"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."
—14th AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION

THE AFRO AMERICAN

IN MEMORIAM

May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful, and magnify our Father which is in heaven. May we stand strong and firm against despair, falsehood, rudeness, hatred, pessimism and prejudice.—Carl Murphy, Editor-Publisher—1889-1967

Fairness Is Two-Edged

It is a human frailty for people in trouble to blame others for their difficulties.

Colored Americans have been in trouble for a long time, and it is to their credit that generally they have directed their anger and criticism toward policies and institutions based on factual research and observable phenomena.

Only recently have a few angry black men stooped to the demagogic method of blaming a specific group for our ills.

The emergence of black prejudice directed at our Jewish brethren is a development for which all of us should blush, and one deserving our counter-active energies.

The Jewish people in the face of this minute though shameful development, reacted in a wise, constructive and high-minded way last week.

One of their major co-ordinating bodies, the National Community Relations Advisory Council, representing nine national Jewish agencies and 80 local community councils, released a guide to its members for dealing with black demagogic prejudice.

As a foreword, the statement said, "For the Jewish community to be deflected from its support and advocacy of equality for non-whites on the ground that they are anti-Semitic would not only be self-defeating but would repudiate a fundamental tenet of Jewish tradition — equal justice for all."

It then went on to counsel its people to continue working against slum and poverty conditions, to help bring about greater protection of civil liberties and to encourage fairer law enforcement.

The National Council is to be congratulated for its understanding and constructive attitude. We can help the situation by rejecting those among us who preach anti-Semitism.

'No Place In Our Purpose'

We were very happy to see President Johnson make an unequivocal repudiation of what seemed to be a revival of the "yellow peril" madness of the 19th Century.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in his militant defense of American involvement in Vietnam, appeared to be raising this hoary racist scarecrow when he asserted:

"Within the next decade or two, there will be a billion Chinese on the mainland, armed with nuclear weapons, with no certainty about what their attitude toward the rest of Asia will be."

That none of China's neighbors — India, Japan, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, Russia — share Mr. Rusk's alarm is a clear indication that the Rusk statement was no more than a desperate effort to silence domestic dissent.

Certainly no one could pin a racist label on Dean Rusk, the distinguished father who without flinching so recently consented to his only daughter's marriage across racial lines.

Unfortunately a racist implication was read into his statement, when we are sure that none was intended.

It remained for the President to set the record straight.

He told the world: "We have made a commitment in Asia because we believe that no man, whatever the pigmentation of his skin, should be delivered over to totalitarianism; that freedom is not a prize reserved for white Europeans or Americans in our private conclave of affluence. Race has no place in our purpose."

The President's solemn words should also be read with better understanding by some of the black power disciples, who have been leaders of the false outcry that the Vietnam conflict for some unexplainable reason was a race war.

New Day In Mississippi?

A historic victory has been scored in Mississippi. An all-white jury of seven women and five men returned a verdict of guilty against seven Klansmen charged in the brutal lynching of three young Freedom Fighters.

True, it was limited justice, but considering the kind of racial climate that has been the hall mark of Mississippi, it must be hailed as a long-delayed but a hopeful change for the better.

It was not only a change for white Mississippi jurors, who for generations have followed the unwritten law that no white man, no matter how heinous the crime, must be convicted when the victims are either black or white foes of the status quo.

But of greater significance it signalled a marked change for U.S. Judge Harold Cox, a self-acknowledged segregationist and a former law partner of the racist, Sen. James O. Eastland.

Judge Cox presided with tough-minded objectivity and when faced with a threatened hung jury, did not hesitate to deliver the famous "dynamite" charge, so feared by defense counsel.

Moreover, clearly in no mood for temporizing, he allowed bond to three of the lynchers, only after an unprecedented warning that they would be back in jail if explosives are used in violence of any kind in southern Mississippi.

The Meridian trial might well herald a new day in Mississippi. At least most thoughtful Americans hope so.

But we still need the assurance offered in President Johnson's proposal to make murder or bodily harm committed against a person exercising any of his specific constitutional rights a Federal crime if it was perpetrated because of race, color, religion, national origin or political affiliation.

The House of Representatives has already approved this measure. But left to the hostile care of North Carolina's Sam Ervin, it was amended beyond real meaning and original intent by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

If the Meridian trial proved nothing else, it demonstrated the urgent need of the kind of legislation the President has so wisely proposed.

The realization that mad dogs like the Mississippi murderers can escape with mere 10-year terms, should supply motive enough for any Senator who truly believes in "law and order," to give the President's bill his enthusiastic support.

Any More Mistakes?

When we read of the narrow escape North Carolina's innocent Hiawatha Wynn had from spending the rest of his life in jail, it causes us real anxiety.

Wynn was mistakenly identified by a white woman as the colored man who had raped her in August.

When, luckily, she later saw Ronald Sheppard who had been arrested on a similar charge, she admitted she had identified the wrong man and that Sheppard had been her assailant.

The fact that Wynn could have been so quickly convicted and sentenced (the offense occurred in August and the sentence was imposed in September) on a single identification of an alleged white woman victim, emphasizes the legal hysteria that too often grips officialdom in such circumstances.

This case causes us to wonder how many more mistakenly-identified colored men are wrongfully imprisoned.

Perhaps if the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund, or the American Civil Liberties Union, or the Justice Department would examine their protests of innocence, they would discover some additional mistakes.

Been Happy Lately?

Psychology Professor Abraham H. Maslow of Brandeis University, after 30 years of trying, has discovered what most of us would like to know: that is, what happiness is.

He explained to an interviewer recently that most people are able to define what happiness is not, but few know positively what it is.

It is, according to the professor, the presence in the personality, of five essential ingredients: commitment to work, self-acceptance, capacity to confront uncertainty without fear, ability to see things realistically and appreciation in general for all things in creation.

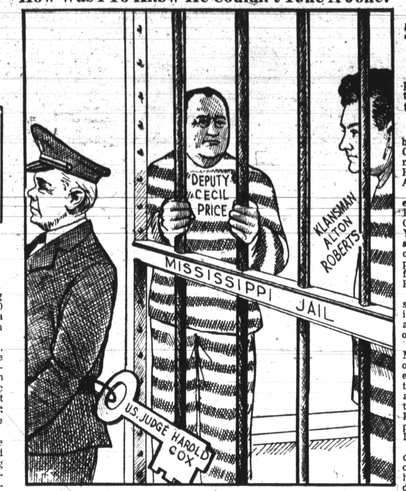
If you have all these things, you have happiness.

But one word of caution. The professor says you can't achieve a perfectly happy state deliberately and directly. "You must be surprised by joy," he declares.

Been happy lately?

New National Bird?
—Grant in The Los Angeles Times

'How Was I To Know He Couldn't Take A Joke?'



Wilkins Speaks • *By Roy Wilkins*

On Their Way To A Changed World

ROY WILKINS

The verdict of guilty by an all-white Mississippi jury against seven white defendants, charged with conspiracy in connection with the killing of three civil rights workers in 1964, was a first for Mississippi. The result, therefore, is being hailed as the beginning of a change in Mississippi.

Everyone except the diehard whites and the super-militant black power advocates will agree that a change is in the making. In fact, as in any similar development, change was already underway, else the Neshoba County trial might never have come to its unexpected climax.

The change caught short the Klan element of nightriding, shoot-'em-and-burn-'em mobsters. They thought everything would go as it has gone since 1865. They paid no attention to the steady, if slow rise in voter registration of colored citizens with its inevitable effect on the political climate. If they read of the world-wide outrage over the three murders, they dismissed it as something that would not touch Mississippi.

Lynchers ignore warning

What had they to fear? Medgar Evers had been assassinated in 1963 on the doorstep of his home in Jackson. Two trials of an accused man had resulted in hung juries. These should have been a warning that change was in the air, but the lynchers looked only at the usual failure to convict.

This Klan sentiment had run through the Rev. George Lee and Lamar Smith killings in 1955 at Belzoni and Brookhaven respectively. Smith was shot down in front of the courthouse on a Saturday afternoon as country folk come to town for the day, lounged a few feet away. It was reported that the killer walked calmly from the square to his home to change from his blood-spattered clothes. No witnesses could be found to testify.

