

# Editorial Viewpoint

## WORDS OF WORSHIP

"He saw Matthew sitting at the receipts of custom and said, 'Follow me.'" Matthew ran a small but prosperous tax collection agency, and a lesser man than Jesus would have had to convince Matthew to close up shop and join a Christian movement. If there had been any doubt

shown in Jesus' tone of voice, Matthew would have said, "Lord, give me time to think it over." Because of this experience on the part of the world will never forget the man who wrote one of the gospels. Matthew made his name immortal by accepting the call to service.

## A Well-Earned Salute

It is heartening to feel the tingle of courage reverberated in John W. Winters' (member of the Raleigh City Council) thinking and stand on the closing of the Raleigh public swimming pools here last week.

Joined by Councilman J. W. Coffey (whom we salute, along with Mr. Winters), Mr. Winters voted no to the closing of the pools against Mayor Enloe, Councilmen Tomlinson, McLaurin, Reed and Hoover, who voted to close the pools because Negro and white youth gained entry to the swimming pool at Pullen Park. (In the past used only by white).

No matter what the immediate results may be your councilman has proved beyond a shadow of a doubt what representation through registration and voting means. It came at an opportune time, also, in a measure, say thank you by performance to the great effort put forth by the student workers in the registration drive.

We salute Mr. Winters for his forthrightness in obeying the mandate of his oath of office to represent the best interest of all the people of Raleigh. His voice, used for his people, is one of the great reasons for his being on the City Council. He demonstrated his awareness

of the trust Raleigh Negroes, in particular placed in him. However, we feel certain that his consideration of all of Raleigh is as strongly felt as his declaration on his stand for continued operation of Raleigh's swimming pools.

But should the swimming pools remain closed we are certain the great stride made here through support of a Negro representative by a white colleague on a major policymaking body is worth any sacrifice we may suffer in not being able to use a water sport for a short period. Men like Winters and Coffey, who are unafraid to take a stand according to the dictates of their conscience need never worry about their niche before the great public audience who judge and applaud courage as shown by their actions of representing all the people and not a chosen group or special interests.

May Raleigh continue to grow and fashion its future upon the pillars of right and justice to all of its citizens irrespective of their position in the community, race or religion through the vision and courage of the Coffeys and Winters. Again we salute two of our city fathers who, whether said or thought, have earned the goodwill and plaudits of a goodly number of our 100,000 inhabitants.

## Some 1,600 Register To Vote

The Raleigh voter registration campaign concluded recently with over 1,600 new Negro voters signed up during a two-month period.

Group director, Dorothy Dawson, of the National Student Association with headquarters in Atlanta, said the results of the drive were "pleasing" to her. Some 15 students who participated in the drive got 1,641 local residents to register.

This was a splendid work on the part of the students who traveled through Negro precincts explaining registration and voting procedures. Traveling registrars went through the district sweating in the sun, cheered by the students. Of course, the students received help from the Raleigh Citizens Association who put the

group in touch with local leaders who laid the ground work.

We have no complaint against the students who did an excellent job in a short period of time. But community leaders must complete the work which the students have started.

We are not satisfied with the Negro citizens of Raleigh—those who failed to register after being asked. If every citizen had assumed his responsibility, we would have had 5,000 new registrants.

Getting nonchalant citizens to register and vote is a never-ending task, and we don't know how much longer it will take leaders to teach Negroes that their community salvation rests upon the power of their ballot.

## NC Tax-Cut In Sight

We had hoped so much that the Federal government would find ways and means of reducing the income tax so that poor and laboring people could get some relief.

Now it seems that the tax cut is off until next year or maybe later. This conclusion is based upon some facts gathered by U. S. News and World Report from the most influential members of the House and Senate. Here are some of the facts:

1. Sentiment against a tax cut, if anything is hardening, rather than softening, as the tax debate develops in and out of Congress.

2. The need for a tax cut as an emergency measure to stimulate business has not been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the House Ways and Means committee and the Senate Finance committee.

3. Members of the tax writing committees of Congress are disturbed by the effect that reduced taxes would have on the Federal government's budget, even if some of the President's advisors are not disturbed.

4. President Kennedy will not propose a tax cut unless he feels certain in advance that Con-

gress will approve his proposals. Such assurance does not seem possible at this time in view of the opposition of key members of the tax-writing committees of Congress.

7. The weight of opinion in Congress is that no political advantage is to be gained by voting a tax reduction before the elections in November. On the contrary, many members of Congress feel that they might be damaged politically by voting to lower taxes now. There is no inclination at the White House to put members on the spot by asking them to vote on act before the 1962 election.

It seems, therefore, that the Congress members consider political disadvantages more important at this time than stimulator of business activity out of its so-called slump.

When we come to think of it, when a government reduces its income it must at the same time curtail its spending, domestic and foreign. As yet we haven't heard too much about reducing the national debt through well-planned economy.

As for now, let's forget about an income tax cut this year or ever.

## We Need Federal Tax Amendment

Oftimes the Federal government lacks humanity when dealing with individual citizens. The government gets its "pound of flesh" or else.

This is what happened recently to a 31-year-old man in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was hauled into court for failure to make support payments to his former wife and four children. At the trial, the defendant testified that his entire weekly wages had been taken by the Federal government as payment for back income taxes.

Garret was charged with being a total of \$295 behind in his payments set by the court at \$20 a week for support of his family. His children range from 10 to 4 years old.

He had carried the children as income tax exemptions since their birth and his estranged wife also had claimed them for exemption for the last two years.

Garret said he was notified by the district Internal Revenue office that he owed the government approximately \$500 because he was no longer entitled to dependent deductions and would have to repay that amount.

It seems to us that the estranged wife should have been made to repay the money, since she knew the husband had always been claiming them as dependents. This is an instance of the

law which "favors the woman no matter what."

The judge heard the man's case and set him free to attempt whatever arrangements he could make to meet his support obligations. And the judge added, "Everybody else (private creditors and other agencies) is restricted to take only 10 per cent of the weekly earnings above \$15 from a debtor's wages, but I guess the Federal government needs the money badly so it can send it to India, Siam and Yugoslavia and places like that."

We should urge our Congressmen to press for legislation amending this kind of law, because no matter what a man owes he should have enough left out of his salary or wage to live. The law as it stands can work a severe hardship on poor, laboring people.

Surely our government doesn't need to force the laboring man in jail just to collect alleged back taxes. Even if it can by law take every cent a man earns, it could be sensible about the matter and prorate payments on the basis of the man's family-support commitments and what he can afford to pay the government while at the same time having to purchase food and pay living expenses.

The Federal government isn't so poor that it must exact Shylock's "pound of flesh."

# JUST FOR FUN

ST. MARCUS & SOULWANE

## HOLE IN DOUGHNUTS

In Indianapolis, Indiana, a grocer is looking for someone who can build a better trip to catch a thief who keeps beating a path to his door.

The grocer who owns a market across the street from his home explained it this way:

A deliveryman used to leave five dozen doughnuts on the sidewalk outside the store early each morning until frequent thefts prompted a change in the delivery system.

At the grocer's order, the doughnut deliveryman began leaving the doughnuts on the front porch of the grocer's home. The thief soon changed his route accordingly.

One night the grocer arranged to have the next day's doughnuts left on his rear porch.

On the front porch he stacked four empty doughnut boxes with a fine wire attached. The other end of the wire was hooked to a garbage can lid on the edge of a stand on the porch to set up a thief-catching clatter.

On Saturday the frustrated grocer found not only the doughnuts missing from his rear porch, but the trap — lid, boxes and all — on his porch on the front porch.

"I'm open for suggestions," the grocer told a news reporter. (Do you have one? If so, mail it to Mr. Gale Kinnech, of 124 East Patterson Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

Indiana. He will be very grateful if he can catch the persistent thief.

**FINAL EXAMS:** Wednesday morning at 9:0 o'clock, I took the multiple-choice section of my test in "Articulation Speech Disorders." We had 80 questions. On Thursday morning, the class will take the essay section (Thursday, August 9, 1962). It will be a sample of parental counseling with a parent of a child who has an articulatory speech problem.

On Thursday also, I'll take my examination in the speech correction seminar on cerebral palsy. It will last for two hours.

I plan to be on my way toward Tallahassee by 2 p. m. Friday, August 10th.

**ON PAYROLL:** I'll be glad to get back to work, because I have not been on the University payroll this summer. Maybe you think I did a silly thing, but perhaps I didn't. The study will make me more proficient in my work.

Florida A&M University will begin the trimester system the first of next month, and I am ready to get going.

Perhaps you already know it — but a new gymnasium is being built. Construction on the building began in May of this year.

I visited Ohio State University in Columbus over the past weekend.

