

The Carolina Times EDITORIALS

25th Amendment 18 Year-Olds Can Vote

The ratification of the 25th Amendment sounds a loud and clear challenge to all 18 year olds and especially to young blacks.

18-20 year olds to take to the polls and register - a preliminary for voting. Your thing today and now is to register and vote.

The power derived from the wise use of the ballot will go a long way in the continuing struggle for equality and justice through non-violent social action.

The art of becoming and working hard to be politically conscious and sophisticated is one of the best methods to acquire power.

One can expect the usual demagoguery as candidates from all levels and parties file for various public offices.

A coalition of interest for a change in the community can become a reality as strategies are developed that will bring enough power and enough votes to make the American dream a reality for every American.

The challenge for 18 year olds is clear. How will you face it?

Pan-Africa-U.S.A. Track Meet

Much has been said and written about the Pan-African U. S. A. Track meet being held in Durham at the Wallace Wade Stadium of Duke University on Friday and Saturday, July 16-17.

monumental event. The task of planning and implementing such an event should be most appreciated by all citizens in the area and at-large.

The Durham community will be able to see African and American athletes, male and female, performing in all sports activities. In fact, here will really be a young Olympics right in our back yard so to speak.

Many cultural, social, educational and economic dividends will be received by every one. We are especially pleased that Dr. LeRoy Walker of North Carolina Central University, Duke University officials, Durham's Chamber of Commerce and other governmental officials have worked together to provide us with this

Public Service Legislation Much Needed

The passage of legislation and the signing by President Nixon for public service jobs in areas of safety, environment, health, crime prevention, prisons, education, recreation, part maintenance, rural development and sanitation is a timely and well needed piece of legislation to relieve human hardships and to stimulate the sagging economy.

central city areas is nearly 40 per cent since so many of the jobs that brought many of the minorities to the cities have now moved to the suburbs.

Remember that unemployment is a major ingredient that helps provoke protests and other demonstrations that may often turn into race riots as well. We hope that all states will begin immediate implementation of the public services program as set forth by the much needed legislation.

It is hoped that this much needed legislation will alleviate some of the mounting tensions of unemployment shown in the diminishing rates of job opportunities for racial minorities. The rate of unemployment in many

Do They Have Hunting Licenses, Mr. President?

MAYOR STOKES OF CLEVELAND IN A RECENT SPEECH REMINDED HIS BLACK AUDIENCE, THAT WHITES IN THIS COUNTRY ARE CAPABLE OF NAZI-TYPE EXTERMINATION.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA-A COP SHOT A 20 YEAR OLD BLACK WHO REFUSED TO HALT - JUNE, 1971

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA-A COP SHOT A TEEN-AGER IN A DEMONSTRATION - MAY, 1971

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.-A DEMONSTRATOR WAS SHOT BY A COP WHO SAID HE WAS RESISTING. MAY 1971

ECRU, MISS.-A GROCERY STORE PROPRIETOR KILLED A BLACK MAN, SAID HE THREATENED HIM.

THE FOLLOWING SUNDAY-A GAS STATION ATTENDANT KILLED A BLACK MAN - SAID HE WAS DISORDERLY.



First Things First

WASHINGTON Why should the United States make more loan funds available to impoverished foreign nations when not enough loan funds are available to impoverished areas in this country?

Testifying the other day in favor of \$960 million more for the International Development Association, Under Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker said, "The brief answer is that in a world community where goods, people and ideas travel rapidly, no nation's concern with other nations can stop at the border."

That didn't satisfy Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, and a number of other members of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Reuss told Walker that "if we are going to pass the IDA bill, the request of the Treasury to help Paraguay and Afghanistan, the Treasury is going to have to do something for the impoverished people who are growing in percentage and in absolute number in the impoverished areas of our country... something for the banks and savings and loan institutions which are trying to do something about housing and jobs and economic development..."

This was necessary, Reuss argued, not only as a matter of need in the ghettos and poorer rural areas but "in convincing our colleagues on the floor that the Treasury isn't solely concerned with the fortunes of the poor people of Afghanistan and Paraguay... but is also concerned with poor people right here in the United States." The IDA bill might be endangered, he suggested, without some such showing.

What Reuss and 14 colleagues on the committee have in mind is a change in the management of the federal government's so-called tax and loan account to channel more of its millions into financial institutions that would make loans for low-income housing, depressed area assistance, guaranteed student loans and other public-interest needs. Information available to the House committee and its chairman, Wright Patman of Texas, suggests that there is as much as \$5- to \$10-billion available "at all times" in the Treasury tax and loan account.

Moreover, the 12,716 banks that had

tax and loan account balances at the end of the last year had the temporary use of these funds without paying interest to the government. The system works this way, as Walker described it to the committee:

"As individuals and corporations pay their taxes or purchase government securities, the funds are transferred from the account of the individual or corporation to the Treasury tax and loan account at the same bank. The Treasury then draws down the tax and loan balances as it needs the funds to pay the government's bills."

This system, Walker said, permits the government to handle its finances "with the least adverse impact on the total economy."

And it should not be changed "to stimulate socially desirable lending programs," he argued, first because it was basically a collection system, but more importantly because most of the tax and loan balances were highly "volatile" - on hand in the banks for short periods but quickly withdrawn.

This was not convincing to Reuss and the other 14 committee members when Walker explained it in detail last Nov. 25. On Dec. 29, Chairman Patman wrote Walker in their behalf and asked him to draw up a program, including any necessary legislation, "providing for the deposit of United States tax and loan account balances" in institutions that helped "towards solving some of our nation's problems."

The Treasury still has not done so and when Walker appeared before the committee again last week, he was still opposed to the idea—and cited instead a Nixon administration goal of getting \$35 million in new federal deposits (not tax and loan balances) into "minority banks," those owned by and primarily serving blacks, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans.

Walker no doubt is right that to use the tax and loan account as desired by the committee members would be less efficient and more costly for the government, and he was optimistic about the \$35 million deposit goal.

Still, \$35 million is not much compared to the \$5- to \$10-billion that Reuss and others think might be tapped in the tax and loan account.

Instead, 'Scenic' Dams

IN 1968 CONGRESS enacted a "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" as a first step toward preserving the finest of America's streams in their natural state. Last week the North Carolina General Assembly passed a similar act of its own, this one patterned after and made possible by the federal statute.

But all of this may have come too late to help the New River, a stream urgently in need of preservation. The Appalachian Power Company, goaded by the Department of the Interior, plans to impound the river behind two giant hydroelectric dams so that, in the dry season, excess water might be sent rushing downstream to "dilute" the polluted Kanawha.

A strange and lugubrious fate for so fine a stream. The New, North Carolina's oldest and most unusual river, and the only one to flow north, is said to have been the source of an antediluvian river system so vast that the Mississippi and Ohio were mere tributaries. In view of this it seems odd that Interior would destroy this stream merely for the sake of a rather far-fetched experiment.

For "pollution dilution" is exactly that: an experiment now deemed impractical by most environmentalists.

If the Federal Power Commission agrees to license this project, and if its decision is upheld by the courts, a precedent fraught with potentially disastrous consequences will have been established. Encouraged by this folly on the New, the Interior Department may insist that other

streams be dammed up and put at the service of polluted rivers in distant states.

Not only is this directly contrary to national policy, as outlined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. It may also be illegal. Federal law expressly forbids the storage of water for pollution control when it is possible to clean up filth at the source. Interior has based its whole argument on the fallacious notion that the polluters lack the technological means for treating their wastes adequately.

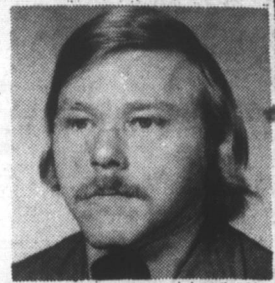
Yet the polluters involved in the present dispute - mostly chemical companies lining the banks of West Virginia's Kanawha river - now boast of the great technological strides they have made in recent years and no longer make much pretense of needing the extra water which would be made available by the Blue Ridge project.

Anyway, if the project is licensed, no water will be available for pollution control until late in the decade and probably not until the 1980's. The state of West Virginia, however, has established clean-water standards which must be met as early as 1973. And it now seems likely that they will be met.

