

# TWO MINUTES

WITH THE BIBLE  
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## THE LAW MISUNDERSTOOD

There are three misconceptions that most people entertain about the law of God and its Ten Commandments:

1. Most people have a vague notion that the law always was; that it must have been given to Adam or soon after. Actually, it was given by Moses about 1500 B.C., after about 2,500 years of human history had elapsed (John 1:17). So mankind lived on earth for about 2,500 years without the law or the Ten Commandments.

2. Most people suppose that the law and the Ten Commandments were given to mankind in general, while in fact it was given to Israel alone (Deut. 5:29).

3. Most people suppose that that law was given to help us to do right. Even some clergymen teach this, although the Bible clearly teaches that the Law was given to show us that we are guilty sinners.

It is true that the law, while given to Israel, also shows the Gentile that he is a sinner. This is why Rom. 3:19 says:

"Now we know that what things soever the law saith, it saith to them that are under the law; that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may be brought in guilty before God."

## Black Taxation Without Representation

Black leaders of North Carolina need to take a thoughtful and searching look into the distressful situation involving and surrounding the case of Mrs. Pattie B. Cotton, a black teacher of the William R. Davis High School of Halifax County. An account of the case appears on the front page of this week's issue of this newspaper to which we call the attention of all our readers.

Unless an organized effort is put forth to aid Mrs. Cotton in her defense against the persecution of the Halifax County School Board there will be more such cases in North Carolina, resulting in the efforts of integration of the public schools in the state becoming a mere mockery. We, therefore, urge the North Carolina Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other civil rights organizations of the state to go to the rescue of Mrs. Cotton who, apparently is being persecuted and made a scapegoat for no other reason than she is a black teacher in a predominantly white school and the all-white board of Halifax County is desirous of ousting her.

Along with the aid of the civil rights organizations, help from religious, fraternal organizations and individuals should be forthcoming so that funds and other needs will not have to be furnished entirely by Mrs. Cotton. As it now stands the entire defense of Mrs. Cotton is being conducted by Atty. James R. Walker,

Jr., who is the only black lawyer in the county. It is therefore, the hope of this newspaper that other black lawyers will soon be employed to assist in furnishing the necessary legal defense that Mrs. Cotton is going to need in one of this state's most dastardly counties when it comes to fair treatment of its black citizens.

To guard against such situations in the future the North Carolina General Assembly should pass a law that no county or city in which there is a sizeable black population, should be permitted to have a Board of County Commissioners, City Council or Alderman without at least a semblance of black representation. In short we are of the opinion that the day of black taxation without black representation in all city and county public offices has long since passed. We, therefore, call upon black leaders all over North Carolina to begin now to prepare to meet whatever requirements are necessary for black representation in all public city and county offices or boards.

Unless such a program is put into operation the coming generations may as well prepare for an era of upheavals by black citizens, the like of which present generations have never seen. Certainly it should not be expected that black men should stand idly by while the women of their race are being made the victims of intolerable situations such as that which now obtains in Halifax County.

## The Future of Every Individual

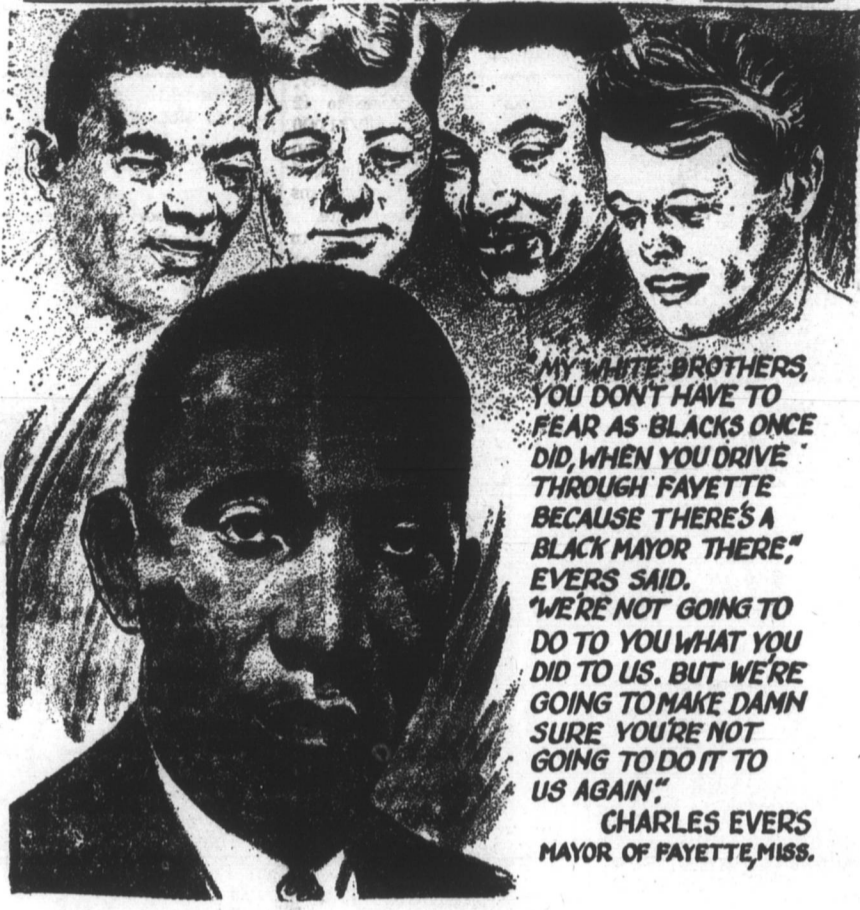
During the past year or so, an ominous term has gained currency in connection with inflation. It is a term that was coined to describe a growing lack of public confidence in the U. S. dollar. More and more we hear the words "inflation psychology." The financial decisions of businesses and families alike are increasingly subject to the feeling of inflation and a sense of slipping values. As financial columnists wrote some time ago, the struggle has taken on the shape of "inflation psychology versus governmental restraint."

Now, with a new Administration in Washington, an Administration that went into office pledged to restore confidence in the dollar and solvency to government, the uppermost question is how this struggle is faring. So far as business and price indices go, the boom continues. But statistics may prove to be an unreliable guide to the more subtle side of inflation stemming from confidence, or lack of it, in the dollar. It may be that the struggle against inflation psychology is making headway. The evidence is accumulating that the Nixon Administration means business. A federal budget surplus is forecast for 1970. Federal spending is being held down. This, combined with current tax and credit policies, is expected to have a gradual restraining influence on the rate of inflation. Beyond the specific steps to put governmental monetary affairs in order, top federal officials have placed themselves on the firing line in the press and elsewhere with confidence-building statements. In a copyrighted interview in the popular Sunday newspaper magazine, "Parade," Treasury Secretary David Kennedy endeavors to answer some of the foremost questions about prices, money, economic controls, taxes, recession, military spending, etc. Mr. Kennedy's words are reassuring and

plainly spoken. He believes that by this coming fall, prices will not only stop rising, but should start dropping. He likes governmental restraints such as tax increases, spending cuts and fiscal and monetary "tightness" to the discipline that every householder must practice when family spending and income get out of line. He thinks these restraints will be reflected in lower interest rates, just as he expects them to gradually bring a halt to inflationary price increases. On the other hand, he sees no reason for a depression. Today's demands, technology and expectation, in his opinion, should maintain a foundation of economic growth for years to come. And he believes an ending of the war in Viet Nam would be "the best thing that could happen to our economy." On the all-important matter of unemployment, he believes there will be no lack of jobs for skilled workers but reports a likelihood of fewer jobs for unskilled workers and urges an intensive training effort to upgrade the abilities of the unskilled—an effort such as now being conducted on a nationwide scale under the stimulus of the National Alliance of Businessmen. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that the damage of inflation could well do far greater harm to the country and our people than any temporary unemployment resulting from anti-inflation measures.

Whatever the coming months bring, it appears certain that both "inflation psychology" and inflation control are to receive more than token attention from President Nixon and his Administration. And there is a good chance that the people will back up the Administration's anti-inflation moves, since they are now learning that wage and income increases can no longer keep up with the dwindling purchasing power of the dollar.

## Justice Replaces Tyranny



MY WHITE BROTHERS, YOU DON'T HAVE TO FEAR AS BLACKS ONCE DID, WHEN YOU DRIVE THROUGH FAYETTE BECAUSE THERE'S A BLACK MAYOR THERE," EVERS SAID. "WE'RE NOT GOING TO DO TO YOU WHAT YOU DID TO US, BUT WE'RE GOING TO MAKE DAMN SURE YOU'RE NOT GOING TO DO IT TO US AGAIN." CHARLES EVERS, MAYOR OF FAYETTE, MISS.

