DEADLINE MONDAY 9 A.M.

RM1408

The Only Black Owned Paper In Riverside

SPECIAL TABLOID SALUTE TO ROY WILKINS INSIDE

EDITORIAL

Stop Black Unemployment

The plight of Afro-Americans historically faced with high unemployment levels has not abated. In fact, as reported by the Labor Department, the unemployment rate for general and Black teenagers specifically has shown an increase in the last year.

Subsequently, all Americans are forced to answer the question: Why? Why should we accept the continual and chronic problem of unemployment? How can we alleviate the plight of our unemployed youth? That is important, not only to the individual but the community and the country.

Dr. Lula Mae Clemmons, Treasurer of the Los Angeles County Branch of the NAACP, has stated: "We have shown that unemployment is one of the most serious obstacles preventing the advancement of Afro-Americans. The problem is getting worse. And Negro unemployment is national. This problem is in the interest of all citizens. It is a national problem, not an urban one."

The black man is one of the most educated people in the country. Yet, for some reason, he cannot find a job to support himself. The explanation for this is not the fault of the black unemployed man. Rather, it is the fault of society that he is unemployed.

The question is: Why? Why when the Negro is educated, and capable is he not employed? Why is he not employed? Because society has conditioned him to look and think "black." Hence, the Negro is denied a fair chance at any job. He is automatically denied the promise of a fair chance.

By Cheryl Brown

ROY WILKINS former Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is dead after a long and illustrious career in leadership in America. Wilkins, who was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1918, but remained in the Minnesota at an age of five, where he grew up in St. Paul, Minnesota, received his Bachelor of Arts from the University of Minnesota but went to work in Washington to serve as a special assistant to the then President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He became involved in an organization called Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in 1941. CORE was established by Dr. Ralph Bunche to fight racial discrimination. He later, in 1961, was honored by the President of the United States with the Medal of Freedom. In 1975, he was honored by his fellow citizens with the Congressional Gold Medal. In 1978, he was honored by the United Nations with the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

He was the son of a proud, hard working man who, in his words, "had great pride in his family's accomplishments."

Wilkins was one of the first African American leaders to advocate for civil rights. He was instrumental in helping to bring about the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He was a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and worked tirelessly to end segregation and discrimination.

In 1981, he was honored by the NAACP as an outstanding leader. He was awarded the NAACP's highest honor, the Spingarn Medal, for his contributions to the civil rights movement.

He was a strong advocate for education and equality for all minorities, and a healthier economy for all Americans.

NATIONAL TIDBITS

Controls Ad Refused

The Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger refuses ad by office workers who said it would "get the office into a mess." The paper said advertising is the only insurance we have for the ad.

Define "Discouraged Workers"

The July 23 press release by the Labor Department on "Discouraged Workers" is now available. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will issue a report on the subject in September.

Older Workers Still On The Job

The new unemployment report's figure of job seekers is based on a survey of 6,000 workers in the U.S. The report shows that the percentage of older workers remaining in the labor force is increasing.

Black Unemployment At All Time High

By Stephen W. Watson

Recent Labor Department statistics confirm that jobless rates for Afro-Americans of all age groups have been increasing. In fact, the unemployment rate for all Afro-Americans reached a record high of 12.6 percent in July.

Nigel Green, a statistician for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said: "In July, the unemployment rate for all Afro-Americans was 12.6 percent. In July, 1974, the rate was 11.2 percent. The rate is now at its highest level since 1959."

For Afro-American teens between the ages of 16 and 19, the rate was 26.9 percent in July, compared to 25.8 percent in June. The rate for teens aged 20 to 24 was also high, at 24.8 percent. The rate for adults aged 25 and over was 9.6 percent.

The black unemployment rate is significantly higher than the national average of 7.3 percent. The black teenage unemployment rate is especially high, at 26.9 percent. This rate is more than twice the national average of 11.2 percent.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the black unemployment rate is at its highest level since 1974. The black unemployment rate has been increasing for several years, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The black unemployment rate is highest in the South, where the majority of black people live. In the North and West, the black unemployment rate is lower, but still higher than the national average.

The black unemployment rate is also higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This is because there are fewer job opportunities in urban areas.

The black unemployment rate is higher for men than for women. This is because men are more likely to be unemployed than women.

The black unemployment rate is higher for people with less education than for people with more education. This is because people with less education are more likely to be unemployed than people with more education.

The black unemployment rate is higher for people who are unemployed for more than six months than for people who are unemployed for less than six months. This is because people who are unemployed for more than six months are more likely to be unemployed than people who are unemployed for less than six months.

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GRACE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

REV. W. ELDON
PASTOR
CHURCH/ PARISH PERS. Su. Ruth Eldon

The Sunday School classes began the worship service with the right attitude. The classes were still gathered at the great hand works of God as we created.

We are rejoicing because the Lord has been so good to us. We have been involved in this church for many years and we have seen the Lord do marvelous things. We have seen the church grow and we have seen the Lord provide for us. We are so grateful to the Lord for all that he has done for us.

We are glad to be here with our dear friends and family. We are glad to see you all here today.

We pray that you will find peace and comfort in the Lord. We pray that you will find joy and love in the Lord. We pray that you will find hope and faith in the Lord.

We are glad to be here with you all today. We are glad to see you all. We are glad to be a part of this wonderful church. We are glad to be a part of this wonderful community. We are glad to be a part of this wonderful world.

We pray that you will find peace and comfort in the Lord. We pray that you will find joy and love in the Lord. We pray that you will find hope and faith in the Lord.
Church of Christ Hosts Thousands at U.C.R.

On August 3 & 4, 1981, the Riverside Linwood Ave Church of Christ hosted the 30th Annual National Youth Conference of the Churches of Christ on the Spacious Tree-lined campus of the University of Riverside, California in Riverside and over 1,000 people were registered in attendance.

The theme of the conference was "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so," and the goal of the conference was to encourage and edify the youth. Over 1,000 people were registered in attendance.

Several objectives of the conference were to motivate youth to continue to struggle to present the news in a massive surge of confidence for your newspaper. That surge will be a major part of the news. Thank you for your prayers and your support of the BOCA newsletter.

† By DORA LEE TALLEY

Why Pray?

St. Luke 8:49 "And he said to them, 'This child is not dead, but is asleep.'"

Prayer is not necessary in order to be a Christian, but it is essential for growth in your faith. We pray because we believe that God answers prayer. We pray because we believe that prayer is essential for our lives. We pray because we believe that prayer is essential for our lives.

Pray for our world, for our country, for our president, for our leaders, and for our churches. We pray for our families, for our friends, for our neighbors, for our enemies, and for our enemies. We pray for our church, for our pastor, for our deacons, and for our deacons. We pray for our country, for our president, for our leaders, and for our leaders.

200 YOUTH, PARENTS AND FRIENDS marched from the University of Riverside down University Street in a "March for Christ," the highlight of the National Youth Conference at the Churches of Christ.
Police and Firefighters legislative nor executive branch of government were writing to protect the rights of minorities, we went to the federal ability to withstand shifting tides of mob opinion."

NEW YORK, N.Y. - The Boston Branch of the NAACP scored a major victory in joining with Black and Hispanic departments minority firefighters must constitute at least a new series of cutbacks in both departments. The city action in the midst of disturbing signals from the U.S. The massive demonstration on September 19th, attracting 220,000 Black and Brown. What the words fall from her lips, she is an American with a grasp of that great unimpeachable thing in the city.

ABC's of Affirmative Action

By Hardy Brown

ABC'S OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

By Hardy Brown

BW ASSOCIATES are consultants on personal/managerial Affirmative Action and Discrimination related ramifications. You can contact them for service through this phone number.

Wednesday, September 10, 1981

Showdown on Voting Rights

The heart of the Act in Section 5 is the provision requiring reviewed districts to submit proposed changes in voting laws or practices. The provision, which was claimed unconstitutional by states and parts of thirteen others are subject to this provision. We have heard that the Act's "safeguards" are too broad and that it interferes applied to states and not others. But the provision's language is too narrow to apply to a federal jurisdiction under federal oversight through long and persistent violations of the rights to vote. Some concern recognizes this, but most "nonadherent" states have no other way to protect their minorities from overtures to sustainable regimes. Representative Barney H. Frank has offered an amendment that would establish criteria including a "clear" record for ten years.

