

# Editorial Viewpoint

## WORDS OF WORSHIP

"Woe to you, Scribes and Pharisees," Jesus often said. He knew that they were full of self-righteousness; they could see all kinds of sins in other people but they failed to understand that their "selfish getting" was sin. They were men who found no pleasure and gave none to others. Thus, when the Pharisees approached Jesus trying to catch him on some point of law, Jesus was

## Died In The Cause Of Freedom

In Rocky Mount, N. C., a Negro woman was stricken unto death while waiting in a precinct line to vote on election day. Her death in this manner could not have been connected with a nobler privilege than that of casting the ballot. J. B. Harren, whose byline appeared with the article in the November 7th issue, said: "Chalk this up as one vote for Johnson which he did not get counted because of the Grim Reaper."

Mrs. Lula Mae Drinks, a middle-aged domestic, fell while waiting in line at the Booker T. Washington High School on election day

sensitive to their affront, and therefore he uttered his woes against them. Jesus knew these men were painfully careful to give exactly one-tenth of their income to the Temple, figuring down to fractions of pennies. However, they failed to assume the obligation of leaving the world a little more cheerful because they had passed through."

morning around 7:00 o'clock. When stricken an ambulance was hurriedly called, but she died before reaching the hospital.

For the cause of humanity dignity and democracy, Mrs. Drinks could not have died in a better place—not even the church.

Since this woman was in line at the early hour of 7:00 a. m., she probably wanted to be sure and vote before going to work. Would that every eligible Negro voter would follow her example of getting to the poll early. Blessings on Mrs. Drinks' memory!

## What About The Human Slag Heap?

It has been estimated that the nation is adding to its "human slag heap" about 250,000 young boys and girls each year. This information comes from W. Willard Wirtz, U. S. Secretary of Labor.

Wirtz coined the term "human slag heap" because he felt that society was derelict in its duty by its failure to prepare its children, through schools, for jobs in a new automated and (nuclear) world.

He said about 8 million youths will enter the labor market in the next 10 years as dropouts, and that a tragic number of the 27 million who do not graduate from high school won't be trained for jobs that are available.

The National Education Association's report that 24 out of every 100 high school students are now dropping out of school before they graduate. In a note of hope, the NEA's

figures show that the dropout rate has been reduced by 1.6 per cent nationally and 2.5 per cent in the big cities where dropouts have been the biggest problem.

Wirtz proposes two worthy solutions:

1. Two more years of free education (junior college) should be available to all high school graduates.
2. Investigate to see if starting to school at six is right or not. Maybe we ought to start them to school earlier if they are ready.

A cloudy picture! Little children in the wealthiest nation of the world must live in the slums, doomed from childhood to end up on a human slag heap.

The leaders of this nation must take more than puny steps to prevent the permanency of this condition.

## A Look At The Negro Vote

Manatee County, Fla., has three predominantly Negro precincts. "And how they voted Tuesday warrants a second look," said columnist Bob Henderson, of the St. Petersburg Times in the November 6 issue.

The three are Precinct 5 (Manatee Fire Station, East Bradenton), Precinct 8 (Bradenton Armory) and Precinct 30, Palmetto Trail Park.

Precinct 5 has 200 white voters and 833 Negroes; Precinct 8 has 94 whites and 809 Negroes; Precinct 30 has 342 whites and 1,435 Negroes.

While generally the enthusiasm for LBJ was restricted and he won only five of Manatee 35 precincts, and that included the three Negro precincts. The Negro precincts voted as follows: Number 5 gave 612 votes to Johnson, 105 to Barry Goldwater; Number 8 more decidedly gave Johnson 634 and Goldwater 29; and Number 30 favored Johnson 1,807 to 561.

Negro enthusiasm dwindled sharply when "it came time to pull levers for U. S. Sen. Spessard Holland, who voted against the civil rights bill, and Governor-Elect Haydon Burns, who has not been identified as a strong proponent of civil rights."

Precinct 5 gave Johnson 612 votes, but only 330 to Holland and 413 to Burns, and proportionally less support to their GOP opponents. Precinct 8 gave Johnson 634, Holland 264 and Burns 431. Precinct 30 gave Johnson 1,087, Holland 503 and Burns 580.

Bob Henderson observed that "Manatee Negroes were pretty good at picking winners. The three Negro precincts favored Democratic winners: Wilbur Boyd, Richard Briggs, Nathan Taylor, Robert Hughes and others."

The controversial sheriff's race was a close one. Precinct 5 favored Democrat Roy Baden 307 to 295. Precinct 8 by a hair, picking the winning Republican incumbent, Ken Cross, 242 to 231. Precinct 30 chose Cross 537 to 399.

## Deadline For Coast Guard Applicants

Since jobs and vocational opportunities are often scarce for Negro youth in certain areas, we feel that it is imperative to call these opportunities to everyone's attention.

Eligible young men are reminded that the deadline for submitting applications to compete for appointment as Cadet, United States Coast Guard, is December 5, 1964. It should be emphasized that appointments will be made solely on a competitive basis with no Congressional appointment or geographical quotas.

## Disunity Still

With the voting count completed, Senator Barry Goldwater's winnings, excluding his native state of Arizona, was limited to one section of the country, the Deep South—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Clearly this indicates that sectionalism and disunity persist; that the race problem is still a prime consideration in the behavior and voting habits of still too great a sector of our country.

Had Sen. Goldwater's electoral count been attributed to other areas of the country, then one could not judiciously say that voting sentiment was mainly that characteristic to this area—dissatisfaction with civil rights efforts.

The Deep South's outlook on foreign policy is not indifferent from that in the North; the Deep South's advocacy of a strong deterrent defense system represents a national attitude; reactions to fiscal policy in the Deep South is basically the same as elsewhere in the country. However, the split comes with the indisputable

rejection in the Deep South of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Sen. Goldwater voted against this act. Was this the reason for his excellent showing here? All indications point toward the affirmative.

American ideology resounds with the merits of a two-party system. Is it, however, meritorious that a second party should emerge solely in protestation to another even more integral component of Americanism—Equality?

That Sen. Goldwater was defeated elsewhere in the country should not be so much a rejection of conservatism as an endorsement of the principles of freedom.

The Deep South did not so much gain Republican strength as did it lose an open-mindedness and a conviction to weigh all the issues, not just racial issues, and to reflect its good citizenship, its unbiased judgment, at the polls. Surely this was a loss of landslide proportions. There was not a choice here; there was only the echo, the acrimonious reutterance of years of bigotry and racial hatred.

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 best as long as anyone is held back.



## Just For Fun

MARCUS H. SOULWARE

### HOME COMING

Today is Homecoming Day when the FAMU Rattlers will take on the A&T Aggies from Greensboro, N. C., in Bragg Stadium, Tallahassee (November 7, 1964). Just one hour before the game, I find myself typing this column and "Yes, We All Talk."

As a matter of fact, I am going to miss the game to study some lessons in psychology. Saturday is just about the only time I have to mow the lawn, rake leaves, and so forth. There'll be plenty of people from out-of-town without me.

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Last week I went to Gainesville, Fla., to visit one of our interns in speech correction who is doing her practice teaching in Alachua County, of which Gainesville is the county seat. The intern is being directed by an excellent speech correctionist, Mrs. Gladys Alexander.

At the end of each day, Mrs. Alexander sits down with our intern for the purpose of correcting errors in procedures, as

well as to give many complimentary remarks for things well done. The lesson plans she uses are the most unique I've seen anywhere — that is, very adaptable to the public school situation rather than for a speech clinic.

All interns (practice teachers) will return to the campus on the 11th of December, near the end of the first trimester.

I found myself in Gainesville on election day; at noon I started back to Tallahassee and voted around 8:30 p. m.

OLD FRIZZLES: Many of you remember the breed of chickens known as frizzles. My mother had two when I was a boy in Chester, S. C.

Well, about two months ago, the Iowa State Fair announced it was offering \$1,000 in prizes for the best frizzles, blondinettes, silver-spangled Hamburgs and Chinese lavender.

Fair officials explained that frizzles and silver-spangled Hamburgs are varieties of chickens. Blondinettes, the experts said, are pigeons, and Chinese lavender are owls.

Professor, can you beat that?

## ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

### AFTER ELECTION IN SUBURBIA

There is always trouble in the suburbs, especially after an election and there is more trouble than usual after a national election.

Let us center our attention on one of the Democratic Town Committees. The results of the National Election have already faded from their minds. What happened at the Democratic Ball, what happened at the Democratic Rally, the poor quality of publicity has not.

Some of the folks are on the spot. It is important to remember that political town committees are usually over populated by the unsublimated women who do not want Women's Clubs or the Red Cross for a release but like to get down there and mix it with the men. One can only say, reading the minutes of the meeting, heaven help the men who fall into the hands of women who want to improve the community's political life.

The Dance Chairman (who undertook the job because she had a new ball gown) erred in accepting free gifts for door prizes. She should have paid for them. Who wanted a record album "Six Songs of Fighting Norway"? It was a 78 rpm album anyway and it came from the World War II. And the local hat was too small. And the Ball Committee sold too many tickets and some of the folks couldn't get in.

The Rally Chairman has long since resigned. But the Town Committee wants its say anyway.

