

Editorial Viewpoint

The CAROLINIAN'S

WORDS OF WORSHIP

"A day in the courts is better than a thousand I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness"—Psalm 84:10. This statement should make us ponder the question: Why do we go to church? There are several reasons why we go to church. These include: (1) it gives opportunity for

us to lift our hearts in praise and adoration; (2) coming into the Lord's presence is an act of confession and cleansing; and (3) when we gather at church we are expressing our common aspirations. In short, in the fellowship of worship, our ideals are clarified and and strengthened.

What Can We Know?

The Almighty has certain locked secrets which mortal man may never unlock. Man's infinite mind is incapable of perceiving the infinite.

However, during the last fifty years our scientists have come forward with undreamed of discoveries—for instance television, jet planes, and the mechanical brain.

Typical of our forward march of progress is the invention of a thermometer which can give clues as to the time of death on an individual.

This thermometer incorporates an electrical direct-reading instrument with a thermister in plasticized probe. It enables criminal investigators to determine the rate at which body temperatures is decreasing, thus establishing when a body was last at normal temperature.

This instrument has made it possible to apprehend murderers more effectively. In many instances, this instrument can establish an alibi for an innocent person who is accused of murder.

Too Many Out-Of-State Students?

Does North Carolina spend too much of its money educating people from other states?

The average Southern state spends no more money providing undergraduate education for its neighbors, than other states spend on students from North Carolina. Especially is this true of graduate education.

We hope that North Carolinians won't get so economy-minded as to urge legislation to reduce drastically the opportunities for out-of-state students to attend Tar Heel colleges.

No state is an island unto itself.

The mobility of students from other states to our institutions of higher learning is partly responsible for North Carolina's high standards of educational excellence. These students bring new ideas and culture from other sections of the country. They inject new blood into the University educational stream. As a result,

our horizons are made more lofty and greatly expanded.

The fruits of education are more than the question of how much money we are spending on North Carolina students, and how much money we are spending on out-of-state students? Let us not forget the influence of the intrinsic values.

Suppose each state limited its college and university education to its own citizens. The results would be dramatically disastrous. For instance, had it not been for the generosity of other states in admitting Negroes to their graduate schools, we would have today practically no professors with the earned doctor of philosophy degree.

Not only should we permit out-of-state students to attend our colleges and universities, but we should also abolish the high out-of-state tuition fee.

Teachers Need Sick Leave

North Carolina has the reputation of having a good educational system. Yet it is far behind the times in enacting legislation providing for sick leaves for its public school teachers.

At the present time, teachers who become ill must pay a substitute ten dollars a day.

A recent survey conducted by the North Carolina teachers organization indicates that teachers feel that a cumulative sick-leave system should have priority consideration in the next Legislature. The teachers said that this is more important than additional personnel and salary increase.

Lloyd S. Isaacs of the NCEA staff said 38.7 per cent of the teachers in the survey picked cumulative sick leave as the most pressing need, with additional personnel ranking second on their list of goals.

Interestingly enough, in third place, was a

request for an additional five-day extension of the school term for teachers and full 12 months employment for principals and supervisors.

Imagine a state like North Carolina having no cumulative sick-leave program for its teachers. It is hardly believable that such conditions exist in the nuclear age.

Our public school teachers are generally devoted workers among our children. They give unselfishly of their time and energies, and many of them walk the second, undemanded mile. Surely the State thinks enough of them to give them sick-leave with pay when they are ill.

To shock our legislators into action, we suggest that teachers and parents flood our lawmakers with letters and telegrams on this matter.

The McComb Story

McComb, Mississippi, has recently earned for itself a shocking reputation that parallels "The Little Rock story."

Some 40 white men, it is alleged, beat several Negro interstate freedom riders in the white waiting room. If the recent I. C. C. ruling, which became effective November first, means anything, these interstate passengers should not have been molested at the bus terminal.

All too frequently, and especially in the past, white men have taken the law into their own hands in the South. Not only this, but nothing was done to punish them. For instance, several months ago a group of white men burned a Greyhound bus carrying freedom riders; and

to date, no jail sentences have been meted out to them.

The McComb incident shows clearly that certain elements of the white race don't believe they will be punished for interfering with the carrying out of the new Interstate Commerce Commission ruling stating that interstate bus passengers cannot be segregated.

