



## Business In The Black

**BY CHARLES E. BELLE**  
President Carter might want to read an article in the Wilmington, N.C. Morning Star newspaper. A 14-year-old youth helped pull a drowning woman to shore, and to his dismay discovered it was his mother. While Jimmy Carter is still early in his Presidential years (possibly eight he hopes), a serious problem of Black Americans who voted 90% plus for the President, should be shouted out to him for help.

While America's unemployment continues to go down, latest figures fell to 5.8% from six percent in October. Black Americans and other minorities continue to grow grayer, up from 11.2% to 11.4% during October. Clearly the concern of those with a paycheck is to stop inflation in order to maintain their purchasing power. But Black Americans and others without a job sink even farther behind in the social order when there are no salaries.

Rumors running around Washington, D.C. is that the President will practice an old Nixon trick hold up already appropriated federal budget money. Few people believe the brakes will be on the defense budget, betting on social, health and educational programs.

President Carter should get a copy of Proposition V approved by a wide margin of the voters of the city of Saint Francis.

The San Francisco Transfer Amendment would require that a certain sizeable portion of the nation's highly inflated budget for defense expenditures would be removed from the military budget and be used instead to support much needed domestic peacetime programs, such as job development, housing improvements, education and other healthy pursuits geared toward improving the quality of life in this country.

A.W. Clausen, President, Bank America Corporation, \$81 billion in assets and parent of the biggest free world bank, wrote, "The most complex and deeply-rooted problem we face today is inflation." President Carter concurs in this concept.

Tom, as A.W. likes to be called, states, "A primary objective must be to substantially reduce and eventually eliminate our federal budget deficit and markedly slow the growth of government spending."

Big business will undoubtedly strongly support such high sounding advice. But the President of the United States must be concerned with all the people all of the time. In the case of President Carter, to cut off crucial current job development, health and education programs, without putting the sizeable \$100 plus billion annual defense spending would be like watching your mother drown.

### FEDERAL JUDGE

(Continued From Front)

Department's Civil Rights Division, headed by black Attorney Drew Days, joined defense arguments last November in an unprecedented friend of the court brief. Both the Justice Department and defense attorneys asked Dupree to release the Wilmington 10 from prison, and order their conviction overturned. Rev. Ben. Chavis is the only Wilmington 10 defendant still imprisoned. Others have

been released on parole.

Several groups have communicated with Dupree urging Chavis' immediate release, and a date set for the hearing. The Southern Organizing Committee (SOC) one of the organizations pressuring Dupree has urged Wilmington 10 supporters to fill the courtroom the day of the hearing. Dupree, a Nixon appointee, responded to SOC's co-chairman Mrs. Anne Barden by letter saying "For your information neither your

hundreds of other similar communications received by the court from all over the world urging and in many cases demanding favorable action on these petitions nor a lesser number of similar communications urging their denial will have the slightest effect on and if the case comes on for a hearing before me."

Stephen Coggins said that the delay is attributable to U.S. Magistrate Logan Howell's having not finished ruling on issues of law before him.

## TO BE EQUAL

# Carter's Judge Appointments Due

By Vernon Jordan

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE



President Carter is about to make the largest number of new appointments to the federal judiciary in history. Because of the horrendous backlog in the federal courts, Congress created 152 new federal judgeships.

That means the President will leave his mark on the judiciary as few Presidents have. Five years after Richard Nixon's resignation, the Supreme Court still bears his stamp and carries out his policies. Imagine the effect then, of so many judicial appointments bearing the Carter seal.

This is a responsibility the President cannot take lightly. Past Presidents, including John F. Kennedy, have used appointments to the federal bench as bargaining chips for Senatorial votes. As a result, federal courts dealing with civil rights issues have included openly segregationist judges.

A President can be forgiven if he decides to trade off a few judgeships for crucial votes on key issues. But when a one-in-a-lifetime chance to shape the future of the federal judiciary comes along, normal political dealing has to be abandoned.

The President and the Attorney General have already indicated their selections will be removed from the political tradition of letting Senators nominate future judges in their states.

Citizen advisory boards are being set up and

candidates for judgeships are supposed to be recommended on "merit." Merit, as we should know by now, is an elusive qualification, almost impossible to define. Several of the citizen boards in fact, have indicated differing standards of "merit." And some lawyer's groups define merit as including fifteen years trial experience, as if ten or twelve years won't do.

