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

Police Are Equal

Once again the courts have blasted away a lingering vestige of racial discrimination, this time among the keepers of law and order in the country.

The U.S. District of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, has decreed that 14 colored policemen on the St. Petersburg, Fla. force cannot be denied the full duties, responsibilities and privileges of their positions.

The ruling puts an end to colored policemen who could serve only in certain areas, who could arrest only non-whites and who were not promoted on the same basis as white officers.

No longer do colored policemen have to tolerate second-class treatment in order to be a part of the organized war on crime.

History cannot be kind to a society which in the 20th Century had to be forced by a court decision to accord justice to men of color who are entrusted with the responsibility of helping to enforce laws.

Something is unhealthy about a people who tolerate such hypocritical conduct in an area of life which is of the utmost importance to the peace and security of every citizen.

A man must be a man, a policeman must be a policeman and opportunity for either must be equal, or the democratic system is not what it claims to be.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund carried part of the legal load in this case. Thus the organization continues to plough new ground on the path to equality for every citizen.

There should be no hesitation in any police department in living up to this ruling.

Olympic Protests

Aging Avery Brundage, the octogenarian head of the International Olympic Committee, again has stuck his foot in his mouth and created another much-to-do-about-nothing controversy over the Olympics. The suspensions of Tommie Smith and John Carlos for using the Olympic Awards ceremony for their demonstration of "black power" as a protest of racial attitudes in America were, without doubt, initiated by Brundage although taken by the American Olympic Committee.

It was Brundage who threatened to send any "black Americans" guilty of demonstrations in Mexico City home several weeks ago in a speech in the States, and it was Brundage who put the heat on the American Olympic Committee to act after the demonstration by Smith and Carlos.

From all evidence the act probably would have gone unheralded, except for the wide publicity given it by the news media and, of course, TV commentators. Now, of course, it has become a cause celebre and put Smith and Carlos in the role of martyrs.

Smith and Carlos may have been wrong in their actions, but we also think Olympic officials went too far in ordering the athletes home in 48 hours. Brundage's jive about politics having no place in the Olympics doesn't make sense and has nothing to do with Smith and Carlos' controversial protest.

Politics have dominated the Olympics from year to year and, in fact, politics almost prevented the Olympics from being held in Mexico City. Nobody was concerned about politics in 1936 when they allowed Adolph Hitler to insult the American four-gold medal winner, Jesse Owens by refusing to present him the awards. No American, Brundage included, sought to force an apology from Hitler, yet his act was definitely one of politics. Nor did any Americans threaten to withdraw from the Berlin Games.

Down through the years political disputes involving South Africa, Russia, Red China and numerous other nations have forced political problems at the Olympics, but in all these incidents no one has been sent home.

Smith and Carlos have been militantly critical of the Olympic Committee's policies and procedures for months, and had warned earlier in the year that they would boycott the Mexican games. Somewhere along the line they relented and agreed to seek berths on the team. Once they did and followed through by winning membership on the U.S. team it, of course, was expected that they would follow the rules of the games.

Their cause is a righteous one and we have long applauded their position, but we think the flag insult was an extreme way to demonstrate their protest.

We are not concerned about their wearing black stockings, black gloves or black scarves, but we think it poor taste and out of line for them to defile "The Star Spangled Banner" and the American flag.

They are Americans and were representing America, and as victorious Americans they should have accepted the honors with grace and respect, no matter what their individual feelings are about social or racial conditions in the United States. As much as we deplore their flag-insult actions, we do not think they were sufficiently damaging to bring about suspension.

The two wrongs do not make a right, and all parties to this international fiasco, it seems to us, will live to regret it.

A number of other athletes protested without insulting their country's flag. It also has to be noted that a number of white athletes openly supported these protests.

At the same time we would thank our own athletes, and those of the world, for some thrilling moments in sports.

Will Nixon Debate?

Richard M. Nixon was right when he wrote in his book that television debates for presidential candidates are here to stay and that the American people have a right to expect them.

Yet he has gone to unusual lengths to avoid such a confrontation with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

His Republican Party cohorts in the House and Senate refused to permit the Congress to make it possible for him to face Humphrey without other lesser candidates taking part.

Nixon has refused to debate if George Wallace has to be involved.

But Mr. Humphrey and the National Press Club have offered to make possible a two-way debate.

If Mr. Nixon is not to be tagged a presidential aspirant afraid he'll crack under pressure, he needs a new reason for not debating Mr. Humphrey.

As it now stands, there's going to be a question, a lingering doubt in the minds of voters on Nov. 5.

Youthful Rebels

Young people around the world have been getting a black eye for some of their conduct but there is a new testimonial to them which is something that more than the normal statement this is overall the best crop ever produced.

Dr. Morris Abrams, new president of Brandeis University, thinks today's young people represent "the first generation in American history emotionally prepared to live together without regard to race or religion."

Dr. Abrams explains, "Every intelligent man knows that this vast economic machine of ours has the capacity for feeding the hungry and educating and housing just about everyone. The (students) see these paradoxes and get angry."

It is an interesting thought for every parent to ponder.

Suppose it is not just that we are a permissive society. Suppose it is not just that we now have cars and the mobility other generations never had. Supose it is not just a breakdown in law and order.

Suppose that we have finally preached democracy and equality for so long that a generation is ready for it and is frustrated no end by the artificial racial, economic and social barriers imposed upon them—often by their parents.

Is that the why of the hippies? The high school and college protester? The young war protestors? The school dropouts? The generation gap?

If Dr. Abrams has his hand on the true pulse, the young generation has even more on the ball than we want to credit to them.

It is hard to disprove the theory because parents and other adult leaders have not dropped the artificial barriers so that a true test can be made.

At any rate, we prefer Dr. Abrams' views about some of our young people to those of the hypocrits who find little good in the youthful protesters.

If he is right, we have spawned a generation of which we not only can be proud, but one to which we can look for help with the mess we have achieved.

Make A Sharp Left Or Right But Keep Smiling Driver

Wilkins Speaks

• By Roy Wilkins

Only Votes Count On Nov. 5

PARIS, FRANCE — With just over two weeks left before the election, the problem is not how one feels, but whether that feeling will be translated into a vote.

ROY WILKINS

Without the casting of a ballot, the question marks about Nixon and Humphrey and the fears or cheers about Wallace will be but so much wasted energy and adrenalin.

The people in the Wallace camp could not be less interested in this sentiment. What they are driving for is votes. They intend to register how they feel at the polling places on November's first Tuesday. The young black man with the snappy comment can continue to snap, but as long as he does not vote he is merely a hot air machine.

Failing to get out and vote in an election fraught with threats of the repression of liberties and of the indication of racial fears is more than a little like striking out without swinging a bat. It is an abandonment of the defense of the home plate of one's convictions.

Those who believe that a Nixon victory will bring on a curtailment of the freedoms of the individual have received philosophical support from the venerable observer and analyst, Walter Lippman. Mr. Lippman concedes that repression of some sort "may be unavoidable." The only consolation offered to those repressed is that the Republicans will "Have the clear responsibility for the measures that are taken. . ."

Buckley Nixonism

Here in Paris, William F. Buckley, speaking in behalf of Mr. Nixon, gave a hint of what some Nixon Republicans regard as permissible treatment of the colored American situation. In answer to a question from a student on non-whites, ghettos and race relations, the polished and ultra-scathingly articulate Mr. Buckley declared flatly that none of that "was the government's business."

He said it was not for government to "moralize."

Presumably, since he is a Nixon spokesman in Europe (he held meetings and press conferences in Frankfurt and in several other cities), one promise of the Nixon regime, if elected, would seem to be the keeping of the government out of the problems the ghetto.

This Buckley Nixonism which is on all fours with some other Republican thinking (not necessarily that of Nixon himself or of the liberal GOP contingents), is reason enough for liberals and black Americans to be sure to vote in November. The talk about protesting by staying away from the polls is arrant, almost criminal, nonsense.

HHH's life record

Popular democracy is hardly a precision instrument. However, the rejection recently by the House of the Whitten amendment which would have hamstrung school desegregation, importantly, prohibited the withholding of federal funds from segregated school districts, was one more vindication of the power of the ballot.

It was also a reinforcement for the beleaguered Humphrey camp which does believe that government has business in the problems of urban racial ghettoes. Hubert Humphrey's life record on civil rights, unknown to the young generation, is that government must act to erase unequal treatment.

Regardless of who wins, the totals registered Nov. 5 will tell a story about the strength of the philosophies of both winners and losers. On these revelations future courses and counter-courses will be charted

Those who choose not to vote, black or white, sophisticates or ordinary folk, will abdicate not only to the Wallaceites, but to those in both major parties who fear of the democratic process and who yearn, really, for a man on horseback.

To Be Equal

• By Whitney M. Young Jr.

'Law And Order' Pundits With One-Track Minds

Everyone talks about law and order, especially politicians, but nobody defines exactly what they mean by the term. Nor do candidates tell how they will achieve law and order.

WHITNEY YOUNG

It shouldn't be hard for them to come up with a program that coveted law and order and rescue the phrase from the people who use it to convey a racist message.

Open housing is the law of the land. Congress passed a mild fair housing bill this year, and the Supreme Court upheld an 1866 law that is still on the books. But housing is still segregated, and non-whites can't move into many white neighborhoods because of the discrimination of landlords and real estate agents. This is illegal, but the law isn't being enforced.

School segregation is thriving too. Although it has been illegal since 1954, there are more black children going to segregated schools now than there were fifteen years ago. Attempts by federal judges and the U.S. Commissioner of Education to enforce the law and desegregate schools have met opposition from both North and South.

Job barriers

Some candidates strong on the law and order issue have even said that they wouldn't enforce the desegregation now decreed by Congress and the Courts. How is that attitude supposed to uphold law and order?

Discrimination in employment is illegal too. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which is the federal agency supposed to investigate job discrimination complaints, has a 15-month backlog of cases because Congress never gave it the money to hire enough staff.

I know of no defense contract that's been cut off from employers who discriminate, nor do I know of any way that the law has been strictly enforced.

Labor unions aren't supposed to discriminate either, but only a handful of black voters are in apprenticeship programs in the important construction trades. But no union has ever lost its federal apprenticeship certification because of this discrimination.

Efforts at conciliation have produced some good results at breaking down employer and union barriers, but they would be more effective if they knew that the law would be strictly enforced. All it takes is a test case or two, making an example of one of the more persistent culprits.

Calls for law and order and attacks on the Supreme Court seem to go hand in hand. I don't see how we can achieve law and order without encouraging respect for the highest court in the land. Two of the decisions that upset people most resulted in guaranteeing that all accused people have lawyers and a right to trial by jury. That's the cornerstone of any democratic country's attempt to establish law and order.

As applied to them

Improving police forces is also important to establish law and order. Recent police riots don't encourage respect for lawmen, and the unhampered spread of crime in the ghetto means that ghetto areas aren't getting the police protection the richer sections of town get.

What all this really adds up to is that law and order can't be achieved without justice, and to pretend that it can is to encourage lawlessness and disorder.

The people who are loudest in shouting for law and order don't seem to mind if federal laws against discrimination are not forced, that the nation's highest court is slandered, or that the black ghetto gets inferior police protection. This indicates they don't care about law, order, or justice except as it applies to them.

Thoughts Of The Founder

A prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920

AFRO READERS SAY

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

Wallace's Neurotic Disability Cited

Roanoke, Va.—According to his own admission, Japanese planes and anti-aircraft batteries scared George Wallace so badly during World Veterans' Administration for a "psychoneurotic condition."

This was brought to light some time ago when Wallace and Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon were engaged in a feud. Morse charged that the then governor of Alabama had not been re-examined for the condition since 1956, yet still got disability checks.

Wallace admitted the charge, but said he was "just like thousands of other veterans" whose combat experience had made them nervous. This may have been true then, but when a man runs for the presidency, he sets himself apart.

Has the American Independent party candidate now recovered from this neurosis? He owes the public an explanation.

Let us not forget that Wallace is no stranger to violence he openly tried to frustrate the edicts of the Federal government in the school desegration crisis. It is quite evident that Wallace has developed obsessions and compulsions that have thrown his mind completely out of balance as to what is right or wrong.

Caught in a situation recently in which he would rather not have been recognized, he ordered his personal bodyguards to seize by force, and destroy a film that would have exposed his association with an undesirable character.

Wallace later apologized, but the damage had been done and a riot could have ensued from his high handed tactics. This nation needs the guidance of a sane and mentally alert neurotic.

DURANT W. BOYCE

Likes Nixon and Agnew

BALTIMORE — The desire to overcompensate for the heavy hand of government in our daily affairs may lead many to the mistaken idea that a protest vote for George Wallace will solve our problems. His stand against federal intervention is a thinly veiled cover-up for a desire to practice prejudiced and archaic government with the voters' blessing.

I think by now it must be clear to all who have heard Agnew speak, that he is a clear-thinking, rational person who will do all in his power to promote fair government and equal opportunity for all.

This country is slowly reaching for the fulfillment of the ideal of each man being judged on his own worth. Basic as this may sound, it can only be fully appreciated and implemented by intelligent men. A small mind cannot surmount prejudice, whatever lip service is given to the ideal of equality.

Rabble rousers can only rouse emotions; they cannot plan, lead, or maintain the order so vital to the rights of every citizen.

We need a firm foundation on which to build our society, and Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew have shown that they can build that foundation. They are not fettered by small minds, by prejudice, or by political commitments binding them to a preplotted course. Choose for your leaders men to can lead.

LILLIAN B. GSEGNER

'Law 'N' Order's' Flip Side

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Why is there such a cry for law, order and gun law today when nothing was said about it in the past, when there was a need for it.

For 300 years, slaves worked in this country for no pay. The next 100 years they worked for a pittance pay while millions of foreigners were brought here and trained for skilled work.

Why was there no cry for law and order from 1874 to 1954 when 2008 colored men were hanged, burned or buried alive? Where was the cry for law and order when Alabama churches and school houses were bombed killing innocent women and children?

Why no cry for law and order when civil rights workers were shot and killed in Mississippi and Alabama? And no one has been punished for those crimes. Where was law and order when the President had to send troops to Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama to integrate the schools?

Where was law and order when the governor stood in the doorway of the University of Alabama? Where was law and order when innocent unarmed men were shot down by troops in Detroit, Newark and Orangeburg?

Not until the youth started to resist the police brutality, police knocking down doors, beating up colored citizens, arresting them and giving them unfair trials was there a call for "law and order."

I say crime will be with us always, and the only way to lessen it is to add the theory and practice of equality when we teach our children right from wrong. That way they will mature with respect for the God-given rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

C. D. SUTFIELD

Improbable tickets

New York — I've been doodling with combinations of presidential and vice presidential nominees for the various parties. What would happen if:—

Dick Gregory picked Sen. James Eastland for vice president.

Pat Paulsen demanded "Goldie O'Keefe" as his running mate on his STAG ticket.

Ronald Reagan and Gus Hall got together.

The Prohibition Party nominated Dean Martin.

H. L. Hunt dropped the Socialist Workers nomination.

The Conservative Party gave the nod to Dr. Spock.

Strange things have happened in politics this year. How far are we from cloud cuckoo land?

ORESTES S. CRUIKSHANK

The Weather

Oct. 23	fair and frosty
Oct. 24, 25	partly cloudy
Oct. 26, 27	unsettled
Oct. 28, 29	rain with wind

OCTOBER						1968
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	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Quarter	Oct. 28	7:40 a.m.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
Wed., Oct. 23	6:18 a.m.	5:10 p.m.
Thurs., Oct. 24	6:19 a.m.	5:09 p.m.
Fri., Oct. 25	6:21 a.m.	5:07 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 26	6:22 a.m.	5:06 p.m.
Sun., Oct. 27	6:23 a.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mon., Oct. 28	6:24 a.m.	5:03 p.m.
Tue., Oct. 29	6:25 a.m.	5:02 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 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.
Aug. 7, 1915

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HONOR STUDENTS — Morgan State College President Dr. Martin D. Jenkins hosted a "get acquainted reception at his home for honor students. Faculty members and students in attendance included, first row, seated: Dr. Haywood Harrison, faculty; James Wood Jr., Dr. Harold Delaney, dean of the college; Dr. Jenkins, Miles Harrison Jr., Second Row: Misses Marsha Evans, Linda Carter, Jackie McQuire, Elva Tillman, Joanne Murphy, Theodora Stanley, and Walter Fisher, director of library. Back Row: Dr. G. James Fleming, faculty; Miss Marsha Cummings, Mrs. Mary Franklin, assistant dean of the college; Dr. Ruth Sheffey, faculty; Misses Mary McKesson, Barbara J. Collins, Beryl Williams, Sheryl Williams, Mary Bess, Harriet Lewis; Dr. Ruth Brett, director, counseling service; Miss Beverly Heyward, and Monroe Saunders.

—Exclusive: Black Vets

he said.

The three who do not condemn the riots qualify their opinions: rioting is justified only when there is no other way to make people understand, they agree.

Marvin L. Alsup, 3226 Normount Ave., now employed as an X-ray technician, says that an enlightment is taking place — black citizens are waking up."

About the riots, Mr. Alsup draws a parallel between the Black Revolt and the revolt of the American colonists. Today the latter is considered justified; in a few years, he says, the riots will be similarly judged.

• • •

HE WOULD have to be provoked to break the law, he says, but conditions of the people might be sufficient provocation, he added.

"Man is justified to get himself out of a hell directed around him."

The other respondents, although two did not condemn the riots, overwhelming favor "peaceful demonstration" over violence.

Several felt nothing was accomplished by the rioting.

Gary Stevenson, 5039 Pembridge Ave., had these comments:

"When I was over there, listening to the radio, I felt pretty bad. We're over there fighting to come home, and people back here were tearing it up."

If the riots actually improved conditions, however, they were justifiable, he says.

• • •

DAVID W. CARROLL, 529 Biddle St. says that he thinks there is more cooperation between black and white and that the riots made people realize that the blacks want part of Baltimore.

He notes that rioting and looting destroy a city, and adds, "I can't see where that helps."

• • •

LARRY KING, 1012 E. Sterling Ave., believes that the riots accomplished nothing.

"I thought I was fighting for something, but I wasn't — good thing I didn't know what I was fighting for."

He served 13 months in Vietnam, and is still undergoing tests to determine the extent of the disability resulting from the wound he sustained in combat there.

A positive note is sounded by Truxon M. Sykes, 2612 E. Federal St., who says that the various poverty programs are effective, but "the best thing is to get people used to helping themselves."

Mr. Sykes adds, however, that "when people run against walls, and can't find any other way out, they've got to do something."

Walter Watkins Jr., 1814 Whitmore Ave., says that although conditions of poor people are not good, "all this stuff was unnecessary — because we hurt ourselves."

Carroll E. Guy, 417 Schwartz Ave., says that the most notable thing to him is the increase in crime.

Only one of the ex-servicemen, Irving Weems, 512 N. Arlington Ave., objected to the war on the basis of problems at home.

The conditions he cites are the failure of wages to increase proportionately with the price spiral, and the inadequacy of housing — which he says is often due to people allowing things to deteriorate because they don't own them.

Although Mr. Weems opposes the war, he feels the bombing should continue as long as there are U.S. troops there who need the protection afforded by the bombing.

This feeling is echoed by Kenneth Thompson, who agrees that the bombing should continue as a means of protecting U.S. troops. He does not feel a bombing halt would bring about an end to hostilities.

• • •

DISSENTING FROM this view is Timothy Spencer Jr., 1850 N. Chester St., who served in Korea, near the DMZ.

Vietnam is the same as Korea, he says, "people are dying in rice paddies. I don't see any sense in it."

• • •

ALL OF the returning servicemen expressed opinions which they relate to their experiences in the military.

Although about half were drafted, none expresses any bitterness about it, and most say they are making the readjustment, and are being aided in doing so by the Veterans Administration and other agencies.

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It was Mathias who proposed the course of gradual de-escalation which helped get the Paris peace talks under way.
It was Mathias who won more money to fight ghetto rats.
It is Mathias who campaigns against unfairness in the draft.
It is Mathias who offers specific steps to fight crime, strengthen law enforcement and secure justice in every community.
It is Mathias who proposes better ways to get more jobs, decent housing and good education for Maryland.
It is Mathias who fights for integrity and for common sense in government.

IT'S MATHIAS—FOR THE U. S. SENATE

Auth. W. G. Rouse, Treas., Columbia, Md. 21043

MATHIAS FOR SENATE

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