

# Editorial Viewpoint

## WORDS OF WORSHIP

Often Jesus was not always in the crowds that flocked to listen to him. He had his long hours of withdrawal when, in communion with his Father, he refilled the deep reservoirs of his strength and love. Toward the end he was more preoccupied. He knew months in advance that if he made another journey to Jerusalem his fate would be sealed; yet he never wavered in his decision to

## 50 Years - An Achievement

The golden anniversary of the Raleigh Funeral Home is a signal achievement in the changing world of business with its many casualties. Founded fifty years ago by ten people who, those of humble circumstances, bound themselves together and began a business that has met the challenge of time and competition through progressive, and sound management. Located first in the Masonic Building, corner of Cabarrus and Blount Sts., later at Cabarrus and Bloodworth Sts., moving again to an imposing building now occupied by the Y-WCA and some 20 years ago it moved back to an expanded and modernized facility at 322 E. Cabarrus St. where it now does business.

One of Raleigh's economic assets, this business has had the benefit of one management and philosophy for the greater part of its life. Its services, personnel, facility and equipment have been kept up-to-date. Nothing seems to be spared in seeing that its clientele is afforded

make the journey. Standing out on it, his mind filled with the approaching conflict, his shoulders burdened with the whole world's need, he heard his name called out from the roadside in shrill unfamiliar tones, and a blind man said, "Jesus—thou son of David—have mercy on me." And the Master responded to the plea.

all of the services, courtesies and economies at its command.

C. A. Hayward, Sr., its president, his sons and other associates at Raleigh Funeral Home have the plaudits of THE CAROLINIAN and should have a salute from Raleigh and its environs for long faithful years of outstanding service.

Instead of showing any wear and tear of year, Raleigh Funeral Home seems to blossom forth with freshness and added zeal in staying young in spirit, mellow in experience and fundamental in its concept of the best for the least.

It affords this newspaper much pleasure in its long years of service, through which it has seen many rough roads in the Raleigh business community for many of its colleagues, to say congratulations for a job well done and best wishes to the fine people at Raleigh Home in the years ahead.

## Who Sets Criteria?

It seems as if educators or politicians who are responsible for the training of the hands are evading, possibly unknowingly, the real crux of technical training.

The so-called on-the-job training or Industrial Cooperative Training as it will be known at the local J. W. Ligon Junior-Senior High School this year is evading the real need as is the 30-odd Industrial Education Centers in North Carolina. Educators of trades education know that there must be necessary equipment, time and properly trained instructors who can not only tell but show students the operations and techniques of any given trade, skill or craft in a school if it is to be promoted and controlled by a school.

Before more tax dollars are thrown down the drain under the heading of industrial education a head-on look should be taken with clear sight at just what is needed and is feasible in the industrial education world. We would contend for industrial high schools under which a complete training could be offered and a worthy product moulded. Industrial Arts or trades application courses should be reverted to the fifth grade where students would learn early some of their interests and talents in the technical world and be directed accordingly.

The continued begging of questions in training a reservoir of skilled people to supply ex-

isting industry and continued growth in a progressive world is expressive and should be objective. Courses as set up by IEC are based on a certain number of students. This is hardly a foundation from which to set a technical program, however, there could be possibilities should the location of the schools have been more accessible to urban population. Eventually we hope persons in charge of setting up schools for technical training will take into consideration the major element involved . . . the trade or craft in which students are to become a working part. A good tradesman, like a good professional man or businessman, must have the needed time, place, instructors, tools and machines to be trained. He must master a definite performance of production in a given time of acceptable quality. His aptitudes and abilities in whatever area he chooses to train himself must be ascertained along with his interest.

To afford the best trained people in the technical fields we believe North Carolina educators might reevaluate the way in which they are approaching this vast world. It is much too important to our young people, to our economy and to our expected technical growth to underestimate the value of proper place, tools, time and personnel to experiment too long in known quantities

## Osteopath's Mystery Needs Solution

We have in each of our nation's communities medical practitioners known as "osteopath", and for some reason their practicing privileges in hospitals never seem clear. Most certainly it is confusing.

Just recently the Florida Cabinet ducked when asked to order the University of Florida Teaching Hospital to accept patients sent there by osteopaths. The Cabinet threw the "hot potato" into the lap of the Board of Control over Florida's institutions of higher learning. Until the present, no action has been taken upon the case.

We have read dozens of similar stories of hospital privileges being denied to osteopaths. Many of the reasons given are illogical.

The U. S. Department of Health defines "osteopathy" as "the school of medicine, or the art and science of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and injury which majors in manipulation and includes drugs, surgery and other specialties of the healing arts."

Education requirements in terms of years are same for the osteopath and the medical doctor: four years of college, four years of osteopathic (or medical) school, with additional years of training if a specialty is added. One year of internship is required for general osteopathy.

For some reason, prejudice against the osteopath has been made manifest. There are few places in this country where osteopathic and medical doctors practice together, and often the AMA frowns upon it. This prejudice or bias has led osteopaths to establish their own hospitals.

If the medical doctors have a complaint to

make against the osteopaths, it cannot be made on the basis of laxity in requirements to practice. In obtaining a license in most states, the osteopathic and medical doctors take the same basic science test, the first half of their examination. The clinical second portion of the examination is given by two different boards of examiners, however.

Criticism of osteopathy, in the second place, cannot be made on the premise that the science has no historicity. Osteopathy was founded in the 1890's, based on the premise that disease is caused by interference with nerve transmission, through some disturbance or deformation of the body's mechanical integrity.

The early osteopaths believed healing could be achieved by manipulation—usually of the spine.

The art of healing called chiropractic began at the same time, based on the same theory, and chiropractors today still base their practice upon this original premise. Chiropractors in Florida, for example, may not prescribe medicine or do surgery.

However, osteopathy has changed to include some spheres formerly only in the areas of medicine—such as surgery, obstetrics and drugs. Many osteopaths rely much less on manipulation today.

The osteopaths have had to publish full-page pieces in newspapers explaining their authenticity, because of the prejudice against them. If osteopathy is a legitimate and legal science in this country, we cannot permit bias to deny these practitioners the use of our hospitals. Otherwise, we should abolish the science of osteopathy altogether.

## Whitney Young's Leadership

Whitney Young, Jr., national director of the Urban League, doesn't turn "the world upside down" with demonstrations; but when you strip your evaluation of the "showmanship" of other leaders like James Farmer of CORE and Dr. King—Young is rapidly rising to the forefront as a forceful leader.

This man Whitney Young explains his philosophy for the Negro in a book which he authored under the title *To Be Equal* and published by McGraw-Hill Book Company. So far, we venture to say that this is the best book by a Negro on the subject of civil rights.

Within these 224 pages, one finds a constructive racial approach which is moderate in tone, affirmative in its proposals, eloquent in moral appeal. As one reviewer points out, this book "beats no drums, excoiates no one, yet drives home forcefully the need for white Americans to involve themselves in the Negro Revolution."

The American white man has heard again and again the Negro's need for better education, housing, jobs, etc. But Mr. Young crystallizes for white readers the extent of "the deprivation gap" which has to be bridged. Thus, whites see the Negro's problem from a different viewpoint.

With wisdom, Young considers the entire field of race relations, shedding the light of reasonableness on everything he discusses. He never rants, denounces, or even raises his voice. He does evoke moral issues, but never in hectoring fashion. The claims he makes for the Negro rest firmly on the principle of justice and equality inherent in the U. S. Constitution. He doesn't damn segregationists; but he points out that in the world of tomorrow in which two-thirds of the people will be non-white, it will handicap the white child who has been raised to believe in white supremacy.

## Just For Fun

BY MARCUS E. SOULWAAS

### VACATION'S OVER

Summer school was over on August 11, and in a few days we shall be starting all over again. We report to work at Florida A & M University on August 2nd on the trimester plan.

