

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

In the three years of Jesus' public work there was not a moment when he failed to be complete master of the situation. He was accessible to anybody—in the market place, in the temple, and on the street—fair game for the keen and the clever.

of the priests came to see Him. They would demolish the presumptuous upstart by the splendor of their presence and their offices, they would awe him into line.

"By what authority do you do these things," they demanded bruskiy, "and who gave you this authority?" Immediately, Jesus put them in their places.

Must Teachers Spare The Rod?

A most disturbing announcement reached us recently by way of the newspapers. In New York, students were guilty of threatening, stabbing teachers and sending them to the hospital, and threatening or "roughing up" other teachers.

Evidently in New York City, as is true in most school districts, something must have gone wrong with discipline. There is no other way to explain this wild outburst of student resentment.

Our disciplinary methods today may be modern, but they are failing in getting the results when compared with the strict discipline of the early school masters and teachers of fifty years ago. Many of us who head this paper were educated under this type of discipline, where teachers did not "spare the rod and spoil the child."

In some instances, these early teachers were downright mean and they didn't hesitate one moment to send a student to the principal's office if he got out of line. Not only this, but these teachers told the parents about the conduct of their sons and daughters. In response, many parents gave their children a second "whipping" at home following the report of the teacher.

Before the modern era of discipline, teachers demanded home work from the children they taught. Pupils had to be quiet or suffer the consequences. If any pupil becomes so bold as to throw spitballs, he had to clean the eraser with "beating them", scrubbing the chalk boards, and even staying in after school. If a lad wanted to go to the toilet (we call them restrooms now), he raised his hand and tipped toed from the classroom.

Some of the boys and girls were large for their ages, but they were scared stiff of the smallest female teacher. This is quite a contrast when compared with today, when students boast before their teachers that "the law won't let you whip me—if you do, my parents will sue you!"

According to President Charles Cogen, president of the United Federation of Teachers, assaults upon teachers in New York City and staffs average one a day, most of which are not reported because of intimidation. We have come to a sad state of affairs when a teacher is afraid to report assault for fear that he might be waylaid one night by a student or group of students.

Many people may say that children are bad and tough these days, and that you can't discipline them. This may be true, but we have always had a group of tough pupils to contend with. Many of the pupils attending schools forty or fifty years ago came from the cotton fields and turpentine camps where they were as tough as they came.

These early teachers didn't have the law on their sides, as the pupils have today, but they demanded that their students behave in school. Whatever they demanded of their students, it was carried out, since the teacher was in a sense comparable to "the cop on the corner with considerable authority."

Now we know that a few of the "oldtime" teachers abused their authority, but in general the benefits outweighed the disadvantages. This strict discipline was old-fashioned you may say. Yes, but it occurred in the underprivileged areas of the South, in the mountain recesses, and in the Cotton Black-belt. We didn't have school clinical psychologists and psychiatrists, guidance counselors, special education classes, free lunches, and so on. But we got such results as children learning to read and to do arithmetic, recite Latin, and explain algebra. No student would dare throw a bottle of acid at the chemistry or biology teacher then.

Yes, something must have gone wrong with our present methods of public school discipline.

Advertising Ethics

There are two reasons why we feel that this editorial is necessary. We have just celebrated National Negro Newspaper Week and we are approaching the primary election in North Carolina.

So-called Negro newspapers have been criticized for carrying advertising that tends to mislead and in many instances deceive the reader. We are happy that most newspapers have proven that this is not true and it is our belief that advertising copy placed in newspapers is solicited with the idea that both the advertiser and the reader will be benefitted.

We do not believe that newspapers either solicit or run advertising that they cannot recommend to their readers as demonstrative of what the product is designed to be and the hope of getting the desired result from the product.

This brings us around to political advertising. It is our candid opinion that any advertising solicitor should be cognizant of the desires of the readers and certainly not ask potential advertisers for copy that is directly opposed to the wishes, hopes and aims of the constituency that his paper serves.

A publisher or editor should reserve the right to reject any and all advertising that tends to humiliate and embarrass his readers. Advertising that supports men and principles, for the sake of a favored few, and out of step with the onward march of civilization, should not be carried. Any advertiser who would seek to have his views, supporting communism to the detriment of the United States should be refused.

