

Ernest H. Pitt
Editor & Publisher

Isaac Carree, II
General Manager

Melvin Eaton
Circulation Manager

Winston-Salem, N.C.

Diana Roberts
Advertising Manager

Easy Rider



Alice was walking along a winding path in the highlands of Winstonland, when she saw a little old lady zig-zagging toward her on a skateboard, holding a pizza aloft in one hand.

re shut-ins. They don't have any legs, so they can't walk to restaurants. They don't have arms, so they can't cook. Well, somebody has to see that they get fed, don't they?"

"Nobody knows," smiled the old lady.

"Then how do they know how much money you need?" asked Alice.

"Why, I tell them, of course," said the old lady. "But how do they know if you're telling the truth?" asked Alice.

The old lady smiled. "They don't. But nobody complains. After all I am helping the elderly."

"The oysters?" asked Alice.

"No. Myself. I am one senior citizen who will never need social security. I have enough money to last a century. No food stamps for me!" "You and Richard Nixon," sighed Alice.

"Excuse me," said Alice. "Is this a soft drink commercial?"

"Not at all," said the lady, swerving to a stop. "It's my job."

"What exactly is your job?" asked Alice.

"Delivering food to the oysters," was the reply.

"Oh," said Alice. "Do you work for a restaurant?"

"No," answered the old lady. "It's quite marvelous, really. You see, oysters live in shells. They-

"Certainly," Alice agreed. "And you do this with your money?"

"Oh, dear me no," said the old lady. "I do it with your money."

"I beg your pardon?" "Never mind, I mean, I am given lots of money to buy oyster food. Thousands and thousands of dollars."

"To feed how many oysters?" asked Alice.

"Can't tell you," was the reply.

"Well, what do oysters eat?"

A Penny For Thoughts

The best advice we can offer on successfully launching black capitalism in Winston-Salem is written on the back of a Lincoln penny: E Pluribus Unum. That means, roughly: from the many comes one.

It refers, of course, to the fact that many separate states make up one country, but it is also a valuable suggestion, for those who would succeed in business.

Out of many, form one. One enterprise, one venture, could be formed through the efforts of many people, provided they would work together.

We suggest a black-owned bank.

Instead of having ten potential businessmen individually complaining about the inequity of the system, let them band together, and form their own financial institution. Ten people could do it with \$10,000 each. A hundred could do it with \$1,000 each. A thousand people could do it with a weeks' salary, working minimum wage.

Nobody has done it, though. Almost everybody would agree that a black bank would be a valuable addition to the city; several groups have attempted to start one; but somehow it never happened.

The reason is never happened can best be expressed by a little plaque Jack Bond keeps in his office, which says something like: Almost anything can be accomplished, as long as you don't care who gets the credit.

Consider the white-owned, white-washed banking industry, folks. If a black bank doesn't get formed, none of us will get any credit.

but going to college for the sake of going is nonsense. Some of us need to know how to use our hands as well as our brains. No amount of thinking or intellectualizing will build a house or repair a car or run a press or make some money.

We hope Dr. Covington will take his program of on-the-job work experience to the business community and get some support. We will certainly be the first to participate to the best of our abilities and we encourage every other business to do the same. We also encourage our high schools to do more in the way of technical education; you may not grow up to be the President but you will stand a better chance of getting a job.

Give Students

On-Job Experience

Winston-Salem State University's chancellor, Dr. H. Douglas Covington, hit upon a very serious problem recently when he cited the distance between college students here and the business community. He suggested that students should be given the opportunity to experience real-life job environments in the business community. In essence, he was calling for on-the-job training. We agree totally.

Finding a job when you have some experience is bad enough, but finding one without it is next to impossible. It is even more difficult when you neither know what you want to do nor what you are capable of doing.

We have seen too many students graduate from college with a liberal arts degree only to find to their dismay that an employer can best use a mechanic or a computer technician. Most of these students cannot satisfactorily answer the question: What can you do?

It is a very simple matter. We need to be learning how to do something specific. We think it is a terrible waste of time for a student to go four years of college and not know what he is trained for when he graduates.

