

Heart Transplant in South Africa

We don't know whether to rejoice or to grieve at the announcement of the death of South Africa's heart transplant patient, Louis Washkansky. That Washkansky lived 18 days after the historic transplant of December 30 and came to his death from pneumonia instead of any direct ill effects of the heart gave encouragement and set the stage for similar experiments, not only in South Africa, but other medical centers throughout the world.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the white inhabitants of South Africa are the world's most damnable human beings when it comes to the abuse and mistreatment of the Negro natives of their country. It must also not be forgotten that the heart which beats in the breast of a white surviving heart transplant patient in South Africa is that of a mulatto or half white man. Thus, we have before us the startling fact that in the desperate attempt to save the life of a white man, dying from heart

ailment, the racial identity or the source of a non-ailing heart was of little or no importance to the South African physicians performing the transplant or to the patient in need of such an organ.

If, therefore, the time ever arrives when heart transplanting becomes as common in medical circles as an appendectomy, (the removal of an appendix) we tremble to think of the fate that awaits many a strong, healthy black of South Africa. It does not strain the imagination to visualize many a strong and healthy South African black being de-heartened to furnish a sound and healthy organ for a white man dying from a serious heart ailment.

Finally, it must also be remembered that a native black in South Africa has no more standing in court than a suck-egg dog in America. Thus the success of heart transplanting in the world's most ungodly spot on the race issue must be viewed with restraint if not bitter anguish.

Hawkins' Entry into the Gubernatorial Race

The announcement last Saturday that Dr. Reginald Hawkins of Charlotte will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor comes as no surprise to this newspaper or the general public. Dr. Hawkins has indicated for the past several months that he would enter the gubernatorial race in 1968 which means that Saturday's announcement simply makes his candidacy official.

At this point in the race for the biggest political office in the state, that of governor, it is yet too early for the Carolina Times to determine which candidate it will support. As it now stands, however, it is hard for us at the moment to overlook several attractive points in the platform presented by Dr. Hawkins, when they are placed beside those of the other candidates, of both those of the other and Republican parties, who have announced their intentions of seeking the nomination for the gubernatorial post.

In announcing his platform, Dr. Hawkins says he will include a tax on tobacco, greater opportunity for Negroes, equal opportunity for housing for all citizens, liquor by the drink, and a repeal of the right to work law. Certainly no Negro newspaper or voter can justly overlook the interest such a platform should have for the more than one million Negro citizens in North Carolina who, when it comes to employment

in state, county and city jobs, along with equal opportunity for housing, are generally speaking, always on the outside looking in.

The Carolina Times, however, would have it distinctly understood in the outset, that it will support no candidate solely because of his race or party affiliations. It will be our policy as in the past to investigate the qualifications of each candidate for any and all public offices, with regards to his background, experience, previous and present attitude on racial matters, before we present him to our readers for their support.

It is our hope that the voters of the state, and the citizens of both races, will accept the entry of Dr. Hawkins into the gubernatorial race as a natural and individual right and with the full intentions of keeping the entire gubernatorial campaign on a level above that of race. More and more, Negroes will be seeking public offices in all state, county and city elections of the South, and it is our hope that the citizens of both races in North Carolina and other southern states will accept such as the natural consequence of a more intelligent Negro citizenry and a desire on the part of all of them to have a bigger part in making our state and nation a better place in which all people may live.

Thanks for Supporting Lincoln Hospital Drive

With the greatest amount of humility it is possible for us to summons, we here at the Carolina Times extend our heartfelt thanks for the response to our editorial of November 18 in which we appealed to our readers to rally to the cause of Lincoln Hospital in its hour of financial distress. That the campaign to raise the \$103,000 was a success must be attributed to the splendid spirit of cooperation existing among Negro leaders, their followers and the fine spirit of interracial goodwill existing within the intelligent and upright segments of both races in Durham.

Because of the success of the campaign, which resulted in the raising of over \$107,000, Lincoln Hospital, momentarily at least, can breathe a sigh of relief. It is our hope, however, that due diligence, precaution and determination in the future, will be exercised by the management in seeing to it that those finding it necessary to use the services of Lincoln Hospital will not cause a recurrence of the embarrassing financial situation by failing to pay for services rendered.

This newspaper happens to know that there are persons now living in Durham who are indebted to Lincoln Hospital for services rendered one, two, three or several years ago. Many biles, live in luxurious homes, enjoy such persons own expensive automobile periodic vacations, as registrants at elaborate hotels, but will not pay their just and due debts to Lincoln Hospital. Such persons have, therefore, been arch contributors to the financial difficulty in which the hospital recently found itself.

Certainly our greatest sympathy is extended any and all indigent persons who are forced, by circumstances, to have hospitalization without being able to pay for the services rendered. We think, however, there are others whose names and the amounts they owe, any and all hospitals, should be made exposed to the general public. Unless, therefore, a more positive stand is taken in such matters, it is only a matter of time before Lincoln Hospital will find itself in the same financial situation from which it has just been rescued.

30 Years Of Marching Dimes

THIS YEAR The National Foundation-March of Dimes looks back on 30 years of accomplishment in the health field and looks ahead to further accomplishment.

Founded by President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT in 1938 to fight polio, the voluntary health organization succeeded beyond all expectations when in 1955 it presented the world with polio vaccine.

The March of Dimes record of achievement has been unequalled by any other health organization. Its pioneering work in basic and clinical research has affected the entire course of medicine.

Especially in virology, the Foundation sponsored studies which actually laid the groundwork for many developments of what is now known as "the biological revolution." This included work on the structure of DNA, the substance that controls the natural heritage of all living things.

In 1958 the March of Dimes expanded its program beyond polio to attack birth defects.

The great majority of birth defects can be treated and completely corrected, if they are detected early and given the best care known to modern medicine.

No 'Outside Agitators' Needed Here



TELL IT LIKE IT IS

By KENT R. AUTOR

According to the North Carolina Fund's Committee on Manpower and Economic Development, over 77,000 new jobs were created in North Carolina's manufacturing industries between 1960 and 1965. These jobs provided an average hourly wage of \$1.82. Yet, the shocking fact is that two-thirds of these new jobs paid less than this average! This means that the economic development that is taking place in this state is providing employment for workers, but not a wage that will lift people out of poverty.

In spite of what appears to be significant growth and development of North Carolina's economy, this state has the lowest industrial wages in the nation, and the gap between the state and the nation is widening. In 1950, the difference between wages in North Carolina and in the United States was 34¢; in 1965 the difference was 79¢. But what is worse, 60% of the manufacturing employment in North Carolina is in industries that are declining as a source of employment at the national level. This means that whatever employment these industries provide at the present time in North Carolina, this will diminish considerably in the future.

Industry has been attracted to this state for two reasons: to take advantage of low-wage labor, and the absence of labor unions. In coming here, they are not really having a significant impact on the ability of workers to earn a better living.

One labor intensive industry that is coming to North Carolina is the garment industry. This is one industry that does have growth potential. The industry appears on the local scene in two major ways. First, large manufacturing firms locate their own plants in this state, using their own management staff, and hiring local workers. Secondly, these large manufacturers establish contracts with North Carolina businessmen who own or lease a plant and hire workers to produce an item for the major manufacturer. The only difference in these arrangements is that in one case, ownership is absentee, and in the other, ownership is the hands of local business. In both cases, the only advantage to the worker is a job and a low wage.

If, however, these contract arrangements could be made with worker-owned and controlled plants, the wages earned by the workers could be increased through profit sharing. At least with respect to the garment industry, there may be an opportunity for current industrial development in this state to have a significant effect on the income of the workers.

If worker-owned industries could develop the worker would participate in some of the decisions that really affect his livelihood -- his place and conditions of work, his wages and benefits.

People have often talked about the "problem of motivating the poor. What better way would there be of motivating someone, than by giving him a "stake" in his job? Another point to be considered

is the idea of economic power. The success of worker owned and workers a more powerful voice and some leverage in dealing with the business power structure of the community.

The first problem, of course, is to identify that segment of industry which, if developed, would have an impact on the low-income segment of the labor force. That is to identify industry that can make use of people who now have low levels of skill, or that require skills that can be acquired. Then, the problem would be to establish worker-owned production plants. The expertise required to do this could be hired by the workers themselves.

This may be one way of attacking the problems outlined in the N. C. Fund report. But it does not escape the problem pointed out in the report that a large segment of the states labor force is unprepared -- in terms of education and skill -- for higher paying jobs. There is still a tremendous need to upgrade the educational and educational and occupational skill levels of the population.

In this regard, we have been told by many people concerned with the problem, that our young people are not interested in technical training. They do not want to be trained to be machinists, carpenters, plumbers, and the like. In spite of the fact that these jobs would provide higher income, our young people don't want to hold these jobs because they are thought to be "menial." There is no prestige in being a man who works with his hands. Apparently many of our young people are more concerned about prestige than they are in making a good living and providing their own children with an advantage that would allow them to go even farther.

As one man put it: "These young people today don't want to start at the bottom of anything; they want to start in the middle or on the top. They want white collar jobs that require schooling and training they are not getting. But they don't want blue collar jobs that they could be trained for. For the Negro youth, this is understandable because they have learned that if you start at the bottom that's where they stay. They don't want to be a carpenter -- because in the past, the Negro never was allowed to be anything else. I think times have changed. I think that today a Negro is not likely to be kept at the bottom. It's hard to convince these youngsters that it's true. But the

are not able to secure higher formal education, to enter trade training programs. As the skill level of the North Carolina worker increases, so too will his income.

thing about blue collar workers having little status in the eyes of young people applies to both races."

It would appear from these remarks, that we need to build up the image of the blue collar worker, and to persuade young people who

Worth Quoting

WASHINGTON — Thirty GOP congressmen, urging former Vice President Richard Nixon to announce his candidacy now for the GOP presidential nomination:

"The coming campaign is so critical for our country that a forthright and vigorous Republican effort must begin now."

TEL AVIV, Israel—Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N. Y., suggesting that the United States supply Israel with sophisticated weapons because the Soviet Union has restored the prewar arsenal of the Arab countries:

"This bid of the Soviet Union for power in the Middle East must be met."

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Democratic National Chairman John Bailey, who will represent his party in the fall presidential election:

"There is no question that President Johnson and Vice President Hubert Humphrey will be the Democratic ticket."

NEW YORK—Dr. Adrian Kantrowitz, the Brooklyn surgeon whose two heart transplants ended in failure, explaining his willingness to try again:

"Much was learned from their experience, and we still hold out great hope for this procedure in patients with severe heart disease."

NEW YORK — Dr. Adrian Kantrowitz, the surgeon who performed the world's fifth human heart transplant operation, describing his profession of surgery:

"It's a rugged business. Hard physical work, sure, but it's also the need for making decisions and taking risks."

THE WAY I SEE IT

By DAVID W. STITH



THE SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

The 9.7 million dollar school bond proposal is before us again. It has been more than a month since the date of this election was originally to have been held. During this period the school boards have done nothing to further clarify the need for this particular bond issue.

The delay has allowed us to continue looking into the real needs of our schools. Our investigation has reaffirmed our belief that there are fundamental needs in the city school system which are being neglected. Many of the renovations and new constructions proposed for the city in this election are things the school boards claimed would be done under the 1965 bond issue. If the need for these was present in 1965 consider how much more pressing it is today.

A very reliable source close to the school administration in an interview last week confirmed the statement this columnist made on November 25, that "they are constructing buildings that are needed for one purpose only to continue segregated schools."

This process of producing se-

being poured into one sector of the county.

We recognize that there are needs in the north and northwest of the city, but these must not be allowed to hold precedence over the equally, if not more apparent needs in other sections of the city. The other needs particularly in the city system, are long standing and should be taken care of before some of these new things.

The school boards have been given a mandate to serve all the people of Durham city and county, not some of the people. Segregated schools works to the detriment of both Negroes and whites. An example of this has already been seen in the protest of white citizens of the East Durham section of the city. They became aware quickly that this school bond proposal was not in the interest of all the people but only of a select minority.

In pushing this proposal the school boards have attempted to hide behind a screen of pretending they have assessed the particular needs of the city and county. What they have really done is to consider the wants of a segment of our city and subjugate the real needs of the majority. This is plainly seen in the fact that vast sums of money are

To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

U. S. Role In Housing

PAST ACTIONS by the federal government are responsible for many of our present housing problems. Government policy actually helped to create racial ghettos, and its inaction created a shortage of housing for low and moderate income families.

Now there are signs that the government will take steps to correct some of the errors of the past.

The Urban Renewal Administration, for example, refused to approve 99 applications for renewal projects because they didn't provide for slum dwellers. At the same time, it approved projects for expanding housing for the poor.

And the Cabinet-level Housing and Urban Development Department, headed by Robert Weaver, announced new rules for low-income projects which will help to break up the ghetto.

Generally, when a city is planning a low-income housing project, it picks a site in the ghetto. This insures that the Negro poor will stay out of predominantly white areas. It also lends government support to segregation.

Under the new rules, any city planning such a project won't get federal aid unless it submits an alternate site outside the ghetto, or proves that none exist. This will give low-income tenants their choice of housing opportunities and will force cities to plan for balanced distribution of housing.

Another new rule relates to tenant selection. Most cities have all-Negro projects and all-white ones. In at least one city, two such projects face each other across a street, white on one side, Negroes on the other.

Now applicants will be part of a city-wide pool and won't be able to apply to segregated projects. When the applicant's name comes to the top of the list, he'll have to take the project which has a vacancy. If, after three offers of apartments, he still turns them all down, he'll just have to go to the bottom of the list. In that way, HUD plans to break up present patterns of segregation in government-aided projects.

These two steps will go a long way towards breaking up the segregated housing patterns forced on the Negro poor. Past practices created the ghetto and our whole urban economy suffers for it. These new rules are an attempt to make up for yesterday's mistakes and to extend freedom of choice to all Americans.

One of the federal agencies which has done the most to help segregate housing patterns, the Federal Housing Administration, is also moving to help minority groups secure better housing. The FHA once refused mortgages to Negroes moving into white neighborhoods.

FHA Takes Steps To Ban Bias

The FHA took a survey last summer and found that since 1962 only three percent of new homes in subdivisions insured by federal guarantees had been sold to Negroes. Because of this, the agency has told its offices to make a greater effort to provide housing for minority groups, "or else." A top FHA official said its employees should move in this field, or they should step aside.

Even the Federal Trade Commission is getting into the act. It recently took some Virginia apartment owners to court because they didn't mention in their advertisements that they sold only to whites. If this policy is extended to cover biased landlords, it could do a lot to break down housing segregation.

It's good to see federal agencies moving like this. They have the skill and the power to make democracy real for millions who are discriminated against on racial grounds. Quiet for too long, they are finally acting, and they are showing their determination to serve all Americans, not just those with the approved skin color.

This is not a beginning however. The government will have to do a lot more to provide open occupancy for all American citizens, and it will have to undertake the massive construction needed to end the shortage of housing for low and moderate income families.

This Week In Negro History

One hundred and ten years ago (1858) on Thursday of this week the doctor who performed the first successful operation on the human heart was born. He was Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, Negro of Chicago. He died in 1939.

JANUARY 19 — The First African Baptist Church was organized in Savannah Ga. in 1788. It is one of the oldest Negro Baptist churches in America.

JANUARY 20 — Andrew Bryan was ordained the first pastor of the First African Baptist Church in 1788.

the anti-slavery movement, was born.

The Virgin Islands, St. John and St. Croix, were purchased from Denmark by the United States in 1917.

Other events of historical interest to be recalled this week are as follows:

JANUARY 15—William Pickens (1881-1954), orator, author and fighter for equal rights, was born.

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