By the same token any office seeker who defies the United States Supreme Court and the laws of the land, affecting all the people and has vowed to use the influence of his office, if elected, to pursue his course further, should be told that his copy is not wanted.

The publisher or the editor has an obligation to his readers and should take into consideration the fact that any advertising copy, appearing in his columns, carry his approval, so far as he has been able to ascertain. Any publisher or editor, who knowingly accepts, or permits advertising copy to be run in his paper that is proposed by office seekers whose pronounced aims and desires are contrary to the rules of fair play is not worthy of the trust imposed in him by the readers of his paper.

Let us forget the principles of the freedom of the press and be misunderstood, let us hasten to say that freedom of the press does not include the right to advertise persons, products or things that are detrimental to the concept of the United States Constitution and in principles for which it stands.

Memorial To Mrs. Effie Whitaker

When Mrs. Effie Whitaker, who resided on 820 Ellington Street, died recently, one of Raleigh's most devoted school teachers, Christians, and well-thought-of citizens passed on to her reward.

The wife of Claude Whitaker, former Raleigh printer, Mrs. Whitaker taught in the kindergarten department of the State School for the Blind and Deaf from 1915 until June of 1958—a span of 43 years of educational service. There are not many people who can record a similar record.

She was not able, like the Man from Galilee,

to give sight to the blind, the ability to hear to the deaf, and the power to walk to the handicapped and the crippled. However, through her instruction and stimulation and encouragement, she taught the blind and deaf to make the best use of their mental and physical assets if they would succeed in a world of so-called normal people. Surely, her presence in the classroom gave many a blind and deaf child the desire to live a long and useful life.

This woman's good works will be multiplied a hundred-fold through the lives of the boys and girls she taught. In a way her name will become immortal.

The Nuclear-Age Telephone

The telephone is an effective instrument for business and social communication, and it has brought our domestic and foreign neighbors as near to us as our telephone stands. Up to the present, we have thought that the telephone is the "last word" in communication.

There is no telling what the telephone will be able to do for us in the future. This thought led one comic to say that "Who knows, maybe they'll put hands and legs on tomorrow's telephone and equip it with a diaper-changing circuit."

Speaking seriously, we learned that the new telephone will have a memory. Tell it where you are going for the week end, and it will

transfer calls. This modern telephone will be able to turn on the stove or if you forgot and left it on, the phone can turn it off.

Then there will be television-phone. You can see the person that you are talking with at the other end of the line. This will be delightful for the single man, we are sure. On the other hand, he may call this same girl before she "dolls" up. Naturally, she will answer the telephone in giant rollers, cold cream over her face and a wrinkled old house coat around her shoulders. What will the young man say then?

Twenty-five years from now, the 1964 telephone will be as out-of-date as "the mule and the plow" of former years.

30-CENT TRUCK Can you imagine a man getting a truck for twenty-nine cents? Well, in Loegstoe, Denmark, Ole Hansen was the only person who showed at an auction. He actually got a small truck for two kroner (29 cents). However, the auctioneer claimed an additional 25 ore (3 cents) as commission on the deal. The 1962 vehicle, described as in excellent condition, had been the property of a business man whose goods were seized by the local court and ordered sold to pay his debts. (Well, 29 cents did not reduce his debts very much—eh?)

LEAP YEAR LIST: The bachelor won't have it so good in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, this year, because a local newspaper decided to help the unmarried ladies to take full advantage of leap year.

The newspaper printed a list of 25 eligible bachelors ranging in age from 21 to "39". Mrs. Jo Helen Lerrel, bachelor editor, said the listing is a community service "to the maidens of the city," and who are well aware of the potential of the year 1964. (Fellows, can you imagine anything like this?)

The editor noted that she might not receive a complete list of eligible males and asked those whose names were omitted to notify her. She says she has received several responses. (Well, what do you know?)

STUPID QUESTION: After sitting unnoticed at a table for over twenty minutes, the diner finally snapped at a nearby group of waitresses who were chattering together. "Say, fiers! Who's waiting at this table?" One of the waitresses turned and answered, "Why, you are, of course!" and then resumed her conversation. (You may think I'm joking, but at some cafes, the waitresses do just this sort of thing.)

