

Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

And being asked by the Pharisees when the kingdom of God cometh, Jesus answered them and said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo, here! or, there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." For nearly 2,000 years, humanity has not dared to accept this greatest of all teachings. For centuries it has continued to live under fear, involved in the usages of the world, compromising

to its conventions, focused on its ways. War, greed, hunger and exploitation prove these values have failed. If we would have peace, if we would find joy and fulfillment, we must free ourselves of this servile materialism. We must refuse to trust the world, and putting faith in the powers within ourselves, dare again to seek for the indwelling of God.

Raleigh's Ministers' Resolution

The recent set of resolutions, passed by the Raleigh Ministerial Association recently, and also by Council on Human Relations, seemingly have spurred Mayor Enloe to reactivate the committee he appointed to study racial differences in Raleigh.

This time we hope that the committee will meet and study the civil rights and racial problem confronting the citizenry of Raleigh. And certain recent events will make a realistic agenda for consideration and later recommendations. Among the items that should be considered are:

1. The swimming pool incident which occurred last summer.
2. A number of demonstrations at restaurants and movie theaters.
3. Picketing in front of city hall.
4. Employment opportunities in county and municipal government, as well as upgrading of Negro workers.
5. Inclusion of the Negro on a larger scale in the policy-making procedures of city and county affairs.

The Minister's Association has stated its point of view, and by reason of the leadership roles of its members we hope they will through preaching and counsel encourage the powers that be to give the Negro a greater share in the economic, education, industrial, and political life of Raleigh and Wake County.

The resolutions stated:

"1. We the Raleigh Ministerial Association, urge that the City of Raleigh operate swimming pools and all other public recreational

facilities without discrimination against any person on the basis of race or color.

"2. We urge all restaurants which advertise to serve the public to serve all customers on an equal basis without discrimination in regard to race or color, and if services are refused that it be refused on just criteria other than color or race. We as members of the Association pledge ourselves to patronize and to support these restaurants which so act, and to urge our people to continue to do likewise.

"We know these matters are on your mind and it might be helpful for you to know the sentiments of this segment of the citizenry of Raleigh."

Surely in this age of change and progress, the white citizenry of the city and county will be willing to accord their black fellowmen some of the elemental justice that they have enjoyed for many decades. We know that it is very difficult for white people to comprehend the plight of the Negro, since they have never been refused admission to recreational facilities, nor to service at cafes and restaurants.

If any white person doubts what it means to be discriminated against, then we invite him to live in the disguise of a Negro for at least thirty days. We venture to say the experience would make him a changed man.

Just as the Raleigh Council on Human Rights and the Raleigh Ministerial Association have published their views, we urge other civic groups to do likewise. Not only do we ask them to state their views, but also to set in motion plans to implement the desirable changes.

The Edenton Ordinance

In order to combat the threat of demonstrations, Edenton passed "a quickie"—an ordinance requiring a \$10-a-day license fee for picketing. However, Superior Court Judge William Budy ruled recently that the ordinance was unconstitutional and ordered it stricken from a recently passed set of ordinances.

Eight Negro defendants were tried upon charges of violating anti-picketing ordinances before an all-white jury. The defendants were arrested last month and charged with picketing protest to segregation practices in front of a drug store operated by Mayor Mitchner.

Among those serving as witnesses were the Mayor, six city council members, the town clerk, city attorney, and the president of an Edenton super market.

More Federal Jobs For Negroes

It is indeed encouraging to learn from trends shown in 1961-1962 figures released from the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, that Negroes are getting a bigger share of federal white-collar jobs.

From June, 1961 to June, 1962, the number of jobs on the federal payroll increased by 62,633. Of these, Negroes took 10,737, or 17 per cent. The new Negro employees had 5,500 jobs in the \$15,000 to \$10,000 range, and 374 jobs in \$9,000 to \$20,000 range.

Presently, there are 293,353 Negroes in federal service—13 per cent of the total employment.