The Neshoba trial defense even tried the time-honored standby of blaming the victims for the crime. A defense attorney declared that if the victims were miserable in Mississippi, they brought it on themselves. In 1955 a sheriff in Tallahatchie County tried to brand the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till as an NAACP maneuver.

Defendants make a mistake

But someone made the mistake of talking about dynamite in connection with the court of Judge Harold Cox. Judge Cox, a conservative on the race question, was having none of it and sent two of those found guilty to jail without bail.

Eight of the 18 defendants were freed and three had mistrials, but the seven convictions heralded a new era.

Mississippi is late joining the new trend. About ten years ago a Florida prosecutor and jury convicted several white youths for a gang rape of a colored girl. And it should not be forgotten that 35 years ago in the famous Scottsboro, Ala., trials of nine black boys on a charge of raping two white girls on a freight train, Judge James Horton, a native Alabamian, set aside the convictions in one trial, because, in his opinion, the evidence did not warrant conviction.

Verdict Heralds change

The black man, to use his own words, has had a "hard way to go" in securing justice in the courts. He still is a long way from the goal, even to that state where accused white persons have a difficult time, but the Mississippi verdict means he is on his way.

He needed and got help from a determined federal prosecutor, John Doar, and he will get more help if the pending civil rights bill is passed.

The verdict means, too, that Mississippi white people are on their way to a changed world, one which, though requiring sharp, emotional adjustments, is better than the indecencies they have permitted to flourish in their names.

Thoughts Of The Founder

A man ought to cultivate habits of thrift, whether he has any desire to become rich or not.

John H. Murphy Sr.
Feb. 4, 1899

To Be Equal • *By Whitney M. Young Jr.*

Important Lesson That The New South And The Nation Must Learn

WHITNEY YOUNG

Slowly but surely, change is coming to the South. Many of the overt signs of segregation vanished with the passage of the civil rights laws, and the battle for true equality is coming more and more to resemble the fight for better living conditions and an end to de facto segregation in the North.

One significant sign of change came recently with the conviction of the murderers of three civil rights workers in Mississippi. For the first time, a Mississippi jury brought in a conviction against racial terrorists, indicating that the people of the South will no longer allow the extremists in their midst to speak for them.

Another indication of change is the number of new Urban Leagues in the South. This is an important indicator of change because an Urban League can only be formed by an interracial committee of local people. In many Southern communities, colored and whites are banding together to form Urban Leagues to help close the racial gap.

I recently visited Columbia, S.C. to help inaugurate the new Urban League there, and I saw for myself the change in attitudes — and some of the problems — in the new South.

Need good racial climate

Perhaps the biggest change in attitude is in the business community. The South has always been poorer than other sections of the country, and there is an awareness of the importance of attracting outside industry to pump money into the economy and create jobs. Businessmen know that industry and its skilled manager and technicians can only be attracted by cities with good schools and a good racial climate.

I met with Columbia's business leaders and was impressed by their understanding of the importance of racial progress. They know that the South will always trail the rest of the country so long as its bright young people graduate from its colleges and then move North to take jobs in New York and Washington. Economic and racial progress can keep these young people home and it can stop the drain of manpower and brainpower to other regions.

A high point of my trip was the tour of two predominantly colored areas. They are proof that the new South will have to deal with some serious problems before it can move ahead. I saw rotting shacks with peeling roofs and walls — conditions worse than some of the villages I've seen in Vietnam. No country can call itself civilized and still permit people to live in such squalor.

Very little public housing

Despite the intolerable housing conditions of the city's poor, there is very little public housing, and no housing has been built by non-profit groups, although the federal government has programs which will advance such groups money at very low interest rates to build new housing for low-income families.

In fact, South Carolina and the rest of the South are far behind in making use of federal money and programs to which they are entitled. The state's welfare allowances are half of the national average, although some $3 million are available from Washington if payments were raised to the national standard. I can't understand why these states are willing to see their tax money flow to Washington without applying for the programs which can bring that money back into the state's economy.

I was thrilled by my visit to two neighborhood centers for underprivileged children. I wish that everyone who is fond of attacking the war on poverty and the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity could visit these OEO-sponsored centers. I saw bright pre-school age youngsters playing, singing, and learning in these islands of joy in the midst of blighted neighborhoods.