# Editorial Opinions

Here are excerpts from editorials compiled by Associated Negro Press appearing in some of the nation's leading daily newspapers on subjects of current interest to our readers:

## WELCOME TO JAMAICA

NEWS, Miami

"In these days when 'neutrality' seems to be the fashion for smaller countries of the world, it is fine to note that the first new nation to be born in the Western Hemisphere in 80 years greets life as a staunch friend of the West.

"We refer, of course, to Jamaica, which Monday sets sail on its own after more than 300 years of colonial rule. The perils of 'newly-won sovereignty are great, as the young nations of Africa can attest, and Jamaica must face its share of both economic and political pitfalls."

COURIER JOURNAL, Louisville

"THE ISLAND NATION OF Jamaica, which celebrates its independence today, is a bright spot in the Caribbean area that has produced too few bright spots in recent years. Its political stability, relative economic prosperity and general social progress are in happy contrast to the poverty and unrest that plague so many of our neighbors to the south, and afford the Jamaicans the soundest of reasons for confidence as they cut their ties with Britain and set out on their own."

NEWS, Detroit

"We've got a new independent nation in the hemisphere this weekend, the first since Panama emerged 50 years ago. These hundred years of colonial rule are ending for Jamaica, and it's

appropriate that Princess Margaret, who's quite a girl in her own right with a calypso, will be on hand to wish these million and a half Jamaicans happy sailing.

"So much news that is disturbing comes out of the Caribbean — Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic — that it's a relief to find Puerto Rico at last has a neighbor of similar democratic bent."

## FAUBUS PLAYS IT SMART

CONSTITUTION, Atlanta

"As weird as it sounds, considering his international reputation as a racist, Orval Faubus has won reelection in Arkansas as a 'moderate.'"

"Faubus figured it was time to soft-pedal racism. He let Congressman Dale Alford of Little Rock carry the ultra segregationist label in this election. "Faubus played it right. He figured the political winds in Arkansas were shifting. And the shift toward moderation, the evidence indicates, also applies to other Southern states."

## MUSLIM PRISON RIOT

POST, Washington, D. C.

"Donald Clemmer appears to have handled Tuesday's outbreak of violence at the Lorton Youth Center with the combination of humanity and effectiveness that has characterized his long administration of the District's correctional institutions. The concessions he made to his rebellious prisoners art for the most part quite reasonable, although we are sure that it is wise to let all the Black Muslims live together in a dormitory."

# What Other Editors Say

## LINES FROM AMERICAN

CATECHISM ON NON-VIOLENCE ACTION

Out of the hard struggle down in Albany, Georgia, the lines of the American Catechism on nonviolent resistance has evolved. It springs directly from Gandhi and his life-time of resistance in India. The acknowledged American exponent is Martin Luther King, who spelled out the following credo to the Washington Press Club a few days before his second incarceration in Albany. It must be read sentence by sentence, with time to reflect and digest each precept. Here are some of the lines:

Those who adhere to the method of nonviolent direct action recognize that legislation and court orders tend only to declare rights, they can never thoughtfully deliver them.

Only when the people themselves begin to act are rights on paper given life blood.

Nonviolent resistance provides a creative force through which men can channelize their discontent. It does not require that they abandon their discontent.

This discontent is sound and healthy. Hate is always tragic. It distorts the personality and scars the soul. The beauty of nonviolence is that you can struggle without hating, you can fight without violence.

As a group we must work passionately and unrelentingly for first-class citizenship, but we must not use second-class method to gain it.

We have come to the day when a piece of freedom is not enough for us as human beings nor for the nation of which we are a part. Freedom is one thing — you have it all, or you are not free.

All this is not only a strange, new approach for the average man or woman, boy and girl, but a drastic change in thinking and tactics for the old-time "race leaders" who preached a vigorous doctrine of interdependent retaliation. Even perturbed hate is tragic.

—ST. LOUIS AMERICAN

## WHY THE NEGRO PRESS

With the agitation for racial integration moving to flood tide, the question is often asked: Why the Negro press? The answer should be obvious. We are liv-

ing in a dual society in which the perspectives are yet narrow. The Negro still the clinically sick man of the American democracy.

His world lingers in the dark shadows of segregation and discrimination.

But for this hampering limitation, there would be no rational argument in support of a special press. Negro problems and woes are compartmentalized by pressures from negative social forces.

On the whole, the white press coverage of Negro news is curiously with satisfying the curiosity of its white readers. The Negro readership is given subordinate consideration. Especially is this true of the Chicago metropolitan dailies which seem to specialize in gobtail reporting of Negro news.

