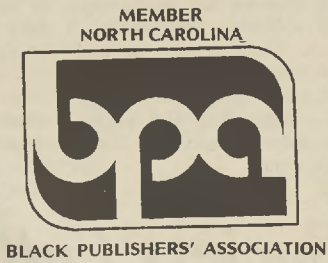


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Save the Children

Does the city of Winston-Salem care about its children? The staff of Northwest Child Development might be hard to convince of that.

The program faces a loss of \$510,000 in Title 20 Funds, and there is a fear that a first-rate child care program will degenerate into a baby-sitting agency from lack of funds.

Unless money comes from somewhere, Northwest Child Development will have to curtail health care and transportation, reduce staff, and stop home visits.

This child care program was something of a luxury, well-funded by the state as an "experiment" in daycare. Because it surpasses programs in other regions, the state is cutting back on funds to the Northwest. If the people in this area want to continue to have outstanding child care, they will have to come up with another source of

funding.

Forsyth County has come to the aid of Northwest Child Development, but: "City government has never given a dime to Northwest," according to director Susan Law.

At a recent aldermen's meeting, Mrs. Law took droves to children and anxious parents into the council chambers to dramatically remind the board who and what was involved.

The response, in effect, was: "We'll think about it."

We hope that this request will be carefully considered. The children in Northwest deserve quality daycare. Many of them are from single-parent homes: without good, affordable daycare, mothers who work might be back on welfare.

Funding for Northwest is not only vital for the children involved; in the long run, it may effect the total community as well.

Mending Walls

Apparently, the "rift" in the Board of Aldermen, if one existed, is on the mend. The resolution proposed by Jon DeVries calling for the expansion of community development in East Winston offered enough hope for the black community so that plans to block the grant have been at least suspended. The attitude among black leaders seems to be "wait and see."

It is unfortunate that the situation came about in the first place. The week before a \$3.5 million grant is to be approved is not the appropriate time to voice opposition to its contents. Those objections should have come while the proposal was being written.

The dramatic last-minute threat to allot more to the black community or lose the whole grant could have labeled the three black aldermen as reckless -- or worse. But there is this to be said in their favor: they did not settle for the CD package just to keep from "making waves." They spoke up for their constituents, despite the knowledge that their actions would be criticized.

We hope that time and experience will give them the expertise to get their programs approved and funded before drastic measures are necessary, but we also hope that they will continue to be conscientious and even stubborn to get the things needed for the people of East Winston.

a matter of MONEY

A dime is a matter of money to many coin collectors as they are among the most avidly collected series of coins in the world. The rarest and most unique dime is an 1873 U.S. dime with the CC mint mark.

Paper can be a matter of money as the highest existing denomination of paper currency is a \$10,000 bill with the portrait of Salmon P. Chase. Only about 400 are still circulating today.

From The Desk Of The President

By T. DIANNE BELLAMY-SMALL
President, North Carolina State Youth Conference-NAACP

"Your older brothers and sisters got their heads busted in, but you're not utilizing the tools it took a lot of people a lot of time to get," said the tennis superstar, Arthur Ashe in reference to the benefits gained from the student sit-ins of the 1960's. Mr. Ashe was delivering a scolding address to students at Atlanta University Center.

He also said, "The first problem with us blacks is that we don't get to work on time," and he said the same problem exists among black college students.

The black college student of today for the most part is not applying himself or herself. When you go back and read about the struggles of blacks in education it becomes a problem in understanding why young healthy minds are wasting away in the institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Ashe and many black leaders are asking, do we as a people always have to suffer and fight to do our best? Look at the 1977-78 school year for yourself. Did you quit when things didn't go your way? Did you sleep late and miss a class because you played cards all night or got in on some good partying? Are you strung out on some dude who just wants a place to lay, but could care less about the homework you leave undone? Did you cheat on another test so that you could keep the false idea that you were the best? Did you call your Mom and sell her on how hard school was when you were just too lazy to try?

Think about it. Some of our young black minds will go to waste because of these excuses.

I think college has become easier and change is good because some of the needs of the day must be met

differently that they were yesterday. However, no one has come up with a substitute for studying, preparation and hard work. Parents can afford to let their go to college these days. But if the only thing you get out of school is belonging to a fraternal organization, keeping up the latest styles, smoking, drinking, partying and leaning theories of easy life you have failed the major course--preparation to deal with life.

Just because you can brown nose the professor or give the sob story of your past to white administrators does not mean the world will accept it. Look around you, seniors in high school, freshmen and sophomores in college, you will find that there are a lot of college graduates who aren't doing a doggone thing but sitting at home with Mom and Dad. Why? Because college was a waystation for fooling around and learning the games people play.

Where does this leave young black potential? As Mr. Ashe stated, the American system and the way it works unfairly towards black people should not be ignored, but while other minority groups seem to have clout, the 24 million blacks in America, "get what the eagle left on the rock."

