

Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

Jesus taught salesmanship, in a sense, without ever teaching it. Every one of his conversations, every contact between his mind and others is worthy of the attentive study of any sales manager. Passing along the shores of a lake one day, he saw two of the men he wanted as disciples. Their minds were in motion; their hands were busy with their nets; their conversation was about

conditions in the fishing trade, and the prospects of a good market for the day's catch. To have broken in on such thinking with the offer of employment as preachers of a new religion would have been to confuse them and invite a certain rebuff. What was Jesus' approach? "Come with me," he said, "and I will make you fishers of men."

A Church That Gave \$70,000

Of interest to the Raleigh religious and educational community was an announcement by Rev. Albert Edwards, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, here during last Sunday morning's service. The announcement was that \$70,000 had been raised and given to Peace College during its recent fund-raising campaign.

deserving university. While we don't expect a church to give \$70,000 to Shaw University as did the First Presbyterian Church for Peace Jr. College, we are sure, with unselfish Godfearing leadership that Shaw University will get its just share of support from our fine Baptist and other interested churches.

We call attention to this sizable amount of money raised by one church congregation as being a concrete example of what can be done for the much-needed private college by churches, especially when such church-related institutions depend so greatly on religious institutions for much of their existence.

From year to year our world grows larger and larger. There are more things to support. Bigger prices to pay to live are keenly apparent. Our responsibilities as well as our privileges are enlarged. And with this ever expanding world we must learn to give more to our colleges, our charities and the perpetuity of the betterment of our future culture.

Presently Shaw University is a college who would benefit through church giving. As the CAROLINIAN has pointed out in its news columns, Shaw needs money NOW! The least Baptist Ministers can do is to lend the leadership to their churches in seeing to it that plans are put in motion to raise needed cash for this

The Baptist State Convention cannot be urged too thoroughly, at this time, of its privilege to guide its hundreds of member churches in behalf of an institution whose rich heritage they have been so much a part in the past.

What Hurts Us As A Race?

In these years ahead the Negro race wishes to be accepted as first-class citizens following due process of desegregation gains. Through court decisions we may win legal rights and advances, but will we be accepted or merely tolerated by whites?

4. Working hard all the week, and then spending our wages on jail and court fines because of fighting, drunkenness, cutting with razors and knives, and wounding others with weapons.

Presently, here are some things that hurt us as a race:

6. Hanging around street corners and making ourselves public nuisances.

- 1. Loud and boisterous behavior in public, further aggravated by the use of profanity or backguard.
- 2. Riding buses and other public transportation facilities from work without changing our work clothes.
- 3. Sitting on our porches in our undershirts and with bare feet.

If we want people to accept and respect us, we must improve greatly our behavior, develop thriftiness, and acquire more education and training. The law and court, the NAACP, CORE, and organizations cannot do everything for us in our quest for first-class citizenship.

Our words must be our bonds. We must do more than is required of us on our jobs, if we expect to get ahead.

We must develop a moral integrity, and our words must be our bonds. We must do more than is required of us on our jobs, if we expect to get ahead.

Racial Gains In Raleigh For 1963

At the end of each year, or certainly the first of the New Year, we usually read of certain gains made during the past year. As would be expected, the newspapers carried, for example stories about Negro gains in several North Carolina cities—Charlotte, Raleigh, etc.

in Raleigh seven department stores and four grocery chains employed Negroes as clerks, that three industries hire Negroes for production and office work, and that one utility was seeking Negroes for jobs that were formerly for whites.

Jonathan Friendly of the *News and Observer*, in the December 14, 1963, issue, reported that "Negroes have gained access to all indoor movie theatres, two motels and one third of the restaurants in Raleigh," as a result of the demonstrations and work of the Mayor's Community Relations Committee of Raleigh.

Furthermore, the report stated that 26 of the City's 70 restaurants adopted nondiscriminatory policies, that all facilities in variety stores and downtown drugstores were open to Negroes, and that City's public swimming pools and other recreational facilities were integrated.

In addition, private enterprise and Federal, State and City governments have hired many new Negro employees and have upgraded the jobs they held during the last six months of 1963.

Small though the gains were, the progress made showed that much can be accomplished when the channels of communication are open by means of a Community Relations Committee such as we have in this city. In 1964, we certainly hope that we will make more progress than was made in 1963.

The official Committee's report noted that

The Odds Against Smokers

We have studied newspaper stories from various sources regarding the connection of cigarette smoking with cancer. The most extensive study yet made on the effects of tobacco on health was reported by Dr. S. Cuyler Hammond, chief biostatistician of the American Cancer Society to the American medical Association meeting in Portland, Oregon. It contained the most devastating indictment of cigarette smoking ever made.

started smoking in their teens were much higher than those who took up the habit later in life; if a person starts smoking early, he will gradually smoke more cigarettes daily over the years and inhale more; death rates for those who have kicked the habit five years or more come close to those for nonsmokers; the higher the degree of education the lower the amount of smoking; and there seems to be no relationship between the amount of nervousness and the amount of smoking.

It showed that death rates for cigarette smokers were more than double those of nonsmokers; heavy cigarette smokers were hospitalized half again as often as nonsmokers; nine cigarette smokers died of lung cancer for every nonsmoker, death rates climbed with the number of cigarettes smoked daily and skyrocketed with the depth of inhalation; pipe and cigar smoking is "practically innocuous" since inhalation is low; death rates of men who

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We think that by publishing the facts a smoker can decide for himself whether or not he wants to give up the habit.

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New Leukemia Drug Developed

Through the years, our scientists have made rapid and consistent progress in finding cures or palliatives for certain dreaded diseases, of which one is leukemia.

sixth years.

Scientists have developed a new radioactive drug which promises to lengthen the lives of patients suffering one form of chronic leukemia, a Dallas research center reports.

The patients in the study experienced "extended symptom-free periods with normal activity," scientists said. Some of the people taking part in the experiment are still living, several years longer than the median survival time for the group.

This report from the Wadley Research Institute and blood bank credited the discovery for nearly doubling the median survival time of 97 chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients treated with the drug.

According to a paper appearing in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the new drug concentrates radiation in parts of the body where leukemia cells infiltrate. Cancer cells are destroyed by radiation.

Median survival time is the medical name for the point at which half the patients in a certain group live longer and the other half a shorter time. It is said the median survival time for the 97 treated with the drug, called colloidal zirconyl phosphate P-32, is seven and three fourth years. The previously reported high median survival time for chronic leukemia, a fatal type of cancer, was four and three-

The skeptic may say, "But the new drug does not cure leukemia." True enough, but it does help add several years to the patient's life. The average normal person departs from this life all too soon anyway, and we certainly are grateful that science can add several years more to the life of a person who will eventually succumb to leukemia.

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 master—no man—the Negro Press strives to help every man on the firm belief that all men are born as long as anyone is held back.



Just For Fun

BY MARCUS E. BOULWARE

PLAY FESTIVAL

Recently, our Speech and Drama Department, here at Florida A&M University, sent me, one English professor, and two senior student drama majors to judge at a play festival at Cairo, Georgia. It was actually held at the Washington Consolidated High School at 4:00 P. M. last Friday, Jan. 24, 1964. I believe it was District Five, of the Georgia Interscholastic organization, of which the various high schools are members.

Four schools brought plays, and later the winners were announced. But just as we (judges) were about to depart for home, a fifth school came upon the scene. While most of the audience was gone, the judges were asked to remain to view the play.

We received a small fee of thirty dollars for three judges. Since the two student drama majors acted as one judge, we divided the fee for three judges in three equal parts. This meant that the two students received five dollars each. To my surprise, I was also given a travel mileage check for the use of my automobile. I wasn't looking for it, but I was delighted. You know, for some reason, I like to feel green money between my fingers. There is nothing that lifts the spirit as high as money.

can; and nothing that puts one down "in the dumps" as being "broke."

Speech Correctionist: We had one speech correction major to graduate just before Christmas holidays. She was lucky and got a job at once in Ocala, Florida. And might I add that she earned five "A's" her last semester.

Another speech correction major (now a sophomore) made six "A's" in her courses last semester. It made me feel good to learn that these two students were the only students in the Speech and Drama Department making an "A" average, or "A" in all of their courses. In fact, the sophomore has made all "A's" for three trimesters. This is a good thing, because a speech correctionist ought to be at least a good "B" student to be successful in her work.

