Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

"Suffer little children to come to me!" Jesus commanded. And he added one of those sayings which should make so clear the message of his gospel. "They are the very essence of the Kingdom of Heaven," he said, "unless you become like them you shall in no wise enter in." Like them,

like little children, laughing, joyous, unaffected, trusting implicitly, and with time to be kind. Children are brutally frank, but they soon forgive their friends with whom they have dis-

An Opportunity To Speak

We are happy that the Chamber of Commerce invited Councilman John W. Winters It is a sign that Raleigh is growing up and that the Chamber of Commerce recognizes that all segments of its citizenry need to be heard.

We are also happy that the councilman accepted the invitation. He had a great opportunity to represent all the people of Raleigh and certainly those who voted for him. Mr. Winters had a great opportunity to awaken Raleigh to the thinking of a number of people and also had an opportunity to challenge the policy makers of Raleigh to a mammoth sense of their duty

The city father could have told his host that the time had come to stop appointing persons to represent the Negroes of Raleigh who are out of step with the tempo of Raleigh. It would have been a fine thing if he had told them that Negroes want their leaders selected, on merit, and not favoritism, or to suit the fancy of the selector.

This would have been a fine time to tell the Chamber of Commerce that Negroes are now qualified to help evaluate the policy of Raleigh and that failure to recognize this fact is holding Raleigh back.

He could have very easily said that Raleigh's economy will never reach its peak until Negroes are paid salaries that will show up in the tables of commerce and business as near equitagreed. They do not hold old grudges nor do they retain hates. That is why their hearts are pure.

able, if not equitable. We think Mr. Winters could have told them that there is a reservoir of man power in and around Raleigh that could be used by the city government in offices, in supervisory positions and even as administrators.

The councilman had an opportunity to tell the Chamber of Commerce what the vast Negro market represents in buying power. He would have been doing the Chamber of Commerce a big favor by telling them that the Negro market is a selective market and that those who do business with it, in order to get their share of the purchasing dollar, must not take the Negro market for granted.

Mr. Winters would have done well to have told the Chamber of Commerce that the Raleigh Negro fight is not tied up in social gains but in economic advantages. He could have told his host that the educational system is so entwined in politics and personal aggrandizement that Negroes must seek better schools, in order to compete with those who do attend the better schools.

It might have been good had Mr. Winters told the Chamber of Commerce that the Negro served 100 years of apprenticeship and he is ready to take his place in Raleigh's full life. He could have told them that the Negro is asking no favors nor granting any failure to be accepted into the full flow of Raleigh's life.

The Governor Sanford Ideal

North Carolina's Gov. Terry Sanford recently urged equal employment of Negroes, thereby becoming the first Southern governor to take this stand.

"The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance (to hire Negroes), to quit unfair discrimination, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men," the Governor

In 1959, Gov. Sanford announced the formation of a 24-member North Carolina Good Neighbor Council which is concerned with bringing about equal employment for Negroes. Coming from many quarters of the state, we

have heard much criticism of Governor Sanford by Negroes who feel that he should do more than just talk. They argue that the Governor should set an example for industry by seeng that Negroes get jobs in state offices

above the menial level. They feel that if the right example is set, it will encourage industry

The Governor may not have taken concrete action; but, at least, by his statements he recognizes the problem. Most Southern Governors have seen fit to ignore the problem or pretend that it does not exist.

Surely our state government which is operated by taxes from all of the people can afford to employ qualified Negroes in many white-collar jobs which pay better-than-average salaries. The Negro race cannot progress very far on wages paid to custodians, maids. and menials; but through good-paying jobs the Tarheel economy will blossom like a rose.

The citizens who run the industrial, political, and educational wheels of the state can implement the Govrnor's idea by their sense

Tribute To Mrs. Lucy Fort

Week before last two women almost a hun- Mrs. Fort, while she lived, was an ardent dred years old each passed on to their rewards -namely Miss Mary Alice Burwell and Mrs. Lucy Fort, a resident of the Method Commun-

A eulogy was given for Miss Burwell in the last issue of this newspaper, and now we want to pay tribute to a woman who was 96 years eld—just short of the century mark.

Considering her generation and time. Mrs Fort was blessed with an unusually long life: but, in the years ahead, it will become common for people to live to be 100 years old.

worker of Oak City Baptist Church. She was dutiful as long as her health permitted; and perhaps her consuming energy in the work of the church may have given her the satisfaction and peace needed to help her meet the frustration of life successfully and reach a ripe old

> Like Miss Burwell, and in her own way, Mrs. Fort has made the world a better place in which to live. She worked wholeheartedly for improvng her church and community.

It Happened In South Carolina

We were surprised recently when South Carolina Governor Donald S. Russell fulfilled a campaign promise to thousands-both Negroes and whites-by holding a public barbecue where they could break bread on the grounds of the Governor's Mansion.

Guests streamed past creaking tables to partake of barbecue, cole slaw, ice cream and coffee served up by the ton. It was the first time in many years-possibly since Reconstruction Days - that Negroes were entertained at the South Carolina governor's house. Jessie L. Jones of Newberry, a Negro who

works for the Civil Service, said the affair was

"a wonderful experience." Several groups of Negro students from Morris College of Sumter and Allen University of Columbia attended the affair. They agreed unanimously they had a grand time.

The officials of the state of South Carolina may have been apprehensive at first, but they soon learned that if Negroes attend affairs of this kind they will not turn "the world upside

If it happened in South Carolina, it can happen anywhere else. We hope other governors will be encouraged to try similar experiments.

Write-Offs Not Worrying Negroes

Because so few Negroes have jobs that require expense accounts, they are generally not worried very much about Internal Revenue Service ruling on substantiating income tax write-offs by requiring vouchers for each outlay of \$25 or more claimed as a deductible business expense.

While this may be true there are a sufficient number of Negroes using expense accounts to warrant our saying something about this mat-

Formerly, vouchers were to be made for all expenses of \$10 or more. The figure was set so low, that the \$25 limit looks like a big concession. As a matter of fact, we have had some testimony to the effect that some congressmen have to pay \$37.50 a day to stay in Washington. Moreover salesmen could cite similar costs, and perhaps prove them.

We know full well that lodging, travel and meals have increased in costs a great deal in the last few years. When the cost of entertaining is added, the \$25 is simply a bookkeeping figure. Above that amount, the taxpayer must

justify it with vouchers. Below, if his firm allows him that much for his travel expense, it will be allowed by the Internal Revenue Service, so long as he reports his expenditures and lumps all expenses by categories, instead of detailing them down to dime telephone call.

Th IRS wants to tighten down on what appears to be extravagance or padding of expense account. But what is controversial is what constitutes a business meal as it is directly related to a business purpose. The most controversial of all is, what constitutes lavish or extravagant expenditures which Congress hopes to ban. This includes luxury cruisers.

hunting lodges, girlie shows and the like. If a taxpayer wants to be honest about his expense account deductions he, and Uncle Sam will have no trouble reaching a common ground. But if one tries to stretch the meaning, or the other to hem it in, we expect them

Remember that most of us won't have this

THE NEGRO PRESS-believes that America can best lead the world From racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every mar is of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Heting no man no man-the Negro Press strives to help every man on the firm beat all men are hurt as long as anyone is held back.



Just For Fun

At an after-church congregational meeting recently, my pastor was urging the members to

join in vigorously in the singing of the hymns. But almost immediately many of the members indicated that they could not sing - at least "tunefully" and with a sonorous voice.

But our pastor said I know you "got it in you to sing;" now don't let God down. And to emphasize this point, he told a sto-

ry about a bullfrog.

It seems that a lowly bullfrog (although delicious for eating) happened daily to hear a bird sing near him at a fountain. It was a beautiful, resonant, and melodious voice. In fact, the bullfrog was somewhat iealous of the bird's singing ability as compared with his harsh croak.

Ater a while the rog decided that he would ensnare the bird, eat it, and thereby have its melodious voice. The bulling planned his strategy with great detail and cunning; there could be no "slipup." because if he failed to catch the bird the first time there would be no second

chance. The plan of the bullfrog was put into execution and it succeeded far more quickly than he had hoped it would. At any rate, he ate the bird and swal-

After eating the bird, the frog thought now I can have a beautiful voice like that of the bird I ate. A'as! when he opened his

uth to sing, out came the usu mouth to sing, out came the usual bullfrog's crock. The frog was surprised and shocked to learn that his voice had not improved through eating the bird. Finally, in desperation, the bullfrog said. "I don't sing any

At the age of 93 years, an Australian man has grown a third

Bazzo, who lives at Po 86 miles north of Brisbane, said: These six new teeth are very efficient; I can eat and hold my pipe with them. I lost my second teeth at 80 and I hate false

Dentists said the Bazzo case is a freak of nature The man's new teeth are still growing. He says he has quite a sweet tooth and no food fads.

BELIEVE IT? A football coach at Phoenix Junior College tells this story. He asked all of his free players to fill out cards in case of serious injury. The card lists whom to notify and such infor-mation. One blank is for religion, and one player wrote, "Bhaptizz."

Hogan, the coach, chuckled and then asked the lad, Now son, what religion are you?"

The boy answered, "Presby-

terian. "But you wrote Baptist," the "I know," the player said, "but I can't spell Presbyterian." The coach says that this is the

In This Our Day

KEEPING UP WITH THE ECONOMY

Economic forecasting and analizing have become a highly organized and scientific profession. There are now highly financed and well organized business concerns which sell economic advice in the same manner, automobiles, or televisions, or a medical doctor's services are sold. And, even though these economic forecasters and analyst are seldom, if ever, one hundred per cent correct, they are seldom, if ever, one hundred per cent incorrect. Another way of saying, of course, that what they say with reference to the possible behavior of the economy is good food for thought. For example, the forecasters painted glorious pictures for our economy during 1962. The pictures did not turn out as gloriously as they had been painted. But the fact remains that 19-62 was a very good year for bu-

That the forecasters and analysts are not always absolutely correct is not the least surprising to the well-informed. The economy of the United States is too vast and too complex for anyone to be able to tell exactly what it will do over any given period of time. Not only is our economy affected by unpredictable domestic factors but it is altremendously affected by in ternational affairs.

Currently the economic forecasters and economic analysts are prophesying what our economy will do during 1963. And, even though as stated in the foregoing, they will not be one hundred per cent correct, those

who expect to keep up with and even stay ahead of our ever changing and growing economy. will heed their prophesies. For to be successful in any endeavor

sound information. Currently Standard and Poor's corporation, a corporation whose business is economic forecasting, is painting some glorious pictures for the 1963 economy. This writer has very high regards for the economic opinions of Standard and Poor's.
Standard and Poor's believe

that personal income in 1963 will reach a new high of \$453 billion. Will your personal income be higher in 1963 than it was in 1962? If it will not, then you are not keeping up with the national economy. They believe that disposable income will reach a new high of \$394 billion in 1963. Will you have more money to spend in 1963 than you had in 1962? If not, you most certainly are falling behind in the economic race of life. A very important forecast is that Standard and Poor's believe that dividends will reach a new high of \$16.5 billion in 1963. Will a part of your income for 1963 be in dividends? If it will not then it means that you are not part the United States. It further means that under those condiwith the national economy. Those of my readers who have not invested in the basic economy of the United States, make haste and hurry up and contact a broker and ask his advice about becoming part owner of the Great American Economy.

Editorial Opinions

Here are excerpts from editorials compiled by Associated Negro Press appearing in some of the nation's leading newspapers on subjects of current in-

MEREDITH DILEMMA THE POST. Denver

"We would hope that Meredith would attempt to stick it out, but we would hardly advise him to do this if he feels incapable under the circumstances, of actively and effectively pursuing his education.

"We would hate to see Meredith drop out of Ole Miss, primarily because such action would prompt the segregationists of Mississippi and the rest of the South to gloat that they had lost the battle but won the

"They will say that while they have learned that they cannot effectively resist the federal government's forcing Negro students upon them, they have also learned that they can make life so miserable for the Negro that

he will quit. This is a tough argument to counter, except by telling the regationists that the color barrier at Ole Miss has been breached and that through this breach other Negroes will surely come, less publicized, better prepared and with even greater determination '

THE DAILY NEWS, Chicago "In a sense, Meredith invited the stepped-up program of harassment. He recently declared he would withdraw from the university unless the situation quieted down.

"Under the circumstances, he can hardly be blamed for this error in strategy. It is doubtful that any Negro crusader for civ-il rights has ever been subjected to a greater emotional ordeal. the nation and the world may be witnessing the close of the first act of the bloody and

disgraceful Ole Miss drama. "If Meredith leaves, the students who drove him out will probaby chartle over their "vic-tory." Some day, however, any porary triumph will be ren-d meaningless. Ole Miss not buck the rising tide of ress in civil rights forever."

Letter to the Editor THE GOVERNOR ACTS

Dear Editor:
Abraham Lucoln, one of the immortal presidents of the Unit-ed States, through his courage-ous deed was instrumental in obtaining freedom for the Negro slaves. This freedom came at a time when the Negro was large-ly ignorant and financially incompetent — without much citizenship status. From this dark picture however, the Negro has forged his way through in such a way as to command the respect of fair-minded citizens. At a moment of the Negro's

greatest crisis in this respect, a young man in the person of John F. Kennedy — determined to open greater opportunities for the Negro and other minority groups in education, job placement and citizenship activities -became the president of the United States. Following in this great trend, on Friday after-noon, January 18, 1963, the Honorable Terry Sanford, the great Governor of North Carolina, challenged every citizen business enterprise and local government agency with his announced plans for North Carolina to lead the nation in the effective utilization of the Negro potential in the labor market; thus, supplying the money with which an approved standard of living and achievement can be experienced by the Negro as a vital part of American life.

Lincoln will be credited for Lincoln will be credited for the freedom of the Negro—ignorant, jobless and without citizenship status — but Governor Sanford will be credited for fearlessly pressing the button that may lead to the economic emancipation of the American Negre The window fore-cipht Negro. The wisdom, fore-sight, judgment and determination reflected in the Governor's expressed intentions justice con-

It's Now Up To The Federal Government, Mr. President



you must base your actions on Gordon B. Hancock

BETWEEN THE LINES

OVERFED DOGS AND UNDERFED BABIES
The Carelinian of Raleigh, North Carolina,
carried in its current edition an editorial entitled

This thought-provoking editorial pointed out the unsavory implications of what the public will pay for its entertainment and what it pays for

Said the editorial in part: "The scientist, let us say, works from sunup to sundown for an average of \$12,000 annually, while some well-known entertainers-singers, dancers, actresses — earn \$12,000 to \$15,000 weekly for from 30 to 45 minutes appearances daily. In short they make in a week what it takes a beginning teacher three years to earn, and they can earn in a week what it takes the average scientist a year to make".

What the Carolinian points out here amounts are the carolinian points out here amounts.

to a sad commentary on our so-called "civilization" and reveals as nothing else possibly could reveal our degraded and debased sense of values. Add to what the Carolinian points out the fact that according to Life magazine of December 23, 1962 this country of ours spends \$360.000,000 for dog food annually, we get another insight into the "tastes" of our current "civilization".

When dogs fare so sumptiously while babies are dying of poor nutrition or no nutrition at all, we are again shocked at our current sense of values. There is something decadent about a nation that would rather feed dogs than babies. Now the dog is a favorite everywhere and that he has worked himself into the hearts of men is to his

The writer once boasted of a fine pet dog who was dearly beloved in the household and woe would have been unto one daring to hurt the dog. I once interceded for a man who had slain another because of troubles over a dog and succeeded in getting a pardon for the slayer; and my strongest argument was "Mr. Governor, you know a man loves his dog" and his honor agreed and professed to his profound love for his dog. The fact remains, the dog has driven a great bargain

He has bartered his freedom for his master's support. It is a great arrangement wherein the dog will flatter his master and wag his tail and make the master feel important, if in turn the master will guarantee for the dog "a life of Riley". The dog is famed in song and story for h's undying loyalty to man, but the dogs loyalty based like so many men's loyalty to God—f

what they get out of it. With far too many humans who call there selves Christians, the main point in serving C what they get out of the alignment. The do has learned man's lesson and worships man man in turn will give the dog a high living. I a wonderful bargain — for the dog. It inflaman's ego and makes him feel important and i often against the facts in the case.

Too often the dog knows his master is nothing but for the sake of support will wors. him. Then too the responsibilities of raising a character not comparable to those of rearing a chi This great love for the dog satisfies our hungfor petting and being petted without the conquent sacred responsibilities entailed in the up

bringing of children.

But there is something radically wrong in a children spending \$36,000,000 for dog food while children starving. When we consider the possibilities of a dog and the possibilities of a child we get some idea of the monstrous implications of such

lavish outlays for our friend the dog. Every child is a potential Plato or Einstein with master intellect that can bless mankind. Suppose Plato's mother had brought up a dog or that Einstein's mother had shunned the respon sibilities of motherhood while pampering and

Who knows but that the creator and deviser of a cure for cancer might have perished in infancy from malnutrition while some dog lived on the fat of the land!

