

## The Carolina Times EDITORIALS

### A Candidate For Mayor

The matter of race is such an insignificant matter we hesitate to even mention it in our effort to utter a word in behalf of the candidacy of Asa T. Spaulding, Sr. for the office of Mayor of Durham. In fact, were it not for the matter that we are aware that race will play an important part in the decision of many voters of Durham we would not even mention it.

With the above in mind we, therefore, call upon every sensible voter in this city to weigh with great care the selection he makes of the six candidates he votes for in Saturday's at-large seats on the council. The election is, therefore, no time for petty thinking but serious thought of every voter who goes to the polls on next Saturday.

A careful study of the candidates for mayor will reveal beyond any question the lead in the qualifications that Spaulding holds for the office he seeks as mayor of Durham. We, therefore, plead with intelligent voters for the candidates of the top position on the council to lay aside the matter of racial identity, make a careful study of the qualifications of the candidates and cast their ballots accordingly.

What applies to the office of mayor applies to the at-large seats on the council. The time has arrived when voters of both races must look beyond the racial identity of candidates for all public offices if we are to have holders of such worthy of their positions.

### The Governor's New Plan

We cast our lot with educators and public officials who oppose the new plan for governing state supported institutions of higher education in North Carolina. We call upon those connected with the field of black education to give careful study to the plan lest they awaken to discover a "mickey" hidden somewhere in the back aimed directly at the black institutions of higher education in this state.

We also warn black educators of North Carolina to be on the alert lest they be found wanting in the plan as approved 13-8 by the Governor's Study Committee on Structure and Organization of Higher Education. At the present we would like to have revealed the black representation that will be included on the central board of regents. If the organizers

of the plan are going to follow the age old pattern of staffing the board with little or no black representation, we will be diabolically opposed to the board.

It might not be out of place to serve warning now that the time has arrived for black opposition even to the federal courts to any such plan, local or statewide, that does not provide ample representation of the black citizen of any city, state or nation. The misconceived notion that black citizens are to give their support as taxpayers, in the armed service and anywhere else that duty calls without having any voice in the plans of such a program, must be done away with if we are not to have a recurrence of the March on the White House as it occurred last week or upheavals of a more destructive type.

### Bots Versus the Army Snoops

You'd think a fellow who had just won 138th of a Pulitzer Prize would be eligible — if anybody is — for the government's list of "possible subversives." As far as I can determine, however, none of the *Journal* and *Sentinel* staff members who shared in the 1971 Pulitzer public service award has been accepted as a candidate for that select group.

One prominent *Journal* reporter, hidden behind an outlandish growth of mustache, complained bitterly about the oversight last week. A few days before he had written a story about a former military intelligence agent who confessed that he and other agents had spied on a group of North Carolina civilians. The list included such unlikely suspects as Charlie Davis, the Wake Forest basketball star, and Louis Brooks, a proper ex-Marine who serves as director of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission. Yet nowhere was there the name of a single reporter or editorial writer.

Does this mean that the Army refuses to take us seriously, even if we are a community of Pulitzer Prize winners?

I got to thinking about all this, and decided to check with other well-known local agitators — to find out how they felt about being left off the list. To a man, they expressed acute disappointment, even outrage. My friend Bots, the veteran of many a futile march on City Hall, spoke for them all when he said: "The Army are a bunch of —"

At first Bots tried to explain his absence from the list by pretending he had been out of the country on business while the Army was spying on Brooks, Davis and company. But you don't fool Pulitzer Prize winners for very long. He soon broke down and admitted that, yes, he had been right here in town during the whole nasty business. The confession brought him very near to tears, but after a moment he got control of himself and was able to discuss the matter more calmly. At length he grew philosophical and talked of the days when he was just beginning to make a name for himself.

"Who do you think was responsible almost single-handedly for the defeat of Richard Nixon in the 1960 presidential campaign?"

"Larry O'Brien?"

Bots sneered and half rose out of his seat. "Of course not, stupid!"

"You don't mean..."

"Yes, I suppose you remember the knee injury that landed Nixon in the hospital at a crucial period during the campaign. Many experts believe that he made a number of tactical errors in trying to make up for lost time — errors that cost him the presidency."

"But how..."

Bots paused and lit a Hav-a-Tampa. "No doubt you will also remember that Nixon injured his knee while campaigning in Greensboro." A sly smile; another long pause. "And who do you think was holding the door at the time?"

The question, of course, answers itself. Since then Bots has vastly improved his standing as a professional agitator. Not long ago he planted pine trees on the Reynolda Road right-of-way to protest a street widening project. And last week when his neighbor, Mrs. Lattimore, returned home from the hospital with her third child he picked her house with a sign that said: "Population Explosion Inside!" On another occasion, when Mr. Lattimore came out to spray his azaleas, Bots knocked the spray gun out of his hand and lectured him on the DDT menace.

Bots has "had it up to here" with the administration's non-war on inflation and its non-explanations on the war in Vietnam. Admittedly, this is big-league stuff and a little out of his department; yet Bots is not one to turn his back on any protest, large or small. One day we might find him in Washington protesting the military-industrial complex and the next day in Wisconsin helping dairy farmers mount a ban-the-margarine campaign. He has even picketed the *Journal* and *Sentinel* to protest the use of such terms as "socio-economic background" and "culturally disadvantaged" in news stories.

