

## Mothers' March

One of the most significant commitments a woman can make today is to do her best to assure the birth of healthy children. Her own, first of all, and then the children of all mothers.

Healthy children are a blessing. We are reminded of this when we learn about the imminent Mothers' March of the March of Dimes in our community.

As most people know, the mothers are marching into battle against birth defects to collect funds which the March of Dimes will channel into research and treatment.

As a step toward prevention of birth defects the March of Dimes,

now celebrating its 30th Anniversary, has initiated education programs encouraging preconceptional and prenatal care.

The voluntary health organization also finances Research and Treatment Centers for the in-side study of birth defects and the development of treatment techniques.

The National Foundation now has nearly 100 of these Births Defects Centers throughout the country.

More research and more Centers are needed. Whether these needs are met depends on the generosity of your contribution to the March of Dimes.

## We Condemn Eartha Kitt Incident

The Carolina Times condemns, decries and is thoroughly disgusted and ashamed of the gutter-like conduct, and the uncouth language shouted at the wife of the president, by Miss Eartha Kitt during the recent luncheon at the White House given by Mrs. Johnson for 50 women to discuss how to stop crime in the streets.

For nearly a half century now this newspaper has pulled no punches at presidents, governors, other high officials or their wives, in its uncompromising stand for the rights of all Negroes. We stand on our record and challenge the world to produce one jot or tittle of compromise we have ever written or uttered in the battle we have waged for the rights of those of our own race.

We would say to Miss Kitt, therefore, and all of the other growing klan of self appointed spokesmen and leader sof today, that it takes more than headlines in newspapers, African styled haircuts, shirt tails hang-

ing out of pants and throwing bricks in plateglass windows to qualify as a leader of Negroes or any other oppressed group in these troubled times.

If there were even the slightest element of truth in the words uttered by Miss Kitt, we think, the White House luncheon to which she was an invited guest, was neither the time nor the place for such unseemly conduct. Thus, whatever good might have come of the incident was decidedly off-set by Miss Kitt's exhibition of disrespect for both Mrs. Johnson and the President.

Therefore, the most delighted persons of the incident in the entire nation, have probably been members of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Council, other such hate groups and individuals who have so viciously opposed President Johnson because of his efforts to establish for the Negroes of this country a greater share of citizenship and human dignity.

## The General Telephone Rate Increase

Whether the users of telephones in Durham and Creedmoor like it or not they will probably find themselves on the short end of the rope when the final verdict is handed down by the North Carolina Public Utilities Commission in the matter of the proposed rate increases for which the General Telephone Company has notified the City of Durham it intends filing in February. It is incredible, in the face of the poor and at times, the miserable service furnished telephone users in Durham and Creedmoor, that General Telephone would have the audacity to ask for rate increases before even expressing its regrets for the miserable service it is now rendering its subscribers in

Durham and Creedmoor. Below we are publishing the table of the rate increases the General Telephone Co. states it will ask the N. C. Public Utilities Commission to grant. It will be noted that in more than one instance the increase to be asked for ranges up to as much as 70 per cent of the present monthly rate charged. Here, we think, is a good opportunity for the City Council to show its responsibility to the citizens of Durham by coming to their defense in a critical situation instead of rubber-stamping the exhorbitant increases the General Telephone Company is demanding for, what many of its subscribers state is, the very poorest phone system in the state:

DURHAM		
Within Base Rate Area	Existing Rate	Proposed Rate
Business One-Party	\$11.00	\$19.00
Business Two-Party	8.00	15.00
Business Four-Party	7.00	13.00
Business Extension	1.75	2.00
Residence One-Party	4.25	8.00
Residence Two-Party	3.50	6.75
Residence Four-Party	2.90	5.25
Residence Extension	1.00	1.00
Within Initial Rural Rate Area		
Business Multi-Party	8.00	11.00
Business Extension	1.75	2.00
Residence Multi-Party	2.90	5.25
Residence Extension	1.00	1.00
CREEDMOOR		
Within Base Rate Area	Existing Rate	Proposed Rate
Business One-Party	8.00	12.00
Business Two-Party	7.00	10.00
Business Extension	1.75	2.00
Residence One-Party	3.75	6.50
Residence Two-Party	3.00	5.50
Residence Four-Party	2.65	4.50
Residence Extension	1.00	1.00
Within Base Rate Area		
Business Multi-Party	4.75	7.50
Business Extension	1.75	2.00
Residence Multi-Party	2.65	4.50
Residence Extension	1.00	1.00

## Things You Should Know



## EUGENE CHEN

1878 — 1944

**BORN IN TRINIDAD, S.W.I. OF NEGRO, CHINESE AND SPANISH PARENTAGE; EDUCATED FOR LAW IN ENGLAND, HE BECAME LEGAL ADVISOR TO THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AT PEKING IN 1921; IN 1924 HE FOUNDED AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST NEWSPAPER, AND IN 1927 BECAME PERSONAL ADVISOR AND PRIVATE SECRETARY TO DR. SUN YI SEN, FOUNDER OF NATIONALIST CHINA—HIS CLEVER STRATEGIES FORCED FOREIGN EXPLOITERS TO YIELD ON TOO MANY POINTS TO MENTION!**

## Key To Problem: More Jobs

IT'S NOT THE OUTSIDE AGITATORS



"IT HAS BEEN THE INSIDE AGITATORS THAT ARE TO BLAME—THE GROWL OF A MAN'S STOMACH TELLING HIM THAT HE IS HUNGRY—THE EMPTINESS OF A MAN'S POCKET TELLING HIM HE HAS NOT THE MONEY FOR CLOTHES AND A LIVEABLE HOME."

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH RESNICK OF ILL.

**JOBS ARE THE KEY No.1 PRIORITY**



## TELL IT LIKE IT IS

By KENT R. AUTOR

The General Telephone Company wants to increase its charges for what too many people think is the worst telephone service in the nation. Considering the widespread dissatisfaction among its subscribers, the Company showed a lot of nerve in petitioning the City of Durham and the State Utilities Commission to approve a rate schedule that would nearly double the existing rates. If the rate schedule is approved, these people would pay substantially more for telephone service than the subscribers of other telephone systems throughout North Carolina.

It is utterly fantastic that a telephone company that cannot even maintain the standards of service found in other parts of the country and state, should have the gall to expect permission to raise its rates. But then, The General Telephone Company of the Southeast is a rather fantastic outfit.

First of all, General Telephone does not have customers; it has clients-in-bondage. The Company has an absolute monopoly over a critical public service. No matter how dissatisfied a subscriber might be with the service provided, as long as he needs a phone, he has got to put up with it.

The monopolistic situation has given rise to an "arrogance of power." General Telephone often gives the impression that it is more concerned about its own convenience than that of its subscribers; and more interested in its profits than in providing quality service. Be that as it may, Durham-Creedmoor subscribers of the General Telephone Company now have a chance to yank the tassel by which they have been tied. Every one of them should write a letter to the State Utilities Commission in Raleigh (with a carbon copy for the City of Durham), urging that the General Telephone Company not be given permission to raise its rates.

Howard Fuller exposed himself to wider public scrutiny this week when he appeared on WUNC-TV's News Conference Monday night. It was a timely appearance. He was able to give his reaction to the fact that he had been cleared of charges regarding his involvement in this summer's demonstrations, in Durham and which led to his suspension from the OEO payroll at the North Carolina Fund.

Fuller quite rightly put his finger on political shenanigans when he said that OEO had the information to clear him several months ago, but had found it expedient to wait until the new anti-poverty legislation had passed through Congress, before exonerating him.

There is really little satisfaction to be gained from having been cleared of the charges against him. Since the charges were first made, Congressman Jim Gardner, Governor Moore, and Lt. Gov. Bob Scott, have used Fuller and the controversy surrounding him for their own political advantage. Not one of these men will revise his judgment that Fuller is unfit to teach at the University of North Carolina,

a judgment that was based on the assumption that the charges against Fuller were valid.

On other matters, Howard Fuller really didn't have much to say of any significance. This was partly the fault of those who interviewed him. For his own part, Fuller spoiled his opportunity to communicate with his audience by affecting some awkward mannerisms of speech. He sounded more like an adolescent than a professional social worker and community organizer when trying to express himself on some point. Every other word he spoke was punctuated with the monotonous phrase "you know - ah . . ." as if he were inviting the audience to assist him in his difficulty in speaking his mind, by admitting that they knew what he meant anyway.

Howard Fuller is engaged in a very important kind of work in our community: organizing poor people, and helping them to take part in the decisions that affect their lives. He is a very talented and dedicated professional who deserves support. Much of the support he gets, however, will depend on the kind of image he projects to the community at large. It is imperative that he communicate his ideas to the community clearly and effectively. But, it is also important that the community not reject his ideas because they are expressed so poorly.

## To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

## Creating Job Equality

I HAVE often said that one of the more encouraging developments in recent months has been the determination of the business leaders of America to tackle problems of slums and unemployment. Companies all over America have made new efforts to hire and upgrade Negro employees, and some are putting new emphasis on locating plants in the ghetto.

And they are willing to break with tradition, too. In Detroit, for example the big automakers threw out their tests and complicated hiring procedures. They went right into the ghetto to recruit thousands of workers. Many people scoffed, saying that Negroes didn't want to work. But when the improvised hiring stores opened, they found thousands waiting in line for a job.

But emphasis on hiring unemployed Mr. Young workers is just one way business can relieve the job problem. We have to turn to Dallas, Texas, to see another way in which a large company can have impact far greater than its own limited ability to create new jobs.

Stanley Marcus is president of the famous department store, Neiman-Marcus, which asters to quality trade. All it had to do was to hire a few Negro clerks and few more would expect much more from them.

## Model For Every Business

But I've known Stanley Marcus for years, and he's just not the kind of man who settles for token efforts. He has been concerned with the growing urban crisis, and the terrible toll unemployment takes on Negro families. He decided to do something about it, and what his company has done should serve as a model for every business in America.

Every company which sells goods to the Neiman-Marcus stores got a New Year's letter from Mr. Marcus. It told them that the business community has to assume a greater degree of responsibility for urban problems and that the federal government requires every company it deals with to be an equal opportunity employer. He said that a private company can do no less, and that special efforts must be made to create jobs for minority group members.

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## THE WAY I SEE IT

By DAVID W. STITH

### SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

On January 30, we will be going to the polls to vote on the \$75 million dollar school bond issue. This columnist in a series of articles has pointed out the deficiencies and inequities in this proposal. It is clear that this proposal is not in the best interest of the majority of the people. This columnist urges you to consider this when you vote on January 30.

A fact concerning this proposal which has not been apparent to most people is that the primary concern which motivated this bond proposal was the county school board's desire to build six new schools. Knowing they could not get this themselves they tacked on a meager amount for the city system hoping to get it through on the pretense that it was really of benefit to both systems.

It must be emphasized again

### THE SCHOOL BOND PROPOSAL

One knows that under the very best circumstances it is extremely unpopular to attack any measure to improve a school system. However I think we need to prove the intent of the proposed bond issue and to question how such funds will be used.

The amount of money \$9,750,000 seems to be a reasonable sum to spend on our school systems. But the use of the funds as stated by the combined school boards is very questionable, to say the least.

To get things in perspective let's look at these very interesting facts.

According to School Board figures released as of September 29, 1967, there were 14,345 students in the City school system. Of this number 7,810 were Negro and 6,576 were white. Expressed in percentages 54.3% of the children in City schools were Negro and 45.7% were white.

The Durham County schools had an enrollment, as of September 29, 1967, of 13,060 of which 10,555 were in "predominantly white" schools while the Negro schools had an enrollment of 2,505. This means that approximately 19% of the students in the County schools are Negro while approximately 81% are white.

It seems suspicious that this percentage equals the percentage split in funds between City and County schools. Some 80% of the bond money is proposed to be spent in the predominantly white county system and only 20% in the City system where Negroes only slightly outnumber whites.

It is significant that the bond proposal does not itself list any specific use of the money. We have only a statement, prepared by the combined school boards, listing the City and County needs. Such needs are listed as being for the city: renovation of old buildings (over 40 years old), new libraries, new classrooms, new gymnasiums, a school shop and storage buildings and an undisclosed new school site.

County needs are listed as: four new elementary schools—old Chapel Hill Road, North of the City, Northwest of the City and East of the City, a new Junior High and a new Senior High school—both Northwest of the City (I hear there is a new white housing development called Crossdale in that area of the County), new school sites for elementary and Junior and Senior High schools North and Northwest of the City. No specific locations are given for any of these.

The school boards have not been able to give any clear reason why such an unequitable amount of money (\$7,250,000 for the County and \$2,500,000 for the City) is proposed to be spent in the County system. They give no facts to support their contention that four new elementary and two new high schools are needed in the County system. Nothing is shown to indicate that such a great movement of school population has occurred.

Further, there is no guarantee that the funds will be spent in the manner specified. In past bond issues when funds ran short because of increasing construction costs and other factors it was always the Negro schools that got the short end of the stick or got left out entirely.

While such enormous funds are proposed for the County system, without any justification, glaring needs of the City school system are simply ignored. Foremost among the many needs is a science wing for Hillside High School which is totally lacking any up to date laboratory facilities and which has no physics laboratory at all.

This month's Reader's Digest gives us some food for thought and hints about the motives for the action of the school boards. It reads as follows:

that the city school board failed to keep its promise to the voters in 1964 when it did not fulfill promised work at several city schools.

The publication prepared by the Durham City and County school board and published by the Durham Citizens For Better Schools, Inc. points to the lack of attention to and concern for the city schools. The school boards suggest a new band room for Hillside High School but ignore what should be a higher priority need, a physics lab and other modern science facilities. While an adequate band room is undoubtedly needed science facilities are much more necessary to the basic education of a much larger number of students.

We are reprinting below the full text of this column of November 25, 1967 which shows the motives of the school boards.

school desegregation is such an obvious impossibility that it is silly to talk about it. The District's primary and elementary schools are 93-percent Negro; the high schools are pushing up toward 90 percent.

And Washington is merely an advanced case. Here, as of last year, is how far the primary and elementary schools of six other major cities have traveled along the same road:

Baltimore, 64-percent Negro, St. Louis, 64-percent Negro, Philadelphia, 60-percent Negro, Chicago, 56-percent Negro, and Cleveland, 53-percent Negro.

There is a mass of evidence-for instance, in the supporting studies behind the Watts report—to show that school quality is a far more important factor than racial feeling in this white flight from desegregated schools.

Entire school systems across the country have made a vast change in the last several years brought on by whites moving to the suburbs in order to avoid school integration. Now it appears that the same trend is occurring in Durham. It is worthy to point out again that in Durham a city of 100,000, 70% white and 30% Negro, 54.3% of the school enrollment is already Negro, what the school bond issue really is doing is preparing for a white exodus from the City school system.

They are constructing buildings that are needed for one purpose only to continue segregated schools. Should we awake one day and find that, like Washington, D. C., 93% of our City schools are Negroes, I would at least like to find that the school plants we have inherited are worth having.

It also occurs to me that those charged with the responsibility of spending this bond money should concern themselves more with the current needs of the City system rather than with the unknown future needs of the County. Before you vote on December 12, consider the real motives of those who will direct the use of the school Bond Money if the Bond Proposal is approved.

## This Week In Negro History

One hundred and forty-seven years ago (1821) on Tuesday of this week Lott Cary, minister and pioneer leader in Liberia, sailed for that country.

He was one of the first American missionaries to go to Africa. The Lott Cary Baptist Foreign Mission Convention of which Dr. W. C. Somerville is the executive secretary is named in his honor.

OTHER events this week of historical importance are as follows:

JANUARY 22 — The battle of Isandhlwana was fought in 1879.

JANUARY 24 — D. E. Howard received a patent in 1939 for his invention of "An Optical Apparatus for indicating the position of a tool."

JANUARY 25 — The first United States Negro regiment was organized in 1863.

JANUARY 26 — Bishop William Capers (1790-1855), founder of Missions for Negroes in South Carolina, was born.

JANUARY 28 — George S. Boutwell (1818-1905) author of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, was born.

NEW YORK—Elliott Alvarez, describing his losses in a tenement fire that forced him to flee into near zero weather clad only in pajamas:

What I got on is all I have left in the world."