This means, of course, that the Interior Department's commitment to the "pollution dilution" or "low flow augmentation" concept is sadly out of date. The time has come for Congress itself to challenge that concept - to review the history of the project, to find out where the power company and Interior went wrong and possibly to repair this folly before it is too late.

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK

By JOHN MYERS



Where do your children spend Sunday afternoons? Many of them attend the theaters in the area. They go to enjoy the show, meet their friends, and have a coke at the concession stand. Many others go to release their boredom. That's where the trouble begins.

In the past several weeks most of the theaters in town have fallen victim to a rash of boisterous, unthoughtful, and, at times, vandalous children. According to one theater manager, the persons involved all fell between the ages of 10-16. His report told of teenagers jumping the rope the management had put up to detain people from entering the theater aisles before the end of the movie. He said he was afraid they were going to be hurt.

He further told of children leaving their seats, during the film, walking the aisles, and shouting to companions sitting elsewhere in the theater.

Another major complaint was that of the condition in which they left the restrooms. Cups were thrown unto the floors, forced into the water tanks, and left in the sinks.

The theater manager I talked with said he could stop this activity. He could raise week-end admission prices to allow only select people to attend, he can begin stamping the tickets with "good for one showing only" to prevent parents from depositing their children at the theater instead of with a sitter, he can raise the prices of the concession stand so that again, only the few, can afford to pay. But, he also said, he did not want to make everyone suffer for a few people's mistakes. He said he didn't care if a child sat in the theater until closing as long as he didn't disturb the other customers who had paid their admission and were entitled to relax and enjoy the picture without harassment.

I, personally, have been to theaters where events like this took place. You pay your admission, take a seat, and sit back for the flick. That's about the time some kid behind you, who has been there all afternoon, begins shouting at his cohort six aisles down. His shouts are replied to by a shower of popcorn and the bobbing of heads between the seats.

Some how, the \$1.50 you paid to see the movie, just isn't worth it.

Letters To The Editor

We can look with a tremendous amount of pride to this weekend's Pan Africa-U.S.A. International Track Meet scheduled for Duke University's Wallace Wade Stadium on Friday and Saturday. Our city will be before the eyes of the whole world, shining as an international sports capital. This is a great honor to befall on any city and we should all extend thanks to Dr. Leroy T. Walker, Chairman of the Physical Education Department of North Carolina Central University, for bringing this meet from a dream into a reality. Dr. Walker has been assisted by many of his fellow citizens, both black and white, who have worked hard and diligently to make the meet a success.

competition in an empty stadium.

Mal Potter - WTVD - 11

"WHAT IS A MOTHER"

By DELORES A. COWARD

Right from the beginning you were the mother that life truly meant for us to have - For God knew that through the many perils in life that there is one that can soothe the hurts, the pain, the misfortunes of the world. Like the rock of Gibraltar your love has stood the test of time; through the many trials and tribulations that we the meek, the forlorn, must forgo that we may shine like the Morning Star.

Yes, God knew that we needed you, Mom. For where would we be without the love and understanding that only you could give! For many times we tried and the many times we failed, we knew that you would always be there.

Yet, as the rivers flow in the darkest of the night - God made us mortals and so as we may never pass this way again, we go forth with your spirit and truth through every day. Though we may falter along the way, your love will give us the courage we need. The path you paved will lead us like a beacon light!

So shine on forever like the brightest star in the heavens. We Love You!

William Monroe TROTTER...

... BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S MOST FAMOUS AND MOST CONTROVERSIAL SPEECH WAS DELIVERED AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION (VISITED BY PRES. CLEVELAND ON OCTOBER 23, 1895). HE ARGUED THAT IT WAS MORE IMPORTANT TO GO AFTER NEGRO EQUALITY IN ECONOMIC LIFE; THROUGH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, THAN TO AGITATE FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION. SOME LEADERS AGREED, BUT TROTTER, A HARVARD GRAD, & EDITOR OF THE BOSTON GUARDIAN, OBJECTED SO VIOLENTLY HE WAS THROWN IN JAIL/



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