

The Carolina Times  
**EDITORIALS**

**Profits Over Human Needs**

Editorial Feature by Bayard Rustin  
 (Written during convalescent period in Sharon, Conn. Hospital)

The American working man and the poor have once again been denied economic justice by the Nixon Administration. Policies discriminatory to workers, which were initiated when Nixon first assumed office and underscored during Phase I of the economic controls, have been reasserted just as forcefully by Phase II.

President Nixon, his supporters, and for that matter, some liberal opponents of the Nixon Administration might take issue with leading his economic policies "discriminatory". After all, Richard Nixon holds no personal prejudice against workers, nor does he feel vindictive towards them; indeed, he would dearly love to win their votes when he seeks re-election next year.

What Nixon displays, through his economic policies, is not personal animosity, but class bias. He is a disciple of a philosophy which holds that the function of government intervention in the economic process is to insure that corporate interests and the wealthy continue to prosper. If some of the benefits which are supplied directly to the upper strata trickle down to the workers, that is fine. But when the welfare of the corporation is placed alongside the needs of humanity, the corporation comes first, even if human needs are critical.

Since his administration's inception Nixon has clung tenaciously to this philosophy. Inflation, he insisted could be overcome by permitting unemployment to rise to an "acceptable" level. The result was unacceptable levels of both inflation and joblessness.

Controls were then introduced, and we were told that all segments of the economy would be asked to sacrifice. But when the details of Phase I and Phase II were announced we discovered that what was being proposed was a partially controlled economy. There was to be equality of sacrifice, only, to use George Orwell's terms, some would be more equal than others. The working man was to be burdened with rigid regulations and supervision, while corporations were allowed the latitude of the free enterprise market.

The falling of the administrations economic policies have fallen disproportionately upon the shoulders of black Americans. Black unemployment has reached 10.5 per cent, double the rate for whites, according to the latest government statistics. The jobless rate is the highest since 1963, and has wiped out many of the gains made possible by the equal

opportunity programs during the late 1960s. Unemployment is even more severe among ghetto residents, having climbed to over 14 percent.

The wage controls will work particular hardships on those with incomes at or near the poverty level. By applying the 5.5 per cent guideline to all workers, the president has destroyed the hopes that low income families have of moving up the economic ladder. Moreover, establishing an across-the-board percentage for all workers will mean that the laundry worker earning \$4,000 will receive a much smaller wage increase than the executive earning four times as much.

The impact of price increases on uncontrolled foodstuffs will fall just as heavily on the laundries as it will on the executive. At the same time the low income and often undereducated family will be more vulnerable to any illegal price increases. Vernon Jordan, Jr. executive director-elect of the Urban League, has already urged that wage-earners making under \$6,500 be exempted from future wage price guidelines. Simple justice dictates the adoption of the proposal.

Unorganized workers, a grouping which includes many blacks, will feel a special oppression because they do not enjoy the protection of the labor movement.

This is an important point, for it has been the labor movement which has been the most vigorous, and at times the only institution which has defended the working man against the deficiencies of the controls. Had it not been for the militancy and determination of labor, the control apparatus might have been governed by the Nixon Administration and its supporters. A determined labor effort finally succeeded in achieving an autonomous board including equal representation of labor, business and the public to oversee wages.

In contrast to labor's resoluteness, many liberals remained silent or supported the president. Some of these are politicians who are fond of proclaiming grand formulas for "changing the system." But economic justice was never achieved by empty rhetoric. To successfully change the system requires an understanding of the type of society you want to create, the formulation of a program to win the changes and the willingness to fight whatever threatens success. Labor has demonstrated, through its opposition to the inequities of Phase I and Phase II, that it is prepared to undertake the difficult, and often unpopular work which will eventually bring America a just and humane system.

**Our Glutted Interstates**

THE Interstate highway system is one of the great triumphs of American engineering. But the Interstate system too often only works well when traffic conditions are more or less ideal. A series of minor mishaps such as occurred on two strips of Interstate 85 last weekend can turn a Sunday afternoon outing into a nightmare of traffic jams, which is exactly what last Sunday afternoon was for many North Carolina motorists.

