

Bible Thought Of The Week

"What is man that Thou art mindful of him, thou hast made him a little lower than the angels and crowned him with glory and honor" said the Psalmist. God and language made man in the image of the Almighty. When the Creator

endowed human beings with the ability to talk, speech created thought which is the measure of the universe. Speech made possible the expression of thought, and thought brought forth ideas which are not running the world.

Editorial Viewpoint

The Black Manifesto "Hustle"

Just when our campus "show-downs" are subsiding, something new is appearing in the movement for white churches to pay reparations in payment for wrong done to blacks.

From the very outset, we have opposed a movement of this kind, because it is irreverent to God to interrupt religious services, it is a symbol of robbery if church officials are held against their wills, and it just might be a money racket.

We are glad that we are supported in our views by a number of black civil rights leaders and others. For instance, Bayard Rustin objects black militants and their tactics of disrupting church services and occupying denominational headquarters. He labeled the movement a "hustle".

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, the first Negro to head the American Baptists, has served noticed that if his denomination's headquarters in Valley Forge, Pa., are forcibly occupied, the intruders will be ejected. And Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss., brother the slain NAACP leader Medgar Evers, remarked: "If any black militants disrupted our church services, he'd go out on his head."

"In our long crusade, we have never subscribed to the reparations concept," Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, board chairman of the NAACP, said in the keynote address last week at the Mississippi state convention.

"It is easy and it is emotionally appealing, but it is not the fairest way for this white generation to redress the wrongs still visited upon this black generation and its children," said Bishop Spottswood, of the African Methodist

Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C.

It is hoped that more leaders will speak out against the reparations concept. And we object to the tactics of trying to force churches to meet reparation demands, by the threat of sitting in the premises. Demand, "has an unsavory connotation through its use with the student confrontation activities across the nation. Even the patriots of the American colonies used the words "petition" and not "demand."

Human being has a tendency to obstruct anybody or any group attempting to exercise force to achieve certain goals. Could we not apply the principles of psychology used so effectively by Jesus Christ when he conducted his missionary movement upon this earth? Jesus advised us get in "step with your prospect," and your chances of getting what you want are considerably better.

Suppose, for the moment, that white churches did fork up thousands and thousands of dollars in reparations money to those demanding it. How do they know that the money will be used for the purposes intended? How do those who make the demands propose to give an accounting of their collections? Far too many of our civil rights groups are operating in the red so far as money is concerned. The kind of money James Forman is asking for will require the skills of a business managing staff to give an accurate accounting.

Walking into a church and demanding reparations or else in very much like a burglar walking into your home and demanding your money.

More Jobs Needed For Youth

Years ago, college students, for example, went off during the summer to earn money for their school expenses, or as much as it as they could. The prospects for jobs for youth during summer is not as attractive these days.

The U. S. Department of Labor is conducting hearings in Washington on a new regulation which should provide more part-time jobs for full-time students in retail and service trades, and in agriculture.

Under the present laws, it appears, that some employers can hire more students at less than the \$1.30 per hour minimum wages than others, and some can hire no more than they must have at the minimum wage, rather than get involved in the red tape, or should we say inadequate written regulations.

Note the following: "If necessary to prevent the curtailment of employment opportunities, the Act authorizes certificates permitting employment of full-time students at less than the statutory minimum to the extent that students were employed in the corresponding month of a specified base year. The present regulation credit only those hours of full-time students in the base year, which were compensated at less than \$1 an hour. The proposed revision would credit all those base-year hours of full-time

students which were paid for at less than the statutory minimum in effect at the time of application."

Does this wording of the law convey the idea with clarity? Well, you may guess the answer.

One newspaper suggested, in cases like this, the government should take up the slack by hiring unemployed students to teach bureaucrats how to write regulations in understandable English, "but we're afraid they couldn't find enough students who are qualified."

Any liberalization would be good for students who cannot find work. Of course, it will reduce the hourly pay but more individuals could be hired places where they refused at the present time.

There is hardly a retail or service business that wouldn't like to hire youngsters. Now they are deterred by the minimum wage laws, the thought of having to put up with a fast turnover of untrained boys and girls, and keeping books on social security and unemployment compensation for temporary workers.

The average college or high-school youth should be willing to forego a short period of fringe and minimum wages in order to get his foot on the bottom rung of the ladder.

The Deadly Chemical Warfare Idea

Let us take you back to the year 600 B. C., and observe how the archon Solon of Athens defeated the army of Kirrha by putting poison in the enemy's drinking water.

At the present time, the U. S. is spending more than \$350 million, this year alone, on a sophisticated version of the same thing. Only it is called chemical and biological warfare (CBW), and its awful potential is beginning to frighten the world into stopping the deadly march.

Recoil, according to news sources, came three times in the last few days:

entists studied the dangers of biochemical warfare and recommended a complete halt in its development.

2. The Senate Armed Forces Services Committee cut from the Pentagon's budget all funds for research and development of the offensive CBW.

3. President Nixon pledged the United States to the search for reliable arms control in chemical and biological warfare.

Let us use wisdom and stay away from CBW, for it is just as dangerous for the stockpiler as it is for the target countries in the case of war.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

Just what kind of a Chief Justice Warren Burger will make is a hazardous guess. Just what kind of a court will emerge from the Nixon administration is an equally hazardous guess. No one at this moment knows who will replace Abe Fortas and no one knows how much longer two or three of the Associate Justices will continue to serve.

But I do know that the court has never moved in one direction. Where now its critics accuse it of advancing the cause of extreme liberalism, once its critics charged it was the "bulwark of privilege." Where now the court has been preoccupied with the rights of the individual in criminal procedure, once nothing absorbed it so much as property rights.

I fully expect the Supreme Court to shift gears. I expect it will shift gears because we have traversed a transitional period in our history. After World War II, when even Americans could no longer shrug from the fact that we were the industrial superstate of this century, there were needed reforms which only the court could make. The military could integrate its units overnight, but Congress could not integrate the schools, