

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...

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.

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 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.

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 yet I believe that it can be attained.

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 murdered and it looks as if all that remains of him is the remembered rhetoric.

What has happened to us? Why are

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Judge Sirica's Ruling

Judge John Sirica has taken a reasonable and tenable position in ruling that his court should privately hear White House tapes relating to the Watergate affair...

In expectation that the ruling will 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...

The White House has suggested that there is material on the tapes recording Watergate conversations that covers other affairs of state that could be "dynamite" if publicly released.

ful figures, perhaps other heads of state. Judge Sirica has met that objection 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 defendants.

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.

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 innocence, which has been yet another White House objection.

Things You Should Know

Henry O. TANNER 1859-1937

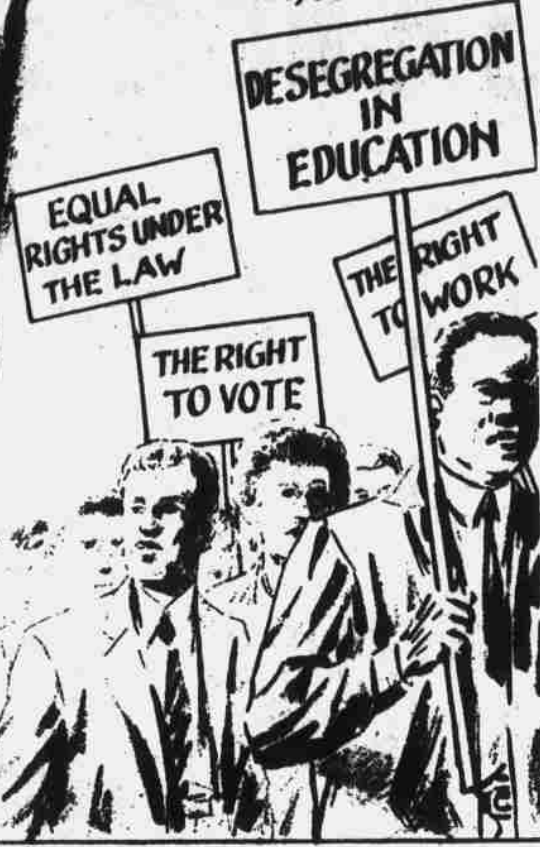
BORN IN PITTSBURGH, PA.—SON OF AN A.M.E. BISHOP—THE MAN FRENCH EXPERTS CALLED "GREATEST AMERICAN PAINTER" OF THE DAY!

AFTER TEACHING AT CLARK UNIVERSITY, HE WENT TO LIVE IN PARIS, FREE FROM RACIAL PREJUDICE. HIS BIBLICAL PAINTINGS WON COUNTLESS AWARDS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE!



SENATOR EDWARD BROOKE STATED THAT IT WAS INCONCEIVABLE THAT PRESIDENT NIXON WOULD EQUATE THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WITH THE WATERGATE BURGLARIES.

HE SUGGESTED THAT THE POLITICAL ESPIONAGE, SPYING AND BURGLARIES THAT FLOURISHED UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION HAD THEIR ROOTS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS PROTEST MOVEMENTS OF THE 1960s



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...

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, foundations and other institutional investors voted on church-sponsored resolutions...

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 minority regimes like South Africa and Angola.

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 chairperson.

Altogether 17 companies were approached by churches and church agencies in the church project, a coalition of seven denominational or ecumenical agencies and one independent group.

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 Baptist churches, the United Church of Christ, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Episcopal church, and the United Methodist church.

The actions were in the form of stockholder resolutions 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 public disclosure about its operations in South Africa, including 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.

meeting were statements from the president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union and a representative of the Organization of African Unity. The United Church Board of World Missions filed resolutions with Newmont Mining company and Mobil Oil corporation asking equal opportunity and treatment in such areas as wages for all the companies' workers in 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, a African movement working for the independence of Namibia.

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.

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

The largest pro-disclosure resolution vote was over 7 per cent at the Caterpillar Tractor meeting. That is believed to be the largest vote any challenge on a Southern Africa issue has received.

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 treatment.

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Ten years have come and gone since the March on Washington awakened America's moral consciousness to the cause of racial equality. A quarter of a million people participated in a demonstration which would be copied, but never duplicated, in later years.

The March was a fulfillment 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.

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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.

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.

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Advertisement for Charles W. Chestnut, a writer and novelist, featuring a portrait and text about his career and works.

Advertisement titled "LETTER TO THE EDITOR" with an illustration of an envelope and a pen.

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.

Advertisement for The Carolina Times newspaper, providing contact information and subscription rates.