

Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

Most of us have read the Bible illustration of Jesus casting out devils. Even in modern dress, we recognize these evil spirits and devils as those Jesus commanded to come forth when the sick man was brought to him.

We can learn a great lesson from this story. Whenever an individual sees that his unhappiness, his deforming attitudes, his ugly and-

bidding moods are but evil forces which have taken possession of his mind and performs that greatest of all miracles, which is to cast them forth as the source of the debasement, he becomes whole. No man can achieve mental health whose life is constricted and abnormalized by malevolent phantoms in control of his inner nature. No man can keep his mind vigorous and strong of purpose until he refuses to defile it.

The Greensboro Undertaker

The case of Nathaniel Hargett, Sr., Greensboro undertaker, is a matter of record. He has been found guilty and sentenced by the court to a three to ten-year period in prison.

His trouble started when investigation revealed a gaping hole on a farm said to be owned by him, and an automobile partially in the hole—a vehicle that had been reported stolen by the man's son, Nathaniel, Jr.

The investigations revealed that the bodies of several babies had been buried in this makeshift cemetery. Many bodies were said to have been put in one box and placed in the ground, when they were to have been given decent burials in individual caskets.

The convicted man pleaded innocent and said it was "all a misunderstanding;" he gave immediate notice that he would appeal the sentence and was released on appeal bond.

Whether or not he is found guilty or innocent by a higher court, the fact remains that the publicity of this case will do his business an irreparable harm. People expect a business man to have integrity, and stay out of the throes of the law; and patronize him because of his knowledge of right and wrong, adhering to the former with all his might and man.

A man will never be sorry for practicing those things that never cause the law to prod his business before the public courts.

First Negro Episcopal Bishop

The Venerable John M. Burgess, archdeacon of the Boston Archdiocese of the Massachusetts Episcopal Diocese, recently became the first Negro in the United States to be consecrated an Episcopal Bishop.

This promotion was a victory over the evils of segregation. The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, retired bishop of the Diocese of Washington, in his consecration sermon recognized this fact and hailed the election of the new bishop as a "conspicuous token-victory in our long, weary battle against those ugly things we call 'prejudice and segregation.'"

Following the consecration sermon, in simple but centuries-old rites the new bishop, 53, was elevated to suffragan bishop of Massachusetts. The ceremonies marked the end, for the time being at least, for a man who began his ministry in 1934 in the state of Michigan.

The Episcopal Church in the United States should be commended for making this forthright step by promoting one who had exemplified the required qualities of leadership demanded of a candidate for the bishopric. May God's blessings shine upon the efforts of the new bishop and make him humble in spirit, fervent in attitude, always serving the Lord.

Can We Have A Drinkless Christmas?

With the Christmas holidays just around the corner and the Christmas spirit in the air, we wonder just how many of us ever stop to think what this day stands for. Since it is the day our Saviour was born, we should consider it to be the most sacred day of the year, and we should all find our way to the house of the Lord.

And to say, however, many will celebrate Christmas with their brains soaked in alcohol. We cannot be too critical of the person who drowns out his problems with whiskey, because he may be mentally sick and need understanding and professional treatment. Yet one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to cure for alcoholics "is the stigma attached to alcoholism as the drinker's own fault, and that the public must come to feel that it is no disgrace to become an alcoholic."

We would like to appeal to persons who must drink, to please stay off the highway at Christmas. One should, before taking a drink and climbing behind the wheel of his car, think

of his wife and children and think how hard it would be for him to go down to the funeral parlor and claim their bodies.

It may be that the drinker will not be able to sit around the fireside and talk and enjoy the Christmas holidays with his loved ones, all because he stopped somewhere to take that first drink. Mothers and fathers, boys and girls don't take that first drink. Let us try and make this Christmas a happy one, and may we help to make our highways safer by not taking that first drink.