Vice President Johnson feels that this remarkably increase may be attributed to "a direct result of a concentrated effort to assure that our Negro population and other minority

groups are given an equal opportunity in government employment on the sole basis of merit and fitness."

We know that the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity had a lion's share in the publicizing federal opportunities to qualified Negroes in low-pay federal jobs to see if they had been overlooked for promotion.

The Committee's report is encouraging and indicates that we are moving in the right direction. Negroes should now continue to prepare themselves for top-paying jobs in federal and state governments. Our claim that we are being discriminated against is not enough, and we must be prepared to compete with all citizens in the job market—be it state, federal, or in private industry.

Alabama Registration Order

A federal judge recently ordered 1,100 Negroes' names added to Alabama's voter list and gave Montgomery County registrar's 20 days to comply. This was the result of a Justice Department crackdown against voter discrimination.

The Justice Department charged two registrars with discriminating against Negroes in August, 1961. A hearing was held last year, and Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. has been studying the evidence for more than nine months.

As a result of his findings, the judge ordered the registrars to stop "engaging in any act or practice which involves or results in discrimination based on race, between Negro citizens and other citizens" in trying to register and vote. This included restraining the registrars from giving more stringent tests for Negro applicants, and with the order that registrars must notify all applicants within ten days whether they have been registered.

The judge found shocking inequalities through studying statistics. He found that the registrars registered more than 96 per cent of the white applicants and rejected for registration more than 75 per cent of the Negro population applicants—including 710 Negro applicants who had 12 years or more of formal

education. Of these rejected, six had master's degrees; 152 had four years of college training; and 222 had some college training. One hundred and eight public school teachers were rejected.

"The evidence in this case" the federal judge said, "overwhelmingly reflects that from January 1, 1956, until at least June, 1960, the registrars and the state of Alabama have deliberately and consistently engaged in procedures and practices which have favored white applicants and discriminated against Negro applicants who were seeking to become registered voters. This discrimination was in violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution."

Consistently the denial of the right to register has been practiced in many of the southern states. And it would seem that no section of this country would want to deliberately deny the Negro this practice of elemental justice.

We don't need to ask why do registrars deny Negroes the privileges to register, because the answer is obvious.

If the said registrars are found guilty of deliberately discriminating against Negro applicants who wish to register, they should be punished to the fullest extent of the law and removed from office forever.

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

STRIKEOUTS

Back in 1884, when professional baseball was a mere fledgling sport, two pitchers struck out 19 men in nine-inning games. That record stood until Tom Cheney, of the Washington Senators, fanned 21 of the Baltimore Orioles, but the game went 16 innings. The records, of course, are quite comparable, but it was still a single game.

Other notables through the years had come close to the record, but failed to equal it. The record-keepers, and those who lay down the rules for them, may in the future be compelled to be more explicit. Nineteen strikeouts in nine innings, and 21 in 16, are quite different things.

A MISTAKE

Arriving late for a holiday dinner a guest found a seat reserved for him near the head of the table where a goose was being carved.

"Ah," he commented, "so I'm to sit by the goose."

But noticing the lady seated on his left, he hastened to make amends.

"I mean," he smiled at her apologetically, "the roasted one, of course."

WHAT BRAVERY?

Emil Arndt of Madison, Wisconsin, turned in his driver's license after a record of 43 years without a ticket was tarnished recently.

Arndt, arrested for driving against traffic, said he did not want to spoil his record any further. He is 83 years of age.

LANDMARK

Adolphus Busch, St. Louis

brewer, was intensely proud of the business he had helped found. He regarded his brewery as an American landmark.

Once, while in Europe, he asked his host to visit him in St. Louis.

"Where is St. Louis?" asked the European.

"You can't miss it," Busch assured him. "It's right near my brewery."

SHOCKING

An office boy was rather nervous the first day on his new job. Summoning up courage, he approached his employer and said: "Please sir, I think you're wanted on the phone."

The employer, busy with his problems, replied:

"You think? What's the good of thinking?"

