EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

Attention Congressman Roosevelt

For the past several months, North Carolina's senior United States senator, has been making the senate chamber hideous with meaningless diatribes against a proposed bill designed to protect minority groups in this country. This proposed legislation would empower any federal judge to hear the evidence and sentence any person or persons he found guilty of inteferring with or denying the Constitutional privileges of another.

The "distinguished" senator from North Carolina, The Honorable Sam J. Ervin has shed oceans of crocodile tears over the unfairness of this sort of legislation, saying in his most mournful manner that it is the inherent right of every American (he most certainly must mean every white American) to be tried by a jury for his alleged misdemeanors to deny them that right and leave it to a judge to determine their guilt or innocence would, according to the pious Mr. Sam, constitute such a blow against the American judicial system that utter chaos would result. Now that the senate judicial committee has adopted the proposed provision, utter chaos for the Negro is likely if the Committee is sustained.

Mr. Sam has been ranting so loudly and persistently about the "evils" inherent in this proposed legislation that he was virtually on the threshhold of convincing some of the genuine and sincere congressional backers of civil rights that he was honestly trying to protect and defend the American judicial system. Only last week, Congressman James Roosevelt, a dedicated champion of civil rights, sent a memorandum to Attorney General Brownell, seeking to know if it were possible to alter this bill to allow trial by jury of suspected offenders, and, were it possible to obtain juries that would represent the interests of all groups. The twofold interest of Mr. Roosevelt was manifest in his inquiry to the Attorney General, he evidenced his wholehearted support for the legislation, at the same time the fast talking senator from North Carolina had almost convinced him that a wrong might be perpetuated in failing to allow juries to pass on the guilt or innocence of accused wrong doers. Mr. Roosevelt's interest was genuine; Mr. Ervin's protestations were all hot air.

Last week in Montgomery, Alabama an all white jury acquitted two young white men of the self-confessed crime of bombing two Negro churches there. These two had made written statements confessing their part in these heinious crimes. Their statements plus other conclusive evidence had been presented to the jury, yet, after a fiery speech by the defense attorney during which he told the jury "We have to say to these Negro agitators that we are not going to give another inch in fighting for our way of life", those twelve "good and true" gentlemen after a few minutes deliberation found those confessed bombers innocent.

Well, there you are Mr. Roosevelt, you see now why Mr. Sam is raising the senate roof to get this proopsed civil rights law changed so that, if it is ever passed, there will be a provision in it saying that accused murderers, mob-baters, bombers and others who frequently violate the rights of Negroes, even the self confessed ones, must be tried by a jury that is certain to find them not guilty.

The concern you have manifsted over Mr. Sam's hypocritical interest in protecting the American judicial system has in this Alabama instance proven to be useless Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Brownell nor any one else need to tell you anything else. You can understand now that it is not the American judicial system that Mr. Sam is making a last ditch fight to save, it is the rotten prejudiced and hatred inspired Southern system which says that the Negro is fair game for the white man to mistreat in any manner he sees fit and farther than that, no one has anything to do with it. You can also now understand Mr. Roosevelt another reason why Mr. Sam has fought so hard for this jury trial provision. He (Mr. Sam) does not have one constructive thing to offer his constituents in the way of legislation or ideas that will benefit them such as raising their income level from next to the bottom, their schools from about the same position or other beneficial measures. During the several years he has occupied a seat in the senate, he has not had one bit of beneficial legislation credited to him. But he can tell his misguided constituents how hard he has fought to help to keep the "N----- in his place", he can tell them how he has led the mob of Southern Congressmen in the fight to block every move made by other congressmen working for even a semblance of equal rights, now, he can tell them he was one of the proud co-authors and co-signers of that infamous Southern Manifesto and because they, Mr. Sam's constituents have had the wool pulled over their benighted eyes so long, they will just conclude that is what they are sending Mr. Sam to the U. S. Senate for.

So now, Mr. Roosevelt, now that the anti-freedom bloc on the Senate Judiciary Committee has succeeded in getting the jury provision through that Committee, if the whole senate should become so blinded by Mr. Sam and Co.'s judicial system preservation pleas its members will adopt the Judicial Committees jury provision. We implore you Mr. Roosevelt, now that you have the Alabama example before you as a guide and an insistence for jury trials, please when this matter gets before the House of Representa-
expose of what is reall y behind this great
tives of which you are a distinguished member, use all of your valuable influence in having this jury provision deleted. There is absolutely no reason to make a nickering of this matter. The recent Alabama case is not the only instance of the type of results to be expected when a white Southern jury is called upon to dispense justice where Negroes and whites are concerned. No one has forgotten the Emmett Till Case or the hundreds of other cases where white men have been found "innocent" by Southern white juries of crimes every one knew they committed against Negroes.

