

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

STRONG LEADERSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING URGENTLY NEEDED

Negroes Could Decide Issue In 5 States With 235 Electoral Votes

By Franklin H. Williams
For the Non-Partisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro Voters

More than one-tenth of those Americans eligible to vote in the coming national election are voters to be courted, not counted. Of the total national population over twenty one, of 104,000,000 more than 10,500,000 are Negro-Americans! Of this number, it is conservatively estimated that more than 5,600,000 are registered.

This great potential does not constitute a bloc vote! Negroes as other Americans respond to election issues as businessmen, union members, housewives, or any of a dozen other interest groups to which they belong. They are acutely aware of their stake in every major political decision which will be made by the next administration.

One issue, however, will inevitably color the choice of the Negro voter whether he is a farmer or missile expert. That issue is civil rights.

The rapid tempo of his legal gains during the 1950's has been followed by dramatic action by implement their legally recognized rights. Both political party platforms reflect a sharp awareness that the Negro is looking more than ever for the full attainment of his civil rights. There is a searching and impatient look, which reads between the lines of party platforms and campaign speeches. It is a highly sophisticated look, hardened by years of empty promises.

The burden is on both parties and their candidates to provide convincing assurance that meaningful action on civil rights will come next year. The reward for the most convincing appeal will be a sizeable portion of the Negro vote - enough possibly to determine the outcome of the election. It is a vote to be wooed and won!

More than 3,700,000 Negroes live in ten pivotal states with a total of 232 electoral votes. In a close election they can tip the scale in any or all of them.

These strategic states, their electoral college vote (in brackets) and the estimated number of Negroes of voting age in each are as follows:

California (32), 425,000; Illinois (27), 500,000; Indiana (13), 120,000; Maryland (10), 270,000; Michigan (20), 340,000; Missouri (13), 225,000; New Jersey (16), 240,000; New York (45), 750,000; Ohio (25), 390,000; Pennsylvania (32), 475,000.

IN DIXIE
In addition to these there are two southern states in which the registered Negro vote now amounts to more than 14 percent of the total adequate to swing any close election. There are more than 185,500 Negroes registered to vote in Tennessee and an additional 227,000 in Texas. Tennessee has 11 electoral college votes and these 24. These 35 added to the 232 in the 10 pivotal northern states is enough to put either party in office.

A 1955 survey of Negro voting by the Congressional Quarterly indicated that 35 non-southern congressional districts had 10 percent or more Negro population. There are an additional 37 districts with a 5 to 10-percent Negro population. In these 72 districts, Negro voters can significantly influence the outcome of elections in tight contests. The 1960 census will undoubtedly show more non-southern districts in which the potential Negro vote is an important factor.

TRUMAN WON BY NEGRO VOTE
The overwhelming support given President Truman in 1948 by Negro voters in California, Illinois and Ohio provided him the slim margin by which he carried those states and won the presidency.

In California, Truman won by a margin of 17,866 popular votes, Negroes in one Los Angeles Assembly District alone gave him 30,740 votes or 75 percent of their vote! Mr. Truman carried Illinois Chicago alone cast 84,282 votes for him. He received 71 percent of the Negro vote cast in that city.

Negro voters in four Ohio cities: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dayton, and three small towns outside Cincinnati,

gave Truman 80,423 votes in 1948. He received 66 percent of the total Negro vote cast in those cities and won the state by the slim popular margin of 7,107 votes.

JOHNSON OWES DEBT
Lyndon B. Johnson owes his present prominence to Negro voters of Texas. When he was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 he won the election by the incredibly narrow margin of 88 votes. The 100,000 Negroes then registered to vote in Texas cast their ballots almost solidly for the man who is now the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate.

Avarell Harriman won the State in 1955 by some 11,000 votes due to the heavy majorities he polled in Harlem and other Negro districts - four Harlem Assembly Districts alone gave him a plurality of 577,000.

In local elections, in the South as well as in the North, Negro voters have time and time again been the balance of power.

MORE VOTERS
The number of Negroes registered to vote has been increased substantially. Intensive campaigns have been held in many cities and a nation-wide campaign has been carried on by our broadly representative Non-Partisan Crusade. More than 20,000 Negroes have been added to the voting list in Baltimore, bringing the total of registered colored voters in that city to more than 108,000 or about 65 per cent of the potential.

A drive in Memphis netted an additional 14,000 registered Negro voters enabling them to elect a member of the Shelby County Democrats Committee for the first time this year. Cincinnati reports 61,000 out of 60,908 Negroes over 21 years registered. Philadelphia sources report an unofficial registration count of 285,000 Negroes, or 83 per cent of the potential. Similar unofficial statistics from throughout the North and West reflect high optimism for greater percentage Negro registration than ever in our history.

FREEDOM AT BALLOT
This is the unofficial record. No doubt can be cast upon the significance of the Negro vote on November 8th. To date, indications are that it is a vote yet to be courted, not counted!

The Non-Partisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro voters urges every qualified Negro-American to vote for the candidates and party of his choice on election day, Nov. 8. After voting, everyone should telephone or call on five friends reminding them to vote and asking them similarly to contact five other persons. In a democracy, freedom can be found with the ballot!

A PRAYER FOR WRITERS AND NEWSPAPERMEN

O THOU GREAT SOURCE of truth and knowledge, we remember before thee all those calling it is to gather a window of facts for informing the people. Inspire them with a determined love for honest work and a staunch hatred for the making of lies. Let the judgments of our nation be perverted and we be taught to call light darkness and darkness light. Since the ability and wisdom of a nation are in their charge, may they count it shame to set the basic passions of men on fire for the sake of gain, may they never suffer themselves to be used in dragging the mind of the people with falsehoods and prejudice.

A Blow at Segregated Schools

Probably the most forthright statement on the serious problem which faces Negro citizens of North Carolina in the field of education is that recently written for the daily press by McNeill Smith, chairman of the North Carolina Civil Rights Commission. It should be plainly clear now just why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, other organizations and progressive Negro leaders have also considered integration of the schools the most important problem facing Negroes all over the South.

Mr. Smith pulls no punches in his statement but admits with frankness that the plight of the Negro in North Carolina in comparison with white citizens is a sad one when it comes to education, housing and employment. Says he in part:

Housing, employment and education are related. Lack of earning limits home improvement; dilapidated homes and low income prospects discourage parents and children. Children of privation are difficult to educate. Without education, there is still chance for gainful employment.

Inability to read, write and speak English is not inherited, but parents teach their children more than schools. How can a school teach a child to read or speak intelligibly, or to figure or write, when the child has none of these experiences at home?

In addition to home and school experience, high-wage production jobs require skills best gained from on-the-job experience.

If any citizen is restricted to menial jobs, he is cut off from the production line, the gap between what he can contribute to our economy and what the rest of the work force is contributing is constantly widening.

Citizens of both races are indebted to Mr. Smith for exposing the discrimination that is now going on in this state under the so-called "separate but equal" educational system. It should make all fair-minded citizens more determined to abolish forever the segregated school system which now exists in the South. If North Carolina with all its claim to progress and fair-mindedness is a land of such rank discrimination in education as that disclosed by Mr. Smith, what must be the plight of Negroes in states of the deep South?

We are not willing for America to gamble with its destiny or its survival in a world fraught with so many outside dangers. Genius knows no race, color or creed. She is just as liable to wrap up in the kinky head of the most insignificant black child living in the backwoods of a Mississippi hovel the answer to the troubles of the present world as she is the child born in a mansion. What the South needs is a way of life that will give every child born in America an equal opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity.

To fully realize such a state of affairs every loyal American citizen should feel it his duty to do everything in his power to abolish every trace of segregation that now exists in the South.

The Impact of Georgia Courts on American Prestige

Georgia courts sank to a new low this week in the eyes of all decent and respectable people when Dr. Martin Luther King was sentenced to four months in a Georgia work camp on a minor traffic violation. The stupidity of this revolting act will probably not be fully realized until some white citizen of equal stature to Dr. King runs afoul of the law on a similar or more serious traffic violation. If and when that time ever comes there will be hedging and fixing. You can rest assured that no white person in Georgia of Dr. King's prominence is going to be handed a prison sentence for a minor traffic violation. In the face of a preponderance of evidence about the most he would get is a fine.

If the Georgia courts feel that they can humiliate Dr. King or lessen the respect, love and admiration that both whites and non-whites have for him all over the world, as well as in the United States, by slapping a prison sentence on him for a minor traffic violation, they are sadly mistaken. The course they have pursued merely makes a greater martyr of Dr. King which, of course, more greatly endears him to all oppressed people of the world and lovers of freedom.

As it now stands, for the first time in their black and miserable existence Georgia courts have at last come face to face with a Negro who by the naked power of his spiritual force will defeat all of their behind-the-scenes skul-

duggery, malicious tricks and lies. Whether he is in prison, serves the four months sentence or eventually escapes it, the Georgia courts are sure to come out the loser in their entanglement with a man who has dedicated his life to the cause of his oppressed people.

Every Negro living in the South knows what it means to become entangled with southern courts. Even when innocent and with the best of lawyers there is usually little justice to be found. On the contrary the average southern court has a tendency to look down on a Negro with a certain amount of judicial contempt. In most instances, as in that of Dr. King, a Negro's freedom is snatched from him on the least provocation.

Unless we are sadly mistaken this beastly and sordid act of Judge Oscar Mitchell of DeKalb County, Georgia, will have world as well as national repercussions. The communist grist mills will go into high gear and grind out miles of propaganda for the consumption of non-whites all over the world about the kind of justice American courts deal out to Negroes brought before them on minor traffic violations.

Judge Mitchell may get an Oscar for upholding white supremacy in Georgia but he has dealt a death blow to American prestige in other nations of the world; a thing this country is badly in need of at this stage of the game with Soviet Russia.

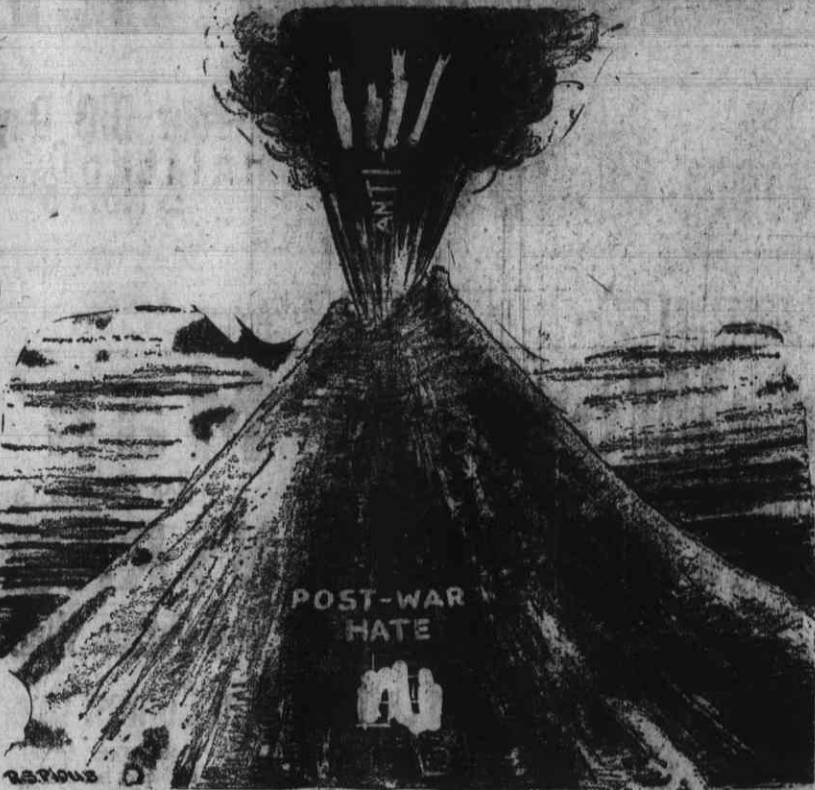
The Most Important Issues In The Present Campaign

On Tuesday, November the 8th the people of the United States will go to the polls to elect a new president. At no time in the history of this country has a presidential election meant so much to so many people of the world. At no time in the past history has a presidential election involved so much outside the United States as the one now facing the American people. This truly is no time for the voters of the United States to allow party,

race, religion or sectionalism to influence their voting. This is a time for each voter to prayerfully and carefully weigh the ability, training and experience of both candidates running for the office and cast his vote according to his honest conviction.

The issues involved in this year's election transcend those of race, religion, section or party loyalty. Truly, the next president of the United States may find himself the leader of the entire western world arrayed against Soviet power and its communistic satellites. There will be decisions to be made which may involve the continuance or extinction of civilization. Therefore, the election on November 8th is the most momentous in the history of the United States.

The Carolina Times has noted with grave concern the contention of both major parties that party loyalty is the only issue at stake in the present political campaign. We have noted with grave concern the contention of Catholics and Protestants that the only issue is "THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN", Page 6-A



POST-WAR HATE
By REV. HAROLD ROLAND

Too Many Fail To Realize Honest Work is Honorable



They worked, for by trade they were tentmakers . . . Acts 18:3.

Paul, the great Christian, recognized the dignity of honest labor. All honest work is honorable. Some people think that work with the hands may be dishonorable, but this is a dangerously false notion for any individual to be imbued with.

This false concept of work is becoming rather popular among many in our times. Many parents encourage this false idea in their children. Many look with a kind of contempt upon those who work with their hands. Many falsely associate dignity with the white-collar job.

But with Paul we, as Christians recognize the dignity of all honest labor.

All work can be used to the glory of God. If your work is for the service and enrichment of mankind, then you ought be proud of it. It matters not whether it is preaching a sermon or pitching a baseball game. Thus, let us be proud of our work and use it

to the glory of God and the service of mankind.

Let us take the Bible, for example. The Bible you have in your Church or in your home would not be possible without the man who cuts the trees in the forest. There is the man who makes the ink. And then there is the man who operates the printing press. There is the man who drives the truck. There is the clerk of salaried selling the book. Thus we can see from the cutting of the tree to the delivery of the finished product there is an essential chain of labor. Thus should all serviceable work be used to the glory of God.

Our children should be taught the dignity of labor as a matter of Christian principle. Let us teach our children the true value of honest labor. Let us get away from the false ideas of work. Booker T. Washington had this in mind as he went into the heart of the black belt in Alabama some twenty years after slavery. He preached and taught the

Christian doctrine of the dignity of all honest labor. This doctrine was needed for those who scorned the stigma of slavery. And this New Testament teaching is needed now.

Then let us teach our children the important lesson of the dignity of honest labor. Why be ashamed of honest labor? Paul, the great religious genius, recommends the dignity of honest labor.

Honest work has great spiritual values for the spirit of man. Work is not a curse. Work has great therapeutic or healing value. This great idea is the basis of occupational therapy. Go to Gravelly Sanatorium and you will see there that they have made creative work an essential part of the process of rehabilitation or healing for the patients. It gives man an opportunity for creative expression amid the great blessings of God's providence.

Then, as Christians, let us use our work for the glory of God and the enrichment of our fellowman.

Little Known Story of How Dag Hammarskjold Maneuvered to Get Congo Army Told By Writer

How Dag Hammarskjold managed to get a mixed force of African troops loyal to the UN into the Congo before the radical nationalist countries could rush in, is revealed in the November issue of Harper's Magazine.

Joseph Kraft, in his article "The Untold Story of the UN's Congo Army," says that Hammarskjold used Lumumba's request for "technical assistance in the military field" to promote an all-African lobby for UN military intervention.

The Secretary General assembled in his office nine African countries and, outlined to them the technical assistance he wanted to see the Congo, reports Kraft.

The Africans, however, felt that much stronger help was needed and so they urged their governments to ask Lumumba to demand all-out military aid from the UN. Thus, says Mr. Kraft, Hammarskjold won the first trick aid by having the Africans themselves ask for troops.

In taking preliminary soundings, Hammarskjold considered both the need for French-speaking troops and the need for troops from the more conservative nationalist states.

"Just after the African meetings," says Kraft, "the Secretary General called the Tunisian sole African representative on

the Security Council—Mongi Slim. He asked M. Slim if two might be made available for UN operations in the Congo."

Having gotten assurance of Tunisian troops, Hammarskjold was able to receive promise of aid from Morocco and Ethiopia.

"Thus," Kraft writes, "while still officially talking techni-

cal assistance, the Secretary General had assured the nucleus of an African force ready to work under UN auspices."

Kraft notes that already Ghana and Guinea, the two radical nationalist countries, were forcing the pace by making available battalions of troops, officers, and even the Ghanaian Chief of staff.

Urges Support of GOP Ticket

To the Editor:

E. R. Meares, Sr.
Clarkton, N. C.

I am an old Republican. I am sure I can qualify as a friend of the Negro. I was County Chairman during the 20's; I found it almost impossible to get a Negro registered no matter how well qualified he was. Since, a good many have been registered, especially in the larger towns. Down East it is still difficult for qualified Negroes to register, especially in the rural counties.

Now, I want to ask all Negroes who can to show your resentment this year by voting the State Republican ticket. If you will vote in a block, it will count. It counted when you gave Frank Graham (your friend and mine) a 28,000 plurality in the first primary. If your vote only succeeds in reducing the Democratic majority to 10,000, we will all fare better.

First Negro Runs In Massachusetts

NEW YORK—The candidacy of a Negro Boston lawyer for secretary of state in Massachusetts on the Republican ticket was called a "bold step in a new direction."

The comment about Edward W. Brooke was made in an article "A Negro Runs for State Office" in Look Magazine.

Noting that a Negro has rarely asked for the support of a predominantly white electorate, Look calls Brooke's campaign "unique" since there are only 83,000 Negroes in the state of Massachusetts.

Bechet's Own Version of His Life Published

In this autobiography, transcribed from tape recordings completed shortly before his death in Paris in 1959, Sidney Bechet recaptures the memories that that inspired his moving interpretation of blues and ragtime. In colorful and earthy style he describes the early days of ragtime in New Orleans, when big bands played at private parties for fifty cents a man, paraded through the streets a weddings and funerals, and engaged in "bucking" contests at picnics and fairs.

He writes of the great names in early jazz: Louis Armstrong, Jon "King" Oliver, Manuel Perez, Bunk Johnson, Kid Ory, Johnny Dodds, and many other. Bechet "toured" the South on freight trains, then migrated to Chicago and New York. Later he went to Paris, Berlin, London. He did the vaudeville circuit with the great blues singer, Bessie Smith, and worked with Duke Ellington in one of his first bands.

TREAT IT GENTLE is the personal story of a great jazz artist, whose career coincided with the birth and growth of jazz as a native American art form.

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