The men who took the law into their own hands and attacked the freedom riders should be brought to justice—immediately and forthwith. There should be no "pussy-footing" on the part of the Federal government in this case.

The new ICC ruling must, at least, be worth the paper it is written on.

A Long Way To Go Yet

It would seem that by 1961 that Negro youth would have arrived to the point of being responsible citizens. We recently had the pleasure of attending a university players' group performance at a high school in a small town.

First, about a third of the pupils who were in the audience carried on whispering conversations during the eight scenes of the play. Apparently, they thought they were attending a 15-cent movie where misbehavior is the usual thing. Many of the youths had to be curbed by adults (in the audience) who demanded silence around them.

Second, a few youths (who may not have had the admission fee, or maybe they didn't want to view the play) stayed outside and raced automobile motors and blew their car horns. Besides, they raced on and off the grounds around the cafeteria where the play was being performed.

Third, a few young men had purchased some firecrackers and shot about thirty of them during the second act of the play. This was annoying to the patrons who were interested in enjoying the drama.

We remember the time, some thirty or thirty-five years ago, when boys stayed outside and around churches which were giving programs at night. It was near Christmas, they shot fire crackers and misbehaved in a rowdy

fashion. Often in certain rural areas, sheriff deputies were on hand to maintain order.

In this nuclear age when educational opportunities are plentiful, Negro youth "should have arrived" at a point where people might respect them for their wholesome deportment.

Our principals and teachers have done a tremendous job in improving the public behavior of Negro youth. But, in many places, they must make a concerted effort to train pupils how to view cultural performances with dignity and respect. Of course, this cannot be done in one night. Even though youth resents cultural entertainment at first, they must be given regular doses until they get used to the best of the fine arts and how to enjoy them.

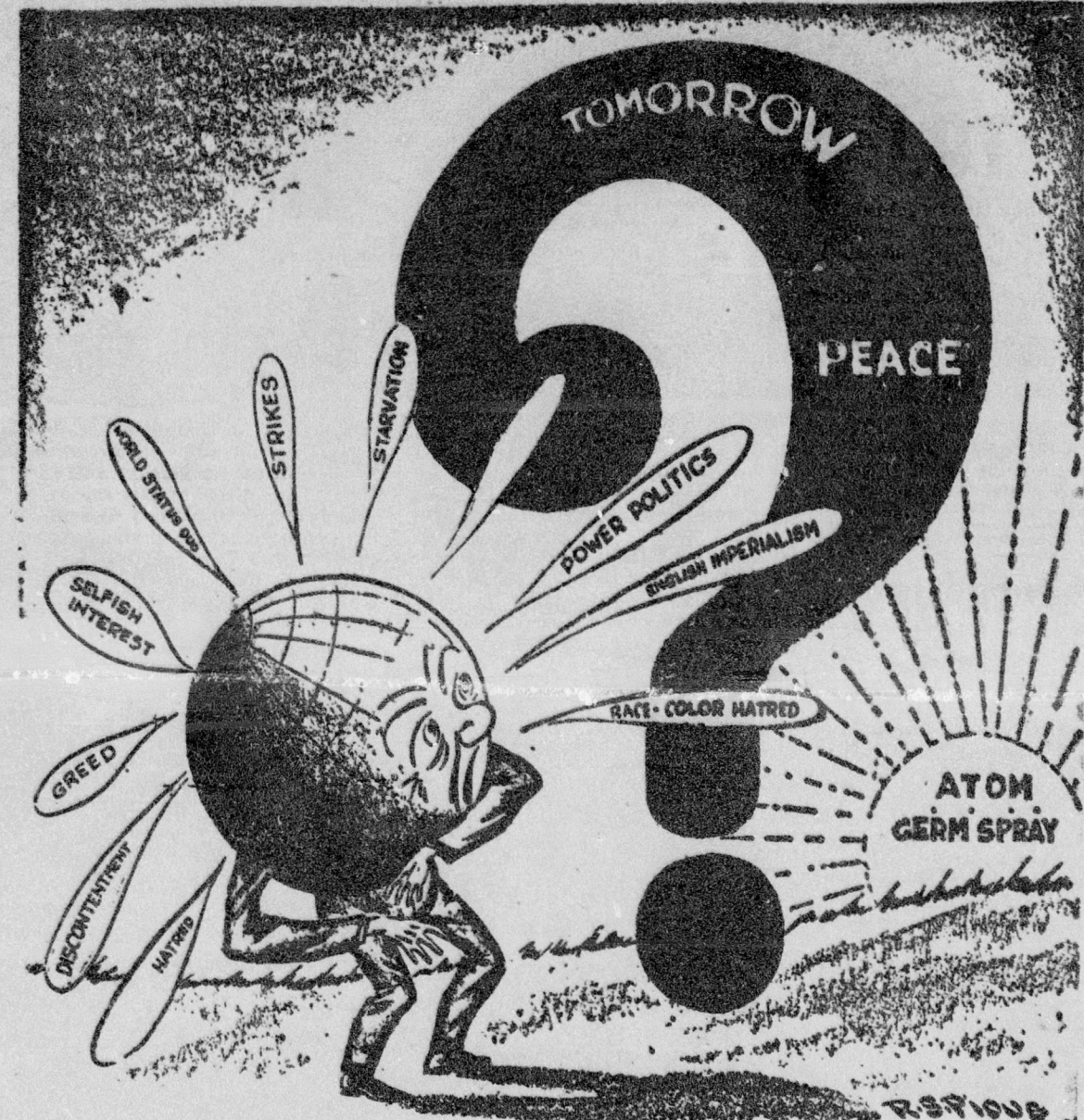
Parents have a responsibility in this matter also. During the family hour, children must be taught the importance of good behavior if the Negro wishes others to accept him in the forthcoming integrated society. No one enjoys associating with, or being in the presence of, bores—be they black, white, red, yellow or brown.

The Negro must develop the social graces. He must become more courteous, more polite, more dignified, and more poised. The messes of our race must be taught to change their stereotyped image, made vivid on Saturday nights—razor-welding, loud talking and profanity, drunkenness, etc.

THE NEGRO PRESS—believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Having no man fearing no man—the Negro Press strives to help every man on the firm belief that all men are hurt as long as anyone is held back.



Only Through Justice Can There Be Peace



What Other Editors Say

N. Y. CITY MANAGER CENSURED

The International City Managers Association at Miami Beach this week in a unanimous vote censured Joseph Mitchell, city manager of Newburgh, N. Y., for "unethical conduct and partisan political activity."

Mitchell denied the charge of "partisan political activity," say that he was merely going around the country speaking in support of the Newburgh Welfare plan which he fathered.

Mitchell's plan would limit aid to welfare recipients and cut down the time they could be on relief. It would stop payments to mothers who continue to have illegitimate children.

Mitchell charged that the Association's executive committee and not the entire organization, "rigged the vote" because these fellows want to keep in good graces of the NAACP, the Urban League, the Washington Post, the New York Times and Reporter Magazine.

Pretty good company, don't you really think so, Mr. Mitchell? —THE MIAMI TIMES

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: THEIR FUTURE

In recent years the difficulties connected with racial desegregation of schools in the South have obscured another question: is the education available to young Southerners in general good enough to fit them for life in the latter half of the twentieth century?

The South contains a third of the population of the United States, but at present it colleges and Universities are granting only a quarter of the bachelor's degrees and only 12 per cent of the doctorates being earned in the country as a whole.

In 1950 more than a fifth of the population in six Southern states was nearly illiterate and ten of the eleven states in which about half the popula-

tion had had only an elementary education were in the South. The non-South is spending 60 per cent more for each pupil than is the much poorer South.

The South's poverty aggravates its problem in another way: the prospect of earning more money—and more recognition—in other parts of the country has long been drawing able people out of the region.

For instance, though teachers' salaries have been going up faster in the South than elsewhere, they are still far below the national level.

The state of California which pays its teachers the highest salaries in the country, raises the South regularly. Teachers in its elementary schools earn an average of \$6,175 a year compared with \$4,925 in Florida and its high school teachers average \$6,950 as against Georgia's \$3,865.

Yet to set against these rather dismal examples there is hopeful evidence of a growing appreciation of the desirability of education and of a new concern for its equality. Many state Universities in the South have been tightening up their entrance requirements, which used to be lower than in other states.

