

Judge Bickett Should be Impeached

The crocodile tears now being shed by Judge William Y. Bickett and his words of regret expressed in the case of the five Negroes he sentenced to 12 years each for setting fire to the Ku Klux Klan headquarters located in Benson, that is reported to have done less than \$100 damage to the structure, is a gesture in our way of thinking that stinks to high heaven. By his action, in placing such a heavy sentence on the young Negroes Judge Bickett raises great suspicion that he is either a member of the Ku Klux Klan or one of its staunchest supporters in the state of North Carolina.

In either case Judge Bickett has proved beyond any reasonable doubt that he is entirely unfit to hold the high office of a Superior Court judge. If he does not have the self-respect to resign from the high post he holds we submit that he should be im-

peached, and that immediately, before he commits another disgraceful act involving the rights of other black citizens who might happen to be unfortunate enough to appear before him.

One needs only to reverse the racial identity of the five boys involved in the judicial travesty, committed by Judge Bickett and the riding through a white community at night by a band of Negroes with guns, to visualize what would have happened in Benson. It is certain that instead of setting fire to a hut in retaliation that the whites would have responded with deadly weapons.

This newspaper contends that Judge Bickett has not only brought disgrace upon himself but the entire state of North Carolina. It is therefore our feelings that impeachment proceedings should be instituted against him immediately.

The Future of the FCD

It is the opinion of this newspaper that a majority of the intelligent, respectable and honest black citizens of Durham are compelled to feel grateful to the Durham City Council, for the action it took at its meeting Monday night in its endorsement of the Foundation for Community Development as the recipient of the \$960,000 grant to be used for the economic development and growth of the black citizens of Durham. By voting its approval of FCD as the recipient of the grant, the council has demonstrated its faith in the leadership of Durham's black citizens as possessing the integrity, the character and intelligence in the handling of the funds that will be entrusted into its keeping.

Headed by Nathan Garrett, a cer-

tified public accountant and a citizen who has demonstrated his ability and worth in the community, there is little or no doubt that the financial and other affairs of FCD will be handled in a manner that will bring due credit to all the citizens of Durham without regard to race, color or creed.

The Carolina Times, therefore, urges all black citizens of Durham, as well as others, to throw their support to the organization in its efforts to provide relief to that segment of the black citizenry that is so much in need of it. We are satisfied that if this is done no citizen of Durham will have any cause for regret and that successful future for FCD is assured.

Campus Disorders Felt in Business

Repercussions from campus disorders are making themselves felt in business, in educational contributions, in school bond issues and most importantly in growing public impatience with what many consider to be the inept administration of educational institutions. In a western state where returns from school district elections sent a wave of school budgets down to defeat in the greatest "NO" vote in the state's history, state officials and educators are probing for the reasons for taxpayer wrath. Some officials viewed the statewide wave of school budget defeats as a symptom of the taxpayer revolt that so much has been heard about over the country in recent months. A member of the state legislature believes, "The budget defeats mean... People don't want more taxes. The people are unsympathetic with the image education is getting."

There seems little doubt that campus rioting is a growing factor in the financial troubles of universities. But, serious as this is, it may be merely a prelude to further trouble—off campus. The magazine "Business Week" reports that members of the Students for a Democratic Society may be planning to "crash" the plant gate—in other words the activities of SDS into the nation's factories and