We believe, Mr. Roosevelt, that you are far too wise, too far sighted to be fooled by the carrying ons of Mr. Sam and his cohorts who seemingly are willing to dedicate their lives to the damnable practice of suppressing the rights and aspirations of the Negro citizens of this country.

Just Plain Ignorance

"Just plain ignorance" was the way the Rev. Mr. Robert Shirley, minister, Davie Street Presbyterian Church described the actions of persons who by their actions at public gatherings greatly disturb both the participants and that portion of the audience who came to see and hear what is going on.

Rev. Shirley gave this out spoken criticism of the manners and behavior of our Raleigh people during the course of his Sunday morning sermon last Sunday. "Raleigh", said Mr. Shirley, "is the Capitol City. We should represent and reflect Capitol ideas here, the manner in which many persons crowd the aisle, shout, laugh and talk and then rush out before the gathering has been dismissed or the participants have had a chance to file out in an orderly and prescribed manner not only reflect uncouthness, bad taste and manners but just plain ignorance".

The Davie Street pastor cited four recent instances here when the open rudeness of the audiences shocked his sensibilities to the point he felt it his duty to make a public denouncement of such actions. Mr. Shirley's references included the Freedom Day Rally at Memorial Auditorium that featured Jackie Robinson and the Commencement Exercises of St. Augustine's College, Shaw University and the Ligon school.

The pastor said that even though every one present knew that the meeting was not over, more than 250 presons noisely got up and paraded onto the Auditorium aisles at the conclusion of Jackies speech. All of this noise and confusion was so distracting that the activities of the meeting had to be suspended until order could be restored. This of course prolonged the affair, creating resentment and a certain amount of ill feeling.

Although mentioning both the St. Augustine's and Shaw Commencement exercises as examples of bad manners displayed by the audiences, Rev. Shirley appeared to hold more contempt for the rudeness of the audience at the close of the Ligon High School Commencement exercises. Rev. Shirley said it was both disgusting and embarrassing the way the Ligon graduates were pushed and shoved. "Seemingly", said the minister, "the audience thought the recessional meant for the graduates to follow it down the aisle". "These were not children who were showing such a lack of manners" continued Rev. Shirley, "if adults act this way what do you expect the children to do", asked the minister. Mr. Shirley said that apparently Raleigh people do not know when a program is over, he feels that they go to affairs to see and hear only what interests them most and then regardless whether the program is over or not, regardless of the inconvenience, discomfort and annoyance they cause others, they get moving when their interests have been satisfied. Rev. Shirley plans to present this troublesome matter to the ministerial alliance in an effort to enlist its support in a campaign of education in deportment and good manners.

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"Civil Rights Legislation Will Remove The Filth In Our Own Back Yard"

SENTENCE SERMONS

By REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWRY For ANP

WHAT IS LIFE FOR?

1. This is a question to which only a few men give thought, while countless others do things they know they should not, and while away a lot of precious time that could be utilized in improving the many things they find.

2. God has given every man sufficient equipment to successfully overcome every impediment, and defeat the many consequences of sin, that a more glorified life he might eventually win.

3. If men would delight to know how to live, and what things best to adore, they would seek the riches of God's Divine Grace and His holy word explore.

4. For this is the secret of a well balanced life, unfettered by the ravages of sin, and youth is the time to mold the proper pattern if one means to conquer and win.

5. Life is a one-way drive with signals that must be observed . . . to make a successful journey, one's perspective must not be blurred: one must not trust his own simple judgement, but lean on a stronger arm if he wants to be successful and do himself no harm.

6. That arm is the everlasting Savior who fills all heaven and space, and whose mysteries are past finding out, for He rules His world with Almighty power, infinite spirit, truth and Grace.

7. Any individual then who wants to know what life is really for, will seek will disclose untold treasurers and open many a door.

8. Christ came for the purpose of showing man a safe and certain way . . . Faith, Hope and Love comprise the only Key, and heaven is the reward for all of those who humbly bow the knee.

9. This is what LIFE IS FOR, to take sides only with "RIGHT", and for such your patience will be tried, but don't expect any ease in the fight; MORE —
for the conquest in which you chose to engage will reveal many a dark spot on your historical page.

10. But this is only proof of your credits in heaven, representing good deeds like the Master's leven, giving spiritual nourishment to the underfed has fought a courageous fight, and unfortunate ones of earth until finally they become aware of a glorious new birth.

11. And this, is "what Life is For"—a spiritual conquest so as to enter God's door, where only the true in heart can enter in, and be away from all heartaches, sickness and sin; for whoever is fortunate to get up there it won't be by the skin of his teeth nor an immotional scare.