## To Be EQUAL

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG

## Grape Strike And Poverty

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.  
(Editor's Note: Mr. Young is the author of the newly published book "Beyond Racism.")  
THE LUSH VALLEYS of southern California look like the promised land, but they hide poverty and human misery as disgraceful as any in this country. For the past four years the region has been the center of what may be the most important labor dispute since the 1930's. The grape-pickers, most of them Mexican-Americans, Filipino-Americans, and other minorities including Negroes, are striking for decent wages and working conditions, and for recognition of their union.  
I recently visited their leader, Cesar Chavez, in Delano. He described to me the conditions his union is trying to change.  
Pickers work in vineyards that get as hot as 115 degrees, with poor health and sanitary conditions; their children die at a rate double the national average; they are twice as likely as other Americans to get flu or TB; their average life-span is only 49 years, compared to the average American's 70 years; they aren't covered by unemployment insurance or minimum wages; and they aren't even allowed to have a union to bargain for them as other American workers have.

**Work Under Poor Conditions**  
Before the strike, wages were only about \$1 per hour for backbreaking stoop labor. When the union signed a contract with wine grape growers, it called for a \$2 per hour wage. In order to fight the union, other growers raised wages a bit, but men, women, and children work in the fields at below-poverty wages. Children who should be in school or at play, put in long days in the hot sun working at tasks that would exhaust adults.  
When a leading table-grape farm was struck, it started to ship its grapes in boxes, bearing the labels of other growers, so the union was forced to call for a national boycott of all California grapes.  
I haven't bought California grapes since the boycott started, and millions of other Americans have refused to buy them, too. Many concerned people are putting pressure on their local supermarkets to bar these grapes until the union is recognized.  
But Chavez and his union still face an uphill fight. I was impressed by their spirit and their faith in the face of the odds against them. Chavez himself, is a saintly man, dedicated to the spirit of non-violence that inspired Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr.

A prime problem facing the strikers is the importation of workers from Mexico. Recruiters bring in busloads of poor people from across the border, without telling them they are to be strikebreakers. Armed with their green cards—work permits—more than 100,000 of these non-resident migrant workers are employed on the farms of the Southwest, frustrating attempts to unionize fear-ridden, impoverished farm workers.  
Importing strikebreakers is illegal, so the government must end this sanction of scab labor.

**Key Issue in Grape Strike**  
The key issue in the strike is union recognition. It's hard to believe that in this day and age people can still question a worker's right to be represented by a union, but farm workers and many other types of labor are still denied this basic right won by industrial and craft workers more than a generation ago.  
Farm workers in California, hospital workers in Charleston, S. C., and road workers in West Virginia—most of them members of minority groups—are denied the basic constitutional rights other workers take for granted.  
But beyond the needs of justice and fair play, perhaps the most significant aspect of these strikes is the opportunity they provide for the labor movement to regain its crusading role. The AFL-CIO and other unions have supported Cesar Chavez, and they have backed other organizing efforts, too. Labor, by organizing the poor and the friendless, can help end poverty by protecting low-wage workers, and it can give the lie to those who so happily proclaim the selfishness and prejudice of some unions.

"Secondly he stressed that in considering the Okinawa question, President Nixon should also consider the importance of the stability of Japanese politics as well as the trust of the Japanese people in the United States."

## Hospital For Lenoir Gets Okay

KINSTON — The Lenoir County commissioners gave approval Monday to spending \$10.19 million to construct the proposed Lenoir County Hospital.  
A resolution called for spending about \$7.7 million from county bond issue money and the rest from other county sources.  
The action was taken after board members learned that only \$1,584,000 of a \$3 million federal grant has been appropriated and that appropriation will not be available until after the hospital is constructed.  
In other action, the board made these appointments:  
Oscar Waller was re-appointed to the Lenoir County ABC Board for a three-year term; Forest Waller was re-appointed to the board of trustees of Lenoir Community College; R. E. Mewborn Jr. was re-appointed to the Lenoir County Welfare Board. Merle Edwards was appointed to the Airport Commission; and Bob Faulkner was appointed to the Lenoir County Fire Commission.

## --Named

(Continued from front page)  
ber of several civic planning and human relations groups and the East Washington Heights Baptist Church.  
Dr. Lyons lives in Washington with his wife and three children.

## --Mitchell

(Continued from front page)  
an employee of such Federal agencies as the War Manpower Commission, the War Production and the war time FEPC.

## --Dr. Browne

(Continued from front page)  
tion of the disadvantaged, the personal revelation of pride and the humiliation that can be inflicted upon others in so many ways that leaves scars upon the human mind and spirit. Advance reviewers have called this warm book "intriguing and engrossing."

## --Received

(Continued from front page)  
people look for a scapegoat. And our organization is a convenient scapegoat."  
Describing some of the news accounts as "flagrantly libelous," Garrett also stated that the Foundations is "looking into the legal aspects" of such matters.

## --Educators

(Continued from front page)  
lies. The call is being issued directly to the NAAAE membership and to a broader audience of black educators through schools, colleges, fraternal and alumni organizations.  
Headquarters for the conference will be at Pashal's Motor Hotel, the largest black owned facility of its type in the Southeastern U. S.  
Formed to promote communication among educators throughout the black community, NAAAE has a national publication, FORESIGHT, a placement service and has plans for a consultant service, a speakers bureau, program development and a research library among other benefits of membership.  
Inquiries about the national Conference or about membership should be addressed to: NAAAE, 1776 Broadway, NYC, YN 10019.

## --Ft. Polk

(Continued from front page)  
been given access by the owners and were engaged in activity which is entirely lawful, to wit, preparing to hear and record complaints of racial discrimination by Negro servicemen stationed at Fort Polk. The arrests and overnight imprisonment ordered by Mayor Fertitta of Leesville coincide neatly with position ascribed to commanding officer at Fort Polk who has previously denied charges of racial discrimination on base and has declined to cooperate with NAACP in investigation of such charges. We believe Department of Defense should initiate immediately searching inquiry into conditions of Negro servicemen at Fort Polk and into possibility that Post Commander was implicated in any manner whatsoever in last Saturday's police action in Leesville.

## --Degrees

(Continued from front page)  
will not oppose."  
She said colleges must adapt to the times but must not retreat from the principles that have made them "bastions of freedom offering a chance to search for the truth."  
She said that if a dissenter "knows who he is and where he is going, then he pursues his goal by all means that will allow him to reach that goal," but she warned that some dissenters are led not by rationality but by "immature emotions."  
Mrs. Koontz spoke of the recent election of Charles Evers as mayor of Fayette, Miss. She said "Evers, who has every reason to hate since his brother (Medger) was killed, has said he will not make that mistake. He is a dissenter who knows that destroying the institution that has been the only way we have succeeded so far is not the way to reach our goal."

## P. O. Burglarized

LAKE LURE (UPI) — A search continued here Monday for burglars who looted the Lake Lure Post Office during the weekend.  
Rutherford County officers and postal investigators said the burglars forced their way into the building sometime Saturday night. They took more than \$3,000 in postal stock, \$330 in cash, 1,468 postal money orders and about 100 to 125 pension and Social Security checks.

## Nuclear Tie To Okinawa Is an Issue

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Kichii Aichi reminded President Nixon Monday of Japan's extreme allergy toward nuclear weapons as he launched an effort to regain control over Okinawa, site of the biggest U.S. military base in the Western Pacific.

Nuclear weapons could be a major obstacle to agreement on Okinawa.  
The reminder came during a 30-minute White House meeting between the President and the Japanese diplomat which set the tone for negotiations with Secretary of State William P. Rogers over the next three days.

The United States took over Okinawa after World War II and has built it into the key American military bastion in the Western Pacific. Both the islanders and the Japanese have been increasingly insistent on its restoration to Japan.

Set against this force, a political point one in Japan, is the desire of U.S. military planners to maintain a strong military presence on the strategically placed island.

Aides to the President said participants in the White House meeting recognized the number of hard problems to be negotiated and expressed the desire of both countries for a solution. But they said there were no direct negotiations between the President and the foreign minister.

Besides Okinawa, there was a discussion of U.S.-Japan trade and investment problems, and the question of security in the Pacific area, the White House said.

In bringing up the nuclear question, Aichi said the government of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato is anxious to solve the question of setting a date for Okinawa's return to Japanese rule by the time Sato arrives here in mid-November for meetings with Nixon.

"In that connection Mr. Aichi stressed that we Japanese people have a unique feeling toward anything nuclear," an embassy spokesman said.

## Things You Should Know



# Richard ALLEN

ABOUT 1760-1831

BORN IN SLAVERY IN PHILADELPHIA HE WORKED AND SAVED ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY HIS FREEDOM IN 1777—AFTER HE'D PREACHED A WHILE AT ST. GEORGE'S, SEGREGATION WAS INTRODUCED, SO, IN 1794 HE AND ABSOLOM JONES FOUNDED THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

CHURCH. BY 1820 THERE WERE OVER 4000 NEGRO METHODISTS IN PHILA. IT SPREAD THROUGH THE NATION, ALLEN BECAME BISHOP. TODAY, THIS DENOMINATION HAS MORE THAN A MILLION MEMBERS ALL OVER THE WORLD!

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