Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

"Do the friends of the bridegroom fast while the bridegroom is still with them?" he demanded. "Not a bit of it; they enjoy every monemt of his stay. I am the bridegroom; these my hours of celebration. Let my friends be happy with me for the little while that we are together. There will be plenty of time for solemn thoughts after I am gone." This was his own picture of himself — bridegroom! The center and soul of a glorious existence; a bringer of news so wonderful that those who received it should be marked by their radiance as by a badge. Of course he disregarded the narrow code of the Pharisees.

Local And State Court Actions

Because of the multiplicity of Negro demonstrations in numerous Southern cities and towns, local and state courts have made rulings which have held hundreds of so-called violators in jail. Naturally, many of these decisions have been appealed to higher courts.

The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham civil rights leader, is an example of serious breakdown of the due process of law in Alabama—and we hasten to say other southern states also.

It was in 1961 when a group of "Freedom Riders" arrived in Birmingham by bus. At once the city police placed them under "protective custody." At the Greyhound depot, Shuttlesworth, although not a member of the group, said he should be arrested if they were.

Court evidence indicated that Rev. Shuttlesworth stood between the police and the riders for a brief period. He was not boisterous or loud and he made no physical movements.

Yet the minister was charged with interfering with the police. He was sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined $100. This led Shuttlesworth to appeal to the Alabama Court of Appeals which upheld the conviction, not for interfering with the police, but for assault. "He could clearly have been convicted of assault" the appeals court said, thus affirming the original sentence.

As the next step, Shuttlesworth appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court which dismissed the appeal because the minister's attorney wrote it on the wrong kind of paper, not the "transcript paper (ridiculous) required by court rules.

After two years of this type of justice, the U. S. Supreme Court recently set matters straight by *reversing* the Alabama courts in a manner that emphasized the weak grounds upon which Shuttlesworth's conviction rested.

Finally, the significant question about the courts of Alabama (and may we add other southern states too) acting in civil rights cases remain to trouble the conscience of most Americans, if not the segregationists.

In the long run, it will take the federal courts to settle the civil rights isssue forever.

The Incomparable And Risen Christ

The lesson of Easter is the lesson of life, and this lesson became clear again to us last Sunday—Easter. The ressurrection assures us that from what seems to be the most crushing defeat, victory arises. From despair, hope arises. From the cross the spirit of Christ went out into every corner of the world to live through time, to create the philosophy of human dignity which still stands as the foremost defender the individuality and the inviolability of the human soul.

History tells us that for two years is seemed almost certain that Jesus would prevail. He himself was sure of it. We marked the dramatic success with which he began his work; we watched the crowds flock about him in the market place, on the mountain side, or by the shores of the sea. Why wasn't he successful? If, by accepting his message, men could be lifted up, transformed into sons of God, heirs of eternity, why should any man be so stubborn or so foolish to oppose? Surely such *Truth* must conquer.

Then suddenly came a change. His home town was the first to turn against him. His brothers deserted him, and his best friend, John the Baptist, died doubting him. Next the people deserted him; and, finally, his eleven disciples forsook him. All who had stood at his side had gone and left him to face his fate alone.

On a barren hill beyond the city walls they nailed his body to the cross. Two robbers were crucified with him. Soon it was over, and the mob had sickened quickly of its revenge and scattered; his friends were hiding; the soldiers were busy casting lots for his garments. There was nothing left of the external influence which fire men's imaginations or grip their loyalty. Surely the victory of his enemies was complete; he could do no miracle there hanging on a cross. But let us look again, it was the voice of one of the robbers. "Jesus," he says painfully, "remember me, when thou comest into thy kingdom."

After reading about Christ's crucifixion, we condem the Jews for it. But Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, writing in the *Pittsburg Courier*, says if Jesus Christ were here in person today he would be crucified just as he was before. Why?

