

The Carolina Times EDITORIALS

Bishop George W. Baber

Too much cannot be said in praise for the late Bishop George W. Baber, who at the time of his death, was the bishop of the Second Episcopal District of the A.M.E. Church, it can be truthfully said that of all the bishops of the A.M.E. Church none was more highly respected and greatly loved by ministers and laymen of his church than Bishop Baber.

We join with President Joseph C. McKinney of the District Laymen's organization in urging the ministers and laymen of the A.M.E. Church to

throw their support behind the new head of the Second Episcopal District, Bishop Henry W. Murph. This can be demonstrated at the Founders Day program to be held in Washington, D. C. February 4-5. Such support will go a long way in honoring Bishop Baber, who has done so much, prior to his death, in getting Kittrell College on the move again.

In referring to the new bishop of the Second Episcopal District President McKinney had the following to say:

A Tribute To A Great Man

It was a sad day in the history of the Second District when on December 26, 1970, we lost our leader, Bishop George W. Baber. He was really a spiritual leader to all of us. His personal concerns for all people was the key to the deep admiration he received from his followers and comrades alike. He was more than my Bishop, he was my personal friend and above all — he was the inspiration that kept my hope and love for African Methodism alive. I believed in him. He gave me strength and courage to live by. When he talked to me, I gained wisdom and direction for intelligent participation in the affairs of the Church. He possessed compassion, hope and a deep understanding of the problems, not only of our Church, but of the world. Very few men could find serenity in the midst of con-

fusion and at the same time maintain courage and enthusiasm to meet all the challenges of the day — but Bishop Baber did.

I worked so hard to promote his program for I believed in him, understood him and trusted him. I saw so much good in the ideas that he projected as each represented a gem of wisdom. He had the rare combination of virtue and ability which were the basis of his good judgement. His power over others was guarded and he rejected the natural human impulse to imprison those who saw things different than himself. To the little man — he was a friend, to the big man — a friend — a friend to us all. The monuments that bear his name, the lives he touched, and the joy he spread, will forever keep his spirit alive.

Cleaner T.V. Programs Needed

Sooner or later this nation of ours is going to have to face up to the lessons in murder and downright disregard for the rights of others that are being shown daily and nightly before the eyes of our youngsters on television programs. If it has not yet dawned upon our mothers and fathers who sit supinely by their TV sets while programs in which one or more human beings are shot down or otherwise murdered in the pictures at which time they may discover that their sons and daughters have learned their lessons in heinous crime far too

well. It appears to this newspaper that there are many fields in which the television industry could find stories of interest to all classes without forever resorting to those of sordid killings and other horrible crimes. Certainly a federal department set up to pass on TV programs is something none of us like to think about. Instead we would like to suggest that television set its own house in order and refuse to accept such pictures for use on their programs.

Dr. Brimmer's Criticism

Last week's account, published in this newspaper, about Dr. Andrew Brimmer's criticism of black owned and operated banks in this country should surprise no one. As the only black member of the Federal Reserve Board, Dr. Brimmer's statement runs true to form of the average member of his race who finds himself in an exalted position of the white business or professional world.

Until you have sat or stood in the presence of such a member of your own race and had him look down his

nose at you with that "If it ain't white it ain't right" contempt you may not be able to get the full impact of Brimmer's criticism of the banks operated by black people.

We are not contending that banks operated by blacks in this country are perfect. We do contend, however, that they have made and are making a contribution to the economy of black people and without them many blacks would not be able to get the recognition they now enjoy at white banks.

Break The "White Noose" Mr. President

THE COURT, IN PHILADELPHIA RULED, MAINTENANCE OF RACIAL CONCENTRATION IS FORCED SEGREGATION. THE PRESIDENT FEELS BREAKING OUT OF THIS NOOSE IS FORCED INTEGRATION.



This Week
In Negro
History

ONE HUNDRED and fifty-three years ago (1818) on Thursday the author of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was born. He was George S. Boutwell.

The amendment specifies that slavery or involuntary servitude shall not be permitted except for crime in which case the victim shall be duly convicted. The purpose of the amendment was to make chattel slavery unconstitutional.

Other events this week of historical interest are as follows:
JANUARY 26 — Bishop William Capers (1790-1855), founder of Missions for Negroes in South Carolina, born.

JANUARY 29 — Thomas Paine (1737-1809), advocate of freedom, born.

JANUARY 30 — General Samuel C. Armstrong (1839-1893), builder of Hampton Institute, born.

JANUARY 31 — Anthony Benzet (1713-1784), teacher of Negroes and anti-slavery worker, born.

Roy Wilkins Says NAACP Income Is Up

NEW YORK — In his "State of the NAACP" address at the Association's annual meeting here, Jan. 11, Executive Director Roy Wilkins reported "good news about the 1970 financial picture of the NAACP."

"THIS YEAR," he said, "we had a small surplus of \$68,145.47, but in this business, in this particular year, any surplus is news. This year our total NAACP income was \$1,540,196.01 and our expenses, \$1,472,050.54. We spent about \$45,000 less than in 1969.

"Branch officers and members should be very proud of the fact that in 1970 income from branches alone was \$776,624.76 against \$687,582.33 for 1969.

"Parts of our program not related to lobbying for legislation or to purely partisan political activity are supported by the NAACP Special Contribution Fund, gifts to which are deductible for income tax purposes. In 1970, the S.C.F. received a total of \$2,308,682.63. Of this, \$793,830.39 was in restricted funds, earmarked for particular programs, and \$1,514,852.24 was in general funds.

Queried On Racial Bar

KALAMAZOO, Mich. (UPI) — The Kalamazoo Elks Club has sent questionnaires to its 1,800 members, asking for opinions on whether the national organization's bylaws should be amended to permit other than white members.

Under a section of the national Elks bylaws, an applicant for membership must be a white male citizen.

To Be
EQUAL
By
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

Shackled Congress

THE WINDS OF REFORM aren't exactly blowing through the halls of Congress, but there is evidence that at least some breezes are being stirred. The long-hallowed committee seniority system by which members of Congress become Committee Chairmen for no other reason than longevity is under increasing attack.

Proponents of reform claim that liberal measures have been bottled up in key committees preventing floor votes, by aging chairmen from conservative, one-party districts. Elected from their safe seats, they have virtually veto power over measures that deeply affect people all over the country.

Reform proposals were submitted to members of both parties just before the new Congress opened and Senate hearings were slated, as well.

The argument of age, of the system centers about several key points. First, they argue, Congress uses seniority as the principal method by which positions of power in Congress are determined. Senators and Representatives move up the power ladder on assigned committees, simply by being re-elected. So the system rewards especially those from safe districts, eluding merit out of the question.

And, they say, this system works against progressive legislation.

Congress Alone Has This System

There seems to be a lot of weight on their side. No other legislative body employs the seniority system — neither foreign parliaments nor state legislatures use it. And the evidence does indicate that disproportionate power is placed in the hands of aging men who would be forced to retire altogether from jobs in private industry. There is sectional imbalance among committee chairmen, too.

The median age of House committee chairmen is 69. That's 16 years older than the Median House member and four years older than most large companies permit their top executives to be. The present head of the Senate's powerful Appropriation Committee is 73 and ailing. His predecessors served to the ages of 81, 85, 84, and 75.

Now that's just too much of a burden for a man to carry at such an advanced age. In addition to the pressures of the job, most men that age simply don't retain the physical and mental flexibility to keep up with new ideas and new ways of doing things. I'm sure we can cite several men who can, but they are the exception, not the rule. And a system of electing committee chairmen would probably result in such outstanding individuals being asked to serve, regardless of age. But it seems wrong to keep a system that insures that power flows into the hands of some of those least capable of using it for the good of the country.

Southerners Reap Benefits

Because the South has traditionally been a one-party region, its members have compiled the longevity required to give them a disproportionate amount of chairmanships. About half of the chairmen in both houses of this Democratic-controlled Congress are Southerners. If the Republicans were to organize the Congress, about half the committee chairmen would be from safe districts in the Midwest. More than a third of the Democratic committee and subcommittee chairmen voted more often with the Republicans than with their own party.

A voter in Mississippi theoretically has one vote — just as a voter in Chicago. But his vote for Congressman counts a lot more when it re-elects a committee chairman whose one claim to power is that he's been re-elected more than anyone else. Black people, especially, suffer from this system since it places old-line segregationists in power at a time when the country as a whole has moved to more reasonable positions.

Before a bill affecting black citizens can come to a vote in the House, for example, it must be cleared by the Rules Committee, headed by an 81-year-old representative from Mississippi. The overwhelming black majority of Washington, D.C., is virtually ruled by the 72-year-old South Carolinian who heads the House Committee on the District of Columbia and who carefully steers major bills away from the subcommittee headed by black Representative Charles Diggs.

--Labor

(Continued from front page) organizations and private citizens to support our cause. We know from experience that OIC can lift one million American citizens out of the depths of despair and help make our nation's cities a better place to live and conduct business."

--NUL

(Continued from front page) proportion of apprenticeship test completion and job placement than the 10% expected by the Labor Department.

Retention rate of recruits, once placed on jobs, was 88.45% compared to the national average for apprenticeship of 50%. Johnson attributed LEAP's success to the experience and dedication of League staff, and their proximity to, and understanding of, the recruits and the community.

The program recruits widely from schools and neighborhoods, evaluates applicants against basic qualifications, prepares them for written tests for entering the crafts and interviews before the skill craft's Joint Apprenticeship Committee, and finds apprenticeship training slots according to applicants' test and interview ratings. They are paid at an advancing rate during their training term, until they become journeymen.

Expert

(Continued from front page) professor at both Yale University School of Medicine and Tufts University School of Medicine.

A native of Kentucky, Hatch received the A. B. degree from Knoxville College and the MSW degree from Atlanta University School of Social Work.

From 1967 until late in 1970 he was the director of community health for an experimental poverty program in Mississippi operated by Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston and funded by the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

He left a comfortable teaching position at Tufts to organize the Mound Bayou, Miss. health project because, as he puts it, "I wanted to pay my dues."

As a young man, prior to migrating north, Hatch had lived in Arkansas and Mississippi. He has spent many hours in the endless cotton fields picking cotton. He became a graduate social worker and spent some time studying law at the University of Kentucky. Then for six years he worked for a settlement house as community organizer in Boston's tough South end section and also began lecturing at Yale University School of Medicine.

--Court

(Continued from front page)

ney men who work on any union job for a certain period of time become eligible to apply for union membership. While unions must accept all applications, membership need not be approved, and New Jersey's blacks have found that these provisions are most often used to keep them out of unions, where they would be assured job security, higher wages and fringe benefits.

The Newark Plan is similar to the recently publicized Philadelphia Plan in that it sets minority hiring goals for the federally-supported project, but goes further in guaranteeing union membership to the black and Spanish non-union tradesmen employed specifically to meet the Plan's conditions.

Defending the Newark Plan in court were the federal, state and Newark city governments, as well as the citizens of Newark, who received representation from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in cooperation with the Community Action Workshop and the Newark-Essex Joint Law Reform Project, two local groups.

New Jersey contractors and construction unions

brought the civil action to court characterizing the goals set by the Plan as a quota system and claiming that the union membership guarantee violates unions' rights to choose their own members.

--Arthritis

(Continued from front page) Foundation had been held on July 31, 1970 when no such meeting had ever been held. He said that Dr. David P. Thomas, president of the Foundation, had refused to take any action concerning the false documents.

Jones stated that there had been an earlier attempt to secure a similar false document, that John Groom of the National Headquarters staff had tried to trick Miss Myrtle Ellen LaBarr into signing such a document and that she had refused. As a result of the false document, the bank account of the Foundation was frozen. Jones claims that Dr. Jesse E. Roberts and North Carolina National Bank have illegally opened the account. He is demanding a legal meeting of the board of directors.

Jones said that, without the knowledge or consent of the board of directors, Mrs. Sue P. Littlejohn had increased her own salary. He questioned if this is not embezzlement. He has demanded that Dr. Thomas suspend Mrs. Littlejohn from the Chapter office until a full and honest investigation is conducted. Dr. Thomas has not even acknowledged his letter.

Jones said that if he were not a Negro he felt that Dr. Thomas would have answered his letters and acted. He stated that only an aroused public response could help now. He asked that letters of protest be sent to Mr. Charles Harding, The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10036; Dr. David P. Thomas, Medical Center Drive, Wilmington, and Colonel Clifton Craig, Department of Social Services, Raleigh.

--Minority

(Continued from front page) Harold Mayo Jr., Hillsborough; John Mayo, Hillsborough; Coy Parker, Durham; Henry A. Richardson, Pittsboro; Richard O. Simpson, Hillsborough; Mrs. Sheila F. Turentine, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Susie H. Weaver, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Goldie Webb, Carboro; Fletcher Dalton Whitted, Chapel Hill; Charles F. Williams, Chapel Hill; and Calvin Wong, Raleigh.

--Needy

(Continued from front page) to supplement their diets. Of this amount, close to \$3 million was in the form of free bonus coupons. Food coupons can be used like cash to buy food at local authorized grocery stores.

In the remaining counties, 123,277 needy persons were assisted by the family food distribution program. During the month they were provided 4.4 million pounds of USDA donated foods valued at nearly \$2 million to assure them of adequate diets.

The food stamp program in North Carolina is administered by the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare, while the family food distribution program is made by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture — both in cooperation with the Food and Nutrition Service.

--Named

(Continued from front page) sociate professor of urban missions and director of the Kenwood Project at the Chicago Theological Seminary. He is also chairman and developer of the Chicago Center for Black Religious Studies, Association of Chicago Theological Schools.

Hargraves graduated from A&T in 1940 and obtained his bachelor of divinity degree from Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1948. He did further study at Columbia University and the Massachusetts Institute of Theology.



Thomas FULLER

"THE AFRICAN CALCULATOR"

HAD AN UNCANNY GENIUS FOR MATHEMATICS. BORN IN AFRICA AND HELD A SLAVE IN ALEXANDRIA, VA., HE COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE; BUT HE COULD FIGURE SUMS INVOLVING BILLIONS IN HIS HEAD BETTER THAN MOST MEN COULD WITH A PENCIL. IN A TEST TO GIVE THE NUMBER OF SECONDS IN 70 YEARS, ODD MONTHS AND DAYS, FULLER DID IT IN 90 SECONDS, BEATING AN EDUCATED WHITE MAN WITH A PENCIL. THE LATTER HAD FORGOTTEN THE LEAP-YEARS. DIED 1790 AT THE AGE OF 60.

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