## In This Our Day

BY C. A. CHICK, SR.

### Voting Power Versus Property Power

We have just closed a national and state election which were stubbornly fought by all contending parties. And, of course, where there is a contest there are certain to be some disappointments, namely, those who lose.

But the purpose of this article is to discuss the rewards for voting. In the first place, it should be pointed out that the act of registering and voting does not promise an individual something for nothing. Thus, the vote should not be used with the intention of taking that which the other fellow has worked for and saved. To do so is using the power of the vote in the wrong direction.

For example, simply because we have voted in the last political election and that our candidate won, is no guarantee that our streets will be paved next week. In order to have any influence on the question of paving any particular street, one must be a property owner on that street. Then a petition must be drawn up and presented to the proper authorities. This writer fears that many of us are led to believe that if we register and vote all our problems will be settled: education, economic, and so on. As a matter of fact, nothing is further from the truth. In a capitalist country like ours, those who own the majority of the wealth will in the end have political control. Thus, this writer

strongly urges that along with seeking political power through voting that we also seek economic power through the ownership of wealth. The latter of the foregoing is the stronger of the two.

It is most certainly not the intention of this writer to discourage our voting. Neither is it his purpose to say that there are no rewards for voting. For example, there is the inward feeling one feels that in registering and voting one has exercised his civic Christian duty. The individual who registers and votes is more likely to be highly respected by his fellow citizens, especially by those seeking political office by election, than he otherwise would be.

So by all means let's continue in larger and larger numbers to register and vote. But also by the same token, let's seek the greater power that goes with property ownership.

## Other Editors Say

### A DAY AT THE TRACK

As we are about to go to press the election of Lyndon Baines Johnson appears imminent. We have gone to the betting window of Democracy and waged our bets on the favorite. Truly we have made our choice as well as any experienced handicapper might. Yes, and we have used the currency of what we believe to be the liberal majority, despite the fact that we have placed our bets in a most conservative manner. For even though we bet on President Johnson, we made place bets and did not purchase an abundance of win tickets.

Elections, like horse racing, offers a wide range of analyses, many of which run far afield of the reality of a particular situation. Certainly most prognosticators were predicting a Johnson win with little or no reservation whatsoever. The question that then remains is why such a conservative attitude at the betting window? Could it be that the electorate liked the stable of the Johnson entry, but remained apprehensive over the ability of the horse on his first distance run? We are inclined to believe that the place bets were made as a result of a general consensus that President Johnson would win coupled with the lethargy of an assumed victory. This item can be additionally digested with the obvious fact that contributions were not as high this election year as they have been in the past.

We are equally sure that many

## How Long... Mr. President?



## ALTAR CALL

BY EMORY G. DAVIS, D.D. (For Negro Press International)

### THE FREEDOM-NOW CHURCH

During the last few weeks and days of the Presidential election campaign, we beheld something that we had never seen before. Attention was focused upon what could well be described as a religious phenomenon when Martin Luther King, Jr. came to the city of Chicago and spoke to nearly 8,000 ministers, white, Negro, Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, gathered in a Baptist Church one Thursday morning for "service."

I have, as a minister, witnessed six Presidential campaigns, but I've never witnessed such united effort on the part of the clergy for or against any presidential candidate. There sat the executive head of the Church Federation, a Seminary president, heads of various denominational bodies and the clergy from the lowly storefront to the city temples, stirred by the emotion-filled "sermon" of that 20th century Moses—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. His rhetorical eloquence thrilled all of us. We knew we were in church, but the "gospel" was different than the usual fare. It was a gospel of FREEDOM-NOW!

A group of civil rights workers led the singing during the offertory. How familiar were these tunes to Negro ministers. We'd heard them as children in the old weather-beaten churches of yesterday. But the words to the old tunes were different. There were words about "registering, voting, marching, action and FREEDOM;" the tunes that had come out of the cotton patch travails of our forebears, sung then and later only by Negroes, were now being sung by Negroes AND whites. Then we closed, with joined hands, singing "I'll Overcome"—whites holding Negro hands; Jews holding Catholic hands, etc. God, in Heaven, must have shouted Himself in that moment. These were the "new songs" that had been sung in demonstrations, in sit-ins, and all other "ins" in Southern jails and stockades.

As I came out of the church, I had the feeling that I had attended a NEW church. To be sure, it was a religious experience unique to its age.

There was a "new" gospel. It was a gospel that said "no man was free until all men are free." It was a gospel that condemned the sin of hate and

glorified the virtue of "good will." It was a gospel heard by varying races and religions feeling the inspiration and challenge of "the world."

There were new "hymns" sung, with plaintive tones, minor chords and major harmonies. The words were not written by renowned hymn writers, but by sufferers of racial injustice in the midst of their suffering, like the spiritualists of another country.