Obviously the new judges should be selected on the basis of their legal competence and their personal probity. But just as obviously, blacks and minorities with those qualifications should be included in disproportionate numbers.

Why disproportionate? Because minorities are rarities in the federal judiciary. By weighting his new appointments toward minority candidates, the President can make the federal bench fully representative of this nation's diverse population.

That's especially true of the appointments to be made in the South, where the exclusion of blacks is a national scandal. A recent report by the Southern Regional Council indicates just how widespread that exclusion is.

The SRC study found that two-thirds of federal courts in the South employ five or less blacks. No black is a magistrate, district or circuit clerk. No blacks are numbered among circuit law clerks, librarians or assistant librarians.

Out of 138 federal judges in the South, only

one is black. There is only one black US attorney out of 29. Only three blacks are US marshals. Only six percent of assistant US attorneys and eight per cent of the deputy US marshals are black.

Remember - this is a region whose black population is over 20 per cent of the total. A lot has changed in the South, but not in the federal courts.

And this discriminatory pattern extends even to clerical and secretarial jobs, where fewer than eight per cent of such employees are black. All together, out of 3,000 employees of federal district and circuit courts in the only six per cent are black.

That's a national disgrace. Given that pattern of exclusion, the government would haul a major corporation into court. But it tolerates discrimination in its own courts.

Now President Carter can break the pattern. The wholesale appointments he will make could change the system of racial exclusion. Appointing black judges will mean changes in the court employment system all along the line. There's no lack of qualified black jurists and lawyers, and it remains to be seen if there will be, as in the past, a lack of political courage to bust racial patterns.

Given the absence of bold new programs or initiatives, the Administration's sole means of leaving a strong stamp on history lies in its use of this unique opportunity to transform the federal judiciary.



## 'Congressman Hawkins' Column

# Academic Freedom Also Means Fair Hiring

By Augustus F. Hawkins

If we have any democratic goals at all in our universities and colleges, they ought to be reflected in the non-biased hiring policies of these higher education institutions.

But unfortunately, this is not the case. If you have been following this column, you have read about the University of California's blatant hiring policies, which have effectively and significantly kept minorities out of the University's teaching and administrative ranks.

This is a tragedy for higher education in California. Mainly because it makes a mockery out of an institution that ought to pride itself on the perpetuating of this nation's democratic ideals. California's University System should dramatically reflect the multicultural, multi-racial side of this society, which is clearly evident in the racial/cultural/ethnic make-up of the people who live in this country.

In its failure to do this, the University system has abrogated any of its rights to cite itself as a bastion of academic freedom. And

it should be hooted down whenever it tries to assume such a pose.

It's desire to be considered among the academic leadership in the field of higher education, cannot be taken seriously when it does not provide positive examples to minority students, who need to see racial and ethnic diversity within the University's faculty.

No institution can seriously set itself up as a role model for democratic living as the University of California does, when it spits in the face of the democratic tradition.

The University is not totally to blame for all of this of course. There are other factors in both the State government and the Federal government which have allowed this thing to fester and grow.

Even with this in mind, however, the University cannot escape the fact that as an institution, educating some of the Nation's best students, it must set the highest example

And this it has miserably failed to do.

Can you believe that the University of California, currently with 5146 tenured professors, only has 68 blacks and 91 Hispanics with tenure?

On its ten campus facilities blacks have 1.3 per cent of the tenured slots, and Hispanics have 1.8 per cent.

Isn't this a sorry record for a University that pulls down millions in taxpayer dollars every year?

Is the California University system unique in this regard?

No! This is the case all over the United States, with some areas being worse than others.

Will it ever change? Oh yes it will, but it means instituting numbered goals and timetables for the realistic hiring of minorities.

Will it reverse the discrimination against minorities? You bet it will!

## Inflation: Who's to Blame?

President Jimmy Carter said: "It's a myth that government itself can stop inflation. Success or failure in this overall effort will largely be determined by the actions of the private sector."

But Nobel-Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman disagrees: "Government has an effective printing press on which it can turn out green pieces of paper, and as a result government and government alone is the source of inflation."

Former Secretary of the Treasurer William E. Simon sides with Friedman: "The American dollar is being debased by its own government. The real problem with the dollar is that we're printing too many of them."

Examining the issues of the January Reader's Digest, Senior Editor Ralph Kinney Bennett points out that the root cause of inflation is that more money is being poured into the economy than the economy is worth, and this is happening because the

government is spending (hence, manufacturing) more money than it receives in taxes.

The real myths that are being disseminated about inflation, according to Bennett, are these:

\*Rising wages and prices "cause" inflation. Wrong. "If there is only so much money (and credit) in the system, a business cannot ignore supply and demand by arbitrarily raising price; or by giving in to excessive wage demands," he writes. When the government increases the money supply, prices tend to rise, labor makes increasing demands, and the inflation spiral keeps going up.

\*Wage and price controls will "cure" inflation. Wrong. "Price controls have been imposed repeatedly for more than 2000 years," Friedman notes. "They have always failed." Instead they create shortages, require

a large bureaucratic administration and only temporarily hold inflation in check.

\*Inflation is "everybody's business." Wrong. Bennett points out that the only two Western European countries to have kept their inflation rate to about four per cent are West Germany and Switzerland. "Both countries have displayed the political courage and citizen discipline to keep a tight rein on their budgets and on the growth of their money supply," he points out.

The only way to stop inflation is to keep the money supply within the real ability of the U.S. to produce. It will mean that politicians will have to stop giving (social benefits) without taking (taxing). Economic historian and monetary expert Donald Kemmerer warns, "a nation that does not stop an inflation simply because it is politically painful to do so is essentially declaring bankruptcy."

### Here's what food staples will cost in 5 years

## Even moderate inflation will hurt family

Even if the nation achieves its goal of holding inflation to a "moderate" six percent, it will still take a big bite out of a family's pocketbook.

The American Council of Life Insurance checked current prices of food staples in a large East Coast city, and then calculated what they would cost five years from now with inflation rising six percent a year. Here are the results:

- A loaf of bread — from 49 cents to 66 cents.
- A half-gallon of milk — from 87 cents to \$1.16.
- A dozen eggs (large) — from 89 cents to \$1.19.
- Potatoes (20 pounds) — from \$1.39 to \$1.86.
- Margarine (1 pound) — from 95 cents to \$1.27.
- Hamburger (1 pound) — from \$1.49 to \$1.99.
- Sugar (5 pounds) — from \$1.45 to \$1.94.

These estimates assume the government's hope of holding inflation to six percent will be reached, although the nation has been averaging more than seven percent in recent years.



**Going Up**  
For the average wage-earner making \$10,000 a year today, this means his or her income will have to rise to about \$13,400 a year in 1983 just to stay even.

For someone earning \$20,000 today, staying abreast would require a salary of \$26,800 in five years.

Of course, if inflation gets out of hand, all of the figures would rise proportionately. That's one reason authorities are suggesting consumers develop strategies to keep up with inflation.

In the life insurance area, for instance, the Council provides the following tips:

- Consider paying your premiums annually instead of monthly or quarterly. You can save six percent of the costs if you switch from monthly, four percent if you change from quarterly.
- In family budgeting, set aside a specific percentage for insurance. Then, as income rises, you will be able to buy more life insurance to keep pace with your earnings.
- For policyholders who have policies which pay dividends, there are two ways to increase their in-

surance protection without taking money directly from their pockets.

**Add it on**

The first is to use the dividends to purchase additional insurance and simply add it on to what they have.

The second, called the "fifth dividend option" entails buying term insurance with the dividends to provide extra insurance protection good for one year at a time.

The Council also suggests an annual review of your family's life insurance protection to take into account the inroads of inflation, and other changes in your circumstances.

### CONSTIPATION

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## Things You Should Know

# Samuel COLERIDGE-TAYLOR...

BORN AUGUST 15, 1875, IN ENGLAND

SON OF AN ENGLISHWOMAN & A NEGRO

PHYSICIAN FROM WEST AFRICA. HE ATTENDED COLLEGE FROM 1890 TO 1897 & HIS FIRST PUBLISHED PIECE WAS IN THE O LORD IN 1891!

IN 1903 HE BECAME A PROFESSOR AT TRINITY COLLEGE & THAT FALL HE CAME TO AMERICA WHERE HE WON MUCH ACCLAIM. IN THE SUMMER OF 1912 HE WITH PNEUMONIA & DIED ON SEPT. 1, AT THE AGE OF 37.

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