They could build new South

And they were integrated. Blue-eyed blonde children were holding hands with colored children as they played their nursery school games. I couldn't help thinking that the potential of these youngsters was enormous, and that if these youngsters could be helped to avoid the despair and hopelessness of poverty, they could build a new South, a South of justice and prosperity.

These children are learning a lot in the centers; they are indeed getting a head start in life. But among the most valuable things these young white and colored children are learning is to get along with each other.

They are learning mutual respect and that their similarities are greater than their differences. This is the most important lesson that the new South — and the nation — must learn if we are to free ourselves of the hate and racial mistrust that still poisons us.

AFRO READERS SAY

I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it—Voltaire on Helvetius

Home Is Craddle Of Our Civilization

Washington — Confusion has this country at cross roads. Many persons are beating their breasts about schools and teachers. After all the charges and counter charges have been kicked around, we will eventually realize that the home is rightfully the cradle of civilization.

Takes issue with Mr. Howard

WASHINGTON — My attention has been drawn to an article captioned Ghana Military Regime — A Monumental Flop written by Charles P. Howard in the October 17, 1967 AFRO.

Mr. Howard's article which apparently was prompted by the "Letter From Ghana" which appeared in the October 12, 1967 issue of the New York Review of Books would seem to suggest that the "Anonymous" writer of this "Letter" was defending the present regime in Ghana against the former regime led by the ousted President Kwame Nkrumah.

On the contrary, my own impression is that the "Letter from Ghana" is as critical of the present regime and of Ghanaians as a whole as it is of Nkrumah and his Government.

I am curious, perhaps more so than Mr. Howard, to know why the author of the "Letter from Ghana" has elected to hide his identity if he knows that what he has written is the truth as he sees it. Mr. Howard thinks that the writer of this article is either a Britisher or a white American whose purpose is to protect the National Liberation Council.

Mr. Howard has given ample evidence that his only interest in our country has been to defend Nkrumah, his hero and idol. Whatever any outsider may say of Ghana, Ghanaians are the best judges of what is good for them and it is a great insult to us as a people to be told the Ghanaians overthrew Nkrumah merely because some more intelligent person outside the country had told us to do so.

The shocking revelations that have been made at the various Commissions of Enquiry have more than justified the overthrow of Nkrumah and his Government. These revelations which have been amply supported by facts and figures have proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Nkrumah did abuse the trust and confidence placed in him by the people who elected him to the high office of president.

In his attempt to defend his friend and benefactor, Mr. Howard also made a number of erroneous and misleading statements. He should have known that the rate of literacy and per capita income in Ghana have been among the highest in Africa even before the country attained its independence.

Mr. Howard should have known that he was not stating the truth when he wrote that the rubber plantations, Workers Brigade poultry projects, hotels, etc., were making profit under the Nkrumah regime but have now been sold to foreign interests to whom the profits now go.

As a matter of fact, all the business enterprises listed by Mr. Howard were making heavy losses and had to be subsidized by the taxpayer to keep them going.

When, however, the regime was overthrown, the National Liberation Council decided that all the business activites run under the auspieces of the State Enterprises Secretariat should be reorganized to make them self-supporting and profit-yielding.

In order to achieve this goal, it was found necessary to invite foreign participation in those enterprises for which foreign capital and technical know-how was found essential. It is not correct that the Ghana hotels and rubber plantations had been sold out to Firestone Rubber interests and other foreign industrial concerns.

The Government has merely entered into partnership agreements with the foreign concerns to enable us to make some profit where we were formerly making heavy losses.

Contrary to Mr. Howard's claim that since the overthrow of his friend, Ghana has lost its freedom, prosperity and world leadership, I should like to take the opportunity to assure him that all Ghanaians are agreed that there is more freedom, prosperity and respect for Ghana today than under Nkrumah.

ISAAC D. DICKSON

Critical of the military

Minneapolis, Minn. — The military places its faith in violence and brute force. It is dedicated to the arts of killing and mutilating people and destroying valuable property.

It is interested in getting, rather than giving. It is selfish, rather than unselfish.

ERNIE SHEFFIELD

The Weather

Nov. 1	clear
Nov. 2, 3, 4	rain
Nov. 5, 6, 7	clear

OCTOBER 1967

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

New Moon	Nov. 2	12:49 a.m.	
First Quarter	Nov. 8	8:00 p.m.	
Full Moon	Nov. 16	11:53 p.m.	
Last Quarter	Nov. 24	7:24 p.m.	
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets
Wed., Nov. 1		6:16 a.m.	4:39 p.m.
Thurs., Nov. 2		6:17 a.m.	4:38 p.m.
Fri., Nov. 3		6:19 a.m.	4:36 p.m.
Sat., Nov. 4		6:20 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
Sun., Nov. 5		6:21 a.m.	4:34 p.m.
Mon., Nov. 6		6:22 a.m.	4:33 p.m.
Tues., Nov. 7		6:24 a.m.	4:32 p.m.

Holidays and Holydays

Nov. 1 — All Saints' Day (La.)
Nov. 2 — All Soul's Day
Nov. 4 — Will Rodgers (Okla.)

Afro Credo

I measure a newspaper not in buildings, equipment and employees — those are trimmings.

A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in itself, in God and in the present generation. It must always ask itself —

Whether it has kept faith with the common people;

Whether it has no other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their future assured;

Whether it is fighting to get rid of slums, to provide jobs for everybody;

Whether it stays out of politics except to expose corruption and condemn injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise.

The AFRO-AMERICAN must become a bi-weekly, then a tri-weekly, and eventually, when advertising warrants, a daily.

It has always had a loyal constituency who believe it honest, decent and progressive. It is that kind of newspaper now and I hope it never changes.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920

Trade airport for school funds, D'Alesandro urges

Thomas D'Alesandro has urged the city trade Friendship Airport to the state for school funds.

Mr. D'Alesandro described the proposal as one that "should appeal to the General Assembly as a way to accept state responsibility for the airport, and at the same time to make a dramatic commitment to the city's desperate need for new schools. Particularly in the inner city".

Mr. D'Alesandro said that he had already discussed the idea with key legislators and had received "encouraging signs of interest" and that he would submit the proposal to the legislative council immediately.

The Democratic nominee for mayor added:

"My call for the state to take-over and reimburse the city for Friendship Airport is not new. Neither is my call for more state aid to remedy the city's educational deficiencies.

"For while last year's Agnew-Hughes-Lee fiscal program gave the city, for the first time, some meaningful aid for school construction, that aid is not nearly enough to make a significant dent in the city's school construction crisis.

"However, the value of Friendship Airport, returned to the city in school funds, is an amount of money which could have an immediate impact.

"I believe that the General Assembly might be receptive to such a take-over under the condition that the money paid to the city be spent exclusively in the school system."

Pointing to the airport's service to the State at large, the City Council President and candidate added:

"The general assembly recognizes the dimensions of the city's school problem. So my proposal would give them the chance to give the city a large, one-shot financial boost, yet not disturbing the Agnew-Hughes-Lee school construction aid program.

"The case for a state takeover of Friendship Airport has been made many times. Friendship serves the population and economy of the entire state. Yet practically the entire financial burden has been borne by city taxpayers.

"The city's present equity investment in Friendship is over $21 million, not including many more millions in operating deficits since 1947.

"The present replacement value of the airport is probably around $100 million. In addition, estimated projections of the cost of further capital expenditures over the next 10 years run over $50 million.

"This is a burden that the city can not afford to bear alone and should not be asked to. I would hope that the General Assembly is now ready to pursue the means by which the state can take-over this responsibility and compensate the citizens of Baltimore—fairly for their investment."

Schenley... always in the center of things

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Four officers admitted to Foreign Service class

WASHINGTON — The following four college graduates were sworn into the 81st Class of the Foreign Service in the Department of State recently:

George Moose of Denver, Col., a 1966 graduate of Grinnell College, was appointed a career FSO. Mr. Moose completed a year of graduate study at Syracuse University. During the summer of 1965, he worked in Tanzania, and last summer he served as an intern at the American Embassy in Mexico City.

