

EDITORIAL
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in Texas went on elsewhere in the South. The assassin who laid young Kennedy the benefactor of the Old Negro-hating South wanted done above all else! Kennedy's assassination was in many ways the benefactor of the Old Negro-hating South. And this does not mean any of the South except the Old Anti-Negro South; for there are millions of the finest people in the white South who are as humiliated by the acts of the Old Negro-hating South as the Negroes are perplexed and endangered by these acts, albeit these acts are too often veiled and take the form of flank attacks, not by openly attacking Negroes, but attacking those who show signs of wanting to see the Negro rise in the scale of American life! When Kennedy was laid low, then came great Lyndon B. Johnson to the presidency than whom this country has produced no greater President. A Southerner himself and a humanitarian and benefactor, and worthy successor to the lamented Kennedy. Because Roosevelt and Kennedy before him had laid such secure foundations, Johnson has been able to accomplish things that neither

Roosevelt nor Kennedy could have accomplished. Today, our President is the object of the Old Negro-hating South's venom and hatred and unbounded animosities. He, too, is hated with a hatred that knows no bounds. Why? Because he wants to set the Negro free in a way that Lincoln did not because he could not! The great fight on Johnson's proposed Great Society hinges about the fact that in that Great Society the Negro is to have his rightful place. The fight on Johnson's Viet Nam policies is stemming from the fight on the man for his liberal attitudes towards Negroes. The fight on the Warren Commission Report is also tied in with a bitter fight on Chief Justice Warren because of the 1954 decision! Nothing will be spared to discredit the man! Another flank attack on the Negro by attacking anybody or any measure that favors Negroes instead of attacking Negroes openly would be a shameful thing! THE FLANK ATTACK IS POWERFUL. Watch it, Negro leaders! Silent Negro Leadership, take serious notice!

LANE HELD
(Continued from page 1)

liams, when the door was opened and headed straight to the kitchen where Lane and his party were. Lane said further that before he could hardly speak Thorpe hit him in the eye, with something that he never was able to determine. The blow is said to have knocked Lane to the floor and Thorpe jumped on him and began pummeling him in the side. Lane alleges that he was partly stunned and in view of the fact that he was 63 years old and Thorpe only 23, he was afraid that Thorpe would beat him to death. Lane alleges that he finally mustered enough strength to push Thorpe off of him and that he got up off the floor and went into another room. Thorpe is said to have followed Lane, but Lane placed himself against the door and took the gun out of the closet and opened the door to find Thorpe had gone into the street. When Lane reached the front door, he did not stop to open the screen door, but began firing at Thorpe who had reached the middle of the street, or thereabout. Lane was not sure how many shots he fired, but believe that he hit him three times. Mrs. Ham says that four of the bullets struck her in the back part of both of her legs. She was taken to the hospital and is not too sure that all of the bullets were extracted. She alleges that she did not cross the street after seeing Lane with the gun. Upon finding out that she had been shot and Thorpe had been too, they both took refuge by kneeling behind her car. She lives directly across the street from Lane's house.

PEACE KEYNOTE
(Continued from page 1)

in Memphis, Nov. 8-18. Some of the most outstanding men in the church came to Philadelphia to support Bishop Jones. Among them were Bishop R. E. Ranger, Bishop of Texas, Bishop McClellan of Buffalo, and Bishop Mason of Chicago. Ministers came from Michigan, Kansas, Illinois, Texas, Florida, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. At one point during the exciting meeting, twenty-nine ministers from the state of New York held a special meeting to show their support for Bishop Jones. On Tuesday evening, 1800 people crowded into Holy Temple at 60th & Callowhill Sts., spilling out onto the street and Sunday School room downstairs. Bishop Jones, who chaired the conference and a staunch supporter of Bishop Jones, electrified the crowd and visiting dignitaries by showing that Bishop Jones was supposedly ousted by the executive committee which has no constitutional legitimacy within the church. Thursday morning Bishop Ranger along with Rev. O. T. Jones, Jr., son of the Bishop, and Rev. Sam P. Nesbitt, executive secretary to the Bishop, flew to Memphis to confer with Bishop Jones' legal counsel in that city. Rev. Nesbitt who is the son of the Bishop of Florida and who holds degrees in theology and law, held a press conference Wednesday afternoon at which time he compared the alleged ousting of Bishop Jones to the two women and one infant before the throne of Solomon. A second highlight of the meeting was the announcement by Rev. O. T. Jones, Jr., president of the Youth Congress of the Church, that the next meeting would be held in Philadelphia in May, regardless of the position taken by the opposition.

ALA. ATTORNEY
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those laws. The militant lawyer, who tried to defeat Laurean Wallace, in the hope that Alabama could wrest itself from the throes of George Wallace, felt that his tenure had been temporarily ended, but he felt that his pleas would not forever go unheeded.

