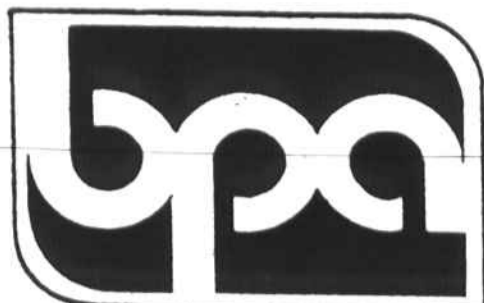



viewpoints



Winston-Salem Chronicle
Founded 1974

<p>Ernest H. Pitt Editor/Publisher</p> <p>Yvette McCullough City Editor</p>	<p>Ndubisi Egemonye President</p> <p>Robert Eller Sports Editor</p>	<p>John W. Templeton Executive Editor</p> <p>Elaine L. Pitt Office Manager</p>
---	---	--

Member North Carolina Black Publisher's Association



**Peekskill
Riot**

From the Grassroots
Manning Marable

Guns or Butter?

In the days prior to Oct. 1, the U. S. Senate is engaged in the traditional "guns vs. butter" debate and the advocates of "guns," among them U.S. Sens. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., and Jesse Helms, R-N.C., seem to be holding the upper hand.

Oct. 1 is the beginning of 1979-80 fiscal year in the federal government. Before any money can be spent, Congress has to set an overall budget limit for the year.

The objective is to allow the legislators the opportunity to set priorities and make decisions on the full fiscal picture instead of voting on each appropriations bill separately.

However, the priorities which have been recommended by the Senate Budget Committee would be quite inappropriate at a time of spiraling inflation.

Recommended cuts include: \$700 million from allocations for low-income housing; \$500 million in budget authority and \$400 million in actual outlays from jobs programs (CETA and WIN); \$100 million in budget authority and \$200 million in outlays from Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and \$1 billion from school lunches, agricultural conservation, water development and law enforcement assistance.

Instead, the lawmakers would mandate an increase in the defense budget, beyond what the Carter administration requested, and even beyond the ability of the free-spending Pentagon to actually use effectively.

Fueling and the pro-defense trend is the hysteria over the presence of several thousand Soviet troops in Cuba.

For the purpose of making a symbolic gesture, human needs will go unmet if the cuts are upheld. Inflation in construction and maintenance, plus the lack of adequate housing for the poor, makes additional housing funds more than necessary.

Jobs programs are needed to meet the increase in unemployment which will occur as a result of the

depression. That unemployment will occur as a result of the depression. That unemployment will be particularly rampant among the black labor force.

More families will be in need of public assistance, more children will need assistance with school lunches and economy-induced higher crime rates will create a greater need for law enforcement assistance.

In as much as budget deficits contribute to the inflation which amplifies the country's human needs, there is a need to control the budget. The proposed budget total approaches \$550 billion dollars and still includes a deficit of more than \$28 billion.

We firmly believe the government should be able to get by on the half-trillion dollars in taxes paid by Americans and it should be able to make ends meet.

With the time the Congress has taken on the budget, we believe the lawmakers should have trimmed it the correct way--going line by line, dollar by dollar, position by position; trimming out unnecessary employees, unneeded administrators and generals, wasteful procurement practices and costly "pork barrel" projects.

With such an approach, savings could be made in social programs which invariably seem to help many bureaucrats as recipients. Increased service could be obtained for the same amount of money.

The national defense would be enhanced by having lean, well-equipped armed forces ready to respond on a moments notice.

There would be enough money for assistance programs directed at states and municipalities, which are among the programs a cutback-minded Congress do away with.

All the objectives which our country has decided are important can be achieved with judicious use of the budget procedure.

What About Our Music?

One of the most enduring musical contributions to the American cultural idiom is country and western music. Its popularity is evidenced by the large number of television and radio shows featuring that particular style and the enormous attendance at such events as the Union Grove Old Time Fiddlers Convention.

The influences of country music have spread into the work of musicians generally considered to be "pop" artists.

However, country and western is not the only music which is indigenous to the American scene. Of equal importance have been the influences of the blues and spirituals, both of which are also firmly rooted in agrarian society of yesteryear, but have continued to claim a substantial following.

For that reason, we ask why state and local officials chose to pick, with a single exception, solely country and

western acts for the N.C. State Fair and the Dixie Classic Fair.

Fairs are more than just an arena for showing off livestock and produce. They are an expression of an area's culture and accomplishments.

Accordingly, a fair which purports to represent the entire state of North Carolina, which is one-fourth black or the city of Winston-Salem, which is two-fifths black, ought to recognize the music which blacks have originated.

Not only from a racial aspect, but from a standpoint of taste, are the selections bad. For instance, what of the classical music lover, or the rock lover or the jazz lover.

We think that the operators of the N.C. State Fair and the Dixie Classic Fair need to take a lesson from, for instance, the State Folklife Festival and the Carolina Street Scene and clean up their acts.

What Qualities Should New City Manager Have?