So I ask you, is it fair for the Army to leave a man like Bots off its list of suspected subversives? Is this the kind of efficiency we have come to expect from our military snoops? Frankly, I'm beginning to agree with Bots: "The Army are a bunch of —"

### A Community Without These Services Will Be A Jungle

BLACK COMMUNITIES ARE ABOUT TO LOSE SOME OF THEIR MOST ESSENTIAL SERVICES BECAUSE OF CRIME WAVES. BUSINESS MEN ARE AFRAID OF BEING HELD UP, FIREMEN ARE UNEASY ABOUT ANSWERING CALLS, AND TELEPHONE REPAIRMEN HESITATE TO ENTER PREMISES.



### Destination Uncertain

AMTRAK, born Railpax, enjoyed something less than instant success when it took over the operation of the nation's rail passenger service on May 1. A *Wall Street Journal* reporter, traveling cross-country on one of the Amtrak trains, found very little to persuade him that the new quasi-public corporation will be able to bring about immediate improvement in passenger service.

Criticism of the agency has come from members of Congress whose states are being by-passed by the Amtrak trains, from passengers who don't like the scheduling, from union leaders who don't like the labor protective clauses and from people who doubt that Congress voted the corporation enough money (\$40 million in direct grants and guaranteed loans of up to \$300 billion) to make the experiment a success.

It is, of course, much too early to make predictions about that. The prognosis is made doubly difficult by the failure of some railroads, like Southern, to join the pact. Those that didn't join are obliged to continue passenger service — if "service" is the word we seek — at least through 1974. What happens after that is not at all clear.

Doubts about the new rail corporation reach to the Amtrak employees themselves. "Bitterness on the part of train men against the new system — particularly based on lack of communication — is seen over and over again," the *Wall Street Journal* correspondent commented.

So about all we are left with at the moment is the rather vague and rosy hope that gave the original impetus to Amtrak. The hope was that by eliminating about half of the nation's passenger trains Amtrak directors could eventually cut the annual rail passenger deficit and at the same time improve the quality of service on routes remaining in operation. This, sponsors said, would bring back to the railroads all those people who, in recent years, have taken to doing all their traveling by car or plane — people who are fed up with airport stackups and freeway traffic jams.

But then there was the question of money. Could Amtrak make a go of it with so few funds at its disposal? That's what we are waiting to find out. Friendly skeptics keep hoping for some indication that the experiment will be a success; yet the feeling persists that we will not see much improvement until the problem is attacked in a more comprehensive way. This means, in effect, that we will have to decide whether to keep putting more and more money into highways and airports or to give the rails their share.

The real answer, of course, is not simply to improve the quality of cross-country and intercity passenger service, but to put up more funds for the development of better mass transit systems.

In this way we can attack both our pollution and transportation problems on a broad front. But let's not wait till the verdict is in on Amtrak before we make a beginning.

### Economy Oils Open Door Policy

To understand the economic basis of the new Chinese Communist open door policy towards the United States, we have to explore the origins of the Sino-Soviet dispute. When he finally won control of Mainland China in 1949-50, Mao Tse-tung turned to Moscow and invoked the spirit of N. Lenin. Lenin had expected a Communist revolution in Germany in 1918, which would have provided advanced industrial assistance to the Russian peasantry and made it possible for Russia and Germany to move forward together into a Communist sunset. This vision never materialized, but it lived on as the theory of "combined development," to use Leon Trotsky's formula, and led the Chinese Communists to anticipate great things from their Muscovite brothers.

Joseph Stalin, however, was not very responsive, and Nikita Khrushchev even less so. Subsequently Mao accused Khrushchev of "great power chauvinism," that is, of Russian nationalism, and doubtless that was part of the picture. In all fairness to the Soviets, the tab they were asked to pick up was enormous, and they were still recovering from the devastation of the war. In essence, Mao asked Moscow to subsidize China's primitive capital development, its whole industrial base.

The Russians provided a trickle of assistance — less than what Eastern Europe got — and in economic terms Mao went off his rocker: this was the period when the Chinese were ordered to build mini-blast furnaces in their backyards. (Off in one corner, the military ran their own highly effective program of nuclear development, though this aggravated the problems of the rest of the economy because of its priority demands on available resources.) To shorten a long story, the Chinese economy became a disaster area. Its Gross National Product is roughly that of Italy (\$80 billion).

All this effort at mind-over-matter industrialization was augmented by the disruptive shenanigans of the Cultural Revolution. While it was going on in China, the Japanese (population: 104 million) were joyously

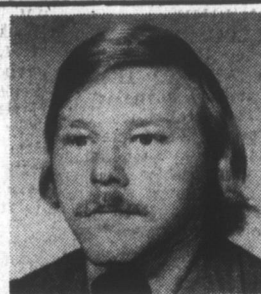
and peacefully becoming the world's third industrial power (\$142 billion G. N. P.). Nonetheless, as it was put here a year or more ago, Japan is a "giant without a shadow." It has thrived under the protection of U.S. military power and from the injections of American money that the Korean and Vietnamese wars provided.

