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Alice In Winstonland

A Hookah - Smoking Caterpillar

Beyond the garden of talking flowers, to the Northeast, Alice saw a large mushroom growing on a well-kept lawn.

"When the men on the chessboard get up and tell you where to go and you've just had some kind of mushroom and your mind is moving slow. Go Ask Alice: I think she'll know."



wipe them all out." "Just what are you in this chess game?" asked Alice.

"I'm a knight," said the Caterpillar. "I move one square forward and one diagonally."

"Yes, I know about knights," said Alice. "You're the only chess pieces who move crooked."

The Caterpillar smirked knowingly: "Don't you believe it. Kiddo. Don't you believe it."

By standing on tiptoe, Alice could just barely see over the top of the mushroom. When she did so, she discovered a large caterpillar smoking a waterpipe.

"I beg your pardon," stammered Alice.

"What are you?" asked the Caterpillar, blowing a series of smoke-rings resembling ghostly hand-cuffs.

"What am I? Well...I'm a little girl," said Alice.

"Not what I meant," snapped the Caterpillar.

"I am referring to the chess game. Are you a red pawn or a white pawn?"

"I'm not in the chess game," answered Alice.

"Nonsense! Anybody can be in it—as a pawn. Only a few can be queens and knights, but we need all the pawns we can get to support us, don't you know?"

"Well," said Alice doubtfully. "Then—how do you get to play?"

"You sign up. I can sign you up, and then you'll be an officially registered pawn," said the Caterpillar, blowing a few more smokings.

"Then I'd like to be a white pawn, please sir," said Alice.

"Out of the question," replied the Caterpillar.

"You have to play as a red pawn."

"I thought I could choose the side I preferred," ventured Alice.

"My dear, you can. But don't expect me to help you join the white pawns, you silly donkey. I happen to be a red player myself."

"And you only recruit red pawns?"

"Exactly. The others try to pretend I'm not there, but I'll show them. I'll march in with my ten million pawns and

Blacks Need Jobs

In our Man in the Street column last week we asked people what they considered to be the major issue in the election; we asked our profile personality what is Winston-Salem's greatest problem. The answer was always the same: JOBS.

More jobs, better jobs, challenging jobs, worthwhile jobs, but JOBS.

Meanwhile, back in the news, the labor department reports that black unemployment rose to 14.5 per cent in August, reaching the record set in the recession of '75. For black teenagers the rate was an appalling 40.4 per cent.

What ever happened to Affirmative Action? Please note that out of 1600 blacks in Forsyth County qualified to hold top-level positions, the city

employs 4. Jobs exist. Personnel agencies run columns of ads every day, the Employment Security Commission has pages of opportunities...but somehow blacks stay jobless.

If the problem is that blacks don't apply for better jobs, then we hope that they will begin to do so, to get out of the rut of an easily-obtained job for which you are over-qualified, and realize your fullest potential.

If, on the other hand, blacks do apply for good jobs, but somehow don't get them...if it's a question of discrimination, then we should have every lawyer in this town working night and day filing class-action suits: that's jobs for you.

Apartheid: An African View

by Edwin Ogobe Ogbu

The task of the international community is the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid. It is a task which cannot be entrusted to its perpetrators.

There has been no basic change in the policy of the Vorster regime, nor can such a change be anticipated. The winds of change which have brought historic changes to Africa in the past generation have not moved the racist regime which remains incorrigible. As Mr. Vorster boasted in May 1974, "We have noticed the winds of change in the world today but thank God we haven't gone with them."

The Vorster regime has declared clearly that it does not seek to end racial discrimination by pushing segregation to its limit and confining the African majority to the poor and overcrowded reserves. It has sworn to keep Parliament as a white preserve. Its policy remains as Mr. Vorster declared on 14 September 1971:

"In terms of our policy of multinationalism, we are not a minority in our fatherland—we are the only people in our fatherland." (The Star, Johannesburg, 15 September, 1971.)

No one should entertain

illusions about the possibility of the conversion of the racists or try to make the liberation of the people dependent on the peace of conversion of the privileged minority.

The primary role in the historic task of transforming South Africa from a racist society into a truly non-racial and African State belongs to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movement. They deserve the firm and unconditional support of the international community.

Effective action must be taken to curb the selfish interests which encourage

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BLACK EMPOWERMENT

By Dr. Nathaniel Wright, Jr.
Human Rights Activist
NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

For a number of years, we have advocated in this column and elsewhere a proposal now enthusiastically endorsed by California Governor Edmund Brown. The California Governor has indicated that one of the major employment and national morale needs is for the establishment of a National Service Corps.

The concept of a National Service Corps should be of immense interest and concern to all black Americans especially. But the idea or proposal would have far-reaching effects upon younger and older people; upon the rich, the poor and those in between; indeed, it would touch, in creative ways, our whole national character or personality.

Essentially, the proposal brings together ideas and practices with proven merit from the Roosevelt, Kennedy and Johnson presidencies and then carries them to a more nearly whole or logical conclusion.

From the Roosevelt era, the National Service Corps would offer to young Americans the positive opportunities of the old Civilian Conservation Corps.

The old "CCC" built roads and bridges, reclaimed forests and vital agricultural lands and did so much of the vital ecological work which stands neglected for lack of manpower today.

From the Kennedy years, the National Service Corps would include the Peace Corps type of service, for the increasingly urgent human resource or service needs in our own country, especially, and incidentally, to help abroad.

From the Johnson years, a National Service Corps would include an improved Teacher Corps and Job Corps. To this would be

added the opportunity for military service.

How this would work would be two-fold. It would require all younger Americans to engage in several years of public service through a National Service Corps.

There would be a choice as to whether one wanted military service, urban or rural physical-rehabilitative service, or human services of a wide variety, including health care delivery and teaching.

In addition to the requirement for service by younger people, there would be options to remain in the National Service Corps performing highly important work, all of which need not be funded entirely or even in part by the government.

There would also be the option for older and retired persons to enter the service corps. The National Service Corps further would be a ready-made alternative to imprisonment for many offenders of the law for whom a sentence to simply serve the public good at subsistence wages would mark marvelous rehabilitation.

On the surface, then, a National Service Corps would cut a huge dent into a number of the nation's nagging problems.

It would knock the bottom out of the staggering youth unemployment situation which presently promises only to get much worse. It would work to reduce much of the general unemployment, especially among single and young married people. Doubtless any National Service Corps would make provision for couples to work (and so live) together.

