

EDITORIAL FEATURE (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

elected to the Georgia legislature, under the sway of poor judgment, averred that while he would not burn draft cards himself, but admired the fellow who did, he made a grievous error of judgment for which he has paid a fearful price. With a fine future and with the fine parental antecedents, and with the fine support of the Negroes of Georgia, young Bond was headed somewhere in particular, and his remarks were doubtless intended as a "courageous statement" beyond that of any which his colleagues had made. He might have been bidding for the spotlight, but it turned out to be a gesture of poor judgment, and so he is a representative "at large" while his colleagues are in the Georgia legislature. They may be quite as thoroughly race men as Bond, but they did not make Bond's mistake of poor judgment and say the wrong thing at the wrong time. To all intents and purposes it was a stroke of poor judgment for Dr. Martin Luther King to turn with his civil rights program to the North, as if to show that the North was no better than the South, or so it was construed by whites North and South. It might

have been a dubious strategy, but it turns out to be a stroke of poor judgment, and does not enhance the prestige of one of the Negro's greatest leaders. To make it appear that the North is no better than the South is not in accordance with the facts, for the North has too long afforded the Negro a standing room that was denied him in the South. Only recently, Brook, a Negro was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, and he would have had to wait a long time before he would have been sent by a Southern state to the United States Senate, an ugly but stubborn fact! This is far from saying that all whites of the North are pro-Negro. It is just simply stating a stubborn fact. Brook was elected because he knew what to say and what not to say. His exercise of sound judgment accounts for his astounding success at the Massachusetts polls. Good judgment is not always a matter of learning and letters; too often it is a matter of common sense. The time for the Negro to exercise good judgment is now. In lieu of sound judgment, keeping the mouth shut can be terribly effective at times.

NEGRO BUSINESS NEEDS FEDERAL AID

Henri O'Bryant, GOP candidate for Congress in the 30th district (Los Angeles, Calif.), announced recently that, if elected, he would ask the federal government for funds to aid Negro businesses operating on a small scale.

One feature of his plan would be the allocation of poverty funds directly to small shop owners who would train youngsters in their immediate communities. The proposed program would include "everything from the repair of shoes to the cutting of hair." In this way, O'Bryant feels that we could recruit the skills and utilize the facilities of all small businesses such as beauticians, cleaners and pressers, sewing shops and caterers, sales and secretarial services, and what have you.

The plan of O'Bryant sounds good on the surface, but let us take a second look. While Negro small businesses could be strengthened through this proposal, we must be sure that the small businesses undertaking the training of people should be institutions that are efficient and operating in the black. Too many operators of small Negro businesses do not have the training themselves, and certainly no one wants to

perpetuate inefficiency.

Our insurance companies, banks, savings and loans companies, and many funeral homes represent great growth financially. For instance, the gigantic growth of Negro banks since 1939 deserve commendation. Loans and discounts in our independent banks have increased from \$2,539,000 in 1939 to more than sixty million at present.

While we have had tremendous increase in some areas of business, it appears that Negro rooming houses, hotels, and motels have not kept pace with the advance of such competition as outstanding white accommodation centers. For instance, we know of a certain hotel in a southern Florida city that charges \$12.95 for the average room plus extra for television set. The accommodations are third-class, and the cost is higher than for comparable-sized rooms at non-colored hotels.

Our hotels and motels must somehow get on the highways if they want to succeed. No one wants to spend an extra hour looking for a Negro motel in some far-off corner of a city. The facilities and services must be made to compete, and any Negro who thinks people are coming to his place to get inferior services will be disappointed.

SHAW MAN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
and inquired where the whiskey store was located. The plot thickened when Exum realized the man, seemingly, had had too much of the commodity, sold at the ABC Store.

Exum alleges that he obliged the man and told him where he could find the store. It was then that the second man appeared and he too appeared to have been imbibing excessively. The first man then is said to have told Exum to hold a handkerchief which he said contained his money. This act of trust, on the part of a stranger, lured Exum into believing that there might be some virtue in the meeting of the two men and when he was told to add his money to that said to be in the handkerchief he readily complied. It was then that the plot reached the payoff.

