

Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

When we enumerate the special sins of superiority in the light of the Gospel, we find one of them as follows: To advocate the autocratic idea that certain groups must be subservient to those in authority. To uphold a form of government which sanctions privileges, preferred positions or dictatorship by

We Must Not Fail Shaw

The plight of Shaw University has become of grave concern to the CAROLINIAN. When one takes time to evaluate the service that the institution and the contribution that its graduates have made to North Carolina and the nation, he need must say, "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

We believe that there is enough "balm" here in Raleigh to cure a "money-sick" Shaw. We believe that there are enough Baptist ministers who will follow the approach that we outlined last week and will not ask their congregations, but lead them into a financing program that will give Shaw \$1,000. This is a mere pittance to ask to save an institution that has dispensed education in the state for almost a century, in a religious atmosphere.

We believe that Baptist ministers will follow their Sunday preachments and prove that it is more blessed to give than to receive. It is our belief that every Baptist minister is proud of Shaw's record and work to the nth degree to bring Shaw out of its ebbing situation and raise it to the heights that it so justly deserves.

We believe that there are hundreds of Baptist organizations in America that will do like the women of the Home and Foreign Mission Board which will activate their members to the extent they will subscribe to raise \$50,000 by June as Mrs. Horne's group did.

We have faith enough in the many Baptist State Associations, throughout the nation to believe that many of them will commit themselves to raise \$30,000 like the New Jersey Association, led by Dr. L. C. Riddick, \$5,000 of which has already been subscribed.

This drive for Shaw should go beyond denominational lines. All denominations are to

any class. To refuse mutual aid and cooperation as the basis of our democracy, placing the welfare of the few above the happiness of the many. "Whoever will be great among you let him be your minister," said Jesus. Also, he declared "Whoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."

practice the creed they preach, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," there is no doubt in our minds that they would take an extra offering and send same to Shaw at once. We have faith enough in all Christian churches to believe that they feel "They are their brothers' keeper."

We do not feel that we are amies when we say that there are many local and state businesses that will not only make a contribution, but will ask their employees to aid in this worthy cause. We will not be led to believe that there is any business that practices such a hard core creed until it will not come to the rescue of an institution that has meant as much to the ongoing of the economy, as Shaw.

We certainly would not leave out the many graduates who left the institution singing the Alma Mater. We are quite sure that these lines are still resounding in their ears:

"Thy sons revere thy name
"Time shall thy praises sing
"Nobler the hearts of men
"Where thou dost reign
"Stout hearts that shall not fail."

Should they permit Shaw to close for three more raising of \$1,000,000, then these wretches and are now empty words. We do not believe that the persons who sang this song so lustily in yesteryears will stand supinely by and let this worthy institution close its doors.

No, a thousand times no, the Baptist ministers, the Baptist organizations, the Baptist women, the Baptist State organizations, businesses and Shaw grads will catch a new glimpse of Shaw and not only save the institution, but raise it to its rightful place in the roster of American church-related colleges.

What About Staying In School?

We are sure that a large number of our youth are finding it difficult to find employment these days, especially when they have only a high school education or less.

To assist in preparing youth and unemployed adults for employment in the nuclear age, the Training Act was enacted in 1962. This legislation is credited with fitting into new jobs three out of every five New York unemployed workers who took its training. The numerical statistics were 5,000 trained, 3,000 re-employed. This is not a great number in the nation's roll of four or five million jobless.

New York courses were organized only for trades where there was a demonstrated need for trained workers. The result was that those displaced by automation or consolidation, and those with no skills, were trained for jobs that were waiting for them.

This report is better than we have seen from other states, where there was a low enrollment of unemployed in retraining courses and drop out rate among those who started.

The New York experience with selected men for available jobs leaves the reader wondering why the other 2,000 didn't find work after training, and how many failed to apply or to complete their training. We know that there

drones and dreges of the workaday world who are causing us our greatest problem. The solution must come primarily from within themselves, and not so much by government action.

No matter how much training some people have, they don't do anything with it. Hundreds of college graduates are contented to stay on welfare support; men with the finest training often turn out misfits who can not provide for themselves the bare necessities of life, hospital care, food and housing. Some parents provide their children with their very need and opportunity, and their offspring are perpetual "leeches" upon them and society. On the other hand, in spite of handicaps, a poor boy on his own educates himself and rises to the top as an industrial executive, successful physician or teacher, and so on.

In spite of what we have said about retraining programs and the integrity of the individual himself, Negro young people in particular must be advised and counseled and convinced to finish high school, technical institutes, colleges and universities. This type of training, with constructive motivation on the part of the individual, will put a man or woman in position to get jobs not open to high-school dropouts.

