

# EDITORIALS & COMMENT

## Lyndon Baines Johnson

The death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, known as the leader of the Great Society, stills the voice of one who took on his shoulders the mantle of moral and legal persuasion to open many avenues for advancement and enrichment among the deprived people of the nation and the world.

No matter what many of his critics may say, LBJ felt the need to do what is right for his fellow Americans regardless of their station in life. Surely it is expected that history will record in future years the outstanding humanitarian efforts of the 36th President of our country. Among blacks he will be remembered as the man who advanced racial equality in our land. It is also possible that he brought some stability to Asia as well as having us really face up to our commitment in Vietnam.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Medicare and Medicaid have been most valuable to all minorities, the poor and the elderly. These legislative Acts relieved and helped them in many health problems common to the aging and made many aware of the political values inherent in such legislation. We hope that such humane acts and legislative directions will not go down the drain for millions

of Americans.

Johnson, having known the problems of poverty as a young man, used these experiences to help shape the fabric of society and to awaken the nation's conscience of its responsibility to the poor, the sick, the elderly, the handicapped and all the minorities.

Perhaps for this paper, President Lyndon Baines Johnson's philosophy is best summed up in his own words . . . "I believe every American has something to say and, under our system, a right to an audience.

I believe there is always a national answer to every national problem. Believing this, I do not think there are necessarily two sides to every question. However sometimes—often—there is a right and a wrong side.

I believe achievement of the full potential of our resources—physical and human—is the highest purpose of governmental policies next to the protection of those rights we regard as inalienable.

I believe waste is the continuing enemy of our civilization. I believe that the prevention of waste—waste of resources, of human lives, of opportunity—is the most dynamic of the responsibilities of our government."

## President's Inauguration Address

Must America's millions of aged, the handicapped, blind, the young and returning Vietnam veterans now sink or swim?

The inaugural address by Nixon carried, it seems, the undertones of a shift from benign neglect to overt neglect for millions of Americans.

The denial of the government's responsibility to the citizenry appeared quite clear in his statement that you should ask not what your government can do for you, but what you can do for yourself.

Certainly, every individual is expected to do his share in taking care of his needs. But what of the great numbers who can no longer fend for themselves?

The protection of these classes of individuals has long been considered a government's highest responsibility.

Does the new Administration intend to wash its hands—Pilot like—of these historical responsibilities to its citizenry? Perhaps only time will tell.

## Cease-Fire Is At Hand

The good news that a CEASE-FIRE was at hand bring hope of peace to the nation and to the world at large as we eagerly await the final return home of both veterans and prisoners of war.

A quick digest of the address has been summed up as saying that the actual cease-fire will begin at 7:00 p.m. EST on Saturday. One wonders now about the many men who will die between now and then. This question was posed by a veteran in a hospital.

Other points listed include all Americans held prisoner throughout Indo-China will be released within 60 days of the start of the cease-fire and all U. S. forces would be withdrawn from South Vietnam during

the same period.

Under self-determination, this agreement will guarantee the right of the South Vietnamese "to determine their own future without outside interference."

On the point of Thieu's government, the South Vietnamese government and Thieu fully support the peace agreement, as do the other affected allies. The U. S. will continue to recognize Thieu's government and will continue aid to South Vietnam within terms of the agreement.

Reconciliation is a great point. The United States is prepared to make a major effort for a peace of reconciliation. Hanoi must reciprocate in order to build and strengthen the peace.



## Political Question Key To Peace Agreement

WASHINGTON — The United States and Hanoi Wednesday outlined a fragile settlement that Henry A. Kissinger said could bring "a peace that heals," first to Vietnam, then to all Indochina.

In simultaneous news conferences, presidential aide Kissinger in Washington, North Vietnamese special adviser Le Duc Tho in Paris, both sides disclosed details of the agreement first announced Tuesday night.

Kissinger provided no surprises, although he did say the return of American prisoners from North Vietnam would begin by mid-February, and his hour and a half presentation was full of caution.

