

EDITORIALS & COMMENTS

Blacks Lambasting Each Other?

Are we being suckered into an untenable position as a number of Blacks who have been projected into prominent positions, through one method or the other, engage in internecine warfare at a time when America is suffering from a massive dearth of leadership?

During the past two months heated battles have been conducted in the press and over the airwaves between such important Black leaders as Jesse Jackson, charismatic head of Operation PUSH, and Attorney Wayman Smith, recently appointed vice president of Anheuser-Busch Company, Tony Brown, who was propelled into national recognition through his televised program sponsored by Pepsi-Cola and Carl Rowan, veteran newsman and television and radio commentator who appears to be the darling of the liberal community of Washington, D.C.

The Jackson-Smith feud is one which may have a traumatic effect of the entire civil rights movement. Other social activists are being asked to take sides in the argument, although neither man consulted anyone outside their immediate circles on their plans before entering into this locked battle.

The Brown-Rowan embroglio has had the impact of the Jackson-Smith battle but it, too, can hamper the influence of two men who collectively and individually talk weekly to more Americans on a regular basis than any other two Blacks in the history of our nation.

True, we should be sophisticated enough to be able to criticize each other, as is done in other circles of our society. But at this crucial time can Blacks waste time lambasting each other when there is so much important business to be attended to post-haste?

Feuds Between Blacks

Feuds between Blacks in leadership positions are nothing new. The most classic confrontation of all times was that between Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois, who locked in a debate on ideology that continues to have lingering effects.

Controversy is healthy. It is a sign of maturity when grown men and women can discuss their differences in sane and sensible ways. There is a need to carefully examine programs designed to bring us closer to a sense of economic independence that we all desire.

Irresponsible name-calling, however, is totally unnecessary. How can we reach a common goal when we busily attempt to

emulate that "crabs-in-the-barrel" stereotype that has been foisted on the Black race for generations?

Great Revelation

It comes as no great revelation that discrimination is the only factor that affects Blacks, Hispanics and women more heavily than white males in the world of work. This fact was reported by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights last week but has been experienced by virtually every minority who has attempted to make it up the career ladder in American industry.

Check any executive dining room in any major corporation and you will easily see the overwhelming domination of white males. This has created a major frustration to the many who have attempted to smash their way into the executive suites of our nation.

Of great concern is the diminution of opportunities in the two industries in which the most substantive gains have been made during recent years: the automotive and steel industries. Although minimal opportunities for upward mobility have been created, these two industries have opened the door of advancement through placing minorities on career tracks much more readily than most others.

Yet, today, these two industries, because of the impact of foreign competition, are continually cutting back rather than opening more jobs that could be easily filled by minorities and women.

One of the major causes for the decreasing unemployment opportunities in the auto manufacturing and corporations is the insistence by the "free traders" who hamper competitive pricing by permitting continuance of the one way traffic of foreign products into this country while other countries, particularly the Japanese, close their borders to American products through prohibitively high tariffs.

As the jobs dwindle, so does the opportunity to advance on a positive career track. With economics added to discriminatory practices so deeply rooted in the psyche of corporate personnel departments, one must understand what is happening in the job market. That is why the findings of the Civil Rights Commission survey comes as no big surprise.

It becomes increasingly distressing when our national leadership has such a mentality that a proposal for taxing unemployment payments was ventured last week. We should cheer men like Parren Mitchell who let it be known how unconscionable such action is.

"Blacks' reticence to seize the initiative to organize their communities," said Douglas G. Glasgow, Dean of Howard University School of Social Work, "is a major factor and an important factor contributing to our communities' undeveloped status."

- POLITICAN
- BUSINESS MAN
- DOCTORS
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IT'S UP TO YOU!!!

Letters To The Editor:



What Happened To Black Pride?

Dear Sir:

If I had but one message to give in all of my writings, it would have to deal with the apparent lack of self-esteem that Blacks have for themselves. In those circumstances where Blacks do have such, there is the problem of the severance of those personalities from the group, and then putting ALL other blacks in a negative status.

