

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS E. SOULWARE

Editorial Viewpoint

WORDS OF WORSHIP

Early Jewish writers had proclaimed God as one person who was just. Then came Hosea, the prophet, who said that "God is good." The wife of Hosea deserted him; heartbroken and vengeful he was determined to cast her off forever. Yet his love would not let him do it. He went to her, forgave her, and took her back. Then in his hours of loneliness and brooding a great thought came to

him! If a mere man could love so unselfishly, one who had broken faith with him, must not God be capable of a great, or greater forgiveness, toward erring human beings? The thought fired his imagination; he stood up before the nation and proclaimed it with burning zeal—a God so strong that he could destroy, yet so tender that he would not! One God, a just God, and a good God!

Our Privilege And Responsibility

Often we have heard, and also viewed on television, a group of Negro demonstrators chanting "we want our freedom," meaning, of course, "rights." Yet we wonder if they realized that freedom is available to those who assume their responsibilities.

In this nation, thousands upon thousands of young men and women are entering schools on the privilege of higher education, just as they are in North Carolina and Raleigh.

What that means to them and the country was bluntly explained by Kingman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale University, to the entering class of 1,063 freshmen.

He told them they have been selected because they aroused in those who knew them but whose confidence in their capacity for growth. In large part this was measured in terms of intellectual capacity, but, indispensably, part is also measured in terms of moral capacity, the likelihood that they would eventually be able to make a constructive impact on the lives of other people.

"It is the hope of our country that educated men will not permit oversimplification to be mistaken for clarity, that they will not let recklessness masquerade as courage; that they will point out the difference between exaggeration and conviction, and that they will not accept venom as though it were eloquence."

In happier times, it would have been enough to say simply that privilege always carries with it a burden of responsibility. But these are times of violent irresponsibility and irrespon-

sible violence—times which call for reminding our students that higher education is not a right common to all, but a privilege which obligates them to make the most of it, not only for themselves but also for the country and the world.

There is no doubt that on every college or university campus there are numerous students who have failed in getting the point concerning their responsibilities. For instance, just two weeks ago several students of Florida A&M University were engaged in horseplay in one of the men's residence halls. One of them allegedly slipped and fell—his head hitting the floor,—the impact caused brain injury and eventually death. Besides the tragedy, we could ask the question: Did not these students have more to do than engage in horseplay? Did they not need to prepare their lessons in erudite fashion?

We have seen on several of our college campuses young men "loitering around" the student union buildings, or in front of female residence halls watching the girls and meddling. Besides being impolite, their "loitering" did not present a constructive picture of what education is for.

Then there are our proud athletes, especially football players, who strut about the campus in their glory, never giving much thought to the business of education and their responsibilities as students which takes priority over all else.

Our students must accept the challenge implied by the term responsibility.

Rule On Reapportionment — Defended

Most every U. S. citizen does not want to change the Constitution of the United States. Yet radical Republicans and Southern reactionaries are desperately trying to change it. They flood congressmen with letters urging them to support an amendment which would deny the Supreme Court jurisdiction over state reapportionment. If they are successful, who will benefit?

The founding Fathers who wrote the Constitution made the legislative, the executive and judicial branches of our government separate and independent of each other. By keeping them independent, they are a check upon each other so that a tyrannous concentration of unchecked power is made impossible. These are the checks and balances that give our government stability and protect us from radicals who want to destroy these checks and balances.

Over 175 years ago, our forefathers wrote Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution which states: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a republican form of government . . ." Later, Congress wrote the 14th Amendment which states, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . ."

These two laws not only give the court jurisdiction over apportionment, they demand it! The word "guarantee" is not a wishy-washy word. Should the extremists destroy the U. S. Supreme Court, these laws still remain. Every

person in the Federal and in the State governments, including the county commissioners, has taken an oath to preserve, protect and defend these laws. Our Conservatives have violated these laws for years. Will they also demand that these laws be destroyed?

A republican form of government is one in which a majority of the voters elect a majority of the representatives. In most Southern states, a small per cent of the voters elect a majority of the state senators and representatives. It is obvious that many of our legislatures have no intention of reapportionment themselves justly. The Supreme Court has a duty to protect the rights of citizens in every state.

In Florida, for example, it is alleged that the Florida legislature aids and abets the schemes of radicals to defraud the people of equal votes whether rural or urban areas are involved.

If the U. S. Supreme Court is silenced on reapportionment, to whom can the people of this nation appeal for justice? History has proven many times that when people are forced into a corner, they revolt. Most American citizens are against the use of violence to prove that "taxation without representation is tyranny!" Right now, in times like these, citizens should thank God we have Supreme Court Justices courageous enough to stick their necks out for us and who refuse to make a mockery of their oath.