The new-found friend (the first man) told Exum to give him the handkerchief back and Exum obeyed. The trio started off in pretended search for some whiskey. The second man suddenly realized that they could buy the desired spirits at some other designated place, cheaper than at the liquor store.

The three walked merrily down Blount St. to Hargett and it was there that the three parted. Exum was given a dollar, by the two men and told to go into the A&P Store and get a chaser. He obeyed as he had done all along, but when he came out of the store the two men had vanished and so had Exum's \$21.00.

FOLEY CHIDES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
mage and likeness" and that their "patronizing attitude" betrays a lack of confidence in the "Negroes' determination and ability to develop their own community."

Addressing the Regional Plan association's 21st annual conference, Foley charged "the great policy makers of our government" and "academicians" and "white liberals" with a form of cultural arrogance.

Negroes want to improve their own communities, said Foley, a consultant to the Economic Development Administration.

The United States, he said, is "in grave danger" of permitting development of a generation of young Negroes "bitter, prone to violence, and hateful of all things white" because of understandable desperation in place for justice.

Foley urged easing of restrictions on Economic Development Air Funds as a means of aiding ghetto areas.

He was referring to denial of EDA funds to Harlem, with 20 per cent unemployment, because of restrictions requiring an aided community to be a labor market area, a county, or a city with more than 250,000 population.

He also called for a federal set-aside program for contribution exclusively for companies located in ghetto areas, and tax credit for bringing jobs to ghettos.

Bayard Rustin, executive director, A. Philip Randolph Institute, also addressed the meeting.

"Fundamentally everything wrong with the Negro today will

disappear when we have planning to provide every family head with economic security," he said, in urging support of a \$185 billion federal freedom budget to end poverty in 10 years.

"Short of this, there is nothing left but catastrophe," with fear on the part of whites and frustration on the part of Negroes," he added.

BISHOP

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Jones and R. E. Ranger, by the General Assembly, by a vote of 907 to 3. They were ordered divested to all office authority and titles. However, the demotion order read, "If they repent of their wrongs they may apply for reinstatement by sending a written application to the General Secretary."

A Saturday afternoon program, for the children, was temporarily disrupted when supporters of Bishop Jones staged a demonstration. The demonstration spilled over to the platform, where there was an attempt to wrest control from Bishop J. S. Bailey, who was presiding. Police were called in and quieted the rebellious demonstrators. It did become necessary to get a restraining against the two opposed bishops.

The Convocation closed Friday, in peace, with announcements and appointments read by the General Secretary, Bishop J. O. Patterson. They are: Bishops O. T. Jones and R. E. Ranger were divested of their authority and status as Bishops in the Church of God in Christ. This created vacancies in Pennsylvania and Texas. Bishop Dewitt Burton was appointed to Eastern Pennsylvania. The Executive Board will supervise South East Texas until an overseer is appointed.

Bishop A. B. McEwen of Memphis, Tenn. was elected President of Church Corporation. Bishop J. S. Bailey, Vice-President, Bishop J. O. Patterson, General Secretary, Bishop Dewitt Burton, Asst. Secretary, Bishop William B. Odom, Treasurer, Bishop C. W. Williams of Conn., National Sunday School Supt., Bishop L. C. Patrick, National Sunday School Supt. Emeritus with pension for life. Eld. B. T. Stephens, Asst. National Sunday School Supt., Reappointment of Youth Department Provisional Board; Elder Chandler Owens, Chairman and Elder J. T. Watson, Vice-Chairman. They directed them to continue to serve and plan the Congress for 1967.

Announcements and appointments made in the Women's Department by Mrs. Annie Bailey, National Supervisor of the Women's Department were: Mrs. Minnie Darthard of San Francisco, Calif. to State Supervisor of Montana; Mrs. Gertrude Houston to Diocese #2, Hawaii; Mrs. Ruth Ennox, Los Angeles, Calif. to California S. W. and Mrs. Thelma Vaughn of Manquin, Va. to Diocese #2, Va.

RAY CHARLES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

C. Sweeney deferred sentencing for a year to give Charles a chance to prove he had licked drug addiction.

DR. MAYS

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Shaw in so short a time. Shaw and the predominantly Negro colleges similarly situated have wrought mighty deeds in education, religion, business, and the professions," May stated.