There was a new sensation of "worship" when we clasped hands and as we sat side by side it felt as though we were drawn toward God by something worthy of our mental and emotional responses — our total being. Here was a call greater than our plea to God for self preservation and absolution from the guilt of some personal petty sin. It was the kind of "worship" in which one loses sight of one's self and sees, staring gloomily and hopelessly, the hordes of poverty-stricken, ghetto-entrapped, friendless souls, hoping for a brighter day on this earth.

This is the Church MILITANT, in deed and in fact, and a welcomed sight. This is the Church that has come to life—has come of age. This is happening in many parts of our nation in increasing tenacity and regularity. In recent days, the Episcopalians in their triennial convention gave "unwavering material and moral support to those Christians who obey the mandate of Christ by personal involvement" in areas of racial and social conflict... the American Lutheran Church in its annual conference heard their president say that the church in this generation "may very well stand or fall by her proclamation and practice of righteousness in human relations," as he urged Lutherans to "be alert to find ways whereby you can support community activities looking toward fair housing and equal opportunity for employment and education... and look for the opportunity to make the acquaintance of Negro families."

There is a new ALTAR in this new church and it is the Altar of FREEDOM-NOW. The hymns are different, the message is different. And they that worship in their "new" church will be different ways with the song of FREEDOM in their souls.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

BY J. B. HARREN

(NEWS and Views is proud to present as guest writer, Dr. E. L. Morgan, 53-year-old white retired Baptist minister-teacher who makes frank admission regarding racial equality.)

### TO THE EDITOR:

Mr. Harren's reference in News and Views of Oct. 31 to my views on race led me to state my views frankly in detail. I dare to say my views were precisely the same as the views of the eminent scholar and saint Dr. W. R. Cullom, recently deceased, who had been my close friend for 50 years; and for his last several years my intimate pal. His opinion carried great weight. He was head of the department of Bible and Religion in Wake Forest College for 43 years. Numerous letters were written by us jointly in many newspapers.

We decided several years ago we ought to speak authoritatively on so great a subject as race, and not be warped by prejudice or tradition. We set out to study the subject from the point of view of science. We asked the head anthropologist of N. C. University to select several of the best books

on the subject and send us. Under his guidance we read several of the leading books in his field. We frankly confess that all our lives we had believed our white race was superior to the colored races, that we had been wrong. We so declared repeatedly in forum and in writing. Just a few days before his death in the hospital, he said to me earnestly, "Write one more article with my endorsement," saying, "Science gives no support to the white man's immodest boast of superiority; any superiority is due to the inheritance of superior cultural and social advantages, and not to race. Give the Negro man the same cultural and social advantages from the beginning, and he will show equal talent with the white man."

This knowledge has been like an emancipation to me. I despise the feeling of superiority in myself or anyone else. It is utterly opposed to the feeling of humility, which Jesus declared is the first dictate of the religion He gave to the world to the white man as to the Negro.

Baptist Home, Hamilton, N. C. S. L. MORGAN (age 53 years)

handicappers violated long-standing traditions, many who were fond of the conservative farms switched to the more liberal breeders, just as those handicappers who for so long embraced a stable of their heritage abandoned their farm for a stamp more in keeping with their personal ideologies. Usually there were many professional handicappers who cast their ballots reluctantly though decimated, disgruntled with a somewhat limited field of superior horses on most of the nation's training farms would never reach the starting gate.

Many of the northern and eastern handicappers viewed their "scratch sheets" with dismay, for Johnson's past performance was questionable. He had never run at a northern or eastern track, and the standards expected there were considerably different and opposed to standards imposed by southern breeders. Johnson's past history reflected the fact that he was a good "mud" runner and at his best on the inside rail at 6 furlongs. The professional handicappers did not know how he would fare at the mile and sixteenth and in a changed atmosphere and an unfamiliar climate.

Nevertheless, after weighing all of the available facts, whatever deficiencies Johnson possessed, his competition possessed more. After all, why throw good money after bad with a long shot virtually untested and unproven? Negro handicappers reasoned that despite the fact that the odds were poor, odds have been poor before, but never before have they been troubled with the thought the collecting might be as difficult as winning.

Subsequently, we have taken the even money candidate, recognizing the limited payoff and a limited knowledge of his ability on the entire national world circuit, opposed to the long shot whose solvency is questioned along with his ability. When one considers the advent of electronic vote projections, computer analysis, and data process feeders, we can not help but wonder if they'll put the race track out of business eventually. In any event President Johnson will undoubtedly give the electorate a win, whether or not a victory or not — TIME WILL TELL... —THE CALIFORNIA EAGLE