A recent case in point was the treatment given by the white press to the crisis in race relations in Albany, Georgia, and President Kennedy's pointed rebuff. Despite the obvious allusion to it at his news conference of the incident, the Chicago papers devoted only two skimpy paragraphs to it and relegated it to the bottom of an inside page.

In contrast, both of the major New York newspapers — New York Times and New York Herald Tribune — gave front page coverage and in depth to the same item.

The Albany Movement, as it is called, is of deepening consequence not alone to the Negro people there, but to Negroes everywhere. It symbolizes the moral basis of the heroic struggle for human equality and social justice.

For a long time to come, Negroes who are sensitive to the unfinished business of democracy, will have to look to the Negro press for thorough presentation of the news as it affects their daily lives.

The Negro press has not veered from the historic role into which it was cast during the time of Frederick Douglass when the battle for emancipation of the slaves was at its height. There'll be a place for this press so long as American democracy remains in the realm of theory, and so long as the Negro is pushed around as an unwanted second-class citizen.

—DAILY DEFENDER

# Civil Rights Action Will Assure Them Of The True American Way



Morgan Says:

## Beneath the Surface, Changes Are Being Made In Mississippi

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EDT.)

**SLOWLY, IMPERCEPTIBLY** but undeniably, the state of Mississippi is being forced to face the facts of life. At first glance this might not seem to be so. After all only recently one of the state's representatives to Congress, Rep. Frank Smith, was beaten by a Dixiecrat. And Mississippi remains outwardly and loudly committed to the dark ages of racism and reaction, refusing emotionally to belong to a union of 50 states, let alone admitting that the United States belongs to the family of nations.

But beneath the surface, changes are taking place. They do not come easily and before they are accepted they may produce the pain and shame of violence. After 17 months of litigation, the courts have ordered the University of Mississippi to admit its first Negro undergraduate in the fall. There may be delays, there may be ugliness but desegregation will surely come to Mississippi too just as it has to that proud aristocrat of the Confederacy, the Old Dominion of Virginia.

Another Mississippi moderate, ex-Gov. J. P. Coleman, is going to run again for the governorship in 1963 and it is not likely he would make this choice if the extremist forces of massive resistance were in the ascendancy. One of the reasons they aren't is a woman, though she herself could become a casualty of their death throes.

For 24 years a native Southerner, Hazel Brannon Smith (no relation to the congressman whom she backed), has fought bigotry, backwardness and corruption as a weekly newspaper publisher in rural Mississippi, 60 miles from the state capital, Jackson. But today she is fighting for her life, professionally speaking, and in a very real sense the validity of Mississippi's social evolution, which she has done so much to push, depends in part in her survival.

Eight years ago, on the Fourth of July weekend in 1954, Holmes County Sheriff Richard F. Byrd utterly without provocation shot a Negro. In her weekly Lexington Advertiser Mrs. Smith reported the brutality, followed with an editorial branding Byrd as unfit for office in a land where the laws of America — she wrote — "are for everyone — rich and poor, strong and weak, black and white." Byrd won a \$10,000 judgment for libel but in November 1955 the State Supreme Court unanimously reversed the judgment and dismissed the

sheriff's suit. He died later, a discredited man.

But the Citizens Council, formed in the wake of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, vowed vengeance and for six years the Smiths have been the targets of a campaign of intimidation and boycott. First the editor's husband, Walter Dyer Smith, was fired as administrator of the county hospital despite the unanimous pleas of the staff. Then advertisers cancelled and her job printing business dropped off. But Mrs. Smith kept publishing.

THREE YEARS AGO, however, an opposition paper, the Holmes County Herald, suddenly appeared in Lexington, owned, apparently exclusively, by Citizens Council members with State Rep. Wilburn Hooker as the principal stockholder. This year Hooker and others tried to ram a bill through the legislature to deny one of Mrs. Smith's weeklies local government printing contracts, but it was so punitively punitive and Mississippi editors rose so strongly to denounce it that it died in committee.

Still the attrition goes on. The Smiths have mortgaged their home and their 500-acre farm to raise money to keep the Lexington paper going but they need more. Last winter Mississippi's Pulitzer-Prize-winning newspaperman, Hodding Carter, wrote in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that if Hazel Brannon Smith should lose her fight, "another light will have gone out in a shadowed state." Another light did go out just the other day with the death of William Faulkner.

