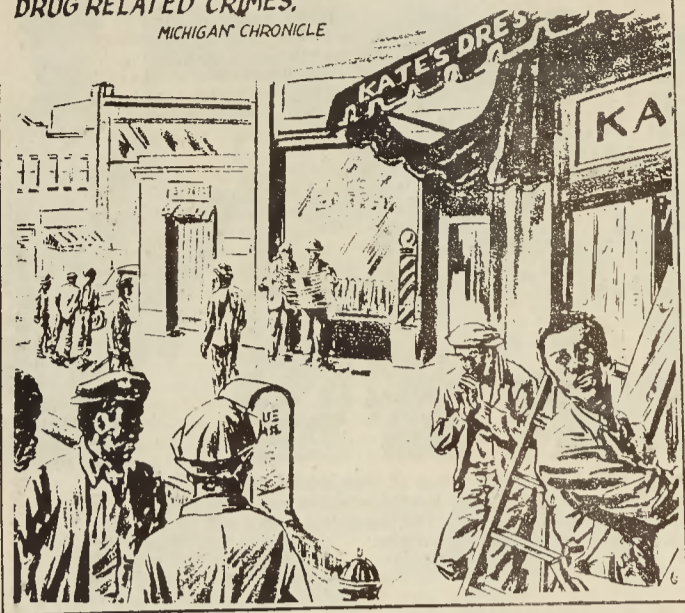


STOP THE FLIGHT OF BLACK CAPITAL FROM BLACK COMMUNITIES.

BLACK BUSINESS IS SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF CRIME ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE. IT IS STRUGGLING TO MEET THE HIGH COST OF THEFT INSURANCE, VANDALISM, SHOP-LIFTING, ROBBERY AND BAD CHECKS. THE PROBLEM CENTERS AROUND NARCOTICS, AND DRUG RELATED CRIMES.

MICHIGAN CHRONICLE



Editorials

So, You Disagree

Quite often in this newspaper, as in any other, opinions are expressed or situations are reported with which some readers disagree.

The Carolina Times strives to serve its readers with "The Truth Unbridled" as clearly as can be determined. Sometimes the truth hurts. We do not attempt to hurt anyone or anything. Sometimes we may err. Try as hard as we may to make sure facts are correct, we, too, are human and subject to make mistakes. But it is the duty and function of a newspaper to subject issues to scrutiny.

Its fine to call and tell us or send verbal messages of agreement or disagreement, but it is far more valuable to us and to all of our readers for you to put your sentiments in writing so that your viewpoint, pro or con, can be published, too. We may not agree with your opinion, but that will not stop us from publishing it. We do not necessarily agree with all of the opinions expressed in columns we carry regularly, and say so every week in our masthead. But it is important that many sides of issues be examined. For then every reader can have the benefit of several positions and can draw his/her own conclusions.

So when you disagree, don't keep it to yourself. Write it (avoid slander and libelous statements), sign your name (legibly), send it to us and we will print it.

Mr. Salim Withdraws

It is regrettable that the United States has persisted in its position of casting the only vote against the nomination of Salim Ahmed Salim to become Secretary General of the United Nations.

Mr. Salim is a Tanzanian, an African, a representative from the Third World. Our country's objection to his nomination sends one more very strong message, not only to every so-called minority citizen in this country, but to the world, that this country intends to persist in its racist practices. Mr. Salim has been deemed eminently qualified for the position and acceptable to the other members of the United Nations.

The prospect of Salim's nomination was not a rejection of Mr. Waldheim, who has held the post for two terms. It is simply believed that after two terms, it is time to give someone else a chance at leadership.

Both men have withdrawn their names for consideration so that the United Nations can nominate someone else and get on about the business of that body.

How closely our country's stance resembles that of South Africa — the minority must rule the majority. Four-fifths of this world's population is non-caucasian.

We pray that our country's leaders will soon rise above their apparent racist hangups and realize that, as the world teeters on the brink of nuclear holocaust, how stupid and short-sighted they appear. There will be a lot of equality for everybody — in pain, suffering and death — if those leaders don't begin looking beyond their pale skins. Nobody wants nuclear war. We're all on this planet together and together we will survive in a civilized manner or we'll all be cooked together.

In the interest of unity and pursuit of peace, both Salim and Waldheim have moved aside. They have shown vision in doing so.

William Wells Brown

The first Negro novelist in America! He trained as a printer with abolitionist editor Elijah P. Lovejoy and became an agent of the Western Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society! His book "Clotel" or "The President's Daughter" was published in London in 1853, in the U. S. in 1864, and was widely read!



Voting Rights Faces Uphill Fight

By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

President Reagan's lukewarm endorsement of extending the voting Rights Act of 1965 is a big roadblock in the uphill fight for voting rights against entrenched opposition in the Senate.

The House of Representatives has already passed extension of the Act, keeping its protections firmly in place. It also allows local governments that have records of not attempting to infringe on citizens' voting rights to "bail out" from the Act's coverage.

The "bail-out" issue is one of the keys to continued protection of voting rights. Under the present law all proposed changes in voting rights by covered governments — state, city or county — must be cleared with the Justice Department.

The procedure is routine. Federal lawyers go over the proposed changes to see if they would have a negative effect on citizens' rights. Then they either allow the change or disallow it, in which case the local government may appeal to a federal court.

Virtually all proposed changes are approved by the Justice Department. The procedure does not place any special burdens on local governments — no mountains of documents have to be submitted nor months of hearings prepared for.

Despite the routine nature of pre-clearance, many say that as a matter of

fairness covered states and localities should be allowed to escape this procedure after a "good-conduct" period.

That's why the House passed a bailout feature. But the President took no note of the House action; he clearly wants a much looser bailout amendment along the lines favored by Senators opposed to extending the Voting Rights Act.

The real meaning of any easy bailout would be to gut the Act.

Provide an escape hatch for some of the governments that traditionally discriminated against black and minority voters and you practically invite them to reinstitute traditional abuses.

Even more dangerous is the President's support for an amendment that would make intent to discriminate the test of federal intervention in local election laws.

The House bill clearly says that the test shall be whether the laws and regulations have a discriminatory effect. The reason for this is obvious. Local officials will never admit they want to discriminate, nor will they leave a paper trail behind them.

Proving "intent" is virtually impossible; proving effects is straightforward and supports the intentions of the Voting Rights Act.

Under the intent standard, it would be up to people whose rights were violated to try to prove that changes in local election laws were deliberately intended to deprive

them of their voting rights, a virtually impossible task.

We should not forget that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed because many states placed legal barriers in the way of blacks and other minorities that prevented them from exercising what the President has called "the sacred right" to vote.

That's why the law was passed. That's why those states — and not others — were brought under the provisions of the Act. That's why the Act should be extended in the strongest form possible.

And that's why the President's backhanded support of extension is not good enough.

He should have made a ringing endorsement of the House bill. He should have told the bill's opponents in the Senate that he wants a strong bill passed, not a sham measure full of loopholes through which local governments can escape their constitutional responsibilities.

Instead he said he supports extension with some minor changes, which turn out to be major, radical revisions in the way the federal government can protect citizens' voting rights.

His endorsement of the Act amounts to a rejection of it, and can only encourage the die-hard segregationists now sharpening their knives in the Senate.

A Sorry History Can Be Made Right

By Congressman Augustus F. Hawkins

As the first session of the 97th Congress winds down to an end, I'd like to take this opportunity to briefly summarize some of the more significant actions taken in Washington during this extraordinary year. Let me state at the outset, that in all my 48 years of serving our community, I have never seen a President and Congress more intent on writing laws which so blatantly favor the rich, and special interests.

Thus far, the Administration, with the help of many on Capitol Hill, has pushed through an economic program which has three basic components: cutting on high income taxes, slashing federal spending and maintaining a tight money policy. As promised, personal tax reductions began October 1; however, if you earn less than \$50,000 per year, you probably barely noticed the few extra dollars a month. At the same time, big business was given special breaks which virtually wiped out corporate income tax in this country. As a result, the federal deficit may soon reach \$100 billion and President Reagan has now retreated from his campaign promise to balance the budget by 1984. This tax cut is proving to be inflationary to the nation and costly to the federal Treasury, while providing little relief to those taxpayers who need it most.

President Reagan has also led a drive to slash federal spending by over \$35 billion

this year. While I fully support improving the administration and efficiency of federal programs, I have opposed cutting valuable and needed programs such as food stamps, AFDC, housing and educational assistance to the bone. The hypocrisy of this Administration and its Congressional allies knows no shame. While school lunch programs are slashed, agricultural price supports are mandated which will mean higher costs to consumers. While energy conservation programs are virtually eliminated, oil companies receive \$12 billion in tax giveaways. While jobs and training programs are cut in half, the Pentagon is given an all time high budget. This shameful list goes on and on.

The final component of the Reagan plan is a tight money policy. The President holds that by maintaining astronomically high interest rates and thus making it hard to borrow, he can "squeeze" inflation out of the economy. Unfortunately, this policy is only squeezing out the small businesses which are the backbone of our economy. Inflation is still averaging around ten per cent, businesses are failing at an unprecedented rate, and as a result, unemployment is at eight per cent, the highest level in years. We have been forced into a severe recession by the Reagan policies. Unemployment levels, already well into double

digits for minorities, may well reach figures unseen since the Great Depression.

Even the most optimistic of the Administration's supporters, in and out of government, admit that it will be years before the booming economy the President evisions is a reality. I ask these people, what is the country to do until then? What are the 8 1/2 million people out of work to do until the economy recovers? What are consumers everywhere to do about double digit inflation? What are young to do without jobs or training programs? The answer the Administration gives is that we must suffer now in order to prosper later. I cannot accept this planation. Our economy is in a shambles and the Reagan plan is only a blueprint for disaster. We can not afford any more of this great economic gamble because it is clear that the American people are already the losers.

The policies adopted this year are geared to benefit the rich over the poor and middle class, large corporations over job producing small business and military over social welfare. President Reagan and a compliant majority in Congress are working to divide this nation and as we know, a nation divided cannot stand. We must work now to unify our country and our government in a more humane and progressive direction.

The Same Old Stuff

By Norman Hill
A. Philip Randolph Institute

When the Republicans took the White House and the Senate one year ago, the political pundits and analysts were quick to assert the basis for the GOP's success. Republicans were victorious, the argument went, because they had become the party of new ideas. Supply-side economics — with its argument that if you decrease taxes substantially you will increase industrial productivity — was being trumpeted as the theoretical innovation that would resuscitate the economy.

Now come Budget Director Davis Stockman's comments to newspaperman William Greider: supply-side economics was merely a new language and argument used to conceal standard Republican practice: tax cuts for the rich. "It's kind of hard to sell 'trickle down,'" noted Stockman, referring to the traditional Republican practice of cutting taxes for corporate interests and the wealthy. "So the supply-side formula was the only way to get a tax policy that was really 'trickle down.'" The Kemp-Roth tax cuts were "always a Trojan Horse to bring down the top/tax/rate." While one must be surprised at the candor with which Stockman spoke, there can be no possible deflection of the indictment of the cornerstone of the Reagan Administration's economic program contained in Stockman's remarks. The Reagan program is nothing new; it is merely a rehash of the old Republican "trickle down" approach.

While most of the controversy over the Stockman affair focuses on his manipulation of budgetary figures and his personal deception in "foisting" the Reagan-Kemp-Roth tax and budget cuts on an "unwitting" Congress, the true significance of his comments is that they serve to shatter the basis of the Reagan

Most political observers agree that the reason Ronald Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter was because Reagan suggested that he would offer the country a "new beginning", a significantly new departure and approach to government. American voters, confronted with a decade of high inflation and high unemployment, voted for a new approach and not for a return to the old Republican policies. What David Stockman tells us, in effect, is that the American public was deceived.

Several questions are suggested as a result of the Stockman scandal. Why was it that so few political and economic analysts saw through the charts and figures with which the Reagan Administration deluged and dazzled Congress? How could our legislators allow themselves to be stampeded into voting on tax and budget bills that were so carelessly prepared? Why were so many "experts" taken in by the Reagan-Stockman sales pitch?

Regrettably, the answer to these questions is that at the root of recent legislative policy-making we find for the most part a bankruptcy of ideas and an appalling lack of competence. Indeed, in the last year only the representatives of the labor movement, a few courageous liberal legislators, and the civil rights community have succeeded in seeing through the rhetoric and have challenged the Administration's economic prescriptions.

The few who opposed the Reagan program are today being vindicated by the effects of the "supply-side" approach. We are now in the midst of what may turn out to be the most severe recession since the 1930's. Unemployment has reached eight per cent and is heading toward nine per

cent and worse. Among blacks unemployment stands at over fifteen per cent. The construction industry has been paralyzed by high interest rates to the point where housing starts are at a fifteen-year low. The auto industry also is in the midst of severe slump.

The Stockman revelations provide Americans with an opportunity to... (Continued on Page 15)

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