

Jackson: Economy hurt by racism

by Charles Jeffries
Staff Writer

"A few people have the South by the economic bottleneck and they are poisonous. All that comes through that bottleneck has to become poisoned."

"The basic economic problem with the South is that we have paid too little attention to the basic needs of our people."

These two statements, the former from Rev. Jesse Jackson, ex-head of Operation Breadbasket; the latter from Dr. Ray Marshall, director of the Center for Southern Resources at the University of Texas, are just a few of the assessments they made of the Southern economy during the Thursday session of the Carolina Symposium, "The Mind of the South."

Both Jackson and Marshall seemed to

agree the basic problem with the Southern economy was the institutionally racist attitude that prevails in the South.

"The plantation system in the traditional South was the cause of the region having a backward economy. The characteristics of the plantation were low productivity, low input in human resources and the establishment of institutional racism. Institutional racism permeated our political system and our economic system and made it backward," said Marshall.

Marshall said when whites think of racism, they tend to think in terms of "overt" racism, but blacks think in terms of subtle racism. He gave as an example of this the fact that overt racism denies a black the opportunity to apply for a job while institutional racism causes him not to apply.

Marshall cited low income, poor

income distribution and racial discrimination as the main problems of the South's economic future.

"Racial discrimination is the cause of the varying degrees of income distribution. And lack of participation by the Southerner in the policies that affect income distribution are also a cause of the economic woes of the South," said Marshall.

As for solutions to the South's economic problems, Marshall offered these: the creation of more jobs, through public assistance if necessary; better education; manpower programs; anti-discrimination programs; and health, welfare and income maintenance programs.

Marshall ended his remarks on Southern economy by zeroing in on the issue of welfare, an issue which he and Jackson seemed to think was the

abomination of the Southern economy. "We don't mind people being on welfare in this country as long as they feel guilty about it," he concluded.

Rev. Jackson, in his discussion on the economy of the South, assailed just about everything from welfare, "created by white folk, used by white folk and messed up by white folk," to N.C. Senator Sam Ervin, to whom he referred throughout his remarks dealing with the South's political leaders and their contributions to the Southern economy.

"Some of the remarks made by Dr. Marshall should be listened to, by both black and white, and especially by Mr. Ervin, who will be here at 4 and should be taking notes," said Jackson.

Jackson made clear his stand on the Southern economy and how it had failed the Southern people was not a racist viewpoint.

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"The issue is the ...
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the answer, because we are n ...
It is not feeding white folk to black folk, because they are not appetizing. Economics is the issue and the answer," he commented.

Jackson spoke of other issues which he said figure into the economic situation of the South, including Southern politics and the Southern educational system.

"There are slightly more than 40 million people in the U.S. who are malnourished and 28 million of these are white, but you never hear a white

politician or preacher talk about these people; instead, they are feeding them Jim Crow instead of steak and gravy, which is sickness," he said.

On the issue of the educational system, Jackson seemed to focus his comments toward the issue of black studies.

"You must study not only our side of history, but both sides, so you will know what undercut our history," he remarked.

Jackson ended his remarks by emphasizing the racially non-partisan nature of his remarks. He said, "White folk, listen to me, if you are civilized. Black folk, listen to Dr. Marshall, if you are civilized. Truth is truth, even if it comes from a garbage can."

"We black folk are not racist, white folk, you are. We black folk are just chauvinistic."

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Married students queried

by Bob Downes
Staff Writer

A total of 500 questionnaires will be mailed today to a random selection of married students currently living in University married housing, according to George Rutherford, director of facilities planning.

The questionnaire is the first step toward the planning and construction of 400 additional units of married student housing at an estimated cost of \$7.5 million, Rutherford said.

The questionnaire will furnish planners with valuable input to help analyze the needs and desires of potential occupants, said Rutherford, adding that the survey will also provide further justification for the additional units when the plan is presented to the 1973 General Assembly.

The plan tentatively calls for 400 apartments consisting of 350 two-bedroom and 50 three-bedroom units to be incorporated in buildings "with a maximum height of three stories."

Rutherford said at the present time, no site has been selected for the housing.

The questionnaire will deal with preferences in married housing, including location, distance from campus, costs, neighborhood appearance, recreation and other factors.

In addition, a half page of space for comment on the importance of the University's role in housing married students is provided.

Rutherford, emphasizing the importance of the survey, said questionnaires will be available at the facilities planning office in Bynum Hall and at the Odum Village housing office for those who wish to express their feelings.

The said study findings would probably be available in about four weeks.



Weather
TODAY: Cloudy and cool; rain, possibly heavy, ending tonight; highs in the low 50's, lows in the 30's; probability of precipitation 90 percent today, 80 percent tonight.



N.C. Senator Sam Ervin makes a point as he spoke Thursday afternoon in Memorial Hall on the issue of busing. Ervin's appearance was another in the series scheduled by the Carolina Symposium.

(Staff photo by Scott Stewart)

Symposium Thursday

Panelists disagree on busing

by Jane Shermer
Staff Writer

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and William van Alstyne of the Duke University law school discussed "Busing the Children" Thursday in Memorial Hall.

The panel discussion was part of the 1972 Carolina Symposium, "Mind of the South."

Ervin, a North Carolina senator since 1954, opposed busing to achieve racial integration while van Alstyne approved of the method of desegregation.

"There are two kinds of busing," Ervin

said. "The legitimate kind, of which I approve, is that which transports a child who resides far from the nearest school to that school because it is too far away for him to walk."

"The other kind is busing which integrates the bodies of school children but does not improve their minds."

"It is an insult to black children because it implies they cannot get a good education without white companionship. This type of busing is wrong."

Erving said a court order to bus thousands of children to schools in other neighborhoods "is the worst tyranny

being inflicted by the U.S. government," and judges and government officials who send their children to private schools are practicing "hypocritical tyranny."

The senator accused the U.S. Supreme Court of perverting the constitutional clause on equal protection. He said busing divides schools into two groups so half of the children get to stay at their neighborhood school and half get sent to other schools.

"This is unequal treatment," Ervin said. "It denies the children who are bused the right to attend the neighborhood school because of their

also said that the legislation is unfair to widows and women who choose to be wives and mothers.

"Drafting women is absurd," the senator said. "But this legislation means that men cannot be sent into combat or drafted unless women are. It also means that a man could sue for alimony from his wife."

On marijuana, Ervin said that there is still too much controversy as to the harmfulness of the drug. He said that he is not for legalization yet. The senator said he voted for light sentences for those found guilty of possession and for stronger penalties for sellers of marijuana.

Ervin hesitated to comment on the nomination of Richard Kleindienst as attorney general because he is on the "jury" for the case.

by United Press International

RALEIGH—The one-year residency requirement for voting in North Carolina was struck down Thursday by the State Board of Elections, opening the May 6 primary to a possible 100,000 voters.

A letter to the 100 county boards of elections declared the new rule effective immediately.

Alex Brock, executive secretary of the elections board, said the board issued the ruling in light of an opinion by State Attorney General Robert Morgan following the "recent untimely decision" by the U.S. Supreme Court in voiding a similar residency requirement in Tennessee.

Morgan said while the North Carolina constitution carried the one-year stipulation, state and federal courts were likely to follow the precedent outlined by the nation's highest court.

In view of the Supreme Court ruling, "We feel that it not only would be a vain and futile effort to wait action by a lower

federal court," but such action "might jeopardize the validity of the May primary and bond election," Morgan said.

Brock's announcement was hailed by state GOP Chairman Frank Rouse as a victory for state Republicans, who threatened to challenge the law in court.

"This is a prime example of why a strong two-party system in this state is in the best interest of all citizens," said Rouse. "Allowing a one-party administration to make decisions that are unquestioned and unchallenged clearly can lead to results that do not give our state's citizens fair treatment."

Brock told newsmen that "as a result of these combined actions, North Carolina is left with absolutely no durational residency requirement as a pre-condition to register to vote."

He said, however, the board would continue to enforce the present 30-day provision "which even the Supreme Court stated was necessary to prevent fraud."

Brock said while the board is reluctant to give an estimate of how many

potential voters would be affected by its action, 100,000 new voters are possible before the May primary.

Only a few days ago, Brock said North Carolina would maintain its one-year residency requirement regardless of the Supreme Court ruling, but Morgan's opinion that a court challenge could jeopardize the election apparently caused the board to back down from its earlier stand.

Brock remained critical of the Supreme Court decision when he said, "The court proposed a procedure which, when viewed in practical and common sense terms, appears to be as illogical as its ruling is untimely and severe."

He said elections officials throughout the state were ordered to assign "top priority" to the change "even though the vast majority of them, like us, fail to agree with the severity, the timing or the extent of the decision."

In his opinion, Brock felt a 90-day residency requirement would have been "a fair time" to establish a bona fide residence in order to vote in state elections.

He said he did not anticipate any mass registration drives but a potential voting bloc of up to 100,000 was possible. He predicted they would be mainly concentrated in metropolitan areas, such as Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Raleigh and Fayetteville.

The new ruling has no effect on residency requirements for college students.

The order allows all persons 18 or older who have lived in a county, city, town or village in North Carolina for 30 days to register to vote, Brock said.

He said any registered voter would be eligible to vote on state bond questions, all candidates in all contests in the political party with whom the voter is affiliated and any nonpartisan contests and other questions on the ballot.

Any voter registered as an Independent or "no-party" voter would be eligible to vote only on the state bond questions and local issues and on local or county non-partisan contests.

Independents and no-party voters would not be eligible to vote in any political primary contest so long as they remained either Independent or non-partisan.

Brock said 17-year-olds who turn 18 by Nov. 7 would be eligible to vote in primaries of the political party with which they were affiliated but would not be eligible to vote on bond questions or any local or county bond issues or questions.

"In some states there have been zoning laws prohibiting blacks from living in certain housing developments. Therefore they are prohibited from attending the schools in those developments. Busing overcomes this discrimination against blacks," he said.

The professor said parents of white children assigned to previously black schools would take the incentive to these schools improved in their facilities and methods of teaching.

He said private schools are not a threat to the integrated public school programs, however, because taxes would still provide a quality educational opportunity to public school children.

Van Alstyne closed by saying he does not wish to see the second reconstruction die. He read the epitaph of Thaddeus Stevens and stressed its hope for public acceptance of the equality of men.

Today's Symposium
8 p.m. - C. Van Woodward Memorial Hall

Opposes equality bill

Ervin condemns army surveillance

by Jane Shermer
Staff Writer

In an interview after a panel discussion on busing, Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) expressed his views Thursday on legislation ranging in topic from women's equality rights to the legalization of marijuana.

The senator also expounded on his recent senate investigations into military surveillance of civilians involved in political activities and on proposed campaign reform laws.

When asked about the senate investigations into surveillance of private citizens by the military, Sen. Ervin said he himself had turned up in a dossier in the Army files. He said there has been

unreasonable investigation of individuals who are merely exercising their right to be politically active.

The senator felt that public financing of political campaigns was a better method of obtaining funds than taking money out of the public treasury. He said that the contributions should not get out of hand, however. "Contributions of up to \$100 is fine for the 1972 (presidential) campaign," Ervin said. "These private contributions would of course be tax deductible."

When asked why he opposed the bill to make women legally equal with men, Ervin said that the legislation goes against the intended place of man and woman in the world as created by God. He