It is obvious why many state representatives do not favor reapportionment — it may mean that many of them will lose their jobs.

Perhaps He Has Served His Purpose

It has been reported that James Farmer, noted leader of CORE, will soon resign to take another position with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. His leave is a matter of time, since he has promised a top official to wind up "few things before taking leave."

While this announcement comes as a surprise to many persons, perhaps Farmer has already served his usefulness to the CORE and the civil rights movement. It seemed useless to us for CORE to continue its demonstrations after the passage of the 1964 civil rights bill. We were waiting to see if Mr. Farmer was going to lead the CORE to set up new goals to advance the Negro cause; but it did not appear that he would.

Let's Halt Foreign Spendthrift Giving

The United States is giving away millions of dollars to save certain foreign nations from the perils of communism. Many taxpayers are getting tired of such reckless abandon. Let us express arguments against it in outline form:

America shouldn't give money, because (a) nowhere has a beggar liked this beneficiary; (b) mercenaries have never helped anybody (Korea, Redcoats—George III).

Second, by giving money to foreign governments America works against democracy, because a government that gets its money from abroad is less dependent on the local people. (Chiang Kai-shek, Israel), and it is working against democracy, where power goes from the people "up."

Third, America should attempt great development such as railroads through jungles and

Like the individual, organizations must be flexible enough to make adjustments to changes in the nation or body politic. What we need as Negroes now is not so much demonstrating, but rather some plan designed to put Negroes on "their financial feet" as quickly and soundly as possible.

The Negro needs a rapid expansion of business—of the gigantic corporation type. These kinds of businesses continue to grow and earn millions of dollars for the investors. Big business is what the Negro needs today, and organizations like CORE and NAACP and the National Urban League must furnish the leadership to help them achieve these ends.

Would it have been possible for James Farmer to assume such a role?

tundra; and drill water wells in the deserts (Sahara, India, Arabia).

Fourth, it is obligatory that these works should be executed by American companies. Otherwise it is going into bribes as usual. The American companies should do this work, because (a) they are efficient and, the world needs at this moment quick results, and because (b) the flow of money through salaries to the local people will be earned honestly and much more appreciated; (c) Americans abroad should by their presence influence a trend toward higher living standards which the local people will try to match by hard work. By-products (beauty shops, etc.), will affect the local women more than bombs.

We know that our views will not be in accord with everybody's, but our foreign policies need a restudy at this time.

MY NIGHT CLASS
I think I told you that I was taking a course in psychology (Neuromuscular Origins of Behavior in Primate) for credit. This course will aid me in getting the advanced certificate issued by the American Speech and Hearing Association, and re-entrants in Washington, D. C.

The advanced certificate will mean that I am qualified to practice speech pathology without supervision. I expect to get this certificate next spring.

Some Folioles: The scene is in Knoxville, Ky. A woman spent nearly an hour trying on everything in the dress shop but didn't seem interested in buying.

"Why is it," she snapped, "I never get what I ask for in this shop?" The clerk smiled and replied: "Perhaps, it's because we're too polite."

ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

THE TRAGEDY OF THE DAILY NEWSPAPER
Nothing is sadder to me as a newspaperman than the closing of an important daily. And almost as sad is the news that a paper is on strike.

I hate to talk of the good old days (which weren't so good because my sister was getting 20 cents an hour for a 60-hour week, a fact I mention so no one will think I honor all the good old days), there were eight daily morning papers in New York and perhaps 15 evening papers and almost a dozen dailies in foreign languages.

But each year since World War I another great paper succumbs. It succumbs to reader apathy, to high costs, to decreasing circulation. Though the population has tripled since I was young, the papers have not. In many cities, even big cities throughout the country now there are but two papers, a morning and an evening daily and often they are both owned by the same chain.

In some of the big cities and densely populated suburbs, the free newspaper has made some headway, the thrifty ones can guarantee an advertiser a huge audience. But all too often the throwaway is simply a shopping guide and its news and local dispatches are lifted from the dailies who spend fortunes on foreign correspondents and news services. In fact, it is often said that if the daily happens to print a local story with the third paragraph upside-down the throwaway will also print the third paragraph upside-down.

The throwaway can never replace the daily. And the dailies keep dying—and striking. Frankly, I cannot see how a man can do his job as an editor when he has to devote half of his time negotiating with a dozen labor unions. And I am an old-time trade-unionist but I do not see how the fellows who wrap the papers can have the

power to close down a journal as they closed down the "New York Times" not too long ago. The question over which they struck was: Shall 20 or 25 papers be wrapped in a package?

The union Newspaper Guild rests on a solid foundation. I do not agree when the late H. L. Mencken made fun of the Guild saying that the admission of telephone girls and classified advertising girls demeaned the profession.

After all, the executives themselves could bring their wives into the newsroom and get the paper out passably. It has been done. Without the support of the telephone girls, who are inextricably part of the business, the Guild would be an affair without influence or membership.

But the pendulum seems to swing too far the other way. It is ridiculous for the "Detroit Free Press" to suffer a strike every two years, especially when the strike is instigated by one or two of the printing locals. For some of the unions put nothing on the line. They temporarily away from their machines move into other printing industries easily enough and there can endure a strike of long duration. A reporter who strikes sacrifices his livelihood.

The present strikes in Detroit is whether some of the printers will get time and half for Saturday.

Working Saturday is the nature of the game. For one union to win the point means all unions will win the point and then win double-time for Sunday.

A daily paper loses valuable staff members after every strike. After every strike it loses readership. Neither are ever recovered after years of patient and energetic cultivation. For every paper there is a point of diminishing return. The newspaper strike of long duration is one of the great tragedies of our times.

Other Editors Say

HAPPENINGS THAT AFFECT THE FUTURE
The hard philosophical and political core of the Goldwater movement rests on the belief that in previous presidential contests the American people have been offered an excessive dose of "me-tooism" that great numbers of voters have no place to go that they deserve and want something very different, and that this year they are going to get just that.

Senator Goldwater's campaign, then, consists of providing the voters with a "choice, not an echo." President Johnson is doing precisely the same thing. As U. S. News & World Report puts the contest, "It's a sharply defined study in contrasts presented on presidential ballots this year . . . The two men have conflicting ideas on almost every phase of the Presidency—in domestic problems, in international affairs, economic policy, defense, the whole role of Government." That has certainly been proven in the early campaign moves and speeches.

Take, for instance, one of the most important issues—that of permitting NATO commanders to order the use of certain kinds of nuclear weapons. Senator Goldwater has said, "I have suggested that a way must be developed to provide NATO with its stock of small, tactical nuclear battlefield weapons that may be truly called conventional weapons." The President's answer was a direct unequivocal rebuttal: "Make no mistake. There is no such thing as a conventional nuclear weapon." No one could ask for a greater difference than that on a question of major policy.

The President stands on his domestic record—on his successes with Congress and the state of the economy. The Goldwater position is that our prosperity is illusory, that it is based on false and dangerous fiscal policies and that profound trouble is in the offing unless drastic changes are made. Again, the differences are fundamental, irreconcilable, and far-reaching. And so it goes—with civil rights legislation, with the war on poverty, with the question of major policy and a central government should and should not do for and to its citizens, with local and individual rights and responsibilities.

There has been speculation that the President would conduct what is called, for want of a better term, a high-level campaign, making primary use of the White House and his office as a sounding board and employing TV as his principal tool. There is doubt now as to

"Findings Withheld Is Evidence Suppressed"



ALTAR CALL

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

"THEY FOLLOW AFAR-OFF"
One of the disparities in the social revolution going on in these United States today is the wide gap between religious leadership on the part of the clergy and religious followship on the part of the laity.

It is evident that the ministry feels the pressure of the demands for social and racial justice, and being true to their call, they launch out to affirm their faith and calling in deeds of social reform—marching in picket lines, staging demonstrations, drafting petitions, yes, even suffering violence, abuse, humiliation, giving their lives for that which they now believe to be just.

There is some followship on the part of the laity the ministry attempts to lead but generally, like Simon Peter during Christ's trial, the laity "follows afar off." Three recent events point most decidedly to this fact.

In Southern New Jersey, Roman Catholic laymen were surveyed on their feeling about civil rights. The results of the poll shows how far the laity is behind leadership:

Do you approve of the passage of the recent civil rights bill? Yes, 40%; no, 39%.

Do you believe Negroes today are trying to gain too much too soon? Yes, 52%; no, 25%.

Do you feel the civil rights bill in any way lessens the rights of white Americans? Yes, 45%; no, 32%.

Do you believe Church leaders should take a stand in favor of particular civil rights causes such as integrated housing? Yes, 30%; no, 47%.

Meanwhile in South Carolina, 87 of that State's 795 Methodist churches cut off funds to Wolford college in Spartanburg, because the school desegregated this fall, admitting an 18-year-old Negro boy. This, in spite of the Methodist stand on integration taken at their General conference in April.

In California, where a fair housing law is being hotly debated, with most religious leaders opposing a petition on the November ballot that

would bring about a repeal of that State's present fair housing law, a Methodist church group in Los Gatos has been maintaining a "fair housing referral service" quietly assisting persons who wished to rent or buy housing on a nondiscriminatory basis. When this program hit the press, the church was deluged with condemnatory phone calls and letters. The church also suffered a \$10,000 loss in pledges to its annual budget canvass and attendance dropped. The church commission on Christian Social Concerns was challenged by the board, getting a very slim vote of confidence, 21 - 16.

