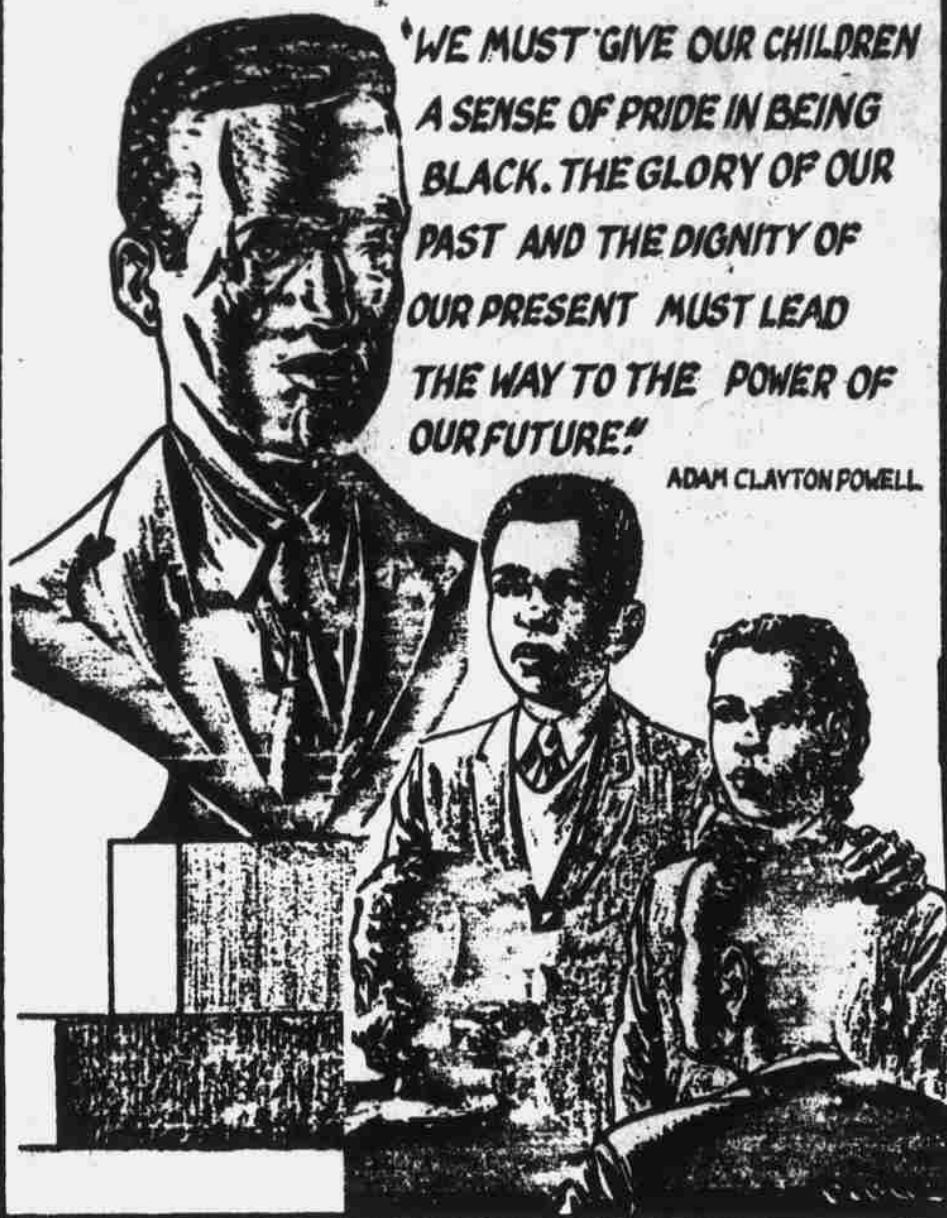


## A HERITAGE TO BE PROUD OF



**WE MUST GIVE OUR CHILDREN  
A SENSE OF PRIDE IN BEING  
BLACK. THE GLORY OF OUR  
PAST AND THE DIGNITY OF  
OUR PRESENT MUST LEAD  
THE WAY TO THE POWER OF  
OUR FUTURE!**

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

## Coping Racism: You Should Fight Back

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner

How can I fight racism? What can I do to oppose it? There are three important principles that a person who feels that he or she is being confronted with racism should abide by: (1) Don't ever lose your cool. (2) Don't ever argue. (3) Don't ever allow racism to go unchallenged.

**Principle No. 1 — Don't lose your cool**  
You can and should accept the fact that racism exists — whether you like it or not. Having this knowledge at your disposal should nullify any surprise or shock on your part when you confront it. Being cool and emotionally under control is your best defense against racism. Often, the person who practices racism might do so for the sole purpose of playing with you by toying with your emotions.

A racist individual might discriminate against you and, when you become upset, call you a "nigger." Once you have become upset, the other person will all too easily observe your tantrum with amusement. Once you lose control of your emotions, you have also lost control of the situation. Your next move, in this negative case, should be to leave as soon as possible.

This is certainly no way to fight racism. Instead, it merely shows just how easily you can be taken advantage of emotionally. So be calm. At least you will have a fighting chance against racism.

**Principle No. 2 — Don't argue**  
Remember, if you engage in an argument that you did not initiate, you might be "suckered" into a trap that is set by the other (racist) individual. You cannot win an argument against a person who has held life-long antipathy toward blacks and who believes blacks to be inferior because of his or her emotional need to believe it.

There are shrewd racists who enjoy a good argument to support their point-of-view. They often initiate the argument with the full knowledge that you cannot disprove their views, no matter how hard you try. There are volumes of books in every library on anthropology, psychology, medicine and sociology that dispute the claim of black inferiority. If these books have not dissuaded the racist from his/her point-of-view, you are not likely to do it in a fit of argumentative rage.

**Principle No. 3 — Don't allow racism to go unchallenged**  
The more often a racist is able to abuse blacks and get away with it, the more comfortable that person becomes with expressing such behavior because it provides a convenient outlet for pent-up emotions. After a while, such a person develops a psychological need for such an outlet of emotions. This is the primary reason that racism persists and is getting worse each day.

What should you do? In a cool, calm voice, with feigned sympathetic understanding, say to the racist "It's alright, I understand your childish need to abuse someone." Then, coolly and calmly walk away. Do not respond to any comment that the person makes in response to you. If you are physically abused, seek out a policeman and make an issue of it. If the physical abuse comes in the form of a racist deliberately bumping into you, use common sense and select the response that is most appropriate to the specific situation. If the situation warrants it, get the best of the bump by brushing the other person, slyly step on that person's foot or express a feigned pathetic sympathy for the person's childish need to abuse you.

Remember, the point is to make racism uncomfortable for the racist. When you allow racist behavior to go unchallenged, you are in effect strengthening and substantiating it. Be cool and, always, use common sense.

### THE UNFORTUNATE REALITY

The reality of racism in America is difficult for blacks and whites to accept intellectually. The depth of racism is even more devastating. Yet, a cure will never be found if the problem remains "under cover." Americans, blacks and whites, have a responsibility to hold their idealism in check and respond to the distasteful reality of the society in which we live.

In 1968, the report of The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was made public. The Commission, a body of American scholars, was ordained by President Johnson to investigate racial attitudes in fifteen American cities. Following is the first paragraph from the introduction which was written by Tom Wicker of the *New York Times*. "This report is a picture of one nation, divided. It is a picture that derives its most devastating validity from the fact that it was drawn by representatives of the moderate and 'responsible' Establishment — not by black radicals, militant youth or even academic leftists. From it rises not merely a cry of outrage; it is also an expression of shocked intelligence and violated faith."

Government agencies and private organizations that are dedicated to the improvement of American society have documented, with hard fact, that the gap is wider now socially, in housing, economics, education, jobs and emotional stability than at any time in the history of this country. We cannot continue to ignore the facts, or we may one day wake up and find ourselves physically at each others' throats.

Following are excerpts from the summary of the report of The National Commission on Civil Disorders: "The alternative is not blind repression or capitulation to lawlessness. It is the realization of common opportunities for all within a single society."

This alternative will require a commitment to national action — compassionate, massive and sustained, backed by the resources of the most powerful and the richest nation on this earth. From every American it will require new attitudes, new understanding, and, above all, new will."

It is difficult for a supposedly democratic society to accept the fact of its own repression of minorities. But, the facts undeniably substantiate the existence of the problem. Kind-hearted white Americans find the designation "Racist" emotionally and intellectually hard to accept and, often, vehemently deny the existence of racism even though the government itself documents its existence.

Many black Americans, emersed in idealistic hope, often sympathize with their tormentors by saying: "Things aren't as bad as they seem. . . they'll get better someday." Yet, things get constantly worse. We can dream but we cannot march against reality. The facts are clear. If we want "things to get better" it is we who must make it happen rather than expect that some transcendental force is operating in our behalf and merely waiting for the "The moment."

## Spectacles: A Closer Look

## Preparing Our Children

By Ada M. Fisher

It is written that a little child shall lead us. Today's children are tomorrow's leaders. We must prepare them for their roles and all of us can help.

From infancy on, the more quality time we spend with our children, the more all of us will benefit. Reading, talking and interacting with our children in other ways are simple steps which will help to build a better world. Not every parent can financially afford day care, but we can read to our children and help them to blossom.

The primary grades (1-6) and junior high (7-9) form the building blocks for all that will follow. The three R's — reading, writing and arithmetic — are still basic skills needed if your child is to reach his potential. Other subjects which broaden your child's perspective are social studies, civics, and the sciences. Making sure that your child has entertained these options

will make his transition into high school smoother.

Though children often like to think they have all of the time in the world to decide what they want to do with their lives, by the tenth grade they should have decided whether or not they will go to school beyond high school. That decision will determine much of the course of their high school education. North Carolina's new competency regulations mean that parents must get involved and stay involved with their children's lives if they wish to see them succeed.

For those who may or may not be bound for college, a high school core curriculum is advisable. This core should include at least two years of English with writing, grammar, and composition as foundations; mathematics through algebra; a social science, history (U.S. or

world); and a science (biology, physics or chemistry). Whether one aims for the moon or a role in masonry, these courses will hold you in good stead. If a student desires a career in the professions of law, engineering, medicine or other sciences, additional courses in English, mathematics, and the sciences are preferred. Without a core of courses in these categories, any child, black or white, has limited his/her options in this computerized, technologically oriented world.

Extracurricular activities have their place, but not at the expense of a solid academic foundation. If our children are to continue to make significant contributions to the world, then we must equip them to cope with the ever changing complexities inherent in this society. They can make it if they try and if they have our support.

## To Be Equal

## Another War On Crime

By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

If crime didn't exist, politicians would have to invent it, for there is nothing more rewarding politically than a fresh announcement of a "war on crime."

A new war on crime seems about to get off the ground, with get-tough speeches by Chief Justice Warren Burger and President Reagan, and a Justice Department report that recommends, among other things, weakening of constitutional protections and building more prisons.

Justice's Task Force on Violent Crime specifically suggested a \$2 billion grant program to help the states construct new prisons. And several states plan to float bond issues for prison construction.

Somehow a nation that claims to be unable to afford decent social service benefit levels is supposed to come up with the money to finance prisons. A nation whose inner-city housing stock is deteriorated and is being abandoned, is supposed to build prisons that cost about \$70,000 per bed just for construction, with up to \$20,000 per year in maintenance costs per individual. And that princely sum doesn't allow for inflation.

Talk about misplaced national priorities!

Buying more prisons won't buy more security. If anything, our experience with prisons suggests they do not deter people from committing crimes. Indeed, they

serve to warehouse people in brutalizing conditions, leading to the increased likelihood that they will return to custody once released.

That raises another point neglected by the "get tough with crime" advocates. You can arrest, convict and imprison people. But ultimately, they will serve their time and return to the community.

Unless they are helped to overcome the lack of skills, anti-social attitudes and limited opportunities that helped land them in trouble, they are likely to continue to swell the crime rate.

Nor do the hard liners have much to say about keeping young people from the lure of criminal activities. Apparently they would rather build prisons at luxury-hotel construction rates than invest in the education and job opportunities that give economically deprived young people a stake in stable, crime-free communities.

A lot of the old bromides are also being hauled out in this year's version of the war on crime. Preventive detention sounds like a good idea until you realize that there is no way a judge can predict the likelihood of an accused person's turning up for trial.

Without hard evidence that accurate predictions can be made — and all studies indicate the contrary, especially when applied to blacks — we shouldn't weaken the governing assumption of our legal system that an accused person is innocent

until proven guilty.

The same holds for the so-called exclusionary rule, which the Task Force wants weakened. That rule prevents illegally obtained evidence from being used in a criminal trial, and it is based on Fourth Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure.

The exclusionary rule keeps law enforcement agents "honest," since they know they have to go by the book or lose their case in court. But it does more than that, too. It protects all citizens from arbitrary police behavior, it increases respect for the law, and it removes incentives for law enforcement officials to abuse their power.

Weakening the exclusionary rule will not add to the conviction rate. Despite a handful of publicized, extreme cases few people have escaped a guilty verdict because of it. Again, this is an instance where a precious constitutional right should not be compromised to satisfy a purely rhetorical "get tough" stance.

All the talk about building more prisons and drilling holes in the constitutional safety net avoids the real issue of attacking the causes of crime.

A society that has full employment, equal opportunities, decent education and housing for all, and eliminates discrimination will be a society that is relatively crime-free.

## The Haitian Dilemma

By Bayard Rustin

A. Philip Randolph Institute

The ghastly sight of 33 drowned Haitians washed ashore onto a Florida beach has once again focused attention on the plight of refugees from that beleaguered land.

Haiti is a dictatorship in which the government controlled militia has suppressed all forms of free political expression, has restricted the fundamental freedoms of the press and assembly, and has engaged in murder, execution, imprisonment without trial, exile, and torture. In the midst of this brutal violation of human rights the vast majority of the Haitian people live in abject poverty. The line between those fleeing the country for political reasons as opposed to those fleeing for economic reasons is fine indeed.

The mother of a pregnant Haitian girl who drowned in Florida has stated she "would prefer to be shot than let her daughter's body go back to Haiti". Her vehement contempt for Haiti's government indicates that the Haitian refugees are not fleeing solely for economic reasons. Moreover, can there be any doubt that those who are willing to risk death at sea to reach refuge on our shores are fleeing a terrifying form of oppression?

In part, the Haitian dilemma is complicated by current immigration rules. Under these rules, "political" refugees enjoy important advantages: Their applications for asylum are quickly processed and they can receive an immigration status under which they can become American citizens within five years. However, there is an important qualification. Those who are deemed "political" refugees must have fled from a Communist nation such as Cuba, the USSR, East Germany, or Vietnam. Haitians, who escape the Duvalier dictatorship which, though brutal, is not Communist — are classified as "economic" refugees and thus subject to deportation.

While it is easy to understand the special treatment accorded to those escaping Communist tyranny, it is clear that similar protection must be extended to those fleeing other brutal dictatorships for political reasons. American immigration policy must rid itself of its double-standard in dealing with refugees escaping oppression. A single standard must apply to all victims of dictatorship and tyranny.

The Reagan Administration's efforts to deal with the influx of Haitians, to date, have been deplorable. The Administration has violated international law in setting up its "kangaroo courts" at sea. Moreover, it has proposed a major revision of immigration law which would permit detention of refugees in special camps exempt from most environmental codes. In addition, the Administration's plan seeks to severely limit the role of Federal courts in reviewing decisions made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on deportations and the granting of political asylum.

Such emergency measures are a clear affront to human dignity and a violation of due process. They betray an absence of compassion and one can only hope the proposals will be drastically revamped before being enacted into law.

Yet it is clear that the problem of an unending exodus of refugees from Haiti and other tyrannies will not disappear. What, then, can be done in order to assure that those who are fleeing political repression are treated fairly?

In my view the answer requires creating a board which would monitor and review applications for political asylum. Such a board could be created with the active participation of human rights and humanitarian organizations. The body could serve as a kind of appeals board, charged with the responsibility of reviewing the often callous and legalistically

minded decisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The functioning of such an independent entity and the broadening of the concept of a "political" refugee to include those who flee both right-wing and left-wing dictatorships would serve to make clear the basis of our nation's policies concerning refugees.

It would make clear to the people of Haiti and other dictatorships that if they can demonstrate convincingly that they are fleeing political oppression and not merely seeking to better their economic lot, then the United States remains a place of asylum, a sanctuary.

In the absence of such a clear-cut policy, which realistically acknowledges that the United States cannot open its doors to everyone who seeks to escape Third World poverty, we will be unable to prevent other catastrophes which so dishonor the soil of a country founded by refugees and immigrants.

## The Carolina Times

L. E. AUSTIN

Editor-Publisher 1927-1971

(USPS 091-380)

Published every Thursday (dated Saturday) at Durham, N.C., by United Publishers, Incorporated. Mailing address: P.O. Box 3825, Durham, N.C. 27702-3825. Office located at 923 Old Fayetteville Street, Durham, N.C. 27701. Second Class Postage paid at Durham, North Carolina 27702.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE CAROLINA TIMES, P.O. Box 3825, Durham, N.C. 27702.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, \$12.00 (plus 48¢ sales tax for North Carolina residents). Single copy 30¢. Postal regulations REQUIRE advance payment on subscriptions. Address all communications and make all checks payable to: THE CAROLINA TIMES.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: Amalgamated Publishers, Inc., 45 West 49th Street, New York, New York 10036.

Member: United Press International Photo Service, National Newspaper Publishers Association, North Carolina Black Publishers Association.

Opinions expressed by columnists in this newspaper do not necessarily represent the policy of this newspaper.

This newspaper WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for the return of unsolicited pictures.

*If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess 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 ocean's majestic waves without the awful roar of its waters.*

—Frederick Douglass