terry Sanford for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, in stepped Attorney General Malcolm B. Seawell to assure firework plenty and force a sharpening of issues which had so far gone begging.

Not only did Mr. Seawell throw himself into the race with characteristic force and vigor, but along with his announcement went a detailed platform which leaves no doubt as to how he stands upon practically every question facing the next administration.

Anybody who knows Malcolm Seawell or has followed his record in public life will accept at full face value his assertion that his decision was his own and not that of "any other person or group of persons" and that he will not be "a carbon copy of any administration of the past, regardless of who the Governor was."

For all of that, however, Attorney General Seawell must be exceedingly close to the man who named him first judge and then to the position from which he promises to resign to make the Governor's race. Incidentally Governor Hodges only a few weeks ago told his press conference that he thought gubernatorial candidates should discuss the issues and that any and all candidates should offer a specific platform upon which the voting public might pass. Candidate Seawell did just that.

It is also part of the Seawell candidacy's chronology, which actually may date back over several years, that he resented criticism heaped upon the Hodges Administration by Dr. I. Beverly Lake, still a potential opponent, at Sanford last week; that he believed Terry Sanford was overly fulsome in his praise of the good doctor; and that he became convinced that the people of North Carolina should have somebody else besides the two announced runners for whom to vote.

Mr. Seawell, in or out of public office, can never be charged with lack of courage or candor. His platform mimes no words in giving his stand upon issue after issue. At it times it has seemed, and still seems, that he is inconsistent, there is an underlying consistency in his emphasis upon the law and his determination that the law be upheld in North Carolina. As part of the record he has struck out at the Ku Klux Klan, the NAACP, opponents of the Pearsall Plan, the big oil companies, the small loan sharks, labor principals in the Henderson strike violence and the American Civil Liberties Union. Court reform, reapportionment, modified prison and highway systems and adequate support for education, even though additional taxes be found necessary, are embraced in his platform commitment.

Keenly aware of the public protest of reduced welfare payments for the state's aged and disabled, he regrets that the law necessitated denial of supplementary aid from the contingency and emergency fund and promises that one of his first acts, if he is victorious, will be to request Governor Hodges to call a special session of the General Assembly for restoration of these cuts.

With Mr. Seawell off and running, the people of North Carolina are assured of a lively campaign, a wider dissemination and discussion of the issues and a greater choice of candidates than

many Tar Heels had about decided they would get. The matter of campaign costs, Mr. Seawell obviously surmises, will take care of itself. Meanwhile don't think for a moment that Malcolm Seawell won't make the most of his own ability and whatever resources are available to him.

—DURHAM MORNING HERALD

ALL THE ANSWERS NOT WITH COURTS

The Supreme Court of the United States does not have the answer to all the problems which confront the nation's citizens of color. It is about time we realize this and begin to devise additional means of securing the rights which are ours as citizens.

At the time Moberly, Mo., integrated its schools, there were eleven colored teachers in the community's school system. The schools were integrated, but the

colored teachers were not rehired.

The school board's decision not to rehire them was based on the "determination that the white applicants' qualifications were superior to those of the Negro teachers."

While it is unlikely that among eleven teachers there was not one who met the standards set by the school board, it must be realized that the school board set the standards and then, acting as jury, handed down the decision.

We don't have the answer as to what the Moberly teachers and others who may find themselves similarly situated should do, but there is a way out and it is up to the teachers' associations to find it. If and when the teaching profession finds the answer, in keeping with the Supreme Court's decision of 1954, it will have the backing of all fair-minded citizens.

—PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE

Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN THE LINES

THE TRAGEDY OF INTER-RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

When World War I had been successfully concluded for the United States and its allies, it left the Negroes with high hopes which were doomed to disappointment.

The war had reputedly been fought to make the world safe for democracy and with this in mind the Negroes gave freely and thousands gave all, even their lives. But when Negroes returned from Europe they found the doors of full-fledged citizenship strongly barred when they sought to enter.

Violence broke out in the South and Judge Lynch took the bench and served notice on the returned Negro soldiers that the democracy which the war was fought to make safe, was not meant for him.