INTERRACIAL
(Continued from page 1)

on the scene and seemingly did not like what he saw. Wright is alleged to have equipped himself with an electric cord and starting using it to the discontent of both the Ray woman and Gervin. Gervin reported that he suffered deep abrasions on his back, chest and arms. From Gervin's report Wright "frailled" a while. The Ray woman is said to have received lacerations on her hands. Gervin lost no time in making it to the police and told them he wanted Wright arrested for engaging in an affray where a deadly weapon was used --to-wit an electric cord, not for carrying electric current, but for damage to his body.

RALEIGHITE
(Continued from page 1)

The Third Army Area on maneuvers. On these jaunts she was a great inspiration to the soldiers as she worked out and supervised recreation programs.

She has also received high praise in career planning. She served as a discussion leader at a job opportunities clinic, held at North Carolina College. It is believed that the experience that she had while working as a play-ground supervisor in Raleigh before coming here, equipped her with the "know how" it takes to make recreation go. She has gained fame as an outstanding dance teacher. Miss Smith has also taught physical education and physiology. She was a member of the Ft. Bragg civilian personnel section's planning committee that set up "Preparation for Retirement" courses to be offered in the near future. She did her undergraduate work at Hampton Institute and received a Master of Arts degree, in physical education and recreation, from Columbia University.

Miss Smith lives in Raleigh and when she has some time off she spends it with her sister, Mrs. M. L. Watts. She loves to fish and goes to Topsail Island, where she has a cottage, and lures in a bountiful catch.

N. C. NATIVE
(Continued from page 1)

When asked how he accounted for the victory, he said, "Harder work, harder campaigning and wider support among the electorates." He served in his praise for Dr. Archie Lacy and Robert Mandelkern, who served as his managers. He carried the predominantly Negro districts by his winning margin, 719. He enjoys a lucrative law practice in New York City, where he maintains an office at 848 St. Nicholas Ave. He is the eldest son of the late Peter J. and Mrs. Joanna McNatt of Fayetteville. There were five girls and two boys in the family. The councilman tells a thrilling story of how he came up from the trenches by applying himself diligently to his studies at E. E. Smith High School, working his way through Hampton Institute, teaching at Anne Chestnut High School and serving a stint in the Navy.

He got his first taste of protestation when he organized a group of Negro Seabees, serving in World War I, and protested the Navy's segregation pattern, as it applied to Negroes. When he outlined his line of attack on what was then the Navy's unfair practice, he was headed for a "dishonorable discharge." He solicited the aid of the late mayor Fiorenzo H. LaGuardia and Thurgood Marshall. With their aid and his persistence he won and was given an "honorable discharge." Upon leaving the Navy he returned to Hampton and completed his undergraduate work and found his way to St. John's University Law School, where he graduated Magna Cum Laude. He married the former Gladys Martin, who also hails from Fayetteville. She is a graduate of Fayetteville State College and holds a Master's degree, in Physical Education, from Columbia University. She

teaches in the George Washington High School, located in Manhattan. They have two sons, Glen, a freshman in Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., and Robert, who attends Teaneck Junior High School. They live at 125 Voehes St. The new city councilman, long active in professional, civic and political affairs, has held, among other offices, the presidency of The New York Hampton Alumni Club. He is President of Bergen County (New Jersey) Coordinating Council for Civil Rights and Chairman of the Bergen County NAACP's Political Action Committee.

WHEELER
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Other officers elected include J. C. Brown, executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, board chairman, Robert E. Barkley of Greensboro, secretary; Nathan T. Garrett, deputy director of the North Carolina Fund, treasurer, and Dewitt Sullivan, comptroller of the North Carolina Fund, secretary and treasurer.

KU KLUX KLAN
(Continued from page 1)

driving Negroes from an area on the northern outskirts. The blast is said to have jarred the house to the extent that the family was routed from the bed. There has been quite a stir since Negroes began moving into the section. Crosses have been burned and the windows of Negro homes were shot out by shotgun blasts. Harnett County's Headstart Program will not operate next summer due to the fact that there was much dissatisfaction over the federal government's policy of operation and unacceptable guide lines. The plan is said to have worked successfully for two years and was believed to have been a great benefit to the county, but county officials are said to have refused to finance the 1967 project. The Harnett County Board of Education voted unanimously to reject the money and to stop the program. The fact that the government insisted that persons who were to be recipients should have representation on the policy-making level was unacceptable. There has been much unrest in the northern part of Wake County and threats have been made to families of white persons who have worked with Negroes in the government's program. The trouble was in and around Zebulon and Wendell.

TEACHER
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McNair accounts for this by saying that he was shot when he stopped around the corner, after calling for additional police aid, in making the arrest. The officer is further credited with saying that he went around the corner to ascertain whether there was a light in McCaskill's room. The shooting developed into a gun battle with McNair losing. He said he was hot in the lower part of his stomach first and then he fired three shots from his gun, in the direction of McCaskill's room. It was alleged that McCaskill's second blast tore off part of McNair's right forearm.