Sometime ago I mentioned that I was working for the advanced certificate in speech pathology issued by the American Speech and Hearing Association (ASHA). When received this certificate will certify that I am competent to practice speech pathology (speech correction) without supervision. All directors of speech and hearing clinics should hold this type of certificate.

After graduating from the University of Wisconsin with a Ph. D. degree in general speech, and since about 1960 I have been taking these additional courses for certification. The certificate really means that one in theory has earned at least the M. A. or M. S. degree in speech pathology—some 60 odd

semester hours. In the summer of 1960 I took a course in "stuttering" at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn.; in summer, 1962, I earned nine hours in speech correction at Indiana University; two years ago, I began taking one course each term in speech pathology at the Florida State University—just across town from where I teach. To date I have earned at FSU around 19 hours in this field and have about nine more hours of work to take.

TWO OF A TYPE: A Dutchman was explaining the red, white, and blue Netherland flag to an American. "Our flag has a connection with our taxes," he said.

"We get red when we talk about them, white when we set our tax bills, and we pay them 'till we're blue in the face." "That's just how it is in the United States," said the American. "only we see stars, too." (Exchange)

Ha-ha-ha—hasas—That's not funny, oh boy."

## ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

### THE SEGREGATIONIST WOMEN

The white segregationist who works so hard protecting Southern womanhood has a singularly thankless job.

In fact, the segregationist cause has seriously failed to provide the American some with an articulate woman spokesman. I do not mean they have not provided their own Eleanor Roosevelt. This they aren't going to do. The wartime Republicans produced a Clara Booth Luce who gave the language such expressions as "glorification" and "G.I. Jim" and who almost succumbed some years later to poisoned paint clumsily applied by Italian workmen to the ceiling of her villa where she was serving as Ambassador.

For have the segregationists produced an Oveta Culp Hobby as the Eisenhower Republicans. Mrs. Hobby, who was the first Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education in Eisenhower's cabinet once explained the shortage of Salk vaccine with the comment that no one could have foreseen the demand. Mrs. George C. Wallace's public comments indicate only pride in her husband and I have yet to hear from Mrs. Orval C. Faubus. If Senator Eastland's wife has any thoughts on the separation of the races, she keeps them to herself.

Yet the civil rights advocates have produced a Gloria Richardson in Maryland and Gloria Baker Motley of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund and a Septima Poinsett Clark. It is true the segregationist can point to the shouting women mobbed around the Little Rock Central High School and it is true that one of them screamed, "My God, they're letting the niggers in." It is true that the segregationist can collect women to shout at the Negro student arriving on

the campus to register. It is strange that he cannot produce articulation.

In fact, Southern women who are articulate tend to despise segregation. I sometimes suspect their intelligence and forthrightness is inspired by their recognition of injustice. On the record, the Southern woman is absolutely unconcerned about "mongrelization." She doesn't even think about it. She only thinks and writes about how cruel and misguided the Southern male is apt to get considering the Negro.

A century ago, Mary Boykin Chestnut, the wife of one of Jefferson Davis's cabinet members wrote, "Under slavery we live surrounded by prostitutes, yet an abandoned woman is sent out of any decent house. Who thinks any worse of a Negro or mulatto woman for being a thing we can't name? God forgive us, but ours is a monstrous system, a wrong and an inequity!"

It was a Georgia girl, Lillian Smith who, with her friend, Paula Snelling, edited the first anti-segregation publication below the Mason-Dixon line. If anyone can be said to have "discovered" the Negro writers of our country, it was she and Miss Snelling in "South Today."

I have seen on Confederate Memorial Day and in the heat of a political campaign the wives of Southern politicians look with shame and embarrassment at husbands promising to defend the home, wife and daughter, against the non-existing sexual incursions of the Negro. The ladies indeed look as if they want to disappear from that platform.

In the open society, they have promised chastity, virtue and faithfulness and the husbands are prophesying that if the State grants Negroes their constitutional rights all of this goes out the window.

## Other Editors Say . . .

### THE BLACK BACKLASH

Civil rights leaders who are dragging their feet on the proposed "moratorium" on mass demonstrations misjudge the temper of the Negro as well as the white, in our opinion.

The so-called backlash isn't exclusively the property of the white man. His reaction to his inner feeling that agitation for social change has gone too far, too fast.

In times of heated controversy it is the loud-mouthed rabble rousers who are inclined to get attention. These, alone with some well-intentioned civil rights leaders with actually little acquaintance with conditions in city slums, have been doing a lot of talking for such places as Harlem.

The great, decent, respectable Harlem majority is incoherent or afraid to get into wrong trouble by speaking up. But even in the uproar caused by the riots, some of these voices have come through.

From these we judge:

The decent majority is resentful of police, not so much because they are too tough, but because they aren't tough enough. The police have failed to put down open gambling, the open dope peddling and drunkenness in the streets where their children have to play and to walk to go to school.

They want to get their children into desegregated schools, not especially because they want them to associate with white children, but because they believe, right or wrong, that the all-Negro schools are being neglected—that no proper effort is being made to give their children an education.

They want access to housing.

They want to "mix" with whites but because they want desperately to escape from the rat-and-cock-roach infested slums in which they are presently trapped.

These are human beings, in other words, reacting to poverty and injustice as human beings react everywhere, regardless of color. They have a special grievance because they associate, with much justification, their troubles with the color of their skin.

But their obvious reaction to the Harlem riots was terror. They have nothing in common with the criminal element which belittled the police.

And they have nothing but deeper trouble to be gained through further mass demonstrations, in these tense times,

which might provide the excuse for more such disorder. Indeed, they have a great deal to lose.

They have hope of a better life in the civil rights law and in other measures, both local and national, aimed at discrimination, slums, unemployment and inferior schools. This legislation is to a very great extent the handwork of the majority of Negro leaders of the nation. The ladies indeed look as if they want to disappear from that platform.

The promise of this legislation may be false but even the promise represents progress. The promise is more likely to prove false if impatient reformers, plus congenial troublemakers, continue to promote or condone civil disorder which prevents these laws from having a chance.

—THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR

REPUBLICAN Representative Robert Taft, Jr. should follow up his investigation of the United States Employment Office. Last week Rep. Taft leveled criticism at that agency for its failure to do the job assigned, employment.

What the congressman was saying is in line with first hand knowledge of many employers and unemployed persons who have visited this agency. Over the years their methods and techniques have been open to question. Their interest in making their operation one of service to the community is in doubt as witnessed by the following statements:

A former employee has said she was criticized as "Too placement conscious." A job seeker, a native Cincinnati, has said: "I've never been able to get a job at the employment office." An employer has said: "I have not been able to find qualified persons through this agency."

These criticisms are not isolated to the individuals speaking, they are part of the pattern that exists in the Cincinnati office of the United States Employment.

Let's examine these statements. The placement program consists of taking information and fitting applicants to jobs that suit their talents. At the employment office your last job places you in a particular code. Former employment or additional skills are not considered unless the applicant makes a special request that

## All Equal



## ALTAR CALL

BY EMOBY G. DAVIS, D.D. (For Negro Press International)

### "RELIGION AT THE POLLS"

Four years ago when the late and greatly lamented President John F. Kennedy was establishing a precedent as a successful presidential candidate of the Roman Catholic faith, many church leaders and followers of the Protestant faith were influenced by religious bigotry. At one point in the presidential campaign, it seemed that opponents to a Catholic president were winning their biggest viewpoint.

Today, we have a more deep-seated "religious" issue involved in the campaign and it is not based upon a man's religious faith—Protestant, Catholic or Jewish—but on a man's Religion. II, by some stretch of the imagination, Sen. Barry Goldwater's political philosophy can be loosely called his religion, then we have a religious issue in the 1964 campaign.

Most of the nation's religious leaders and publications have, since Goldwater's nomination, consistently and openly condemned his stated position on civil rights, nuclear control, extremism and anti-poverty legislation. These same leaders and publications have branded his position as "immoral," and have explained the necessity of breaking long established precedents to speak out on political candidates.

When a candidate's expressed philosophy is condemned as "immoral," whether you like it or not, you have a religious problem on your hands. Politics, economics, cybernetics, may or may not have anything to do with morality, but religion must yet be the "watchman upon the wall" that calls man to a God-fearing sense of morality and decency.

A classic case of religious opposition to Goldwater comes from the Bishop who baptizes him into the Episcopal church and another whom Goldwater refers to as being the people, "to whom he owed most, next to his mother," so reports Religious News Service. Retired Bishop William Scarlett says, "we seem, in our thinking to have taken opposite paths." Retired Bishop Walter Mitchell says, that he "immediately wrote his friend (Goldwater) to inform him that they were miles apart on social and political questions."

## NEWS AND VIEWS

BY J. B. HARRIS

### "ALL WILL BE HURT . . ."

ROCKY MOUNT — The words of Martin Luther King, Jr. ring true today than when originally spoken — "We must meet EATWELL with BOLIVIA" if we are to win our white brothers and our RIGHTS in this titanic struggle to bring meaningful racial EQUALITY to America. King's words are the answer to the challenge so masterfully stated last week by President Lyndon B. Johnson when he declared that ALL America must exert itself in this herculean task of bringing true democracy to our land. We must continue to repeat this stern warning "again and again" as our beloved ELS said during his tribulations years of bringing recovery to American economy during the hectic thirties and early forties.

Whether many of us realize it or not, America — our own USA — is in imminent danger of an internal revolution much after the fashion of a century ago. This time the Negroes, being partially free, are attempting to fight their own battle for complete freedom, with the aid of sympathetic whites, hoping to avert bloodshed; inspite of the hotbeddedness of Negro and white extremists who want to fight physically, and with reckless abandon regardless of the damage to all concerned.

Thoughtful persons of all races continue to plead for reasonableness rather than recklessness in this freedom fight. There must be concern for the welfare of the nation tempering our demands

during the struggle for a change of administration or the continuance of the present leaders in the Decease which every colored person desires.

That's why our national Negro leaders decried a moratorium on demonstrations until after the November elections so as to not further inflame the passions of our die-hard opposition, nor alienate our allies who are understandably "itchy."

Not one can rightfully blame or think the less of Atty-General Bobby K. for asking for a "moderate" Civil Rights plank until we have exerted all our opportunities granted under prevailing Civil Rights laws, not the least of which is our FAILURE to get our people to the POLLS in sufficient numbers to VOTE OUT our enemies and VOTE in our friends or members of our OWN RACE GROUP.

In that connection, Tarheelis should be proud that two colored men—Bull City banker John H. Wheeler, and Twinston-Salem mortician-fraternist Clark B. Brown, are among our National Democratic State Committeemen for an improvement.

So let us NOT be a cow nor bull which will KICK OVER our pail of milk which is steadily INCREASING each day; and will continue to do so, unless we keep on with senseless demonstrations which will undo our accrued gains.

Let's increase our non-violence resistance, JOIN NAACP, even DONATE EXTRA MONEY, so we can be really free indeed and still alive in sixty-five. Let freedom ring all over Tarheelis and the Southland! Then it will ring all over America!!

trooked priests for sermons in behalf of Negro rights. His chancery office is adorned with slogans of the John Birch Society. The latest victim of his wrath is the Rev. William H. DuBay who was removed from his parish for his criticism of the Cardinal's failure to provide civil rights leadership in this crucial period in American history.

Cardinal McIntyre is next in line to succeed 76-year-old Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York as chairman of the 250 bishops of this country. He may never concede to that post, however, for voting in the Ecumenical Council in Rome has demonstrated that the vast majority of the U. S. Catholic prelates are far more progressive on the civil rights issue and look to Chicago's Cardinal Albert Meyer as their leader.

—THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

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 man, Negro Press strives to help every man on the firm belief that all men are here as long as anyone is held back.