In order to shield the Negro from too severe disillusionment, interracial committees on interracial "understanding" were organized throughout the South, which had for their purpose the lessening of the impact which the great disillusionment brought with it.

The committee on interracial cooperation which enjoyed such popularity for a short spell, functioned very much as the bumper of the automobile; it does not prevent the collision but lessens the impact and the damage.

The extent to which the interracial movement served to mitigate the impact of the Negro's disillusionment it served a worthy purpose. But through the subsequent years the committees on interracial cooperation lost their appeal; for it became apparent that they were designed primarily to keep the Negro illused about his status as an American citizen.

The organization of the Durham Conference and the Southern Regional Council which stemmed from it, was the first break with the principle and purpose of the movement implemented by the organization of committees on interracial cooperation.

The Council freed up to the fact that the movement of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation was paternalistic in its outlook and purpose. It patently was designed to

JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

FALLING IN SNOW

I wonder what makes a fellow look around when he falls down in the snow. I remember once while at the University of Wisconsin I started up some steps recently made icy by snow followed by rain and a freeze.

Proceeding cautiously, I lost my grip and twirled and landed on the street on the posterior anatomy.

Imagining my embarrassment, I looked around to see who saw me fall. To my chagrin, three saw me.

Completely mortified, I arose and tried the steps again. And I was more successful this time.

"Well," said Mr. Cornyard, "I saw a man down on all fours trying to get up his steps, and he wasn't ashamed either."

DID I TELL YOU?
Once there was a temperance lecturer who sought to put into the hands of people literature that would create a habit for whisky, and other intoxicating beverages of all kinds.

At one particular meeting, he made an address and was making a special attack on beer. As he progressed in his talk, the more passionate he became in his denunciation of beers and ales. Finally he reached the high spot of his lecture and proceeded to make use of the following illustration to drive home his point against beer.

"If I place a pail of beer and a pail of water in front of a donkey, from which pail will he drink?" the temperance lecturer demanded loudly.

"From the pail of water," said a deep-voiced man in the audience.

The lecturer was waxing enthusiastic. "And why?" he demanded of the man in the audience, "will the donkey drink the water rather than the beer?"

"Because he's an ass," was the surprising answer.
GENTLE SUGGESTION
A country boy and his best girl were walking along a road together. "I'm scared half to death, Abner," she said.

"What are you scared of gal?" "I'm scared that you're going to kiss me."

"How can I kiss you when I've got a bucket on my head, a wash pot in one hand, and a turkey gobbler in the other?"

"Oh, well, you fool, I was thinking you could set the bucket of water on the ground, put the turkey down and turn the wash pot over him, then set me on the wash pot, throw your arms around me and just help yourself."

AMBITION
When a boy is eight, he wants to be a circus clown. When he is twelve, he wants to be like his dad. When he's fifteen, he wants to be a locomotive engineer. When he's twenty-one, he wants to be rich. When he's forty he wants to do something noble. When he is sixty, he wants an old-age pension.

TOUGH OLD FATHERS
According to the customs of the Indians of Ecuador in South America, when a child is born the father goes to bed for six days where he received visits from his friends and congratulations. The mother must go out into the jungle to bring tasty foods for the father of her child.

LETTER to the EDITOR

"NEGRO COLLEGES"

TO THE EDITOR

Several Negro colleges were born prior to the Civil War, but most of the existing institutions emerged immediately after that bloody conflict. It was through the instrumentality of Northern missionary societies and other philanthropic organizations that these colleges matured during the intervening years. Many God-fearing men and women left their comfortable homes in the North and ventured into hostile Southern territory in order to assist the emancipated slaves in getting an education.

Despite the good intentions of these early pioneers in Negro education, a pattern of paternalism was evident throughout the early history of these institutions, which was understandable. Negro students were so eager to learn that they overlooked many of the weaknesses found in the administration of their schools. As they withstood the initial shock and gained experience in various areas, there developed a feeling of confidence, independence and destiny. They were now ready to shoulder responsibilities and carry on in the footsteps of the earlier educators.