If the Nixon doctrine makes any sense at all in Asia, it calls for the Japanese bearing a far heavier burden of collective security, notably against the potential expansionism of Red China. But suppose that a rational leadership in Peking, having written off the Soviets as potential godfathers, decides that partnership with Japan is the only realistic route to industrialization? Suppose that Chou En-lai and the Marshalls have a Peking-Tokyo Axis in mind? What would be the impact on Japan?

First, it would provide a perfect excuse for the Japanese to bow out of their implicit role in the Nixon doctrine. Second, it would brighten the hearts of Japanese businessmen, dying to move in on the Chinese market. Third, it would demolish the political standing of the pro-American Liberal Democratic party and with it the political configuration that has governed Japan since the occupation.

However, the Japanese are a cautious people; they are not going to move rapidly without encouragement from Washington. From Peking's viewpoint, then, a signal was necessary indicating that Washington would not be infuriated by a Sino-Japanese detente. Enter: the ping-pong players. As Americans gushed with delight over the prospect of "normalizing relations" with Peking, the Japanese could not help but get the message — the light is green. Some are quick on the draw. The *Japan Times* (4-23-71) had a story to the point: "Toyota Motor Sales Co., apparently in an effort to move into the Communist Chinese market, has made what amounts to a promise not to expand direct investment any further in South Korea and Taiwan..." There is more to ping-pong than meets the paddle.

### TAKING A CLOSER LOOK



By JOHN MYERS

Carl Braden is information director and an organizer for the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). This is a Southwide Interracial organization working to bring black and white people together for action to solve their common problems.

In a talk given on the University of North Carolina campus, Braden stated his plan for solving the economic problems of the United States. He stated that the poor black and white people must band together to form their own political parties and elect their own delegates to the national offices. He stated they must first gain political power then economic power.

Under Braden's philosophy, there would be a minimum wage of five dollars per hour. Everyone would have power centering in the party.

I asked Braden what the difference would be with his philosophy. He would be taking the power away from those who have it and giving it to those who do not. The only difference would be the exchange of names.

Braden pointed to the facts that 80% of the country is owned by 200,000 people. The remainder is spread out among the latter 20%. Under his philosophy, Braden gives the country to the people. His philosophy takes from the few and gives equal shares to the masses. The people in charge would have to answer to the party. It would be impossible to commit the sin of self-indulgence.

I then asked Braden if under his statutes it would become, if not a crime, at least a social downcast to be rich. Braden openly stated that it would certainly not be popular.

I asked about the man who owned ambition, drive, personal determination. Braden and the people in the room laughed. Braden stated that he didn't give a damn if the guy lost \$1,000,000. He said that this man had let others starve. Why should he be allowed to go untouched?

Has Braden fought the courts, the people, and the government so long that he has forgotten the pride, he surely felt at one time, of success? Has he lived so long "for the people" that he no longer cares or knows that he has a responsibility to himself?

What Braden is advocating is union of the highest degree. A union so strong one can no longer see its individual assemblies. This world is made up of people, not cities or nations. Are we to forget this. Are we to dedicate ourselves to the party, to the whole. No. Not if we are to survive.

If I ever have a son, I wish to tell him that he is a member of "The Party."

### Religious Pains

On a single day recently newspaper pages told of growing strife between the Catholic Church in Paraguay and the Government of Paraguay (thirty persons were excommunicated by the church for having carried out a government order to arrest a bishop), nine days of picketing of Governor Nelson Rockefeller's office in New York by Catholics demanding more public funds for Catholic schools, protests by others on the use of any public money for religious schools, the refusal of several U.S. television stations to televise a Protestant religious program because of strong pressure from Jewish organizations who claimed the program unfair, a scandal in Israel in which the Prime Minister and Defense Minister denounced ruling rabbis for highly restrictive and undemocratic rules against several citizens (in Israel only the church, not civil authority, is legally authorized to marry), and other similar stories.

All of which proves anew that friction and squabbling over religion, and also rules to live by as enunciated by churches, are still very much with us. It is a process which has continued down through the ages, only in recent centuries have relatively few been killed in religious wars and passions.

Continuing disagreement among churches, and over the rules of life, seems inevitable for the future, and this prospect is a reaffirmation of the wisdom of the founding fathers of the United States in recognizing no religion, and of the Supreme Court, in barring the practice of any religion in the public schools.

Of all the world's bitterness and animosity, that over religious theory is the most unnecessary and tragic. The American example of equal respect for all religions and official recognition of none — points the way to progress in the future.

### The Carolina Times

Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C. by United Publishers, Inc.

L. E. AUSTIN, Publisher-Editor

CLARENCE BONNETTE Business Manager

J. ELWOOD CARTER Advertising Manager

Second Class Postage Paid at Durham, N. C. 27702

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States and Canada 1 Year \$6.00

United States and Canada 2 Years \$11.00

Foreign Countries 1 Year \$7.50

Single Copy 20 Cents

Principal Office Located at 436 East Pettigrew Street, Durham, North Carolina 27702