DOG NAPPING: The Georgia House of Representatives recently approved a dognapping bill that would make the offense punishable by a prison term of from 2 to 5 years.

The present penalty is a year in jail, a fine or both. House Speaker George T. Smith, calling for the vote, said "All in favor say 'woof.'" The woofs won by 134 to 7.

ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

"AFTER THE FALL" Arthur Miller has written a new and highly controversial play called "After the Fall" which is performed by New York's Lincoln Square Repertory Theatre.

Mr. Miller's play is controversial not because of its subject which, as you may guess by its title, is about the loss of innocence and the corruption of modern man; nor is it controversial in its method of pretation, the stage representing the interior of a man's mind; it is controversial because many people suspect Mr. Miller used real life models for his characters.

For a while Mr. Miller was married to the late Marilyn Monroe and the character of Maggie in After the Fall bears a striking resemblance to her. The relationship of Quentin, Mr. Miller's hero, and Maggie is a searing one, full of hurt and tragedy and sediments. So, some: How dare the author reveal the details of his painful private life to us?

But I say this is the mark of the artist. This is what we, the audience, ask of writers: What happened to you? Tell us the truth about you because we recognize fiction too easily and any working novelist will tell you fiction is a bad dodge these days. An imagined truth is never as strong as the real truth to speak in language no logical positivist will ever understand.

Mr. Miller as a writer has an internal security admirable in an American artist. And I say for a nation addicted to gossip columns and expose magazines we are in a bad position to level charges at him for giving us the precise things we are at pains to know vicariously. Many of us were disappointed in Dwight D. Eisenhower's book "Mandate for Change" because he refused to tell us the personal tribulations he underwent as a President and told us only what the newspapers and the editors had already said plain. I believe I have earned the right to this opinion. I have not written about myself, not really, because I lack not only

Mr. Miller's artistry, but more importantly, his sense of security, but I have been written about. Many years ago my eldest son wrote an article for one of those intellectual magazines about what it was like growing up with a Jewish father and an Irish Catholic mother.

I will not hide the fact that I was enraged and so was his mother. Not only were some of his facts suspect, but there were facts he had completely neglected. I stayed mad for a month. Was it fair not to tell people I taught him how to throw a baseball? About the first book I bought him? About his mother's care and love?

Of course it was fair. He was telling us his truth, showing us something seen with different eyes. Good sense overtook us. We were mad at a 24-year-old who had never busted the family car, or been arrested for breaking up a bar, who had never gotten a girl in trouble, but who had simply tried to tell a truth about something important to him. He had revealed his experience and in the revelation made his experience ours. Fifteen years later, I wonder what in the world made me mad.

And this is what will happen to Mr. Miller's play. His heroine will one day only remotely remind the theatrical historians among us of Marilyn Monroe. She will be Maggie, a character with an existence all her own who will live or perish depending upon the intrinsic worth of the play. And if in a decade, the play proves its worth, as I am sure it will, there will be many of us who say thank you to its author.

A writer should live and mean by that insipid but all encompassing phrase that he should be able to recount his experience significantly for us. There are many playwrights who might have married Marilyn. But a writer who dares to subtract part of his life is like a salesman who refuses to call on a tough customer: he is not doing the best he can.

Editorial Opinions

THE NATION'S PRESS Here are excerpts from editorials compiled by the Associated Negro Press from some of the nation's leading daily newspapers on subjects of current interest to our readers:

THE CIVIL RIGHTS QUESTION

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta Hamilton Douglas is a man with a tough job. And because it is a hard job, he is faced with hard facts. This week, he shared some of these facts with an audience of Atlanta Jaycees. What he said is important for the whole community to understand.

Mr. Douglas is chief negotiator for Mayor Allen in the matter of the Negro community's "Action for Democracy" appeal to end all public discrimination. "People keep asking how long it is going on, 'every time we yield, there's another demand,'" Mr. Douglas told his audience.

The answer: "This is not an Atlanta problem or a Georgia problem. It's a worldwide social revolution, and it's not going to stop until the full measure of rights guaranteed are actually granted."

DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Oklahoma City Negroes have a right to be skeptical of the noisy political support they are getting from the unions in connection with the pending civil rights bill.

Eloquent in this regard is a decision returned the other day by the New York State Commission for Human Rights in the case of Local 28 of the New York Sheet Metals Workers Union. The union has 3,300 workers, none of them Negroes. The commission says the union is guilty of "automatically excluding" all Negroes from its membership. Chairman George Fowler of the commission says the ruling is "revolutionary in that it takes into account a historical pattern of exclusion and not merely a specific complaint."

SUN-TIMES, Chicago The most controversial section of the civil rights bill which the Senate took up for

debate is that which forbids racial discrimination in places of public accommodation, such as restaurants, hotels, theaters, etc. Without this section there undoubtedly would be less opposition from Southern senators. Yet its provisions are law in 31 states, covering about 60 per cent of the American people.

The senators from the South are planning to attempt to prevent the passage of the 1964 civil rights bill by use of the filibuster. They can be shut up only by invoking the cloture rule which requires approval by two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

Since it was adopted in 1917, cloture has been voted only five times. It has been unsuccessfully attempted 11 times in civil rights matters. Many senators who may favor civil rights do not like to vote to give up the Senate's privilege of unlimited debate. Some small states outside the North regard such debate as their own protection against big state domination.

The filibuster, however, is as undemocratic as the practices of discrimination against which the civil rights bill itself is directed. Those who can condone racial discrimination in public places can easily condone the filibuster. It imposes on the majority the will of the minority.

VIOLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS THE TRIBUNE, Chicago Attacks on teachers by pupils, parents, and others are increasing in frequency, John Fawkes, president of the Chicago Teachers Union, told a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He cited examples, and said five assaults had occurred in a single recent week.

"Lurking In Readiness For The Kill"



Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN THE LINES

JUST SUPPOSE

Just suppose the Negro educators of fifty years ago had taken Booker T. Washington seriously, the American Negroes would not at present be at the economic mourner's bench begging for economic mercy at the hands of the white man who dominates the economic life of the nation.

Washington saw that being a working people, the Negroes had their foot in the door and if they exploited the economic opportunities they then had, in fifty years they would be figuratively speaking sitting upon the top of the world. Just suppose the Negroes handling all of the foods and cooking of the South had followed through on Washington's program, today all of the great caterers and restaurateurs would be Negroes.

Just suppose those shoemakers had carried through, today Negroes would be the South's greatest shoe dealers. Just suppose all the Negroes doing the tailoring of the South had carried through, today most of the South's great clothiers would have been Negroes. Suppose the Negro carpenters and bricklayers had listened to Washington, today most of the South's greatest builders and contractors would have been Negroes.

But the Negro educators trained the Negro students to set their sights on higher things; and so the Negroes not only minimized the opportunities offered in the manual arts, but were taught to spurn them and little by little they abdicated to the white man who is today reaping the rich financial harvest that the Negroes cast away, because Negroes were taught to spurn and minimize the teachings of Booker T. Washington.

Of course there were wealthy whites of the North who saw the possibilities in the teaching of Washington and poured millions into Hampton and Tuskegee. But unhappily Hampton and Tuskegee did not turn out graduates who believed the things they were taught and therefore could not teach it to others. Instead of turning out graduates to indoctrinate the Negro in the advantages of the manual arts, Tuskegee and Hampton turned themselves into colleges of liberal arts and education and left the Negroes of this

country totally bereft of places where they could be taught the manual arts; and little the Negro literally forgot the possibilities of industrial education and every Negro student aspired to become a white collar candidate and a professional. And so it came about that all of our educators passed up the great opportunity of creating in the Negro students a job consciousness.

And even today our schools have no program to lay emphasis on a plan for the relief of distress that comes today of a lack of training. Today as yesterday, aside from teaching in segregated schools and segregated practice of the Negro professionals, there is really no positive program for Negroes who fill by millions the segregated schools of the land. It is true that here and there are a few Negroes who have risen to prominence and world-wide renown. We have a few judgeships and a few professorships in white universities and we have here and there Negroes in high places; but such places are few, and even fewer are Negroes with the adequate training for such places.

