

Attention Mr. President



THE SUPREME COURT

"WE CONCLUDE THAT IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION THE DOCTRINE OF 'SEPARATE BUT EQUAL' HAS NO PLACE. SEPARATE FACILITIES ARE INHERENTLY UNEQUAL," WITH THOSE WORDS ON MAY 7, 1954."

"ALL DELIBERATE SPEED FOR DESEGREGATION IS NO LONGER CONSTITUTIONALLY PERMISSIBLE... THE OBLIGATION OF EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT IS TO TERMINATE DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS AT ONCE." - OCT. 29, 1969.

EDITORIALS

Educational Television Program

A report that Durham City schools has received a grant to finance an innovative educational television program in two schools certainly should provide additional enrichment for all children within those two schools and possibly even other schools.

It is just unfortunate that only enough funds to provide for a pilot program in two schools were granted.

Most of us are aware of the tremendous impact that television programs can have on children. If depth and other aspects of the program are carefully planned, they can and will improve the educational skills and motivation of many students.

Other school systems have carried out such programs and have found them

helpful in improving the learning capabilities and motivation of children.

Additional enrichment for the city school system is the grant of \$33,000 to develop a permanent center for continuous in-service-training. Durham has long needed such a center. But the small amount of the grant makes one wonder just how much can be set up with the current effect of inflation on equipment and other necessary items.

The use of the center for improving and updating classroom techniques and structures for individualizing instruction can serve a double purpose. It will also be used for professional renewal, orientation and training of para-professionals, resource persons and other volunteers.

Breakthrough Funds

The antagonisms created each funding year over Operation Breakthrough matching funds creates a most unfavorable image for our community.

No matter what some individuals may say, the community action programs have provided education enrichment and transportation services necessary in health and welfare areas for disadvantaged groups, services to senior citizens and have aided in improving the life styles of the poor - both black and white.

Such programs have removed many low-income individuals from the welfare rolls and have saved the tax payers substantial sums of money.

It seems unfortunate that the continued lashing out against funding for the community action programs causes only intense emotional disruptions. Instead such energies, positively expended, could be extremely valuable in improving the total community effort for a better quality of living for all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

I read with delight your editorial in THE CAROLINA TIMES, of Saturday, May 15, 1976, stressing the importance of our community's educational needs. From both personal and professional experience, I can testify to the fact that a good educator is probably the most impor-

tant ingredient in making a good life for one's self and making a good citizen for a community. I agree with the point of view that although the basics are extremely important, as learning tools, there is more to an education; we must not forget the total

needs of our youth. Your encouragement to our community that "educational needs must take first priority" is appreciated.

Thanks for your leadership in this matter. Sincerely, J. Frank Yeager

TO BE EQUAL

Shortchanging The Cities

By VERNON E. JORDAN
Executive Director National Urban League



One of the best-kept secrets these days that most larger cities, especially those with significant numbers of poor people and minorities are being shortchanged by the federal government.

Many kinds of federal assistance are based on population and work force figures that the government itself admits are mistaken. So when it distributed revenue sharing funds or manpower monies, allocations are based on understated numbers. The result, less money to cities than they are entitled to by law.

The Census undercount is a prime example. The Census Bureau admits that it didn't count an estimated 5.3 million people in 1970. A disproportionate number of the missed were black, nearly two million or about eight per cent of the total estimated black population.

Even though the Bureau admits to this undercount, revenue sharing formulas and other population-based federal pay-outs to states and local areas follow the flawed official 1970 Census results.

The Bureau claims it can't refine the undercount to specific states and cities so we'll just have to make do until the next Census. But in fact a fairly accurate set of state and local estimates can be made.

Using a formula developed by the National Urban League, it appears that over half a million people were not counted in California, just under

half a million in New York and in the neighborhood of 300,000 in Texas, in Pennsylvania, and in Illinois. In New York City alone some 260,000 people weren't counted, and even that estimate is very conservative.

Translated into dollars states and cities should be getting but are not, this means that financially harassed New York State loses about \$15 million each year in revenue sharing allocations; California, about the same, and Illinois, \$7.5 million.

Another way localities lose money is found in the way the Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the unemployed. St. Louis charges that the Bureau's undercount of the jobless causes the City to lose up to \$4 million in manpower funds.

Some federal manpower funds are released when triggered by a jobless rate of 6.5 per cent or more for three months in a row. But the rate is diluted by applying to a wider area than just the central-city or even sections of the city. A city may have an eight per cent jobless rate, but low unemployment in its suburbs dips the area-wide rate to a point below the trigger figure for release of manpower funds.

Federal jobless statistics don't count many people who should be counted as unemployed. Discouraged workers - people who have given up hope of finding a job - aren't counted. The formula includes all sorts of factors like "seasonal adjustment" that often make the figures look

good by not counting people who are actually out of work.

It especially understates unemployment among marginal workers, low-paid workers, and minorities. Since these groups are concentrated in the inner-city, the entire urban economy is undermined through denial of manpower funds to which it would be entitled if the statistics were more realistic.

In the St. Louis case, the Bureau's procedures were condemned. Among other things, researchers found that the statistics were based on interviews with only 180 households, far below the number needed to give a representative picture of the City's economy.

All of this is more than an academic exercise, it involves resourced desperately needed by many localities to provide municipal services and to employ the unemployed. It's bad enough that the government has been so tight-fisted with the money and programs to aid the cities and the jobless, but there's no excuse for allowing admitted undercounts and inaccurate definitions of unemployment to rob state and city governments of the monies due them.

It's a long way till the next Census and full employment is not in sight. So immediate action should be taken to make interim adjustments to let the states and cities get the money that is theirs by right.

Congressman Hawkins' Column



Working Mothers Face Welfare

Mr. Ford likes to believe that he has the corner on fiscal responsibility. But I believe that he is pennywise and pound-foolish. His April 6 veto of the Day Care Bill, is an additional signal to the American people that the president is a killer of good social legislation.

On the Day Care issue the President was over-riden, in the House by a margin of three to one. Unfortunately the Senate sustained his veto by only three votes of the two-thirds margin needed for the override.

But the real question is the President and his continued determination to make low income and middle income America pay for his veto mania. His veto of the Day Care bill is inevitably going to lead to a whole-sale closing of day care centers all over the country.

And what is even worse, many working low income mothers, who've struggled against tremendous odds to get themselves removed from the welfare rolls, may find themselves back on welfare simply because their local day care center may be out of business.

The Day Care bill, signed by the President,

would have kept the child-care centers for low income families open and thriving.

Essentially, the \$125 million Day Care bill was designed to help states meet federal standards on staffing, health and safety in federally funded day care centers.

Without these needed federal funds most states will not be able to assist local day care centers in complying with the (1974) federal guidelines for day care center operations. In addition states in non-compliance with the Federal day care center standards legislated by Congress in 1974, stand to lose regular federal funds for the maintenance of these centers.

The biggest blow, of course, will be the forced closing of many centers, and the resultant increased welfare costs for mothers having to give up employment, because of the lack of child care facilities.

Penny wise, pound-foolish!

Typically however, as with his other vetoes against people-programs, the President intends to stand fast on this one. He obviously sees no reason not to.

Didn't he veto bills concerning emergency appropriations, emergency housing, education appropriations, health services, school lunch program, labor-HEW appropriations, and public works employment.

In fact, in the 94th Congress he has vetoed 21 bills so far.

Many of these bills, had the potential for providing jobs, improving living standards, and in the long term, helping people become self-sustaining.

Day care for low income families has all of these qualities, and even the short sightedness of the President will not prove too damaging in the long run, because alternative legislation is already on the drawing board.

My major concern is that Presidential hypocrisy and Presidential rhetoric not be allowed to further frustrate and delay needed people-programs.

Oh November, where is thy sting?

Protest

[Continued From Front Page] McCain is a sanatorium for the criminally insane and for inmates with contagious diseases. Chavis is living off water only. During his first week of fasting he did not eat or drink anything.

According to Department of Corrections head, Davis Jones, Chavis had been transferred to the facility because he was disruptive. This took place after Chavis had tried to form a prisoners union in accordance with the directives of the Supreme Court ruling. But, according to another top prison official, Kip Kautsky, Chavis had a clean prison record at Caldonia. Kautsky testified at an inmates' grievance commission hearing recently.

Unfortunately the Grievance Commission has no powers whatever, other than recommendations which are seldom followed by Jones.

Jones, who answers only to Governor Houlshouser, has been described as dictatorial in a practice, according to informed sources. He repeatedly does not have to give any reasons for his actions. He was appointed to the position by Houlshouser. It has been further alleged that Jones had no previous training in the area of criminal justice, nor any other related field and that he is currently the last word on all prisons throughout the state.