"The government didn't like the influence he had with the common people. Governments are likely to suspect a man who attracts large crowds especially if he holds views at variance with those of the government. Jesus was finally labeled a traitor. In religion, he was not orthodox.

"He was always associating with the wrong people, eating with the publicans and sinners, talking with Samaritans and showing mercy and tenderness toward peoples whose characters were questionable . . . He believed that a man could keep the letter of the law, be in good standing in the church or synagogue, and still be a very bad man.

"He even violated their sacred custom by doing deeds of mercy on the Sabbath Day. Religiously, he was a heretic and didn't stand well with the radicals who wanted to get their freedom through violence."

Following crucifixion, he arose on Easter Sunday, and this event placed new values upon human life. His resurrection gave Christians eternal life if they followed him truly and sincerely.

Symbolically, let us remember the Master as the Star of astronomy, the Rock of geology, the Lion and Lamb of zoology, the Harmonizer of all discords, and the Healer of all diseases. Herod could not kill him; Satan could not seduce him. Death could not destroy him; the grove could not hold him, for he lives on and on!

Funeral Terminology Must Be Real

We have read hundreds of times newspaper articles containing obituaries and funeral notices having such terms and expressions as these: "He passed on" or "he has gone to his reward," or "he will be laid to rest."

There is no way that we can make the news of death sound "unreal" or imaginary. When a person is *dead*, he is *dead* and there is no word that says it quite so well as "Mr. Ralph Smith is dead."

Let us learn to say "The body of Mrs. Brown is in this room," or, "The physical remains of Mr. Street will be buried at Oakwood Cemetery."

Whenever language becomes less and less open and more evasive and devious, it becomes a part of conspiracy to avoid facing circumstances as they really are. To call the room where the body lies a "slumber room" is to participate in deception pretending that a dead person is merely asleep. Everyone knows that he is not sleep, but *dead!*

"Deceased" is a legal term for death, and it may also refer to a person who has recently died. Yet, how often in books have we read the late Booker T. Washington who died in 1915.

"Demise" is the term we used when speaking of the death of a sovereign, royal, or princely person; while "departed" simply refers to a dead person.

No term, however, expresses the matter as well as "death" or "dead."

The Philadelphia Story In Negro Jobs

When there is continual advocation for more Negro Jobs, it is newsworthy to learn that Philadelphia, Pa., ranks at the top of the United States' five largest cities in the proportion of municipal jobs held by Negroes, according to an ethnic survey released by the New York City Commission on Human Rights.

The evaluation standard, which puts New York in second place after Philadelphia, is a comparison of the percentage of city jobs held by Negroes in the city population.

In Philadelphia, where Negroes represent 26.4 per cent of the population, they held an *estimated 40 percent of jobs*, partly as a result of a spectacular political contribution to the Democratic Party there last November.

Statistics from the 1960 census show that while Negroes comprise 14 per cent of the New York population, *they had 23 per cent of city jobs* in agencies covered by the survey.

Ranking in third place was Detroit, where the Negro population was 28 per cent; *Negroes' job porportion was 35.4 per cent.* The survey explained it was not possible to rank Chicago and Los Angeles as to fourth and fifth places because Chicago's figures were admittedly only guesses.

If we recall the facts, in Los Angeles the Mexican-Americans constitute the largest minority group but held only 3 per cent of federal jobs. This does not speak well for a supposedly-liberal city like Los Angeles.

All along Negro leaders have urged their followers "never to underestimate the power of the ballot." In Philadelphia where Negroes held, according to the survey, the highest per cent of municipal and federal jobs, the Negroes cast 231,000 votes in the last election. With this ballot power, Negroes claim credit for the victory of the Democrats; and, evidently, they were rewarded in jobs accordingly. Being aware of this trend, Negroes in Philadelphia have been applying for non-skilled and semi-skilled jobs at a ratio of 9 to 1.

This job survey simply points up the fact that Negroes can get more municipal, state and federal jobs, if they make the "ballot" powerful at the polls in elections. Nowhere can this be done better than in some areas of the South, but we know what is happening because South with reference to registering and voting. Fact is they have the attitude that "my vote won't count, so what's the use?"

This "my vote won't count" attitude makes it possible for whites to get more than 95 per cent of the municipal and state and federal jobs most areas of the South. If you doubt the veracity of this truth, then stand outside the Raleigh City Hall and the various state buildings at lunch time. Only white employees emerge from these doors.

Think of the state and private colleges for Negroes in this state. We certainly are preparing a much larger number of Negro youth than are being employed by municipal and state agencies. For obvious reasons, we have not included the teaching profession.

Instead of so much demonstrating, we ought to make a survey of our Negro qualified workers and professionals; then outline a program for helping them get a larger percentage of city and state jobs. There are more fronts on which to fight than the demonstration battle line.

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS R. BOULWARE

SEE ME?

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair.

"Did you see shot fired??" the magistrate said.

"No, sir, I only heard it," was the evasive reply.

"The evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate sternly. "Stand down!"

The witness turned round to leave the box and as soon as his back was turned he laughed derisively.

The magistrate, indignant at his contempt of court, called him back and asked him how he dared to laugh in court.

Replied the offender, "Did you see me laugh, Your Honor?"

(Ha-ha-ha—hhhaaaaa)

SOME BUYER: In Oerebro, Sweden, not so long ago, a 14-year-old boy identified himself as a representative of a wealthy executive and purchased 14 cars, an apartment house and other property worth $50,000 without having a cent in his pocket. They said he was big for his age.

(People are gullible, aren't they?)

THOSE POCKETBOOKS: Men may laugh at the big, heavy pursues that women carry but sometimes they come in handy. Mrs. J. C. Harvey of Bloomington, Illinois, found this out. She told police she hit a youth with her pocketbook when he attempted to grab it, and the hefty weapon knocked him off his feet. (The article does not say whether the youth ran off or not.)

HENPECKED CLUB: In Taipet, Formosa, the Henpecked Husbands Club recently disbanded two weeks after it was formed. Chairman Lin Yen-lu said the charter specified that members must absolutely and unconditionally obey their wives. The club broke up when wives complained that husbands were making fools of themselves. (Well, at least the club brought the wives to their senses, eh?)

ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

THE GREAT LADIES

When Sigmund Freud left ark University to go home to enna, he remarked that the eat American experiment was liberation of women. He didn think it would work, though.

Of course there were occasions when Herr Dr. Freud was dour and pessimistic to say the least. But I wonder if he is not right. England produced an Elizabeth I and a Victoria. It is true both were queens and were drafted into greatness as it were, yet they gave their names to an age respectively and indeed they were great ages. During their resigns, poets and mechanics, scientists and philosophers flourished.

Certainly Florence Nightingale is one of history's great women. Singlehanded she won her own career in the days when women succumbed more often than not to vapors and she won reforms in that most hidebound of British institutions, the British Army. Though Florence Nightingale lived to a ripe old age, somewhere in the 80s, I think, woman suffrage was still a dream unrealized and unsuspected.

Russia had Catherine the Great who, libertine and reactionary though she was, still set up the Russian bureaucracy, a system so complex it lasted until 1917.

Jeanne d'Arc unified France and became its patron saint. Madame Curie was instrumental in the early understanding of radium and radioactivity. Egypt had its Cleopatra, a creature each age worships and glamorizes in its own image.

Only Greece, Rome and America come to mind as societies which did not produce historical women of destiny and the Greeks and the Romans nevertheless created Aphodite and Athena, Diana and Venus. In their way, these mythical quantities have larger proportions than any woman who ever lived.