12. But the whole of the spiritual man without mental reservation or spot or blemish and fearless of ill-fate; for here on this ower battle ground he has fought a coruageous fight, and now joyfully he marches in where there is all day and no night.

IN THIS OUR DAY

BY DR. C. A. CHICK, SR.

Our Tax Structure

The individual citizen does not need to stand in awe of the size of the problems represented taxes. Tax policies are made by people: they can be changed by people. The most powerful and constructive presure for less government spending and for tax reforms begins with individuals who are informed on need for action and who work actively to inform others in their neighborhood and in their communities.

A large number of people who are competent to speak on such matters feel that present government spending and taxes are inflationary, are larger than they need be, and are larger than is good for the country now and in the future. Many people have been led to believe that all that is necessary to prevent inflation from government spending is to offset it with similar increases in taxes. Exuerience has now taught us that this is not so, for a number of reasons.

For example, before taxes can do anything about it, prices are affected by the sheer rate of government spending and the number of points at which private buyers find themselves competing with government for goods and services on which government becomes the pattern-setter of the prices. This is partially due to government's tendency to rely on political rather than just economic guides in its buying. It is also due to the intentionally increased costs of the labor content of government purchases arising from such legislation as the Walsh-Healey and the Bacon-Davis Acts.

To be deflationary taxes must not only take away the extra buying power that results in higher prices through too much money bidding for too few goods but must also be collected directly and promptly without first getting into the price structure. Moreover, it can be seen clearly that Mr. John Q. Taxpayer must scrutinize more closely the rapidly increasing expenditures of governments outside regular budgets.

Seeking out non-essential and wasteful expenditures is even more imperative in the face of the tremendous cost to the nation of fulfilling its required role in the world today, while at the same time trying to live as well as possible here at home.

Our governments — local, state, and national— need a sounder tax structure. But let us remember, continously be mindful of, and never forget that such a structure can be brought to past only by Us the People!

IT HAPPENED IN NEW YORK

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM for Associated Negro Press

Artists Steal Spotlight

The artists came into focus here this week and contributed to the scene their cultural achievements.

Loraine E. Gossin, holder of several scholarships and her degree from New York University, was heard at the 56th Street Burton Cornwall Studio in a program of songs with Eugene Broadnax at the piano. The four part program featured works of Handel, Bach, Schubert, Charpentiar, Broadnax and other masters sung by the young soprano who received a tumultous ovation on completion of her program.

Miriam Burton, winner of Marian Anderson and Whitney scholarships (last seen in House of Flowers and Porgy and Bess) was heard in her first program since her return from Europe.

Pearl Primus, was seen in her first all Calypso program along with her leading male dancer Percy Borde and a galaxy of artists in the field at the Apollo Theatre. Beautiful costuming, singing and dancing and a new drum number by Miss Primus gained her an enthusiastic following in Harlem in her first appearance there in over a decade.

Mrs. Morgan Smith, gifted singer whose last recital was in her native West Indies, has given birth to a second child, another daughter. She is the wife of Morgan Smith, photographer, audio-visual expert.

Lou LuTour (Swartz) former St. Louis school marm, actress, radio and television expert, was given an orchid for her splendid sincere rendition of Mary Cardwell Dawson's Opera program in the Skyline room of Hotel Theresa. Miss LuTour will fly to Ohio next month for a concert tour beginning in Dayton, Ohio.

Picasso's 75th Anniversary exhibition has opened at the 53rd Street Museum of Modern Art. It will continue until September 8. Persons interested in his work should purchase the catalog edited by Barr and Penrose at the Museum.

Mary Bruce's Starbuds considered the most stupendous show of youthful talent in the states will feature as guest artist Gene Holmes, Liberian born singer-dancer-author when the show hits the Carnegie Hall stage June 8. Mrs. Holmes who is guest of Penelope Johnson Ruffin, distinguished violinist received a special invitation to appear on the Starbuds Show from La Bruce, terpsichorean expert and maker of stars. The African artist is the wife of Rev. Ashburn Holmes of Sandusky, Ohio and author of "Dark Gods," a book of poems. She is an educational product of Hampton and New York University.

Charleston Wilson, who is painting a series of pastels of linquist-manager Charles Clayborn will be among artists opening in the Village Art Show along with Joseph Delaney and some 300 other artisans and craftsmen next week. Mr. Wilson is a native of Memphis, veteran of World War II and holder of many prizes for the beauty of his portriats in oil and pastel.

