

The Carolina Times  
EDITORIALS

Protection for Black Teachers

It is going to be very hard for respectable black citizens to stand idly by while a majority of their teachers are being taken advantage of in a majority of the public schools now being operated in North Carolina. As we have been reliably informed, it is no longer a matter of qualifications for a black principal or teacher to be demoted or replaced by a city or county superintendent of public schools, but a matter of race.

The Carolina Times has information in its possession to the extent that many well qualified black principals of formerly black schools are being replaced by whites who are not as qualified or prepared. In short, it is a matter of racial identity instead of one of qualifications. It appears to this newspaper that it is high time for the Negro Teachers Association to go

into high gear even if it means federal court action.

It will be remembered that a majority of the advancements made in the black public schools of this state have had the backing of the courts before advancements have been realized in the desegregation of the schools. It is to be expected, therefore, that many of the school superintendents are determined that they will not abide by the rulings handed down in the matter of dealing just with black principals and teachers.

We urge, we call upon the N. C. Teachers Association to begin now to investigate the injustices suffered by black principals and teachers and that legal aid be secured if needed to protect those who have been victimized or taken advantage of.

Well Qualified for the Post

If and when Asa T. Spaulding does throw his hat into the ring in the race for mayor of Durham, it will furnish a grand opportunity to determine the growth of the number of liberal whites of this city as well as the extent to which the black vote has developed. From the standpoint of qualifications it will be hard to find one that will rank higher than Asa Spaulding's. It appears, therefore, that he has only one handicap and that is the matter of race.

Should Asa finally decide to enter the race his candidacy is certain to demonstrate just how far Durham has come within the past years in the matter of race relations. For it is certain

that if the voters of this city are looking for a well qualified candidate for the post they will not be able to find one more so than Asa Spaulding. If, however, the white segment of voters are to be influenced only by the matter of race, there is nothing that can be done to cure such an ailment.

It is our feeling, however, that Durham's white liberal segment has developed to the extent that its members are looking for a well qualified person, irrespective of race. We think, therefore, that if Asa does enter the race he will receive a sizeable white vote and that when the black vote is added to it, it will be sufficient to assure his election.

Ellis F. Corbett

THE DEATH OF ELLIS F. CORBETT, associate director of planning and development at A. and T. State University, Greensboro, N. C., on March 3 was a blow to the patrons of goodwill in race relations and quality education throughout the United States. Mr. CORBETT was a leader in both fields and a man of indomitable courage and vigor.

MR. CORBETT served as director of public relations at A. & T. State University before his elevation to his last position at the University. He had also served as national president of the 20,000-member Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

It was easy apparently for Mr. CORBETT to adjust to a situation which would be a tough problem for some people and a serious obstacle to their rise in society or business. Mr. CORBETT was a likable character and an individual of goodwill and healthy humor. His personality was one of his greatest assets.

MR. CORBETT made a good grand baseleus of his fraternity. He served concurrently as public relations director, alumni secretary and director of placement at A. & T. State University. And during the tenure of his office as executive secretary of the A. & T. National Alumni Association, annual support from the graduates rose from about \$7,000 annually to more than \$50,000. It was a pleasure for people to work with a man of Mr. CORBETT's exuberance.

More than 300 friends and acquaintances of Mr. CORBETT attended a testimonial in Greensboro last November to pay tribute to him for his contributions to local, state and national organizations during his lifetime. It was an affair the members of Mr. CORBETT's family and his friends will always remember.

MR. CORBETT was one of the most successful graduates of A. & T. State University, known at the time as North Carolina A. & T. College.

JOURNAL AND GUIDE

Things You Should Know



Rafael CARRERA  
1814-1865

DICTATOR OF FIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS, AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA! WITH 20,000 ARMED MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN HE DROVE OUT THE FOREIGNERS TO ESTABLISH HIS OWN REGIME! MANY OF THE MASSES REGARDED HIM AS A GOD OR MESSIAH THERE WERE COUNTLESS PLOTS TO OVERTHROW HIM, BUT HE RULED FOR THIRTY YEARS!

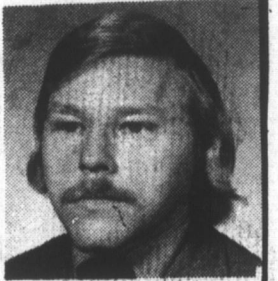
CONTINENTAL FEATURES

The Black Community Must "Loudly" Support Law Enforcement!

TEN YEAR OLD BLACK BOYS ROBBING BLACK WOMEN IN A BLACK COMMUNITY.



TAKING A CLOSER LOOK



By JOHN MYERS

SST: BLESSING OR EVIL?

The following quotation was taken from a letter received by one of our leading airlines regarding aircraft engine exhaust emissions. "Couldn't you invent something to stop this? It is also causing a great deal of air pollution. It's not fair for us kids and even grownups. I don't want to die now. I am only eleven."

This is a valid concern and deserves an answer. Aircraft corporations have invented something for this problem. It is a new burning adaptor for jet engines which burns the fuel more completely. Where automobiles emit 35-45% of their fuel in exhaust, jet aircraft emit only 1%.

The Supersonic Transport (SST) flying at 60,000 to 70,000 feet would emit the same amount of pollution as three automobiles traveling at 60 miles per hour.

The SST will not carry as many passengers as the famous 747. The 747's passenger load is 440 compared to the SST's accommodations for 250-320. But, the SST gets its passengers to their destination in much less time. The scheduled flights from New York to Paris, France will take just under two hours and 45 minutes. It will fly at 60,000 to 70,000 feet at a speed of 1,780 miles per hour. This is almost three times the speed of the 747.

The production of the SST will employ 150,000 people. The jobs created will be high in quality, therefore, helping higher educational levels.

The income from approximately 6,000 companies, may well exceed \$33 billion by 1990. This will be distributed between virtually all fifty states. The education and income from the project will add to the economic health and wealth of our society, helping to finance programs to meet urgent domestic needs, for social betterment.

The SST controversy sounds favorable for the future of our air transport production. But, let's take a closer look. The jobs created by production as stated, will be of higher educational levels. This is not the answer to the man on the street. California is now in the most serious crisis of unemployment in its history. What will the SST do for these people? California has just suffered a billion dollars damage due to earthquake. People are homeless and without food. What will the SST do for them?

Mississippi and Louisiana residents are trying to dig out from under wreckage left by hurricanes. How will it help them?

There's something severely wrong with our system of values. Our people are rioting in the streets, dying in the trenches of Viet Nam, starving to death in the ghettos, and we are holding and supporting arguments to build a new airplane. Why? When you narrow all the answers of job employment and income down to the basic reason you find it is the same reason we have had to keep up and ahead of every other country in the world. Because if we do not build the SST, America stands a chance to lose its number one standing in air transport.

When the government can answer the questions I have raised concerning this project then perhaps I'll sit down at my table and offer thanks to the SST. Until that time, let's work on building unity of our people and let airplanes wait.

Tan Topics



CITY MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BUT PLEASE DON'T RUSH ... I ONLY WORK THERE!

This Week In Negro History

One hundred and eighty years ago (1791) on Friday an Afro-American surveyor was appointed with L'Enfant, French scientist, to lay out Washington in the District of Columbia. He was Benjamin Banneker, the clock maker and astronomer.

Other events this week of historical interest are as follows:

MARCH 8 — Public services were held in 1770 for the heroes who fell in the Boston Massacre. The bodies were interred in one tomb. One of the heroes was Crispus Attucks, a Negro who was among the first to die in the battle.

MARCH 9 — The battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor during the Civil War occurred in 1862.

MARCH 10 — Harriet Tubman (1823-1913), who had a wonderful record in the cause of freedom, died. She was one of the most courageous leaders in the Emancipation Movement.

El-Hadj Omar, Tukolor Conqueror, started his empire with the capture of Segu, in 1861.

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

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

MARCH 14 — Menelik became ruler of Abyssinia in 1889.

Biologist Made Dept. Chairman

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Howard University announces the appointment of Dr. Lee V. Leak as chairman of the Department of Anatomy in the College of Medicine. Dr. Leak joined the faculty with the rank of professor, after having distinguished himself in the field of Cell Biology. Dr. Leak, in collaboration with Dr. Joan F. Burke, established an electron microscope laboratory in the Department of Surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he conducted studies on the ultra-structural changes associated with developing heart tissues.

After two years as a Post-doctoral Fellow, he was appointed Director of the Electron Microscope Laboratory at the hospital.

Dr. Leak is a native of Chesterfield, S.C., where he completed his early education. He received his B.S. degree from South Carolina State College in 1954, and his Ph.D. in Cell Biology from Michigan State University in 1962.

The highest mountain in South America is Aconcagua, a 22,834-foot peak in western Argentina.

To Be EQUAL  
By WHITNEY M. YOUNG

The Black Athlete

ORGANIZED BASEBALL recently took another step in making amends for having shut black players out of the national game until 1947. It's making room in the Baseball Hall of Fame for the greats who played in the all-black leagues before integration came to the big leagues. So the way is now open for honoring such all-time greats as Satchel Paige, the first black player selected, Josh Gibson, and dozens of other black players who, if they were not for racial segregation, would be as well known as Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth.

Baseball's action is welcome—and long overdue. Anyone who attends almost any kind of sporting competition these days can see the dominance achieved by black athletes. Can anyone in his right mind imagine a baseball, football, or basketball game without black players?

Of course, for a long time, some people were saying there were "no qualified blacks," just as some employers and labor leaders say it today. But the fact is that there always have been blacks who were qualified or easily "qualifiable" in every single form of human endeavor. It's the opportunities that were missing, not the talent.

Blacks Still Rare in Areas

Sports helped blaze the trail, but there are still some areas in athletics where blacks are rare. There aren't any black quarterbacks in pro football, for example. Plenty of defensive backs and linemen and runners, but not the number one man, the one who calls the plays and leads the team.

In part, this is a reflection of bias on the college level. College coaches may not be too anxious to put a black in the spotlight, and some bigoted players may object to taking orders from a black quarterback. So when you have a black player who can catch the ball as well as throw it, he becomes an end.

That may change soon. Karl Douglas, a black quarterback, was recently drafted by the Baltimore Colts, and he's determined to be the man who steps in when John Unitas retires. Whether he makes it or not, I think we'll be seeing a black quarterback in there before long—or know the reason why.

Black managers and coaches are rarities for the same reason that there are so few black quarterbacks—the residue of bias keeps blacks from command positions. When Bill Russell became the first black pro basketball coach, I thought we'd soon see other blacks in such positions, but it hasn't happened.

Prejudice And Discrimination

Outspoken black athletes like Johnny Sample and several white players have begun to tell it like it is in pro sports, and their stories include tales of prejudice and discrimination. A black player still has to be better than a white to make the roster. Stars have no problem, but it's the average player who is more likely to get bumped by an equally average white player simply because management may feel it's got enough blacks on the team.

The new militance among young blacks runs against a cultural and generational gap, too, especially in college sports. Last season, eight blacks boycotted football practice at Syracuse University and were suspended. A university investigation revealed unintentional, though pervasive, racism in the athletic program. A track coach at Rutgers was suspended for racial slurs.

Athletes make a significant part of their incomes from endorsements of commercial products, off-season jobs and speaking tours. Here, too, the black athlete gets the short end of it, while his white teammates cop most of the extras.

The sports world has a far better record than other areas of American life, but it is just too easy to complacently think that the struggle is over there. Some barriers are still up, but with the new spirit of pride and dignity worn by so many black athletes, and with some much-needed pressure from sports fans, these barriers will crumble and sports will live up to its potential to show the way for the vast of the society.

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