



"BLACKS' RETICENCE TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE TO ORGANIZE THEIR COMMUNITIES," SAID DOUGLAS G. GLASGOW, DEAN OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, IS A MAJOR FACTOR, AND AN IMPORTANT FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO OUR COMMUNITIES' UNDEVELOPED STATUS."

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| POLITICAN | WORKERS | |
| BUSINESSMAN | COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS | |
| DOCTORS | SOCIAL WORKERS | ENGINEERING |
| LAWYERS | FRATERNAL GROUPS | PLANNING |
| ARTISTS | FINANCE | ARCHITECTURE |
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Issues Versus Personalities

What a powerful force black people will become when we learn to stand together against a common enemy contrary to our own personal pettiness, selfishness and ego. We will get results that are astounding.

There are several organizations in this city purporting to represent the best interests of the race. We've heard dissenting rumblings coming from all of them which do not augur well for the needs of the total group. The serious issues facing black people today dictate that these

groups get together and iron out their differences "in the back room" and come out together.

Down through the ages, we've fought each other, sold each other out, stabbed each other in the back. We seem to have a difficult time dealing with issues above personalities. We can no longer afford the luxury. If progress for all is going to be realized, then we are going to have to begin to suppress our needs for ego trips and deal solidly with issues.

Half Truths Are Dangerous

It has been said that a half truth is worse than a lie.

The Housing Division of the National Urban League this week has called on the carpet a report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development that "describes the extent of the displacement of the poor in urban areas by more affluent individuals as minimal."

The NUL assessment that the HUD study is "especially dangerous to poor people because it will be used by HUD to formulate recommendations to Congress for dealing with the displacement problem" is very valid.

It is just one example of how decisions are made in Washington which affect you and me on the basis of misinterpretations of information and half truths.

Take it a step further.

It is one small example of why it is so necessary that each individual vote for representatives who will be responsive to their needs; that we read and keep aware of decisions being acted on which affect us; that we write letters to our representatives to register our opinions before

they vote. Its no skin off the backs of the representatives if HUD displays a lot of poor folks. But they do sit up and take notice if those poor people's votes help put them in office and those poor people are letting them know their desires.

"Despite the HUD report," says Tom Gale, Director of Housing of the NUL, "which was based on the skimpiest of data, displacement is a significant problem for hundreds of thousands of families and not one to be so lightly dismissed."

Certainly, citizens of Durham and other cities and towns affected by earlier HUD decisions and programs, know firsthand the devastating effects of decisions made by a few who stand to profit while the many suffer.

Each of us should resolve right now to stay on top of issues on which someone else is going to vote which affect our daily lives. We need to know the whole truth and we need to make representatives accountable to us. Then, we've got to work to keep our representatives representing us and not some few fatcats who stand to get richer.

Things You Should Know

Charles H. TURNER BORN IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, HE WON HIS M.S. DEGREE AT CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY IN 1892. AFTER A SHORT EXPERIENCE TEACHING BIOLOGY, HE RESUMED STUDIES AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WINNING HIS PH.D. WITH HIGHEST HONORS! HE DID EXTENSIVE RESEARCH AND MADE MANY INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN A FIELD OF BIOLOGY SO ADVANCED AND COMPLEX THAT ONLY A FEW EXPERTS COULD FULLY APPRECIATE THEIR WORTH!

TO BE EQUAL

Nation Needs More Minority Scientists

By Vernon Jordan
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL URBAN
LEAGUE



The economic future of this nation is directly tied to its ability to make technological breakthroughs and exploit them. Everyone agrees that expanded research and development is central to an expanding economy. And everyone agrees that the United States, once the unchallenged leader in this area, has been lagging in recent years.

Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans probably account for twenty percent of the population, but make up less than two per cent of Ph.D.'s in science and engineering. Blacks are seven times less likely than whites to become scientists and twelve times less likely to become engineers.

If minorities entered the scientific and engineering professions in proportion to their numbers, our nation would have a much larger pool of skilled, creative manpower to launch a technological revolution for the good of all.

Both majority and minority high school students evidence a desire for careers in the technical fields. But minorities tend to be tracked away from those goals. Minority college students are disproportionately in two-year community colleges and those in predominately white institutions attend schools whose track record indicates relative ineffectiveness in encouraging blacks to complete scientific careers.

The Centers would be rigorous in their pursuit of excellence, and with substantial numbers of minority students and faculty, would provide an atmosphere conducive to integrated education.

In addition to serving a first-class graduate school in the sciences, schools selected as Centers would be responsible for strengthening the education of science students at community colleges in their regions, enabling them to go on to graduate-level work. They would be scientific resource centers for the region.

They would also implement programs to involve high school students and parents and teachers in considering science as a viable career opportunity.

There are other elements to the plan, but it seems to me a good one that deserves support. A first step towards this goal was taken in 1978, as the Atlanta University center was funded for a four-year program. But there is still need for additional centers at minority universities.

A well-funded program to increase the numbers of minority scientists would be good for minorities, putting blacks and others in the mainstream of America's economic vanguard. But it would also be good for the black colleges, good for all education, and for all citizens, who would benefit from the influx of trained minority scientists.

The predominately black colleges hard-pressed, underfunded and often lacking equipment and resources, have a far better record for this regard. Almost three-fourths of black Ph.D. scientists got their B.A.'s from black colleges.