The resignation of Orville Powell, effective Oct. 1, has created a need for the City of Winston-Salem to hire a new city manager. Chronicle Camera asked persons at the Northside Shopping Center what qualities they think the new appointee should possess.

Mrs. Frances Flow -- "As long as he's good, honest person and knows what they're doing, whoever they pick is alright with me."

Robert Reynolds -- "I think experience is important and anybody that's qualified should have a chance. There's a black who's assistant city manager; if he has the experience, then he should be considered."

Johnny Neely -- "It's very hard to say, but they should get someone who can deal with the unions that are coming

in. The person should have a lot of experience as opposed to degrees and I think it should be a black, but not Al Beatty."

Larry Holland -- "We need one who's progressive, one who's unbiased and unbigoted, who's aware of the need for Winston-Salem to grow

and who has a program to make us grow. It should be one who's not going to be manipulated by inter-city politics, and one who's going to do a better job than Orville Powell. I also think he should be black. Let me add that it should be one that's not influenced by Reynolds money."



Frances Flow



Robert Reynolds

To Be Equal

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Job Bias Among Governments



Job discrimination is a continuing fact of life for minorities, and it's made even worse when the governments that are supposed to protect them against job bias are actually firm practitioners of discrimination.

Recently there have been a number of studies documenting this. One found that in over two-thirds of metropolitan regions government hiring of blacks lagged behind that of private industry. Another showed blatant discriminatory practices by federal courts.

And many show the federal government still concentrates on women and minorities in lower paying categories. Only 3.4 per cent of high level federal jobs and civil service jobs are held by blacks.

A Congressional commission has found that blacks with comparable educational backgrounds earn less than whites in every job category of Congress' employees. In high paying staff jobs on Capitol Hill, men outnumber women by 15 to 1.

Sometimes job bias is reinforced by apparently "neutral" standards, such as veterans preference. Federal law gives veterans an extra five points added to civil service test scores. That's one reason why over forty per cent of new federal hires are veterans although only 27 per cent of those who pass Civil

Service tests are veterans.

Some states give an even bigger boost to veterans. In June the Supreme Court upheld that practice. It let stand a Massachusetts law that gives veterans not a five or ten point edge, but absolute preference over other job candidates with the same qualifications.

Some form of veterans preference is justified. In his original Civil Service reform proposals President Carter wanted to limit the point-preference to one time use instead of being a permanent edge on hiring and promotion.

Such a step would have acknowledged the nation's interest in rewarding veterans and in compensating them for time spent in their country's service. But a permanent, absolute preference can't be considered fair. It has a discriminatory impact against women and against minorities who had lower rates of service in the past and whose less than honorable discharge rates are higher than those for the white majority.

And permanent preference makes inclusion of women and minorities in the higher ranges of government jobs a longer and more difficult process. In effect, they're being told to wait until the World War II veterans have retired. As the court's minority pointed

See Page

Letter from Lagos

Robena Egemonye

Queen of Sheba

Do you know the name of the Queen of Sheba? Was it perhaps Mary or, more likely, Fatima? It is one of the oddities of history that no one has discovered it for sure.

We know her simply as the fantastic woman ruler who traveled on camel's back for three months across desert and mountains to meet the wisest king who ever lived.

Why did she make the journey? We are told it was the woman's curiosity. She had heard of Solomon's wisdom and she wanted to put three questions, all riddles, to test his sense of judgment. She did so and got the right answers.

Then in true modern fashion, she fell for the famous ruler of Israel, whose fame exceeded

even that of his father, King David.

Solomon was not at all impressed by the queen when he first met her. As it was he had sufficient women for wives: he had 700 princesses. And if he felt the need for extras, he had 300 concubines, all housed in his fabulous palace, which gleamed with everything in the way of luxury and riches.

There was a reason why he did not like Queen of Sheba. It was because she was too hairy. Solomon remarked that it was good for men to be hairy, never a woman. So he sent her some portions and ointment to soften her skin. She became nice to look at.

In fact, she became so glamorous indeed that the king, forgetting his vast

harem, looked upon her with lust and in Biblical language, went in to her.

The queen had prepared for her visit to Jerusalem with enormous care. First she had sent a caravan of camels loaded with gold and other precious gifts to the value of two million dollars, but Solomon who had all the wealth that man could wish for, sent it back.

Then the Queen of Sheba later dispatched the most extraordinary present anyone could imagine. Six thousand very handsome boys and lovely girls, all born in the same year, month, and day, and who were all of the same height and proportions. And all of them were dressed in purple.

With them went another gift of rare and precious

stones; all this evidence of an original mind impressed Solomon, and he sent a message to her to come.

She went to him with further presents, mainly gold and jewels and also frankincense and myrrh which were much sought after for making perfumes and patent medicines.

Sheba may well have been almost as modern as the present-day woman in the use of cosmetics, for we are told that she painted her eyes to make them appear more luminous and larger and used rouge to make her cheeks glow.

Nobody knows how long the nameless queen stayed in Jerusalem but we are told about the