"Whether this agreement brings a lasting peace or not," he said, "depends not only upon its provisions but also on the spirit in which it is implemented."

The administration determination to keep its emotions from soaring into euphoria was also evident in President Nixon's first statement since he announced the agreement.

"We've got our prisoners coming back," he told congressional leaders, and "a peace, however fragile, which we have hopes will endure."

According to the full 12-page agreement and the four accompanying explanatory and technical documents, the settlement will be signed in three different ceremonies this Saturday in Paris.

Within 15 days of the signing the first American POW will be picked up in Hanoi by American personnel in American planes, with the entire contingent of 587 U.S. captives—473 in North Vietnam, 108 in the South and 6 in Laos—to be released at about two week intervals for two months.

The withdrawal of the last 24,000 American troops remaining in South Vietnam will begin and continue at a similar rate.

The cease-fire initially will be limited to Vietnam, because of the complexities in the other two Indochina nations.

But Kissinger added that "it is our firm expectation that within a short period of time there will be a formal cease-fire in Laos and Cambodia."

As to Cambodia, the presidential spokesman said "it is our expectation that a de facto cease-fire will come into being over a period of time relevant to the extension of this agreement."

Kissinger told a national broadcast and television audience watching his news conference that "no one side got all it wanted," but he claimed the United States obtained most of its essential demands, particularly concerning the right of political self-determination for the South.

Le Duc Tho saw great gains for his side, as well, even to the point of claiming the agreement was a "great victory for the Vietnamese people."

In addition, the settlement contained these basic provisions:

—A cease-fire takes effect in Vietnam at 7 p.m. EST Saturday.

—All infiltration of troops and war supplies into South Vietnam is prohibited without qualification.

—South Vietnam retains the right to unlimited military aid on a strict replacement basis.

—Both sides are banned from violating the demilitarized zone at the 17th parallel.

—While no provision is made directly for the withdrawal of the estimated 145,000 North Vietnamese troops now in the South, these units are prohibited from any military activity and all parties agreed to reduction and demobilization of all forces.

—Despite announcement of the cease-fire, fighting continued in South Vietnam as both sides tried to gain footholds. The Saigon government announced a tightening of the city's curfew.

From Vietnamese came word from diplomatic sources that a cease-fire there will be announced Feb. 11, or 15 days after the Vietnam truce.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian premier, Hang Thun Hak said that with the Vietnam cease-fire, his country's armed forces will cease all offensive operations against North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and rebel Cambodia guerrillas.



Speaks With Caution

Kissinger was asked what was accomplished in the agreement that couldn't have been obtained four years ago and he took the opportunity to outline the U.S. gains.

For the entire period since the first negotiating session in Paris four years ago Thursday, Kissinger said, any chance for a settlement "founded on the insistence of the North Vietnamese that a political victory be handed to them" by demanding acceptance of a coalition government as a precondition to negotiation on other issues.

"It was not until Oct. 8 of last year that the North Vietnamese ever agreed to separate" the political and military issues, he said, and from then on the negotiations moved relatively fast.

What this led to, Kissinger stated, is a guarantee that no coalition government will be imposed on the South, that the South Vietnamese will determine their own political future.

The 17th parallel has been left as a demarcation line and that serves as the reference the United States felt necessary in dictating the sovereignty of South Vietnam.

In closer terms, Kissinger explained the deadlock that developed between his Oct. 26 announcement that "peace is at hand," and the breakdown of the negotiations on Dec. 16.

"We could not find a formula to take into account the conflicting views with respect to the signing" an agreement.

"There were disagreements with respect to the DMZ and with the associated aspects of what identity South Vietnam was to have in the agreement. . . and there began to be even some concern that the separation which we thought we had achieved in October between the release of our prisoners and the question of civilian prisoners in South Vietnam was breaking down."

All this changed the day after the talks resumed, Jan. 8, Kissinger said, and "it became apparent that both sides were determined to make a serious effort to break the deadlock."

