# "Good Riddance"

This newspaper refuses to give its support or backing to the dissenting groups that have recently stalked out of meetings of the major civil rights organizations in this country. For a majority of them we say, "good riddance." The Carolina Times will not give its support to any person or group of persons advocating a resort to violence as a means of solving the black man's problems in this country or elsewhere.

For nearly 50 years now we have waged a relentless battle against every injustice suffered by the race. We would have all understand that we do not intend to give one inch of ground until every Negro in this country has achieved his full rights. Those who would resort to violence to solve the Negro's problem are without any foundation for their contention that the solution can be found in guns, knives and other weapons. We repeat that we believe in the Biblical truth that "they who fight with the sword will perish with the sword."

We call upon every Negro of sound judgement in this country to throw his support to that segment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other civil rights organizations that believe in and intend to practice law and order. We call upon our ministers to use their influence from their pulpits in admonishing those of our race that the intelligent segment of the race does not intend to resort to bloodshed as a means of solving the race problem in this country. We call upon those in other positions of leadership to use their influence to let it be known that they endorse unequivocably, the stand we have taken.

It is our honest belief that the greatest weapon now in reach of the Negro in this country is ballots and not bullets. We challenge those who stalked out of the meeting in New York to organize and complete a massive Negro register and vote campaign in this country. By so doing they will have resorted to the use of the most powerful and effective weapon it is possible for the Negro to obtain in the quest of his rights as a citizen.

# Southern Negro Support for HHH

Word that Vice-president Hubert H. Humphrey, in his bid for the presidency, has come to the parting of the way with President Johnson on the matter of the United States continuing the Vietnamese war, will be received by Negro supporters of HHH with much enthusiasm throughout the South. It will be remembered that it was the Negro vote that tipped the scales just enough to save North Carolina from having a Republican governor in 1964. With the increased voting power of the Negroes since 1964, it is a certainty that the Negro vote will play an important role in the election to be held in November of this year.

Negro voters of North Carolina have not forgotten the many civil rights stands and battles fought by HHH over the past 20 years. However, his recent leaning in the direction of pulling this country out of the Vietnamese war if he becomes president will add enthusiasm to their support. Returnees from Vietnam have told of the horrors, untold suffering and the futility of continuing a war that apparently cannot be won, and generally speaking, Negroes of the South feel that the U. S. should get out of Vietnam. Thus any candidate for the presidency, who is an arch advocate of continuing the Vietnamese war, is generally looked on with disfavor by them.

We predict the 1968 election will see the greatest number of Negro voters casting their ballots since Reconstruction. As a result, the vast southern Negro vote may be just enough to tip the scales for a Democratic victory, with a majority of the Negro votes going to HHH. In the meantime, we would again urge that all stops be pulled out by southern Negroes in an all-out register and vote campaign from now until the election on November 5.

# Highway Deaths Create Tragic Problem

Automobile accidents claimed 52,200 lives and injured 4,200,000 persons in 1967, according to the annual booklet of highway accident statistics from The Travelers Insurance Companies. Statistics in the booklet were compiled from records of motor vehicle departments throughout the country.

These figures show a decrease of some 300 deaths and 200,000 injuries from the 1966 figures. However, "the satisfaction this gives must be qualified," said Sterling T. Tooker, Travelers president. ". . . it will require many more years of consistent betterment before we can claim any genuine progress toward the conquest of a stubborn and tragic problem."

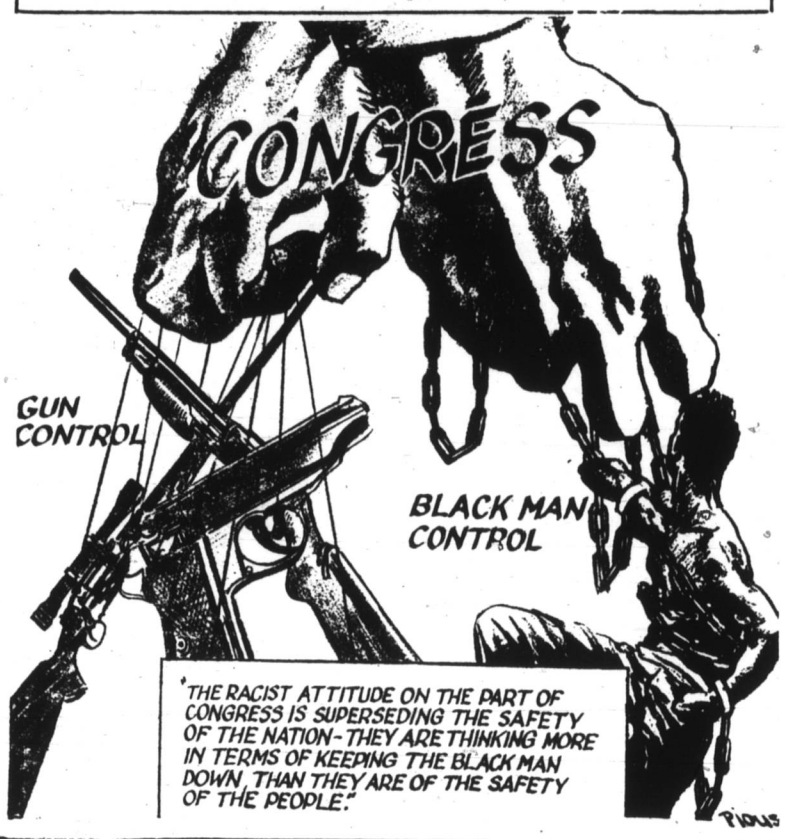
"Could we dare to hope that this one year's reduction in street and highway fatalities is the fruit of the efforts of agencies of the Federal government, the individual states, private industry and the many individual groups devoted to the promotion of greater safety?" Mr. Tooker asked. "If so," he continued, "we must urge them to even greater effort and to give them our earnest, active support.

"After all, the deaths of more than 52,000 people and the injury of more than 4,000,000 others in one year is small cause for rejoicing, even though it represents some improvement over another year. Comparisons are odious unless they afford some ultimate betterment of the human condition," he added.

"We are traveling a long road fraught with many hazards," Mr. Tooker said. "Only caution on the part of every traveler will bring him and others on the road safely to the next stage of our journey."

## IT'S AMAZING!

## Unbelievable 'Dilemma'




# "New Set of Civil Rights Needed" Senator Eugene McCarthy Tells North Carolinians

By John B. Justice

"We need a new set of civil rights for all Americans," says Senator Eugene McCarthy, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Speaking in Raleigh to a crowd of 6,500, the candidate said every American citizen has the right to:

—a decent job;

—a good education, "not just for the most gifted, but for the least gifted as well;"

—health protection;

—a decent house, "not in a ghetto, but in a genuine community."

A moderate number of Negroes stood in the crowd outside the Sir Walter Hotel Thursday as Sen. McCarthy said, "We need not suffer from racial conflict, and our cities need not deteriorate.

"All of our problems are subject to thought and planning, and can be solved. These problems are not beyond our control."

The underdog candidate gave his views on such issues as race and poverty, but he continued to hammer away at the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's Vietnam policy:

"None of these problems can be solved unless we turn away from war," said the Minnesota Senator.

"Each time there is a cutback because of Vietnam, the funds are taken away from our most pressing needs."

McCarthy's visit to North Carolina was intended to rally popular support and give the Senator a chance to talk with some members of North Carolina's delegation to the Democratic Party's national convention in Chicago next month. The 131-man delegation is believed to be leaning heavily toward Vice-President Humphrey.

Dr. Reginald Hawkins, Negro dentist of Charlotte and a delegate to the convention, was one of the persons with whom Sen. McCarthy spoke.

"He's a good man," Dr. Hawkins said after a closed meeting with the presidential candidate.

"Is he your man?" a reporter asked.

"He's a good man," Dr. Hawkins repeated. The noncommital reply sums up the hesitation many black people seem to feel regarding Sen. McCarthy; in a recent syndicated newspaper column, J. F. ter Horst wrote:

"Negroes feel McCarthy is more philosophic than active. He is not known to them as a champion of civil rights causes, as Humphrey is."

McCarthy's staff is aware of the lack of rapport between the Senator and the black community. McCarthy's Washington headquarters this week released a story about a report issued by a Senate subcommittee chaired by McCarthy. The report, prepared in 1960, anticipated "the design and the concrete programs of both the Kennedy New Frontier and Johnson's Great Society," the story said.

"Sen. McCarthy's report is a national poverty and civil rights classic," concluded the release issued by the candidate's research staff.

Still, black people aren't quite certain where the Senator stands on race and poverty issues. A Negro Congressman, Rep. John Conyers of Michigan, is conducting a study to determine where Sen. McCarthy and his potential rivals stand on the questions. Rep. Conyers is heading the "National Committee of Inquiry," which is interviewing every Presidential candidate. The committee will publish each candidate's answers so that black people may have some solid information on the issues which most directly concern them.

Meanwhile Sen. McCarthy is taking his case to the people throughout the South, trying to wrest delegates from Vice President Humphrey. McCarthy supporters are challenging the legality of the delegation make-up in several states, including Minnesota and Alabama. Dr. Hawkins is leading a challenge to the North Carolina delegation; Dr. Hawkins, who polled 130,000 votes in his race for the Democratic nomination for Governor, contends that Negroes should be allowed more than the nine slots they presently possess.

It is uncertain how much support, if any, Sen. McCarthy would gain if the Negro dentist's challenge should succeed.

## This Week In Negro History

One hundred years ago (1868) on Sunday the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. This is commonly regarded as the Citizenship Rights Amendment. It says in part:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilieges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

THE AMENDMENT also provides that "The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

All civil rights legislation since the historic school desegregation decision of May 17, 1954 has been based primarily on the 14th Amendment.

JULY 22 — Hall Johnson's latest version of "Run Little Chillun" opened in 1939 in Los Angeles, Calif. with great acclaim.

JULY 23 — Charles Bush, first Negro page boy, was appointed for the United States Supreme Court in 1954.

JULY 24 — Ira Aldridge (1807-1867), Negro actor and former slave, was born. He achieved the distinction of being to audiences throughout Europe the personification of Shakespeare's Othello.

Alexandre Dumas, pere, (1803-1870), the great Negro French novelist, born.

JULY 25 — Maria Weston Chapman (1806-1885), abolitionist, was born.

JULY 26 — Executive Order of the U. S. President on equality of treatment for all persons in the Armed Forces was pronounced in 1948.

JULY 27 — Anthony Burns (1834-1862), a fugitive slave, died. His rendition as a fugitive slave caused riots in Boston.

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NEW YORK — Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey appearing on a national television interview program Issues and Answers—ABC:

"I think the No. 1 issue that troubles the American people today is how can you have both civil order and civil justice."

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# To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

## Our Big, Cold Society

POLICE - community relations are among the most sensitive areas in American life. The Kerner Commission pointed out how the attitudes of some policemen in ghetto can create tense situations.

All officials and others who come into contact with the public — and that includes business leaders and personnel people — need a greater awareness of what it means to be poor and what it means to be black in a racist society.

Covina, a town in California, has a program that helps policemen to better understand people's feelings. Police recruits were sent to the nearby town of Riverside and booked as felons, then put into the tank" for the night.

MR. WHITNEY

Others were given $3 to buy a complete clothing outfit, and sent to spend time on Skid Row, drinking wine and sleeping in flop-houses. Still others were dressed as hippies and they stayed in hippie hangouts.

They were stopped by policemen, frisked, arrested, and booked. They learned first-hand about the terror that strikes the heart of a man when he is stood up against a wall and searched.

### Conveying A Sense Of Dignity

They learned to appreciate the fact that the Riverside police addressed them as "Mister" when they were prisoners. They learned to value the importance of this way of conveying even to supposed lawbreakers a sense of dignity.

The recruits reported that their experience made them more patient and understanding with people, and that they learned the value of treating people with respect and courtesy.

The city's police chief said, "I've done everything with my men but turn them black and I wish I could do that."

Black people, whose experience with the police, especially in the South, has been one of hearing themselves called "Boy" and of being treated with insolence, are calling for police review boards and other civilian agencies which would insure better police treatment.

But this kind of training could be an excellent way to create a police force which is sensitive to the rights of the poor and minority groups. Putting yourself in other people's shoes is still the best way to learn to follow the Biblical injunction of doing unto others what you would have them do unto you.

### How To Treat The People

But it's not just policemen, teachers and other public officials who need this increased sensitivity. Personnel people in corporations need to know how to treat the unemployed, the black, the Spanish-speaking minorities.

Too many of them have desk drawers full of corporate orders to hire more black people, but when a man comes downtown from the ghetto he's given lots of forms and tests and rigid interviews. He's not used to them, and the interviewer isn't sensitive to his anxiety and discomfort, and of course, he doesn't pass.

But it's not his fault, it is the fault of the personnel interviewer who just couldn't relate o him, make him feel at ease, and discover his potentials and willingness to work.

Fortunately, progressive businessmen realize this and they are taking steps to go into the ghetto to recruit, and to train their personnel people better, but its still a problem that could be licked by this kind of sensitivity training.

This is a big, cold society, and the poor and the racial minorities feel it worst. A little added sensitivity could go a long way to removing the barriers of racism.
It is still hanging in the courts.

Before dawn on July 26, 1967, National Guard Warrant Officer Theodore J. Thomas heard what Hersey indicates were a few shots from a blank starter's pistol coming from the Algiers Motel. He reported he was under fire. Police and National Guard units rushed to the scene.

When they left, three Negro youths, Aubrey Pollard, Carl Cooper, and Fred Temple, were dead.

### Officer Faces Murder Charge

Patrolman Ronald August was charged with first degree murder in the death of Pollard. Patrolman Robert Paille was charged with first degree murder in the death of Temple. Cooper's death remains a mystery.

August's case came up for trial July 8, and was adjourned until Jan. 6. Paille's case was dismissed. Wayne County Prosecutor William Cahalan is appealing.

Rene Freeman, of the West Central Organization, a Negro group, said: "The Algiers Motel brings everything that we're up against home. It allows very little latitude for expecting to be dealt with or to deal with whites in any kind of sincere way at any level."

Mayor Cavanagh tried to set up a store front concept in Detroit where police could help out citizens in the inner city with any problems that came to them, or direct them to the agency that could provide assistance. "We already had the spots picked out," says Heffernan.

The Common Council overrode Cavanagh's veto of its budget cuts, wiping out store front idea.

## Do's And Don'ts

Don't Spread It!