

NBL SETS CONVENTION IN NEW ORLEANS; BORMAN ACCEPTS HONORARY CHAIRMANSHIP



CHARTER MEMBERS OF NU BETA CHAPTER OF ALPHA CHI PI OMEGA SORORITY were installed Sunday afternoon, July 15, at the Alfonso Elder Student Union by Dr. Dallas Simmons, Vice Chancellor-Director of Academic Skills, North Carolina Central University. The new sorors are (l-r): Mmes. Shirley Lennon, Donna Nichols, Ethelene Prayloe, Wilhelmina Foster, Eleanor Dillard and Margaret Bell. Soror Esther L. Wiley (not pictured) represented the National Body and the Southeastern Region of Alpha Chi Pi Omega. (Photo by Kelvin A. Bell)

WASHINGTON, D.C.

National Business League President Dr. Berkeley G. Burrell today announced plans for the League's 79th Annual Convention, scheduled to convene September 24 through 26 at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana.

In keeping with the organization's dedication to the commercial and economic development of the minority private sector, the theme for this year's meeting is "Agenda for Capacity Building." According to Dr. Burrell: "The thrust of our Convention Program underscores the importance of capacity building initiatives for minority economic development. We aim to construct an agenda that ensures economic development in the minority private sector through an equitable sharing of the nation's resources."

In addition to a distinguished roster of national experts and government officials who will serve as guest speakers and panelists, Colonel Frank Borman has agreed to serve as the Honorary Convention Chairman, the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Eastern Airlines, Colonel Borman is perhaps best known as commander of the Apollo Eight space flight, the first manned lunar orbital mission in 1968, and previously as commander of the Gemini Seven mission in 1965. The former astronaut and special presidential ambassador will address the Convention delegates during the Annual Minority Enterprise Luncheon. Moreover, Eastern Airlines has been designated the official carrier for Convention attendees.

Traditionally the largest annual meeting of small

and minority businesspersons, the NBL Convention additionally brings together representatives of private industry, and state and federal government to consider major issues affecting minority economic development. This year's three day program includes educational workshops and seminars, an expanded Certificate Institute series, the Annual Town Meeting, two official luncheons and the Annual Awards Banquet. As a special feature, a Procurement Contract Center will provide ample opportunities for minority vendors to discuss procurement activities with corporate executives.

Designed to emphasize the building and expansion of institutional capacity in the minority private sector, the 79th Annual NBL Convention Program will explore such topics as the impact of energy initiatives on the

minority private sector, federal procurement efforts, preparations for the 1980 White House Conference on Small Business, the implementation of the Omnibus Minority Enterprise Act (P.L. 95-507), and the recent Commerce Department proposals to establish a Minority Enterprise Development Administration (MEDA).

In conjunction with the Convention, organizers are scheduling a special Caucus for Black Delegates selected to attend the White House Conference on Small Business. Set to be convened by NBL and Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-MD), the Caucus is expected to maximize the strength and cohesiveness of the delegates who will represent the interests of the minority private sector during the major White House meeting in 1980.

THE GREAT OIL CRISIS: THE LONG VIEW

By Laura Parks

The rise of Western civilization was due to a very large extent to the Arab nation's ability to cut the supply routes linking Western Europe with the Near and Far East. The Great Mohamedan conquests in the Middle East, Africa and Europe turned the Mediterranean Sea into an Arab lake, and isolated Europe from the rest of the world.

In desperation, alternate routes had to be explored to the now denied fabled spice and damask lands of the East. Barren and underdeveloped, Europe was heavily dependent on trade with the East, which supplied Europe with many of the products of a more advanced and cultured civilization.

The great age of exploration in the 14th and 15th centuries were inspired by a sense that the might of Islam was fading and that now was the chance to seek alternate routes to the East without offering a direct challenge to the Mohamedan fortresses lining the trade routes from Mohach, in Hungary, to the fishing villages dotting the coast of the Persian Gulf.

The exploration brought to Europe vast quantities of silver and gold, looted from South

American Indian Civilization, all of which helped to finance the rapid development of Europe, and eventually to raise the continent to the world pre-eminence, following the rise of the high energy consuming Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution to be profitable needed vast quantities of cheaper labor, cheap raw materials, cheap but efficient machines, and cheap sources of power in addition to an ever expanding consuming population.

These requirements of the Industrial Revolution led to the rapid expansion of colonialism and to the development of racism as the justification of colonialism to the Europeans and later the Americans.

Rivalries between the dominant colonial powers led to the two great World Wars of our time, and produced ironic results. These results fatally weakened the colonial powers to the point where the colonial system began to collapse, and the political and economic system of the dominant powers began to suffer from a variety of economic ills and growing social and political instability.

Now, in our time, it is the former colonies and

colonial people who sense that they are facing a formidable but steadily weakening adversary; their former colonial masters. The former colonies are not going to give away their limited sources of raw materials for prices that would doom them forever to neocolonialism underdevelopment and the consequent political and military threats of their former masters.

Whether it is oil, copper, uranium, tin, or whatever, the rising developing world is more than willing to sell their natural wealth to the industrial world provided that at the end of the road, when their resources have been depleted, they will have transformed their nations into viable, economically flourishing communities.

Economists of OPEC nations have come to the sad conclusion that inflation in the industrial world is a disease, getting worse with passing time. They point out that the inflationary trends have been long in the making, following the end of the Second World War and steadily getting worse ever since.

They point out that inflation was well entrenched for 28 years before they raised their oil prices in

1973, that the combined military spending in the West, over the past thirty years, has by their calculations, contributed vastly to the inflationary engine and that this was greatly reinforced by the rapid rise of the multinational corporations to economic dominance and their abilities to exert a controlling influence on prices, and this, of course, includes the large oil companies.

If, as they believe, the monies of the West will steadily lose their value over time, then they may have to insist on a barter arrangement, in which, for example one barrel of oil might be equated to a small radio regardless of how high the dollar value of the radio might rise from year to year. In this way, they would know that a barrel of oil in 1985 will still buy one radio instead of a half a radio.

Emerging from colonialism the oil producers know, following the events in Iran, that a rapid and unplanned economic expansion can lead to disaster. Some Arab nations are now seriously considering cutting back on their oil production, possibly stopping oil exports for a year or two, in order to plan and develop the required economic and social framework that will be able to utilize the expected flood tide of industrial and technological hardware from the industrial world.

The nations of the developing world are not our enemies, nor do they wish to become our enemies. They admire our achievements and wish to emulate us in our industrial prowess. They can only do this if they get a fair share for their limited supply of raw materials. In one way or another they are determined to achieve this.

To Nominate Perry To Judgeship

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter has announced he will nominate Matthew J. Perry, Jr. of South Carolina, to be U.S. district judge for the District of South Carolina. This is a new judgeship created by Public Law 95-486.

Perry is a judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals. He was born August 3, 1921, in Columbia, South Carolina. He received a B.S. (1948) and LL. B. (1951) from South Carolina State College. He served in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1946.

From 1951 to 1961 Perry practiced law in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and from 1961 to 1976 he practiced in Columbia. He has been a judge on the United States Court of Military Appeals since 1976. He also served as an adjunct teacher of law at the University of South Carolina from 1973 to 1975.

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