

Editorial Viewpoint

Words Of Worship

"If by reason of strength they be forescore years" is a statement from the Scriptures, and it indicates that by sane living one may have a longer lifespan. If one follows the world, conforming to its ways, for a time you may seem to please the world. You will, until you fail because your strength has gone out of you. You will until nature

Thank You, Our Public

We are deeply moved by the response that we received to our first paper off of the new Cottrell-Vanguard Web Offset Press. The reaction was highly gratifying and we appreciate the evaluation of our effort to produce a better newspaper. We will use the inspiration that came from your evaluation to continue to improve the product until it becomes what you would have it be. We would have you know that all the money, effort and time spent had only one purpose—TO GIVE YOU A BETTER NEWSPAPER.

We hasten to say to you that we realized that there were some errors and flaws, but let us say here and now that it is human to error, but divine to forgive. We hope you can realize that this was a huge undertaking and there

takes your health, your confidence and your usefulness because of having gone against her. But a man should profit by his unfortunate experience. If, after forescore years and ten, should you live that long, you are not more mature, better adjusted, happier, led by a deeper faith in life, something has been wrong in your choice of life roads.

was much to be done in the time allotted in order that you would have a paper last week. The staff spent many hard hours in the change-over. It is to be remembered that the process was new to it and very little time was available for indoctrination.

We accept the constructive criticism that came to us due to the errors and flaws and want to assure you that they were taken in the same spirit that the good things were taken. We hope you will continue to call our attention to any and all things that you might feel wrong with YOUR NEWSPAPER and we assure you that we will always be trying to correct same. When you praise or criticize, we know you must be INTERESTED.

The Plight Of The Migrant

The St. Petersburg Times, about two months ago, published a magazine article, from first-hand information, on the problems of migrants in the state of Florida. The findings were not ideal by any stretch of the imagination.

North Carolina Council of Churches is to be commended upon securing a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity in the amount of \$270,444 to finance an expanded program for aid to migrant workers. The program office will be located in Raleigh at 410 Oberlin Road, and the council's Committee on Ministry will oversee the program which will provide day care for children, education, health, sanitation and distribution of clothing available to eight areas in the state. This expansive program will call for a full-time director, 51 staff personnel during the summer.

Most of the migrants—some 150,000 passing through there annually are attracted for the purpose of finding work to help in harvesting potatoes and varied truck vegetables. When the harvests are finished, they move on to the next job which may be located several states away.

Where do they live? An Associated Press feature article appearing in the Sunday May 9, issue of the News and Observer stated: "Some manage to rent cabins but for most it's living in tents or in cardboard shacks or makeshift sleeping in a car."

What do they eat and is the food nutritious? The AP article stated: "You make just enough for a pound of bacon and a half a loaf of bread," says Tony Roski, a worker in one migrant camp.

One worker in the Imperial Valley, Calif., said he worked 10 hours a day on his knees

taking carrots from the rich earth only to earn the handsome pay of 12 cents for each 55-pound sack he filled—amounting to \$3.50 for a day's work. This kind of money cannot support one man decently, much less a family.

But, what struck more vividly our imagination was a photograph of a man and his family walking on the highway to the next job. The family was walking because their car broke down and they didn't have the money to get it fixed.

The AP article giving information about the North Carolina Council of Churches grant said the project would encourage crop growers to provide improved housing while the grant will make available education of the workers in cleanliness and the proper maintenance of their housing facilities (if that is possible).

Practically all migrant camps are below standards of good health and safety, and the workers don't earn enough money to secure better housing if they desired it. While crop producers are complaining how little profits they earn it would exemplify the Christian meaning if growers would "cut down" on profits and pay more to make it possible for the lowly migrant workers to buy decent food and clothing, rent first-class housing, and provide themselves with additional training designed to improve their lot.

The legislatures of our states as well as the United States Congress, have not stooped down to help "the man farthest down." May they ponder in their hearts, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto Me!"

Popularity Of New Voting Machine

The Negro thought that the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill would put an end to their registration and voting woes, but the Negro demonstrations during the voting campaign in Selma, Ala., revealed that it didn't.

