

A Growing Suspicion of the FBI

The growing feeling of many Negroes in this country that the recent assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the result of a vicious conspiracy on the part of higher-ups, rather than the vile act of one man, must be faced forthright and with great concern by all citizens interested in the welfare of this country. In support of the suspicion there also looms in the picture the \$1 million which the assassin is reported to have received for the murder. Certainly such a sizeable sum has not or is not available from just any ordinary source.

Add to the above the failure on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to apprehend the slayer, or to announce that he has been apprehended, after over two months of intensive efforts to bring him to justice, and one is compelled to admit that there is at least some justification for the growing suspicion among Negroes as to the integrity of the FBI, in the case of the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, if not otherwise.

The customary readiness or deliberate speed of the FBI in solving many of the nation's most difficult

crimes and misdemeanors also looms high and mighty on the horizon when it is placed beside the failure of the FBI in the Martin Luther King slaying or the ability of the perpetrator to escape apprehension.

That there is widespread and a growing suspicion, both at home and abroad, that if the racial identity of the person or persons, involved in the above mentioned tragedy were reversed, they would have been behind bars long ago, is also another issue that must be faced in the case with great concern by all citizens of this country who believe in equal justice irrespective of race, creed or color. It must now be readily understood that the failure of this country to bring to justice the slayer of slayers of Dr. King will have an impact on the image of America among other nations of the world that only time can determine the results. Likewise, the billion or more of yellow, brown and black peoples of the world await America's answer to the King assassination which now has assumed the proportion of one of the most awesome tragedies that has befallen mankind within the past 2,000 years.

Reverence For the House of God

You will need to read the account of the recent dynamiting of a synagogue in Meridian, Mississippi to realize just how low in the scales of human degradation some human beings can sink. It is not very hard to understand why a vicious dog will attack a person entering his owners yard or house, likewise it is not too hard to understand why a rattlesnake would sink its poisonous fangs into the foot, ankle or leg of a human being who might by chance to tread upon him. Dogs, snakes and other lower animals are not made in the image of God Almighty and, therefore, are without the love for others that was breathed into the soul of mankind when God created him in His own image.

Let's we forget, there are human dogs and there are human snakes. It so happens, however, that such persons do not have to be on guard duty in a home or stepped on in some secluded spot before they sink their teeth or fangs into an object of their fiendish hatred.

The Mississippi white person or persons who bombed the synagogue in Meridian, Mississippi were lower than a vicious dog or rattlesnake in that as human beings God Almighty

had breathed into them the breath of life. His life, which thunders eternally in the soul of every human being that he is his brother's keeper. Thus, instead of responding to the high calling of the Eternal and Great God, to love one another, he or they embarked on the dastardly deed of bombing, not a dance hall, a liquor still, or a bawdy house but a House of God.

You will probably want to know now just how much lower in the scales of degradation a human being can sink. We say in all humility be it Jewish, Caucasian or Negro, that any building that has been dedicated to the worship of God who made all mankind should be regarded with the uttermost sanctity by every man or woman, who has not sunk to the depths of human depravity.

So, the dastardly deed of the person or persons who bombed the synagogue in Meridian can probably best be summed up in the words of Rabbi Milton Schlager when he declared, "The explosion didn't happen to me it happened to the town." We think, however, it happened to the souls of the human wretches who perpetrated the foul and dirty act.

A Significant Victory

The victory won by J. C. "Skeepie" Scarborough, III in the Run-off Primary held here Saturday, June 1, was most significant from two angles. It was significant first in that it had the unqualified support of white labor as well as black labor. It was significant in that it brought together the unqualified and enthusiastic support of all segments of the Negro citizens of Durham.

It can be safely said that active in the Run-off election Saturday, in so far as Negro voters are concerned, were the aged, the young people, both in and out of school, the man in the street and the professionals. In short, the Durham Negro voters deserve a salute for the united manner in which they turned out in support of "Skeepie" Scarborough, who without a doubt is one of Durham's finest and most worthy young men.

Let it also be said that white labor deserves a salute for the "Skeepie" Scarborough victory in that its leaders had the courage to throw their official support behind a Negro candidate for which they knew were cer-

tain to be criticized and suffer reprisals from certain sources within their own race.

As it now stands, without the occurrence of a miracle in the November election, the Durham County Commissioners Board will have two Negro members. As in the case of the two Negro members on the Durham City Council, both of the Negro members of the Board of County Commissioners, if elected, are well qualified from every standpoint necessary to serve on the Board in the very highest manner, and to the best interest of all the citizens of Durham County.

This newspaper feels that the demonstration of cooperation manifested in the Primary Saturday, June 1, sets a fine example for Negroes in other cities and counties of the state where too often a lack of cooperation or the clash of personalities has cost them representation in both city and county public offices. So again we point to the solidarity and cooperation exhibited in the Run-off Primary in Durham on June 1, and say to those of the race in other cities and counties of the state, "Go and do thou likewise."

Missing "Link" In The Black Revolution

ACTION IS ELOQUENCE; THE EYES OF THE IGNORANT ARE MORE LEARNED THAN THEIR EARS.



Is Violence in the Black Ghettos A Mere Token of Things to Come?

The riots that have taken place in the black ghettos of this country are a drop in the bucket of violence that will spill over if white America continues to regard them exclusively as senseless, lawless acts.

That is the view expressed in "The White Problem in America," an article in the June-July issue of Natural History, a magazine published by The American Museum of Natural History.

The co-authors of the article are Dr. Colin M. Turnbull, Associate Curator of African Ethnology at the Museum and author of five books on Africa, and Joseph A. Towles, who has studied and done field work in Uganda, and has been Dr. Turnbull's research assistant.

"The problem," write the authors, "is rooted in the slave system... from which whites derived a consensus of attitudes about the Negro. And long after the system itself was destroyed, values originating within it continued to be the guidelines that defined the attitudes of white Americans."

What this meant for the Negro, they continue, was that his manhood was all but taken away from him... "the fact that slaves were owned and sold as farm livestock (boys were sold by the inch) were advertised as such, and were used for breeding should be enough to indicate the kind of battle the Negro must have had to retain his identity as a human being."

With this background, what is the function of the present violence, the authors ask "What does the looter think he is doing when he loots a store? What is he trying to achieve? Is he really risking being shot dead by police in order to get an armful of cheap hosiery?"

These acts appear to be meaningless and stupid, the authors write, but while they

may be thoughtless, they are not stupid. "The Negro youth who runs from a burning store holding a child's doll is clutching far more than fifteen dollars' worth of merchandise: he is clutching a symbol of all that he is deprived of in this anything but equal world."

The equality which Negroes want, Dr. Turnbull and Mr. Towles suggest, is not so much the equality of economic opportunity or the equality of being liked by whites. Rather, they believe, "if we accept that the violence is symbolic of an assertion of masculinity or of manhood, then what the Negro wants is to be accepted as a man not necessarily good or necessarily bad but, as a man, equal."

Feelings of violence, the authors point out, can be channeled in several directions. In Africa, they write, violence is often formalized in ritual acts of rebellion which include destruction of property and serve as a safety valve to prevent more extensive warfare.

The non-violence of Dr. King and the Africanization of many Negro Americans are peaceful ways of expressing opposition to the whites, the authors say, but the danger is that as the goal of identity and equality comes closer, many will redouble their efforts and militancy, leading to more violence.

With regard to the riots that have taken place in recent months and years, the authors warn that violence so far exhibited is a mere token of the potential held by Negro Americans.

"If we treat these outbreaks of violence merely as lawless acts and try to suppress them as lawless acts should be suppressed," they write, "we miss the whole import of the situation, and far more dangerously, we block up a vital safety valve... By treating sporadic violence as an actual rebellion and by stamping it out with more violence, we merely increase the potentiality of a real rebellion."

The authors conclude that if, as they believe, the violence

so far has not been organized or due primarily to sium conditions, then "the worst eruption we have seen to date is no more than a tiny trickle of escaping steam. We are all, black and white alike, sitting on top of an unbelievable inferno."

Ask Dr. QUIZMEE

Dr. Quizmee, our information specialist, is happy to answer his readers' questions in his weekly column. All responses are verified by Funk & Wagnalls Standard Reference Encyclopedia.

David S. Asks about a proud tradition: "How did our Marine Corps get its start?"

The Corps goes back before the Revolutionary War. It evolved from two battalions authorized in 1775 by the Continental Congress.

Brian C. seems to be a little tongue-in-cheek when he writes: "Where do we get the expression 'chattering magpie'?"

Magpies are noisy birds belonging to the crow family. Their rasping call sounds like "cack, cack," mixed with a gabble and some whistling notes. We call gabbling people "chattering magpies" because their speech is like the birds' irritating sound.

Moviegoer Susan S. wonders: "How do they film ships in a storm, or cities being destroyed by volcanoes and earthquakes?"

Although producers occasionally use old newsreel clips of storm-tossed ships, they generally rely on special effects. Toy-sized boats are blown around in a small tank by wind machines. Miniatures are also used to show towns being destroyed.

If you are the first to submit a question to Dr. Quizmee, in care of this newspaper, (the writer of this column to be sole judge), you will receive free the full 25 volume set of Funk & Wagnalls Standard Reference Encyclopedia.

"What are the odd-looking letters on the sides of Russian aircraft?" asks K. M., a European traveler.

Those letters are from the Cyrillic alphabet, an ancient system attributed to the Apostle Cyril. It contains 48 characters, compared to our alphabet's 26.

Movie fan Tony C. asks: "How did movies get their start?"

Peter Mark Roget first saw the possibility of making pictures moving in 1824. In 1872, Leland Stanford, in settling a wager, set up 24 cameras along a horse-racing track and produced a kind of film strip. Thomas Edison improved the process by using a single strip of film rather than separate plates.

NEW YORK - The last book written by the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will be published June 26.

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

Who's Getting Subsidy?

MANY OF THE plans for ending poverty and putting people to work rebuilding our decaying cities call for government subsidies. These would be either outright grants, or tax breaks to motivate companies and individuals to take on socially useful projects.

From the howls that have gone up from critics you would think nothing has ever been subsidized before. Some even say that the tax structure has to be "protected" from rebates given for anti-poverty programs. Don't they know it is too late to "protect" it? It is already riddled with special interest loopholes.

The fact of the matter is that subsidies are as American as the flag. I don't know of anyone who is well-to-do who doesn't benefit in some way from federal subsidies. Only the poor get a very small slice of the subsidy pie; everyone else gets a good helping.

Just look at the Mississippi Delta, where Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers are literally starving. In one county 27 farmers were paid more money in federal crop subsidies than the whole poverty program in that county got for the year. Because of this subsidy, farmers cut back on acreage and laid off workers. These farm workers then had to plead for anti-poverty assistance and surplus food or leave for big city ghettos.

Guaranteed Annual Income

In the last two years alone, cotton farmers got \$1.8 billion in price supports. But this money went to farm owners who, in effect, got a guaranteed annual income for not growing cotton. I'm not against this welfare program for well-off landowners. I just want to see it extended to cover the poor as well.

The basic purpose of subsidies is to encourage the development of economically useful projects. For example, it is considered a good thing for the U. S. to have a large fleet of ships at its disposal. So the government subsidizes more than half the ships built to carry foreign trade. Some people think a supersonic plane would be a good thing. So the government subsidizes the private companies building it to the tune of two or three billion dollars.

The average middle-class American is heavily subsidized. Interest on his mortgage and his local property taxes are deductible on his federal tax. But when these sums are included in the rent poor people pay in the slums, they can't deduct it. Mortgages themselves, are often backed by federal guarantees. Commuter railroads are often heavily subsidized, as are the highways suburbanites need.

Many Americans climbed into middle class by virtue of subsidies like the GI Bill, which enabled them to go to college. And white middle-class citizens are often favored in property charges. A recent study in Boston showed that homes in affluent areas are assessed at only a third of their real value, while homes in the Roxbury ghetto are assessed at 75 percent of their true value.

Business Subsidized

Business is subsidized to purchase new machines. Such investments are eligible for a seven percent tax credit.

I'm all for this. But if we subsidize middle-class homeowners, expanding businesses, and farm corporations who are paid not to grow crops, why can't we also subsidize the poor, who need it most?

We ought to subsidize industry for building homes and plants in the ghetto, and we ought to subsidize training costs for companies who hire the unemployed as well as living costs for trainees and students.

Subsidies work because they encourage money and effort to go into the subsidized areas. They are form of investment. Let's invest as much in people as we invest in machines. Let's subsidize industry to tackle poverty and bad housing, the way we subsidize them to build ships and planes. The nation can only benefit from it.

TWO MINUTES WITH THE BIBLE
BY CORNELIUS E. STAM, PRES.
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DON'T TELL HIM A THING

Many years ago the writer's father, then a city missionary, received a telephone call from a prominent clergyman.

"Peter," said the clergyman, "I've got a young man out in the outer office who seems to be in great distress. He says he feels he's so great a sinner that he's overstepped the line and God won't forgive him. Now you've had a lot of experience with such people. What shall I tell him?"

"Don't tell him a thing; I'll be right over," said dad, and he left immediately to deal with the young man himself.

Dad knew very well what was the matter with this young lad. The Holy Spirit had convicted him of his sin (John 16:8). The lad had come to see himself as he really was—as God saw him, and sees any un-saved person, no matter how religious.

No person ever comes to see his need of a Savior until he has first come to see himself as a condemned sinner before God. And it is only when we come to see ourselves as we are in the sight of a holy God that there is hope for salvation. The self-righteous do not see their need of a Savior. What would He save them from? What have they done that is so wrong? This is the way their reasoning goes. It is only when we begin to appreciate the holiness and righteousness of God that it dawns upon us that our condition is hopeless without a Savior. Strange, is it not, so many people have pictures of our Lord crowned with thorns or hanging on a cross, yet do not really know Him as a Savior, their own Savior. But when we have been convicted of our sin and our hopeless condition before God, we are ready to take in the words spoken by Paul to the trembling jailer at Philippi: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved" (Acts 16:31).

BELIEVERS JUSTIFIED

Our Lord's appearance to Saul of Tarsus (later called Paul) on the road to Damascus, changed the pitiless persecutor in a moment into the docile, yet the devoted follower of the Christ he had so bitterly hated. This transformation took place not only because he had now seen the risen, ascended Christ; it was caused also by what he had learned from Christ. From heaven the Lord had revealed to Paul the glory of His finished work of redemption and had sent him forth to proclaim "the gospel of the grace of God" (Acts 20:24).

This is seen in the closing words of the apostle's first recorded sermon, delivered at the synagogue at Antioch in Pisidia. After mentioning the death and resurrection of Christ, the apostle said: "Be it known therefore unto you, men and brethren, that THROUGH THIS MAN IS PREACHED UNTO

YOU THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS; "AND BY HIM ALL THAT BELIEVE ARE JUSTIFIED FROM ALL THINGS, FROM WHICH YE COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW OF MOSES" (Acts 13:38-39).

Paul never changed this message, but kept emphasizing it wherever he went as well as in his writings. He saw in this revelation of truth the answer to man's condemnation for breaking God's holy law. Thus he wrote to the Romans: "... By the law is the knowledge of sin."

"But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested." "We declare... Christ's righteousness; that God might be just and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus" (Rom. 3:20-21, 26).

St. Louis.--Until his death, Anthony V. Taches, 82, had given no outward indication of his wealth. His will revealed the retired electrician and bachelor left an estate valued at \$1,437,490.

Sandwich, Ill.--David E. Graf was recently honored by President Johnson as 1968 National Teacher of the Year. Graf, a teacher for 30 years, was praised for his devotion to teaching and work with the retarded.

THE CHIBCHA INDIANS OF COLOMBIA, WHO WERE DISCOVERED BY THE SPANISH CONQUISTADORES, WORSHIPPED A SEMI-DIVINE RULER REPUTED TO HAVE SUCH SANCTITY THAT THE WEATHER DEPENDED ON HIS WILL!

FANCY THAT!..... by THOMPSON

THE PEOPLE OF COLOMBIA CONSUMED A RECORD 112 POUNDS OF REFINED SUGAR PER PERSON IN A RECENT YEAR—PERHAPS THE WORLD'S GREATEST SWEET TOOTH!

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