This minimum esteem is deep. I doubt that there is anyone who has not been in a group of Blacks, and I am writing about a Black person, who has not heard a demeaning remark which was far more anti-Black than any white person had ever uttered.

Black folks awaken every morning in these United States and read newspapers which extol the virtues of Americans, through governmental operation and industrial competence, and don't seem to feel an urge to accommodate themselves to being a part of the dialogue. I am aware that those who control the white media seem to leave Blacks out, but that is really insufficient for Blacks not to believe that they are indeed a part of the accomplishment apparatus of America.

Blacks operate in a series of segregated societies, as does most of the melting pot that is America. Poor white folks operate with other poor white folks within that society there are those who plan to

break out, some through education, some through criminal activity, and others through just plain work and application, in the hope that decision-makers will see their worth. Few of the poor whites, or any other American groups refuse to use the skills of other members of their own group to help them resolve their problems, but Blacks for the most part seem to do the opposite.

Black lawyers do not get the majority of Black legal business. Black doctors fall in the same category. Somehow we affirm, by our actions, that we have a low esteem of ourselves to the point that we will not spend money with our people, whether it is competitive or not.

John Bowser is opening an entertainment facility on North Broad Street, and it is hoped that Blacks will recognize it as competitive and fundamental to the City of Philadelphia, through patronizing it. That can only happen because of a sense of worth in ourselves and a pride in another Black putting his money on the line to bring about a competitive facility in a physical plant that can offer good entertainment. That is one of the demonstrations of Black Pride.

Blacks don't buy most of their insurance from Black owned companies. They are not inclined to develop economic conferences which will develop a plan to accomplish an intraracial economic protection, sup-

plementing such with an interracial economic plan.

The Jewish community is so adamant regarding Jews respecting Jews first, and others next, that they have been able to secure a country and place in their pockets politicians who dare not come out openly against the most dastardly acts that ir- responsibly Jewish radicals may commit. This was not accomplished overnight; it was done on a well-planned basis.

The mafia is self-supporting and exclusive, but not more so than the private clubs throughout this nation which bar specific groups, specifically Black. It is my contention that the other groups believe that Blacks are a group to be feared, that once they get their act together they will take over.

This concept is held because, despite all of the hardships, the discrimination, the denial and the minimum publicity given to Black achievement,

Blacks are able to attain unusual status in athletics, inventions, in establishing churches and fraternal organizations with great land holdings. They feel that should this giant awake, they will move whites out, whoever the "they" is.

Frankly, there is little need for other non-Blacks to worry, because Black folks look at the tremendous accomplishments of Blacks, and still believe they are minimal people.

Jim Smith

From Capitol Hill

Law Suit Filed Against Reagan For "Covert" Actions

Alfreda L. Madison Special To The Post
The Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) was born out of the Southern civil rights struggle of the 60s. It has worked for the rights of native Americans, Blacks, Puerto Ricans and women.



On November 30, the Center filed a suit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia challenging under international law the United States' covert actions against Nicaragua. Plaintiffs in the case are seven Nicaraguan victims of the covert actions, two citizens of Dade County, Florida, where paramilitary camps are located and Representative Ronald Dellums.

Defendants are, President Reagan, William Casey, Director of CIA, Alexander Haig and George Shultz of State Department, Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State, Vernon Walter, U.S. Ambassador at-large, Caspar Weinberger and several other U.S. officials and organizations. The case, is brought under the Alien Tort Claims Act, which opens the doors of U.S.

caraguans as a means of destabilizing the government. The United States supported the corrupt Somoza government which was overthrown by the Nicaraguan people.

U.S. government aids in training former Somoza national guard and other terrorist groups, assists Honduran invasionary forces, conducts paramilitary camps in Florida, California, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Texas, manipulates the press in Nicaragua, utilizes economic means including withdrawal of promised U.S. aid and discourages aid by other countries. The U.S. government supports organizations of Nicaraguan and Cuban exiles in this country, which train invasionary forces and conducts intelligence activities by the CIA to determine specific targets for terrorist forces. It has sent 50 CIA agents into Honduras and Costa Rica to participate in covert military actions against the Nicaraguan people.

In June 1981, Argentina served as a conduit for dispersing a \$50,000 to ter-

rorist camps in Honduras and Costa Rica. At least \$19 million has been provided for covert paramilitary operations against Nicaraguans. The CIA, upon a request by President Reagan, presented a covert terrorizing plan which was approved by the President, National Security Council, State Department and Defense Department.

The New York Times reported that the U.S. clandestine operations are for harassment purposes instead of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government. A National Security Council official insisted that scope of the activities are limited to hit-and-run raids into Nicaragua by paramilitary units based in Honduras, skirmishes with Nicaraguan troops along the Honduras border and financial support for political opponents of the Nicaraguan government.

Plaintiffs in Florida allege that the defendants violate Title 44 of Florida law governing nuisances; that President Reagan and federal officials have failed to enforce the Neutrality Act relating to the maintenance of paramilitary in the United States, in vio-

small business

NEWS & VIEWS

Projects For Small Firms

Many small high technology companies will soon be able to participate in the new Small Business Innovation Development program. This new act, Public Law 97-219, July 22, 1982, requires all federal agencies with research and development budgets over \$100 million a year to set aside research and development projects for small firms.

This initial set-aside will be small in 1983 but will include approximately \$45 million in total available federal funds. This amount will increase to \$450 million in 1987 when all agencies with large research and development budgets will have to allot 1.25 percent of their total research and development budgets to small business firms.

The federal agencies required to set aside portions of their research and development budgets starting October 1, 1982, are the Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Health and Human Agriculture, Department of Energy, National Science Foundation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Transportation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of the Interior.

The Small Business Administration will publish a master list in January listing topics and problem areas that these federal agencies wish to have developed by 1983. Small business firms will then be able to apply directly to the individual federal agencies for proposal information and application material. A small firm must have 500 or fewer employees to qualify under this new grant program.

A small firm will be able to receive up to \$50,000 in Phase I for a specific research and development feasibility study, and up to \$500,000 in Phase II completing specific research and development projects. The awards will be competitive and the selection criteria will be included in each solicitation.

The new law is designated to give small firms a share of the very large federal research and development market. In addition, the law will permit these small firms to use the results of their federal research and development work in commercial ventures. In most cases, the private firms will have to find private-sector financing for commercialization of these new products in Phase III.

A special workshop on this new act will be held in Tampa, Florida on February 17-18 with representatives of the federal agencies involved in this program. You can call 904-644-1044 for information on this meeting.

To get a master schedule of federal research and development programs write: SBIR, U.S. Small Business Administration, 1441 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20416.

If you would like a copy of the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, write or call your congressman and ask for a copy of Public Law 97-219, July 22, 1982.

For additional information, contact the Economic Development Division, Center for Improving Mountain Living, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723, 704-227-7492.

THE CHARLOTTE POST
Second Class Postage No. 965500
"THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER"
Established 1918
Published Every Thursday
by The Charlotte Post Publishing Co., Inc.

Subscription Rate \$15.60 Per Year
Send All 3579's To:
1524 West Blvd., Charlotte, N.C. 28208
Telephone 704-376-0496
Circulation 10,433

104 Years of Continuous Service

Bill Johnson Editor, Publisher
Bernard Reeves General Manager
Fran Farrer Advertising Director
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Second Class Postage No. 965500 Paid At
Charlotte, North Carolina
Under the Act of March 3, 1878

Member, National Newspaper
Publishers' Association

North Carolina Black Publishers Association

Deadline for all news copy and photos is
5 p.m. Monday. All photos and copy
submitted become the property of The Post
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National Advertising
Representative
Amalgamated Publishers, Inc.

2400 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60616
45 W. 45th St., Suite 1493 New York, New York 10036
Columb 5-0200 212-489-1220

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BLACK PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION