EDITORIALS & COMMENT

FEARS, HATREDS, AND THE DR. KING DREAM

As we recall and remember the time-some ten years ago, when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led the civil rights march in Washington, he spoke particularly of the dream he had, a dream that one day hate and fear would be replaced by love and greater understanding, that black people and white people would come to realize that all of us are a part of the same great America and that this nation will continue to survive only if we exercise

For those who were there, and to those who witnessed it on nation-wide media, the fellowship seemed apparent on that memorable day that many will never forget. Yet, fear and hate has become so easy. It is available to all of us. The distrust grows wider each day. All we need to do is fear our neighbors and it becomes much more difficult to reach out. It also is much more difficult to understand. And it seems almost impossible for most of us to accept the simple fact that we are all children of the same God.

Dr. King's dream is still only a dream to so many people and to some, and even in some ways, it seems even more remote than it was a decade ago. There is much more scientific technology than there was a decade ago and yet it has brought more depersonalization, more ticky-tat, more junk, more plastic unreality. Various surveys, if we can believe them, show more young persons doping themselves with pot, acid, speed, and even many say that the family even has gone to pot. More adults are doping themselves with Hollywood Squares, or Truth or Consequences and of course that great soap opera, As The World Turns, even over it seems, to watching the Watergate Hearings which reveal the political shenanigans of our elected and appointed leaders.

Rhetoric, no matter how eloquent, is no match for fears and hatreds. We know that less than five years after making that speech, in 1963, Dr. King was inurdered and it looks as if all that remains of him is the remembered rhetoric.

What has happened to us? Why are

Judge John Sirica has taken a rea-

sonable and tenable position in ruling that his court should privately hear

White House tapes relating to the Wat-

ergate affair and then rule whether

they should be turned over to a grand

jury. The president, as expected, re-

fused to comply with the order and

his lawyers are studying their next

be appealed to the Supreme Court by

the White House, Judge Sirica stayed his order for five days to give time for

the appeal. But he has given—or so it seems to us—a suitable response to

White House objections to releasing

the tapes. Those objections revolve

around the contention that the private

conversations of a President must be

privileged since any precedent for forcing them into the public domain could seriously inhibit the conduct of

The White House has suggested that

there is material on the tapes record-

ing Watergate conversations that cov-

ers other affairs of state that could be

"dynamite" if publicly released. In other words, it implies that some frank

language was being used in the Oval

Office in the days in question that, if

made public, might jeopardize the

President's relations with other power-

In expectation that the ruling will

we destroying ourselves? Why have we permitted our nation to become the butcher of the world? We cannot feed the poor, we cannot provide educational facilities for the rising population of our children, and we cannot protect our environment, and yet we are perfectly able to squander billions of dollars to wipe Southeast Asia off the face of the earth. Can we never stop to think, or let alone feel? For most of us, our idea of mutual trust and respect each other. compassion is a basket of Thanksgiving or Christmas turkeys for the poor. We have ravished the land; we have apparently ravished morality; we equate patriotism with blind obedience; we sacrifice freedom in the name of spurious security; our political leaders lie and our government lies, and the thing is- as I see it, nobody really cares. Truth becomes too corrosive. Truth is too easily dismissed, or ignored, or even disputed.

And why? Because we are afraid. Black people frighten white people and white people frighten black people, young people frighten old people, old people frighten the young, female "libbers" frighten males and one wonders, where will it all end. What has happened to that thing called courage? Not the easy course of hitting your neighbor over the head with a club or sneaking away under the cover of darkness to do a sneaky thing. I mean the courage to do away with the cheap emotions of hate and

We must, if we are to move ahead, stop lying. We must stop fearing. We must stop hating. We must stop killing one another. Dr. King's dream is still out there, far beyond the horizon, and vet I believe that it can be attained. The great task for us is to sincerely respect one another and remember that we are all children of God. We must reject fear and hatred and seek to climb to the top of that mountain as so eloquently spoken of by the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

If we remember that this is possible, then the task becomes easy for both you and me, neighbors, of

ful figures, perhaps other heads of

by offering to take the responsibility

upon his own shoulders for deciding

what is privileged and what is, in fact,

relevant to the cases of Watergate de-

fendants. There is nothing particularly

unusual about judges assuming re-

sponsibility for in camera proceedings

of this type—the only thing unusual is that, here, the question of presidential

The judge's order also would seem

to meet White House fears that no one

would be satisfied with the evidence

adduced from tapes the White House

supplied and there would be demands

for yet more and more information

about what went on in the Oval Office.

If Judge Sirica culls the evidence, and

it is inconclusive, White House critics

can hardly blame the President for the

The President has wisely said he

will abide by what the Supreme Court

finally rules in the matter. It may well

turn out that any information from the

tapes will not be conclusive in proving

or disproving the President's innoc-

ence, which has been yet another

White House objection. But it would

seem that Judge Sirica has come up

with a viable approach to the problem.

TANNER

BORN IN PITTSBURGH, PA. - SON OF AN

A.M.E. BISHOP - THE MAN FRENCH EXPERTS

CALLED "GREATEST AMERICAN PAINTER" OF THE

DAY! AFTER TEACHING AT CLARK UNIVERSITY.

HE WENT TO LIVE IN PARIS, FREE FROM RAC-

WON COUNTLESS AWARDS THROUGHOUT THE

ONTINGNTAL FEATURES -

IAL PREJUDICE. HIS BIBLICAL PAINTINGS

UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

1859-1937

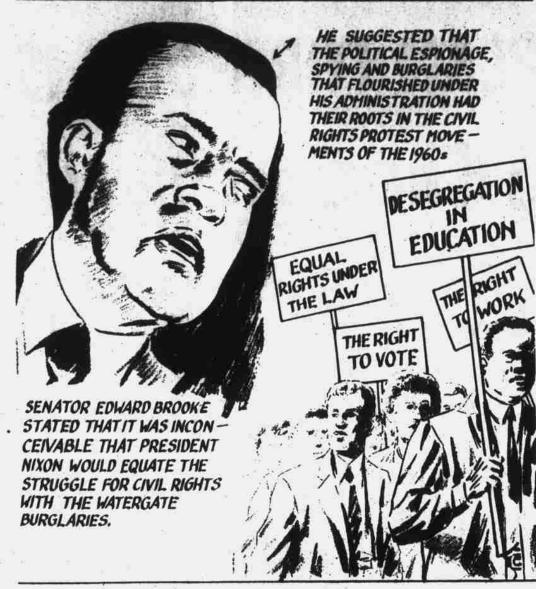
Things You Should Know

Henry O.

Judge Sirica has met that objection

Judge Sirica's Ruling

privilege is involved.



Churches Put Pressure On American Businesses' Investments In Africa

NEW YORK.—Churches will continue to press American corporations regarding their responsibilities as investors in Southern Africa, says the coordinator for a coalition of church groups that apduring the corporate annual "season" in late

Tim Smith, director of the church project on U. S. Investments in Southern Africa -1973, said in evaluation that "public discussion has grown, and more universities, founda-tions and other institutional investors voted on churchsponsored resolutions and wrote management expressing their views than ever before." The churches "are committed to a long-term effort," he continued, "challenging U. S. corporations and the U. S. public to face the implications of investing in white mi-nority regimes like South Af-rica and Angola. One byduct of church and p pressure is that numerous companies have taken a small first step by raising wages for African workers past the starvation level." He said the Southern Africa issue domi-

nated corporate social respon-sibility challenges in 1973. The church project operated under the umbrella of the Interfaith Committee on Social Responsibility in Investments of which Florence Little, treasurer of the United Methodist Women's division, is chair-person. The Interfaith committee works on varied issues of corporate social re-sponsibility of which Southern

Africa is one. Altogether 17 companies were approached by churches and church agencies in the church project, a coalition of seven denominational or ecumenical agencies and one in-dependent group. The total of 17 represents the largest num-ber of corporate challenges ber of cerporate challenges by the churches on issues in Southern Africa, revolving largely around apartheid and colonialism. The resolutions were aimed at situations in three countries—South Afri-ca, Angola and Namibia (South-West Africa) which is held by South Africa in deheld by South Africa in defiance of a ruling of the Inter-national Court of Justice and a vote of the United Nations.

Groups in the church project
—who had a combined total
of well over 100,000 shares
of stock in companies challenged—were the National
Council of Churches, the Unitarian Universalist association, Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa and one or more agencies of the American Bap-tist churches, the United Church of Christ, the United Presbyterian church in the U.S.A., the Episcopal church, and the United Methodist

The actions were in the form of stockholder resolu-

tions filed with the companies for placement in annual meeting proxy statements and thus

on meeting agendas. In 11 instances, the challenge was the same: the company was asked to make pub-ic disclosure about its operations in South Africa, includ-ing such information as comparative statistics on numbers of workers, wages paid and compliance with apartheid laws.

In seven cases, negotiations between the church agency asking for disclosure and the company challenged brought agreement. The companies promised to send stockholders information about their South Africa situation, either in a company publication or through another channel. The church agencies then withdrew proxy resolutions they had filed.

The companies willing to make disclosure were Eastn Kodak company, Texaco, nternational Telephone and Telegraph corporation (I.T.T.), Ford Motor company, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing company (3M), and Xerox corporation. In four instances, compa-nies refused to disclose data

requested, and the proxy res-olutions went to the annual meetings. In all cases-Caterpillar Tractor company, First National City bank, General Electric company and Inter-national Business Machines corporation (I.B.M.), the resolutions were defeated by large margins, but church spokespersons said the goal of raising the issues with management, stockholders and

the public was achieved.

The largest pro-disclosure resolution vote was over 7 per cent at the Caterpillar Tractor meeting. That is be-lieved to be the largest vote any challenge on a Southern Africa issue has received. The 7 per cent favorable vote, with 14 per cent abstaining, was called "amazing" by Miss Little, who personally presented the resolution filed by the Women's division.

Besides the disclosure resolutions, a variety of other challenges were filed as proxy resolutions. One, by the Episcopal church asking Phillips Petroleum company not to start operations in Namibia, garnered a comparatively strong 4.5 per cent favorable vote. The same resolution was presented by a United Church of Christ agency to Continental Oil company and gained over 5 per cent.

Another church project member, the Unitarian Universalist association, requested Exxon corporation to es-tablish a special committee to investigate implications of a proposed investment in Angola's off-shore oil fields. Also addressing the issue in that

meeting were statements from the president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union and a representative of the Organization of African Unity

of World Ministries filed resolutions with Newmont Mining company and Mobil Oil corporation asking equal opportunity and treatment in such areas as wages for all South Africa.

Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa challenged American Metal Climax (AMAX) and Newmont to withdraw from Namibia. Support was given by the president of the South-West African Peoples organization, an African movement working for the independence of Namibia.

Tips For Vets

Q - Is the Veterans Adhospital care?

A - On the contrary. An alltime high record of more than one million patients will be treated in fiscal year 1974. Because of advances in medical science and improvements in treatment techniques, hospital stays will be shorter and fewer patients will be in bed on an average

Q — How can I apply for my special dividend which I hear the VA is paying to holders of World War II life insurance policies?

A - Sorry to disappoint you, but there is no special dividend. VA pays regular dividends to veterans who have kept their World War II "V" prefixed National Service Life Insurance and World War I "K" prefixed United States Government Life Insurance policies. Dividends are paid on the anniversary date of each policy and no application is necessary.

Q - Why is the Veterans Administration's budget for fiscal year 1974 being reduced?

A - VA's budget is not being reduced. Overall expenditures will be some \$300 million higher than in the current fiscal year.

Q—As a veteran is it pos-sible for me to get a physical examination at a VA hospi-

A-Under regulations, VA hospitals are not permitted to conduct such examinations for that purpose only. If you can meet eligibility requirements, you could receive a physical to determine the need for hospitalization or

Ten years have come and one since the March on Washington awakened America's moral conmess to the cause of racial equality. A quarter of a million people participated in a demonstration which would he copied, but never duplicated, in later years. Other millions listened while Martin Luther King told of his dream, and found themselves no longer ambivalent about the Negro's right to be "free at last." The March was a fulfillent

of the social vision of A.
Philip Randolph, a man
capable, as no other civil
rights leader was capable, of reconciling high idealism with pragmatic accomplishment. Twenty-two years earlier, as America lurched from depression to war-time preparation, proposed that Randolph march Washington to demand that a nation which asked them to risk their lives guarantee their access to an expanding economy as well. The original march was ultimately called off, but not until President Roosevelt had issued the Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission for the defense industry, a move which effectively brought the Negro into industrial America.

By 1963 Randolph believed it was time to broaden the Negro agenda to include demands for basic social and economic rights. To the demand for freedom, he joined a specific program for economic justice. Thus the March ultimately came to be known as a march for "Jobs and Freedom."

Randolph saw the Negro as the vanguard of a movement to remake and democratize the nation's economic structure. "The sanctity of private property," he told those assembled at the Lincoln Memorial, "takes second place to the sanctity of the human personality. It falls to the Negro to reassert this priority of values, because our ancestors were transformed from human personalities into private property. It falls on us to demand full employment and to put automation at the service of human needs, not

at the service of profits." Those who detract from the March contend that the soaring rhetroic and high hopes of the day have not been matched by racial progress. The intervening years, they say in retrospect, have left blacks little better off than in

Fewer GI Benefits WASHINGTON

private research group says Vietnam-era veterans who attend school under the GI Bill are getting fewer benefits than World War II veterans did. The report to the Veterans Administration came from the Educational Testing Service Princeton, N.J.

OF HIS DAY.

NOT THE BEST PLACE FOR HIS TALENTS.

HE WENT TO NEW YORK CITY WHERE HE

WORKED ON A NEWSPAPER. THEN TO

PORTER, A POSITION HE HELD UNTIL

CLEVELAND AND BECAME A COURT RE-

HIS DEATH. IN 1887 HE WAS ADMITTED

TO THE BAR. HIS

FIRST SHORT STORY

THE GOOPHERED

PUBLISHED BY

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. (1887), AMONG HIS FAMOUS BOOKS-

the days of Jim Crow that receeded the March. Certainly the pace satisfy rise in expectations. And it is mportant for blacks their allies to press shead with the struggle economic and social equ

and not fall victim to

disillusionment when

progress is slow. But we must also recognize the considerable progress blacks have made in the years since the March. The passage of three civil rights bills — the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and open housing — have destroyed the legal institutions of segregation and discrimination. Black voter registration in the South has increased by two million, and the shrill racism of Ross Barnett has been replaced by

more moderate voices. There is no more sitting in the back of the bus; the vast majority of public accommodations serve blacks and whites on an equal basis. Negroes are no longer automatically consigned to the worst jobs; they are increasingly visible as skilled tradesmen, professionals, factory operatives, and in

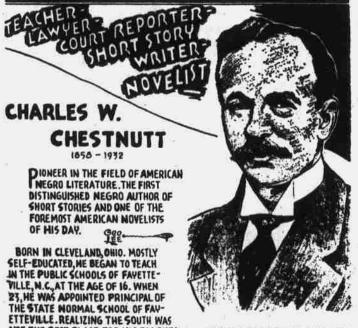
High school students are less likely to drop out; the black graduate is in fact as likely as his white classmate to enroll in college. The black worker is much more likely to belong to a union, and to enjoy the wages, benefits and security of union contracts.

The March by itself was not responsible for the passage of laws or the economic and social progress of the past decade. No single demonstration and no individual civil rights leader could have

But the March offered a national forum for the demands which were to shape the civil rights movement and the liberal agenda for the years ahead. It was a program which addressed itself to all poor people, calling for a massive job training program, full employment, a decent minimum wage, and the extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to embrace all workers.

Not all the demands of the March have been met, of course, particularly those addressed to basic economic change. There is still widespread poverty and unemployment, and we still have economic policies which permit raging inflation to eat away at the living conditions of poor and working people.

But the program enunciated at the March remains the only valid program to remake America, and the symbolic unity of blacks, labor and mainstream liberals remains the only viable political means to make this program work.



THE CONJURE WOMAN-THE WIFE OF HIS YOUTH - THE MOUSE BEHIND THE CEDARS - THE MARROW OF TRA-DITION AND THE COLONEL'S DREAM. THE COLOR LINE WAS INTENSIFIED IN ALL HIS WRITINGS.
IN 1928 HE WON THE
'SPINGARN GOLD MEDAL'
(NAACP) FOR HIS — PIONEER WORK AS A LITERARY ARTIST DEPICTING THE LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF AMERICANS OF NEGRO DESCENT."

LETTER TO THE **EDITOR**

Nial Ruth Cox, a black woman, was sterilized as a child in Plymouth, North Carolina on the ground that she was mentally retarded. She was not mentally retarded, just black and from a poor family.

To the Editor:

She has since come to New York City and become a trained nurse. In New York you have to have an LQ, above average and be at least a high school graduate just to get into

nurses' training school. This is a damned outrage. It is straight out of Hitlerism.

Hitler often sterilized people who were members of groups he did not like. The American Civil

Liberties Union Foundation, address 22 East 40th St., New York City, is bringing suit on her behalf for \$1,000,000 against the authorities and individuals responsible for this dastardly sterilization, so they

won't do it again. They do it too often to poor black people. The A.C.L.U. Foundation is tax deductible. I hope everyone who feels this is an outrage will contribute to them, as I have done.

Miss Cox said on T.V. that she had to turn down an offer of marriage because she felt she was only half a woman onaccount of this involuntary sterilization.

Alfred Baker Lewis

The Carolina Cimes P. O. BOX 3825

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702

L. E. AUSTIN

Editor-Publisher 1927-1971

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

MRS. VIVIAN AUSTIN EDMONDS, Publisher CLARENCE BONNETTE Business Manager J. ELWOOD CARTER Advertising Manager

Second Class Pestage Paid at Durham, N. C. 27702
SURSCRIPTION RATES
United States and Caseds 1 Year \$6.00
United States and Caseds 2 Years \$11.00
Percipt Countries 1 Year \$7.50
Single Copy 20 Cents

Principal Office Logand at 486 East Pettigrew Street Durham, North Capelina 27705