The same thing would be bad enough on any road. But the Interstate system is engineered for optimum, high-speed traffic conditions, and when those conditions don't exist, people are better off sticking to back roads and cattle paths.

Planners have known of course that I-85 (and the same can be said for I-40 and other heavily traveled sections of the Interstate system) would eventually begin to break down under ever-increasing traffic loads; few, however, thought it would happen so soon.

Engineers are already talking of adding an extra lane to this strip of highway — an easy, short-sighted answer that solves nothing. At the rate traffic is increasing along this road three or even four lanes in each direction may not long suffice. The only lasting answer is a quick, efficient mass transit system tying together the chief cities and towns of the Piedmont Crescent.

The 1971 General Assembly commissioned a special study of the mass transit potentials. The findings are due within the year.

To wait much longer than that to proceed with planning, at the very least, would be a mistake. Nor is there any reason to delay the project in-

definitely. The high cost of construction is certainly no reason for delay. During the last General Assembly, for example, Sen. Hamilton C. Horton Jr., the Winston-Salem Republican whose mass transit study plan was overthrown in favor of a Democratic sponsored measure, released a study showing that the cost of building a rapid transit track is approximately equal to the cost of building one lane of express highway. How well the public supports such a system will depend largely on its speed and efficiency, and that in turn will determine whether it can be made to pay.

Although we are a long way from knowing exactly how the mass transit network would be financed, it is obvious that new budgeting methods will help. Since 1931, the state highway fund has laid claim to nearly every penny of North Carolina's gas tax proceeds. Not only that, the highway commission is unique among state agencies in that it keeps its unspent surplus appropriations — it is not required, in other words, to return them to the General Fund.

The commission's privileged status is built into our political system, and it will be hard to reshape past prerogatives to fit future needs. But a few more massive traffic jams like those of last Sunday afternoon will make the job a lot easier.



**And Only You Can Prevent It**

PEOPLE CREATE NEIGHBORHOOD POLLUTION



**--Board**

(Continued from front page)

and officer of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company for 16 years prior to entering the field of law.

He is married to the former Barbara Spaulding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Spaulding, 1503 Lincoln Street, and is the father of three children.

He serves also on the Winston-Salem Board of Alcoholic Control; Board of Trustees, Cleveland Avenue Christian Church; Executive Board, Paisley High School PTA; and is a member of the North Carolina and American Bar Associations, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, the N.A.A.C.P. and the Urban League.

**--Durham**

(Continued from front page)

tive Secretarial, Legal Secretarial, Medical Secretarial, and Stenographic Secretarial).

The Department of Adult and Continuing Education will also expand its programs to include: (1) Adult Education (with emphasis on preparing students for the General Education Development test (GED), administered by the State Board of Education), (2) Comprehensive Evening Programs, (3) Independent Directed Study Programs, (4) Weekend-College Programs (with classes meeting on Saturdays).

**--Kindergarten**

(Continued from front page)

educators in the field of Early Childhood Education. They range from "Child Development Principles" to "Creating a Learning Environment" or from "The British Infant School Approach" to the "The Emergence of a Self Image."

There are twenty members of the N. C. Kindergarten Association's Board of Directors who have met six times this year planning the conference. The Board members serve as Chairman of the various convention committees and lean heavily on members of their local associations for assistance.

Mrs. Frasier is Chairman of the Board. During the Annual Study Conference some of the purposes of the Association will be fulfilled as follows:

To provide supportive strength, fellowship and professional relationship.

To promote the professional growth of its members.

To assist in developing, maintaining and interpreting standards for the profession.

**--Lovett**

(Continued from front page)

dent of TSU stated in a congratulatory letter: "We at Tennessee State University share in your pride on receiving this splendid tribute for your accomplishments."

Mark W. Davis, Director of

Outstanding Young Men of America said, "I am sure that members of your family, community, and state are proud to know a young man of your unusual ability, dedication and service."

"The Carolina Times" takes pleasure in reasuring Lovett that the community is proud of his selection; grateful for his services; and hopeful for his continued success.

It is particularly pleasing, as members of the Durham Black community to claim you as one of our own.

**--Cook**

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player. He earned his master's and doctoral degrees from Ohio State University.

A specialist in American political theory and a writer, he is on the editorial board of the American Political Science Review.

**--Women**

(Continued from front page)

hub of a growing network of local Voluntary Action Centers. NCVA also runs the nation's most comprehensive Clearinghouse of date on volunteer activities, as well as volunteer campaigns to meet critical national needs.

This year's awards program, the first under NCVA, drew the largest number of nominees in its history. From these, 119 Citationists have been selected. Preliminary screening was performed by a faculty panel from C. W. Post College of Long Island University. Each Citationist is now a candidate for one of two \$5,000 first-place awards.

The Citationists' contributions reflect a trend toward growing citizen involvement in community problem-solving and aid to the handicapped and disadvantaged.

Final selection of 1971 awards winners will be made by a panel of five judges: H. I. Romnes, chairman of the board, AT&T Company; Charles Evers, mayor, Fayette, Mississippi; Walter Hickel, former Secretary of the Interior and former governor of Alaska; Alvin Toffler, author, "Future Shock"; and Mrs. Jacqueline G. Wexler, president, Hunter College of the City of New York. The top awards will be presented in February 1972 at a banquet in Washington, D. C.

**--Protest**

(Continued from front page)

North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights reported that a dangerous lack of communication exists in the Ayden-Greenville area. The report recommended a vigorous recruitment of blacks in the area's police and sheriff's departments and that a bi-racial civilian review board for police procedures and grievances be established.

SCLC officials including

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, president of the national organization declared that blacks would not stop protesting until action is taken against the trooper. The black group stated that the Ayden situation would serve to begin an end to police brutality in the black community.

**--Trio**

(Continued from front page)

prior to the hijacking has been disclosed by the fugitives. Police reported that the patrolman radioed in that he was making a routine check on the car in which the three allegedly were traveling.

Police later discovered the slain patrolman, Robert Rosebloom and an abandoned car containing the fingerprints of the three accused. According to police accounts, the auto also contained literature including pamphlets from the Republic of New Africa, a Detroit based black separatist organization once headed by native North Carolinian, Robert Williams.

The hijacking reportedly occurred when the three commandeered a two truck driving within 20 feet of the 43 passenger, TWA flight 106 bound for Washington.

The armed trio then reportedly boarded the plane holding hostage, and ordered the flight to Africa. Following convincing from flight crew members they settled for Cuba instead.

Early this week, a stewardess reported after returning to the U. S., that one of the three hijackers admitted to slaying the trooper. According to Stewardess Ann Harrell, Michael Finney, "said he killed the officer."

Authorities in Cuba reported this week that the three hijackers were being held in custody. Jetliner crew members have returned unharmed.

**--Institute**

(Continued from front page)

trained to useful work in the field of Christian work.

The school at 201 Barnhill Street, invites the public to drop-in and look over the present school plant. It is inter-racial interdenominational.



Historical Briefs About America's First Food

The title "king corn" is more than appropriate for America's first food. Farmers use more land for it than any other crop; it provides more food for animals and men than any other crop; and, if the more than 4 billion bushels of it grown annually in the U.S. were piled end to end—the mammoth stalk would reach Mars!

Going to Europe this year? Then be mighty careful when you order "corn." In England, the word generally means wheat—and in Scotland and Ireland... corn means oats!

**TAKING A CLOSER LOOK**  
 OF HAWKS AND WAR  
 By JOHN MYERS



"Some men are just like that hawk up there Simon. They have to be free in order to survive."

Simon tried once again to relax, remembering all the reasons his grandfather had for him standing under a New England autumn sky with a gun to his shoulder, stalking the curdling creature above him.

Simon and his grandfather had been searching the low tree country in circling patterns since noon, gradually centering themselves to the small valley they knew to home the evening of the hawk. It was late afternoon and the dropping temperatures of deep fall left its apple-red prints on Simon's ears and cheeks. His breath, in brief formations between his eyes and the color of the surrounding his reminded him of woodsmoke he knew would be coming from the kitchen chimney upon his return home for supper.

The hawk spiraled above the valley making sure of safety before mounting the trees with night for rest. This was the time Simon and his grandfather had been awaiting.

"It ain't wrong to need freedom Simon" his grandfather said softly, sensing some of the pain going through his grandson, "but like man, beasts have certain laws and rules that must be obeyed. When men disobey these laws, they're locked up or put to death. So it is with this hawk. He had the whole countryside to search for food, but instead, he chose our chicken yard. He broke one of our laws. He's gotta pay."

"Relax son, squeeze, don't jerk the trigger." Said the old man, placing his hand on his grandson's shoulder.

"Yes, granddad" Simon began to squeeze, then let off. His eyes hurriedly questioned the hills and sky before turning to his grandfather. "But why should he be punished for breaking our laws Granddad? He didn't make them. We did. How can we hold him to answer for a world he had no part in making?"

The old man smiled slightly and gently rubbed the back of his head. "Ya got a point there boy. That there hawk didn't make our laws. But, our laws do not endanger him. He has all the freedom inside our system that he ever had on the outside. He knows we're here. He knows he's not 'sposed to come on our farm. But, he did. That's why he's gotta pay. Remember Simon, this hawk's not like all the others. I've lived in this valley most of sixty years and this is the second hawk I've ever had to come a looking for. I've watched the others circling the clouds on hot summer days and sweeping the cliffs at supper time; but they knew where they belonged. We got along with each other. We respected each other. They knew what was theirs and what was mine and we didn't trespass on each other."

"It's kina like your pappy Simon. Some beasts were just born to dislike this. With some man armed with a gun, stalking them through the woods. Your pappy was like that. Always chasing trains and women. You don't remember Simon, but I do. Never was any good in that man. The best thing he ever done was when he left you and your ma, God rest her soul, on my door step. I knew

he would someday end up like he did. A man don't go messing 'round another man's property, specially his wife, lessen he's jest out looking fer trouble. "Push yer hair back boy, Ya can't sight proper through a picket fence, no matter how soft it is."

"Yes granddad." Simon swept his right hand across his face, pushing the bushy strands away from his brow. In a back-walk motion with the same hand, he rubbed the corners of his eyes trying again to understand why this grey-haired old man, who had raised him to believe in God and the Bible, was now ordering him to kill.

"All right now boy, place the little ball on the end of the barrel right in the middle of the gruve atop the trigger, and line it up with the bird. Pull easy and that's all there is to it."

Simon lowered the gun and turned, looking into his grandfather's clear eyes. "Is this your granddad?"

"Well, ya might say that. That there hawk could be the enemy. He was stealing what didn't belong to him. He was taking our chickens and eggs from us."

"But we had more than we needed Granddad. He wasn't really hurting us by stealing our food. Why should we have to punish him?" Simon questioned, hopefully.

"Simon, sit down here a minute." His grandfather said, taking a deep breath and reaching inside his denim jacket for his pipe. "You're right. He wasn't hurting us, but, he didn't know that. It woulda been all the same to him if'n he was. And if'n we don't stop him now, he'll hurt us later on. He's like a lot of men in war. They don't think about what they're doing either. They jest do it."

"But if he wasn't hurting us, what difference does it make what he thought?" Simon asked, pleadingly, moving from his seat on the ground to the log where his grandfather sat, blowing a thin trickle of sweet pipe smoke into the crisp air.

"Son, we had a yard full of hens this here hawk was living off of, but what if we had only enough to feed ourselves to keep from starving through the winter. It woulda been the same. Once you let any beast start living off another, he's gonna continue till the one he's living off of dies."

"Like when your mother died with that blood disease. That was her war and her weapons were not strong enough to defend her. The docs said if'n we'd a stopped it in time she mighta lived. Well, that's what we're doing with this here hawk. We're gonna stop it 'fore it hurts us. Ya see Simon, a man or animal (he smiled slightly, thinking to himself, that sometimes he had trouble telling them apart) can't live by another man's efforts. That's one of the basic rules o'life. When that rule's broken, by anybody or anything, that's war. And ya gotta fight to prevent it. Ya understand Simon?"

Simon stood, raised his rifle, placed the little ball on the end of the barrel in the middle of the gruve above the trigger, and squeezed. He was not sure he understood, but his grandfather had said it was right and he obeyed. Neither was he sure of which hit the ground first, his tears or the hawk.

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