

EDITORIALS

Lack of Public Protest About Syphilis Outrage

The continuing lack of public outrage against the human guinea pig experimentation by Public Health Service doctors in Macon County, Alabama (Tuskegee Project) on the group of 400 black men is to be greatly deplored. Further, it points up to the lack of concern for the rights of the poor and uneducated minorities who are often exposed to this type of treatment by their fellow beings.

The AP released the terrible facts on February 24 and this racial outrage has been lacking in protests from even the American Medical Association which usually goes to bat for such affronts against human dignity. Reports show that as yet no white Southerners and very few white Northerners have protested this affront on the 400 black illiterate males. You may recall that the facts were that as a result of this experiment, even though fairly effective

cures for syphilis were present at the time, at least 28 and perhaps even 107, died as a direct result of untreated syphilis.

All right thinking individuals should continue to address themselves to this horrible outrage by continuing to follow through on the families of the men involved. Unless vocal protests and continuing concern for the use of individuals for such experimentation is brought to the public, we may see other evidences of the lack of proper care for those individuals who may be again used in such experimentation for other causes.

This paper goes on record as always adding its protest to the outrage against the syphilis experimentation on the 400 black men who had been used as guinea pigs by the Public Health Service Doctors and any others who may have been parties in that medical outrage.

School Agreement Repudiated by NAACP

The rapid repudiation of the agreement as worked out by the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP and the Atlanta Board of Education by the top office of the NAACP was an action this paper highly endorses. The national office of the NAACP evidently envisioned this attempt at negotiation as another effort of the old and timeworn "divide and conquer" technique which has been used for generations.

The text of the telegram that repudiated the action reported that the Atlanta Plan violates the national policy unanimously reaffirmed by the delegates to the sixty-second annual convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota July, 1971. Further, the National NAACP was not party to any agreement whatsoever and a reply to the telegram must be made within five days of its receipt, indicating Atlanta's compliance was ordered.

Reminder by NAACP Counsel stated that "we again reaffirm the historic commitment of the NAACP to

the elimination of racial segregation in all forms in public education—de jure, de facto, or combinations of both based on the principle of May 17, 1954, U. S. Supreme Court decision that racial segregation per se in public education is inherently discriminatory and unconstitutional."

It would seem that after generations of working to secure rights for all people to attend the institutions they desired, this would surely appear to be an attempt to turn back the clock of history.

The action by the Atlanta Chapter was not representative of a cross section of the Atlanta population. Latest reports indicate that many Atlantans are split over the many questions revolving around the school situations.

Non the less, eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty and such vigilance by the top office of the NAACP as well as other forward looking groups are to be commended.

Black Press Week Observance

From the appearance of the FREEDOM JOURNAL IN 1829 until this very moment, the Black Press has sounded its clarion call to better inform the public about the many activities relating to the various aspirations, injustices, hopes, fears, pains as well as pleasures, and other outstanding contributions being made by Black Americans in all areas of endeavor.

As a long time business engaged in the communications arena, (1927) the Carolina Times takes this opportunity to salute all the Press and especially the Black Press for continuing to seek out and forge ahead for the continuing American Dream.

In reiterating the philosophy of the late Louis E. Austin, publisher-editor of the Carolina Times, it is indeed as true now as then as we go about our many tasks. Thus we share in that philosophy and restate it here.

"The Negro or Black Press believes

that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro or Black Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back."

With deep feelings of pride in our accomplishments and with a firm conviction that we can and will continue to move ahead with even greater accomplishments, we hail the Black Press for its more than 143 years of making its impact on the American scene.

It is hoped that even greater laurels will be achieved as we move on ahead to even greater tasks in these uncertain times.

We salute all the Press and especially the Black Press during this national observance of Black Press Week.



Benjamin LUNDY

1789 - 1839

BORN IN HARDWICK, N. J., HE WAS A FOREMOST ABOLITIONIST WHO LIVED IN WHEELING, W. VA. / IN 1815 HE ORGANIZED THE UNION HUMANE SOCIETY - IN 1821 HE FOUNDED AN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER, AT MT. PLEASANT, OHIO ( THIS WITH WM. LLOYD GARRISON AS CO-EDITOR FROM SEPT. 1829 TO

MARCH 1830 / ) IN ALL, HE TRAVELLED MORE THAN 25,000 MILES; VISITED 19 STATES AND COUNTLESS PLACES ABROAD, FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM FOR THE SLAVES /

CONTINUING FEATURES



-QUIETT

(Continued from front page)

E. L. Kearney, who gave some data on Scouting in the Black Community. It is important to remember that Scouting is an integrated community cooperative effort and all facilities, services and programs enabling the best use of these community facilities is used for the utmost development of all youth in the program. James I. Bolden introduced positive ways that volunteers may help in the funding areas. More than \$1000.00 was pledged.

The presentation of the McKenzie Boy Scout Statue was presented to George Quiett. This statue was named in honor of the British man who brought Scouting to America.

-CONFERENCE

(Continued from front page)

Justice.

In a letter forwarded to more than 1800 community leaders, Rev. White urged blacks "to organize themselves into collective units in order that they may play intricate roles in all phases of the criminal justice systems." He continued, "We are of the firm belief that the forces of political and racial oppression are steadily on the rise in the state of North Carolina."

Rev. White verbally attacked Attorney General Morgan for his efforts to introduce the insidious "no knock" and "stop and frisk" laws which he feels are aimed precisely at destroying the Black liberation struggle.

Rev. White emphasized the urgency of the presence of Black leaders at this conference in a reminder that "it is our political and moral responsibility to oppose repressive legislation in order to prevent further unjust jailings of Brothers such as J. T. Reddy, Dr. James Grant, Ray, Ben Chavis, and the Wilmington Nine.

Rev. White stated, "Categorically, Black leaders are being called together at this conference to: present an equitable non-repressive legislative package; organize a firm mobilization around "International Solidarity Day" to be held March 30-31 in Jackson, Mississippi.

The keynote speakers at the conference will be Dr. Joy Johnson and Rev. Ben Chavis.

-KITTY HAWK

(Continued from front page)

confinement.

The case grew out of a riot which erupted aboard the Kitty Hawk last October as the giant aircraft carrier steamed toward the Vietnam coast in the Pacific Ocean. Although black and white seamen were involved in the disturbance, only blacks were initially charged with rioting and disorderly conduct.

Of the 26 black seamen who were charged, 21 requested legal assistance from the NAACP. The case gained nationwide attention as charges and counter charges flew between backers of the Navy

brass and civil rights advocates.

A dubious investigation conducted by a three-member House Armed Services subcommittee absolved the Navy of all blame of racial discrimination in the flap aboard the Kitty Hawk and another aircraft carrier, the Constellation. But the NAACP's victory now clearly shows that the subcommittee's findings were misleading at best.

NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins and Mr. Jones on several occasions demanded release of the men pending trial. Nevertheless, it was not until Feb. 27 that the 13 men still remaining in confinement were freed.

In a strongly worded letter on February 21 to Navy Secretary John Warner, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP's post-trial investigation had "developed facts diametrically opposed" to the story that Michael Laurie told on the witness stand.

The new facts, Mr. Wilkins said, revealed that the government's principal witness had lied. "He has made such horrendous admissions of misconduct by himself, other witnesses and legal officers involved in the case that we are calling upon you to immediately halt further prosecutions of the Kitty Hawk cases," Mr. Wilkins wrote.

Mr. Wilkins also demanded that the Navy launch a "full-scale probe" into the manner in which the Naval officers conducted their investigation of the riot.

-NCCU

(Continued from front page)

ground in sufficient time for colleges to know what to tell their prospective students—or even in time for the prospective and returning students to pay their bills next fall.

"And that will be a disaster for many colleges."

The problem lies in the revision of federal aid programs in the budget submitted to Congress by President Nixon. That budget cuts next year's National Defense Loan Program by \$288 million, reduces the amount available for work-study programs, and replaces the old Educational Opportunity Grant with a new Basic Opportunity Grant, created in the spring of 1972.

Even though the Basic Opportunity Grant is funded at a level of \$959 million for fiscal 1974, providing a significant increase in the total aid available to students, the delay in implementation of the change will severely affect higher education, Dr. Whiting said.

The Educational Opportunity Grant Program was administered through the institutions. The Basic Opportunity Grants will be made directly to the students.

"The government has not yet begun to print the 20 million forms that will be needed, and there is a shortage of paper," Dr. Whiting said. In addition, no contract has been let to have the applications evaluated to determine need.

The well-rounded adult has often forgotten the value of recreation which is even more important to adults than active youngsters.

-COUSIN

(Continued from front page)

Theology as well as BA degree, cum laude, in Philosophy and English from Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio. He was awarded the Doctor of Divinity degree from Kittrell College. He has done further study in Education at Boston University and studied Educational Administration at the University of Texas when awarded the Kellogg Fellowship. He is presently a Candidate for the Doctor of Ministry in Black Church Studies from the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. As the Martin Luther King Fellow in Black Church Studies from Colgate-Rochester, he studied last summer in Africa.

In addition to serving as Pastor of Saint Joseph's, Rev. Cousin is a Lecturer in Church and Society, and Black Church Studies at the Duke University Divinity School.

Active in civic, religious, and political activities, Rev. Cousin is a member of the General Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Chairman of the Political Committee, the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People; Chairman of the N.C. Voter Education Project; Trustee, Lincoln Hospital in Durham; Treasurer, Kittrell College; Trustee, Fayetteville State University; and Board Member, Durham County Board of Education. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the N.C. Council of Churches and has served as Chairman of the Durham Human Relations Commission. He was one of the first two elected Black delegates from North Carolina to the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

Rev. Cousin is married to the former Margaret J. Grier, of Winston-Salem, NC. The Cousins are parents of four sons - Philip, Jr., Steven, David, and Michael.

Upon returning from his Bermuda trip, Rev. Cousin will be the Convocation Speaker for the Fourth Episcopal District of the A.M.E. Church on March 28, in East St. Louis, Illinois.

-BRIEFS

(Continued from front page)

SUPREME COURT RULES IN VA. DISTRICTING CASE

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court ruled Monday that Petersburg, Va. may not annex adjacent territory unless it takes black voting rights into account by changing from an at-large to a ward system of electing the city council. In a brief order, the high court affirmed a decision to this effect on Nov. 22, 1972 by a special three-judge federal panel in the District of Columbia.

-NBNS-

HOOKS URGES BLACKS TO 'PUT THEIR MONEY

WHERE THEIR MOUTH IS' MEMPHIS - Ben Hooks, the first and only black named to the federal Communications Commission, last week urged blacks to "put their money where their mouth is." Speak-

TO BE EQUAL

By VERNON JORDAN

Executive Director, National Urban League

THE WHITE PROBLEM

It is becoming increasingly clear that unless white Americans, in their own self-interest, start fighting for social reforms in this country, further progress for black citizens will be difficult.

Everytime black people speak out for full employment, for better schools and housing, or for welfare reform, many white people just shrug their shoulders and assume that this is special pleading by special Americans looking for special treatment.

But everyone of these issues directly affects masses of white Americans who seem to be unorganized and sullenly silent in defense of their own vital interests. Blacks are left out on a limb fighting almost alone while the millions of white people who share our humiliations and our pain do nothing.

Just about every single one of the federal programs slated to be ended or sharply cut, services more whites than blacks. The heart of the War on Poverty, the Office of Economic Opportunity, for example, is primarily staffed by white people serving the white poor. The overwhelming majority of poor people in this country are white.

But to date, the loudest and most determined supporters of OEO's continued existence are black. Somehow, the War on Poverty has gotten tied in people's minds with black poverty and many whites are not willing to fight for it. So it is black people who bear the brunt of trying to save a program of great importance to white people.

The same can be said for welfare reform. The majority of welfare recipients are white, although the popular image of welfare is that it is a program that helps only blacks. Last year when welfare reform was a hot topic, black-led organizations went down to Washington to fight for a living minimum income standard, but the white poor remained unorganized and silent. I can't help wondering whether they would have their checks sent back to

the government if higher payment standards had been passed.

The proposed gutting of education programs will hit the black community hard, but most of the people it will affect are white. The increased Medicare payments will severely harm the black aged, but the vast majority of people who will have to pay money they can't afford are white. The housing freeze keeps black people imprisoned in sub-standard ghetto dwellings, but the majority of people who live in such houses and desperately need federal housing aid are white.

The list is almost endless—day care centers, job-training programs, and other federal programs all benefit black people to a lesser degree than they benefit whites, yet this silent white majority is doing very little to campaign for their retention and their expansion.

White people are going to understand that it is their—schools, their housing, and their jobs that are being endangered by the planned cuts in social services. The price of their silence is continued poverty and deprivation.

Black people, because of historic and present discrimination, and disproportionately poor and therefore benefit from many programs in disproportionate numbers. But the majority served in each and every one of these programs is the white population. These are just as much white problems as they are black ones, and the continued white silence ranks as this country's number one white problem.

White America had better wake from its deep sleep and start hauling its share of the load it ever hopes to escape from the poverty and disadvantages so many of its people share with minorities. Too many white people have dug themselves with the notion that it's enough to be white; but that's poor compensation for a leaky roof and hungry children.

● Congressman  
● Hawkins'  
● Column  
By REP. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS



The Powerful Few

The Congressional Black Caucus, in its statement to the President in 1971 recommended the creation of 1,100,000 public service jobs; a comprehensive manpower planning program that could train the unskilled for those jobs and for others in the private sector; basic changes in federal recruitment, testing, and promotion policies to make them more equitable; enforcement of the mandate of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance to ensure equal employment opportunities for potential and actual employees of companies with federal contracts; and cease and desist power for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE suffers from the lack of authority to enforce its own guidelines. It has become clear that the current Administration has neither the interest nor the desire to see that women and minority workers have a fair chance to get jobs with federal contractors. On the contrary, the National OFCC Director has been told to go slow on compliance and has had his supervisory relationship with the OFCC Field Representatives taken away.

In regard to testing, the Civil Service Commission has held that the decision of the Supreme Court in Duke v. Griggs Power Co. which says tests must be job-related does not apply to jobs within the Civil Service Commission itself. And CSC continues to recommend and place potential federal employees in jobs using the results of tests that are patently non-job-related and furthermore have been validated.

FINALLY, OF THOSE recommendations to the President here mentioned, the empowering of the EEOC to bring suit against groups not in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was accomplished in Congress last March largely through the efforts of Members of this Caucus. Thus, two years after our Statement to the President, we find that only one of the recommendations was carried out—and this one against the bitter opposition of the Administration, and in a weakened form.

ing at an NAACP banquet here ed blacks and whites for their honoring Memphis businessman lack of total support for the A. Maceo Walker, Hooks child- cause of equality.

The Carolina Times  
Editor-Publisher 1927-1971  
L. E. AUSTIN  
Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.  
by United Publishers, Inc.  
MRS. VIVIAN AUSTIN EDMONDS, Publisher  
CLARENCE BONNETTE Business Manager  
J. ELWOOD CARTER Advertising Manager  
Second Class Postage Paid at Durham, N. C. 27702  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
United States and Canada 1 Year \$8.00  
United States and Canada 2 Years \$11.00  
Foreign Countries 1 Year \$7.50  
Single Copy 20 Cents  
Principal Office Located at 436 East Pettigrew Street  
Durham, North Carolina 27702