

The world wide observance of United Nations Disarmament Week was ushered in with spectacular success in Europe. In the staid and pristine precincts of Britain's Parliament Square the great banners of the United Nations fluttered between the British flags, a reminder to all that much of the world still regards the United Nations as a very valuable tool where man can still "jaw, jaw instead of war, war."

October 24th, 1981 will go down in British history as the day when ancient London Town witnessed its greatest protest demonstration against the proliferation of nuclear weapons on British soil. From early morning, 200 trains brought the protestors from all corners of Britain.

In addition to the trains, thousands of buses unloaded their cargoes of banners, floats, literature, musical instruments and inevitably tea, sugar, and milk to accompany the caravan of over a quarter of a million souls whose only concern was that Britain and Europe be denied as a nuclear battlefield to the super-powers.

A short while before in the capital city of West Germany and equally enthusiastic quarter of a million Germans took to the streets to demand that the United States abandon its efforts to make Western Europe into its nuclear arsenal and "expendable continent."

At this gathering three former German generals spoke about the dangers of nuclear weapons to Germany, Europe and the world. "Will the certainty in destruction of Europe guarantee vic-

Jobs Not Bombs

By Laura Parks
NNPA Correspondent

tory to either the United States or the Soviet Union? Will not the great powers in a second fit of madness launch the weapons that will certainly destroy the rest of the world?", they asked. The vast crowd in Bonn, West Germany vowed to bring a plague of havoc upon those who would turn Europe into a fiery nightmare of hell and everlasting death to man and all the creatures of the earth.

In London, the old German Panzer commander asked the same questions and received the same enthusiastic promises that Europe will not become the tragic stage for an annihilating "Twilight of the Gods."

Between the West German protests and the British marches, the President of the United States managed to convey the idea that yes, he could see circumstances that could become the nuclear battleground between the United States and the Soviet Union. A most tragic remark.

It is safe to say that Western Europe has not been the same since. Suddenly the fight against stationing of nuclear weapons in Europe has escalated from attacking European governments to attacking the good name of the United States and

accusing it of wishing to establish its domination over Europe.

Anti-Americanism is clearly on the rise, especially among the youth, who overwhelmingly march against the "Bomb" and who in former years were so much influenced and conditioned by American culture, ways, and democratic spirit.

United States publicists in Europe have been very active trying to undo the damage of the Presidential remarks.

But at the London rally the leaders of the opposition Labor Party vowed to pull Britain away from nuclear disaster and to mount a campaign against "American domination of Britain and Europe."

In Rome, Italy, 150,000 marchers demonstrated against American nuclear weapons and large crowds in Paris, France, were also marching against the "American Bombs."

With rising unemployment everywhere in Western Europe, internal and external political concerns have found

their focus in the potent slogan of "Jobs not Bombs." It may, in the near future, become the rallying cry before which governments tremble and set Europe upon an independent course, free from both U.S. and U.S.S.R. entanglements and seeking, with urgency, closer and juster economic ties with the Third World.

Over the years the celebration of United Nations Disarmament Week was briefly noted. Within the past weeks its importance has escalated beyond all expectations. It has suddenly become a crusade for human survival. It will not go away. It has given Europe renewed hope.

Coping

Racism: What Should You Do?

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner

What should you do to improve your own plight?

- 1) Stop waiting for someone else to lead you to freedom — you must take the initiative as a black individual to create your own opportunity.
- 2) Stop referring to other black people as "Ugly, black so and so," and stop saying, "Black people are dumb." Stop making generalities about other black people that, in reality, cannot be proved.
- 3) Stop criticizing black people. Start praising black people for any minor achievement. Praise young children and help them to develop a positive self-image. Praise older black people and help to counteract the negative self-image that society has imposed upon them.
- 4) Start building upon your strong points. Get as much education as you can. Learn a skill if you wish. Explore the opportunities for jobs and for making this society a better one in which to live. The job market has changed drastically in the last two years and is likely to change again in the near future. Be prepared for what is to come.
- 5) Stop generalizing about how bad or good blacks are or about how bad or good whites are. If you want to be judged as an individual, judge others the same way.
- 6) Stop spending so much time talking about your particular negative experiences with white people. All blacks have similar experiences.
- 7) Join an organization that is actively and presently taking definite and clearly defined steps against racism. You are far more effective as a member of a dynamic organization than you are by yourself. The organization, on the other hand, is ineffective without your active participation.
- 8) Learn to live simply and non-luxuriously until you can afford to do better. Economic circumstances make it impractical to allow your ego and desire to motivate you to "out do" your friend and acquire extensive debts in the process. The street wise, uncomplicated, pragmatic individual is likely to out survive the person who is unable to adapt to society bereft of major social programs.
- 9) Start focusing your attention on the general cause of the problem of racism and provide viable solutions. In other words, stop complaining but start producing constructive ways of resolving the problem of racism in the immediate future.

