

EDITORIALS

2A—THE CAROLINA TIMES Sat., Oct. 27, 1973

"If you will protect courageously and yet with dignity and Christian Love, what the history books are written in future generations, the historians will have to pass on and say, 'There lived a great people—a black people who injected new meaning and dignity into the values of civilization.' This is our challenge and our overwhelming responsibility." — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Determination Needed

The real facts of the energy shortage are startlingly simple. Unless new sources of energy are developed in the next few years, the United States faces a genuine energy crisis in which the wheels of industry could stop and the lights in our homes go out.

While the situation is serious in the extreme, it is far from hopeless. This nation has a supply of coal estimated to be adequate for several hundred years. It is hypothesized that 55 percent of the discoverable oil and 66 percent of this country's gas are still waiting to be found. Huge deposits of oil shales and tar sands have not even been tapped. If the nation's electric companies are permitted to build the facilities they need—particularly nuclear generating stations—we can take care of our requirements for electricity, that most versatile form of energy. In short, the U. S. has just about everything it needs to solve this problem except the determination to do what is necessary.

At this point in time, more than anything else, we need a national desire to pull ourselves up by our own bootstraps and make the necessary decisions to implement programs

which will encourage development of our domestic energy resources. We, as a nation, must be prepared to accept the fact that prices of gasoline and electric power will have to rise if investment funds are to be forthcoming as needed to finance the massive research development and construction programs required. Alaska's North Slope contains an estimated 10 billion barrels of oil, but we must halt delay in construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline before this source of petroleum can be made available. Drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf is an absolute must and could increase annual domestic petroleum supplies by an estimated 1.5 billion barrels. In addition, ways must be found to use our vast coal supplies in an environmentally-acceptable manner.

The time for wishful thinking that the energy crisis will go away, or that it can be corrected by importing greater quantities of petroleum from other nations is long past. The U. S. will be assured of having adequate energy supplies only when it uses its own initiative to develop its own resources.

The U. S. Towards Dictatorship?

The refusal by President Nixon to obey the orders of the Courts appear to now place our country in extreme danger. These events seem to be moving to a one-man-rule or dictatorship.

The president, having previously said, that he would abide by a definitive Court Order has now at this late date proposed still another gimmick to avoid—the promised compliance to the law.

When the time for appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States (4 of these justices are Nixon appointees) had expired, the 5-4 Court of Appeals decision became definitive.

Nixon's newest gimmick embodies a full circumvention of the procedure it seems. Does this mean that our three part governmental bodies—legislative, executive and judicial) are being merged into one?

Of course we are or should be quite mindful that just 30 years ago

Adolph Hitler did not comply with German Judicial or Legislative mandates. Neither did Benito Mussolini of Italy or Premier Tojo of Japan.

If President Nixon's sole interpretation of the Constitution is all controlling, then could he possibly construe his position as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces to authorize the use of these Forces at his sole command to blitz-krieg both the Congress and the Courts?

Only time will tell. History plays some funny games!

Now that the Special Prosecutor has been fired and can proceed no further, perhaps this is the time for the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an Order to the Court of Appeals to certify up to them the records of this historic and momentous case, thereby permitting these grave questions of great public interest to be answered and settled for all time.

Statesman Wilkins

A proud and rich nation, shocked by the Spiro Agnew tragedy and rocked by the Watergate scandal, should find renewed hope and inspiration from words of wisdom by an elder statesman, ROY WILKINS, the cool and patient executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Deploping the dissipation of "integrity in government," Mr. WILKINS called upon the nation to "return to the beliefs, although not necessarily to the methods, that made America unique among the countries of the world." He delivered these remarks in an address in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Texas Oct. 7, upon acceptance of the first Zale Award for work in the field of civil rights.

The \$25,000 award established in 1972 with a grant from the Zale Foundation to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, was presented to MR. WILKINS by MRS. JOHNSON, co-chairman of the committee which selected the NAACP leader in recognition of his "decided contribution to the cause of equal rights for all our people." The other co-chairman of the selection committee is DR. WILLIAM J. MCGILL, president of Columbia University. At the ceremony DR. MCGILL announced that, upon suggestion of M.B. ZALE, the donor, the award in the future will be known as the Lyndon B. Johnson Award in memory of the late President.

"Integrity in government," Mr. Wilkins said, "is only one of our problems. If we try to work in civil rights we are stopped, physically or psychologically, by crime, whether it is in Boston or Biloxi, in New York City or in the candidates for public office has said that we do something about honesty, employment and schools, we cannot hope to do anything constructively about crime."

"It is in the context that the work among the black people is to be done. Black people cannot wait for

spotlight in the violent crime picture. While this must be dealt with firmly and fairly, — and swiftly — it must be always recognized that the unemployment rate for blacks is twice to three times higher than that for the general population, with teenage black unemployment at an all-time high. Nothing excuses the coldblooded and senseless, sickening crime charged to blacks, but no purely punitive measures are consonant with the high aims of our society. It must be remembered, too, that the black population is the principal victim of black criminals."

The NAACP leader cited as additional integrity failures, "the exclusionist wish embodied in the present nationwide attempt to confine Negroes to the inner cities by barring them, in a variety of ways, from the suburbs" and the effort to thwart realization of "the BROWN V. BOARD OF ED., ruling of 1954," requiring integrated education.

"In our world," MR. WILKINS said, "we look and work with understanding, respect and compassion for our fellows of every race and color and religion. We begin with ourselves because each of us makes the nation, the national will, the national morality. No one is going to rescue us from our morass but us. No super magic is going to make things right for us. We, all of us, are the nation. What we are, it is, and we must be about substituting for impotence a sense of high mission, for shoddy imperfections in thought and performance an integrity that glows even in the darkness."

In conclusion, MR. WILKINS recalled PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S 1968 commencement address at Howard University in which the President said that the experience of other minorities was not comparable to that of the Negro. Other minorities, the President said, "did not have the heritage of centuries to overcome."

— JOURNAL AND GUIDE

If The Black Community Cares About the Black Future, It Should Help Impose Order, Where Needed



ROY WILKINS SAYS

Executive Secretary of NAACP



"ROBERT GREEN . . . SOMEBODY!"

The impatient ones among the blacks keep repeating that they cannot wait for people to make up their minds and give Negro Americans a break so they can be somebody.

Most black people are already somebody, if they would stop estimating themselves as some white do. In fact, the evidence keeps piling up that solid progress is possible — not by griping about how everyone seems to be against black; not by looking within and seeing some faults there; not by seeking the so-called easy money.

In New Orleans the talk is all about the Pontiac automobile dealership just bought by Robert Green, Jr. Green started 20 years ago as a shoeshine boy while he was a student at Landry High School.

After he finished Gilbert Academy in New Orleans he went from a music school in Brooklyn, N.Y., to become a drummer in a dance band, a sandblaster, dishwasher, longshoreman and bricklayer helper. He spent 15 years in the Merchant Marine, and left the service in 1966.

He sort of "fell into" the automobile business because he felt a used car dealer had not offered enough for his car. The dealer allowed him to try to sell his car on the dealer's lot, which he subsequently did for a figure nearer his price than the dealer's offer. Green won a job as salesman.

Soon he had his own lot and was ringing doorbells trying to get people to buy his cars. This hard work paid off, for Green still uses it. It has sold almost 90 percent of his automobiles.

Green has been with the firm for six years. He has averaged the sale of 22 cars a month and has been named top salesman in a four-state area. He needs to keep on the go, for he has a wife and ten children who must be given some of the good things of life.

Green saved his money to buy the dealership. He said his first of two big dreams was realized when Downbeat Magazine named him in 1948 as one of the top 10 drummers in the U.S. The second big dream was an automobile dealership, and now that he has it, he will still be knocking on doors to sell cars.

Robert Green's success indicates that those who preach that the black man has no future in this country are not telling the whole truth. There are millions of Robert Greens among the 22 million black citizens of the nation. The failures and the loud talkers take the spotlight away from those who study, plan, and work toward their goals.

There is, of course, racial discrimination that throws roadblocks in the paths of those who work hard and are qualified. Some foremen, section managers and other supervisors just don't like black people. One has to live with race prejudice and not let it get one down.

People in Ireland, England, Egypt, or Mississippi are entitled to their prejudices. They have to live in the little houses they build for themselves, which confine them even as they seek to restrict others.

The endeavor should be that these private, personal prejudices do not become public policy. That takes time, fortuitous office holders (which means intelligent voting), and self-control; not bowing, agreeing or acquiescing, but not tearing up the pea patch, either.

The Robert Greens are in the majority. The vociferous and disillusioned blacks are in the minority. In this war of ideas for the real Americanism the nation seeks, we owe it to the millions of black Greens to keep the doors of opportunity open.

TO BE EQUAL

by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

National Director of Urban League

JOB DEBATE BEGINS

There are encouraging signs that a national debate on the merits of a full employment policy is getting under way. At the moment, there are just some faint stirrings of discussion, but they'll mushroom into a full-fledged national discussion of the issue before too long.

Earlier this year I called for a Full Employment Policy that will guarantee a decent job at a decent salary for everyone willing and able to work, because almost twenty million Americans are either out of work, working part time when they want full-time jobs, or working full time for salaries that keep them in poverty.

Now, support for some kind of federal job program has come from two eminent economists Gabriel Hays, Chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, and William Fellner, an economist who will be joining the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

In a September speech Mr. Hays proposed that the government act as employer of last resort and create 100,000 people's armies of \$8,500 a year to take unemployment.

Mr. Hays arrived at this position because he feels inflation is a grave threat to the country, and expansionist economic policies relied on to create jobs intensify inflationary pressures. Many people, he says, "do not have the skills to be employable except at times of extreme labor shortage and therefore of rising inflation pressure."

The real meaning of these two proposals coming within a few weeks of each other from important economists is that the truth of the problem of unemployment has begun to sink in to the very sectors of public opinion that had not been concerned with it before. And the proposals are brought forth in the context of the Administration's desire to kill the existing feeble federally-financed public service employment program that hired only 100,000 people.

So, the numbers are starting to fly, plans are being thrown out on the table and the time is being taken to have a serious discussion about the country's biggest problem. Unemployment has to be solved, and that is why I welcome the beginning of a nation-wide debate on a national Full Employment Policy.

- Congressman
- Hawkins
- Column

By REP. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

Hungry Children

The present Administration says that it is quite concerned about the continuing inflationary spiral. However, the Administration hypocritically demonstrates its supposed concern by vetoing bills designed to improve human services to the great masses of middle and low income people in this country.

So far, it has managed to defeat minimum wage legislation, meaningful housing legislation and significant health care legislation; it has stymied needed improvements in the areas of education, senior citizen care and in providing effective social services to the poor. This Administration has also been characterized by its demonstrative ability to zealously protect the interest of the military-industrial complex, thereby, supporting programs assuring the continued profitability of the complex.

SINCE NO SEGMENT of American life has been untouched by the Administration's definition of what constitutes inflation, it should surprise no one that the Administration regards salvaging the already under-funded Federal School Lunch Program as being another step in the inflationary spiral.

Prior to the beginning of this school year, the mass media was replete with examples of school districts all over the country that were going to drastically reduce their school lunch programs or drop the programs entirely, because of decreased Federal aid.

MANY OF THE SCHOOLS expressed the attitude that they had been having great difficulty in meeting regular school costs and they simply were not able to channel funds into breakfast and lunch programs. Some schools, attempting to continue the school lunch program, decided that the only alternative for them was to force the paying child to absorb the cost of the program.

Some one million children would have been affected by the termination of the federally-subsidized school lunch programs, with thousands more being threatened unless Congress continued the programs and passed legislation regarding their future.

REALIZING THE SERIOUS nature of this problem, and the drastic effect that it would have had on the nutritional needs of school youngsters, both House of Congress responded to the situation by passing emergency legislation. In an earlier action, the Committee on which I serve, the House Committee on Education and Labor, passed a bill increasing the Federal contribution to the lunch program from 8 cents to 10 cents.

This represents an increase of about \$150 million over the President's request. It also provides increased subsidies for school breakfasts and for other related costs.

ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1973 the Senate approved Federal aid to the school lunch program by a 300 increase over the Administration's request for \$1.5 million, with a key provision which would provide even more money if food costs keep rising. The Senate bill raises the Federal contribution to the lunch program from 8 cents to 12 cents for each student participant; from 40 cents to 45 cents for needy children who get free lunches; and from 30 cents to 35 cents for those who get reduced-rate lunches.

Both the House and the Senate must work out a compromise on the differences between the two bills.

SINCE BOTH THE HOUSE and Senate bills exceed what the President has requested, the compromise bill faces a possible veto. It would be a veto against children; however, we hope that the President can rise above petty economic politics and sign into law a measure that should be above such politics.

Traffic Deaths

Last year more than 55,700 Americans lost their lives in traffic accidents.

This is a reversal of a downward trend in traffic deaths reported in 1970 and 1971. In 1971, the traffic fatality toll was 54,000.

In its annual compilation of street and highway statistics, The Travelers Insurance Companies has noted a new problem — the mixing of drugs and alcohol. These drugs are not in the marijuana to heroin range, but the cold pills, bromides and tranquilizers, a spokesman said.

A person can be taking such drugs for several ailments and acquired from a number of sources. The cumulative effect of the medication when a cocktail or two are added is greater than would be anticipated from any of the drugs taken singly, the spokesman added.

Seven Veterans Administration hospitals, in cooperation with community colleges, are training a new

BIBLE VERSE

"But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you."

1. Who spoke the above words?
2. To whom were they spoken?
3. What is the meaning of the word "power" as it appears in this verse?
4. Where may this verse be found?

Answers To Bible Verse

1. Jesus.
2. To his disciples, just before his ascension.
3. The word power, in Greek, is "dynamis," from which we get our word "dynamite."
4. Acts 1:8.

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