But Mrs. Smith simply refuses to be extinguished. She is neither a radical nor an idealist. She is not even a crusading integrationist. She describes herself as a practical woman with a stubborn belief that "every citizen is equal under the law" and should be judged on individual merit, or lack of it, not on the color of his skin. Her views on racial issues? "To me," she says, "Negroes are people." Which speaks eloquent and courageous volumes in Mississippi.

Of Holmes County's 27,000 population 75 percent are Negroes. She has the support of many of them even though the racists are now trying to get her readers, white and black, to cancel their subscriptions.

Recently Hazey Brannon received in San Antonio the latest in a long line of distinctions, the Headliner Award of Theta Sigma Phi, women's national journalistic fraternity. What an empty award it would be if the benighted but powerful forces of Holmes County were allowed to triumph over her in the end.

—AFL-CIO NEWS

# Focus On Africa

By EDDIE L. MADISON, JR., for ANP

**THE ATTEMPT** on the life of Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah was followed by a police roundup for some 25 persons for questioning in an apparent effort to determine whether the action was politically inspired. President Nkrumah, 52, escaped injury when a bomb or hand grenade exploded near his car in the village of Kullunguru, about 500 miles north of Accra, the Ghanaian capital. The blast killed four persons, including a schoolboy and two policemen, and injured 56 people in the crowd that gathered to greet Dr. Nkrumah. The assassination attempt came while the President was returning to Accra from a visit to neighboring Upper Volta.

**THE BOMB** exploded as President Nkrumah stepped out of his car to greet some school children and a large crowd. His life was saved by the quick action of one of his bodyguards, witnesses to the incident reported. Just as Nkrumah stepped from his car, Captain S. A. Buckman, the bodyguard who accompanied him, heard a thud and quickly gathered the members of the President's party into a circle around Dr. Nkrumah, forming a human rampart. Then the blast occurred. Captain Buckman, a 34-year-old Ghanaian, was struck in the back by Shrapnel and was one of the 56 injured, many of them seriously. Regional Commissioner A. Asumda, who was in the official party, suffered minor injuries. The President was rushed to a hospital at nearby Bawku but an examination disclosed he was not hurt.

**THIS WAS** the first officially reported attempt on the life of the Ghanaian President, who has curbed most political opposition in the country. The government reported crushing a plot to kill Dr. Nkrumah in 1960 and since then he has tightened his control over the country. Before Ghana achieved independence, Nkrumah's Gold Coast home was damaged by a dynamite blast in 1935, but he was not there at the time. Just before Britain's Queen Elizabeth came to Ghana on a royal visit last October, a series of bomb attempts were made in Accra, damaging Nkrumah's status outside parliament house. President Nkrumah with the approval of many of his staunch ad-

mirers, has ruled Ghana with a firm hand since leading the rich Gold Coast colony to independence from Britain in 1957. These admirers point out that firm leadership is essential in a new country where tribal and other differences prevail.

**MEANWHILE, IN MALI,** Ghana's partner in the "Union of African States" and Casablanca Charter Group, an official communique announced the rest of 252 persons in connection with an alleged plot supported by an unidentified foreign embassy to overthrow the government of President Modibo Keita. The communique said more arrests were expected and warned the government would crack down on those responsible for the conspiracy to seize power in the West African republic. Keita said he received warnings from Europe and particularly Britain of subversive movements and an attempted coup d'etat. He said these warnings, from "natural allies" of Mali indicated there would be attempts at subversion and a coup d'etat in the country between July 15 and August 15.

**PRESIDENT KEITA,** speaking at a meeting called to probe the history of anti-government demonstrations in Bamako, the capital, by a group of merchants on July 20. He said the demonstrations were part of a plot prepared a long time back with foreign support. The object of the conspiracy, Keita said, was to overthrow the government, liquidate its leaders and replace the government with a new one, "more docile towards directives received from outside Mali." He revealed that three people, now under arrest, were to have played a part in the coup d'etat. The three were identified as Fily Dabo Sissoko, Hamadou Dicko and Kassoum Toure. Sissoko and Dicko were former members of the French Parliament for the Sudan and leaders of the former Sudan Party, the "Parti Soudanais Progressiste" (PSP), which was allied to the French section of the Socialist International (SFOI). The SFOI was defeated by the "Union Soudanaise," a branch of the African Democratic Rally (RDA), and now the only party in Mali. Toure was described as a former member of the "Union Soudanaise," who was discontented because his personal ambitions had been frustrated.

**THE NEGRO PRESS**—believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every race regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Having no man learning 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.