Booker T. Washington was, perhaps, the leading scholar of that era.

This was a period of trial and error, of accommodation; it was an age of run-down schools, hostile neighbors and poor facilities, but blessed with men and women who were willing to make sacrifices. Long before Negro administrators came on the scene the colleges played a significant role in bridging the gap between the majority who opposed giving education to this despised group and the few Southern whites and Northern educators who dared to assist in elevating their status.

It is a recognized fact that when communication breaks down between people there ensues a feeling of fear, insecurity, mistrust and antagonism. Out of these misgivings often emerge hate and, at times, violence. During the life of these colleges they have stood like rocks of Gibraltar in upholding the democratic ideals. When public places and white institutions consistently refused to allow men of goodwill and racial understanding to meet and discuss common problems, they opened their conference rooms to all without any reservations whatsoever.

Negro students developed an esprit de corps in these colleges which ultimately buoyed their faith in pushing forward despite many handicaps. From within these halls came outstanding men and women of leadership qualities. It is indeed gratifying to observe this tradition of good leadership is still found among our present-day students. They are actually blazing new paths and were the founders of these colleges. They are setting the pattern for others throughout the land by taking the initiative in movements that are democratic in purpose.

In America, adults, as a group, have been responsible for new movements in the past and students generally less articulate as compared to those of continental Europe and Latin America. The reverse is happening in our Negro institutions and it certainly indicates a healthy sign of growth and maturity. There is, however, a danger in this complacency on the part of our adult population in that it might reflect a trend toward conformity.

Despite the emphasis on de-segregation, these institutions that have program, good administration, balanced budget, strong faculty and an alert student body are here to stay. One hundred years hence the muse of history will write that the Negro colleges played a vital role in keeping democracy alive in the South—and maybe the country at-large.

WALTER ROBSON
Raleigh, N. C.

SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWERY For ANP

THE SYCAMORE TREE

1. There are TWO TREES in sacred history that shall never be forgotten, while others of less importance, in man's thinking, quietly fade away, metamorphose and decay.

2. One of these TREES, in the midst of the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve, never forgot, and left a good reason; for even down to date through a circuitous route, are the earmarks of their sins for having eaten the forbidden fruit.

3. But the SYCAMORE TREE had a better favor, for providentially to Zachaeus it meant a higher type of behavior; being short of stature and lost in the crowd, he might have remained like many others, haughty and proud.

4. But hearing about a man who had performed great wonders, he perhaps was growing tired of some of his past blunders... and happily to find a man of such high desire, he ran to the tree and began to climb.

5. He did not stop until he reached the top, and like the mystery of television unknown in his day, he saw this perfect man, and heard him say, "Zachaeus, make haste, and come down; for today I must abide at thy house"...

6. And when the proud Pharisees and Scribes saw the Blessed Master make Zachaeus a Heaven-bound winner, they murmured saying "that He is gone with a man that is a sinner."

7. What a wonderful picture; Zachaeus went up high, but he had to come down to earth to meet the one Blessed Savior who held the keys to an eternal Throne; and here is what this once rich and arrogant Zachaeus had to say "Behold Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; restore him my fourfold."

8. And Jesus replied, "this day is salvation come to this house." Surely he must have realized then, that a man with great riches, and in a palatial house is just about as small as a lone, some little mouse.

9. The SYCAMORE TREE then, is a symbol of HIGH LIFE... not the kind that winks at selfishness, hate, prejudice and strife... but a true example of what this lowly Nazarene came to portray, and prove its principles and standards twenty four hours a day.

10. There are church people today who seek his places who need to climb the SYCAMORE TREE and lose sight of other faces, and study Christ alone whose face reflects the Kingdom of His Father in all of its aspects.

11. No man or woman can look at Christ very long without wishing to be freed of every secret wrong, and then walk with Him on the boulevards of God's Grace and fear no one that he might face.

12. This is the final secret of the SYCAMORE TREE that holds a rich heritage for you and me; therefore let no man cheat himself by starving upon a rak