

# EDITORIALS

## Revenue Sharing Guidelines

Each day it appears that suggested guidelines for the use of revenue sharing funds must somehow be set out.

Reports show that many formerly protested the "so-called big brother role" of the federal government in setting up guidelines for other areas are now in a quandary as the Revenue sharing funds begin to come in.

The matching funds theory of many communities which often used physical facilities as its share for matching appear to no longer be viable as revenue sharing takes place. Some say cities and states now have to have to make such awesome decisions about the wise use of the revenue sharing funds.

There appears to be so many needs in all states, cities and communities that one begins to wonder what needs should take priorities. Possibly it will be and hopefully the most pressing needs for the greatest good of the most people will somehow arise from these efforts.

Looking at housing needs, educational crises, unemployment and the limitation of employment opportunities, recreational, social and health services pose distinct avenues where the money could be spent. Along with these all communities must somehow come to grips with vital water and sewer services, streets and paving as well as attempting to meet the needed energy services that will be needed by the rapidly growing population of these times.

It is expected that perhaps within the total arena of "gobbledy gook" (government bureaucracy) will set forth adequate sanctions, terminations and needed guidelines in those areas who may attempt to use revenue sharing as a means to carry out petty and shady disbursement of the funds within the communities.

Here again, eternal vigilance must become the watchword of all who would seek the fulfillment of the American dream in these times of crises.

## OEO Program Dismantling

The date of April 28 has now been set as the official closing down of the OEO programs with a scheduled phasing out crew to be left to carry out the total dismantling by end of June.

Many persons have referred to the dismantling director as one embarking upon the task with apparent eagerness, speed and great relish. According to all reports that certainly appears to be true.

It does seem that the whole idea of tearing down these programs and many others would be that the Administration is showing its utter contempt and disregard really for the nation's low income, welfare and minority groups that have been aided in great measure by the OEO activities. One must not forget also the elderly that have contributed so much to our county are also being left out

in and among some of the programs as well.

Further, skilled workers are being emphasized in job placements efforts of the U. S. Employment Service. It is pushing the network of federally financed, state-operated employment services to switch its focus from training and placing poor and unskilled persons to lining up skilled workers for employers. With the rapidly automation of so many, many jobs, the overall effect is yet to be seen.

It would seem then that again the nation's poor, minorities and the elderly have been placed on the chopping block while the more affluent, highly trained and skilled workers will continue to receive subsidies to keep them ever in the role of the "rich getting richer" and the "poor getting poorer."

## Negro Press Week

The Negro press is celebrating its 100th anniversary this week. In its announcement of the celebration, the National Newspaper Publishers Association said it represents 146 years of protest against the oppression and discrimination Negro Americans have suffered in the Western Hemisphere. The early civil rights cause was led by Freedom's Journal which began publication March 16, 1827 under the editorship of JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

Nothing has happened in America or elsewhere since the black press began which makes the publication and support of Negro newspapers unnecessary. The Negro press has been in the thick of the battle for civil rights, and every gain blacks have made has been due largely to the support of the Negro press. To win court decisions or legislation in favor of the civil and constitutional rights of Negroes is just a part of the battle for justice and equality of opportunity for black Americans.

The Negro press is a voice crying in the wilderness. Its message was clear and demanding when EDITOR RUSSWURM started Freedom Journal. The need was so well understood that FREDERICK DOUGLASS edited for a time a newspaper called The North Star. The day for Negro freedom was so dark that an abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator under WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, warned this nation of the immoral system of chattel slavery.

At this point, perhaps it should be pointed out that the black press does a good deal more for the community than its well-known crusading for human rights. It dramatizes the progress of black people, generally and individually, with an understanding and support found nowhere else. It spreads the good news, as well as the bad, and it always accents the positive on the side of the soul brother.

The black press has always treated the social news of black people with dignity and respect. Its columns are crammed with news of births, deaths, club meetings, birthday parties, personals, church activities, school news, community events, civics, politics, sports and theatre - news affecting every phase of Negro life, from the cradle to the grave.

The black press entertains as it informs. It is a crusader and an advocate of the good things in life for all people. In its unyielding stand against segregation and discrimination, the black press has managed to survive

the wrath of the racists who would destroy it.

The 1954 school desegregation decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, followed by the civil rights acts, made more work for the Negro press and civil rights organizations. There is always the problem of getting civil rights laws and acts enforced. The black press is needed to expose the unfits with enforcement positions who are not in sympathy with the law or the people the law is intended to help.

The black citizen today is facing a herculean task in the struggle for rights and equal treatment in our population. The battle is the same now as it was when Freedom Journal came on the scene. This is a stiff battle against Jim Crowism, America's double standard of justice, crooked politicians and government officials and the game in many quarters for money rather than high ethical standards.

The Negro press needs more support and less free riders. This does not mean that readers and the general public should align themselves with the Negro press blindly and without constructive criticism. The Negro press has never had sufficient support, and it has been used too often to boost businesses and individuals at a great sacrifice.

To expect the Negro press to push the interests of groups and individuals at the expense of someone else just won't work. It never did, and it never will.

The black press has earned the right to have the respect and support - not only of its readers - but also of business people, both black and white, who thrive from the patronage of black people. Firms that advertise in your Journal and Guide, for instance, deserve your patronage and support. Without the financial support of business firms through advertising, this newspaper - nor any other one - simply could not survive the mounting costs of publication today. Think about it.

This is National Negro Newspaper Week. We do not expect a birthday party; nor do we look for a lot of greeting cards. We do, however, appreciate this opportunity to thank our loyal readers for their understanding and support. And we do ask the public in general to make it a special point to patronize the progressive business firms whose advertisements appear in the Journal and Guide. They appreciate your business and deserve your support.

## THEY WOULD GLADLY TRADE PLACES, MR. PRESIDENT

PEOPLE WHO WORK SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS THOSE WHO DON'T.  
NARCISSE SPEECH



## Letter To The Editor

To The Editor:  
The AP on February 24 gave the facts about a racial outrage that has been for too little emphasized. Here are the facts. A group of some 400 Negro men, poor and uneducated, in Macon County, Ala., who had syphilis were deliberately left untreated so that the Public Health Service doctor could study what damage untreated syphilis does to human beings. They were deliberately used as experimental guinea pigs. And they were even left untreated after a fairly effective cure for syphilis had been found. At least 26, and perhaps 107, died as a direct result of untreated syphilis.

The facts are bad enough. Even worse is the fact that the American Medical Assn., to the best of my knowledge, failed to protest about it. No white Southerners and very few white Northerners have protested. The white attitude seems to be that Negroes are less than human and not entitled to the medical care human beings should get.

If there is any doubt in any thinking person's mind about the existence of racial discrimination, this horrible experiment on human beings treated as experimental guinea pigs because they were black should dispel that doubt. The facts are an outrage and the nearly complete lack of loud protests is an even greater outrage.

Sincerely yours,  
Alfred Baker Lewis  
Nat'l Treas.  
Emeritus, NAACP

## This Week In Negro History

One hundred and eighty-two years ago (1791) a Negro engineer and astronomer was appointed with L'Enfant to lay out Washington in the District of Columbia. He was Benjamin Banneker who is credited to be the first American to make a clock and was one of the first to publish a series of almanacs.

MARCH 12 - Colonel Charles Young (1864-1922), soldier, humanitarian, and martyr, born.

MARCH 13 - Jean Baptist Point de Saible, the first Negro to come to Peoria and the first permanent settler in Chicago purchased the house and land of Jean Baptiste Millet in 1773 at "Old Peoria Fort."

MARCH 14 - Menelik became ruler of Abyssinia in 1889.

MARCH 16 - The initial publication of the first Negro periodical, Freedom's Journal, came off the press in 1827.

MARCH 17 - Texas as a republic abolished the slave trade in 1836.

Benjamin S. Turner, successful business man and congressman from Alabama, was born in 1825.

MARCH 18 - Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes (Placido) (1809-1844), poet of Havana, Cuba, born.

to become dry and scaly. So, carry a can of Alpha Keri Spray, a bath oil which leaves skin soft and smooth as it forms a protective coating to help seal in moisture. Spray on wet skin, then pat dry.

Every day I take a long stroll around the park near my house as part of my "keep healthy" program. However, my friend told me that in order to be beneficial, a walk has to be brisk. Is she right?

Your friend is absolutely right. Recent tests have shown that the real benefits of walking are derived when the walk is a brisk one. When one walks or strides in a brisk manner, the oxygen intake is greater, heart activity is increased, and the blood circulates better. The body has about 60,000 miles of blood vessels, mostly capillaries, which are responsible for bringing food and oxygen to the muscles and other tissues. During exercise, these vessels dilate to bring more blood to the active muscles. Another benefit of walking is that muscles which are being used, work as an extra pump to squeeze blood out of capillaries and back toward the heart. So, continue that walk around the park, but instead of strolling, move at a faster pace.

## OUR HEALTH

By C. H. Tracy, M.D.

Is there any connection between the recent outbreak of "staph" infections and the discontinuance of hexachlorophene in hospitals?

Yes. Indications are that the rash of "staph" diseases which have occurred recently are a result of the cessation of hexachlorophene use. Staphylococcus aureus, a germ present all around us, thrives particularly in hospitals where it has developed a immunity to most antibiotics, such as penicillin, etc. In the 1950's, when staph was on the rampage, hexachlorophene was found to be an effective germ-killer. It has since been used by doctors as a germicidal cleanser, and in nurseries to protect newborns who had little, if any, resistance to most germs and viruses. Last fall, when the French reported deaths and brain damage in infants exposed to high doses of hexachlorophene, our Food & Drug Administration banned its use for washing infants. Then, when staph outbreaks began occurring in hospital nurseries, this ban was modified. However, products such as antiseptics and deodorant soaps containing hexachlorophene have been removed from the market.

Staph infections can be external, as in minor cuts and scratches, or internal causing pneumonia, gastroenteritis, septicemia, etc. Unfortunately, staph infections may be very hard to cure since the "staph" germ has developed resistance to most known antibiotics. Scientists are always working on new methods to prevent and cure the disease.

After hours of scuba diving, my skin feels awfully dry. Why is that?

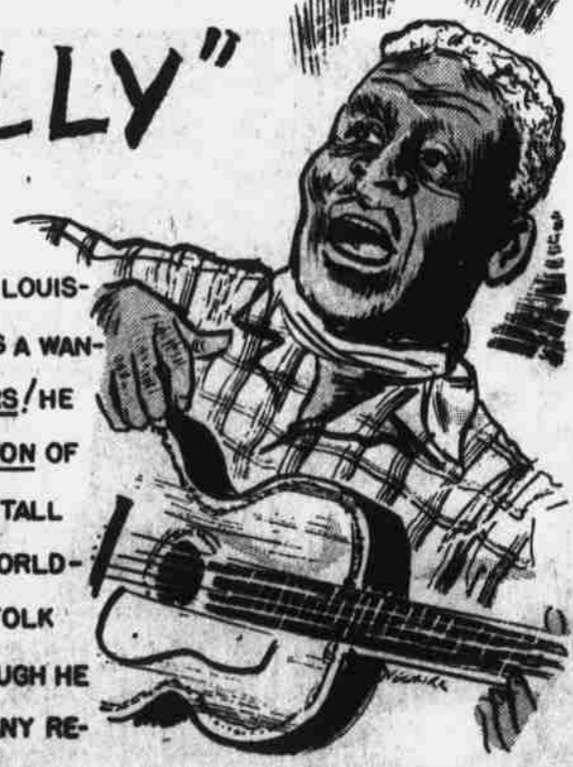
The dryness you experience out of the water may be a sensation, and not actuality, since your skin is used to being very wet while diving. Too, it might be that you fail to dry off properly. Quick evaporation of moisture can cause skin

## Things You Should Know

### "LEADBELLY"

CA. 1880 - 1949

BORN IN THE BACKWOODS OF LOUISIANA, MR. HUDDIE LEDBETTER WAS A WANDERING LABORER FOR FORTY YEARS. HE BOASTED HE COULD PICK A HALF TON OF COTTON A DAY. NEARLY SIX FEET TALL AND SOLID MUSCLE, HE BECAME WORLD- FAMOUS SINGING THE AUTHENTIC FOLK SONGS OF THE DEEP SOUTH. THOUGH HE NEVER STUDIED MUSIC, HE HAD MANY RECORDS TO HIS CREDIT, --- MANY CONCERTS, TV AND RADIO SHOWS, AND MANY CHARITY AND BENEFIT SHOWS!



## TO BE EQUAL

By VERNON JORDAN

Executive Director, National Urban League

### Young's Wisdom Lives On.

On March 11, 1971, just two short years ago, Whitney Young died. His passing has left a gaping leadership void that grows more apparent with each passing day in these troubled times. But Whitney left a magnificent legacy, not only in the organization he guided so well, the National Urban League, but also in public statements on our society.

In his last book, Beyond Racism, he outlines his vision of an open society that moves us beyond out-dated concepts of racism, integration or separation. He wrote: "THE BLACK MAN'S BEST HOPE lies not in a narrow separatism or in the cultural suicide of assimilationism, but in an Open Society; a society founded on mutual respect and cooperation, and pluralistic group self-consciousness and pride. The Open Society toward which we must strive is a society in which black people have their fair share of the power, the wealth, and the comforts of the total society. It is a society in which blacks have the options to live in a black neighborhood or to live in an integrated one; in which blacks have control over decisions affecting their lives to the same degree that other groups have. It is a society based on mutual respect and complete equality."

In one of his last public statements, he wrote an eloquent testimony to the need to end poverty, a moral statement that rings especially true in these days of retrogression.

"NO ONE IS MEANT TO LIVE IN poverty," Whitney Young wrote, "and no one is meant to tolerate the wrongs of oppression. Where poverty exists, all are poor; where hate flourishes, all are corrupted; where injustice reigns, all are unequal. Our society is as strong as its weakest link—thus the links that bind black and white, poor and rich must be strengthened or we all will perish. Every man is our brother, and every man's burden our own. Now is the time for the poor, the black, the oppressed, to unite and to turn our society around—for our own sakes and for society's sake."

He took upon himself the role of ambassador to confused white Americans who did not understand the black drive toward freedom. He said:

"BLACK PEOPLE WORK TOO. They worked for 250 years for nothing in this country as slaves. They have done the dirtiest work in this society as have Mexican-Americans and Indians and migrant workers. And they don't believe that they have to leave America or leave it. What they believe is they have to make America loveable so that nobody wants to leave it..."

"Black Power is not a shout of violence or a shout of separation. Black Power simply means: 'Look at me. I'm here. I have dignity. I have pride. I have roots. I insist, I demand that I participate in those decisions that affect my life and the lives of my children. It means that I'm somebody.' That's what Black Power means and white America should be thankful for it. It should build on it."

- Congressman
- Hawkins'
- Column

By REP. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS



## OEO 'Too Successful'

(Editor's note: Following are opening remarks of Chairman Augustus F. Hawkins at the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities hearings on February 7 and 8, held in the Rayburn House Office Building.)

In 1972, Congress approved and the President signed, legislation continuing the Office of Economic Opportunity until July 1, 1974. Subsequent to the November 1972 elections, President Nixon, without consultation with the Congress, announced the discontinuance of OEO and the fragmentation of its programs.

Administration spokesmen have engaged in "hit and run" attacks on the poor, made baseless charges, implied a connection between OEO and civil disturbances, and accused OEO programs of being anti-family, anti-American, wasteful, and harmful.

THE FATE OF THE POOR, the disadvantaged, and minorities among us has been turned over to the budget cutters in the Office of Management and Budget whose knife has been skillfully used to dismember the needy and spare the greedy.

Of all the cutbacks in federal spending proposed by President Nixon, none is less defensible nor more unconscionable than the abolition of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

These cuts - along with other reductions in human welfare services - total over \$8 billion.

AT THE SAME TIME, SPECIAL subsidies to private corporate groups (through direct payments, tax subsidies, overpayments, cost overruns, and investment tax credits) continue in an amount exceeding \$19 billion. The rationale is that cuts are needed to prevent a tax increase. But it is the corporate subsidies not human welfare programs that would foster a tax increase. But even this could be avoided if we had real tax revision to remove special privileges.

Between 1964 and 1969 over 11 million Americans were lifted out of poverty through OEO programs and by President Johnson's economic policies. Since 1969, under this Administration, the number of people living in poverty has skyrocketed as a result of Nixon's economic policies. According to a report done by the Urban Institute under contract to OEO (but not released by White House) the real number of poor people in 1970 was about 26.1 million and some specialists placed it at 35 million.

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1969, PRESIDENT Nixon, in a letter to Senator Nelson, said: "The Office of Economic Opportunity must be an advocate for the poor within the federal agency structure... It is my determination to strengthen the Office of Economic Opportunity and its community action arm in contributing to the goals of providing full economic opportunity for every American."

Thus, if this agency and its programs have become ineffective and wasteful, they have become so since 1969. Evidence to this is yet lacking.

BUT TO THE CONTRARY - as these hearings will disclose - despite Administration efforts to produce failures, to discredit community action, and to end citizen participation, remarkable success and minimum failure has resulted. Actually, as in legal services - the programs are opposed because they have proved "too successful."

In 1964, Congress established OEO because existing agencies were not meeting the problems of the poor. Achievements have included development of Headstart programs, multipurpose community health centers, involvement of paraprofessionals as well as several hundred thousand volunteers, and the concept of legal services for the poor - resulting in the incorporation of public service law in the curriculums of numerous law schools.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES have generated millions of dollars of non-Federal and private resources in the fight against poverty, and have proved to be effective arms of local governments in dealing with people alienated from the system.

No sensible person can possibly view calmly the results of the demolition of these efforts. The destruction of indigenous leadership, the subjection of the powerless poor to rivalry over the pitifully small coffers of revenue sharing. The inevitable results would create the most distressing and turbulent period in our history since the 1930's.

## 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 Patterson Street  
Durham, North Carolina 27702