

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

THE BASEBALL FANS

Has any baseball team ever commanded the loyalty the New York Giants commanded? No.

Has any ball team ever rewarded their loyalty as the Giants did in 1951 when they came from 13 behind games in August to win the pennant in a playoff with the Dodgers? Is there anything in sports ever to equal Bobby Thomson's home run in the last of the ninth? No.

The Brooklyn Dodgers had the support of the world. They were the Bums, the perennial underdog, the daffness boys. The fans came to see a Brooklyn Dodger steal second with a teammate holding the base. And they loved the Brooklyn for it.

The Yankees in the days of Babe Ruth introduced thousands of people to the game. They came to see the Babe hit a home run. The folks came from the farms and the bayous to see Babe Ruth. Then for years, the Yankees supported half the teams in the American League. The folks began to hate the perennial winner and they came out by the thousands to see the Yankees lose. Which they didn't.

The New York Mets are remarkable for a collection of guys, few of whom are young enough or talented enough to play baseball. People watch them anyway. Then maybe the fans like the pizzas they serve at Shea Stadium.

But no team ever owned the quiet afternoon and loyalty which the New York Giants had in the days of McGraw, Doyle, Mathewson, Marquard, Red Murray, and Chief Meyers. And later with Frankie Frisch, Art Neff, and Lel Ott and Leo Durocher.

Even the Giants transplant-

ed to San Francisco still have their share of fans in New York. My brother Max, 10 and behold, all these years with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, hangs on to their every statistic. Last summer Max came to my room in the Algonquin Hotel to meet my son, Richard, who was buying an expensive insurance policy. Max was in the process of writing the policy when Richard, to make casual conversation, said, "It looks like the Dodgers are in this year."

"Wait a minute," said Max, putting aside his pen and, I thought maybe his commission. "I give you Koufax. That's all I give you. Koufax. Don't tell me Marichal isn't as good as Drysdale. Don't tell me that. Now, who you got on first? You got McCovey? No, you haven't got McCovey. Have you got Willie Mays in center field? No you haven't got Willie Mays in center field. I don't even give you shortstop."

Later I heard them talking and Max, still insistent, was explaining, "No, no. It was the bottom of the ninth. The score was four to one. Then we scored a run and knocked Newcombe out of the box..."

"Why are you rooting for the Giants," I asked, "when they play baseball out in San Francisco?"

"When Mays is gone," he said, "when Marichal is gone, then I'll maybe root for the Mets."

Are you going to sell me this policy, Uncle Max," Richard asked, "or do you want to tell me who you have on the bench? Because I don't care who you have on the bench. You haven't got a Koufax, a Drysdale and an Osteen in rotation and you don't have a Perranoski in the bull pen."

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

INTERNS COME HOME

Our speech correction interns (practice teachers) came back to the campus on April 11, and now they can tell me whether they want to be public school practitioners. They tell me that they never worked so hard as they did on the field in West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Panama City, Gainesville and Ocala.

Well, any teacher who is worth a grain of salt works hard. If he does not, then he is coasting on his job. He is then crippling his students who now need all the enthusiasm he can inject into his teaching to

bring them up to par with members of the opposite race, the recipient of education while we were in slavery. Naturally, we got behind.

The jobs in the area of speech correction are indeed many. We are graduating two thousand and five in August. Each one can pick from 15 to 20 jobs each.

Two of our grads in speech correction plan to study next year for the Masters' degree in speech pathology to become qualified practitioners. They will be awarded federal traineeships of \$2400 plus tuition and fees for a 12-month period. We are serious this week.

Other Editors Say . . .

A BUILT-IN RESTRAINT

The current debate over whether or not a general tax increase is needed to "cool off" the economy has ignored the vital fact that there is a very real here-and-now restraint on workers' purchasing power.

In the 12 months ending February 1966 there was virtually no change in the real spendable earnings of the average factory worker. The rise in consumer prices and the increase in social security taxes have wiped out any real wage gains.

All indications are that the trend will continue. In February, for the second consecutive month, workers' real spendable earnings dropped from previous levels.

To impose a general, across-the-board increase in income taxes would further reduce the purchasing power of those who in the past year have made little progress toward a better standard of living.

