

★ TUVARA LYNN WHITE'S FIRST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED ★



One-year-old Tuvara Lynn White celebrates her very first birthday with friends Saturday, January 20... In photo left, the absorbed honoree who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. White, Jr. is fascinated to find that a pretty



Troutman, Craig Kirkland, Tracy Campbell, Kevin Brown, Henry Reid, Pat Curtis, Marvin Hoggard, Tammy Brooks, AND standing in chair, Queen of all she surveys, the birthday celebrant, Tuvara Lynn White.

birthday cake is good for something else other than just eating... Tuvara Lynn's guests, in photo right, are Baron Curtis and Terri Morris at front table - At second table (reading anti-clockwise) the engaging tykes are Gregory

EVERYBODY'S MAKING STUDIES ON THE "NEGRO MOOD"

NEW YORK - (NPI)--Negro militants across the nation are drawing an increasingly tighter circle around themselves, at the same time that police officials of several cities are talking more vigorously even of meeting racial disorders with brute force.

Study after study of the angry "Negro mood" has revealed greater emphasis on belligerence, solidarity and militancy--especially among young people. Aggressive action against government officials--including President Johnson--is being urged as never before and "non-violence" is said to be losing favor among Negro youth.

This "no nonsense" approach to race relations is being equalled by police and community officials, who are just as heatedly talking of "harsh application of force" to put down any possible disorders.

One study of Negro attitudes found that more solidarity has developed between the black middle and lower classes, accompanied by a decrease in relations between lower-class Negroes and whites.

According to Allen D. Grinshaw, associate professor of sociology, Indiana University, the greater solidarity resulted from the "questionable practices by the police and the National Guard" during the 1967 Detroit riots.

AT THE SAME time, he noted there were no "significant" clashes between Negro and white civilians during the Detroit disturbances. Rather, he averred, Negro fury was directed at the "economic power structure."

The recent riots were, at once, civic disturbances, racial revolts and class assaults, he indicated.

Negroes involved in the riots were expressing their anger at "whitey," he said, adding that some were concerned about social slights and others, about the more "nitty-gritty" issues of job opportunity.

Another study disclosed a mixture of "hope and anger." Fortune magazine, which interviewed more than 300 black people in 13 U.S. cities, found that half of all those interviewed were more angry than they had been a few years ago.

While half of those interviewed endorsed "non-violence" as a civil rights tactic, a third approved of more violent methods.

The picture, however, wasn't all bad. Three out of four felt their condition was better than it had been in recent years; four out of five thought their opportunities for jobs had improved; and seven out of 10 said housing conditions had gotten better.

A third study of racial tendencies found that

Negro youths were increasingly veering toward militancy. The Southern Regional Council, which interviewed 688 black students in Atlanta, said it had found widespread distrust of whites and the likelihood that the teenagers will turn out to be even more militant than current black power spokesmen.

Only 51 per cent of those interviewed agreed with the statement that "nonviolence is always the best approach" for Negroes to use in obtaining their goals. (This statement, however, could be misleading, as few people of any race, nationality, or religion--except religiously-inspired pacifists--would "always" eschew violence).

Based on the finding, the council declared that the next generation of Negro teenagers will probably not favor "moderate means to gain equality."

"CONFUSION AND transition" will move tomorrow's Negro teenagers to more forceful means of obtaining their goals, the bi-racial research organization added.

An example of the young people's angry mood was expressed in the SNCC Newsletter, in which Julius Lester, the organization's field secretary, said President Johnson should be made "to be afraid to leave the White House."

It was urged that the President be spat upon, that the windows of his car be smashed, and the car overturned. "Thousands of people" will take part in the action, Lester hinted.

Another indication of mounting black fury was found in a study of 585 Watts-area Negroes, disclosed by Thomas M. Tomlinson, OEO psychologist. Almost two-thirds of those interviewed see rioting as a Negro protest rather than a haphazard, meaningless event, he said. More than a third described urban outbreaks in "revolutionary" terms, he added.

At least 34 per cent--and possibly half--of those interviewed expressed sympathy with the rioters, Tomlinson averred.

At the same time that a sullen, closed-ranks mood was reported among black people, a comparable get-tough attitude was found among city and police officials.

Two mayors gave evidence of the "establishment's" view of threatened disorder when they vowed to smash it before it gets going.

Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of Jersey City, N.J., described effective use of force as the way to prevent or control riots. Urban outbreaks, he said, are "caused not by social conditions but by agitators who hate our country."

And "swift, effective use of force" is the way to put the disturbances down, he said. "The prior knowledge that such force will be used

may very well constitute the greatest possible deterrent to a riot... Anyone who touches a cop had better be prepared to come off second best."

IN CHICAGO, Mayor Richard J. Daley angrily responded to a threat of disorder made by comedian Dick Gregory, who weighs but a few pounds more than the British fashion model, "Twiggy."

After Gregory vowed to disrupt the Democratic National convention, to be held in Chicago this summer, Mayor Daley retorted that the comedian and others would not "take over any convention or any street or any city." The mayor said he would have 5,000 more policemen employed, if needed, to keep order in Chicago.

Miami's Police Chief Walter Headley got into the "no nonsense" act when he asserted that his men have been instructed to react to violence with gunfire.

"When the looting starts, the shooting starts. Felons are going to learn that they can't be bonded out from the morgue."

Meanwhile, police officials of the nation's 100 largest cities were meeting in Washington to plan ways of controlling civil disorders this year. It was reported that several of the cities are planning get-tough action if rioters take the streets in 1968 as they did last summer.

Even President Johnson appeared to be joining the chorus of "no nonsense in '68."

"A 'hot summer' like last year's will not be tolerated," the President said. "Rioting and violence are unlawful. They are not going to be allowed. They don't solve the problem."

A New Way Of Life Is Coming

MTA

Nation's Blacks More Urban Than Whites

WASHINGTON - (NPI)--The nation's black people have become more urban than the white population, according to Census Bureau figures.

Some 73 per cent of the United States' 21.5 million Negroes now live in cities, compared to 70 per cent of the whites. This is almost a complete turnaround for the Negro population, which was largely rural until World War I.

The Census Bureau reported that more than two million black people moved into the cities between 1960 and 1966, while one million whites moved out.