THE AFRO AMERICAN

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

Fair Housing Betrayal

The failure of the House of Representatives to provide funds for the implementation of the open housing law it enacted is, as Housing Secretary Robert C. Weaver termed it: "a blow to progress in race relations."

By refusing to grant HUD 11 million requested to hire 850 staffers to see that the law is carried out, Congress has played the Indian giver.

It has received credit for passing an unprecedented law bringing relief to minority citizens who for decades have faced various types of discrimination and barriers in the housing market, but has found a way not to deliver.

As it is impossible to enforce such a law without investigators, conciliators and other staff personnel, the Congress renders the fair housing law no more than a worthless platitude when it denies funds for implementation.

There is great concern that this is one of the first legal tactics in an all-out effort by conservatives and righwingers to turn back the clock.

It is not an exaggeration to say that there are reactionaries coming to the forefront now who aim for a Second Reconstruction Era.

Many of this group strive to leave the impression that while they are conservative, they take their stands on some grounds other than that of race.

The refusal of funds to implement the fair housing law is directly tied to the goal of accomplishing of a racial setback and cannot be viewed otherwise.

Congressmen concerned about racial progress should fight to win approval of funds to implement the fair housing law.

The millions of Americans who in recent months have turned greater attention than ever before to the task of moving the nation toward true brotherhood, have been betrayed.

The Congress should set the pace in the realm of lawful progress. It should be an example to the private sector.

Approval of the funds necessary to implement the fair housing law should be a priority from the White House down.

Meanwhile, groups such as the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, are gearing up to see that there is full rather than token compliance in the housing field.

LDF is seeking funds to make it possible for it to publicize the Supreme Court ruling barring discrimination in all housing, to offer assistance to realtors, buyers or renters and to take legal action when necessary.

LDF set a goal of $100,000.

Noting the attitude of the Congress in this regard, it should not take much encouragement for the private sector to rally and make this amount, and more, available in short order.

Building A Monstrosity

One of the obvious results in the campaign for a certain type law and order is the trend toward policemen forming right wing organizations.

They do not seek through these new organizations to win better pay or working conditions. Rather, they seek to tell the courts how to run its end of the law enforcement business and to kick around people they dislike or who happen to be unpopular with the public.

Shortly after New York City got its new organization, 150 police attacked a group of Panthers and their friends inside a Brooklyn Courthouse and beat them.

They were unhappy about the way a judge had handled a case earlier.

In St. Louis, two officers were suspended by superiors because of their part in a fracas involving two leaders of the Black Liberators, another unpopular group with most segments of the populace.

This brought forth cries of a "sell-out", plans to form an organization not approved by the authorities — although this is against department regulations — along with threats to stop enforcing the law.

There were specific threats to reduce arrests and traffic tickets.

This is a dangerous aspect of law and order.

Policemen are not supposed to arrest, judge and sentence.

They are not above the law. There are rules and standards by which they are bound to abide.

Some police seem to have little problem resorting to the same tactics they condemn in others.

If the net result of the law and order crusade is to give the police and other military more power over the lives of citizens, some of its loudest supporters had better stop and see what monstrosity is being wished upon the nation.

Court Dictatorship Ended

The U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has knocked down another Mississippi barrier to civil rights progress.

This one, sadly enough, was imposed and maintained by federal court judges: Dan M. Russell an William Harold Cox, of the Southern District of Mississippi.

Under their dictatorial arrangement, a lawyer from outside the state could only handle one case in Mississippi within a year's time. Also, any out-of-state attorney had to have five years membership in his state's bar before being allowed to handle a case before Cox or Russell.

Aim of the rule was to keep down the number of civil rights cases and to prevent plaintiffs from being able to get free assistance from lawyers outside of Mississippi.

As the state has but 12 colored lawyers, some of whom are reluctant to handle civil rights cases because of fear of reprisals, such a rule did great harm to the rights of colored citizens in the Magnolia State.

Particularly curbed by the policy were lawyers of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

Here was an example of a court bending over backwards to prevent the citizens of a state from having the benefit of the service of attorneys in the rightful pursuit of justice.

Men like Cox and Russell reflect badly on the system of jurisprudence in the country.

It is one thing for judges to make an error in a ruling, quite another for him to take a stand against expediting justice for any of the nation's citizens.

A Worthy Undertaking

Both the Labor Department and the National Urban League are to be complimented on the signing of the $9.1 million contract which will see the UL locate 7,000 unemployed person for on-the-job-training programs, the-job training programs.

That the Labor Department saw fit to award its largest contract in the six-year-old manpower training program to the Urban League is a real tribute to Whitney Young, national director, and his staff.

It is noteworthy that most of the 7,000 trainees will be colored.

Last fiscal year, 143,300 hard-core unemployed persons took advantage of the program but only 24 percent of them were colored and this is the group, experts have found, where there is the greatest need.

The Urban League has participated in this type of program before and Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz praised the organization for the results achieved.

This is the kind of program that makes it easy for private industry to take an active role in helping solve unemployment problems.

When businessmen see the advantages, from economic and social aspects, they are more likely to take greater strides on their own.

Because that is essential, it is encouraging to watch the groundwork being done by the Labor Department and the Urban League.

Higher Education On The Spot

The federal court order giving the Tennessee board of education and the University of Tennessee to April 1 to submit plans for complete desegregation of the state's public college and universities is another landmark ruling.

U.S. District Judge Frank Gray Jr. ruled that while individual institution may be acting in good faith by having open door admission, nothing being done to dismantle the dual system" originally created by Tennessee law.

Dixie states, and some others, have similar situations.

They have said they now admit students on an "open door" basis but little or nothing is done to bring about full desegregation of the colleges and universities.

Judge Gray went on to say the court "finds the problems of lower academic levels, segregation and housing faced by the state universities are not of white schools' making, but due to the state's ineptness in the past."

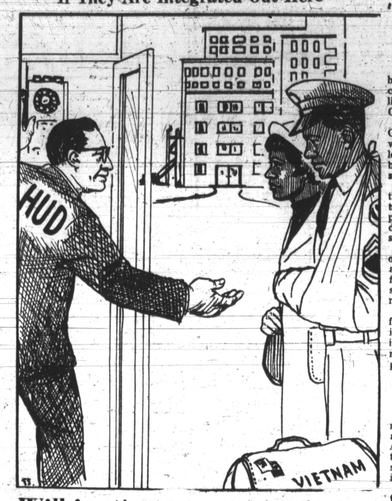
The Justice Department joined in the suit, urging that the state be ordered to submit a plan to end its "dual system of higher education."

One of the original aims of the suit had been to prevent the University of Tennessee from constructing a $4.2 million expansion of its Nashville extension center in the same city where the former all-colored institution, Tennessee A and I, is located.

A faculty member of the extension center, a faculty member at A and I, a student at A and I, a prospective A and I student and the prospective student's father, initiated the suit.

Although Judge Gray allowed the expansion work to go on, his ruling should produce drastic changes in public higher education.

'Lend Me A Dime I'll Call And See If They Are Integrated Out Here'



Wilkins Speaks • By Roy Wilkins

Nixon's 'Wallace Touch' Stand

Although most non-whites know in their hearts (whatever the bad marks they give the man) that Richard M. Nixon is not on the general level of George C. Wallace, they are disturbed over the Nixon pronouncements on school desegregation.

It must be said at once that the elimination of racially segregated public school systems is basic in any approach to a solution of both the urban and racial crises in the United States. This tenet is unshakable if the nation intends to continue as a multi-racial society. If we are to have a tragic drift to the very backward racial segregation policy that has brought the present crisis upon us, the whites may be pleased, and the non-whites despondent, but our nation, so far as the soaring language of the Declaration of Independence is concerned, will be dead.

Thus, apart from his opinions upon problems of racial discrimination in employment, voting, housing, the administration of justice, health, welfare and recreation, the statement on school desegregation by a candidate is extremely important.

Mr. Nixon in mid-September declared himself for desegregation but against the government's only effective tool for enforcement in some southern states: the withholding of federal funds as authorized in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

This is like saying that a plumber should stop the leak in a pipe, but should not use a wrench to cut off the water. Withholding federal funds is a sore point with some southern communities. In fact, the whole question of federal enforcement of desegregation is an emotional and sensitive topic in Dixie.

'Yes but' posture

A good many hardheaded Americans believe that if federal tax money is footing certain bills, the state and local officials who receive federal funds ought not violate federal laws policy. Many southern legislators in Washington who grow purple over the school grant procedure in the South, see nothing incongruous in their efforts to impose it on foreign nations as a price for U.S. financial aid.

In his attempt to block the loss of blocs of voters to Wallace, Mr. Nixon seems to many black observers to be dangling a cleaned-up Wallace lure. They understand the GOP problem in the South vis-a vis the Wallace appeal and they know, too, that in the heat of a campaign, a candidate might have to take a partial stand, a sort of "yes, but" posture.

The school desegregation thing, however, is vital — too vital from both the non-whites's and the nation's view for "yes, but" positions. Condemnation of the Johnson administration for passing civil rights laws, but not delivering via enforcement is a popular pastime in the white and black acid-tongue set.

What is not known is that some of the classic infighting in that administration occurred during its firm insistence on the HEW school guidelines for Dixie desegregation — the ones now vehemently opposed by the Wallaceites.

The Wallace touch?

Mr. Nixon is not getting much help on this issue from Governor Spiro T. Agnew, his running mate, who is opposed to bussing school children to correct racial imbalance. He says it uproots children, takes them from their neighborhoods.

Mr. Agnew blandly ignores the bussing of hundreds of thousands of children from "their neighborhoods" to consolidated schools.

One local example is to be found in New York City where 80,000 children are bussed to school daily for reasons wholly unconnected with race.

Are Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew really telling American white voters in the South, in affluent districts of the urban centers and in the suburbs, that the standard bearers of the Republican party, if elected, will handle public school racial problems with a Wallace touch?

Strong leader Needed

BALTIMORE, Md. —In view of the current world crisis, I feel Hubert Humphrey is the only candidate who can bring us peace. I feel he should be the next President of the United States.

America cannot afford to back out of its commitments around the world. It is time that the United States prove to her allies that she will stand by them, come hell or high water.

Hubert Humphrey, if elected, will provide this needed strong leadership.

THOMAS P. ABBOTT

To Be Equal • By Whitney M. Young Jr.

Presidential Conference On Police, Justice Urged

Since the so-called "law and order" issue has regrettably become a major issue in the presidential campaign, it is surprising that there isn't more public discussion about practical ways of improving police protection.

We shouldn't really be surprised of course, since the term "law and order" is a code phrase for stopping racial demonstrations and in general keeping the black man "in his place." Presidential candidate George Wallace has now made this quite clear for those who thought differently.

WHITNEY YOUNG

But now that the issue has taken hold, other presidential candidates who use it have a responsibility to spell out exactly what they mean and to tell the voters exactly how they will preserve "law and order."

I think that each candidate should promise that if elected, he would convene a Presidential Conference on Police and Justice. Such a Conference, called under presidential auspices would bring together police chiefs, community representatives, and expert scholars to come up with specific proposals for improving police forces and for bettering police-community relations.

Such a Conference would of necessity, take up the serious question of police lawlessness too. Attorney General Ramsey Clark raised this important question recently when he asked, "Who will protect the public when the police violate the law?"

Events of the past few months make that question a vital one for the nation. We all saw the police rioting that occurred in Chicago during the Democratic convention.

Police not punished

But even more serious than the nationally publicized Chicago incidents was the attack on a group of Black Panthers and some whites in New York by a mob of 150 men — many of whom were identified as off-duty policemen. The most shocking aspect of this brutal attack was that it took place in a courthouse. As of this writing, none of the attackers have been punished.

Charges have been made against other police departments for conducting vendettas against black groups. Some policemen have been found to be active Klan members, and many others are Birch Society supporters.

So police lawlessness is a problem that has to be faced. The overwhelming majority of decent hard-working police officers suffer from the acts of a few extremists and the few who are on the take. I'm sure they would support a Presidential Conference which would come up with solutions for the problems created by the handful of wrongdoers.

Part of the answer lies in upgrading policemen. Higher pay is needed to attract better men and to reward the dedicated professionals on the job.

And we need better training procedures so policemen don't go wild when they are confronted by a handful of kids with long hair or a few black militants. When a policeman's discipline is so bad that he can attack unarmed citizens within the confines of the halls of justice we are all in trouble.

Important issue

In police protection, as in everything else, we get what we pay for. Well-trained, capable men willing to maintain good relations with the community they serve can't be gotten on the cheap.

The money spent on tanks, armored cars, and other so-called anti-riot hardware would be better spent on salaries and training procedures that would result in better relations with the community, thereby helping to prevent riots.

This is an important issue for the black community, which suffers most from crime but which gets the least protection. A Presidential Conference that comes up with specific plans for making the police more responsive to the people, giving them protection, not oppression, would make an important contribution to law and justice.

It's up to the candidates now. They can decide to rescue the law and order issue from the bigots or they can ride the merry-go-round of demogoguery. The black voter is watching them closely. So too, hopefully, is the decent, honest white voter.

Strength For These Days From The Bible

Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. — Psalm 19:12.

AFRO READERS SAY

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

Segregation Way Of Life To Many

DURHAM, N.C. — Segregation, based upon racial differences had become a forceful religion — A way of life for millions — in competition with Christianity and Communism.

Communism denies the existence of God; its objective is to conquer the world. Christianity teaches man to love God first, and second, his neighbor as himself; its objective is to save man from destruction.

Segregation does not subscribe to the doctrine of "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and consequently disapproves Christianity; its objective is to disseminate the doctrine of white supremacy, not justice for all.

Segregation is the religion of some of our greatest congressmen, scholars and scientists. The segregationist refutes environment, and attributes his success and intelligence to racial heredity.

Physicist, W.B. Shockley, of Stanford U., said: "An objective examination of relevant data leads me inescapably to the opinion that the major deficit in colored intellectual performance must be primarily of hereditary origin."

Genetic-Anthropologist, of Duke U., Dr. Buettner-Janusch, said: "There is no evidence of superior virtue, mentality or tenacity among any of the races."

The doctrine of the black man's inferiority, that he has made no contribution, has been taught for a long time. "The Ethiopians," said Lucian, "were the first who invented the science of the stars, and gave names to the planets. We believe the country neighboring to the tropic was the cradle of the sciences; and of consequence that the first learned nation was a nation of Blacks."

The Nazis, brought death to over 20 million, and the downfall of Germany. A third racist party cannot solve our problems at home nor bring peace in Vietnam.

Let us join hands with President Johnson, return to Christianity and to God-Who hath made of us a great nation.

"And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Acts. 17:26.

FRANK G. SOWELL

Social Security Employs 52,000

BALTIMORE — The AFRO editorial of August 27, marking the 33rd anniversary of the Social Security Act, gave recognition to the growth of the social security program and stated well our hopes for future service to the American people.

I appreciate your expression of faith in the future of the social security program. We hope to continue to broaden and improve our services over the years ahead, and also to run our agency in a way that will preserve and strengthen the greatest asset we have — the devotion and interest of skilled and experienced people.

Nationally, the Social Security Administration employs more than 52,000 persons at an annual payroll of $410,000,000, with the annual payroll of $100 million mentioned in your editorial representing the 16,000 Social Security employees in the Baltimore area.

Much of the credit for the fact that the cost of administering the program still amounts to less than 2 percent of the amount of benefits paid annually is due to the continuing productivity and efficiency of our multi-racial workforce.

ROBERT M. BALL
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Counting Friends

HAMLET, N.C. — Recent national events should show black America how many friends (or more correctly how many enemies) it has. There was a time when we could regard certain groups, sections or political parties as friendly to black people, but no more.

Today we have enemies everywhere. In the North because they fear economic competition. In the South the age-old fear of integration is causing the problem.

The whites who profess to be working for better race relations are for the most part simply feathering their nest at the black man's expense.

What does it mean? It means that as a people we are on our own, that we must drop our differences, reorganize and work for our own salvation.

We have the means if we will only employ them. Sure, it is going to call for discipline, sacrifices and hard work but it can be done.

The Jews did it. Why can't we?

RUTH WINTERS

Scholarship guide

CHARLOTTE, N.C. —The Scholarship Information Center of the University of North Carolina YM-YWCA has just issued the 1969 supplement to "College Opportunities for Southern Negro Students."

Both the original booklet and the current supplement are available free to high school students and guidance counselors. To others, they are 50 and 25 cents respectively.

Together, the publications provide much information about scholarships available to minority students in the South. Those interested should write to:

Scholarship Information Center
University of North Carolina
YM-YWCA
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

TONY MASON
Co-Editor

The Weather

Oct. 2, 3 — fair
Oct. 4, 5 — changeable
Oct. 6, 7, 8 — wind and rain

OCTOBER				1968		
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27	28	29	30	31	-	-

Full Moon	Oct. 6	fair
Full Moon	Oct. 6	6:47 a.m.
Last Quarter	Oct. 14	10:06 a.m.
New Moon	Oct. 21	4:45 p.m.
First Place	Oct. 28	7:40 p.m.
First Quarter	Oct. 28	7:40 a.m.

	SUN RISES	SUN SETS
Thurs., Oct. 3	5:58 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
Fri., Oct. 4	5:59 a.m.	5:39 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 5	6:00 a.m.	5:37 p.m.
Sun., Oct. 6	6:01 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Mon., Oct. 7	6:02 a.m.	5:34 p.m.
Tue., Oct. 8	6:03 a.m.	5:32 p.m.

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 biweekly, 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

Thoughts Of The Founder

In life there must be clouds and sunshine, light and darkness.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
Oct. 26, 1906

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THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

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GIRLS DEPT. COMPARE AT $4.98 KNIT DRESSES $2.88 4 TO 6X 7 TO 14

BOYS DEPT. IF PERF. $2.98 SKI PAJAMAS $1.00 SIZES 4 TO 20

GIRLS DEPT. COMPARE AT $2.98 STRETCH SLAX $1.59 PR. 3 TO 6X 7 TO 14

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GIRLS DEPT. COMPARE AT $3.99 COAT SWEATERS $2.59 SIZES 4 TO 6X

BOYS DEPT. COMPARE AT $2.98 COLLAR or TURTLENECK NECK KNIT SHIRTS $1.94 ASST. STYLES—6 TO 16

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INFANTS DEPT. COMPARE AT $8.98 PRAM SUITS $6.79 12 TO 24 MONTHS

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