In contrast, the booming sector of the economy -- investment in new plant and equipment -- and the soaring profits of business and industry are proper areas for restraining action through suspension of the 7 per cent investment tax credit and/or an excess profits levy.

This would serve the ends of justice and equity rather than a tax increase that would further cut back the limited

purchasing power of those in the low and middle-income brackets. -- AFL-CIO NEWS,

THE CAVALRY HORSES ARE NO MORE - THEY'RE MACHINES NOW

Expected but nostalgic is the news that the famed Cavalry branch of the Army has all but passed into limbo. The U. S. Army announces that there are only 40 horses left out of the thousands it once sustained as cavalry mounts. And none of these 40 mounts are used for old-fashioned cavalry duty -- there is no more cavalry as our grandfathers knew it. The mechanized army has taken over completely.

But there are memories that the modern boys cannot fully enjoy as did the 'boys of forty-fifty-sixty years ago'. The dashing cavalryman was the aristocrat of the service. Cavalry supplied the moving heroics in the Civil War. After that war, it was the cavalry that was able to make a winning fight against the Plain Indians.

Indeed, it was the famed 7th U. S. Cavalry that got mangled at Little Big Horn in 1876, when Gen. George Custer, with his flowing yellow hair, was cut down with every man under his command. The country was told and the history books recorded that it was a massacre by the Indians. Facts prove that the impetuous Custer underestimated his foe -- disregarded warnings -- and dashed headlong into a well-laid military trap. This time the Indians out-planned, out-manuevered, out-fought their 'white superiors.' Little Big Horn was a 'low rating' for the famed 7th Cavalry. But the Indians were doomed to defeat and removal from the vast lands that had been theirs by hundreds of years of occupancy.

Fourteen years later, on December 29, 1890, the same 7th Cavalry brought to an inglorious end the Indian War in the west. This was at Wounded Knee, Nevada. The last of the fighting Sioux and Cheyenne had been rounded up, their old Chief Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse and Gall, all old and tired, their warriors hungry and disorganized, here was an encampment where their arms had been taken, and only the ritual of

Being Proud Of What You Are Is Half The Battle!

"WE MUST GIVE OUR CHILDREN A SENSE OF PRIDE IN BEING BLACK. THE GLORY OF OUR PAST AND THE DIGNITY OF OUR PRESENT MUST LEAD THE WAY TO THE POWER OF OUR FUTURE."

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL



Altar Call

BY EMORY G. DAVIS, D. D.
NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NOTHING TO FEAR OR LOSE

Fear is a form of slavery. Although we may have thought this, or readily recognize the fact as just stated, it has never been put so dramatically as when Dick Gregory recently spoke at the first International Conference on Freedom of Residence in Chicago.

As an announced candidate for mayor of Chicago, Gregory's campaign ability has yet to be appreciably recognized. As a comedian, his reputation is internationally indisputable. If he continues to speak as he did that night, his political philosophy and reputation will be a challenge to the greatest.

Speaking with grass-roots understandability, he explained how the white man, who fears the Negro, is one enslaved, and the Negro, who now has shaken off his robe of fear, is actually free. The Negro has only to recognize his freedom and pursue his goals with intelligence, responsibilities and dispatch.

He dramatized the fear that seizes whites when Negroes move about in white neighborhoods, contrasting the fact that Negroes fear nothing as they see whites in their neighborhoods. He seemed to be saying to the Negro, "take advantage of this fear and make gains in the political arena."

Earlier in the conference we'd heard Cleveland's almost mayor, Carl Stokes. He told how the whites, who'd never heard of, or listened to

a Negro mayoral candidate, sat amazed at his articulate ability to give a political speech. "They were surprised to learn that I speak English," he commented.

Whether by the polished, intellectual approach of a Stokes, or the sometimes comical, earthy, not-so-polished speaking of a Dick Gregory, the American white man, enslaved by his racial fear, is now confronted with the urgency of the Negro politician who avows his freedom, daring to seek the highest and best political jobs our society affords.

Political maturity is at last coming to the American Negro, but awareness of it does not run through the teeming ranks of our darker-skinned body politic.

We have not ripened to the possibility of what our combined, united, political cohesiveness could accomplish for the race as a whole. We really have nothing to fear or lose, you know.

But, it will be the people of the church who, in the final analysis, will fall those who have become our political leaders.

They will either be somewhere praying for God (not me) to do the job, or condemning the religiosity of the Negro leader or be enslaved by a fear that religious people should have nothing to do with politics.

The Altar of Political Freedom calls for those who know, avow and will actualize their human freedom.

World News Digest

BY NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

PRISON COMMISSIONER

BROKEN HILL, Zambia -- Paul Imakando, a 40-year-old former school teacher from the Barotse province, last month reached the top rank in a series of promotions that have spanned 16 years. He was recently appointed commissioner of prisons, the top rung in the service. He joined the service in April 1950, became a prison officer in 1962; chief prisoner officer, 1962; and superintendent, 1964.

ON AIR

PARIS -- Riding on a quarter-inch cushion of air will be a reality for Parisian commuters by 1968. The government announced plans for putting into operation the world's first high speed aerotrain, designed to carry commuters at speeds up to 250 miles an hour. The vehicle will be held aloft by the pressure of jets of air directed toward the ground.

1,250 TONGUES

NEW YORK -- According to a report issued by the American Bible society during the celebration of its 150th anniversary, the Bible is now being published in 1,250 languages and dialects, sufficient to cover 97 per cent of the world's population. Statistics disclose that the entire Bible has been published in 237 languages; New Testament in 297, and at least a single Scripture book in 716 languages.

BANK LOAN

WASHINGTON -- A \$1.7 million loan to the Republic of Guinea has been approved by the World Bank, to finance costs of field surveys and detailed engineering of a railroad, port and town to be constructed in the Boké region of northwest Guinea. The construction will enable Guinea to develop its rich bauxite deposits, said to be among the most abundant in the world.

BIRTH OF A FAD

TEL AVIV -- If the claim of an Israeli scientist is true, American smokers may be switching to a water pipe to dodge the incidence of lung cancer. The scientist, Prof. Joseph Raskover, head of the pulmonary institute, Hadassah (Hebrew University Medical Center) says that no smoke inhaling, and use of a nargileh (a clay bowl pipe connected to water-filled flask and thence to a long leather tube to a mouthpiece may cut down on lung cancer. The smoke is filtered through the water, removing the tars, before it reaches the mouth.

ANTI-BIAS DRIVE

WASHINGTON -- A quiet campaign against religious discrimination in insurance companies has been launched by the federal government, designed to open top level positions to Negroes, Jews, Catholics and other racial minorities. The drive is in line with a long-standing Executive Order calling for equal employment opportunity in companies holding federal contracts.

INVOLVEMENT

MILWAUKEE, Wis. -- Carrying further their involvement in civil rights problems, local Catholic priests have brought into existence an organization called the Council on Urban Life. The council is an outgrowth of a dispute over civil rights activities last fall between priests assigned to the inner city and the archdiocesan office, in which priests were barred from participating in a public school boycott.

CONSTITUTION SQUABBLE

RICHMOND, Va. -- A squabble over provisions of the 1827 First Baptist Church constitution which bars Negro membership has entered its second phase when plaintiffs in a dismissed suit announced plans to continue their fight. The plaintiffs are objecting to the admission to the church in January, 1965 of Ade Oshoniyi and Gideon S. Adegblu, both sons of Baptist ministers in Nigeria and students at Virginia Union University, before the constitution was amended to allow their acceptance.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY

LOS ANGELES -- The Rev. H. Manford Knudsvig recently told the congregation of Our Savior's Lutheran Church that Christians must not only avoid evil, but must replace evil with something good, creative, constructive. He added, "Religious people become aloof and do not want to associate with others, especially those they consider in a lower class. Jesus dealt harshly with that sort of religious bigotry."

NO RESERVATIONS

WASHINGTON -- The Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, 53-year-old Episcopal bishop of California urged more than 300 persons listening to the first of seven sermons he delivered at the Church of the Epiphany, "not to demand perfection in persons of other beliefs and other colors." Specifically he pointed out that "not all Negroes are fine fellows, but the individual Negro has an equal right to imperfection."

Words Of Worship

It was the voice of the robber who said painfully to Jesus, "Remember me, when thou comest into thy kingdom!" You may have let yourself picture Jesus Christ as weak, as a Man of sorrows, uninspiring, glad to die. There have been leaders who could call forth

enthusiasm when their fortunes ran high. But, the Master, when His enemies had done their worst, so bore Himself that a crucified felon looked into His dying eyes and saluted Him as King.

Editorial Viewpoint

Do We Really Want Safety?

A battle for auto safety is now waging in this country, and its main line of march is between Washington and Detroit. Safety must win, and this fact is flagrantly noticeable.

Studies indicate that 49,000 lives were lost last year on our highways and these could have been saved by the employment of stricter standards affecting the driver, the vehicle, or the roads. Action toward the goal of safety should not be deferred any longer.

The charge is that automobile manufacturers are more interested in style appeal to the public's eye than it is in incorporating known safety features in its cars.

Industry manufacturing automobiles would like to have the opportunity to "show what it can do" providing Congress won't inhibit its efforts by passing legislation requiring compliance with safety standards set by the federal government. Since auto makers have not instituted standards of high safety after all these years, why should they be granted an extended period of grace in which to make corrections or initiate new safety innovations?

Safety authorities state that the standards should include:

1. Driver licensing, re-examination and training.
2. Tougher enforcement of traffic laws.
3. Traffic laws, in order to clear up state-to-state confusion.
4. Better procedures for reporting accidents.
5. Vehicle inspection.
6. Highway and road signs, so that their meaning would be instantly clear and unvarying.

We are happy to report at this time that Congress has already approved a comparable program of national standards to control the amounts of air pollutants which new automobiles may emit. Under the Clean Air Act of 1965, all 1968 model automobiles must be equipped with blow-by devices similar to those already required in California.

No matter who must bear the brunt of the safety battle, it must be done. Postpone it, if you will, but in the final analysis, Congress must act.

The Flag Must Be Held Sacred

We regret the incident in Cordele, Georgia, in which nine civil rights demonstrators were charged with defacing the United States and Georgia flags during racial demonstrations recently.

The hearing brought a verbal clash between a deputy sheriff and a Negro defense attorney. The attorney from Albany, C. B. King, objected to references to the demonstrators as "niggers" by Deputy Sheriff James Faircloth. The judge directed the

Here's what the civil rights demonstrators did: the flags were torn from lanards at the courthouse during the demonstrations protesting what civil rights workers called rundowns schools. The incident involved 39 persons, who now are in jail awaiting the next Grand Jury session on April 25.

A University's Right To Drop Student

A Third District Court of Appeals judge in Miami, Fla., recently ruled that the University of Miami has the right as a private institution to set the terms under which it will allow students to remain in school.

The decision was made in the case of Robert J. Militana, a medical student expelled for "failure to complete successfully the prescribed work and borderline academic performance."

The court said that the university is operated as a private business and "may set forth the terms under which it will admit and subsequently graduate students."

When prosecuting in circuit court, the

deputy to use proper language when answering questions.

Law officials ought to use respectable language when testifying under oath. In this case, the judge solved the problem by an order.

We have no quarrel with the right to demonstrate, but when the demonstrators went so far as to deface the flags of the United States and Georgia, they were legally and morally wrong. Their actions violated protocol.

If we would demand the respect of citizens of the United States, then we must show the respect expected of a citizen to his country and state, or the governmental flags.

The demonstrators were wrong this time!

particular student held that his grades had improved at the university. The circuit court ruled at the time of expulsion that the student be readmitted to the institution, but later the Third District Court reversed the lower court's decision.

Be this as it may, the student's attorney is asking the University of Miami to let him graduate, despite the district court ruling.

If this medical school student is a borderline scholar, then he should not be permitted to graduate. This is true, especially, if there is some doubt about his ability. For if ever there was a need for a competent practitioner, it is the Doctor of Medicine.

Draft Dodgers Are Always Caught

The Romans and the Greeks had nothing but disdain for young men who tried to dodge military enlistment, or soldiers who deserted their battalions. Likewise, in this nation, the draft dodger is held in disrespect.

Anyone thinking of dodging the draft had better think about the matter twice before acting.

For 7 years, a man who had been honorably discharged from the Air Force and was in the Air Reserve, worked a scheme to help young men unlawfully evade the draft. He had secured hundreds of DD44 forms attesting to membership in the Air Reserve, which he filled out and mailed to draft boards for youths who were not reservists. The board automatically reclassified these youths from 1-A to 1-D, or reservists subject to later call.