James Smith of Oberlin, Ohio, a 1967 graduate of Swarthmore College, was also given a career FSO appointment. Mr. Smith is a former participant in the organization Crossroads Africa and a former State Department summer escort to visiting foreign dignitaries.

MISS TOMMYE MALLORY of Philadelphia, Pa., a 1967 graduate of West Chester State College, received a career appointment in the Department's Foreign Service Staff Officer Corps. Miss Mallory worked as an intern in the Department of State during the summer of 1966.

Last summer she was a participant in a training program sponsored by the Ford Foundation for minority group students interested in a foreign affairs career.

Alfred Neal of Washington, D.C., a 1965 graduate of Morehouse College and a former Peace Corps Volunteer was given a Foreign Service Reserve Officer appointment. Mr. Neal has also attended the International College in Copenhagen, Denmark, the School of Europe in Paris, as well as the Dijon University, Dijon, France.

COLEGIANS "DIG" LEWIS TRIO

DURHAM, N.C. (NPI) — The famous Lewis Trio played a very popular concert of jazz, progressive, gospel and semi-classical music on the campus of North Carolina College last week.

In addition to leader Lewis, other members of the talented famous trio of Chicagoans are Cleveland Eaton, bassist, and Maurice White, drummer.

Eugene S. Sample

Eugene S. Sample of 1217 Linworth Ave., attended a career conference of New York Life Insurance Company's field underwriters Oct. 23, 24 and 25 in Hershey, Pa., according to William J. Myers, manager of the company's Baltimore general office.

Mr. Sample joined other agents and company executives for education work in life underwriting health and employee protection insurance.

Campus queen

EVANSTON, Ill. — For the first time in the school's 116-year history, a colored coed, Daphne Maxwell, of New York City, has reigned as queen at Northwestern University. She won out over four other girls.

Miss Maxwell, a sophomore, is enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences. A petite, brownskinned beauty, she was crowned by President J. Roscoe Miller of Northwestern.

BJC explores communication gap, results

The communication gap which causes difficulties between parents and their children, teachers and students, public and police, will be discussed in a series of public lectures by members of the Psychology Department of the Baltimore Junior College.

"Misunderstandings among people are often due to the lack of communication rather than to a basic difference in philosophy," said Dr. Harry Bard BJC President.

"The student revolt on the American campus and the cry of professors for more participation in college governance are indicative of the need for greater communication in collegiate affairs.

"But we need open discussions and dialogues to help all of us to communicate with each other better. The series at BJC is designed to explore this subject in depth," he said.

The first communication session will be held in the formal lounge of the college on Nov. 8, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Featured speaker will be Dr. Eveline D. Schulman, professor of psychology and head of the department.

She will speak on the "Communication Gap Between Adolescents and Parents."

Guest coordinator of the session will be Dr. Clarence J. Fields, director of the Upward Bound Project for high school students.

The audience will have the opportunity to participate in the discussion by asking questions and even presenting some of their own family problems in communication.

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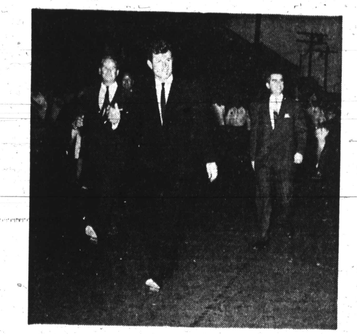
Thomas J. D'Alesandro's Fight For Civil Rights Is A Matter of Record



1964 Anti-Wallace Campaign was waged in Maryland by Senators Ted Kennedy (center) and Brewster (left) and Council President D'Alesandro, who organized the Baltimore fight against George Wallace and supported Senator Brewster.

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR MAYOR — COUNCIL PRESIDENT — COMPTROLLER

THOMAS J. D'ALESANDRO — Lever 1-B
WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER — Lever 2-B
HYMAN A. PRESSMAN INCUMBENT — Lever 3-B

FOR CITY COUNCIL
FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT

VICTORINE ADAMS — Lever 4-B
EMERSON R. JULIAN — Lever 5-B
HENRY PARKS INCUMBENT — Lever 6-B

General Election, Nov. 7, 1967