Some of the ways in which new funds have been raised have been devised to call public attention to the desirability of more education as well as to bring in more dollars. West Virginia's up-to-date medical center at Morgantown represents the conversion of "hookers" into clinics. The cost of \$32 million was financed by a tax of one cent on every soft drink sold in the state.

For a decade North Carolina's farmers have paid a "Nickel for Know-How" levy of five cents a ton on the feed and fertilizer they buy. The proceeds go to the State Agricultural College. Recently certain facilities in the South have been treated as a regional whole to their great

advantage. Training in engineering is being expanded co-operatively at the University of Florida, Georgia, Institute of Technology, North Carolina State College and the University of Texas as a result of a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies links Southern institutions and thus facilities concerted specialization in this field. The broadest and most official pooling of resources occurred in 1949 when the legislatures of sixteen states from Delaware and West Virginia to Oklahoma, established the Southern Regional Education Board.

This helps the states to make combined use of their funds and works to create a public atmosphere favorable to greater expenditure and greater attainment. At the end of last year the board set up a special and authoritative Commission on Goals for Higher Education, which is to report shortly on how to provide a wider range of opportunities for the increasing student enrollments and at the same time achieve excellence and competence that will enable its graduates to contribute to the expansion of a better and more abundant society.

Undoubtedly the South is catching up with the rest of the country educationally as it is economically. But is it catching up fast enough? Or will its economic growth, its transition from an agricultural to an industrial way of life, continue to be hampered by deficiencies in racial outlook in its educational system and in the training of its people, children and adults alike?

These and other social problems which affect the Negro population in the South as well as are not given the prominence they deserve in the transformation of the Old South and in bringing its social objectives to the light of democracy. —THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

JUST FOR FUN

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

WOULDN'T IT, Would'n't it be just grand, if we could all live to be one hundred years old? Then we could hope to be reincarnated to the age of twenty to begin a second life period on earth. Is that it, unless we preferred to go to heaven.

Well, we may not be enabled to live 200 years, but we can go a long way on that first 100 mark if we heed the advice of a Scottish doctor.

Sir Derrick Dunlop, M. D., professor of medicine at Edinburgh University, recently told a health conference that there are three ways toward a long life (and by golly, I want one)—more work, less food and no cigarettes.

The good doctor has advised executives not to take it easy, rest more, for this is wrong. (I agree with him, for I'm never happier than when I am working; Mr. Conyard, says I am a "good workhorse.") Is there anything wrong with being a workhorse or work ox?

"There are few better therapeutic agents that routine hard work. It takes a very civilized man to be able to idle gracefully," the professor said.

The rise of arterial disease and coronary thrombosis in the past 40 years can as well be related to the increased use of cars, tractors, bulldozers and labor-saving devices as to the increased use of animal fats in diets, the physician added.

WHAT HO? — "For every fat person who reaches the age of 80, there are 10 lean persons who do so," Professor Dunlop said. "It is true that like motor cars some people run 15 and others 40 miles to the gallon, but obesity is always due to an

excess of intake over output." On the question of smoking, the professor said that to deny that cigarettes are an important factor in lung cancer and other diseases is to carry skepticism to absurd lengths.

But the simplest way to a good old age, he said, would be for people to be able to choose their parents. (Boy, oh boy, I would choose a millionaire if I had the choice.) Longevity depends on family history more than anything else, he added.

RUNNING HOG WILD: A few weeks ago a truck full of hogs ran over on West Tennessee Street in Tallahassee. There was confusion—most of it four-footed.

The porkers, fat, fast, and vocal, had the run of the area for a while and skillfully evaded would-be captors, some of whom were returning them and some of whom were swiping them.

The hogs helped to tie up traffic on Tennessee Street for quite a while. Distressed homeowners in the area acted as audience to an impromptu concert by the pigs and watched as the fugitives and their pursuers dashed across the lawns.

(Mr. Conyard said, "What do you mean by 'distressed homeowners'?" He hinted he would have been delighted to hide away about three porkers in his freezer. It would have helped his budget at lot.)

I, however, encouraged Mr. Conyard to be wise, because this sort of thing can put one behind the bars.

At any rate, police were unable to determine the number of hogs which got away or the estimated damage to the livestock.

Gordon B. Hancock's BETWEEN THE LINES

COMFORT TO THE NEGRO'S ENEMIES

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has never had a greater admirer than the writer. And too often we have mentioned him in this column as the ablest Negro alive today. And this in no way minimizes the fact that there are many able Negroes in the world.

So when Dr. DuBois overtly turns communist we are troubled exceedingly not alone that he defects to the communists, but the probable consequences of such defection for the Negro race. Of course, there is a communist party in this country; and Dr. DuBois is at liberty to join such party, but short-sighted must be he, who disregards the total effects on the cause of Negro liberation.

Our nation and the Negro race nurtured Dr. DuBois into greatness, and brought him into world renown. And when a man is so nurtured it places upon him an unusual responsibility to those who made his renown possible.

Here is the Negro race striving and struggling for first-class citizenship, with mighty forces arrayed against him in the uttermost parts of the earth in general, and in these United States in particular.

When the French were hard-pressed at the gates of Paris in World War I, with the Germans pressing hard from the

front and on the flanks of Foch's great army, it is said that each French soldier, whispered in his comrade's ear, "They shall not pass!" There are forces in this country just as determined that the Negro "shall not pass" as he marches toward victory in his current battle for full citizenship.

And Dr. DuBois' defection to the communists is not going to help the Negro in his current fight. Instead it is going to give comfort to those who oppose the Negro's advance.

That sweeter morsel of comfort could come to the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Council, the John Birch Society, and the Defenders of State Sovereignty and all the rest who are committed to beating back the Negro in his righteous aspiration to become a full-fledged citizen of the land he loves and for which his fellow race men have died.

To these anti-Negro organizations and movements henceforth, the NAACP will cannot a stepping stone to communism. Dr. DuBois' defection will give comfort to those who are trying to destroy the NAACP from the face of the earth.

And it is going to be easier for these to argue that all organizations fighting for Negro freedom are communist inspired even as Dr. DuBois was communist inspired. The Negro's fight will be tougher and deadlier because one of its great defenders has defected to the communists.

There will be a long line of evil consequences stemming from the decision it took Dr. DuBois nearly a hundred years to make. There are hundreds of things Dr. DuBois could have done that would have been more helpful to the Negro in his current struggles than join the communist party.

Of course, Dr. DuBois has a right as an American and as an American Negro to join whatever political party he desires, but the Negro and America have the right to evaluate his decisions. Dr. DuBois' defection amounts to another road-block for the Negro as he walks a tedious and dangerous way.

There are many things that may yet happen to the Negro race as it struggles upward, but few will be more shocking than the defection of one of their idols to the enemy.

Now it is only not the intention of this columnist to tell his readers how to spend their resources. That is a matter for individuals and families to decide. However, this writer has no hesitancy in pointing out that along with purchasing automobiles if we have also been economically thoughtful enough to purchase some securities, especially common stocks of factories making automobiles, the indications of economic progress would be greater than it is by purchasing the automobiles alone.

It is estimated that the American public will purchase 7.1 million new automobiles during 1962. Now when one considers other industries connected directly and indirectly with the auto industry one gets into figures almost beyond the human brain to conceive. For example, the automobile tire industry is a giant industry within itself. So is the auto battery industry, and on and on one could go listing various industries supplying auto parts as the new parts wear away.

All of the foregoing is to say that some of those giant industries must be making money. So, along with purchasing the automobile let's also get some securities—stocks and bonds—in the automobile industry and also in the industries supplying various automobile parts. By so doing we shall be earning money as well as spending it!

When the communists stand for can be seen more clearly from their refusal to allow Negroes shore-leave when our nation was sending relief food ships to their hungering thousands, than by Dr. DuBois' faith in communism.

When enemies of the Negro's advance are fighting furiously for the eternalization of the Negro's second-class citizenship, it is disheartening to see one of its giant leader take a course that will give comfort to those enemies.

Although Dr. DuBois' course may make the Negro's cross heavier, Negroes will be ever grateful for the fighting spirit and pattern which he inspired in the Negro race the world over.

We sincerely hope that Negroes who have been honored with leadership responsibilities will ever bear in mind that it is not enough for them to get by, but may they remember there is a long line of Negroes behind them and these too must get by.

Giving comfort to one's enemies is a dangerous thing.

DRIVE SAFELY!!