The nearest we Americans have come to a great woman, suppose, is Eleanor Roosevelt who was a worldwide figure. Her greatness lay in her humanity and advocacy of reforms and her humanity and advocacy were significant because she was the wife of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

We could say Abraham Lincoln's beloved stepmother Sarah Bush was great in that she had a hand in shaping greatness, but I suspect what we really mean about Mrs. Roosevelt and Sarah Bush is that they were heroic, they were women with steel spines, and this is different than greatness.

Though Elizabeth Taylor is known more widely and admired more intensely than Aphrodite, I hesitate to say she is great. She is doing no more than a dozen other girls who have become famous in the movies. If Elizabeth Taylor and other Hollywood stars are great, they are great because they never heard of discretion, an ignorance which can, on occasion, prove a disability.

Though we have liberated women, allowed them to pursue their own aspirations, given them the ballot and elevated them to political office, made many of them millionairesses by virtue of their face or legs or fortune, we do not have great women because we cannot separate the girl from her natural functions. And apparently very few girls want to be separated. I mean this in no jest.

And before her "liberation" the American woman produced some great writers. But there has been no one as good as Ellen Glasgow since, and none has come within a million miles of Willa Cather.

Editorial Opinions

Here are excerpts from editorials compiled by the Associated Negro Press from some of the nations leading daily newspapers on subjects of current interest to our readers.

VIOLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS
THE DENVER POST

One of the most tragic and senseless by-products of New York Citys Civil Rights upheavals is the beating of teachers. In two weeks, 15 teachers have been beaten—eight of them in a single day.

The emotionalism of this great struggle can be blamed for part of the problem. The unrest at home is carried into the classrooms. But it is apparent, also, that assaults and disturbances are being deliberately encouraged.

A sharp increase in beatings began a year ago. Since then 75 New York City teachers have been assaulted. Obviously, with several teachers being assaulted daily this month, the campaign now has been stepped up.

To the extent that Civil Rights organizations are involved, we think they are making a terribly poor argument on their behalf. The incidents, in themselves, aren't necessarily racial; white and colored have been involved, often indiscriminately.

But the matter is going to be misinterpreted. And it is adding one more type of violence to the already-dangerous burden of civil unrest the city is bearing.

New York City school principals have asked Civil Rights groups to tone down their attacks on teachers and school officials. The constant downgrading of authority, they said, is clearly encouraging youngsters to defy that authority.

We believe Civil Rights groups ought to recognize that when they send out immature young people to do physical mischief tha. they are not helping their cause. They are hurting it.

THE DAILY NEWS, Chicago

School Supt. Benjamin C. Willis has acted wisely in requiring that all acts of pupil violence be reported. Teachers are to notify their principles when such incidents occur. The principals will report to the district superintendents, who in turn will relay the information to the central office.

In this way, administrators at all levels will be able to obtain a clear picture of whatever problems demand attention.

Principals, in particular, have been known to hush up violence, usually because they feared honest reports might cast doubt on their own capabilities.

Willis' let's-get-the-facts attitude, plus the recent public exposure of the problem, should make it clear that such fears are baseless.

A principal in a troubled neighborhood is bound to have trouble—at least occasionally. And no one with any real comprehension of the problem's complexities can put the blame on any single person in a given area.

CIVIL RIGTS DEBATE
POST DISPATCH, St. Louis

A point by Senator Ellender.

On the third day of the Senate's civil rights debate, Senator Ellender of Louisiana actually illuminated the purpose of Title I of the proposed legislation, though that may not have been his purpose.

The Senator argued it would be unconstitutional for the Federal Government to require states to provide the same literacy and other voting tests for whites and Negroes. Senator Ellender said the Constitution gives the states the right to establish voter qualifications. Almost incidentally he acknowledged that in some Southern areas officials had kept Negroes off the voting rolls by discriminatory use of tests because the whites feared they might be out voted.

It is true that the Constitution allows the states to provide for voter qualifications—but the Constitution does not permit states to provide one qualification for another. The Fourteenth Amendment requires equal protection of the laws in each state. Where voting tests remain unequal, the Government has the right and the authority to order equality in voting law and its application. That is the precise purpose of Title I, and its supopriers may thank the Louisiana Senator for making the point so clear.