It is ironic that in the last few years technical training has been de-emphasized in colleges and even high schools. The specific training that technical curricula offer is precisely what is needed. Going to college has become the American dream

but going to college for the sake of going is nonsense. Some of us need to know how to use our hands as well as our brains. No amount of thinking or intellectualizing will build a house or repair a car or run a press or make some money.

We hope Dr. Covington will take his program of on-the-job work experience to the business community and get some support. We will certainly be the first to participate to the best of our abilities and we encourage every other business to do the same. We also encourage our high schools to do more in the way of technical education; you may not grow up to be the President but you will stand a better chance of getting a job.

OUR GIANTS SPEAK

A LOOK AT THOMAS J. BOWERS

Thomas J. Bowers, who, owing to his resembling in the magnificent quality of his voice that celebrated Italian singer, has been styled by the press the 'American Mario,' was born in Philadelphia in the year 1836.

When quite a lad he evinced a decided fondness for music, and much musical talent. His father, a man of considerable intelligence, and for twenty years the warden of St. Thomas's P.E. Church in Philadelphia, being desirous that his children should learn music, first procured a piano and an instructor for his eldest son, John C. Bowers; intending, after he became competent so to do, that he should teach the other children. This purpose was accomplished; and our subject was instructed by his brother to perform upon the piano-forte and organ. At eighteen he had become somewhat proficient in the playing of these instruments, and succeeded his brother as organist of St. Thomas's Church.

I must not fail to mention here, that the younger of his two sisters, Sarah Sedgwick Bowers, became a fine singer. In the rendering of classical and all operatic music she exhibited much talent, was of handsome appearance and elicited very complimentary notices from the press. I shall have the occasion to speak of this lady at length hereafter.

The parents of the subject of this sketch, although high-

ly pleased with the natural musical qualities and with the accomplishments displayed by their children, were such strict church people as not to wish them to become public performers. Recognizing the pleasing, refining influence of music, they desired its practice by their children in the home-circle, for the most part; but were not averse, however, to hearing its sweet and sacred strains issue from choir and organ in church-services, nor to having their children take part in the same.

Col. Wood, once the man-

ager of the Cincinnati Museum, hearing of the remarkable singing qualities of Mr. Bowers, came to Philadelphia to hear him. He was so much pleased, that he entered into an engagement with him to make a concert tour of New York State and the Canadas. This was in company with Miss Sarah Taylor Greenfield, the famous songstress. The great vocal ability as well as the novelty formed by the complexions of this couple produced quite a sensation, and secured for them great success wherever they appeared.

Things You Should Know

TERENCE

PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER

190 BC - 159 BC

UNEQUALLED AMONG LATIN POETS HE WAS ALSO ONE OF THE GREATEST HUMANISTS OF ALL TIME / BROUGHT TO ROME AS AN AFRICAN SLAVE, HE WAS SO LEARNED THAT HIS MASTER FREED HIM / HE LEFT SIX MAJOR PLAYS - PUBLISHED COUNTLESS TIMES IN ALL LANGUAGES - WHICH SERVED AS MODELS OF FLAWLESS LATIN STYLE FOR STUDENT PLAYWRITERS INCLUDING JULIUS CAESAR, CICERO & HORACE /

CONTINENTAL ARTISTS -



THE UNCOLLECTED

To Be Equal

by Vernon Jordan

Redlining Hurts Poor Most



Redlining is a long-standing practice that is one of the causes for the deterioration of inner-cities. Finally, the federal government is beginning to move against it.

Simply defined, redlining is the refusal of financial institutions to make mortgage loans on homes in certain areas. Needless to say those areas are usually minority neighborhoods, or neighborhoods that are integrated or in transition. The term refers to the red line that is figuratively drawn around the affected neighborhood, with loans refused to property owners whose buildings are within the redlined section.

A pioneering study by the National Urban League some years back documented redlining in the Bronx. Local financial institutions were taking deposits from Bronx residents, but made very few mortgage loans in the Bronx - most of those funds went out of state. In effect, low income depositors were subsidizing wealthy distant communities through mor-

tygages they themselves were denied.