Harris claimed that he cut Chavis' privileges upon the recommendations of the prison physician, Dr. Zota, who has been attending Chavis regularly since he had been transferred to the facility. This was denied by Zota. Zota says that he only recommended to Chavis personally that he cut his visiting hours to conserve his energy, but did not recommend that this be required. Presently, Chavis has been denied visiting privileges by the press or anyone other than his immediate family and cannot receive phone calls from anyone but his family.

Chavis' lawyer, James Ferguson, is scheduled to file suit to enjoin the state from the unfair treatment which has been meted out to Chavis, according to Anne Mitchell, an official with the Alliance.

Miss Davis said that the "evidence of the repression in North Carolina can be seen in the large number of political prisoners like the Wilmington 10 and the Charlotte 3, the high population of death row which is over one third that of the entire nation combined, the brutalization of female inmates which took place last summer at the Women's prison during a protest demonstration, and the restrictions on unionization in the state."

Chavis' woes do not stop at having been transferred to McCain amongst inmates with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. The McCain superintendent, Harris, has limited Chavis' visiting privileges to his immediate family. It was reported that last week his mother drove from Oxford, a distance of a hundred miles, and was only allowed ten minutes visiting with her son.

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Pearson

[Continued From Front Page] were educated in the fields of business, education and medicine.

A graduate of the Durham City Schools, Pearson entered Wilberforce University, (Ohio) and was graduated with an A. B. in Business Administration. After working several years in fraternal insurance, Pearson entered Howard University School of Law and earned the L.L.B. (Juris Doctor). Upon successful examination by the Board of Law Examiners, Pearson was granted his license to practice law in June 1932.

He is well known and has been cited for bringing the first suit or case in the nation where a black student applied for admission to a state owned university in the famous Houtt vs. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He was earlier cited by the Durham Press Club in a Page One Award after this

success.

His professional memberships include several but among the notable ones are the American Bar Assn., N. C. State Bar, George White Bar Assn., and the N. C. Assn. of Black Lawyers. Civic and religious affiliations include membership in the A. S. Hunter Lodge 825 Free and Accepted Mason, John Avery Boys Club, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the St. Joseph's A. M. E. Church.

Many honors and awards have been bestowed upon Attorney Pearson. They include the mentioned Durham Press Club's Page One Award in 1951, NAACP Faithful Service and Chapter Achievement in the Field of Law, E. E. Toney Kappa Achievement Plaque, St. Joseph's Church Laymen's Award, George White Bar Assn., plaque, N. C. Assn. of Black Lawyers Award and a Certificate of Appreciation from the office of the Atty. General of the State of North Carolina, upon his retirement from a position on the staff.

Pearson was also awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the North Carolina Central University School of Law for his services rendered to the university. He is listed in Marquis' Who's Who in the South and Southwest.

He is married to the former Miss Mildred Harris of Warrington. She is a retired teacher from the Durham County School System.

The Pearsons reside on Cook Road.

came off the bench last July at the U.S.A.-Pan African-West German meet which was held in Durham, to lead off a world record breaking mile relay, running with the United States national team.

Later, in October he won the Pan American Games 400 meters with a new meet record and the fourth fast electronic timing ever. Currently, Ray is ranked number one in the world and is the top choice for the Olympic Gold medal in Montreal this summer.

Jenkins, who will be graduating Sunday, will be seeking to qualify for the Olympic trials in the triple jump.

"I haven't jumped good in over two years," says Jenkins, but added, "this is the first year that I have had time to concentrate on only one event and I am ready as I'll ever be."

"Every since I began running I have always had to compete in so many other events," says the 6'4", 207 pound jumper. "So my technique has always suffered."

Besides triple jump, Jenkins has competed in the long jump, high jump, hurdles, mile relays, and decathlon. It has been reported that he can jump up and kick a basketball goal - a height of 10 feet!

"If I've got that kind of jumping ability," said Jenkins, "then I am absolutely convinced that my technique is what needed the most improvement and I've been getting a lot of help in the past few weeks from Dr. Walker."

When asked how he expects to do in the meet Saturday, Jenkins concluded, "When I come down that runway Saturday, I'm gonna be out for some blood."

Things You Should Know

John H. ROCK...

FEB. 2, 1865, TWO DAYS AFTER

PASSAGE OF THE 13th AMENDMENT, - ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, - HE BECAME THE FIRST NEGRO LAWYER TO BE ADMITTED BEFORE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT / THAT ERA SAW MANY

COLORED CONVENTIONS FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS, A NATIONAL ONE, APRIL 5-7, 1876, IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE /

