

ILL-BODING SYMBOLS . . . NO TIME FOR COMPLACENCY



TALK ABOUT DUPLICATION!

Terry Sanford, former Tar Heel Governor and now president of Duke University, suggested in an interview recently that the state should consider a reorganization of the University of North Carolina System (The UNC Board of Governors).

Since Terry is qualified to wear two fedoras, a hat as a politician and another as a university administrator his suggestion is worthy of attention.

Without declaring the Board of Governors a failure Sanford said we'd be better off if we returned to the old three campus consolidated university of North Carolina System — Chapel Hill, U.N.C.G. and N.C. State.

We agree with Terry that something needs to be done. The Board of Governors was created by the legislature to deminish, and if possible eliminate politics in state supported educational institutions of higher education. The present dilemma is — proof that this mission has failed. It was also designed to increase representation of the races and sexes — failure number two.

Those who believe educational decision making is the responsibility of the people and those concerned with the high cost of government must be interested in Terry's proposal.

This newspaper understands that the budget of the University of North Carolina General Administration is \$16 million annually.

That figure is more than the state appropriation to most of the schools in

the University of North Carolina system.

How many students does the University of North Carolina General Administration have? None.

How many useful research projects does the University of North Carolina General Administration conduct? None.

The UNC General Administration is housed in a building about the size of North Carolina Central University's Communications Building. The high-salaried "experts" of the UNC General Administration set there to churn out tons of paperwork annually.

What is the paperwork about? What happens on the 16 campuses of the UNC system.

Where do the "experts" get their information? From the 16 campuses of the UNC system.

We suggest that a solution to the UNC system's self-reported poverty is simple. Cut the General Administration budget by 75 per cent, to about \$4 million. That yields \$12 million in operating funds, already appropriated to be spent in one year, which could be distributed to cure the program deficiencies in the predominantly black schools. The \$4 million ought to be enough to provide coffee and doughnuts for the Board of Governors and still pay the salaries of the few "experts" who really know what they're doing.

And hire a secretary to staple the campus reports together.

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who propose to favor freedom and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the oceans majestic waves without the awful roar of its waters."

Frederick Douglass

Things You Should Know



**Sosthene
H.
MORTENOL**
1859-1930

BORN IN GUADELOUPE, W. I. A
TOP STUDENT AT THE LYCÉE AT
BORDEAUX — AND THE ACADEMY ST.
CYR! HE WAS APPOINTED COM-
MANDER OF THE PARIS AIR DE-
FENSE IN 1915! UNDER HIM
FLYERS, GUNNERS, NAVI-
GATORS, ETC., — NUMBERING MORE
THAN TEN THOUSAND!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

TO BE EQUAL

Corporations Challenged To Hire Youth

By Vernon Jordan
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL URBAN
LEAGUE



Just as minorities question the sincerity of corporate concern with urban problems, a corporate leader has come forth with a new plan to solve the critical problem of youth unemployment.

He's David Mahoney, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Norton Simon, Inc., of America's largest companies. In a recent speech he called on business leaders to make a special effort to create jobs for disadvantaged youngsters.

Mr. Mahoney said: "Here's what I propose as a workable plan; if the 1,000 largest industrial corporations in the United States, and the 50 largest banks and retailers each were to hire only ten disadvantaged youths for every thousand employees they have, this could open up 200,000 jobs."

And he adds: "That's enough to fill New York's Shea Stadium three times, and enough to open the doors to about half the presently unemployed minority youths."

Mr. Mahoney announced that his company, NSI, was committing itself to hiring 250 youth, above the one per cent of the company workforce which is the plan's target.

This plan strikes me as meeting the major criteria for constructive corporate action — it addresses a crucial problem, it is well within the private sector's capabilities, and it reflects purely private initiatives.

There can be no question that minority

youth employment is a crucial problem. The government admits that nearly forty per cent of black youth are unemployed, about two and a half times the figure for white youth. And those figures are understated. If you count youngsters who have dropped out of the labor force because they couldn't find work, the true figure jumps to over 60 per cent.

The human face of those figures can be seen whenever a limited number of summer jobs are announced. Thousands of ghetto youngsters jam the streets long before the office doors are opened, hoping to be one of the few lucky ones to land a job.

Hundreds of thousands of black youth are being deprived of the chance to work, to acquire skills and experience that will lift them out of poverty and prepare them for productive lives.

Mr. Mahoney's plan is easily accomplished. By creating youth jobs equal to one per cent of their work force, corporations would be making a maximum contribution to their responsibility to create jobs at a minimum cost to their operations.

The new employees would add well under one per cent to present payroll costs, a figure easily absorbed at a time of record profits. And employers who participate in this plan would be better able to compete in the future, for they would be hiring and training people in skills essential to their business.

Much depends on how corporations fulfill their hiring objectives. If they just throw kids on the payroll and give them make-work jobs, they'll be programming for failure. But if they make every effort to provide the youngsters with support services and skill training, and track them onto job experiences leading to skilled jobs, they'll be ensuring the program's success.

Businesses everywhere are complaining that they can't find enough skilled craftsmen and trained workers. The market for those jobs is tight and wages are rising. By tapping the enormous pool of disadvantaged young people and training them, the labor shortage for some kinds of jobs would end.