The heart of the Act is the provision that it is impractical to use in its entirety either to protect the rights of the minority or to maintain the status quo. It is impractical to use in its entirety either to protect the rights of the minority or to maintain the status quo. The Act is not designed to advance the status of minority groups but to protect the rights of the minority. The Act is not designed to advance the status of minority groups but to protect the rights of the minority.

We hear a lot about how "unfair" it is to have such federal remedies for discrimination from American life than the effort to illustrate that only the nation's laws have changed but not the nation's practices, we would like to state that this is not the case. The nation's laws have changed but not the nation's practices.

The heart of the Act is Section 5, the provision requiring reviewed districts to submit proposed changes in voting laws or practices. The provision, which was claimed unconstitutional by states and parts of thirteen others are subject to this provision. We have heard that the Act's "safeguards" are too broad and that it interferes applied to states and not others. But the provision's language is too narrow to apply to a federal jurisdiction under federal oversight through long and persistent violations of the right to vote. Some concern recognizes this, but most "nonadherent" states have no other way to protect their minorities from overtures to sustainable regimes. Representative Barney H. Frank has offered an amendment that would establish criteria including a "clear" record for ten years.

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JESSIE HALVERSON received the Smile Award from Sister Cities International for her efforts toward increasing the committee's program. The Smile Award was presented to Sister Cities International as a national non-profit organization which currently links more than 500 United States cities with over 700 cities in 77 nations around the world. The Sister Cities International program was originated by a White House Conference called by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956 encouraging U.S. cities to form liaison ties with cities in other nations.

The Riverside Volunteer Worker handles a fine community service through its HELP line. The HELP line serves Riverside County 24 hours a day and is staffed by volunteers who handle 1200 calls a year. To make referrals they consult electronic files compiled from the Volunteer Worker's Riverside County Community Services Directory.

The Volunteer Worker worker also involved in the Smile Award program, introduced to Kansas City with JESSIE and both ladies were hard to see Riverside receive a special achievement award for cultural exchange with Sister Cities Committee and Riverside, Kansas City, Sendai, Japan. The awards were presented by Kent Rhode, President of the Reader's Digest Foundation.

The awards given for outstanding contributions to Sister Cities International were presented by Sister Cities International and JESSIE shown diversity in the two lowest brackets and a special first-year write-off for certain shareholders. A corporation's inventory may increase by $10,000 annually.

Candidates Register
For General Election
Candidates have begun registering for the General Municipal Election to be held November 7, 1983.


In the Sixth Ward is Sam Wilson, Stephen W. Watson and Bert E. Bowers, Lloyd J. Jefferson and Willard E. Bowers.


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**SEND A MESSAGE TO WASHINGTON**
JOIN YOUR FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS IN A RALLY TO PROTEST REAGAN'S POLICIES AND BUDGET CUTS!

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1981**
10:00 A.M.
CITY HALL
3900 MAIN ST., RIVERSIDE, CA
FAIRMOUNT PARK
3624 FAIRMOUNT BLVD., RIVERSIDE, CA
12:00 NOON

**FOR INFORMATION**
MARGIE AKIN, SOLIDARITY DAY COORDINATOR: (714) 787-0318 or 825-7871

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE**
If you deal more money fast to a chance to business loan with (even while working at your present job) then this free low-one-time-at-several scheduled for Business 1983 that one-time meeting will reveal how you can turn $10,000 into $100,000 each month (great available) and the literature to your keep. Please early for your reservation in V.P. 714-784-0214 or R.N. 714-784-0214.
definitely assuming a secondary position a recent survey Cheryl Spradlin and April Coleasure. They were coached by Harris, Malissa Smith, Dawn Sims, Heather Compton, Family Ranked Second: Americans are talking less in the Moreno Valley Tournament by beating Moreno Valley F.dgemont and Sunnymead Park is located on Perris Blvd activities. Why don't you visit the facility and meet Bob Miles, Recreation Director. He h available here in the V alJey. The Moreno Valley Parks and Chapel #1, 9:30, Sept 13, Cl Center, Sept 12, 8:30 - 1:00, Hispanic Religious Service

900,000 Veterans to use educational benefits of the G.I. 900,000 Veterans G.I. Bill this year: Time is running out for some 900,000 Veterans to use educational benefits of the G.I. Bill new in its 75th year. The law permits a veteran to use the educational benefits within 15 years following discharge from service, or by Dec. 31, 1988, whichever is earlier.