McNair has been on the force for three years and has gained the plaudits of his superiors. McCaskill directed the agricultural program at the I. Ellis Johnson High School. and that the forces of good will are in disarray. "I feel a need to re-examine the course of our movement and to suggest new ideas and programs." King said SCLC projects would continue in full force during his absence and the group would be temporarily led by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and Andrew Young.

KING TO LEAVE
(Continued from page 1)

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Black Power May Weld Negroes In Ghettos Against Whites

PARK RIDGE, Ill. - There is a danger that "the black masses will reject integration as unattainable, or as meaningless, and will move toward the conscious development of a ghetto society physically and ideologically distinct from the rest of America."

So says a Negro educator who writes that "black power" - a philosophy as well as a slogan - signals the end of black-white coalition.

While the "civil rights movement" probably has run its course," Dr. C. Eric Lincoln states in the January issue of TOGETHER magazine that the Negro "protests movement will continue."

Adoption of the term "black people" he explains, was chosen to emphasize that "the Negro has finally come to accept his physical difference" without apology and he now conceives "black" as the antithesis of "white," and consequently opposes any further ideological identification with the white man. Pointing out that they apply the word "Negro" as a kind of epithet for their own middle-class, Dr. Lincoln writes that the black masses prefer the designation "black people."

Dr. Lincoln, professor of sociology at Portland State College, Oregon, cites that "the black masses are just as poor, just as hungry, and just as deprived as before" the civil rights movement began. Therefore, he goes on, in their resentment "they look to black power for their redemption." "Black power will come inevitably to mean solidarity in the ghetto where black is versus white," he writes in TOGETHER, Methodist general-interest magazine for families that goes into three-quarters of a million homes monthly.

Dr. Lincoln holds earned degrees from LeMoyn College, Fisk University, the University of Chicago and Boston University. He has taught or lectured extensively at Fisk, Clark College, Boston University, Dartmouth, Spellman College, Brown University and San Francisco Theological Seminary, in addition to his present teaching at Portland State College. He is an ordained Methodist minister.

During changes experienced over generations, he explains in the article Black Power, the Negro "learned that the white man was neither morally invulnerable nor above passion, and that the performance requirements which the white man set for the Negro were not always met by the white man himself." He lists Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Hiroshima as examples of "man's inhumanity to man."

Consequently, Dr. Lincoln continues, the Negro "could see no reason why his color should render him an automatic and perpetual target." "Black power," he adds, "is the attempt to establish a movement among the black masses which will give them a more direct voice in determining their own affairs."

"Its emphasis is not on integration," he stresses, "and although its leadership is presently middle class, its chief appeal is to the poor and dispossessed who live in the black ghettos of America." "Black power," Dr. Lincoln writes in TOGETHER magazine, means different things to different people "because there is no American consensus about the Negro American and his place in the American society."

As a movement, he says, it "can only mean 'decision-making opportunities for black people,'" for black Americans "need power." The power sought, he adds, "is political

and economic, not military." And he sees it as "an indictment of white power, which is viewed as being self-interested to the practical exclusion of substantive interests of Negroes."

This issue has "split the protest movement for Negro rights into two camps," Dr. Lincoln points out.

Three of the "big five" civil rights organizations have been unable to endorse the "black power" leadership policies. Thus the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference stand against the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee. The three dissenters "felt the new policies were an affront to the thousands of white Americans who had involved themselves personally in the civil rights struggle, or who had given financial support to it." "For more than 50 years, interracial co-operation has been the operational norm" of NAACP and the Urban League, Dr. Lincoln writes.

Holding Grads All Passed Exams

Mr. Bob Brown, Director of Student Personnel at the W. W. Holding Technical Institute, announced that the National League of Nursing notified him that all of the graduates of the Practical Nurse Education program from the Institute passed their certification examination. Based on this examination, these students will be licensed as practical nurses and eligible for employment as such within the state of North Carolina.

Additionally, Mr. Brown stated that this was the fourth straight year in which graduates of the program, conducted by the W. W. Holding Technical Institute in conjunction with the Wake Memorial Hospital, have scored 100 per cent in passing the licensing examination.

The students who graduated in August of 1966 and passed the examination include: Miss Gertie W. Allen, Mrs. Helen Faye Bailey, Mrs. Lois D. Beckwith, Miss Patricia A. Blackmon, Mrs. Dora G. Collins, Miss Martha Ann Cox, Mrs. Louise H. Davis, Miss Patricia A. Finch, Mrs. Mary G. Frazier, Miss Vallie C. Harmon, Miss Sarah L. Hopkins, Mrs. Carolyn H. Hudson, Mrs. Sarah D. McKoy, Mrs. Phyllis P. Melton, Mrs. Patricia J. Myers, Mrs. Mary S. Park, Miss Nancy Marie Perry, Mrs. Phyllis P. Phillips, Mrs. Frances N. Ridge, Miss Anne R. Scarborough, Mrs. Patricia A. Silvers, Miss Eunice S. Simpson, Miss Marilyn H. Tunstall, Miss Sarah C. Weeks, Mrs. Carol B. Whitaker.