Men in the speech correction profession usually go on and take the Master's degree in speech pathology or in audiology. This entitles them to direct speech clinics, engage in private practice, teach in colleges, hold administrative positions such as supervisors of speech correction, etc.

Strange as it may seem, very few Negroes go into the profession. The opportunities are great, but the laborers are few.

ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

BARRY GOLDWATER IN NORTH CAROLINA

"It's a snake ball game," said Herman Saxon, Republican State Chairman in North Carolina. Mr. Saxon was talking about Senator Barry Goldwater's chances for the Republican nomination. It was a new ball game because this was Senator Goldwater's first lecture tour in Dixie since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Senator Goldwater came to North Carolina involved in one of the most complex political quests ever initiated by a politician. The senator from Arizona is searching to see if he has a chance or if he is the cause of Senator Goldwater's "discovery" which of these is true soon.

Five months ago, Barry Goldwater need not have worried which he was, the cause bearer or the cause itself. The enthusiasm he mustered among Southerners was all encompassing. Everywhere he went, he was met by cheering crowds. In his speeches, the Senator did not have to explain why the economic and foreign policies of the New Frontier were inadequate. He fired up his audiences until someone yelled, "Down with the Kennedys," and the cheering transformed Barry Goldwater from a charming Senator into a knight on horseback ready to defend State's Rights.

Terry Sanford, the only New Frontier governor in the South, sadly agreed last October that if the election were held then, Barry Goldwater would sweep North Carolina. And North Carolina has been the most loyal of Southern Democratic strongholds. Stevenson carried the state both times against Eisenhower and Kennedy gained his best majority there in 1960.

But then the issue of civil rights for Negroes poked its ugly head through the fabric and Barry Goldwater seemed the only cause nearby who would shove the head of equity back under the canvas where it had been stifled for so long.

And why Barry Goldwater isn't enough in 1964. The shout, "Lyndon Johnson, turncoat," has not caught on. Barry Goldwater himself has nothing cruel

to say of the new President and once launched on that subject always seems to me to look as though he wished he were back in the balmy days of "Down with Bobby."

Does Barry have a future in Dixie? The Republican Chairman says—no. That if being the possibility that Lyndon Johnson means what he says about civil rights and "public accommodations."

One silver lining that hovers above the Senator is his ability to say anything he wants in Dixie without serious debate. He spoke out recently against Federal government "subsidy, welfare and relief" in an area of North Carolina where they take government "subsidy, welfare and relief" around the clock from sun-up to sun-down: they take it with both hands and they take everything that is not nailed down, from subsidies for peanuts and tobacco farmers to pensions for the old and school lunches for the young.

But they cheered Barry's attack. They didn't think Barry would really take it away from them and I don't think he suspects he will either. What Barry wanted to take away were the things that belonged to John F. Kennedy. That was in the days when he was the cause.

Now that he has to have causes of his own, the day may come when the subsidized realize he means to take it from them. They may not want to let go, half a million of these folks living in the area of North Carolina where Barry spoke did not have radio, television, refrigerator, or washing machine until the mid-1950's. There was little electrical power in rural North Carolina until the federal government's Rural Electrification Administration came on the scene.

A woman living only a few miles from where Senator Goldwater spoke told me a story about the REA and what it meant to her marriage to one man for 43 years: "He went into the field when it was dark and came back to the house when it was dark. I never did see his face real good till the government strung them power lines."

Editorial Opinions

Here are excerpts from editorials compiled by Associated Negro Press, appearing in some of the nation's leading daily newspapers on subjects of current interest to our readers:

E-RACING LOUISIANA BALLOT

THE POST, Washington
"The Supreme Court was unanimous in reaching its conclusion respecting a Louisiana statute requiring designation on the ballot of the race of candidates for elective office. It is hard to see how there could be rational dissent from Mr. Justice Clark's observation that 'by placing a racial label on a candidate at the most crucial stage in the electoral vote is cast—the State furnishes a vehicle by which racial prejudice may be so aroused as to operate against one group because of race and for another... The vice lies not in the labeling of the power of the State behind a racial classification that induces racial prejudice at the polls.'"

"How many times must the Supreme Court sound its trumpet before the walls of racial discrimination come tumbling down?"

A PLATFORM FOR WALLACE THE AMERICAN, Chicago

"Alabama's segregationist Gov. George Wallace says he's thinking seriously of entering Presidential primaries in Oregon and California. His decision will depend, Wallace told reporters, on 'how much mail we get and how many petitions we receive'; so far, he said, letter writers in both states seem

to think it's a great idea. "Wallace didn't say that his platform as President would be, but we imagine the main plank would be repeal of the Civil War."

RETREAT FROM DEMOCRACY

THE JOURNAL, Milwaukee
"Moderation on the question of civil rights has been set back by the defeat of de Lesseps Morrison in the Louisiana Democratic gubernatorial primary. Morrison was beaten by John J. McKeithen, who is an outright segregationist and hammered the race issue throughout the campaign. "Not that Morrison advocated integration. He calls himself a segregationist, too. But he called for the 'rule of reason' in handling racial matters. He has a record of moderation which brought him the support of the Negro voters."

"Observers had expected Morrison to win the primary, which in Louisiana is tantamount to winning the governorship. They felt that the assassination of President Kennedy had blunted the segregation issue. But it hadn't."

"Gov. Wallace of Alabama and Gov. Barnett of Mississippi hall McKeithen's win as bolstering their own segregationist position. So do their supporters."

WHY OF ZANZIBAR

THE TRIBUNE, Chicago
"In East Africa's graphic examples of the sort of hypocrisy that governs world affairs today. "First, it was welcomed into the family of nations last month

Stalling On Rights Makes Her Ashamed



Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN THE LINES

NEGROES AND OUR NEW PRESIDENT

It is difficult to imagine a better man to succeed the fallen Kennedy than President Lyndon B. Johnson. He is going to make a fine President within the limits that a Southern Congress will define.

With Johnson as with the lamented Kennedy, they going to be tough for any man who dares to stand too strong for civil rights for Negroes. Kennedy's stand for civil rights was already iconoclastic, the strong hold on the electorate of the nation and it is going to do the same for Johnson. Negroes may as well be realistic about it, the fight for civil rights legislation is not nearly over, and faces a "rocky road" in Congress. The South-ruled Congress can be counted on to go all out in its efforts to oppose any worthwhile civil rights legislation, and while I believe in Johnson with all my heart, mind and strength, I do not underestimate the stubborn opposition with which he is confronted.

The fact that Johnson is a Southerner does not in the least count against him in my book. In fact it is my studied conclusion that the civil rights cause has a better chance under Johnson than it would have had under Kennedy. Johnson as a Southerner has a certain amount of strength in a South-ruled Congress that Kennedy did not, and could not have.

Another fact worth remembering is, when a Southerner takes a stand, he stands firmly! When a Southerner is standing in your corner you have a fighter standing there. You can find a Northerner here and there who when he stands up to be counted will follow through with all might and main, but generally speaking, the so-called Northern liberals who take the side of legislative measures which promise an advantage to Negroes in their fight for full citizenship, are too prone to speak softly while the anti-Negro Southerners speak not as the scribes and pharisees but as those having authority.

In other words, I would just as soon see the presidential fight for civil rights in the hands of

a hard-hitting Southerner as in the hands of a Northerner. Johnson may be overpowered, but he will put up a man-sized fight. The South-controlled Congress has on its hand a President who will fight them to a finish and will not take it lying down.

Truman who succeeded the great Franklin D. Roosevelt gave a good account of himself even though he was a Southerner and his being a Southerner did not stay his hand in the fight for civil rights.

Truman was and is better prepared to fight the impending issues to a finish, Johnson has my full confidence and my vote, come November. One of the saddest aspects of the assassination of our great President Kennedy is that he died with the grumbling of certain misguided Negroes ringing in his ears. Just because President Kennedy could not make a clean sweep with his civil rights program, there were thankless Negroes ready to rend him, although he had advanced the cause of civil rights further than ever before in history. While an irate South was cursing him for even making a signal beginning, some thankless Negroes were cursing him because he could not deliver everything and deliver it now.

It is seriously to be doubted whether Johnson can deliver everything and deliver it now. When we evaluate the position of the "never-ists," we want them to be realists who see and realize there is abroad in the world a moral and social revolution. The "now-ists" must also be realists and face the ugly fact that every courageous advocate of Negro advance cannot knock a home-run every time he goes to the bat. Kennedy was not going to knock a home run, either.

To beat a Southern Congress into submission and whip the filibuster is a tremendous task. If any man in this country is equal to it, it is President Johnson. He must not be esteemed alone for his winning but how he played the game. The fight for civil rights legislation is in good presidential hands. Let the Negroes of this country back up Johnson win, lose or draw!

ISSUES: GOOD AND BAD

BY P. L. PRATTIS For ANP

In our fulmination against colonialism in Africa our denunciations are usually delivered against whites: The English and Dutch in South Africa, the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, the French in West Africa, and so on ad infinitum. We are inclined to pass off as not too important the visitation of evil by others upon the African community. These constitute minorities in most African states just like the whites are.

In East Africa, particularly, there have been minorities, other than the white minority, who have sought higher rungs on the totem pole than those awarded to the majority black Africans. These others in East Africa and South Africa have been principally Arabs and East Indians. These minorities have done little to help bring freedom to the native African community. As a matter of fact, they have looked the other way when the black African was in trouble. They have been content to serve as shopkeepers and to entice from the Africans what small change they may have.

One was forced to recognize this fact when the Sultan of Zanzibar was chased off his perch. There are five times as many black Africans in Zanzibar as there are Arabs, but when freedom came, there sat the Arabs ready to take over under their Sultan. It should have been foreseen that the black Africans were going to be distressed when the English moved out and the Arabs took over.

For the last 1,400 years the Arabs have been a source of great concern to black Africans. The Arabs have been behind the trading in slaves. They were the ones who worked with African chieftains to provide slaves for the American

market. Slavery is an institution which the Arabs have never rejected.

Nothing is said or done about the enslavement of black Africans today in the neighboring kingdom of Saudi Arabia: The Arabs have their tentacles not only in Zanzibar, but in Kenya, Tanganyika and other East African states. It will surprise no one if the going is made rough for the Arabs in the future. The Africans have a score to settle.

Not quite as bad as the Arabs have been the East Indians. Originally brought into East Africa and South Africa as coolies, the Indians have remained to become the store keepers. (This has been good business for them.)

Africans have stood on the sidelines and watched Arabs and Indians, let alone the whites, milk them and their country dry. However, it must be admitted that the Indian world has been far less brutal or inconsiderate than the Arabs.

When India became a free republic, one of its first steps was to inform its Indian "colonizers" in Africa, that the interests of the Africans, wherever the Indians might find themselves, were to be paramount. No such regard is shown by Arabs in East Africa. Ben Bella of Algeria struck a new note when he conceded that all Africans, Arabs and black Africans alike, must sacrifice and shed blood together for all Africa.

The first speculation on the coup in Zanzibar is that it is Communist-inspired. That may well be. However, it has become standard to blame the Communists for any situation which we can't explain away otherwise. They have been blamed for everything except the increased divorce rate in the United States.

with hardly a dissenting voice, even though it was governed by a minority, and a relatively conservative one at that, representing the Arab traders and Indian shopkeepers who have been the business men of East Africa for centuries. Had the minority been European instead of Asian, the Afro-Asian bloc would no doubt have demanded its expulsion as a condition of independence, just as is being done in regard to Southern Rhodesia. But, since

the government was Asian, and since Asians are prominent in the numerically powerful 'neutralist' bloc of the United Nations, the 'crime' could easily be overlooked.

"Second, Zanzibar has now demonstrated how, once a backward country is independent, its politics can be—and are being—manipulated to suit the purposes of the Communists."

WHITHER NKURUMAH?

THE TENNESSEAN, Nashville
"Instead of being the pace and example setter for independence and freedom in Africa, Dr. Nkrumah is playing the role of despot. All the flaws he once found in British rule he now practices and has managed to go far beyond that. "Ghanians individually are not free or independent, and it is not the colonialist master but one of their own which fashions chains for them."