

An Apology to Harlem

In our issue of Jan. 21, we published an editorial under the caption "Future of NAACP in Jeopardy," in which we referred to the "gutter element of Harlem," New York as being the principal source of pressure on the NAACP "to go to the rescue of Adam Clayton Powell in the face of numerous charges of immortality and dishonesty so unbecoming a minister of the gospel if not a Congressman."

As an aftermath of the above mentioned editorial the CAROLINA TIMES, its publisher and editor have been severely criticized and taken to task by Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and others for referring to a segment of the inhabitants of Harlem as "the gutter element."

Certainly the CAROLINA TIMES, nor its publisher and editor had no intention before, now or in the future to referring to ALL of the inhabitants of Harlem as being of the gutter element. We are aware that in this particular section of New York live and work some of the

finest and most progressive members of the rat in this country. Likewise we are aware that, like all such sections in every city, town and hamlet, there exists that element of human beings who live in the gutter, wallow in the gutter and die in the gutter.

The gutter element of human beings makes no effort to earn an honest living, get an education, own a home or even register and vote. It cannot be truthfully denied by any person who has visited or lived in Harlem that it does not possess its share of such sorry human beings.

We think, however, because of the misunderstanding, or principally the misinterpretation our editorial of January 21 has aroused, that it is befitting here and now to offer our sincere apology to the many fine and progressive people of Harlem who are making every effort to achieve the ultimate goal of human dignity or total equality for all people of our own nation and the world.

The Proposal of the CR Commission

The proposal of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission that Congress enact a law to require that white children fill at least one-half of the seats in every public school attended by Negroes is certain to be resented by that segment of whites steeped in the traditions of segregation. The proposal is certain, therefore, to meet with stiff opposition once it is out of the initiative stage.

It is our hope, however, that those who are determined to cling to the decadent notion that God has endowed one particular segment of the human race to rule over the others will take a second look at the state of affairs in the world today. The advent of the atomic bomb, now in the possession of Communist Russia and Communist China, with a combined population of over one billion human beings, presents a serious question, of survival, for all human-

ity to ponder.

What we are endeavoring to remind our fellow Americans is that it is absolutely impossible for the United States to convince the world that Democracy is real, so long as it insists on keeping one hand in its pocket of segregation, while it waves the stars and stripes with the other. In short our own country is now faced with a situation in which it must put up or shut up.

The efforts of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to make available to Negro citizens, or their children, equal educational opportunities is in keeping with the times and should be given serious consideration and support by those now opposing it. If achieved it will do much in convincing the world that "a government of the people, for the people and by the people"—all the people can endure.

The President's Message on Equal Rights

History will some day declare President Johnson's message on "Equal Rights," made to the Congress of the United States on last Wednesday, February 15, the most courageous words ever uttered by a president of the United States on the question of Civil Rights. President Johnson has definitely proved that as a southerner he has risen to the heights of the office of president of this nation rather than drag the office down to the level of many southerners we know both in and out of public office.

In calling on Congress to enact stronger laws against racial discrimination in housing, employment and the administration of justice, President Johnson has probably aroused the ire of more fellow southerners than any former Chief Executive in the history of this country.

Said President Johnson:

equal justice. In America, the rights of citizenship are conferred by birth—not by death in battle.

It is our duty—as well as our privilege — to stand before the world as a nation dedicated to equal justice. There may be doubts about some policies or programs, but there can be no doubt about the rights of each man to stand on equal ground before his government and with his fellow man."

Unlike utterances and actions of many southern public officials President Johnson's message to Congress will not furnish fodder for the Communist propaganda mills of the foreign enemies of this nation. Instead they are compelled to see and understand that here in America amidst the agonizing pains that attend any birth a new era is being born.

Upon its growth and development, in a world of spreading nuclear power, rests the hope and survival of mankind not only in America but the entire world. For unless we in this country are willing to point the way of according rights to the least of these our own brethren, to "share fully and equally in American society," we cannot hope to achieve the respect and confidence of those in other lands or convince them that America has the integrity to do so.

GRASSROOTS OPINION

LUDLOW, KY., NEWS ENTERPRISE: "Politicians, from the President down, profess to be concerned about inflation. Moreover, all of them are busy seeking a villain... some things to blame for the evils of inflation. Perhaps the dictionary would be helpful. Webster's unabridged, 1956, says: 'Inflation: Disproportionate and relatively sharp and sudden increase in the quantity of money, or credit, or both, relative to the amount of exchange business. Such increase... may come in times of financial difficulty by government issues of paper money without adequate metallic reserve and without provision for conversion into standard metallic money on demand. In accordance with the law of the quantity theory of money, inflation always produces a rise in the price level.'"

ELK POINT, S.D., LEADER-COURIER: "Violence seems to be a popular way of gaining attention. A young man in Mesa, Arizona, killed five people just to gain attention. People with mental quirks such as this perhaps cannot be prevented from committing their first crime, but they can be put away so they cannot cause any more trouble. This business of paroling and turning loose people who have dangerous tendencies should stop."

"In our wars Americans, Negro and white, have fought side by side to defend freedom. Negro soldiers — like white soldiers — have won every medal for bravery our country bestows. The bullets of our enemies do not discriminate between Negro Marines and white Marines. They kill and maim whomever they strike.

The American Negro has waited long for first-class citizenship—for his right for equal justice. But he has long accepted the full responsibilities of citizenship.

If there were any doubt, one need only look to the servicemen who man our defenses. In Vietnam, 10.2 percent of our soldiers are American Negroes bearing equal responsibilities in the fight for freedom—but at home, 11 percent of our people are American Negroes struggling for equal opportunities.

The bullets at the battlefield do not discriminate — but the landlords at home do. The pack of the white soldier is as heavy as the Negro soldier's — but the burden his family at home bears is far heavier. In war, the Negro American has given this nation his best—but this nation has not given him equal justice.

It is time that the Negro be given

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

Integrating Textbooks

SEVERAL RECENT STUDIES of school textbooks show a shocking neglect of the contributions of minority groups to America's past as well as brutal misinterpretations of Negro history.

A study made by the American Federation of Teachers found that most of the texts used "the Negro is considered only as a slave before the Civil War and as a problem" since then. It found subjects like the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and even slavery were discussed without making any moral judgments.

Another study made by Tufts University examined 24 social studies books and found that many are "tinged with racism." A B'nai Brith study of high school social studies texts found that half of these didn't even mention the 1854 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, and half made no mention of Negroes in the period following Reconstruction.

When these texts and others like them are finally dropped from our schools and replaced by more realistic ones, white children will begin to learn about the vital role minorities have played in making America great, and Negro children will get a more accurate picture of their rich heritage.



MR. YOUNG
Dixie's Loving Care For Slaves

For example, some history texts picture slavery as a system in which ignorant and irresponsible Negro slaves were lovingly cared for by their paternalistic masters. They don't mention the brutalities of a system of forced labor and the barter of human beings. They don't mention the hundreds of slave uprisings, the strivings for freedom, or the underground railroads. Nor do they mention the valiant efforts of Negroes themselves to win their freedom and to create a new life in Reconstruction times. Instead, they perpetuate myths and lies in the name of history.

Most Negro children, through the influence of movies and distorted textbooks, are not aware of the full tapestry of Negro history. Only now are they beginning to find out that Africa was not a land peopled by savages straight out of Tarzan films, but a continent which developed nation-states at a time when Europe was wallowing in feudalism; a continent which contained civilizations far advanced for their time; a continent which contained a variety of peoples who have contributed greatly to the world's arts and knowledge.

Negro children living in ghetto slums are often faced with textbooks which picture happy blonde children romping with the family pets on a freshly manicured suburban lawn. These silly books, so damaging to the child's self-image and self-esteem are finally beginning to be replaced with realistic texts which picture groups of children of all races exploring the city together.

South Slow In Adopting Truth

While some of these books are in use, many areas, particularly in the South, are slow in adopting them. Since this is not a subject which concerns only Negroes, but all citizens, parents interested in preparing their children for success in today's society should get their local school boards and libraries to include books which give a realistic picture of American life and history.

Even if they live in a lily white neighborhood, these youngsters will have to make their way in a world which is more than two-thirds non-white, and they will have to get jobs in government and industry at a time when these institutions are committed to interracial cooperation. Unless they get an education which prepares them for this kind of world, they will never succeed.

Julius
ROSENWALD

1862 — 1932

BORN IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — IN 1917 HE
ESTABLISHED THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION FOR
THE WELL-BEING OF MANKIND, ASSETS AMOUNTING
TO \$40,000,000! THEIR FIRST JOB WAS TO SUPPORT
CONSTRUCTION OF 5,357 SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE
SOUTH — AT A COST OF \$28,408,520! HE SERVED AS
A TRUSTEE OF TUSKEGEE AND HIS FUND GAVE \$25,000
FOR Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS FOR NEGROES IN TWENTY-ONE CITIES!
HIS PERSONAL GIFTS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE FUND, EXCEEDED \$22,000,000!

CONFIDENTIAL FEATURES

--Budget

Continued from front page

Segments of the North Carolina College campus showed concern Tuesday following reports that the college's School of Law will close in 1968 and that sharp curtailment of the institution's budget requests were decreed for the 1967-69 biennium.

Classes and other business went on as usual, but noticeable on the campus were huddles by faculty members and by students—more so than usual. Telephone lines buzzed with calls to the administration from out-of-town supporters, alumni, and local friends of the college. One student delegation, upset, met with members of the interim committee now administering the college. The sentiments of first-year law students, who would be unable to finish their course at the college, were easy to guess. These students, much in evidence, talked animatedly outside the Law School when not in class.

The stir on the campus came following Gov. Dan K. Moore's presentation of the proposed state budget to the General Assembly in an address Monday evening. In the budget, the Advisory Budget Commission recommended that more than \$5 million of funds requested by NCC be denied. The commission recommended further that no funds for the School of Law be approved for the second year of the 1967-69 biennium.

The Interim Committee, in a statement said: "It is hoped that the General Assembly will order a careful assessment of the value of the North Carolina College Law School to the state before making a final decision. North Carolina College has not had an opportunity to be heard on this issue, and a fair assessment should include provisions for the Board of Trustees, the college, and other interested citizens to be heard. We are certain the college will be invited to appear before the Appropriations Committee when the latter begins its public hearings on the appropriation bill."

--Weaver

ment to the Board of Trustees that positive action be taken to ascertain whether additional funds are available for the Law School and for the 'B' and 'C' budgets."

Jones revealed that of the drastic cuts in the two areas, the disallowing of 1.27 million for a communications building in the proposed 'C' budget and curtailment of student services under the proposed 'B' budget disturbed students most. The students expressed concern also about the possible closing of the Law School, he said.

The proposed "B" budget, which aimed at strengthening academic programs already operative, involved among other recommendations \$200,000 to hire a dean of freshmen, eight teachers for a developmental program, and faculty clerical assistants.

"Considering the crucial times we face, the fact that so many of our students come from disadvantaged backgrounds, and the urgency of the need for closing the gaps which exist, this curtailment is most unfortunate," Jones said.

"Much pain has gone into the planning of an enrichment program adequate for our times. This is quite a hard blow to a college which is setting its sights on entering the mainstream of American education and American life," he added.

Weaver said. "This Administration has taken unprecedented steps to achieve both. "It has significantly increased the supply for moderate and low-income families by devising new approaches and vigorously utilizing and adapting existing ones."

He asserted that the Johnson Administration's espousal of Section VI of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 (successful in the House of Representatives) was tangible evidence of its commitment to equal opportunity in housing. As one who "championed that legislation and opposed efforts to water it down" Secretary Weaver said he was "surprised at the failure of the Committee to recognize President Johnson's courageous fight for this legislation."

--Abolish

Continued from front page a few years, but in 1963 they decided to fight the conviction and the sentence of banishment from their home state. On March 7, 1966 the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia upheld the state anti-miscegenation statutes, and the brief today filed with the United States Supreme Court is an appeal from that decision.

Several local personalities appeared on the convention program including G. Pugh Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O.M. Stokes and Miss Janette Stokes.

The local delegates have returned home better prepared for their Bible teaching work, Stokes said.

--Youth

Continued from front page bidding of our conscience. It is practical wisdom. It is good economics," the President concluded. "But, most important as Franklin D. Roosevelt said thirty years ago, because 'the destiny of American youth is the destiny of America.'"

--Witnesses

Continued from front page

user, as God's will is done on earth as in heaven.

He also stated that God's Kingdom will end all war and tribulation in the earth and all races and nationalities will worship God together in peace. 844 saw the film.

--Wheeler

state of N. C. The 59 year old banker and lawyer has been associated with the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham since his graduation from Morehouse in 1928, becoming its president in 1954.

--Banks

Continued from front page

ees will be specifically required to file annual compliance reports (Standard Form 100, EEO-1) on or before March 31 of each year. Banks having 100 or more employees are already required to make such a report by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and a copy will be made available to the Treasury.

Standard Forms 100 have been mailed to all banks which are known to have 50 or more employees. Those which don't receive the forms and have the requisite number of employees may request them from Assistant Secretary Robert A. Wallace Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., 20220.

--Hampton

Continued from front page

for handicapped children and a college personnel team. His experiences include work at Savannah State College, Hampton Institute, North Carolina College at Durham, and The University of Illinois.

With "The Challenge Of The Second Century" as its theme the National Hampton Alumni Association, friends and supporters have set out to raise a total of \$18 million. Half of the amount will be used for "faculty salaries, student aid, endowed chairs and enrichment of academic programs." The remainder will be spent for construction of new buildings and renovations.

The goal of the Alumni Association is \$200,000 to be raised "over and above annual giving." In addition, the Association "is governing body also authorized establishment of the National Alumni Campaign Committee for the Hampton Centennial Fund."

Hurl Three Fire Bombs, Burn Cross

SCLC Leader Calls On Governor For Aid In Hopewell

HOPEWELL, Va. — A leader in Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference said he has asked for help from the governor to stop terrorizing attacks on his home.

The Rev. Curtis W. Harris, 42, Virginia president and a national vice president of the SCLC, asked for Gov. Mills E. Godwin's help in a telegram Sunday.

"If something isn't done to protect my family and my home, we may end up with a tragedy in Hopewell," the telegram said.

However, the police chief in this small river town 30 miles south of Richmond, E. B. Minner, said he did not want or need outside police help.

"HE (HARRIS) should expect this kind of stuff," the chief said.

Chief Minner added that his investigation of three terrorist incidents at Curtis' home had proven fruitless.

"Nobody knows anything," he said. "If they did they'd never say."