This suggests that a major national effort to attract more minorities to science careers should focus on the black colleges. Traditionally, white scientists have gone to undergraduate schools with strong graduate science departments and then continued at those schools to get their advanced degrees.

Since the black colleges appear to be doing a better job of stimulating their students to center careers in science, it is logical to help equip those schools with graduate facilities to increase the production of minority scientists.

One creative way in which more minority scientists should be educated is the suggestion that the present underfunded "Minority Centers for Graduate Education" run by the National Science Foundation, be expanded.

The National Organization of Black Chemist and Chemical Engineers suggests the name be changed to "Resource Centers for the Science of Engineering", to remove the stigma currently attached to minority programs, and to emphasize that the program should not merely create minority enclaves in selected schools.



Congressman Hawkins' Column

Prisons May Be Out of Date

By Augustus F. Hawkins

As a modern, humane, society, we pride ourselves on our ability to utilize the most progressive techniques to answer difficult, compelling problems.

In many ways, we are successful in responding to a whole host of social concerns; we are continually striving to better education, health care, social service delivery, programs for our senior citizens, and so on.

We are proud of our innovativeness in building buildings, constructing freeways, designing safer cars, and developing a whole host of things to make our lives better and more comfortable.

We are trying desperately to improve ourselves in so many ways.

I only wish we lived up to this kind of promise in our handling and incarcerating of those people we call criminals (some of whom are not criminals at all).

We lock up a lot of people, on the premise that they've committed a crime, and imprisonment is the answer.

We, in essence, manufacture criminals. We're not even very selective in the process.

What we do is imprison the non-violent inmates in with the violent ones.

And the best experts on this subject say that no more than 5-15 per cent of those presently in prison need to be there for the safety and protection of the public anyhow.

The question is what is happening to the thousands of inmates who are not dangerous, and yet must share the same fate as those that are dangerous.

We used to make criminals out of alcoholics. Most states now have decriminalized drunkenness — thereby cutting jail populations by about 25 per cent. They have also cut unnecessary costs — saving some tax dollars in their efforts. But more importantly, what they have recognized is that some anti-social behavior needs a hospital bed, not a prison bunk.

We need to further this goal of decriminalizing what appears to be delinquent behavior, by examining our views on drug use and addiction, prostitution, gambling, truancy, and the plight of the run-away child.

We need to stop seeing crime where crime does not actually exist.

Our most extensive looking at the problem,

however, must focus on the prisons themselves, and in this process we must examine the purposes for which prisons are supposed to serve society.

I am talking to a lot of people these days who are telling me that prisons as a rehabilitative tool, have failed, and failed miserably.

That what we have done, is provide a base from which the serious offender, teachers the first-timer the rudiments of real criminal behavior.

Some offenders need imprisonment.

What we need to figure out is how to separate those offenders that can be saved, from those that can't be saved. If we can figure these out, then maybe most offenders need never go to prison.

Some people are calling for a moratorium on prison construction, until we do some deep thinking on these issues, and come up with some reasonable alternatives to incarceration.

A moratorium might be a good idea, because it could allow the implementation of some reasonable alternatives.

I'd be willing to see how well the alternatives worked.

What about you?

BUSINESS IN THE BLACK

The Black Connection

BY CHARLES E. BELLE

If business development and full employment are interrelated, we then must ask why unemployment continues to rise among black Americans in an up economy? Latest U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics data declares 65,000 more black Americans unemployed, while whites obtained 49,000 more jobs in November 1978.

Thus, the black unemployment gap grows deeper as black Americans unemployment rate rose from 11.4% in October 11.8% in November, in the face of a falling rate for whites from

5.1% to 5%, effecting the steady major media published rate of 5.8%. It is painfully clear that the "Lawd helps those who helps themselves"

To create a strong economic base for black America, finances must be found for the community. In addition to internal sources of funds, external aid may be available from the mother country. Concerned voices of two leading black American organizations have called for financial investments by African nations, meaning Nigeria.

Nigeria is the second major supplier of imported petroleum to the United States. U.S. Department of Commerce figures reflect that 17% of U.S. crude oil imports approaching 2.4 billion barrels in 1977 were supplied by Nigeria. This netted Nigeria over \$5 billion that year, given its premium priced petroleum.

It's not surprising that Tom Goines, the new president of the National Bankers Association (NBA) which represents about 80% of the nation's minority-owned banks, wants to establish a connection with African and Arab depositors. Nigeria alone has over three times the cash flow of the total \$2 billion in assets of NBA members.

Any infusion of Nigerian oil dollars would couple cash with clout for the black American community.

Nigeria supplies a significant amount of petroleum to several of the seven sisters of the oil kingdom. Texaco has just recently expanded its operations in Nigeria, and British Petroleum and Gulf get over 13% of their petroleum supply from secure Nigeria.

Because of the interruption of Iranian oil supplies, both British Petroleum and Gulf, as well as the other oil sisters, will be seeking even more of Nigeria's black gold in 1979. Minority contracts, management assistances and money for community programs could pop up a lot easier from these oil sisters at the mere sound of petroleum barrel movement to companies on the affirmative action road.

Dr. Carlton Goodlett, past president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association — Black Press of America — has already called on

the Honorable Brigadier J. Garba, Commissioner of External Affairs, Federal Republic of Nigeria, to establish a Nigerian-American bank. Both Dr. Goodlett's and Mr. Goines' ideas need stroking for a stronger black American business community.



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