Since that study there have been many others, in various parts of the country. All point to the same conclusion - that some financial institutions persistently refuse to make mortgage loans in neighborhoods that have large numbers of minority people, and often redline white working class sections too.

What happens when an area is redlined? Cut off from conventional mortgage credit, owners cannot afford to maintain their buildings. Houses deteriorate, people move out, the blight spreads block by block, and then the final blow of abandonment occurs.

The devastation of the South Bronx is now well-known; less well-known is the process that creates the South Bronx. And redlining is one of the steps in that process.

Federal laws prohibit discrimination in mortgage lending, but are relatively ineffective against redlining, since mortgages are refused on the basis of neighborhood

deterioration, the age of the building, or other seemingly neutral reasons.

Now the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates the nation's more than 4,000 saving and loan institutions, has proposed new rules to curb redlining. The Board would require member institutions to develop written standards to ensure equal opportunity in home financing, review advertising and marketing practices, consider all relevant factors in considering mortgage loans, and to keep written records of all credit applications for review and monitoring by the Board.

Under these rules people wouldn't be denied mortgage credit solely because of their lack of previous homeownership, educational levels, or a history of job-changing. And maintenance of adequate record keeping will mean that information often hard to come by will now be available to the federal regulators.

The Bank Board can enforce its regulations through "cease and desist" orders

and court orders forcing an institution to stop violating them. For the first time, institutions refusing mortgage credit will have to document the reasons for that refusal - in itself a major step that should retard redlining.

The regulations are still just proposals. They won't go into effect for 60 days and may be altered in the interim. And there will be plenty of pressure on the board to ease up both on the regulations and on their ultimate enforcement.

But if the Administration is at all serious about helping the cities, it will stick to its guns, keep the regulations strong and enforce them strictly. The new regulations are to be welcomed, but cannot be a substitute for other federal actions to direct reinvestment in the cities or for a national urban policy that would upgrade housing opportunities and living conditions for the poor. Without such a policy there is a danger that the anti-redlining steps will just assist the process of recycling

Loans with Conditions to Developing Nations

[For Classroom and Group Discussion]

Economists linked with organizations such as the World Bank have estimated that 45 percent of the sum given annually to developing countries through multilateral institutions from the developed nations only represents normal private loans, worked out in accordance with market conditions and with high interest rates. Further, these loans are conditional on the developing countries using them to purchase products from the lender-countries, meaning that the wealthy nations amass huge debts.

How can the Third World countries embark on economic development under such conditions? According to World Bank forecasts, payments in respect of public foreign debts for the period 1972-1981 will rise to \$66 Million. At the end of that period, that is to say in 1981, debt servicing alone will absorb 71 percent of gross outlay. If one adds to this the actual dollar profits, one may see the paradox that it is the Third World countries which supply capital to the industrialized countries and not the reverse.

Some few countries, however, grant credits and other forms of mutual assistance to the developing countries on the basis of respect for their right to economic independence. doubtless should become normal practice, since first and foremost, this help is intended to facilitate the creation of an industrial base which allows these countries to emerge from under-development.

The volume of this kind of self-help aid is increasing yearly. These "helper" member nations were giving mutual assistance to 34 developing countries in 1962 and to 63 in 1973. About 2,900 industrial complexes and about 650 electric power plants have been or are being built in developing countries with economic and technical assistance from the "helper nations." In 1973, they concluded 130 new economic and technical cooperation agreements with developing countries. The plants constructed become the state property of the countries concerned, allowing them to develop the public sector and strengthen their economic sovereignty.

Such nations as the U.S.A., Great Britain, West Germany and Japan are encouraged to adopt the "helper nation" philosophy in lending to underdeveloped countries.

"World Scene" Key Questions:

- 1. In What ways are the interests of black Americans and Third World Peoples dealt with in the above materials?
2. What practical things does it appear, in the above material, that deeply concerned groups and individuals may do to protect black and Third World interests?
3. What other issues are raised dealing with the best interests of our nation as a whole?