THE NEWS & COURIER, Charleston, S. C.

The precautions taken by the Rev. Martin Luther King and his associates in session at Frogmore included segregation of the press. Reporters were not allowed to integrate with anybody attending the meeting. They were treated like second class citizens.

These privileges are civil rights that we are powerless to contest, and wouldn't if we could.

THE WAR ON POVERTY
CHICAGO AMERICAN

Poverty in America means, first of all, poverty i na minority group, the Negroes. President Johnson recognized that fact in his message to Congress Monday asking for prompt action in the war on poverty. Chicago's American has recognized the same truth in our editorial of Sunday, Feb. 23, headed "Goal for a Nation."

Johnson told Congress: "The years of high school and college are the most critical stage of a young person's life. If they are not helped then, many will be condemned to a life of poverty which they, in turn, will pass on to their children."

Johnson therefore planned to start the war on poverty off with an attack on the problems of youngsters 16 to 20, creating a job corps for them similar to the civilian conservation corps of the deep depression days of the 1930s. In this job corps would be enlisted 100,000 or so young men rejected for the draft or young men who had dropped out of school. It would consist said Johnson, of "those background, education, and health makes them least fit for useful work."

"Even In The Space Age"

Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN THE LINES

THE LOGIC OF PERFORMANCE

Many months ago I made bold to assert that our fight for desegregation was but a minor aspect of the greater general fight for integration. It takes more than desegregation to land the Negro in his longed-for Promised Land of full American citizenship.

Desegregation is a means to an end, but not the end itself. Desegregation is largely a matter of law. Integration is largely a matter of morals. Court decisions and victories are fine in themselves so long as we know they are but skirmishes in the great battle for full citizenship. The opponents of Negro full citizenship are quick to say that men's hearts and minds cannot be changed by legislation. This is a trite saying with which even fools can agree, but legislation can help remove from the Negroes' hands the manacles that handicap him in his fight for fuller freedom.

The white lines upon our highways do not change men's hearts and minds but they save a precious lot of lives. So our laws conceived in justice for justice render a great help in saving the hapless struggling Negroes from the rigors and humiliation and degredation of the course of segregation .

The basic cause of all our racial troubles is rooted in race prejudice which today is receiving little or no attention. The basic trouble of race prejudice must be faced and tackled before we have full integration, desegregation by law notwithstanding. Logical arguments, sit-ins, kneel-ins, marches on Washington, Supreme Court decisions, full-scale demonstrations have their rightful place in our common fight but it must be remembered that these do not reach the seat of our trouble.

These are only preparatory maneuvers getting us in position to make a successful attack on the real problem which is color prejudice. The late historian and philosopher H. G Wells said that race prejudice is the worst thing in the life of mankind today and only by its removal can there ever be a brotherhood of man.

There is only one thing that will destroy race prejudice and that is high and noble performance. High and noble performance as matters of fine character. We can therefore deduce the theorem that character is the only antidote against the scourge that is race prejudice. We have here in this country eloquent evidence of the horrors and heinousness of prejudice. The South arrayed for a fight unto death to perpetuate prejudice and with our Congress arrayed for a fight over civil rights, we get some idea how deep-seated is the evil and scourge that is race prejudice.

The Ngro who performs gives prejudice a mortal blow. Whether on the stage, the classroom or the cinder path and sports arena, the Negro who performs is thereby delivering a mortal blow to race prejudice. Or harking back to the teachings of Jesus Christ the Negro who can turn a helping hand to a needy fellowman or who can return good for evil is dealing to prejudice a mortal blow. This may not be the easiest way nor the most popular way but it is the only way to reach race prejudice at its roots and banish it from the hearts and lives of mankind. This method may be too slow and discouraging, but there is no other way to integration.

The current Negro press has it that fifteen Negro big leaguers pull down a yearly salary of nearly $800,000 with Willie Mays leading with $105,000, this year. With all the salaries of Negroes throughout the leagues, it is safe to say that the Negro athletes are pulling down, in salaries, money in the millions. Of the fifteen Negroes, Elston Howard of the Yankees is the only American League representative. Something to think about.

Hank Aaron of the Milwaukee Braves is second to Mays, the first. But Aaron once played in the Sally League for Columbia, South Carolina and it warmed the heart to hear those Southerners whooping for Hank. Hank was performing. Hear the thousands rooting for the only Willie Mays. Mays performs. Hear the music lovers of this country rooting for Leontyne Price of Opera fame. She performs. The logic of performance is the only argument to reach the prejudiced heart and mind. It is the only means of integration.

ISSUES: GOOD AND BAD

BY P. L. PRATTIS For ANP

One must delve far back into history (the political history of the United States) to find a candidate for the presidential nomination who enjoyed such unanimous opposition from Negro voters as Senator Barry Goldwater. This writer can remember back throuh many campaigns and the only candidate he can recall who left such a bad taste in the mouth of the Negro voter was Woodrow Wilson when he aspired for a second term. This was after the second Mrs. Wilson had replanted segregation in the government offices in Washington

A few days ago, I enjoyed watching and hearing David Susskind's program "Open End" when Mr. Susskind interviewed six successful Negroes. One was a brilliant Negro lawyer, the first Negro woman to earn a Ph.D. Another, a scientist, was from the Douglas Aircraft Corporation. Another was the president of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. Another, a doctor and the owner of a hospital in Atlanta. Another was a successful businessman from the West and, finally, a well-known man who is an assistant to Adlai Stevenson at the United Nations.

It had been advertised that Mr Susskind would try to learn from this distinguished group whether there is a Negro aristocracy, based perhaps on achievement and the accumulation of wealth. This group seemed to deny that there is the rigid class association among Negroes based upon a mutualtiy of interests.

However, Mr. Susskind did not stick to one subject and ultimately got around to politics. The only unanimous answer he seemed to get was in regard to Senator Goldwater. Not a single one of the six had a favorable word to say about the Senator. In fact, the entire group seemed to recoil when the name of Goldwater was mentioned. In fact, the entire group seemed to recoil when the name of Goldwater was mentioned.

Of course, there are going to be some Negroes who will support Goldwater if he is nominated But they will carry on with a question mark behind their names. The Negro public will wonder what inducements such spokesmen may have had to support the Senator.

The hostility to Goldwater among Negroes is so strong and pervasive that one wonders what the Senator may have done to earn such spontaneous and deep-rooted opposition. I would venture to suggest that if the record of the senator were added up, it would be discovered that he had been FOR the Negro as much as he has been AGAINST him. Thus Negroes must be moved instinctively by something other than the man's political record in Arizona or Washington.

I would venture to suggest that Goldwater stock with Negroes plummeted downward when he began to flirt with the South. Of course, such flirtations are not always bad, but Goldwater made his look bad. For example, he made himself into an exponent for states' rights. Negroes know that states' rights among southerners is equivalent to the denial of civil rights to Negroes. The South cares nothing about states' rights except as they may be wickedly used to cover up the denial of any rights to Negroes.

Further, Mr. Goldwater's association with far-right extremists, much of whose extremism is anti-Negro, has caused Negroes to steer clear of the Senator. As a matter of fact, the 20 per cent of Negro voters who try to remain loyal to the Republican party are greviously pained by the company Goldwater keeps and by what that might mean to them if he ever won his way to the White House. The worst elements in American society would have elected him. Negroes need have no second thoughts to come to such a conclusion

They woud take a chance with Nixon, Scranton, Rommey, and by all means with Rockefeller, but they'd vote for Goldwater as soon as Khruschev would vote for democracy.