Shot Could Be Heard Around World

The Panama Canal incident, if allowed to get out of hand, could fire a shot that would be heard around the world. It might even set off the spark of a Third World War, with the nations of the world grouping themselves into two camps—democracy and communism.

Last week Panama broke off relations with the United States, citing "unjustifiable aggression" by U. S. forces against Panama's citizens in violence which left 20 people dead in Panama and the Canal Zone.

The diplomatic rupture grew out of longstanding bitterness over sovereignty of the Canal Zone and the rights of Americans and Panamanians to fly their respective flags. Following a January, 1963, agreement in which the United States recognized Panama's titular sovereignty over the Canal Zone, under perpetual lease to the U. S., the two governments jointly arrived at a plan prohibiting display of either national flag in the Zone except when accompanied by the other.

Last week's trouble started when young American students in the Canal Zone demonstrated against this agreement on January 7 and defiantly ran up a United States flag in front of Balboa High School. In response, thousands of Panamanian students invaded the Canal Zone on a flag-carrying mission that

was a definite response to the earlier events. Like the American students, these, too, were hotheads.

Political observers say that "ironically, the action of the young American chauvinists was not aimed at Panama as much as at the United States commander of the Panama Canal Zone officials who worked out the two-flag compromise."

Commendably officials made efforts to control the American students; but, on the other hand, some American adults offered them encouragement. "This expression by our children actually puts the adult citizens to shame," one American wrote to the Panama American, an English-language newspaper.

Although diplomatic agents are trying to solve this problem in a peaceful manner, there is always lurking in the horizon the threat of further student demonstrations that could erupt into a nasty diplomatic situation which could be that shot heard around the world. To reports that a flag pole might be removed, one of the American youngsters replied prophetically, "They had better not try it while the flag is up. We have only to say the word and there are over 2,000 patriotic students who will be here within ten minutes to halt any such action."

A Look At Reading Teaching

It is very evident from our observation of poor readers in and out of school that the "Look Say" method of teaching reading has become a deterrent in our educational system.

The ABC's are the building blocks of our English language and when they are combined properly, they become words. Words eventually are combined to express clauses, phrases, sentences, etc.

When a child has mastered the alphabet, vowel sounds, and is taught to break difficult words into syllables, although he has never seen some words in print, he is able to decipher them; and, as he progresses, his knowledge of the alphabet enables him to use the dictionary.

Crowded classrooms, as well as other reasons have been suggested as causes for poor reading. To discount the theory of crowded schoolrooms, let's look back to the crowded one-room country school when one teacher managed the first to the ninth grades; teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, physiology, geography and history. But this teacher of yesteryears, taught her children the alphabet and phonics, and most of them learned to read.

Until the "Look Say" method of reading replaced the ABC method, only the mentally retarded children were unable to read

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

JUST ESCAPED IT

Before I moved where I live now, I lived on Onocota Street in one of sixteen apartments (one-room with bath and furnished). Two days ago my former next-door neighbor on Onocota Street informed me that he went home for the holidays, and when he returned someone had broken into his apartment and stole his radio and television set which he bought the month before. This "righteous" me, for I then remembered that I had no fire or theft insurance on my few personal belongings.

Immediately I went up town and arranged for fire and theft insurance. I feel much better now.

OH YES!

Max Baer, the late ex-heavyweight boxing champ, was as

fast with the quip as he was with his fists; often faster—Like the night Graham MacNamee was calling one of his fights and was rattling off descriptions of Max's punches entirely too fast for Mac. Finally Max worked his way over to the ropes nearest where Mac was seated and breathlessly whispered: "Say, Graham! Slow down a little will you. I can't keep up with you."

GET SUPPORT

Beatniks Anonymous has been organized for young Londoners reluctant to yield to the pressure of conformity. When a club member feels himself sinking into normal society so that he is tempted even to wash or cut his hair, he need only put through a telephone call to B.A. and he will receive strength and encouragement to continue in his unwashed ways.

Letter To The Editor

113 S. 5th St. Smithfield N. C. January 8, 1964

To the Editor:

I have thoroughly read the newspaper articles by Dr. Lake, one of the announced candidates for governor of North Carolina, and as I read them I try to remember the man on the basis of what he said in 1960 relative to his stand on race relations and what he is saying now, the more confused I become. In fact, I have not been able to see much difference in what he said then and what he is saying now.

He said then that he was for States Rights but not for Civil Rights. He was for the 10th amendment then but not for the 14th amendment which is his position today. He accepts the Negro in his place—in a passive role of acceptance—sixty-five years ago, but considers him out of place today as he demonstrates for first class citizenship. This means that there has been no change in his endorsement of the subservient position of the Negro. He expressed then and he states now that the Negro's race for first class citizenship should not in anyway change the status quo of 63 years ago. At the same time he suggests that Negroes and whites should be as united as the hand but as divided as the fingers. In this way does he mean that it is alright for Negroes to work but not white whites work? For them to live but not where whites live? For them to go to school but not where whites go? For them to be in industry but only in the industry they make for themselves? What are the answers here? All that he has said on the race issue form a perfect conundrum and the answer appears to be this: Dr. Lake is precisely the same figure with the same racial views today as in 1960, just more tacit.

In 1960, he favored the separate but equal doctrine in relation to schools and he has reaffirmed his position in this respect even though he knows that there can never be equal development of the human mind of the human being in the lives and minds of people as the Civil Rights issue to the extent that it can be ignored in the campaign of one who hopes to govern the same people. The Civil Rights issue must be treated like any other issue in the campaign.

It would reasonably be expected that each gubernatorial candidate will as soon as possible declare his position on civil rights to the voters, so that if the right candidate has not announced his candidacy for governor he will come forth declaring his entrance in the gubernatorial race. The right candidate for governor of our state should be one who'll place human rights above property rights and support the law as it affects all citizens, irrespective of race, creed, color or condition of servitude and one who further believes that the present gains made by the state in the protection of Civil Rights are invaluable and should be extended. Such a person with such a conviction should be elected Governor of North Carolina to lead the people forward and not backward to sixty-five or more years ago.

I am satisfied that the answers to these questions are desired by thousands of North Carolinians and their reaction to me about this article will determine the strength of my position on this important issue affecting the people of North Carolina.

W. R. COLLINS

Other Editors Say...

THE NEGRO MUST LEARN TO SELL AS WELL AS BUY

The JOURNAL supports the efforts of our civil rights leaders in opening up public accommodations in all and the efforts to secure more jobs for us in the main stream of American life, especially so in the field of government which is supported by all the people. But, we pose this question: Have we overlooked the businesses owned and operated by Negroes? Integration and desegregation should not mean that those of us who are shopkeepers should close up and work for the white man!

The white man has the hammerlock on us today, because of economics. It is not news that we as a race of people are poor business folk. We don't know

how to handle our money. In fact, we don't really handle big money at all.

For years, we printed at the bottom of our front page the fact that we would forever remain second-class unless we learned to sell instead of doing all of the buying. We don't think this had much effect on the thinking of Negroes here, because we don't do much selling here today.

In Wilmington, we drive big and beautiful cars, some even larger than wealthy people own. How many of these cars do Negro salesmen sell? NONE! Are of us have to cover our bodies with clothing. How much clothing do Negroes sell in Wilmington? Practically NONE! All of us eat at least two meals a day. Whites sell us nearly 100 percent of our food.

The Hope Of The New Nations



Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN THE LINES

MEETING THE PRESS—HALF WAY

Last evening Dr. James McGregor Burns, chairman of the Department of Political Science at Williams College, met the press, and what a meeting it proved to be! A few more head-on meetings like that will get the country somewhere in particular.

The questions revolved around the seeming impasse between Congress and the Presidents of the United States. It was brought out in most dramatic fashion that from the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt there has been but a little rapprochement between Congress and the Presidents, for in Congress after Congress there is a minimum of progressive or worthwhile legislation.

The situation boils itself down to the fact Congress fails and too often downright refuses to sustain and support the President in any worthwhile legislation. In other words there is a bottleneck of obstructionism and reactionism that shunts the President at every turn of the road.

The party platforms are for the most part broad enough and the intentions of the Presidents are of the highest, but nothing of constructive legislation seldom ever takes place except under the pressure of some emergency. Congress after Congress has sat supinely by and let Russia take over bit by bit desirable sectors of the free world, not because we did not have the money and the know-how but because Congress pursued its weary course of foot-dragging. And while said foot-dragging of Congress was going at its very paces, Russia was taking over Cuba at our weary doors. While our Congress was busy foot-dragging Russia was people-grabbing.

Professor Burns who is also biographer of President Kennedy pointed out that this Congressional foot-dragging has been going on since the early thirties. As we can easily remember this was about the time President Roosevelt made the first effort at integrating Negroes into the social and economic life of the country.

Gunner Myrdal famed Swedish philosopher has pointed out in his famous "An American Dilemma" that Roosevelt was the first of all our Presidents to make a serious attempt to integrate the Negro into American life and it was about this

time that the obstructionism and reactionism took over in Congress.

What Roosevelt started could only be stopped by obstructionist tactics and of course the southern Congressional leaders have thoroughly supplied the obstructionist tactics. And the disturbing aspect of the matter is, there is no end of such tactics even remotely in sight. It has come about that Congress is in the hands of southerners and their sympathizers and the Negro advance can only prevail at the South's behest!

This is one of those ugly facts our leaders may well bear in mind and if too little help comes out of Washington, it is not necessarily the President's fault, but the fault of our generally reactionary southern Congress. Getting the current civil rights bill out of committee should be a convincing evidence of what ails Congress.

Professor Burns was quite direct and to the point when he pointed out the impasse between Congress and the Presidents since Roosevelt and beginning with Roosevelt, but he left the matter there.

He might have added that the welfare and civil rights drive for Negroes and on the part of Negroes explains most clearly why obstructionism has taken over the Congress of these United States and this also explains why our foreign relations policies are always ready for a breakdown.

We pour our billions here and there around the world and it is doubtful if there is a more friendless nation in the world than the United States. We lay our billions on the line and ask for the simple bread of gratitude and cooperation, and all we get is the stone of ingratitude. Nearly every country is ready to take a stand against us.

With Congress and the President divided, the nations knowing the reason, listen to our declarations of democracy as so much sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Half of our story hinges about a paralyzing obstructionism and the other half hinges about the South's determination that the Negro shall not pass.

ISSUES: GOOD AND BAD

BY P. L. PRATTIS For ANP

How does a handicapped minority prevail against a majority which has all the power and all the controls? Against a majority which at any moment may have the impulse backed by determination, to throw all its strength against the minority?

These questions come to mind in the light of events which show that there are some members of the white majority who have turned very sour so far as the so-called Negro revolution is concerned. These whites are not necessarily in the South. They are over the land. Although these whites are wrong in assuming that Negroes are against them as a group, one has to admit that the assumption is there.

In the November elections, the vote in Pennsylvania was studied very closely by politicians and many others. What these probers sought to find out was whether Negro protest activity especially in Philadelphia, had produced a negative response among white voters? Had white voters decided to vote against what Negroes voted for? I don't think the question was clearly answered, but the vote would not have been studied as it was, had there not been some clear indication of hostility among whites against demonstrating Negroes.

Recently, this hostility has shown itself in a more organized form. The State of California has a fair housing law on the books. The organized real estate interests do not like it. Thousands of white home owners do not like it. They could not prevent fair housing coming under law in the first place. But they apparently think they were not properly organized when the bill was before

the legislature. Now they are organized, some 50,000 strong and they propose to set the clock by repealing the fair housing law. Whether they will succeed is a moot question. They have money on their side. They have majority white sentiment on their side. The chances are that they will have the Birchers going along with them. They are Goliath and the Negro is little David.

There is no reason to doubt that the Negro has gained more citizenship rights in the last ten years than he did in all the 90 years between 1863 and 1953. He had to strike and strike hard. He had to suffer. He had to employ tactics of all kinds.

It would be foolish to say he did not have white friends. Without these friends throughout his history in this country, have been a somewhat select group, inspired people. I dare say that the Negro's plight has never reached the hearts of the common run of whites in this country. They are not prepared to be idealists in this matter. These whites are around, they are more apt to be against the Negro than for him. They don't want him on the job line. They don't want him next door. The Negro is here and here to stay but the majority whites want him to stay away from them.

Is there anything that Negroes can do to win the hearts of this large segment of whites? If it does not, when and how will they fight back? If issues are drawn sharply enough so that the whites seek ways to vent their spleen, how do the Negro retaliate, how does he win?

They have no competition from Negro grocers so they don't hire Negro clerks unless they have to.

Everyone sits in a chair or reposes in a bed. How many chairs or beds do we sell here? NONE! Negro business here is what you find in even the smallest hamlets: personal service institutions such as beauty parlors and barber shops, funeral homes, a few cafes, and, of course, the

usual small branch office of the colored insurance firms. The JOURNAL is one of the few different businesses operated by Negroes. We are making a success, because there is a need for this type of business and because we try to effectively meet this demand. There are many, many other types of businesses which might be operated here, if only we would stop so much gossip, back-biting and pool our re-

sources and meet the needs of our people.

Williston turns out hundreds of typists. All these kids need is a chance! We have used and helped train more than a dozen of them at the JOURNAL, and they are really splendid young people. We are all for getting equal work with the white man, but we also are trying to afford employment for our own people. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

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, learning 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.