Finally, this plan is important because it is purely a private sector venture. Business leaders are all too often reluctant to undertake programs with social implications unless the government gives them a subsidy or holds their hands. At the same time, they complain about the federal interference with the private sector. Well, here's a chance to do something that helps solve social problems, benefits the corporations, and doesn't involve government red tape or direction.

Mr. Mahoney's plan represents a major challenge and opportunity to the corporate community. Their response to it should be positive.



Congressman Hawkins' Column

President's Budget Lets Youth Down

By Augustus F. Hawkins

Everyone I know is against juvenile delinquency. Even juveniles are against juvenile crime — if they have an option to "stay legal."

But the key is the nature of their options and their choices, which must be tangible, real, and reasonably available.

Certainly one key, which is major, is the opportunity for employment.

And let's face it: there's nothing like a job to keep most youth productive and off the streets.

Unless we recognize the capacity of meaningful work to provide the right sense of values to our youth, then the underground economy may eventually get to them.

In a recent survey of the phenomena of the underground economy, a research analyst noted that:

"More than half of the youngsters interviewed said that they had engaged in illegal activity during the course of the survey week. These youths sold marijuana frequently, and some reported that robbery, pickpocketing, burglary and breaking and entering took up most of their time the week prior to the survey week. All of the teenagers wanted a full-time permanent job.

Now we know, of course that wanting a job is one thing, and being trained to per-

form adequately in that job is another thing. The question is how do we get the two together.

If you take a good look at job training for youth in the President's 1980 budget, you'll be hard-put to come up with an adequate answer.

What the President's budget proposes in the youth training part of CETA, is to cut program funds, or to juggle figures so that there is an appearance of significant programming, when there isn't.

A case in point is the federally funded summer jobs program; in contrast to 1979, the request will be 250,000 jobs less, and 1207 million short in 1980. All of this is proposed to be accomplished by eliminating the eligibility for fourteen year olds. (In the ghettos of this nation, even fourteen year olds must work, if they can find work!)

And what about keeping youth in school?

Remember all the fine talk about encouraging economically disadvantaged youth to stay in school. Well, the Department of Labor's program to do this, guaranteed a job and/or training if a low income youth was already in school or planned to return to school. As good as it sounds, the President has scratched it as a budget item,

and plans to scrap it entirely next year.

He's also not requesting funds (and will eventually phase-down) the youth program dealing with environmental conservation.

Where the wisdom is in all these cuts, I have yet to discover.

But worse yet, is what the President's budget is going to do to juvenile delinquency prevention programs. The \$100 million that these programs received last year will be zapped by fifty per cent for fiscal 1980. In addition, those state programs that received about \$60 million in fiscal '79, will be lucky if they hit the \$30 million figure in fiscal '80.

There's a lot of crocodile tearing going on in the administration about the plight of under-educated youth, jobless youth, delinquent youth, run-away youth and home-less youth.

Yet when the administration is given an opportunity to put up or shut up, they back away from putting up.

It's now the responsibility of the Congress to provide the necessary leadership by making these programs whole, and by restoring these programs to full funding.

With your uging, the Congress will do these things.

OUR DAY BEGUN

Punishment Without Crime

By Benjamin L. Hooks
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NAACP



Having lost his reelection bid last fall, Edward Brooke is no longer in the U.S. Senate. So the Senate Ethics Committee conclusion in March after a ten-month investigation that the Massachusetts Republican had committed no violation of Congressional conduct rules worthy of punishment was really moot.

Nevertheless, the effect that the investigation had on ending the career of the nation's only black senator since Reconstruction a century ago does cast a gloomy light on the timing and nature of the investigation.

Given the background of the vendetta and the facts that led to the charges being brought against Sen. Brooke in the first place, it should come as no surprise that many blacks felt that the hapless lawmaker had been treated unfairly by his colleagues and the national press.

It matters little that the Ethics Committee, in the end, exonerated him. The only questionable act that the Ethics Committee could find after so much effort was that he had misstated his personal finances. And the Senator himself had previously stated publicly that he had not given the proper details on all of his finances.

Thus, most of Mr. Brooke's problems, the committee found, were due to "the careless fashion in which the reports were prepared."

Thus, in effect, however, the committee cleared him of charges of wrongdoing, the conclusion in March, however, mattered little. Ed Brooke, who was considered a shoo-in before the scandal over his divorce from his long estranged wife Remigia erupted in the Boston papers, had lost his most-prized seat.

Some of Mr. Brooke's former colleagues who sat in judgement might argue that they had nothing to do with the bitterness of his divorce proceedings. But they certainly did

not have to stoke the negatives passions of Massachusetts voters. Furthermore, as mortals, it is a sure assumption that several of those who sat in judgement of the Senator were no less guilty of some of the sins for which he had been wrongfully charged.

As the biblical admonition goes, "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgement ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote of thine eye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." (Luke 6:37-38, 41-42.)

Certainly President Carter, who had been

squeezed into office two years earlier with a lopsided black voter support did not help Mr. Brooke's desperate fight by going to Massachusetts to campaign for the Democratic rival. Given the sensitivities in the situation, he very well could have found many good reasons to stay out of the contest. That would have been one fitting way of displaying a measure of political realism.

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