Needless to say this disparity in what ought to be a firm and committed thrust against social injustice is found in white churches. I suspect that similar disparities are found in Negro churches in other social matters.

Here again is a problem of communication and the Negro churchman must assume his share of the responsibility of communicating to his fellow white churchmen the Negro concern and feelings in such matters.

A few weeks ago I heard of two or three Methodist churches whose members made periodic visits to all-white Methodist churches and to the homes of the white members. They were doing this in preparation for the merging of the Negro and white Methodist conferences in the Chicago area.

This seems like something that other Negro denominations could do regularly to aid in the increase of communication between races and churches. There is no justifiable reason for the existence of such separatism between Negro and white churches. All integration cannot be achieved by fiat of law alone, but much of it must be accomplished by religious-social inter-relationships.

Behold another altar — THE ALTAR OF INTER-RACIAL FELLOWSHIP. Not just on Race Relations Sunday, but throughout the year, Sundays and week days, that Negro and white may both discover they believe in and worship the same God, our Father.

NEWS AND VIEWS

BY J. R. HARRIS

FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

GREENSBORO — As the 21st Annual Convention of the Tarheel NAACP Conference convenes here this week it is faced with the momentous task of charting the political course it will recommend that the twenty-five per cent Colored population of the Old North State should take come November 3 election.

It is an open secret that Colored Tarheels is 99 per cent for President LBJ all the way. Hubert Horatio Humphrey has been our man since he mushroomed out of the Mid-West a score of years ago and took a "first base" stand for Civil Rights.

NAACP has learned that a check up showed only FOUR NEGROES in Senator Barry Goldwater's home city of Phoenix, Ariz., who stand up for him for the presidency. Perhaps they have been convinced otherwise by now.

Negroes everywhere must quickly learn that Freedom is NOT really FREE. WE, like all other ethnic groups, who have come through varying forms of slavery over the centuries, must realize that true Freedom costs more than just the physical chains removed.

Negroes MUST realize and ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF FULL FREEDOM and CARRY OUR FAIR SHARE OF THE LOAD of maintaining OUR much-desired FREEDOM—OUR GOVERNMENT!

That brings us to the point of being willing to share with our time, money, vote, and participate in all efforts tending to promote BETTER CITIZENSHIP for America. That's WHY we

way."

There was more, and even the fear that Johnson's strength could convert this democracy into a dictatorship.

On the other hand, the only thing offered to recommend Barry Goldwater is a program which is mostly mouth, with no evidence that he has the capacity or the wherewithal to ever translate the "Tulsa World's" program into anything but mouth.

We think of the long years Lyndon Johnson spent in the Senate. We think of how over these years, this brilliance of

MUST strive to get out the vote for Nov. 3, and all other elections to prove to those unfriendly to our cause that we have both the DESIRE and CAPACITY to form our own ALLIANCE to achieve our objectives in the realm of democracy and freedom.

This column, once again, strongly advocates the Negro leaders should instruct their people—from the pulpit to the pool parlors—to show their strength by casting their gubernatorial ballots for Republican Robert Gavin and Democrat Robert Scott in an effort to get a bi-partisan team in Raleigh for a "new look" in Tarheel leadership.

This we advocate because we do NOT see the potential of another TERRY SANFORD in Democrat Judge Dan Moore, who continues to straddle the fence and his every act (up to Monday) of being unduly COLD toward the National Democratic presidential ticket under the flimsy excuse of having to plug for the State ticket. Negroes KNOW WHO BACKS DAN MOORE and hope not to be saddled with him if he is to be the puppet-governor of those reactionaries who elected him. We know those forces seek to turn back the clock of progress in Tarheels.

This new system of everyone having to READ and WRITE a portion of the Constitution in order to Register-to-Vote is calculated to setback a lot of people whose reading and writing abilities are only marginal. Therefore, we must encourage them to attend adult schools and special register and vote clinics to prepare to pass; else we'll be woefully SHORT OF PREVIOUS VOTES. This is our RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP THEM QUAL-

ify. Men get mad they can't see straight. This may account for the editor's choice. He stayed mad about John F. Kennedy's policies, especially as relates to Civil Rights. And it is this, his temperance would not go down with Johnson presiding. For Johnson has kept his commitment to the martyred president in every detail.

The editor of the Tulsa World blind with his choice of the brilliant one as a message, and in his rage offers as a substitute mediocrity with a capital "M." —THE OKLAHOMA

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