"Well sir," the office boy said, "The voice at the other end said, 'Hello, is that you, you idiot?'" (Ha-ha-ha-ha, etc.)

OR, KNOW

An old farmer, walking along a country road, was offered a ride by a stranger in a new air-conditioned automobile. It was the farmer's first encounter with air-conditioning.

"Where are you going?" the driver inquired.

"Down the road about three miles to work in my tobacco field," replied the farmer.

They had travelled only half a mile when he asked to get out of the car. "But why?" asked the puzzled stranger. "I thought you were going to work on your tobacco crop."

"I was," the farmer said. "But it's turned so much cooler, I think I'll go back home and kill my hog."

In This Our Day

BY C. A. CHICK, SR.

CHRISTMAS SAVING CLUBS

This writer is a strong advocate of peoples' joining or starting Christmas Savings Clubs. One bank has for its advertising slogan to encourage people to start Savings Clubs "Plan now for the money you will need next Christmas." This columnist thinks very highly of the slogan.

One beneficial result of starting a Savings Club is that the individual gets in the habit of systematically saving regularly small amounts of money. A small amount saved weekly for a year adds up to a "Big Amount." And, it cannot be overemphasized that the vast majority of us who save must of a necessity learn to save "small bits" at any given time, for the very simple reason so few of us ever have "big bits" above current expenses at any given date.

Another beneficial result of Christmas Savings Clubs is that the individual who starts one continues until the end of the year, will not have to worry any more about this time next year. Individuals with small in-

comes. If they have themselves properly disciplined, can lay aside a small amount of money each week. And, by so doing such individuals would be able to write Santa Claus a Cashier's check at Christmas time. For example, those who save fifty cents weekly would have twenty-five dollars at the end of the year; those who save one dollar per week would have fifty dollars; and two dollars per week would net one hundred dollars for Santa Claus. In addition the discipline in the habit of saving is a very valuable asset. "It is a very present help in the time of trouble."

Christmas Savings Clubs are especially beneficial training young people how to save the little "extra change" they may make in doing odd jobs, such as selling newspapers, mowing people's lawns, etc.

Lets hurry up and make haste and start a Christmas Savings Club. And by so doing next year this time we shall not be compelled to "buy now and pay later."

Other Editors Say

THE SOUTH MUST OBEY

Even before the smoke from the battle on Ole Miss campus has cleared away, the South faces the probability of new reverses in South Carolina and Alabama.

South Carolina may face a double desegregation attempt at the beginning of the winter and spring terms of Clemson College and the University of South Carolina. A federal court suit has gone through the judicial mill to force Clemson to admit Harvey Gantt.

Federal District Judge C. C. Wyche to whom the Gantt case was remanded by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, has the matter under advisement and has announced that he will render an opinion after Jan. 1, 1963.

Meanwhile, a suit filed in a Federal District Court seeks to force the University of South Carolina to admit Miss Henri Dobbins Monteith at the opening of the spring semester.

Miss Monteith is the daughter of a Columbia, S. C., school teacher. She is at present a student at the College of Notre Dame in Baltimore, Md., where she is a premedical student.

Another point of tension in the Old South being watched closely is the University of Alabama, which is under permanent federal court injunction to admit qualified students regardless of race. The Alabama injunction stems from the federal suit by which Miss Autherine Lucy was admitted to the University of

Alabama.

Rioting developed and Miss Lucy left the school temporarily. Later she returned but was expelled after making certain remarks about university officials. The federal court upheld her expulsion, and she went to the University of Texas.

The University of Alabama remains under the court injunction, however, and a Negro has applied for admittance. The situation has been aggravated in its intensity by the insistence of Gov-elect George C. Wallace that he would not permit the integration of any public school while he is Governor.

Some of his supporters in Tuscaloosa, home of the state university, however, are said to be urging him to relax his adamant attitude to avert another Oxford riot. Two other incoming state officials, the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General, who have enough sense to fear repetition of the Mississippi episode, are urging that the situation be met without violence.