In Our Mailbag

Dr. William Howard, professor of Political Science at Florida A&M U., Tallahassee, will address several high school commencement audiences before flying to Fort Valley, Ga., to attend the commencement exercises of his former boss, Dr. Fletcher. Dr. Fletcher and Dr. Howard were colleagues when both were employed by the Minister of Education in Ethiopia. LeRoy Clinton, Sr. of New York will join the educators of Fort Valley for the June commencement.

Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN the LINES

PREJUDICE AND PRESTIGE

Our great nation is learning, much to its chagrin, that acquitting a white man in the slaying of a Chinaman is not the same as acquitting a white man in the slaying of a defenseless Negro. The tragic Emmett Till episodes are quite routine in some sections of this country, where it is the exception rather than the rule when a white man is convicted of slaying a Negro.

In this country the Negro is forced to hide his resentment when injustice is done to Negroes; but in China resentmest shows in dangerous and destructive riots. The recent riots in Taipei, Formosa are significant as they directed attention to the contempt and hatred the Formosans feel for the country that has put bread into their hungry mouths.

When riots have as many as 30,000 participants things are pretty serious, and they are pretty ominous for the prestige of our country in Formosa, the last toe-hold of Chiang Kai-shek in China. The court decision is but a part of the picture. There must have been smoldering feelings of resentment toward Americans even before the court episode.

The great flare up was but a climax of a growing feeling of resentment that has been developing over perhaps a long period of time. After all the Formosa riots may have been a blessing in disguise, letting us know just where we stand in the estimation of Formosans, in spite of our extended grants of foreign aid to that unhappy people.

If the riots did no more than demonstrate to us the futility of trying to buy good will, they served a useful purpose. It must be borne in mind it is not the financial asistance that is doing the damage, but it is the American way of life in China.

The average white American carries with him to the uttermost parts of the earth his race prejudice and he has carried it to Formosa. But the Formosans are not taking prejudice and prejudiced procedures lying down. They are striking back in no uncertain way and they may be further expected to strike back.

In this column some weeks ago we named a long list of countries which have been beneficiaries of our foreign aid program. Only a few evenings ago President Eisenhower took his foreign aid policy to the air, seeking to justify our present program.

And to be fair, he was convincing; and many of the listening millions were convinced of the wisdom and expediency of the current foreign aid politics, for in no other way can we wage a cold war so as to prevent it from becoming a hot war, than by helping the destitute peoples who are willing to embrace communism or any other kind of "ism" that promises relief from their present woes, chiefly economic.

It is not, therefore, the inherent weakness of the foreign aid policy that counts so heavily against us; but it is rather the American race prejudice that jeopardizes our program. So when we appraise our foreign aid program we must do so in the light of the race prejudice that accompanies it.

In other words race prejudice like a mighty stone hangs heavily about the nation's neck as it would sail the seas of peace and international prestige. It is unbelievable that a nation so generous to the weaker peoples of the earth would lose so heavily in national prestige.

We know of no other parallel where a nation has done so much and is respected so little. The matter is becoming serious and the Formosa riots call attention to it as nothing else could!

So while we are about our mission of helping the less fortunate peoples of the world, we had better do something about the race prejudice that is jeopardizing and nullifying our supremest efforts to play the good Samaritan in a tough world.

Regardless of what we profess to the world, what we are doing daily is being published throughout the world and our proclamation of civil rights for other peoples, while waging a terrible fight in Congress to keep Negro Americans bereft of their civil rights, tells its own story to the world and to the Formosans.

The Formosans are proposing to do something about it—throw the Americans out of Taipei. Just how widespread is the Formosa feeling is an important question and one that demands an immediate answer. National prestige and race prejudice do not go together.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

The following editorial appeared in The New York Times, May 19, 1957:

WASHINGTON PILGRIMAGE.

The third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools was observed in a "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington by many thousand Negroes. They assembled at the Lincoln Memorial to pray not only for more speedy implementation of the court decision but also for more action by the Congress in the field of civil rights.

There is ground for their impatience in the matter of school segregation but there is also ground for hope. Much progress has been made, albeit slowly, and the principle has been firmly established. In the general civil-rights field there is again good ground for apprehension because of developments in Congress. This demonstration will serve a good purpose if it makes plain the obstruction that has been so evident in Congress is becoming increasingly intolerable.

The character of this demonstration was noteworthy. When a march on Washington was first proposed there was much justifiable anxiety among those who remembered Coxey's Army and the Bonus March. There was also the reasonable fear that Communist agents might take advantage of the occasion to promote disorder. Fortunately, these anxieties proved groundless. The meeting was, in the main, thoughtful and orderly.

Do's And Don'ts

"Do Make It A Point To Be Considerate."