If black people are to protect their old, respect those in their productive years and encourage the young, we must keep high quality standards in every aspect of life.

If you are in school take that grand opportunity to do your very best; because when you leave school and Mom and Dad aren't there to pick up the tab, you and only you have got to make it. Can you do it? You'll never know until you give it your best effort.

This school year is ending but if you get another opportunity to come back next year, make it a worthwhile investment for you and your people.

To Be Equal

by Vernon Jordan



Crime-Control Or Cure?

Concern about crime and violence has spawned many "solutions" to the problem, but virtually all of them would leave the amount of crime in our society virtually intact while giving the illusion of dealing with it.

It seems that every year brings a new spurious solution to the crime problem. Some time ago, New York State put through a drastic tough drug law that was supposed to end narcotics sales for good. It didn't. Today there are more drugs and pushers on the streets than ever before.

The Nixon Administration's plan to choke off drug imports from Turkey also failed. True, Turkish heroin imports declined, but imports from other countries flooded the market and drugs such as cocaine and others grew in popularity during the brief period of tight heroin supplies. The result, more and more varied illegal drugs are available than before the "get-tough" drive.

Preventive detention made no dent in the crime rate.

But the search for the big fix on crime continues. The new fad is "Swift punishment."

The courts are bottlenecked, the argument goes, and other cases stack up a long time so prosecutors plea-bargain and some cases are dropped.

The result supposedly is to encourage law-breakers to believe they can get away without a prison sentence if they get caught. A corollary of this argument usually is that court decisions on rights of accused persons have handcuffed the police and allowed many guilty people to escape the penalties of the law.

Many people have seized on this new fad and

are riding it hard. Adopt what we say, they imply, and crime rates will plummet. But there's no reason to assume that this new approach will be any better answer to the problems of crime than others that have been tried and failed.

Study after study shows that criminal cases are dropped or charges reduced because prosecutors don't have enough evidence to convict, witnesses move away or complainants drop charges.

Even police officials admit that court decisions on the rights of the accused haven't prevented them from dealing with crime and we ought to remember that back in the days of the third degree, long before the court decisions of the 1960s, police representatives used to claim that if the courts took away the third degree, the police might as well just go out of business.

The "swift punishment" crowd also forgets that people don't commit crimes with the expectations of getting caught, and for those who are bent on illegal activity, a prison sentence is a business risk that doesn't stop them.

It is clear that for the foreseeable future people will commit crimes for which they'll be sent to prison, but we also have to remember that nine out of ten will eventually return to society and punishment without rehabilitation will just ensure their swift return to jail.

It is easy to advocate the current "lock 'em up" answers since they give the illusion of action and of dealing with a serious social problem. But those who back such answers ought to be prepared for the dismal fact that stress on enforcement and imprisonment is no more likely to work now than in the past.



Out look



THOSE WHO WORK VERSUS

THOSE WHO DON'T

By Congressman Philip M. Crane, Chairman, American Conservative Union

I organized a meeting of conservative and Republican leaders to discuss ways the the Republican Party can broaden its base to include the blue collar workers of our country.

One purpose of this gathering was to meet with labor union leaders from the steel workers and construction trades. The meeting was most instructive.

The analysis of the union leaders brought up some amazing similarities between their views and those of a card-carrying conservative. They spoke of injury to the investment climate because of our country's tax burden, of the inability to absorb mounting production costs imposed by government regulations; of the unfair trading practices of some of our nation's foreign competitors; of the lack of coherent energy policy designed to provide abundant resources; and of inflation dictated by uncontrolled deficit spending. In short, they articulated the concerns shared by conservatives and supported conservatives in Congress.

My colleague Congressman Mickey Edwards (R-Ore.) and I intend to draft a legislative package—hoping with the cooperation of these union spokesmen—meet some of the needs expressed by these leaders.

Our goal is to make a breakthrough with what should be a natural basis of conservative political support. It is the liberal's creation of a paradise for wildlife at the expense of jobs and improvement in man's material welfare. It is the liberal's belief that we can follow a "no-growth" path while cheating working Americans—particularly men

Philip M. Crane

ties—out of participation in the American dream of productivity and upward mobility. It is the liberal who takes such a dim view of human nature that feels compelled to inflict elitist values on us for our own protection and well-being.

Such policies are, of course, an anathema to conservatives, and would prevent us from working on the government payroll, protecting our own families, and denying the American dream. This is equality in power when carried to its logical conclusion.

As I told the union spokesmen, before the tury is out we will all see the battlines being drawn: those who work for a living versus those who don't.

The Federal Energy Administration predicts that during the next decade imports may reach more than 50 percent.

That's why American companies are working ways to get themselves a much better bargaining position with respect to other oil-producing countries than they have now.

For several years, oil companies have been anticipating in different ways the decline in U.S. and gas reserves and sought to adapt themselves to this change by diversifying into other energy fields—coal, uranium, thermal energy, oil, synthetic fuels, and solar energy.