President Johnson has asked the citizens of the United States to "come and reason together," for the time is now to settle the matter of equal voting privileges for all times in this country. Perhaps he would have used his "prod" considerably more were it not for the Viet Nam and Dominican Republic crises.

A Harris survey indicated that U. S. citizens favor the proposed voting law by better than 3-2. The division in the nation would be much closer to 50-50 if the matter rested exclusively on whether the states or federal government should have primary responsibility over requirements for voting.

Tipping the balance toward more federal initiative now is the decisive belief—better than 2-1—that most Negroes are not allowed to register and vote in such states as Alabama.

As was in the case of the 1964 Civil Rights Act of 1964, the South is solidly opposed to the

new vote legislation—by about 2-0. But an almost identical majority in the East favors the bill. The balance is held by the Midwest and the West, and people in both areas want to see the legislation enacted.

A breakdown of the reasons people feel the way they do reveals that slightly more than half of the people (52 per cent) believe the requirements for voting should be regulated by the several states rather than the federal government. But one person in every seven is willing to forego his preference for states' rights in the Southern area because they feel deeply that inequities and injustices have been wrought to Negroes in voting.

Nationwide, Democrats heavily favor a voting bill. But a slim majority of Republicans is opposed to it. The right of states to determine voter qualifications is a deeply held conviction among the GOP rank-and-file.

It is strange that Congress has to keep passing additional civil rights bills, because, by reason of loopholes in the laws, the Southern states have not enforced the laws already on the books—thereby sinning morally by omission.

Tarheel Medical Society Meets Challenge

The group conscience of the North Carolina Medical Society has been "tempered" on the fires of the American faith. After months of evaluating the organization's purposes and requirements for admission, the NCMS recently segregated its membership but voted against merging with its Negro counterpart, the Old North State Medical Society.

Prior to this new commitment the NCMS admitted Negro physicians only to scientific membership which included all the rights of other white members, except social privileges. The house of delegates approved the constitutional change by a vote of 117 to 28, and this permits full membership for all qualified physicians.

The "St. Pete" Policeman Law Suit

The current law suit being instituted by twelve Negro policemen and charging the St. Petersburg Police Department with racially discriminatory practices may be without precedent. It specifically cites discrimination in the areas of work assignments, promotion and pay, disciplinary procedures and use of dressing room facilities.

The named defendants in the law suit are the City of St. Petersburg, City Manager Lynn Andrews as administrative head of city departments and agencies, and Police Chief Harold Smith.

Twelve of the 16 employees of the police department are listed as plaintiffs, the suit is a class suit, filed "on behalf of others similarly situated"—that is all Negro employees of the St. Petersburg Police Department.

This law suit may well set the stage for other cities in the South, where discrimination is practiced in many areas of activities connected

with the operation of police departments. There has been very little progress made by most Southern law enforcement outfits, since they first hired Negro policemen. The custom of segregation was a snag in making progress along these lines, for the practice called for separate drinking fountains and dressing rooms and rest rooms, assignment of Negro policemen to designated Negro areas where they were powerless to arrest a white lawbreaker, and limitations as to promotions for segregation never permitted a Negro policeman to be promoted to a position involving supervision and direction of white officers.

Since the "segregation die is cast", and without waiting to be sued in court, police departments of the South should be making plans to set their houses in order. It is regrettable that the color of a man's skin can be such a retarding factor.

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Just For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

PARLIAMENTARY LAW CONTEST

This morning (Friday, May 14) I had the privilege of being one of the judges in a parliamentary law contest, sponsored by the annual convention of the Industrial Education Clubs of Florida. The judges were: General Watkins (retired Army general) now on the Law School faculty at Fla. A&M University in Tallahassee; George Connolly, assistant professor of agricultural education, FAMU; and myself, a speech professor, who is a member of the American Institute of Parliamentarians.

The contest was conducted in this manner: (1) the parliamentary chairman was assigned an ability to carry out for five minutes; (2) this was followed by a question period of three minutes by the panel of judges with reference to what the chairman should have done, and (3) each judge scored by a checklist. Each judge submitted a total score for

each contestant, and these scores were totaled and divided by three to arrive at an average.

