

As you probably know, following a great deal of debate, the House and the Senate approved Mr. Reagan's tax cut proposal. And at this juncture I want to join with all Americans in the hope that this tax package will achieve the goals that the President has outlined — accelerated economic growth, more jobs for Americans, and lower rates of inflation.

The basis of the President's tax proposal is the old "trickle down theory", which holds that by giving wealthy individuals and large businesses huge tax reductions and breaks, the benefits will eventually be passed down to the average working citizens. Unfortunately this theory has failed in the past and, I fear, will fail again.

The hallmark of the Administration's tax proposal is a 25% across the board tax reduction for all individual taxpayers. However, many Americans, particularly those who called and wrote urging passage of Mr. Reagan's proposal, will be disturbed to find less extra cash in their pockets than they had expected. That's

A Tax Break For Whom

By Congressman Augustus F. Hawkins

because for those who earn less than \$20,000 a year, the tax cut which passed will only slightly outpace higher Social Security levies and the impact of people being pushed into higher tax brackets by inflation.

Moreover, although President Reagan claims that this is a "fair and equitable" tax policy, the fact of the matter is that 35% of the tax cuts will go to the 5.6% of the population earning in excess of \$50,000 a year. At the same time, the average family with an annual income of \$20,000 will see their taxes reduced by less than \$600 in 1984, with even less of a tax decrease in the first two

years of the cuts. On the other hand, families with incomes of \$100,000 a year, will see their taxes slashed by almost \$6,000. To put it differently, those families who earn five times as much as the national average will be given a tax cut ten times as large.

It is hoped by the Administration that taxpayers will invest this extra source of cash in productive enterprises, thus providing needed capital for increase economic growth and job opportunities. Indeed, this is a basic foundation of the Administration's economic recovery plan. However, there is no guarantee that this will ac-

tually be the case. Lower and middle income workers may well see their tax reduction as a chance to wipe out some of their ever increasing personal debt. By the same token, wealthier taxpayers, with more to invest, have shown no inclination in recent years to invest their income in productive enterprises. Instead, their cash is going into non-productive investments such as diamonds and real estate. There is no reason to believe that they will do any differently with this increased income.

Thus, we do not have the rosy outlook promised by the Administration. The great body of workers will be forced to use their tax reductions just to keep their heads above water. There is no certainty that the wealthy will invest their dollars in job-producing enterprises. The entire individual tax cut, hailed as a precursor to an economic boom, is, in fact, a giant gamble with the well-being of our economy and our citizens. Those who claim that we should give the President's plan a "chance" forget that if it fails, the results will be catastrophic.

Did you know that the use and misuse of automobiles account for more cases than anything else in our courts today?

No one likes to think about what he/she will do the next time he/she is involved in a car accident. It is not pleasant. But whether you know about them or not, there are certain moral and legal responsibilities that one has to fulfill and certain legal rights one has that should be protected when one is driving and has an accident.

Here is a brief list of these rights and responsibilities:

1) **STOP.**
North Carolina law says that if you're in a car accident resulting in injury, death, or property damage, you have to pull over and stop right away.

2) **HELP THE INJURED.**
The first thing you have to do after stopping your car is to check to see if anyone is hurt. If anyone is hurt badly, try to get a doctor or call an ambulance, whichever is quicker.

Make the injured person comfortable but don't move him unless you know what you're doing.

The law says that you have to give any injured person the basic help he needs or asks for, including carrying or getting him carried to a doctor or hospital.

3) **PROTECT THE SCENE.**

Do whatever you can to prevent further accidents. If you can, have someone warn other cars as they approach. If it is night, use a flashlight, flares or reflectors.

Jackson Pushes Coke Campaign Before Medical And Insurance Group

Speaking in Atlanta, Coca-Cola's headquarters, Rev. Jesse Jackson, national president of Operation PUSH, told the National Medical and National Insurance Associations that black people "must now focus on the private economy in a new and intense way. We must demand now a complete renegotiation of the relationship that black America has with corporate America."

Jackson said, "Reagan has driven black Americans from the public economy with his purging of government programs, services and jobs. He has performed radical surgery without anesthesia on black and poor people. But even here, we must not despair. We still have 17 million eligible voters, and the entire Congress (435 members), plus 33 senators, must come back before black voters within a year. We are the margin of difference for many of the Democratic congresspersons who voted for the Reagan budget cuts. Many of them are already pleading with us to take their names off the political dishonor rolls, for without the black vote they cannot go back to Congress in 1982. So our political vote still has power."

Arguing that there are three principles that must be applied in the renegotiation of the relationship with corporate America, Jackson said, "Reciprocity, not merely generosity, must be the order of the day. We can no longer allow companies just to set up a minority budget that is really nothing but an appendage to their business; just distribute banquet tickets; just provide a few people with high visibility jobs; and continue to deal in substance, rather than substance. We must no longer be an appendage to, we have to be a part of. Also, black executives must not hold dead-end jobs, but must be in line for succession according to their ability. Presently, if the entire corporate structure of most of these corporations were to collapse, they would import a foreigner before promoting a black to the top because our jobs are not in line for succession."

Secondly, Jackson said, "We must focus on the 'supply side' as well as the 'demand side' of the economic ledger. It is not enough to have affirmative action on the de-

mand side — jobs and consumer protection. We must have affirmative action on the supply side — our share of ownership, wealth and control."

Lastly, Jackson explained, "We must demand from these corporations an economic development plan and a development formula. The reason Chinese run Coca-Cola in Peking, Nigerians run Coca-Cola in Lagos, and Mexicans run Coca-Cola in Mexico is because you cannot get into their communities without a development plan and formula. Just to have jobs and no pay is slavery. Jobs and no ownership is colonialism. Only when there is a formula for development can you move to a just foundation. Every underdeveloped nation demands a development formula structured into the relationship."

"The reason why the effects of the poverty programs started under the Great Society have not had a more lasting effect on us is because the use of monies for development was literally illegal. It was illegal to develop us. The programs sustained us, they gave us necessary fish from day-to-day, but they would not put money aside for us to own a fishing rod or the industry itself," Jackson continued.

To a rousing ovation and approval, Jackson said, "Black America, as a third world nation within the industrialized world, must demand a development plan and formula. We are the most overfed and underdeveloped people in the third world. That is because we do not have a formula for development which would allow us to share on the supply side."

Saying that that is what the Coca-Cola "economic withdrawal" of enthusiasm" campaign is all about, Jackson said, "The Coca-Cola struggle is articulating these goals and employing these principles. We're still demanding affirmative action on the job side. We want our fair share of jobs, vertically and horizontally, decision-making jobs, and jobs in line of succession to top management. But on the supply side, we are demanding our fair share of ownership, of wholesalerhips, of distributorships, our share of our money in black banks, the use of black lawyers, black doctors, black advertising firms and our share of philan-

Plain Talk About The Law

What To Do In Case Of An Auto Accident

By Billy Aronson

4) CALL THE POLICE.

The law says that you have to call the local police if the accident is within the city limits, or the county sheriff or highway patrol if it isn't, as soon as you can.

Even if there don't appear to be any injuries, it is good to have an officer check out the situation. His official report may help you later if anyone makes claims that the accident was your fault.

5) EXCHANGE INFORMATION.

The law says you have to give your name and address, the registration number of your car, and show your driver's license number to the other driver or injured person, and that the other driver must do the same for you.

But don't admit or sign anything, even if you think you're in the wrong. You may not be, and your admission might end up being costly.

6) HELP THE OFFICER.

Stay at the place where the accident happened until the officer gets there, unless you're injured. Give the of-

ficer the facts, but remember that no one can force you to give an opinion about the cause of the accident. You have the right to talk with a lawyer before making that kind of statement.

Get the names and addresses of all people who saw what happened or have any information about it, and have them write down what they know.

8) TAKE NOTES.

Write down notes to yourself about everything that happened. Make a drawing showing where the cars ended up after the accident and include as many important distances, such as the lengths of skid marks, as you can. If someone there has a camera, take as many pictures of the situation as you can.

Be sure that later you'll be able to point on the road to where the cars crashed and where they finally stopped.

9) ARRESTS.

If you're arrested at the scene of the accident it doesn't mean that the accident was your fault, and the arrest can't be used against you later if the other person

Coping

Racism: Part VIII

Destroying the Black Self Image

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner

The black self-image is fragile and limited. The black child has fewer things in which to take pride than the white child. Where the white child can take pride in seeing a steady stream of white personalities on television, the black child receives a steady dose of inferiority.

The inferiority is indirect, unspoken and subtle. No one on TV says, "Blacks are dumb and ugly," but the message is delivered nevertheless subconsciously: the few black who do appear on television are cast as foolish and incompetent (Fred Sanford, George Jefferson); TV advertisements glorify long, straight, blond hair; blacks are seldom featured in commercials; no

blacks are portrayed as officials of major corporations.

The message is clear to the black child who watches television for an average of four hours each day. No one said that blacks are inferior. But, the logical mind of the child arrives at the conclusion without much effort. The child's mind becomes easily conditioned to the normalcy of seeing whites portrayed as superior and blacks portrayed as inferior. No one makes such a verbal statement but no one has to.

The conditioning begins early for the black child and is completed before the child attends school. The conditioning is so complete that the child actually considers it unusual and abnormal to observe a black person in a prestigious position either on the television screen or in real life.

Watching Fred Sanford make a fool of himself amuses the black child who laughs heartily. Little does the child realize that he/she is laughing at himself/herself. The amusement transfers from (1) television to (2) real life to (3) other blacks to (4) himself/herself.

thropy. "We have gone from slavery to the Muzorewa principle. Now we must move to the Mugabe principle. That is, the difference between Bishop Muzorewa and Robert Mugabe was not their blackness or their commitment to black people, but the rules under which they would operate. We cannot settle for new rulers who happen to be black, we must have new rules that guarantee self-determination. We must function under new rules, which include a new formula for development. Those companies who are unwilling to negotiate under the new rules and apply a development formula must be dealt with accordingly. Black people must use their \$140 billion in disposable income as a lever for liberation. If they will not comply, we must engage in a radical withdrawal of our consumer support for them."

Although the Coke campaign is still in its early stages, already Cong. Parren Mitchell, Cong. Walter Fauntroy, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus; Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Gamma Rho, Bishop H.H. Brookins, president of the AME Bishops' Council; Ben Branch, president of America's Music and Entertainment Hall of Fame, Inc.; and Mayor Hatcher of the U.S. Conference of Black Mayors have already joined in the fight, according to Rev. B.W. Smith, chairman of PUSH. Selective Patronage Council. Rev. Smith said press conferences were being held around the nation and telegrams were being sent to the Coca-Cola Company in support of the PUSH campaign. He said anyone wishing to join in the National Selective Patronage Campaign should contact PUSH's

World progress would move faster if people would talk less and work harder.

takes you to court to make you pay for damages.

10) WHEN TO LEAVE THE SCENE.

You should leave only after you've helped anyone who was hurt, protected the scene of the accident, called and assisted an officer, exchanged information with the other driver, gotten statements from witnesses, and made notes and diagrams for yourself.

11) SEE A DOCTOR.

Remember that serious injuries don't always cause bloodshed or pain right away.

12) INFORM INSURANCE COMPANY.

Make a complete report to your insurance company right away, or have your lawyer make the report.

13) PAY NOTHING.

Don't pay anything to the other driver, and don't promise to pay anything. The other driver can't make you pay anything or hold your car without legal action.

14) **COMPLY WITH THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW.**
If your car has to be registered and licensed in this state you have to either have liability insurance or post a bond or certificate of self-insurance with the state.

How many of these rights and responsibilities did you know? They are all vital to anyone who drives.

Because automobile cases generally involve criminal law, or are fee-generating, North State Legal Services attorneys may not handle them. But NSLS does have free pamphlets with more detailed information about auto accident procedures, and accident information forms which you can fill out at the scene of an accident, at any of its offices.

The black person on TV represents the "real" black — at least in the mind of the black observers — and the black person begins to react to himself, and other blacks, with amusement. Being inferior is "normal" for blacks and the response becomes conditioned and subconscious. The reaction is automatic and blacks regard each other with the same amusement and contempt. We think "blacks sure are silly."

After a while, however, being black ceases to be amusing — when the black child grows up to adulthood and discovers, unfortunately, that being black means rejection. It means that the person with a dark skin will have a difficult time getting a job, will be treated differently in every aspect of endeavor.

Being black changes, then, to self-hatred. The responses that were produced and conditioned in very early childhood surface and control the behavior of the adult. Thus, the child who has for years observed blacks in inferior roles adopts the conditioned responses of an inferior individual and automatically behaves in the same manner — often without realizing it.

Few of us are aware of the extreme effectiveness of media behavior modification and manipulation but each of us is easily affected by it.

Your suggestions are welcomed. Suggestions for future articles will be appreciated. Cassette tapes of this and other articles are available for individual use, discussion groups and classroom use. All letters and inquiries should be sent to: Dr. Charles W. Faulkner, P.O. Box 50016, Washington, DC 20004.

Buy only a Black newspaper September 17.

You'll do more than read the news. You'll be the news.

On Sept. 17th, we're going to make headlines just for buying only Black newspapers that day.

BOCA is asking all Black men and women to show their support for Black media by buying Black newspapers Sept. 17th.

It will be the first time there's ever been a nationwide show of support for Black media. And millions of people are expected to participate in this historic demonstration of Black unity.

We urge you to be one of them.

All you have to do is buy a Black newspaper Sept. 17th. You'll be joining in a massive vote of confidence for your Black media. And you'll be sending a message: that you care about Black newspapers. That you value them as a source of truth in the community.

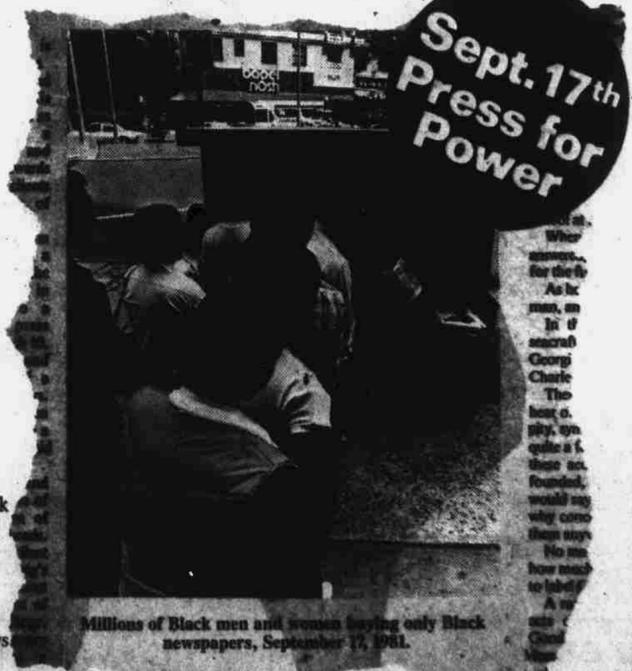
And that you recognize the historical relationship between Black papers and Black freedom. (One of the very first Black businesses was a Black newspaper — The Freedom Journal — started in 1827 by an ex-slave, John Russwurm.)

Just as important, you'll be a part of an opportunity — a chance for a grand scale demonstration of the consumer power that exists when millions of Black people work together. And that's something you can be proud of.

Just as White newspapers across America report news that reflects the interests of Whites, Black newspapers continue to struggle to present the news that reflects Black interests.

Mark your calendar for Sept. 17th. Buy a Black newspaper and only a Black newspaper. Then be prepared to read all about it.

September 17th is brought to you by BOCA who is proud to be sponsoring this Press for Power.



Millions of Black men and women buying only Black newspapers, September 17, 1981.

BOCA The Black Owned Communications Alliance
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