

The Confusing Elements of the ABM System

Debate over development and deployment of the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system that has been proposed to guard the nation against surprise nuclear attack contains so many confusing elements that the average person can hardly be blamed if he is a bit bewildered. Experts on both sides present convincing arguments. A further confusing factor has been the shadow cast over the ABM by the politically-trained, military-industrial complex issue.

An important contribution to a better understanding of the Safeguard ABM and the over-all question of the military-industrial complex has come from former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who after a lifetime of public service, much of it devoted to the practical side of negotiating with communist nations, has no illusions about the kind of world in which we live. On the matter of the so-called military-industrial complex, his views are most emphatic. To him, it is just another one of the witch-hunts that have periodically distracted the people of the U. S. In his opinion, talk about the menace of the military-industrial complex "... is surely the strangest witch-hunt of all."

He points out that in 1940, "... President Franklin Roosevelt referred proudly to our munitions industry as the 'arsenal of democracy,' and observes, 'I simply cannot imagine how anybody could take seriously the thought that the great soldiers who have so bravely and skillfully defended our country would be... in a conspiracy to waste the resources of the U. S. ... Intensified rigor in congressional review of defense appropriations may well be appropriate now. What I wish to warn against—and I do so with all the emphasis at my command—is any effort to use the attendant issues as an excuse for tampering with defense and foreign policies which rise from external necessities and are

vital to national existence." On the question of deploying the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system, Dean Acheson's views are equally strong. He says, "We live in a far more dangerous world than did our fathers and grandfathers. When we were unprepared in 1917 and in 1941, we had very strong allies and the width of the Atlantic Ocean to shield us from the consequences of our folly. This is no longer true. To build an ABM system is a course with a possibility of great gains and only small losses. To refrain could bring a relatively small saving at best, and catastrophe at worst."

Mr. Acheson's unequivocal views on what he feels to be the irrelevant witch-hunt for a military-industrial complex, as well as his equally strong support of an ABM defense, stems from a deep understanding of the communist concept of "negotiation." On this, he observes, "The Russians look upon negotiation as a variety of war. ... So the Russians don't engage in give and take at the bargaining table. ... A Russian diplomat, like a soldier already committed to battle is only interested in the calculation of opposing forces." As to the effect of Safeguard on coming arms limitation talks with the Russians, Mr. Acheson says, "... if we go ahead with the ABM program, it won't make these negotiations any more difficult. They are just as difficult as they can be to start with. The Russians ... will probe to see if they can find an American weakness, but we need not worry about that as long as we take care that there are no American weaknesses for them to exploit."

Mr. Acheson's observation on the so-called military-industrial complex issue, as well as his opinions on the ABM, based as they are on a clear understanding of communism derived from his years of "negotiating" with communists, reveal the life and death seriousness of current discussions.

Income Tax Illegal?

Anyone who has been around for a few years may recall Miss Vivien Kellems, the Connecticut industrialist, who for years has carried on a long battle against the inequities of the national income tax. By and large, it has been a losing battle. But undaunted at 72 years of age, she is again standing up for her convictions and her rights. She is fighting for the return of more than \$73,000 which she feels is due her as a result of taxes collected illegally from her because she has no husband. Says Miss Kellems, "There is no law that says single people must pay at a higher rate than married peo-

ple. Congress never has, nor does it dare pass such a law; even the Supreme Court would have to declare it unconstitutional. If you can tax me because I am single, you tax me because my eyes are gray, my hair is white, or I am 72 years old. I have no more control over these conditions than I have over my marital status. How many eligible single men, age 72, or thereabouts do you know?"

Miss Kellems has raised an issue that will arouse the sympathy and support of a great many taxpayers. As the Turlock, California, Journal says, "We salute a brave fighter for a cause she believes to be right."

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

FUZZY WUZZY

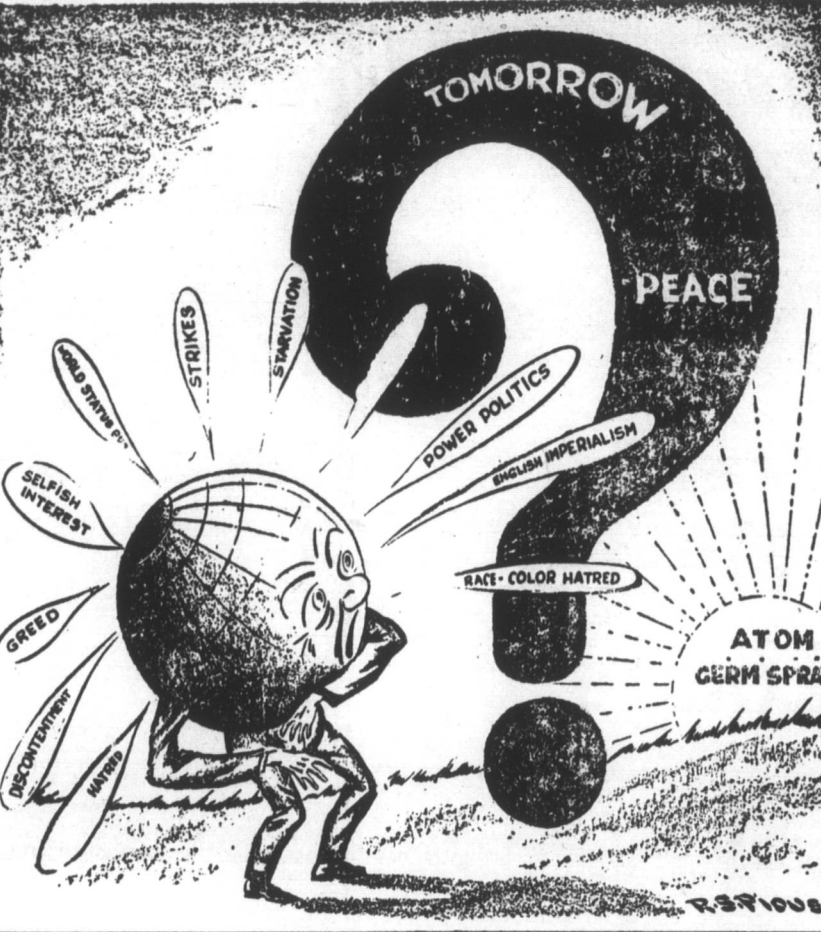
SUDANESE WARRIOR OF THE TYPE THAT DROVE BRITAIN OUT OF THE SUDAN IN 1895 UNDER THEIR GREAT LEADER THE MAHDI THEY REMAINED FREE FOR 11 YEARS. THE BRITISH RETURNED WITH MODERN WEAPONS IN 1896 BUT THOUGH THE FUZZY WUZZY'S RANKS WERE SMATTERED BY HIGH EXPLOSIVES THEY CHARGED AND BROKE THE BRITISH SQUARES RUDYARD KIPLING, AMAZED AT THEIR VALOR AGAINST SUCH ODDS, WROTE A POEM IN THEIR HONOR.



John's Rock, BORN SALEM, N.J. 1825. WAS ONE OF THE MOST VERSATILE MEN OF HIS TIME. TEACHER IN A WHITE SCHOOL, HE STUDIED MEDICINE WITH A DOCTOR. REFUSED BATHING TO A MEDICAL SCHOOL HE TOOK UP DENTISTRY AND WON A MEDAL FOR HIS DENTAL PLATES. LATER ADMITTED TO AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, HE PRACTISED DENTISTRY AND MEDICINE. GAVE BOTH UP TO STUDY LAW, GRADUATED WITH HONORS, AND LATER SERVED AS JUDGE IN BOSTON.

ON RHODE ISLAND BY A LAW OF 1652 THE SLAVERY OF BLACK OR WHITE MANKIND WAS LIMITED TO 10 YEARS.

Improved Outlook Sorely Needed



—Deltas
(Continued from front page) self-sufficiency." Mrs. Freeman noted that the National Bankers Association has launched a nation-wide larger - mfft mfm mem mes campaign to convince the larger corporations to deposit funds in the 22 black banks across the country. "We of Delta Sigma Theta don't have to be convinced," Mrs. Freeman said. "We know that with the strengthening of the lending power of these black banks, many black businessmen, homeowners and buyers, and parents of children interested in attending college, will receive special consideration for needed financial assistance." The United Community National Bank is the youngest and newest bank in the Washington, D. C. area. The bank's chairman of the board is Dr. William Collins, a black dentist who is also on the board of Howard University.

—Schools
(Continued from front page) "Rebel" and the song "Dixie" in view of the fact that these phenomenal are offensive to Black students in general, who shall be newly enrolled at said school. Because of the great influx of Black students into predominantly white or only tokenly desegregated schools should not such school be provided with Black adult advisor in order to counsel these students? Black Students may be groomed with the Afro-hair style when enrolling in these schools. Are there regulations or rules present in force as promulgated by the Superintendent and the Durham County School Board governing such styles? What arrangements have been made to insure equitable accommodations and reasonable comfort to Black students as far as school busing in the County is concerned? Will consideration be given to altering the names of schools, their color, songs and emblems as was done in other school systems in order to provide assurances to those Black students, particularly at the high school level, whose former schools were eliminated an/or displaced and now are forced to attend predominantly white and only tokenly desegregated schools? As representatives of organization concerned with the welfare of the Durham County School System, we have concluded that is incumbent for its Superintendent, all of the members of the Durham County School Board as well as all of the Black teacher assigned to such system meet with us before the opening date of schools in the County, in order to, again, conceive, develop, and then implement plan's or programs of action that would effectively expedite the settlement of the problems hereinbefore cited as well as others to be anticipated. As suggested, the welfare of the Durham County School System is one of our primary concerns. We request this meeting so that such welfare may be promoted for the best interest of all parties concerned namely, the students, both Black and White-faculty and staff, and finally the public. We solicit your prompt consideration of our request. Respectfully submitted Youth Organization for Community Action, Wade Davis; United Organization for Community Improvements, James N. Potter; BSC/ Black Solidarity Committee for Community Improvement, A. J. H. Clement III.

—Tour
(Continued from front page) international friendship." President Nixon is the Honorary Chairman and Ambassador Geo. V. Allen is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The organization is non-political, non-partisan and completely without government control or financing. It believes that "Understanding between People is our only Passport to Peace."

—Stricken
(Continued from front page) cery Wholesale Company in Forrest Park, a nearby subdivision, and at time of death was treasurer of Plymouth Rock Lodge. His survivors, in addition to his wife, Mrs. Gladys McCullough, who was attending the sessions, include his mother, Mrs. Willie McCullough, Atlanta, Ga.; five sisters, Mrs. Jimmie Lou Chandler, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Willie Maud Hodges, Mrs. Johnnie May Black, Mrs. Maureen Ware and Mrs. Mildred O'Neal, all of Atlanta, and five brothers, Fletcher McCullough, Miami, Fla.; J. C. McCullough, Toledo, Ohio; Clyde McCullough, Morningside, N. J., and James and Claude McCullough of Atlanta, Ga. Funeral arrangements are incomplete. The Cox Funeral Home of Atlanta, Ga., is in charge of arrangements.

—Opposed
(Continued from front page) Meanwhile, the Virginia State NAACP, in collaboration with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, sent a letter to President Nixon, Aug. 6, stating: "We vehemently oppose the possible appointment of Judge Haynsworth. We believe that his appointment would seriously impede the movement for racial equality."

—Parker
(Continued from front page) Parker, and a sister, Mrs. Addie B. Tyson, both of High Point,

and four grandsons, Linwood and Douglas Jones and Steven and Kevin Burgess.

—Malloy
(Continued from front page) Malloy engaged an enemy soldier at close range and although seriously wounded, eliminated the enemy. With complete disregard for his own safety, he continued to lead his men and directing their fire throughout the night. According to statements in the official release by the Department of the Army, "Lt. Malloy's personal bravery, aggressiveness, and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, the 25th Infantry Division, and the United States Army."

—Nassau
(Continued from front page) vided by Government. ... It will take time to bring our people forward and achieve our rightful place in the family of nations. And we are not in a mad rush. "We Bahamians consider ourselves fortunate. We see on our television sets such things as riots, protest marches, sit-ins and violence. But we are by nature a tranquil nation, a peaceful people. Even during economic and political strife we have been peaceful and law-abiding. And our political revolution was a peaceful transition. Now we are on the march toward social and economic readjustment. "We are advancing rapidly on our road of orderly progress. Our attitude of peace and brotherhood provides us with a high priority for success. And we are adjusting rapidly to our fluid, fast-changing society. "It is tragic that some nations are inclined toward violence and that some people see violence as a means to a proper end. Today, however, despite all the conflicts which exist around us, we here in the Bahamas, made up of different races, live and work shoulder to shoulder for a common goal. "We hope to bring about changes to benefit all who live here. We hope to taste the fruits of success due to our orderly approach."

To Be EQUAL

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG

Unfair State Control

THE NIXON Administration has offered a series of proposals that would drastically shift power, funds, and a variety of important programs from federal to state control. The plan to share taxes with state and local governments is just the most publicized of the Administration's plans. Others include shifting aspects of welfare administration and job training. The revenue sharing plan is the most dramatic. A percentage of federal income tax money would be returned to the states with no strings attached. They would be able to spend the money anyway they pleased. A complex formula will determine how much each state gets, and the states would have to share the money with the cities. On the surface, the plan looks good. Demands for public services are outstripping local revenues and schools, hospitals, transportation systems, and other vital areas are short of funds. But just giving money to the states don't inspire much faith among those of us who have seen local governments ignore the needs of the poor in the past. One reason why the federal establishment has grown so large is because states have failed in their responsibility to the people.

A Return To Discrimination? Federal power has been needed to try to correct local injustices such as discrimination and neglect of cities. Under the Administration's plan, there is no assurance that the shared revenues would be used without discrimination or that they would be used to improve schools or urban life. The same monies could be used by the federal government to accomplish these goals. If big-city schools need more money, it seems a roundabout way of doing things to give funds to states and then hope they'll use the money to improve ghetto schools. It's much simpler to grant funds directly to school districts that need them. Since there would be no strings attached to the shared revenues, states could give the money to local school districts that still illegally practice segregation—even when those districts are cut off from present federal grants because they are breaking the law.

On the same day the President unveiled his plan to share power with the states, the Civil Rights Commission released a report accusing state and local governments of discrimination in employment. So long as state and local governments remain insensitive to the legitimate needs of the poor and of black people, there is no justification for replacing expanded federal programs with revenue sharing schemes. **Iron-Clad Safeguards Needed** If federal power is to be shared with local government, the federal government must build into its proposals from iron-clad safeguards that will prevent discrimination. What we need, above all at this time in our history is a new set of national priorities — new goals to build the schools, housing and jobs the nation needs, and a final end to poverty and discrimination. Such priorities can only come from the national government. The moon landing didn't come about because that national priority was split among the states and cities. The space program was a success because it was a federal priority and got the federal backing needed to make it succeed.

If, as we have been told, federal revenue are not enough to meet the great demands for government services, it seems wasteful to distribute scarce resources without insuring that they'll be used to implement national goals. But even if there were no serious objections to reducing federal power in favor of the states, the plan's formula for splitting the tax take leave, cities out in the cold. The money would be shared according to population and state tax efforts, not according to need and income. Federal prestige has suffered, the President said, "because the federal government promised so much and delivered so little." If that is so, then the answer lies in promising a bit less and in delivering a lot more, and not in abandoning important national priorities in favor of state governments who have yet to demonstrate their capability in tackling the great domestic problems of our time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

For August 31, 1969

YOUR BIBLE IS YOUR MAJOR TEXTBOOK; STUDY IT

NEHEMIAH REBUILDS THE WALL

Scripture: Nehemiah 2:17-18; 4:15-18, 6:1-3, 15-16; 6:1-3, 15-16

1. Now it came to pass, when Sanballat, and Tobiah, and Geshem the Arabian, and the rest of our enemies, heard that I had builded the wall, and that there was no breach left therein; (though at that time I had not set up the doors upon the gates;)

2. That Sanballat and Geshem sent unto me, saying, Come, let us meet together in some one of the villages in the plain of Ono, But they thought to do me mischief.

3. And I sent messengers unto them, saying, I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?

15. And it came to pass, when our enemies heard that it was known unto us, and God had brought their counsel to nought, that we returned all of us to the wall, every one unto his work.

16. And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows, and the habergeons; and the rulers were behind all the house of Judah.

17. They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon.

18. For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded. And he that sounded the trumpet was by me.

FOREWORD: The point of challenge in the story of Nehemiah is that although a layman, in the concept of ecclesiastical customs and procedure, he was not limited in his sensitivity to the voice and the will of God; and neither was he disobedient to the call of God to undertake difficult work that would be to the glory of the Lord, and the benefit of the people. To this end he was committed.

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