What must be established clearly in the mind of the segregationist is that the Southern Negro has long shed off his timidity and is determined to pursue his rights at whatever costs. With the uncompromising backing of the Federal courts and the Justice Department's commitment to uphold the law on integration, the Southern black man can ill afford to even contemplate retreating from his objective of first-class citizenship.

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.

JK's HOUSING ORDER

THE TIMES, New York City
President Kennedy's order prohibiting racial and religious discrimination in Federally aided housing is a long overdue extension of the principles of equal rights and equal opportunity. Even though its provisions are more limited than his campaign pledges led many to expect, the order represents an important complement to the historic steps already taken by the Federal Government to improve constitutional guarantees of equality in voting, education, travel, employment and other fields.

"The President's action should help lessen the residential segregation which is almost as prevalent in the South as it is in the North."

THE SUN TIMES, Chicago

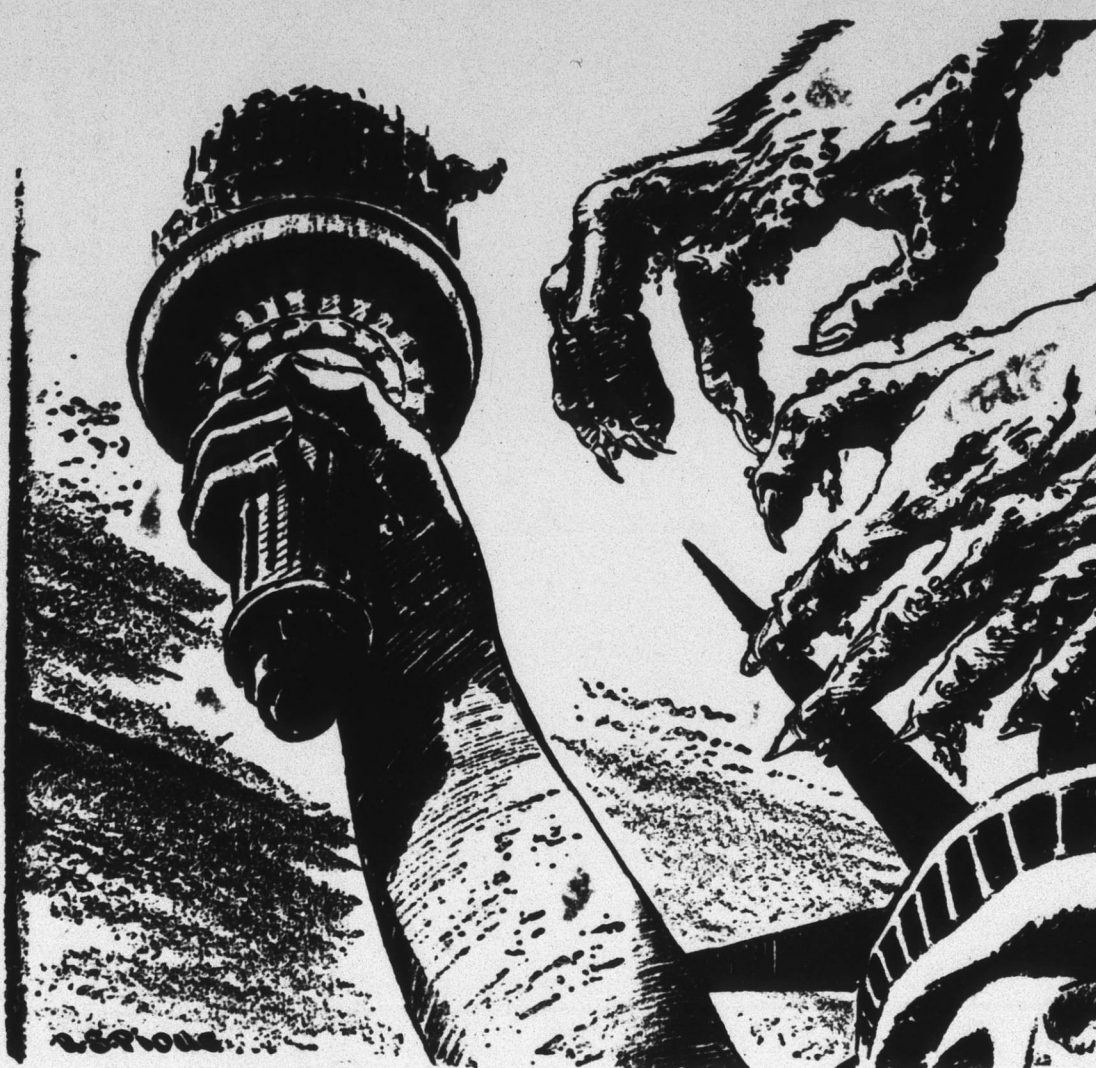
"President Kennedy's executive order ending racial and religious discrimination in housing financed by the federal govern-

ment may affect the home construction business, as has been feared by some persons in the construction industry. But where similar rules have been in effect at the local level, in New York and Pittsburgh, there appears to have been no appreciable effect on the economy of the industry. And certainly, as a matter of principle, no American can argue against public money being lent or the protection of government mortgage insurance being made available on a non-discriminatory basis.

"There were many practical aspects of the President's order that had to be taken into consideration and many legal questions involved. This may have been one of the reasons why President Kennedy delayed signing the order or many months."

"It also might be noted that the signing followed an upturn in the construction of privately owned houses and apartments reported in October. The industry appears to be healthy. This probably was as good a time as any to begin the new federal rules, if, in fact, they may have a depressing effect on the rate of construction for awhile."

Strong Government Action Needed To Meet The Persistent Challenge



Focus On Africa

BY EDDIE L. MADISON, JR., for ANP

HISTORIC CALLS FOR NEGRO'S VOICE IN SHAPING U. S. POLICY ON AFRICA

CHICAGO (ANP) — In what is one of the most significant moves in the interest of Africa to occur in recent years, 100 American Negro leaders last week urged Negroes in the United States to help shape U. S. policy on Africa and indicated they will press President John F. Kennedy to impose economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, announced that its first major action will be made December 10, Human Rights Day, when it will urge the President to act against South Africa because of its treatment of Africans. This will mark the first time in history that American Negroes as a group have sought to include Africa as a part of their battleground in their struggle for human rights.

Until the action by the Negro leaders at their historic meeting, the primary—perhaps only—concern of Negroes has been the fight against social injustices they and other minorities suffer in the United States. The conference has been viewed as significant awakening of the American Negro, to his kinship to his African brother.

The three-day summit meeting, held at Columbia University's Arden House campus in Harriman, New York, was attended by a cross-section of the nation's top Negro leaders, including representatives of the clergy, civil rights groups, labor and education.

The conference call committee included the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., integration leader and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO; Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and James Farmer, executive director of the Congress of Racial Equality. The delegates voted to continue the call committee as the executive body.

The leaders decided that a close link between the American community and the sub-Saharan

African people would help sub-Saharan in attaining international status or freedom, and give the American Negroes a new impetus in their fight for civil rights.

In addition to the resolution on South Africa, the meeting reflected the intense concern and impatience of the American Negro over conditions in Southwest Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, the Central African Federation, the Congo and the High Commission Territories (Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Basutoland). The Conference urged unification of Katanga Province with the Central Congolese government and U. S. support for the liberation of Africans in yet-unfree territories on the continent. It also urged financial aid and assistance in consultation with the Kenya nationalists to develop their political community, and urged the British government to adopt a hands-off policy on internal affairs of this colony pending constitutional negotiations.

The conference, which sought to determine if U. S. policy on Africa accurately reflects the thinking of America's 19 million Negroes.

South Africa's harsh treatment of Africans came under bitter attack at the conference. Aside from calling for economic sanctions, the leaders condemned apartheid (segregation), urged an arms embargo, called on American firms to cease lending money to the Republic and to withdraw investments, asked that no public or private economic aid be given, and urged the U. S. to support sanctions by the United Nations. They also called for an international boycott, and end to military cooperation, and a White House conference on apartheid.