He cited the fact that virtually all private Negro institutions started as Missionary schools and as Missionary schools, they were expected to survive and thrive on less than other institutions.

Dr. Mays related recent changes in local, state and federal governments. "These conditions existed," he said, "Until Negroes themselves rose up recently in rebellion through federal courts and demonstrations which led to Congressional legislation abolishing segregation in most areas of American life."

"Please do not misunderstand me," he added, "I thank God for the white teachers from the North and a few from the South, who left comfort and social standing to cast their lot with the newly-emancipated people" following the abolishment of slavery.

Mays pointed to the accomplishments of many Negro leaders, saying, "Of course we are proud. But bear in mind that the vast majority of Negro families are living on \$3,000 a year or less; that 35 million Americans are living on the brink of poverty and too many of them

are Negroes. "We are proud of a segregated society, but let us not forget - along with desegregation goes a heavy responsibility, and the more we clamor for a desegregated society, the more obligated we become to carry our full weight in the community, state and nation."

Hitting on the civil rights demonstrations, the noted educator said, "All knowledgeable men know that coercion of some kind must be applied to uproot entrenched wrongs, supported by law, custom and religion."

"But as our young friends demonstrate and riot in Chicago, Cleveland, Brooklyn, Mississippi and many other places, let us make it clear to them and to us that there is no substitute for preparedness and professional competence."

"The young men and women, who never sat-in and never demonstrated, but stuck to their academic work were and are part and parcel of the civil rights struggle."

"What can we do?" he asked. "There is only one thing we can do as new opportunities open to us. We can accept as valid the Chinese proverb: 'It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness!'" "The only thing left, he said, for a poor man to do to overcome poverty is to find a good job, work hard and save."

In concluding his remarks, Dr. Mays said, "It is better to have our students rave about our great teaching, than about our beautiful cars and clothes."

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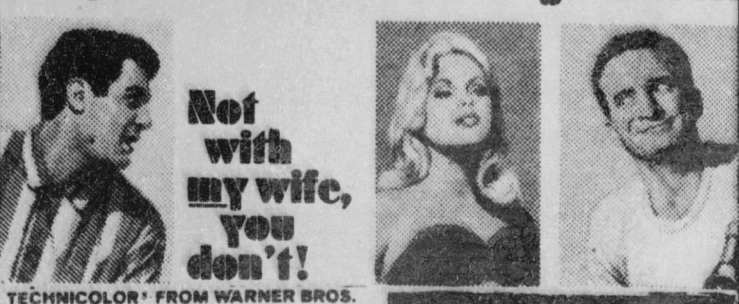
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tickets which you picked up at

this week know that the printer

made an error in the date. The

date should read Nov. 26, but

instead it reads Nov. 19.

DIES IN ALA.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

there," Varner said.

FILES FEDERAL COMPLAINT

He said he filed a complaint

with the FBI in Mobile, and

with Justice Department officials.

Motley died following his arrest

on charges of drunkenness,

resisting arrest and interfering

with an officer making an arrest.

He said Motley's companions

told this story:

Motley and five others were

in a car enroute from Montgomery

when they were stopped on U. S. 231 by Deputy Sheriff

Harvey Conner about three miles south of here.

The driver of the car was identified as Wilbur Jackson.

Others in the car included Motley, Rubin Clark, an airman

stationed at a Georgia air force base; Jackson's wife Joyce; Gloria Jean Johnson, 16, and Edna Mae Bowman, 14.

SAYS SHOT FIRED

Conner, according to Varner's account, asked the driver to step out of the car and Motley objected, saying the Elmore County officer had no authority in Montgomery County. But Jackson and Motley eventually got out and talked with Conner. When the pair got back into the car, Varner said, the deputy fired a shot and used his car radio to summon two state troopers.

"When the troopers arrived, they held Motley while Conner beat him on the head 'with a black object that was large at one end,'" Varner said.

"Then they put Earl in the deputy's car and told the others to go home," Varner recounted. Varner said Jackson came to his home a little after 2 a. m. Sunday. "He told me that Earl was in jail and he was beaten up pretty badly."

The stepfather said he was on his way to the jail to arrange bond when the funeral home notified him of the death. Col. C. W. Russell, head of Alabama state troopers, would not comment but said "the charge is under investigation."

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