A few years ago, sensing a bigger demand, the man took a partner, who hunted up prospects, preferably students. The going rate for a form and deferment was \$1,500, but at least in one instance, \$5,000 was extracted.

The fraud was uncovered by the FBI

when the Air Force changed its form DD-44 and draft boards continued to get the discontinued forms. The perpetrators were first taken into custody. Then fathers and sons were routed out of bed early one morning when a roundup by U. S. marshals brought 31 to face indictment of draft dodging against the boys and abetting against their fathers.

There was no need for this in the first place, because if a young man is a student, he need only keep his grades satisfactory to earn deferment at least until he completes his studies. If not, he could have enlisted in the reserve or the National Guard.

Yet these fathers and their sons got panicky. They made themselves liable to fines of \$10,000 and 10 years in prison for draft dodging.

Yes, they must be prosecuted as an example if for no other reason that thousands are accepting the draft, or volunteering to risk their lives. No man should be permitted to buy himself off from military service for pay.

As for the "schemesters" of a dispicable racket, they should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Government Tackling Negro Job Lag

The lag in jobs for Negro citizens in this country has become "a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." There is always more noise than results, and more talk than action.

When the situation in this nation is so good that almost anyone can get jobs, why must the Negro be in the largest unemployment group? In an age of skyrocketing job prospects and "equal opportunity", Negroes often are the last to catch up with good times. They find that the best jobs are far beyond their abilities.

If it is a matter of job training that holds the Negro back, then, by all means, give him the training he needs to get good jobs. One of the key organizations tackling the problem of Negro industrial employment is known as Plans for Progress. This is a voluntary group of big businesses that

have banded together under federal government blessing to make the Great Society come to pass for Negroes who want to get better jobs.

Remember that this effort is being made in behalf of those persons who want to get better jobs. This suggests that the receiver of a good job, must also give something in the deal by having the motivation. This is as it should be.

Time and time again, we have sat in places where young Negroes have congregated and listened to them talk. The revelation was indeed distressing. Their conversation centered around women, liquor, and minutia. We were almost overwhelmed with the knowledge that so few young men want a good job and are willing to be trained for it.

THE CAROLINIAN Publishing Company
"Covering the Carolinas"
Published by THE CAROLINIAN
518 E. Main Street
Raleigh, N. C. 27601
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 688
Raleigh, N. C. 27602
Second Class, 1958. Paid at Raleigh, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Six Months \$9.75
Sales Tax .50
TOTAL \$10.25
One Year \$18.00
Sales Tax 1.40
TOTAL \$19.40
Payable in Advance. Address all communications to us. We make all checks and money orders payable to THE CAROLINIAN.
Amalgamated Publishers, Inc., 210 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., National Advertising Representative, and member of the Associated Negro Press and the United Press International Photo Service.
The Publisher is not responsible for the return of unsolicited letters, pictures or advertising copy unless necessary postage accompanies the copy.
Opinions expressed by columnists in this newspaper do not necessarily represent the policy of this paper.

Ghost Dancing was left for the men, women, and children to participate in. In their extreme desolation, the Indians had come to hope for a Red Messiah to come down and rescue them from the white man's aggressions. So they danced the untiring Ghost Dance. On this 29th day of December, the surrounding 7th Cavalry guarding the disarmed encampment suddenly fired volley after volley, killing the braves and then pursuing the women and children, shooting them down. This was

a genuine massacre -- by the 7th Cavalry, and admitted as such by the historians!
But the U. S. Cavalry continued its better heroics -- in border fighting and in the short lived Spanish-American War. By then two of its most famous divisions -- the 9th and 10th U. S. Cavalry -- came into prominence. These were the Negro riding soldiers. They made history in support -- and perhaps in saving Col. Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at San Juan Hill in 1898. Up until World War II the most

frequently seen picture in Negro homes was the Charge Up San Juan Hill.

The 9th and 10th were our pioneer soldiers of honor, along with the 24th and 25th Infantry. Today, in Viet Nam it seems that every other American soldier is a Negro, a far cry from those pioneer years when the horse soldiers were the peers in the service, and the Negro American had only these four units to feel patriotic about. -- THE ST. LOUIS AMERICAN.