Mars Hall AC-899 Club Sept 11, "Mantlegraphy: Stg. and Hispographic Heritages: Programs will be held on March 4th, 17th, 4th, and 17th at the Ross Center, 9:30 - 1:00. Religious Service Chapel 9:30, Sept 15, Hispanic Gospel Face, 9:30 - 7:30, Hispanic Food served at the rchadal Club 9:15 - 9:45, Sept 1, Grant Civic Plates, 8:30 - 9:30 at the last prime point Sept. 15. "A, a percat joke, in a terse way, the thing may be hangy. Recreational Opportunities: Many residents here in Moreno Valley are not aware of the many recreational opportunities available here in the Valley, The Moreno Valley Parks and Recreation Dept is located at 1971 Fredricks Dr in Edgemont and Sunnymead Park is located on Sunnymead Blvd. in Sunnymead "They offer many recreational activities. Why don't you visit the locality and meet Mike, Recreation Director. He has a program for everyone. Mr. Miller was once made honorary member of Moreno Valley's hip's, he's known for him about twelve years. Spoke the Perris Valley Donjon, Gals All. The Moreno Valley Tournament by borrowing Moreno Valley 9h & 8th in the 2:00 pm and 9h. Aggs for girls is Division I is 1:30-3:30 old. The team played a total of 12 games, leaving only one in to take the title. All-star teams named from players were: Mary Tovar, Sherry Colton, Ross Fowler, Manessa Anderson, Lastie Lile, McGeorge Schmidt, Ken Martin, Melissa Smith, Dawn Barger, Darlene Cooper, Cheryl Spalding and April Colthwaite. They were coached by family members.

Fundraiser Second Annual are taking place in Gals All. The Moreno Valley tournament by borrowing Moreno Valley 9h & 8th in the 2:00 pm and 9h. Aggs for girls is Division I is 1:30-3:30 old. The team played a total of 12 games, leaving only one in to take the title. All-star teams named from players were: Mary Tovar, Sherry Colton, Ross Fowler, Manessa Anderson, Lastie Lile, McGeorge Schmidt, Ken Martin, Melissa Smith, Dawn Barger, Darlene Cooper, Cheryl Spalding and April Colthwaite. They were coached by family members.

The Moreno Valley City has two new courses and a new schedule of classes for fall 1981. One of the new courses, "Spanish Training for Reading Distance and Develop" is designed for persons who have good reading and spelling skills and who enjoy helping others learn to read. The course last for five weeks and will be offered in three classes at different times. A fee of $20 per student will be charged. The other course offered for fall 1981 is "Computers: Concepts and Practices." This course is designed for high school students and those who are interested in learning about computers. The course will meet for three hours per week and will cover the basics of computer operation and programming. The prerequisites for the course are a high school diploma or equivalent. The fee for the course is $50 per student.

Chaffey College Schedules Late Registration

CHAFFEY COLLEGE: Late registration and registration for fall quarter classes at Chaffey will be held Sept. 15 through Oct. 15 at the college Administrative Offices and special locations. Classes begin at 10 a.m. Sept. 15 and will continue through the college's 56th anniversary during the fall quarter. Call the registration office at 969/1270 and ask for information about any of the courses.

All credit classes at Chaffey College are tuition free, and some non-credit classes are available at a cost to individual students. The classes are offered to continuing and prospective students, as well as to the community at large. The college offers a variety of courses, including career education, continuing education, and special education classes. The college's mission is to provide quality education to all members of the community.

Call 785-6143 if further information is required.
Celebrity Forum With Dee Dee (Delores) Jackson

The name Dee Dee Jackson may not mean much to you by itself, but if I said the Jacksons, it might be a little more recognizable. Yes is it? Anna? Aigunde? A singer! An actress? Well actually she could be anyone of those things. She certainly is pretty strong. She is environmental enough, and she is possibly talented enough but her role is even more important to her fans. First, she is a wife and mother to the children of Tito Jackson for more than nine years. Married to Tito Jackson for over 10 years, the celebrity you will find out more about in this forum is Dee Dee Jackson. She certainly is the focal point even if you're not all that into things dealing with the Jacksons. We all know who they are and anything even remotely touches the bottom. Generally you'll hear, I am a celebrity's spouse or mate. The food of a star to the stars and their wives. She certainly is the wife that can be anyone of those. For instance, do we ever think of them as cooking, dancing, or taking out the garbage kind of people? Are they even alone in their thoughts and their worries? They are certainly containing anything other than just being a wife. Certainly they lost their freedom.

We asked Dee Dee Jackson her feelings about being married to Tito Jackson for more than nine years and if she still had the desire. She told the Jacksons that with kids, the idea of what once was beautiful and the idea they had for being with each other, or if they were even destined to be together she wondered if she was an intruder in those plans. As expected, she also feared that the kids, or whatever they were making her to grow into a picture of perfection. She didn't want to plan it, she didn't want to force it. She wanted to grow together in the time that did last year. RNC, head coach Barry Meier, revealed, "I was so new here from RNC that I was thinking about something else but I was adjusting." At all of Dee Dee's adjustments seemed to be well suited.

RCC Tigers

Gear Up For '81

The Riverside City College Women's Basketball team will gear up for its Las Angeles Southwest in their season opener at 5 p.m. in the Whittier Blast September 19th.

The Tigers, riding high on the young talent present, are looking forward to the upcoming season. "We had better rebuilding this year than the one did last year," says RRC head coach Barry Meier. He continued, "I was new here from RNC and I started about three months ago in the middle recruiting." We should be strong this year because we have a good group of players from last year. Some of the players that played for some of the outstanding schools are Heath Valley, Redlands and Fresno.

Spurning a 6 record from last year, Meier says that his Tigers will be looking for a second stunning season. "We can pull off a winning effort from the defense limits particularly strong this year. There are a lot of good returner-linemen on the defensive unit. Grace Tartum of North High School and Steve Rob- by, who played at Redlands High, are expected to make some things. As for if the Indians were capable of being caught in a defensive formation, Grace Tartum, is one of the best in the league. RRC, having its best season in a year or two, is being eyed by many in the league. We have some new players in the football program, so we have a great deal of expectation for us. In the community, people are looking for some things from this year's team," added Meier. "This season I'm going to try to see if last year's season was a fluke or if things will just taper off again."
...of nutritious foods each day. There’s no chef surprise unless cooked eggs in their shells; unopened canned tuna, salmon or jelly, jam or raisins; natural cheeses (but not cottage or certain foods can cause food poisoning. If a thermos or more, no less. Not all foods are good packers ... here’s why:

ANSWER: Brown baggers really have it made at lunch

QUESTION: Is it safe to brown bag?

This is YOUR COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

SUPPORT YOUR COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

12% of our population is Black. Only 2% of our doctors are.
A Tribute To A Great Man

We have suffered too many heartaches and shed too many tears and too much blood in fighting the evil of racial segregation to return to the disspiriting confines of its demeaning prison. No matter how impassioned the plea or how beguiling the persuasion, we cannot go back.
Tribute to Roy Wilkins

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

—St. Paul’s First Epistle to the Corinthians 13:12

ROY Wilkins is more than a student of Saint Paul. He has patterned his life after him.

Like Saint Paul, Roy Wilkins has traveled throughout a troubled land preaching a gospel of brotherhood. Saint Paul attempted to inspire the diverse and often divisive elements in a vast American nation.

Like the apostle, Wilkins has been challenged, threatened, rebuked and arrested because those in authority have not always agreed with what he espoused. Even so, he has continued to use his pen and his voice in an all-out assault against racism.

Born in St. Louis in 1901, Wilkins moved to Minnesota in 1906, where he lived in an integrated neighborhood, attended integrated public schools and the University of Minnesota. But he quickly realized that the jobs he took to earn money for his education were often less integrated—porter, red cap, dishwasher, caddy, dining car waiter and packinghouse worker.

Following graduation from the University of Minnesota, Wilkins returned to Missouri to work as a reporter, and later, managing editor for the Kansas City Call, a black weekly newspaper. Ranked by racial segregation in public accommodations in Kansas City, Wilkins became an officer in the local branch of the NAACP, beginning a lifetime struggle for social justice.

He went with the national staff of the NAACP full-time in 1931 as assistant secretary, and from 1934 to 1949 edited The Crisis, the official organ of the Association.

Not long after joining the NAACP, he set off on a four-week stint, hitchhiking and working as a laborer on the Mississippi River levees, to investigate the treatment of black workers on flood control projects supervised by the Army Corps of Engineers. His documentation of the situation in Mississippi and Louisiana enabled the NAACP to pressure the Federal Government to improve conditions at the flood control projects.

In 1932, Wilkins was arrested in Washington, D. C., when he led the picketing of a National Conference on Crime at Constitution Hall. The Attorney General of the United States, who called the conference, had refused to include a discussion of lynching on the agenda. Wilkins also was arrested in 1962 during a protest against segregation in Jackson, Mississippi.

Wilkins was administrator of the NAACP from 1950 to 1955, when he was elected executive secretary of the Association, succeeding Walter White.

Hardly a significant advance has been made against racism in the past four decades without the involvement or leadership of Roy Wilkins. His voice has been the most eloquent for the full participation of black Americans in all the rights, privileges and obligations of American society. He and the Association have gone to the courts and the Federal and state legislatures to challenge every form of racial discrimination. When the law proved inadequate to redress a legitimate grievance, he and the NAACP have gone to the Halls of Congress to change it.

Because of the work of Roy Wilkins and the NAACP, black Americans now vote in increasing numbers in the South, and they are employed in a widening range of occupations traditionally closed to them. No person of any race can be legally denied admission to a hotel, theater or restaurant. It was the NAACP which took the school segregation cases all the way to the Supreme Court and put an end to the doctrine of “separate but equal.”

Today, public schools and institutions of higher learning can no longer deny admission to applicants because of their race.

Wilkins was also a leader in the fight that resulted in a Presidential order desegregating the Armed Services and he has consulted with the military on the training and utilization of black troops.

Wilkins was one of the chief organizers of the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, which brought close to a half-million Americans to the District of Columbia to demand full equality in education, housing, employment and all areas of American life.

In 1950, he was chairman of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization which attracted more than 4,000 delegates to the nation’s capital to seek executive and legislative action on ending job discrimination.

Frequently called “Mr. Civil Rights” by his admirers, Wilkins is chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights which grew out of the 1950 mobilization. It is a coalition of some 80 national civic, labor and religious organizations. This group, led by Wilkins and Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., head of the NAACP’s Washington office, is generally conceded to be largely responsible for the enactment of landmark civil rights legislation, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In his effort to create a world in which all people are free, Wilkins served as chairman of the United States delegation to the International Conference on Human Rights which met in Paris in 1968; was a consultant to the U. S. Department of State at San Francisco during the organization of the United Nations in 1945; lectured in Berlin, London and Paris under the auspices of the State Department; and has been a member of the Call Committee of the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, which attempts to influence U. S. foreign policy toward African countries.

Following the civil disorders of the mid-1960s, he was a member of the President’s National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

The honors bestowed on him are voluminous. They include the Medal of Freedom, the country’s highest civil honor; the NAACP’s Spingarn Medal, the Freedom Award by Freedom House, the American Jewish Congress Civil Rights Award, the Boy Scouts’ Scout of the Year Award, the Anti-Defamation League’s American Democracy Award, the Russwur Award of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, the Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota, plus some 34 honorary degrees.

Because of what Roy Wilkins and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have accomplished these past four decades, the gulfs of mistrust and suspicion have narrowed, creating a nation closer to the democratic ideals of equality and brotherhood.

I’m very glad to have lived this long—to have seen things like 370 elected Negro officials in southern states. We should have 3,700—and we will have. We’ve just started.

President Truman’s Orders

On July 26 President Truman issued two executive orders, one directing the establishment of fair employment practices for government employees, and another forbidding discrimination in the Armed Services. Because the latter did not mention segregation, Mr. Truman was questioned upon it at his White House press conference July 29 and he then emphasized that he expected all segregation in races in the Armed Services to be abolished eventually, and that his order had that in mind.

In a subsequent conference Senator J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, convinced A. Philip Randolph, leader of the civil disobedience campaign against Jim Crow military service, that Mr. Truman meant what he said. Randolph and his assistant, Grant Reynolds, thereupon announced that they were abandoning their campaign.

Mr. Truman’s opponents are crying that his moves in the civil rights field are purely political. In an election year when even a lifted eyebrow is subject to political interpretation this charge was to be expected. But no one has explained just how a man fighting to win the greatest prize, the highest office in America, can be sincere when he stubbornly and stoutly insists on a civil rights program that everyone knows is dynamite—and death—to political ambitions in this country.

Mr. Truman has not retreated one inch from the declaration in his Lincoln Memorial speech of June, 1947. His new orders represent a spirit and a courage on these issues as refreshing as they are rare. A standard has been set for government administrators of the present and the future.

—September, 1948

...the vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man.

Roy Wilkins

For blacks: Don’t mistake walking for running; use what has been done, not for history essays, but as a beginning to realize a marvelous future, even though in the forward movement feet may be bruised and bloody.

For whites: Don’t suppress the impatience of the young Negroes who are tackling the task yet to be completed.

The NAACP and the Communists

There is in progress a campaign of misrepresentation of the NAACP currently running in the Daily Worker, the Communist newspaper. All the old phrases are there. The name-calling has started all over again. The slanted and angled "news" stories appear. The half-truths and whole lies are printed. The object is to discredit NAACP leadership, local and national; to tear the Association apart through suspicion and strife; to take it over, if not obviously, then deviously, so as to control its elections, meetings, speakers, program, policy, conferences, activities, and controls.

Back in the early 1950s the NAACP was on the receiving end of some of the fanciest name-calling, and the most vicious, truth-defying misrepresentation and slander that has appeared in print. The campaign was carried on openly by the Communist party and its various faithful, echoing groups. The occasion was the famous Scottsboro case which began in 1931.

After the Communists had accomplished their main purpose of building that case into a worldwide attack on Western democracy, they found that all the defendants were in prison with little likelihood of being released as long as the Communist party stood as the official defenders. So a Scottsboro Defense Committee was organized, consisting of seven or eight organizations, including the Communists. An eminent clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers became the committee chairman and the American Communists fought only for the Soviet Russia "line" and for nothing else. Any other contests in which they seem to be engaged are merely side efforts which have been (and will be) played up, played down, or abandoned altogether, according to the party line of the hour.

Our NAACP membership, therefore, should be on guard against this campaign. It should remember that the Communists do not hesitate to lie when lies will serve their purpose, that they are masters of misrepresentation through misinterpretation, that they prattle about democracy in other organizations while maintaining an iron-handed non-democratic procedure in their own party, and that their aim is to use the Negro and his problems mainly in support of Communist party policy and only incidentally in support of Negro rights.

This does not mean the Communists should be fought as such. They constitute a political party and have rights under the Constitution as do other parties. Those rights must be maintained. Free speech and free assembly must be maintained for all. Let them enjoy their rights in this democracy and push their program as well as they can in their own groups. But their campaign of infiltration, disruption, and destruction of other organizations such as the NAACP can be prevented if members will not be deceived by their words, and will elect the proper officers and committees, choose the right delegates to conventions, attend meetings faithfully and out-vote the party followers, and see that the resolutions and public statements adopted by NAACP groups are NAACP statements in truth, and not those of a group using our name for its own political purposes.

ROY WILKINS HONORED

On May 18, former NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins received his fifty-first honorary degree from Simmons College, Boston. As a Doctor of Humane Letters was awarded Mr. Wilkins, the following citation was read:

For more than five decades you have given your great intellect, skill and energy to the cause of human freedom. You fought for justice and equality of times when this was as yet a lonely, hazardous endeavor. You provided a voice of clarity, wisdom, and strength throughout the 1930s—formative years of the contemporary struggle for racial and social justice.

As Executive Director of the NAACP in the 1950s, you were a forceful, effective leader in the battle for equal education and in the ever-broadening struggle for equal access to public facilities, the right to vote, and for equality in jobs, housing, and health care.

In the civil rights upsurge of the 1960s, you were a powerful, unwavering force for unity among all working for justice and equality.

As the battle for freedom goes on, we have all been touched by your wisdom and determination. Because of your contributions, our entire society has been changed for the better. You embody the most cherished ideals of our community—reason, enlightenment, civic responsibility, human growth, love of justice. In honoring you, we renew our own precious commitments.

Those people who, for their own purposes, are urging Negroes to refuse to vote could be asking black people to participate in their own funeral.
"The mainstreams of American society must be made accessible to all people on an equal basis."

-ROY WILKINS