While the chief judge was compiling the scores for the purpose of announcing first, second, and third-place winners, the remaining two judges made comments upon the errors they observed in the contest. (I enjoyed this experience very much).

Possibly Didn't Know Cats The setting is in Kansas, and a woman knew her cat was a good provider for each litter of kittens but mama cat overdid the feeding routine on the last offspring.

After bringing in numerous mice and rats for her kittens, the big cat dragged home a full grown Opossum. Instead of being happy with the bountiful fare, Mrs. Schercock said, the kittens were only confused. (I bet so, for I have no taste for an Opossum.)

ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

ELLEN TERRY'S VISIT TO THE GHETTO

The most memorable events on the Lower East Side of New York were the visits of Theodore Roosevelt and Ellen Terry.

Theodore Roosevelt came to eat a dinner at the Little Hungary Restaurant on East Houston Street, sometimes during his second administration, about 1905 or 1906. All the Jews turned out to see him. They remembered when he had been Police Commissioner and later Governor. Roosevelt knew the Lower East Side, of course, but his visit was more political than nostalgic. A candidate for the mayoralty of the city accompanied him.

That was all right with the Jews. My father had always insisted that if a man had a choice between two men, one a amateur and one a professional politician, vote for the professional. The professional has earned his spurs somewhere along the lines, winning some support because he attended a Bar Mitzvah, some more because he defended an Italian peddler and more because he went ball for some misguided youth. It rubs off on the professional.

Ellen Terry wasn't running for anything. She came down to the Neighborhood Playhouse during one of her American tours because she hoped to perform Shakespeare before an audience which ordinarily wouldn't get the chance to see her.

The Neighborhood Playhouse was the first Ameri-

can theatre to produce Shaw's "Major Barbara" and it did several plays by Ibsen and Sudermann. It was a perfect place for a one night stand by England's greatest actress and Ellen Terry came to it on the night of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, 1915.

John Kingsbury, her manager, had asked Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement where he could find a theater for Miss Terry and it was Lillian Wald, who told him about the Neighborhood Playhouse on Grant Street.

To say it was a memorable evening is an understatement. I would say Ellen Terry's appearance on the Lower East Side that year has been recounted by half the people in the theater at the time. She stood in the center of the stage behind a table covered with spring flowers. She wore a red gown with sleeves and never took more beautiful.

J. P. Morgan lent the theatre his copy of the First Shakespeare Folio, 1623 and the first quartos of "A Midsummer's Night Dream" and "The Merchant of Venice." A museum lent a fine Shakespeare portrait and the artist Gordon Craig hung his paintings in the lobby.

She read several of Shakespeare's heroines, concluding with Portia. This Lower East Side audience was absolutely responsive. She brought England and high culture to the Lower East Side and the Lower East Side on its part returned love and attention.

In This Our Day

BY C. A. CHICK, SR.

Rule by "Majority-Minority"

Back in 1776, we fought England on the sound and wise principles that Taxation without Representation was tyranny. It was tyranny then and it is today. We won the War of Independence and established a government with the principle of rule by the consent of the majority of the people.

We further established the rule by the consent of the majority of the people. We further established the rule that the people would express their consent in matters pertaining to government through their representatives.

Letters To The Editor

To The Editor:

A number of colleges and universities across the United States have recently begun to organize "Teach-ins," students' faculty discussions on the current crisis in Vietnam. In April, the University of Chicago, with a capacity audience in its largest auditorium, held a "Teach-in" which lasted from 9:30 p. m. until 4:00 a. m.

At this meeting, a petition, drawn up by a student campus organization, the "Students' Emergency Committee for Vietnam," was read to the audience. The petition deplores the United States government's current policy in Vietnam and expresses a refusal to support such intervention. Approximately half of the audience signed their names to the petition and their number is recorded at the bottom.

We addressed our petition to Secretary General of the United Nations U Thant in the name of all mankind, and sent it to major newspapers all over the world. We hope that people of all lands will begin to hear of the growing multitude of dissenting voices in America -- voices of desperate concern.

Respectfully yours, Arthur Kaufman, Coordinator Students' Emergency Committee for Vietnam, Chicago, Illinois

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are some of the important statements made by Francis J. Poole, Wake County Attendance Officer, before a regular meeting of the Raleigh Ministerial Alliance re-

whom they have elected by a majority vote of the people. In this writer's way of thinking, the foregoing is a very good rule of conduct. In this good rule of conduct in matters of government.

The grave problem in the entire matter is so great an apathy (A cute word for laziness) of the people in their attitudes toward voting to elect people to represent them in their governments -- local, State, and national.

Yes, we elect by a majority of those voting. But in most of our political elections, only a minority of the citizens concerned, who could qualify to vote simply by registering, have registered. Moreover, many of those who have registered to vote do not take the time to vote.

And, especially is the foregoing true in municipal elections. Many people seemingly do not realize the extent to which local (grass root) government affects their lives -- for good or bad.

Yet in our political municipal elections, not half of the population who could qualify and vote actually does so. Thus, we are actually ruled by a minority. A situation we claim not to deeply admire. And, if the various candidates for offices in our elections did not operate "car pools" to carry people to and from the places of voting, even fewer people would vote. Note how few people vote in referendums—a bond election, for example.

When will we American people want and have democracy in our political elections? We shall have it when we want it seriously enough to vote in elections!

cently. THE CAROLINIAN believes these statements to be of such importance that we are reproducing them, in digest form, here.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

To The Editor: Who is to blame for today's school dropout? Is it the youngster, the home and parent, poverty, social agencies, the school, or the community? No one of these, by itself, is to blame or makes the dropout.

One thing we can be sure of—the under-the-roof atmosphere from one household to another can make a lot of difference. The things that count the most in rearing children do not depend so much on dollars and cents as they do



OUR WORLD IMAGE . . . !

HAYNEVILLE, ALA., 1965

ALTAR CALL

BY EMORY G. DAVIS, DD
NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL
SEX AND THE NEGRO MALE

A Negro woman, employed as a secretary in a northern bank was asked recently why the institution did not employ Negro men. Her reply (given in confidence) was that the management feared the contact between the Negro male and the white female.

So that's why so few Negro men are hired as accountants, clerks and tellers? Now, men, we know how "potent" we are.

Prof. Louis J. West, University of Oklahoma, is quoted as saying at an American Psychiatric association convention in New York, "A common Southern myth has it that a white woman who mates a Negro will never be satisfied with a white man again. As this superstition suggests, many whites deeply hate the idea of contact between the Negro male and the white female."

Add to this revelation the fact that at least 19 states in the U. S. still ban interracial marriage and you have gathered some credence to this myth.

Another myth I remember hearing in my early youth, that still persists, is "the only free people in the U. S. are the white man and the Negro woman. These two can mix, day or night, without fear of too much condemnation or criticism." Yet, enslaved to human reaction and criticism, is the Negro man and the white woman.

It seems, however, that despite the myths, it is the white man who keeps preaching "preserve the purity of white womanhood." We have yet to hear from the white woman, herself. Although she does not verbalize her desire to have her choice in the matter, she is quite adept at conveying her desires and wishes in a thousand subtle and/or obvious ways to the Negro man who fearfully succumbs to the temptation under the cover of darkness.

ONE WORLD

BY SHERWOOD ROSS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. - The Russians, who know a red flag when they see one, are denying the existence of venereal disease in the Worker's Paradise.

Just to prove their argument, the Soviets have refused to make detailed facts and figures available to the UN's World Health Organization (WHO), now mounting a global campaign against the menace.

Like crime and Judaism, no good Russian citizen is supposed to be contaminated by VD. Sickness and organized religion, Ivan Ivanovich is told, are hallmarks of the Decadent West.

So, in the absence of reliable figures on the presence of VD -- or is it the presence of unreliable liars on the absence of VD? -- we hereby note for the record that VD does NOT exist behind the Iron Curtain. And neither, we might add, does CRIME or JUVENILE DELINQUENCY or the opiate of the people, RELIGION.