Most people, however, at Christmas time stock up on ingredients for highballs and the like. They want to be sociable when their friends come around to visit them; however, not all people can control their thirst and thus they drink too much and lose control of themselves.

Surely most people can refrain from drinking for one day. Drinking on Christmas is sacrilegious and a symbol by which we "take the name of the Lord in vain."

Negroes And Golf Course Policies

Negroes have won a number of victories in their attempt to be accorded the privilege of playing on municipal golf courses without segregation and discrimination.

In Birmingham recently, according to reports, the park board deadlocked on whether to permit leasing of one or more of Birmingham's golf courses to privately-organized groups. In many cities, golf courses have been desegregated by the court. As a result, they lie unused and long have been so.

By now cities should know they would have to lease their golf courses under an arrangement which would allow Negroes to use them.

If this were not true, why would the federal court bar such leasing?

The answer to all the trouble over golf courses and their use would be to make them readily available to everybody without restriction as to race. If cities but only knew it, very few Negroes would use these courses with regularity.

Sooner or later these closed courses will be reopened. Decades later, we will wonder why it took so long for so many people to reach a conclusion as to the obvious.

Citizens can learn to play without trouble if they absolutely want to do it.

Desegregated New Orleans Quiet

Once the battleground of strong segregation resistance in the schools, New Orleans, which began its desegregation experiment a little more than three months ago, found that this task could be achieved without incident.

As a matter of fact, some 300 Negroes have been admitted to attend 54 formerly all-white Catholic and public schools.

There is, however, an irony about the whole situation: while, at the same time, public demonstration by irate, sign-carrying parents have ebbed. Attendance is slightly down at a sum of the desegregated schools. Our Lady of Good Harbour Catholic School in Buras—80 miles south of New Orleans—opens its doors every morning, but no pupils have shown up since mid-September. Most of the white students in the area of the Catholic school have transferred to nearby public schools.

A few Negroes are reported to have dropped out of St. Joseph the Worker School in New Orleans in the New Orleans suburb of Merriero.

The last public school attendance figures, for October 22, indicated that attendance had dropped by 425 pupils out of more than 10,000

at 20 desegregated public schools and Gentilly Terrace School where the only Negro registered failed to appear.

Three grades in public schools are desegregated this year, one completely and the other two on a token basis. The 5th United States Circuit Court of Appeals has directed the school board to eliminate biracial school districts in two grades next year and completely desegregate five grades by the following year.

Although all is quiet on the school front, we note considerable resistance to the court order by means of withdrawals from certain schools. While not resisting overtly, parents are not cooperating either.

In the case of the one Catholic school that is opening each morning to an absent house, we will see it win in the end. The absent pupils will realize that a good religious education is a priceless heritage; then they will return to resume their education and studies.

The Catholic educational leaders with the support of their bishops should be commended for taking a strong stand on a question of the right of the individual to personal dignity in the acquisition of a good education.

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS E. BOULWARE

WORLDS AND WORLDS

A French diver has predicted that a new type of human being — "homo aquaticus" — will evolve within the next 20 years, able to live entirely under water. Not only this, but he predicted the appearance of new undernations, entirely cut off from land-dwellers, with their own governments and parliaments.

With nations already occupying the earth's land areas still unable to live in peace and harmony, the possibility of new underwater civilizations holds a frightening prospect. Final destruction of the human race could come in the clash of the land and underwater civilizations, each convinced of its duty to impose its way of life on the other.

ANCHOR MAN

At track meets, we often talk of the "anchor man" in relay races. Now listen to this narrative.

"Yes," said the personnel manager to the job applicant, "what we're after is a man of vision; a man with drive, determination, fire; a man who can pull our bowling team out of last place." (Mr. Cornyard, would you be that man?)

THE SHOPPER

A story goes that a well-dressed woman hurried into a supermarket, picking up a can of cat food and immediately approached the checkout counter with her single purchase.

Facing it on the counter, she turned to the woman who would

have been next and said casually, "I hope you won't mind my pushing like this. It's rather urgent."

"Not at all," replied the other, "you look hungry."

(Ha-ha-ha-ha-a)

THESE FROGGIES

A Humane Society worker in Miami, Fla., reached into a drainpipe today to rescue a kitten, but pulled out a frog that let out a loud and plain "meow."

"Sounds more like a cat does," said the surprised worker.

"It's just about normal frog size and color, looks like any ordinary frog," said an official at the office of the Society where the frog was taken; but it kept meowing.

Every time the frog was picked up it meowed like a cat. No one ever heard anything like that.

Dr. W. Henry Leigh of the University of Miami Society Department wasn't so surprised.

"Frogs have characteristically different sounds, just as birds have different sounds," he said, and added that frogs probably don't use their "meow" very often in front of people.

SOME "TWS"

Now that Christmas is on its way here, wouldn't it be just grand if the liquor industry refrained from displaying pictures of jolly old Santa Claus dispensing booze to the people;

If shopping expeditions were conducted with some grace and courtesy, rather than displaying the single-minded ferocity of the Green Bay Packers' backfield in motion.

Other Editors Say

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Negro Republicans can take little comfort in the victories won by their party in the Deep South no matter how much GOP spokesmen may about that these triumphs portend the growth of a two party system in that section of the country.

The Republican victories were won by candidates who pointed to outside their Democratic rivals in support of racial segregation. Things were so bad that Alabama Negroes found themselves forced to vote for Senator Lister Hill in preference to the Republican who attacked Hill as soft on segregation. Incidentally, Negro voters saved the day for Hill.

In every case, Republican nominees were former Democrats who justified their registration as Republican on the grounds that the Democratic party had become the party of integration.

The chief spokesman for the Republicans who want to make an all out bid for southern support is Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona. He has said time and again that he favors a constitutional amendment that would permit the states to establish segregated schools if they wish to do so.

Republican success in winning congressional seats and near successes in contests for senatorial seats are bound to encourage continued GOP bids to far right segregationist sentiment in the South. It is fairly certain the Republican party that will emerge in the South will be more strongly segregationist than its Democratic rival. In fact, it may force the Democratic party to shift ground a little and drop some of its racist character in the larger cities.

In any event, a Negro voter who must make a choice between a Democrat and a Republican in the South these days is certain to get a bad bargain with either choice. The Democratic party to shift ground a little and drop some of its racist character in the larger cities.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

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:

OLE MISS

THE TENNESSEAN, Nashville. "The full impact of the damage Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett is doing to higher education in his state by his action in the integration crisis at Oxford has now been realized."

"The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, meeting in Dallas Wednesday, put the state's colleges and universities under strict probation with a warning that accreditation could be lifted at any time."

"Thus the state's schools are put in a precarious position. Any irresponsible action by a racist group or thoughtless state official could bring discreditation and the devaluation of certificates of thousands of students. It is a heavy burden to bear because of the senseless defiance of law and order by a governor seeking to advance his own political career."

THE TIMES, New York City. "The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools has put Mississippi's state colleges and universities on probation, with a warning that accreditation may be lifted at any time."

"This strong statement is plainly the result of the 'Ole Miss' affair, and it brings to that episode something which is greatly to be welcomed, namely the voice of Southern educators themselves speaking outraged protest against the course of events at Oxford. In this statement there is a reaffirmation of the principle of academic independence. There is a direct rebuke, and a promise of well-deserved retaliation, to the promoters of hate and violence."

Negro participants in the nation's non-violent integration movement need only to reflect a moment on the prevailing racial problems facing millions of South Africans to understand the urgent need for positive measures to curb such inhuman practices.

Reaffirming the gravity of white supremacy racial policies in South Africa, the United Nations voted Nov. 6 in favor of a 34-power Afro-Asian resolution asking member states to break diplomatic relations with S. Africa until racial policies are eased.

The United Nations also requested the Security Council—which alone can order punitive measures — to consider sanctions and expulsion against S. Africa.

The situation in which Africans and colored people, in general, find themselves is one reminiscent of practices instituted by slaveholders in 19th century America. It contains important elements of slavery and forced labor.

In many African provinces, workers are given dog-tags after being signed up for work on farms and the mines, which identifies them to their masters before they are shipped off in cattle-cars. Furthermore, African workers are subjected to various forms of constraint.

Most failures in the performance of work and minor infractions of labor discipline are considered under the existing legislation as criminal offenses; failure to commence service at the stipulated time, unauthorised absence, intoxication during work hours, failure to accept or negligent performance of an assigned task, "desertion" or breaking of contract (which are usually worthless or completely distorted copies of the original) before its expiration, etc. According to recognized international standards, work under such coercion is forced labor.

Also on the job promotion is barred, in certain cases, by legal provisions in mining regulations.

—OHIO SENTINEL

Federal Action Against Job Discrimination Needed, Mr. President



Focus On Africa

BY EDDIE L. MADISON, JR., for ANP

LOUISIANA SENATOR'S PRO-SEGREGATIONIST REMARKS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA DRAW PROTESTS FROM AFRICAN LEADERS; BANNED IN UGANDA

BY EDDIE L. MADISON, JR.

For The Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO (ANP) — As expected, Louisiana Senator Allen J. Ellender's pro-segregationist remarks in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have backfired on him.

While it wasn't reported whether Ellender had intended to visit Uganda, that newly-independent African country barred the southern Democrat who is touring the continent. The Uganda government called him a "prejudiced segregationist" and declared him a "prohibited immigrant." Joining the protest was Tanganyika, Uganda's neighbor in East Africa.

The action followed statements by Ellender that he had not seen any section of Africa where Africans are "ready for self-government." He told the press in Salisbury, capital of the white-controlled Central African Federation, that "the average African is incapable of leadership without the help of Europeans" adding that he had not seen anywhere on the continent where Africans had made "the least bit of progress on their own."

Ellender, an outspoken opponent of racial integration in the United States, praised South Africa's strict racial segregation policies and called new African nations a collection of "sad spectacles." He praised the present Rhodesian federation, which nationalist Africans bitterly oppose.

His attack seemed to fall in line with the policies of Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of the federation, who has opposed immediate independence for Africans.

Earlier, in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, nationalist African leaders accused Ellender of fanning racial hatred and upsetting African-U. S. relations during his tour. The senator's remarks supporting the federation united for the present the rival African political parties in Northern Rhodesia.

John Banda, an African National Congress leader, said Ellender was "fanning the embers of racial hatred between whites, Asians and Africans in the federation."

Reuben Kamanga, United National Independence party vice president, said, "We take a seri-

ous view of Ellender's utterances which are completely nonsensical. If American aid means oppression, then we shall have none of it."

Ellender had denounced "free handouts" to independent African nations and told Salisbury newsmen the "United States is broke." He said: "We owe more money than we can ever hope to repay," adding there would be no more "free handouts" to African states if he had his way in Washington.

Meanwhile, in Uganda, the government spokesman who announced the ban on the senator, said: "Ellender could see one part of Africa where the African is ready for self-government but we don't want this prejudiced segregationist type in Uganda." Ellender now bears the distinction of being the first person to be declared a prohibited immigrant since Uganda became independent October 9. Tanganyika observed her first anniversary of independence December 9.

Ellender, who has previously attacked the admission of the new African countries to the United Nations, said his views expressed in Southern Rhodesia were private not official. He is in Africa as a member of the U. S. Senate appropriations committee, looking into foreign aid expenditures.

While in Salisbury, in reply to questions from an African reporter, Ellender said: "If you can get somebody to stay with you for about 50 years, you might be able to take over, but you won't be able to do it overnight." He blasted African nationalism, saying he had visited every country in Africa and there was not a single one of them capable of governing itself. He said the Congo is the saddest example of all the African states and called it a cemetery.

Though Ellender's remarks were known to conflict with official U. S. policy in Africa, they were expected to draw additional criticism from African leaders around the world.

On the subject of UN for the new countries, Ellender, in August, said he regards it as "unconscionable for the leaders of a country to cry for independence and then in the next breath demand economic aid for its survival." In a talk for broadcast in Louisiana, he said few of these countries are able or prepared to care for themselves or their people and "what preparation has been done . . . has been done by the so-called colonial powers the liberals take so much pleasure in maligning."

RESENTMENT, OPPORTUNITY, PERFORMANCE

The Negro speaker before Negro audiences has a great responsibility and a great opportunity. While there are certain things the audience wants to hear, there are certain other things it needs to hear!

Every Negro audience wants to hear descriptions and instances of the white man's shortcomings—and Heaven knows they are many. The Negro speaker who dwells on the multitudes of the injustices and inhumanities of the white man toward the Negro is bound to get rounds and rounds of applause; and nothing is more pleasing that a speaker who is adept in this matter.

This type of speaker has rendered the race a great service, in that he has made the Negro conscious of his sub-citizenship; and what is equally important, he has created within the Negro race a general resentment toward all men and movements designed to eternalize this sub-citizenship, and this is as it should be.

But it has come about that the average Negro audience does not think itself properly addressed unless such is the whole fare for the occasion.

In speaking at more than a score of colleges white and colored this writer has found in the Negro colleges and inattentive appetite for the speeches that too generally and invariably play up the darker side of the picture, while the white audiences want to hear the bright side.

We are not making the desired progress until the people want to hear the truth, be it bright or dark. The Negro race has had its resentment well stirred, but what about the opportunities that need advertising and emphasizing? And more and more our Negro speakers are beginning to stress this more hopeful side of the situation; and this is as it should be.

Unfortunately, we are stressing only those higher opportunities arising on the higher echelons of our economic and political life. Opportunities for the masses are left unmentioned and unstressed and yet if opportunities for the masses are lacking, we are still in the dark.

What becomes of the young Negroes who

cannot and do not go to college is somebody's very important and pressing business. This country is being flooded with refugee immigrants who are competitors with the struggling Negroes on the lower economic levels. Negroes should be alerted to the pressing need of sticking with their jobs. There is an immigrant right around the corner waiting to take over whatever job the Negro is not performing efficiently.

There are millions and millions of Negroes, who will never see inside of a college and there are other millions of Negroes who will not finish high school. What about opportunities for these Negroes, or should we say, lack of opportunities for many?

So it is not enough for the average Negro orator to stir resentment for our present lot. We need to stress the great need for greater economic opportunities on the humble levels of life.

This brings us to the subject of performance. All men ever the simplest, understand the language of performance. The Negro who performs at the top is an example to Negroes who must perform at the bottom of the ladder. Performance counts and in the long run only performance counts.

The Negro athlete has brought fame and honor to the Negro race by his sterling performance on the gridiron, the baseball diamond, the basketball court and on the cinder paths. And I might add the squared circle.

The ride of the race has been boosted and the possibilities of the race illustrated. But it needs to be brought home to the Negroes on the humble levels that the same type of performance is the only hope for the Negro masses.

Our great speaker must have his Negro audience understand that on the humble levels, as on the higher, performance pays off. News accounts of current date have it that Murray Wilk, star of the Los Angeles Dodgers, has just been named most valuable player in the National League with Willie Mays vs. the inimitable wit of every Negro. Resentment, opportunity, performance.

This same spirit of performance is a necessity of every Negro. Resentment, opportunity, performance. These three.

THE NEGRO PRESS—believes that America can best be led by the Negro. It believes that America can best be led by the Negro. It believes that America can best be led by the Negro. It believes that America can best be led by the Negro.