While the conference theme centered on Africa, it marked a formal link of the African's struggle for complete independence with the Negro's fight for equality in the U. S. Also, it paved the way for the destruction of the belief in some circles that a serious breach exists between Africans and American Negroes. The delegates said they felt that the Africans too frequently did not understand the social and economic progress achieved by U. S. Negroes, and also failed to understand that the political power of a minority of 19-million, although important, was necessarily limited in what it could achieve.

Gordon B. Hancock

BETWEEN THE LINES

ELEANOR THE GREAT

If Persia had its Cyrus The Great and Prussia its Frederick The Great, then the Negroes of this country can have their Eleanor The Great in the late Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt whose recent passing filled the world with genuine sorrow.

It is true that Mrs. Roosevelt was a citizen of the world but she was in particular a benefactor of the Negro race. She did not give to the Negroes of this country millions of dollars, but she gave what was more important—her wonderful influence and encouragement.

In this Thanksgiving season when the hearts of men are going out in thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father for all his benefits, Negroes have special need to thank God for Eleanor Roosevelt and the contribution she made to interracial understanding.

She more than any other First Lady in this country's history made Negroes at home in the White House. Singularly enough her uncle Theodore Roosevelt had our great Booker T. Washington to dinner in the White House, the first such occurrence in history.

And thus while Negroes of this country go about this matter of thanksgiving, may they remember the blessings which have come to them by way of the White House occupied by the Roosevelts. When Roosevelt was in the White House Negroes have a friend at court.

It was Franklin D. Roosevelt who made the first move toward integrating the Negroes into American life in full according to Gunnar Myrdal in his monumental work *An American Dilemma*. Truman had the way blazed for him as he attempted to follow Franklin Roosevelt's course.

The very groundwork for President Kennedy's fine beginnings to improve the lot of the Negroes of this country was laid by the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt before he laid down the burden. Only a casual study of the history of the Negro's struggles for full citizenship in the last fifty years will reveal that the Roosevelts have stood with us in many critical circumstances and wherever a Roosevelt was weighed in the scale

of interracial justice that Roosevelt has not been found wanting.

This brilliant fact is most abundantly dramatized in the life and labors of Eleanor The Great for Mrs. Roosevelt was in very truth great as a world figure and as a friend of the stricken Negro race.

Sometimes the stature of a towering personage can be measured as surely by their traducers as by the admirers. It is even so with Mrs. Roosevelt. It is true she was admired and honored in the uttermost parts of the earth, it is equally true that she was mercilessly heckled and hooted by a sector of the South. The Old South has never forgiven her for treating Negroes as human beings and children of God.

No white woman in this country's history has been more soundly abused than Mrs. Roosevelt and no white woman in this country's history has more proudly scorned and spurned such abuse. Being afraid of Negroes may endear some to the traditions of the Old South but not for a Roosevelt! Mrs. Roosevelt ended as she began with her friendliness for the Negro race. Nothing could turn her around and all of the abuse heaped upon her by a reactionary Old South instead of discouraging her seemed but to steel her determination to follow her high course of human understanding.

That Mrs. Roosevelt courted the abuse of the South's Negrophobes will be as a star in her crown of wonderful achievements. If as the Old South in derision contended that among the Negroes there were "Eleanor Clubs" there certainly ought to have been. Negroes could be not only abundantly pardoned but quite abundantly complimented by the organization of Eleanor Clubs for in so doing they would be honoring one of their greatest benefactors.

When a woman of Mrs. Roosevelt's stature stands in the corner of a stricken people disdaining the course of lesser souls, she blazes a trail of glory in a gloomy world. So while we are giving our Heavenly Father thanks and glory for all his benefits, let us not forget to thank Him for the Roosevelts in general and Eleanor Roosevelt in particular.

She is the Negro's Eleanor The Great.

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. Hating 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.