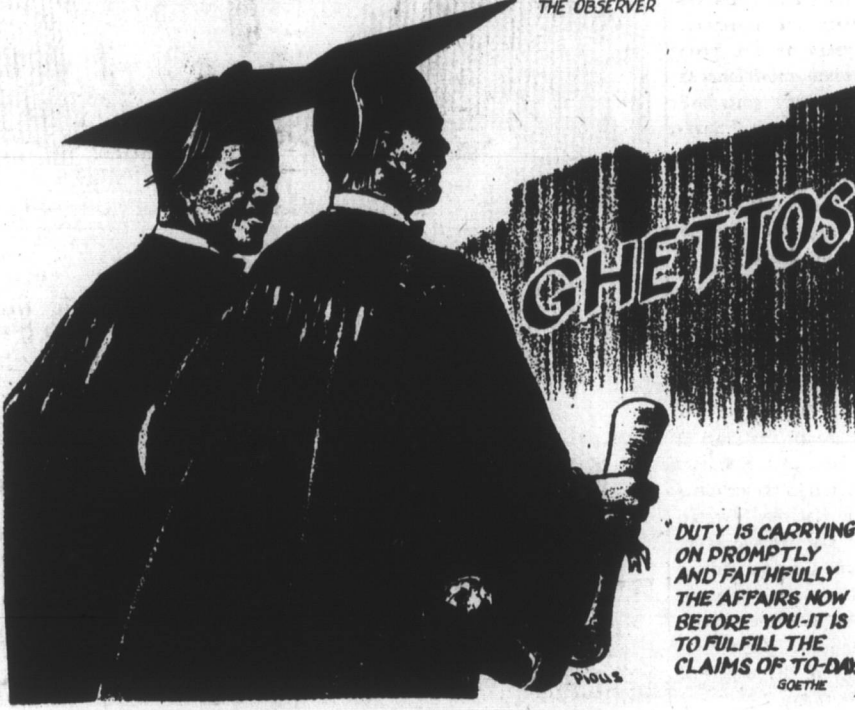
businesses. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has sent its members a special bulletin alerting them to SDS plans for "a summer work-in." The Association warned its members, "The Students for a Democratic Society is apparently preparing to try to branch out into manufacturing plants. Employers should be alert to the problems posed by this program, and should make plans as to the best manner of handling suspected troublemakers." Unions are far from receptive to the idea of SDS intervention. Observe "Business Week," "The SDS attitude toward unions, and a wariness of youth rebellion generally, have earned the organization a cold shoulder from unions. Labor has its own internal problems with young members—ambitious, impatient with seniority systems, generally more militant. Union leaders see 'some threat'... in SDS getting into plants to meet labor's young militants." Wherever there is discontent the prospect is that SDS will encourage dissent and disruption.

Whatever the future may hold for those who have joined in promoting campus violence, the form in which they have expressed dissent may render a far greater disservice to the educational system and to the nation than many realize or are yet willing to admit.

That New Awareness

"IF THE BLACK COMMUNITY IS EVER TO ACHIEVE TRUE UNITY IT WILL DO IT BY DEVELOPING THE GREAT DIVERSITY OF ALL ITS PEOPLE. MUST HAVE LEADERS DEDICATED TO THE IDEA THAT THE INTEREST AND ABILITY OF EACH IS OF GREAT VALUE AND MUST BE DEVELOPED TO THE MAXIMUM."

THE OBSERVER



"DUTY IS CARRYING ON PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY THE AFFAIRS NOW BEFORE YOU—IT IS TO FULFILL THE CLAIMS OF TO-DAY"

Honors

(Continued from front page)

Invention of the seed drill, a hemp rake and a threshing machine. McCormick helped settle the west with his invention of the plow and reaper. Morrill introduced the bill that President Lincoln signed into law that granted to the states on the basis of population, 30,000 acres of public land. Proceeds from sale of the land were used to establish the LandGrant university system.

Alumnus

(Continued from front page)

Boxing Commission of the City of Rocky Mount, he is also vice president of the Rocky Mount Voters and Improvement League. Armstrong is vice chairman of the Nash-Edgecombe Economic Development Authority (poverty program) in Rocky Mount and served as commissioner of high school athletics in North Carolina since 1947.

Armstrong has also been a consultant for the U. S. Public Health Service, conducting field investigations to determine compliance with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. A former president of the Old North State Medical Society, Armstrong received the "Doctor-of-the-Year" Award from that organization in 1955. He received his B. S. degree in 1929 from Shaw University and has done post-graduate work at Harvard, Columbia and New York universities.

Cleaners

(Continued from front page)

successful. He approached the Small Business Administration and after months and months paperwork, the SBA agreed to guarantee a loan of \$50,000.

Despite the assurance of a government guarantee, Fayetteville financial institutions still denied him assistance. Harris contacted Durham banker, John Wheeler, President, Mechanics and Farmers Bank and he along with Louis Alexander, Vice President, Amalgamated Bank and Trust Company of Chicago and Dr. Edward Irons, Executive Director, National Banking Association plotted a three-prong approach to secure money to rebuild the cleaning facility.

Mainly through the front-line efforts of Wheeler, Irons

Jenkins

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regime, the college's enrollment increased nearly 32 per cent. His active efforts throughout the state and the nation increased alumni involvement and contributions, heretofore unheard of, nearly 100 per cent. The former dean of Florida A.&M. University's Law School, where he served for more than 12 years before accepting the Albany State presidency, saw state appropriations at Albany State College increase more than 50 per cent above its figures of 1964 and swelled the college earned doctorate ranks up by 75 per cent.

Under his leadership, some \$7½ million has been poured into building funds for the college. In an exciting phase of building and expansion, five new buildings have been erected under his administration and sixth is currently underway. In addition, two campus buildings have been renovated to house the rapid growth of the instructional program.

Retired

(Continued from front page)

In the John Avery Boy's Club Incorporated of Durham since its inception and is currently spearheading a \$100,000.00 fund raising drive to provide a new building and facilities for it.

Among the numerous organizations with which Kennedy has been associated over the years are Bankers Five and Casualty Insurance Company as President; Vice-President, Mutual Savings and Loan Association and the United Fund of Durham and Durham County; Director,

Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Southern Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company, James E. Shepard Foundation, the Mutual Savings and Loan Association, the United Fund, and the 4-H Club Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.

A few of the honors received by Kennedy include: Doctor of Laws Degree, Shaw University, June 1957; Doctor of Laws Degree, Virginia State College, May, 1958; Boys Club Silver Keystone Award.

Kennedy is married to the former Miss Margaret Lillian Spaulding and they have three children; William J. Kennedy, III, Mrs. Charlotte A. Sloan, and Mrs. Margaret K. Goodwin all of Durham. Happy Birthday, "W. J." and may there be many more.

Palmer

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black teachers were serving under white principals. The break-down by schools is as follows:

- Louisburg Elementary - 5
- Louisburg High - 3
- Bunn High - 2
- Epsom High - 3

Gethsemane High - The Negro Principal replaced by white though the principal was past retirement age, he was not notified of his removal prior to the action.

As reported, all of the qualified Music Teachers in Franklin County were Negro. The system is cutting out its Music Program for the 1969-70 school year, so the dismissed Negro Music Teachers were told.

The Bunn Elementary School has more Negro students than white, yet it has more white teachers, more white lunch room workers than blacks and a white principal. The janitor, Negro, has been told recently that, his employment would be terminated. He is to be replaced by a white janitor.

In the Epsom School it is reported, that all sports, all extra curricular activities, the Junior and Senior Prom were cut out this school year. No clubs met during the year. The Honor Society, which did nothing during the year installed members on the 180th day.

Reports further indicate, that students are seated on the buses by race - whites in the front and black in the back. When one white principal was asked about this, his reply was "that the white students on the bus in question, were 'trouble makers' and the bus driver had them seated where he could keep an eye on them."

Although these cases are isolated in just two (2) systems in North Carolina, they are indicative of what is happening throughout the State and the South. There are two distur-

To Be EQUAL

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG

The Black Businessman

"BLACK capitalism" was a phrase used during the Presidential campaign that brought to mind the picture of black men guiding the destinies of giant corporations. It was such a stirring phrase, so full of promise—and so out of touch with reality.

I haven't seen any evidence that it is being implemented to bring economic power to black businessmen, nor do I see anything to indicate that the situation for small black-owned businesses is improving at anything near the rate needed.

The "typical" black businessman, or "black capitalist" if you want to use that phrase, operates a small service or retail shop in the ghetto. He does a business of under \$20,000 per year, and his profit is just a fraction of that.

Only one in fifty businesses in the country is owned by a Negro. A large proportion of them are family enterprises, with no employees, and only a handful employ more than 10 workers.

So it is obvious that the answer to the ghetto's employment problems cannot rely mainly on expecting black-owned businesses to hire people. Public service employment and expanded public and private training and hiring programs are needed.

Greater Efforts Are Needed

But that also means greater efforts should be made to strengthen the ghetto's economy by helping to develop black-owned businesses.

As the above figures shown, many such businesses are in trouble. Many owners don't have the capital to expand, insurance is still hard to come by, and bank loans, especially in this time of tight credit, are even harder to get.

Credit and insurance are among the prime needs for small businessmen. Often they are considered "poor risks" and can't get the backing they need. When insurance companies decided some drivers were "poor risks" and dropped their insurance, some states created insurance pools to insure them, the risk being shared by all the companies.

The same principle can hold in small business loans and insurance. Pools of banks and insurance companies can be set up with federal backing to help small businesses.

A training or advisory component can be built into this, so that owners of marginal business can have access to sound business advice from experts. Farmers get such help from federal farm agents, why can't urban businessmen have the same access to similar help? Farmers get subsidies too, why can't minority businessmen in poverty areas get special assistance, perhaps in the form of favorable tax treatment, as well?

The Small Business Administration has a major role to play. It should be given adequate resources and its top ties. Klan recruits found FBI agents knocking on their doors, advising them that the government was watching their every move.

This activity, plus efforts by various state and local law enforcement officers, resulted in Mississippi's Klan membership falling from an estimated high of 10,000 five years ago to its current 300.

The Philadelphia case was one of several resulting in convictions against whites for crimes against civil rights workers. These convictions also helped reduce terrorist activity, which now is rare.

Seven men were convicted by an all-white jury in 1967 on federal conspiracy charges stemming from the Philadelphia slayings and they drew prison sentences ranging from three to 10 years.

Sam H. Bowers Jr., a Laurel jukebox dealer who founded the secret White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, drew a 10-year sentence. Appeals to higher courts have kept the other six out of prison, but Bowers has been in jail for months in the 1966 fire-bombing death of Negro Vernon Dahmer at Hattiesburg.

Deputy Accused, Appeals Verdict

Cecil Price, a deputy sheriff in 1964, was accused of arresting the three rights workers on a speeding charge and then arranging for them to be caught by fellow klansters upon their release from jail. He was convicted and sentenced to six years in prison. Pending his appeal, he's running a grocery at Philadelphia.

Black as well as white leaders in Philadelphia agree that racial progress has been made here since 1964. There is little desegregation but one Negro observed that the atmosphere of fear and hostility that prevailed five years ago has largely disappeared.

The town apparently did not suffer economically from its unfavorable national publicity. Business is good and several new industries have located in the area, swelling its industrial payroll to \$13 million a year.

Built along with the new industry was a new structure for the Mt. Zion Church. On its front are three large crosses—in memory of Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman.

ing facts about this problem:

Several of the displaced Negro educators is not holed membership in The North Carolina Education Association (white), and therefore, cannot be defended by the NCTA. They will have to pay for their own court expenses.

If the trend of dismissal is going to be one in which they get black educators to join the white association (NCEA), then eliminate them by firing them knowing no court action is going to be granted them, then I am afraid the black students are going to have all white teachers where a "brain washing" session will put the Negro back to a period closely akin to slavery. This was evidenced recently when a white teacher in Winston-Salem asked a Negro child to write an essay on "The Positive Aspects of Slavery."

Files

(Continued from front page)

limitation of the number of Negro citizens called to serve on juries.

* failure by defendants to acquaint themselves with Negro citizens in county to the same extent to which they acquaint themselves whites.

selection.

the board of elections' practice of listing all registered voters by the symbols "C" or "W" on all official registered voter records, the only source from which the names of potential jurors are selected.

The attorneys hold these practices to be in violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. They have asked the U. S. District Court in New Jersey, where the suit was filed, to declare the alleged abuses unconstitutional and to issue a permanent injunction against the defendants and their cohorts.

This Week In Negro History

Mr. Johnson was killed in a blinding rain storm at a railroad crossing in 1938.

Other events this week of historical importance are as follows:

JUN 16—J. J. Dessalines declared emperor of Haiti in 1804.

JUNE 18—Dr. George Washington Carver awarded the doctor of science degree by the University of Rochester in 1941.

Things You Should Know

Adam PERRY...

A SLAVE WHO, IN 1834

WAS HIRED OUT TO THE SOUTH

CAROLINA RAILROAD / IN 1852 HE

BECAME FIREMAN FOR ENGINEER HENRY

G. RAWORTH & SERVED FOR NINETEEN

YEARS / AS LATE AS FEBRUARY, 1866 CONTRACTORS SOLD

GANGS OF FORTY SLAVES TO RAILROADS AS SKILLED, AS WELL AS UNSKILLED WORKERS!



The Carolina Times
 Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.
 by United Publishers, Inc.
 L. E. AUSTIN, Publisher
 CLARENCE F. BONNETTE, Advertising Manager
 J. ELWOOD CARTER, Business Manager
 Second Class Postage Paid at Durham, N. C. 27702
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 \$5.00 per year plus 15c tax in N. C.) anywhere in the U.S. and Canada and to servicemen Overseas; Foreign, \$7.50 per year, Single copy 20c.
 PRINCIPAL OFFICE LOCATED AT 436 E. FLETCHER STREET, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702