When we consider the acme of the dogs development and the zenith of man's, we begin to see how debased are the ideals of a nation that will spend annually \$360,000,000 for dog food while babies die of hunger.

This matter of our sense of value is a pressing problem. All is not well with a nation of overfed dogs and underfed babies!

Focus Un Africa

BY EDDIE L. MADISON, JR., for ANP

STUDENT'S TIP MAY BE KEY TO MOUNTING UNREST AND ASSASSINATIONS IN AFRICA BY EDDIE L. MADISON, JR. For The Associated Negro Press CHICAGO (ANP) — Political unrest, mush-

rooming across the African continent since the independence of some 30 nations, has resulted in plots to overthrow at least 17 of these governments and four assassinations, the most recent being the brutal slaying of Sylvanus Olympio. President of Togo. With but three exceptions these have occurred in countries that have be-come independent since 1957 when Ghana was

In weighing the circumstances surrounding this tragic chain of events, this question arises: Are these plots, murders and attempted murponents, Africans dissatisfied with their leaders, or are the fledgling governments being plagued by the designs of some outside force or forces? ders solely the work of politically ambitious op-

Most observers of the African scene agree that interests outside the continent played no small part in the death in 1961 of Patrice umba, deposed premier of the troubled Congo (Leopoldville). The degree of foreign involvement in many of the other countries has been debatable, since most of the reported plots would ap-pear to have stemmed from discord within the coundaries of the respective countries, sometimes oupled with charges of support from neighboring African states.

Countries in which charges of plots to overthrow the government have been made, including ination attempts in some cases, in addition

to Togo and the Congo, include:

Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Liberia, Urundi now Burundi), Guinea, Mali, Chad, Somalia, Tunisia, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Cameroun, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

An unsuccessful and bloodless coup d'etat in Senegal preceded Olympio's assassination by only a few weeks, with Prime Minister Mamadou Dia and three aides being placed under arrest by President Leopold Senghor.

On the heels of the take-over of the Togo government by military insurgents, there was a report from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, that unidentified elements attempted a coup in the capital during the same time that Olympio was killed. The Ivory Coast government, headed by President Pelix Houphouet-Biogny, said the coup fail-

Most of the earlier attempts occurred in 1961 and 1962. Wide attention was given to the series bombings in Ghana, one officially described as an attempt on the life of President Kwame Nkrumah, and the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Nigerian government. The Ghana bombings started Aug. 1, 1962 when the attempt on Nkrumah took place and have continued through January of this year. The Nigerian charges were the outgrowth of charges of corruption in the Western Region Development corporation and a political clash within the Action Group Party, which controlled the Western Re-

Ghana had been blamed by the Togo Government for a plot against Olympio in December. 1961. At least three attempts had been made on Olympio's life prior to his assassination. Prevident Nkrumah, on the other hand, blamed t'-Togo government for harboring Ghanaian refuges who it said were responsible for part of the

trouble in Ghana. Another sister state, Nigeria, pointed the finger at Ghana during 1962, saying the Nkruma 1 government was interfering in Nigerian affair Later in the year, during the treason trial of fe tion Group leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo and 21 others, a major prosecution witness said he was the go-between in an agreement to have Nigeriayouths trained in the use of arms in Ghana, with the aim of overthrowing the Nigerian governmen

Ghana emphatically denied the charges Liberia linked a plot to overthrow the govern-ment of President William V. S. Tubman to alleged Soviet interests. Guinea, often regarded as friendly to Russia, made a similar charge. President Sekou Toure said "an eastern bloc country

was responsible for disturbances in Guinea.

The Liberia and Guinea charges seemed to fit
a scheme reported in August, 1961, (before the Nigerian crisis) by Nigerian students Anthony G. Okotcha, who said Russia had "a ghastly plan" for revolution in Africa. Okotcha told Londo for revolution in Africa. Okotena told London and African newsmen that the Russian master plan called for the overthrow of the Nigerian government and the "physical elimination" of thres principal government officials. His charges were largely ignored by Nigerian leaders, including Nigerian Ambassador to the U. S., Julius Momo Udochi, who said Okotena, 27, probably was merely seeking publicity. Udochi also told ANP that (CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)