Our Negro educators still are looking the other way when the younger generation of Negro students cry out for direction in such a time as this. What does it profit the race to have a few Negroes in the upper echelons of life when there are millions of Negroes who are candidates for the bread line?

It is pathetic to see the young Negroes fighting for the jobs that were cast away years ago because they were discounted by the Negro educators. Even today the Negro educator has no program for the Negroes in his current economic plight.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Negro educator has failed! He has utterly failed to look over the shoulders of his students, and has taught them what they wanted instead of what they needed. He has been popular in his spurning and minimizing the teachings of Washington; but he has not been smart enough to offer something better. The Negro educator has failed the Negro masses! Just Suppose!

BY P. L. PRATTIS For ANP

ISSUES: GOOD AND BAD

Can the suburbs beat the heart of town? Or are there enough middle class Americans living in the suburbs to whip or outvote the great mass of poor people who still live in the heart of the big towns or cities? The chances are that the Republican leadership is hoping to hold on to the suburban vote and thus carry a number of states in the north and east. If this is so, the Republicans are going to be in for a rude awakening.

Prior to this year, or the campaign which was launched as soon as President Kennedy assumed office, there was a justified feeling that the Republican party might win some of the Negro votes which are to be found in the heart of the cities. Negroes have a tradition of supporting the Republican party. There are some Negroes who have never voted for any other party—and they never will. But they are certainly not in any majority. The vast majority, eighty per cent, are in the Democratic party. A sizeable percentage of this group might be wooed and won by the Republican party if it didn't outsmart itself.

The angle before President Kennedy was murdered was that Senator Barry Goldwater would be able to win in a number of southern states. But as soon as the President was interred and Lyndon B. Johnson became President, Goldwater's chances in the South were reduced to near zero. As a consequence, the Republican party must turn to getting more Negro votes if it cares at all about winning in November.

But the Republican party should know this: So far as Negroes are concerned, the party could not nominate a worse man than Goldwater. The only Negro votes Senator Goldwater might get would come from Negroes who have always voted Republican and have never tried voting Democratic. One doesn't need a Harris or Gallup poll to learn that Senator Goldwater has no appeal for Negro

voters. They would shun him on election day and fear him afterwards if he were elected.

Any other Republican candidate, including Stassen, would do better among Negro voters than Goldwater. Maybe Goldwater doesn't deserve being regarded with the great suspicion that he is among Negroes. But they are suspicious of him and the suspicion won't rub out.

The Republican candidate with the most appeal to Negroes, Republican or Democratic, is Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Gov. Rockefeller does not have to prove himself to Negroes. The Rockefeller family over the years and through generations has sought to be honest and fair with everybody, regardless of race or color. If Rockefeller were to win the nomination, President Johnson would have a real job on his hands.

There are many other Republican candidates or hopefuls who might win a significant segment of Negro votes. If they got to know him, Negroes would vote for Governor Mark Hatfield of Oregon, or Senator Thurston Morton of Kentucky, or even Richard M. Nixon or Harold Stassen. There is no man the GOP could select who would not do better among Negro voters than Goldwater. In this writer's long life, there has never been a Republican candidate so universally rejected as Goldwater.

There is no objection to Republicans going to the suburbs to win votes. But if they want the Presidency they had better map plans for getting some of the thousands of votes which reside in the heart of the city. Further they should no play around with the man now in the White House. They are up against a master politician as well as a master human being. There is no chance of heading him off unless the Republicans choose their very best, someone like Rockefeller or Ambassador Lodge. Nixon could not do as well against Johnson as he did against Kennedy.

generally need special assistance with reading, speech correction, counseling, and other services. They need small classes and specially trained teachers with exceptional sympathy for their pupils' handicaps.

THE NEWS & COURIER,

Charleston, S. C. Announcement by the New York City Board of Education that 60 teachers were assaulted on school property during the last 12 months is receiving wide

attention. Official school records show that teachers were punched, bitten, kicked, and shoved, struck with chairs and wrenches, stabbed with knives, nail files, ballpoint pens, sharpened metal rulers and scissors.

Dr. Renaus Harlow, chief psychiatrist for Youth House in New York City, reports "a steady trend for the worse in violence in classrooms."

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