Richard Williamson, mental Affairs; Alan Assistant to the Presi- Holmer. Deputy Assis- tant for Intergovern- (Continued on Page 16)

U.S. Vice President Bush Meets With Black Mayors

WASHINGTON — Several prominent black mayors met recently with Vice President Bush to discuss the plight of cities under the Administration's new economic plan. The mayors, under the auspices of the National Conference of Black Mayors, Inc. (NCBM), whose collective constituency represents an estimated ten million U.S. citizens, focused on three highly controversial issues and presented policy recommendations.

The Voting Rights Act extension, civil rights as well as block grants and revenue sharing dominated the discussion according to Richard G. Hatcher, president of NCBM, mayor of Gary, Indiana and leader of the delegation.

Hatcher expressed 'satisfaction' with the meeting saying, "I believe the Reagan Administration now understands that the success of their efforts at revitalizing this nation depends to a rather significant measure on input from leaders at the local and municipal level in the formulation of federal policies."

Significantly, one day following the White House meeting, President Reagan announced his support for extension of the Voting Rights Act.

Scheduled as an opportunity to relay NCBM's position on issues facing municipalities, representatives of the 201 member organization encouraged the Administration to focus attention on short range

problems while pursuing long range objectives.

According to Hatcher, "we want to emphasize that no sector of our society should bear the full weight of policy changes — that no segment of our national population is expendable in the process."

Michelle Kourouma, NCBM's executive director, characterized the meeting as "positive and significant," noting the Administration's receptivity to policy input. Kourouma explained the delegation's enthusiasm by saying, "it was a significant achievement in merit and in substance. NCBM is committed to making policy recommendations and observations on the Administration's proposals. We hope that this will be the start of an on-

going relationship."

The delegation included: Mayor Robert Drakeford, Carboro, NC, NCBM's first vice president; Mayor Johnny Ford, Tuskegee, AL, NCBM's second vice president; Mayor Robert Gray, Shelby, MS, NCBM's secretary; Mayor John B. Cooper, Vandalia, MI, NCBM's treasurer; Mayor Marion Barry, Washington, DC; Mayor Dr. Walter Tucker, Compton, CA; Mayor David R. Humes, Hayti Heights, MO; and Mayor Verdiace Hampton-Goston, Richwood, LA. Stanley Alexander, director of NCBM's Washington office was also present.

Joining Vice President Bush were: James Baker, Chief of Staff; Steven Rhodes, Special Assistant to the President;

Spring Protests

(Continued from Page 13) regime."

"The Reagan administration has accelerated this alliance," the Declaration states, while accusing "our successive governments" of pursuing "a foreign policy of intervention."

Prominent among participants were Congressional Black Caucus members. Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif) was preparatory committee president. Reps. George Crockett (D-Mich) and Shirley Chisholm (D-NY) were speakers.

Within the United Methodist Church, which provided some monetary and logistical support for the conference, the event has stirred controversy. An article in *The United Methodist Reporter* (an independent weekly with a large circulation among denomination members) headlined "UN-endorsed event seemed controlled by pro-Soviets," cited speeches by socialist political leaders from Guyana and Grenada, and it quoted "some U.S. government sources" as saying that the ANC and SWAPO are "funded, armed, trained and controlled by the Soviet Communist Party." Article author Roy Beck said he had seen virtually no evidence of Methodist participation in the conference.

The United Methodist News Service, in a press release, quoted Mia Adjali of the church's UN office, who countered that Beck had attended only the final Sunday session of a three-day event, when international visitors were featured. She said the New York area bishop and the church's Africa secretary both put in appearances, and that three vice presidents of the United Methodist Women's Division had been introduced to the conference.

The news service also quoted Bishop Leroy C. Hodapp of Illinois, a conference sponsor, who said the *Reporter* article "leaves a great deal unsaid with regard to the nature of the meeting and the process under which it operated. The substance of resolutions was worked out in the Sunday workshops,

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