Princeton

BY MRS. GOLDIE HARDY PRINCETON - Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Coley and children of Fremont visited Mrs. Nancy Howell and family Saturday evening. They were accompanied by Mrs. Howell's nephew.

The Girl Scouts troop 405 and Boy Scouts troop 309 of Princeton Graded School participated in the Christmas parade last Saturday. The band of Richard B. Harrison in Selma, the Forest Hill Drill team of Four Oaks also appeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Steven, Mrs. Nancy Howell, Mrs. Goldie Hardy and son, Alvin, motored to Wilson Sunday morning to visit Mrs. Alonza Coley, Mrs. Alma Cooley and daughter also

MISS DEB

... answers questions about Junior Miss etiquette, grooming and interests.

Q. Christmas parties where everybody exchanges grab presents are such fun, but I can't seem to come up with gift ideas. Can you help?

A. A little exploring and you'll find that stores are full of all good things that make great grab bag presents or stocking stuffers. Inexpensive items like hair pins, tiny pencil sharpeners, hand mirrors, Kleenex purse pack tissues, candy, paperback books or pads are all welcome gifts even for people you've never met.

Q. I've heard that you're not supposed to wear white in winter. But I have all kinds of white blouses and a white sweater. I just saw a new white wool dress I'd love to buy. Is it all right to wear white now?

A. Absolutely! Seasonal colors went out the window several seasons back. Go right ahead and wear your whites all year round. And just for fun, you might want to add a pair

of white textured hose to your wardrobe. The latest in leg wear, they go with any color!

Q. Mom's giving a party for my little cousins and I'm in charge of the entertainment. Got any fun ideas for the young set?

A. Be an artist! Flatter the guests with shadow portraits of each one. Set up your "studio" in a darkened hallway or bedroom, with a chair near the wall and a flashlight or high intensity lamp directed toward it. For each portrait, press a large piece of Marvalon adhesive covering against the wall behind the chair. Seat the "models," one at a time, and outline the shadow of each profile as it appears on the Marvalon. Then, peel the covering off the wall, press it to a piece of cardboard, and cut out the profile. If you like, glue the portrait to a contrasting sheet of paper and "frame" it with Marvalon. You'll probably have as much fun as the models!

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traveled. A THOUGHT: "Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity and cleanse me from my sins," Psalms 51:2.



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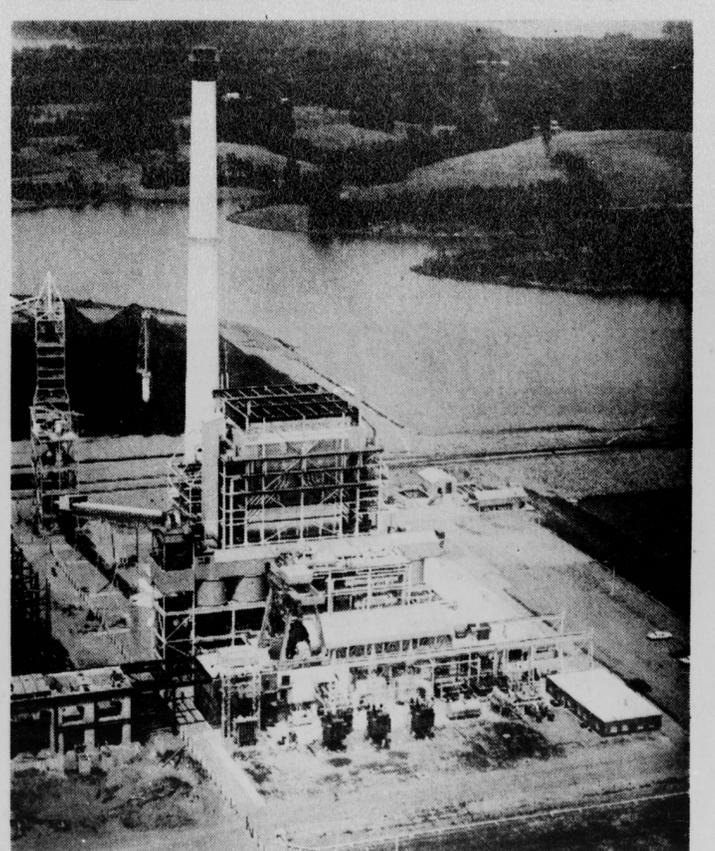
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