And while the United States and South Vietnam did not get all they wanted, that last round of talks brought "an agreement which should preserve the dignity and respect of all of the parties, that together with healing the wounds in Indochina, we can begin to heal the wounds in America."

Then Kissinger added this statement:

"The President said yesterday that we have to remain vigilant, and so we shall, but we shall also dedicate ourselves to positive efforts."

Leadership sources in Congress said Kissinger will brief Republican and Democratic senators on the agreement Friday.

Continued from Front page  
Johns Hopkins University.  
Dr. Westcott is the mother of three teen-aged daughters. She has taught in public schools and universities as well as writing for numerous publications. She was associated with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System in several capacities from 1962 through 1968. Her duties included television teacher and educational television script-writer and producer.

From 1960 until 1970, she participated in a study for the North Carolina State Commission on Higher Education Facilities to ascertain the contributions of black colleges to their surrounding communities. Further, she has served as a curriculum writer for the State Dept. of Public Instruction.

Speaking at the news conference, Flaherty said, "we are offering to the thousands of deprived citizens of this state and those who work with them daily someone who will listen and react, someone who is service oriented, and someone who is sensitive to their needs."

Flaherty further related that with the assistance of Bob Ward Deputy Commissioner of Social Services, Dr. Westcott will "develop a model program of social services that everyone in this state can be proud of." Ward has been cited as "one of the more outstanding social service professionals in the country."

## JOHNSON

Continued from Front page turned to Johnson City, Texas for burial in the family cemetery at the LBJ Ranch.

Johnson was the last surviving past president and he died while the country was still mourning for former president Harry S. Truman. A new 30 day mourning period was issued for President Johnson by President Nixon.

## UNCF

Continued from Front page distributions, Livingston expects to get back approximately \$140,000 to \$15,000.

The Rev. Harlee H. Little is campaign director at Livingstone College and Dr. Walter L. Yates coordinates the campaign. Mrs. F. George Shipman directs the Women's Division while the Rev. E.N. French, Director of Student Personnel Services at the College, coordinates student giving.

Founded in 1944, the United Negro College Fund, Inc., has raised and distributed more than \$100,000,000 to its 40 member institutions.

## NCCU

Continued from Front page by the current grant.

The research projects have a variety of biomedical applications. Dr. Mary M. Townes' investigation of the contractile properties of vorticella stalks will provide additional information about the mechanics of contraction of living tissue, including muscles.

A serious pest, the flour beetle, may be better controlled as a result of Dr. Chas. R. George's study of Nosemosis, a parasite of the flour beetle. Dr. Ezra L. Totton's work on the synthesis of compounds with potential biomedical importance may provide new drugs for treatment of various diseases and symptoms.

Other medically active compounds may be found through Dr. John A. Myers' work on the synthesis of nitro heterocyclic compounds.

More accurate diagnosis, using computers and nuclear technology, may be made possible as a result of Dr. K. H. Kim's research, entitled "Pre-Clinical Studies of the Application of a Computer-Interfaced Gamma Ray Spectrometer for Dynamic Function Tests."

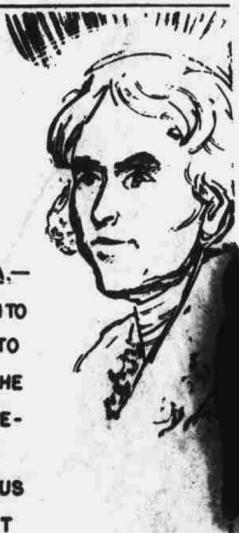
## Things You Should Know

# Thomas JEFFERSON

1743—1826

BORN AT SHADWELL, ALBEMARLE CITY, VA.—

THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.; HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE FATHERED MANY OF HIS OWN SLAVES! TO SOME HE GRANTED FREEDOM, BUT, IN 1811, HE SUPPORTED A BIG "BACK TO AFRICA" MOVEMENT SAYING: "NOTHING IS MORE TO BE WISHED THAN THAT THE UNITED STATES THUS UNDERTAKE TO MAKE AN ESTABLISHMENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA..."



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