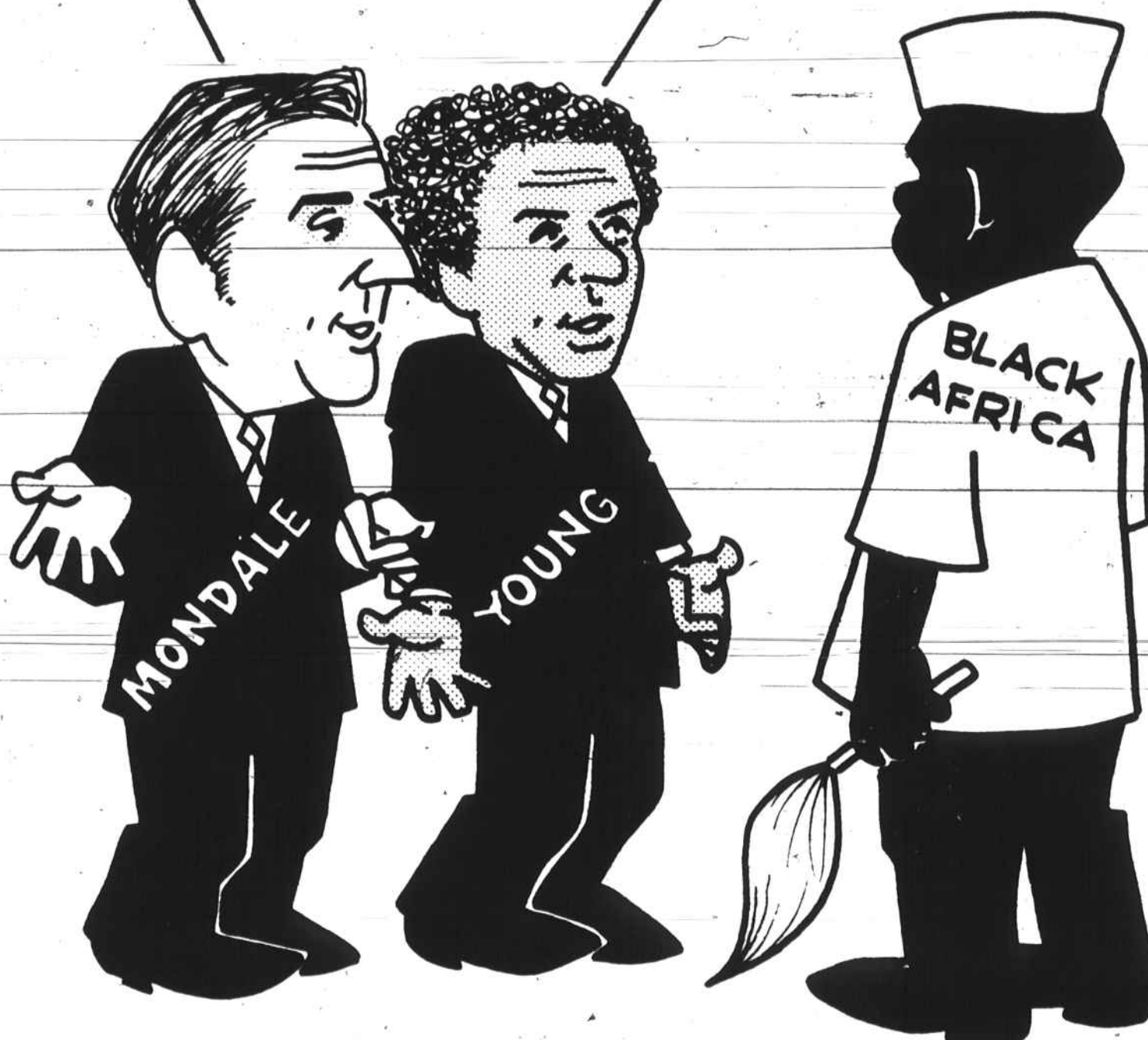
Even more important would be the benefits to our older and to our "disabled" citizens. Both older and so-called disabled persons could serve in a National Service Corps.

The immense value here is that older and disabled persons, now dealt with (albeit politely) as somewhat useless, would be included in ways whereby their talents could be employed in ways which engender self-respect and a zest for, and joy in, life.

What the nation needs is to be put to work as a whole, and in ways which bring dignity, security and a sense of personal achievement...not welfare as we know it today.

Black Americans have, then, a vested interest in pressing for a comprehensive National Service Corps which would lessen the enormous present expenditures in alarmingly high military salaries, in the unconscionable human waste of welfare, and in the fighting of unemployment and hopelessness-related crimes in our urban and rural communities.

NOW YOU HAVE IT! IN BLACK AND WHITE!



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PROOF POSITIVE

BRANDON JR

To Be Equal

by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

FBI Choice Excellent



The appointment of U.S. District Court Frank M. Johnson to head the FBI is an excellent one. It is also significant, both because of the agency's importance and because it signifies the Administration's determination to give the FBI the kind of leadership that will end past abuses.

And there have been plenty of abuses. It had become routine procedure for the FBI to tap phones, harass civil rights and political activists, and to ride roughshod over constitutional rights. The result: serious erosion of public confidence.

The agency exhibited a Cold War mentality that viewed almost any dissent as proof of disloyalty. Nurturing a carefully fostered "G-Man" image through the late J. Edgar Hoover's flair for publicity,

it eventually came to feel it could do no wrong.

A federal policy agency that is a law unto itself is a threat to all citizens. And when such an agency becomes politicized, as it did in the Nixon years, it can become the instrument of subversion of democratic principles.

Over the years it became obvious that the image of a super-efficient FBI was at odds with reality. Concentrating on spectacular criminal and spy cases, the agency virtually ignored white collar crime and organized crime. More energy seems to have gone into public relations efforts than into enforcing the law—within the confines of legal, constitutional police procedures.

With Hoover as czar, the agency had deteriorated to the point where well-paid,

skilled agents were concocting phony rumors to discredit anti-war activists and civil rights militants. After Hoover's death, one of the temporary heads of the FBI actually destroyed evidence in the Watergate case.

So Judge Johnson inherits quite a mess. The prime qualifications for a new FBI Director are personal integrity, leadership ability, firmness, and respect for the law and for the constitutional limits it places on police powers. The nation's top cop has to be someone who is completely devoted to enforcing the law, but not at the cost of destroying the personal liberties the law defends.

On those grounds, the President and the Attorney General could not have chosen a better person to head the FBI. If Judge Johnson's record on the

bench is any indication, he will reshape the agency into an effective law enforcement arm of the government, while ending the abuses that have characterized its past record.

In his 22 years on the bench, Judge Johnson has shown a fierce devotion to civil rights. He has presided over controversial cases and delivered crucial decisions that integrated buses and public facilities, abolished the Alabama poll tax, directed desegregation of Alabama's schools, required reapportionment of voting districts, extended women's rights, and protected prisoners and mental patients against official abuse and neglect.

That record is unique among federal judges for the boldness of the decisions as well as for the fact that See Jordan, Page 5

BLACK EVENTS QUIZ

(For use by some elementary and secondary schools and by adult groups with a larger emphasis upon thought development. If your schools do not subscribe to this newspaper on the bundle plan, please speak with your school officials today. Please use with a dictionary continually at hand to look up every unfamiliar word.)

1) The South Moluccans are a dark-skinned island nation near India and are much like the largely black West Indies before independence. What similarities might there possibly be between the South Moluccan and "freedom movement" and West Indian, black American and Irish Catholic freedom movements? How has the South Moluccan confrontation affected race relations in the Netherlands?

2) The Swiss have a confederation of cantons or provinces in a federal union. It has been suggested that South Africa might adopt such a plan to resolve their black "majority rule problem." Does this seem reasonable for South Africa? What do you feel are the prospects for such an arrangement in South Africa?

3) Does a growing confrontation or competition seem to be emerging between the U.S.A., on the one hand, and Cuba and the Soviet Union, on the other hand, for influence or domination in Africa? What are the main lines of development for the operations of each of these countries in Africa at present?

4) It has been felt for some time in many quarters that President Kenyatta's family fortunes gained from the wild game traffic, and this was a major cause of wild game depletion in Kenya. In the light of this speculation, what do you make of the Kenyatta government's ban on wild game hunting in Kenya?

5) It has been felt that the U.S. government has given preferential treatment to whites by depositing federal funds disproportionately in white banks, by giving almost all black oriented advertising to white newspapers and by many other means. With this in mind, how do you react to announced plans by the Carter administration to deposit more federal funds in minority owned and operated banks? Do you feel that this principle should be extended to all other areas of American life? Such inclusion is known in law as equity. An investigation of "equity" in your encyclopedia might be fruitful.

6) Why, in your opinion, are blacks represented on welfare rolls up to four times their proportion in the population as a whole? What efforts, in addition to welfare changes, should be made to equalize the proportions of blacks on welfare rolls?

7) Blacks are making fresh inroads in public office-holding, but are still far behind proportionately. What local, regional and national efforts might blacks (and blacks and whites working together) make to improve and right this situation?

8) Which do you feel is more important, pupil desegregation or faculty desegregation? Why so?