I bring all these arguments up for the benefit of those diehard ideologists who believe that human nature can be altered by changing economics systems. The Reds are always harping on the note that crime is a capitalistic ill -- and then apologizing for criminals like Stalin who fill up the labor camps and lime pits with the bodies of innocent men.

I also have in mind certain Americans who regularly assail the Scandinavian countries on the (mistaken) assumption that their "socialist" economies breed all sorts of social ills ranging from suicide to divorce.

Therefore, I propose to demonstrate that humanity has more in common than not by pointing to that universal yardstick, the VD figures. These show conclusively, friends, that the only progressive country in the world is Ceylon, where VD is in the decline. Everywhere else there is (ugh) unanimity among all peoples in terms of the rise of this noxious illness.

In our own country, WHO reports, syphilis

rose 15 percent in 1963 over the previous year among children between 10 and 14 years of age. And in Denmark, despite a heavy propaganda barrage by the State, VD has increased to the point where an estimated one percent of all youngsters between 15 and 19 are afflicted by it.

As for Americans, WHO says that the 150,000 cases reported here each year do not tell the whole story. Like the Russians, some Americans have something they want to cover up.

And what are the reasons for it? WHO gives these: Lack of sound sex education, and supervision; parental indifference; failure of fear as a deterrent; earlier physical development; decline of religious faith; and the mistaken view that, according to Freud, restraint leads to damaging repression.

"Young men and women," says the WHO Chronicle, from which this data was gleaned, "most often relatively intimate circumstances, without supervision and perhaps places where alcohol is taken."

But if liquor and sex mix, as WHO suspects, there is no real proof that old Demon Rum automatically leads to VD. WHO figures indicate higher rates of VD in cities than country places and one suspects that contaminated kids of 10 are the children of poverty in the shantytowns of San Antonio and Cincinnati.

As for WHO's brief that one cause of VD is "the emphasis on sexuality in books, plays, films and TV ads," an obvious dig at Yankee culture, it's doubtful if WHO can hang the rap on ABC. The network brass is sure to deny any correlation between those long hours spent in front of the boob tube and the spread of VD.

I can hear an executive vice president telling Congress that no such figures are available. I can hear him saying, "TV does NOT emphasize sexuality." I repeat, TV does NOT emphasize sexuality...."

And this is as good a point as any to turn off the set.

on the parents' affection. Parental love is not purchasable, and you don't express this love through overindulgence, or by bribing a child with presents to make up for the lack of that parental love and concern day by day.

It is during the early years of a child's life that the family group and the immediate surroundings play such an important part in the future development of the individual.

Current society has not yet defined a meaningful role for adolescents. Once there were chores around the house to make a child feel important and useful. All this released leisure time presents a problem. Life requires a certain amount of discipline. You need it in the home, and in society at large as well as in the classroom.

More and more, mothers who are going to work leave

their children more or less unattended at home or in the street until school time. This has deprived the child of the constant guidance and sense of security he needs from his mother in his early years.

A: the child grows and develops his experiences multiply. With good guidance, proper supervision and good-up bringing he is more able to make responsible choices. He develops a style of his own in identifying problems in terms of his ability and maturity. He increasingly finds socially acceptable ways of adjusting.

The dropout becomes a menace, threat, and cost to society which it cannot afford to stand around and give lip service to why young people become drop-outs. Delinquents, why they "go bad." If according to research 50% of dropouts studied began to show signs of maladjusted behavior at the age of eight or under, and virtually 90% showed these signs at the age of 10 or under, we have no time to waste.

WHAT CAN WE DO? —Identify potential drop-outs —Provide more guidance services —Provide more attendance counselors —Establish kindergartens —Enlarge programs for the handicapped —Operate summer schools —Modify the school curriculum —Provide second chance opportunities —Stimulate increased public concern and action.

Every effort we put forth, to ensure that today's youngster does not become "bored" with school, is worth the time.

FRANCIS J. POOLE, Raleigh, N. C.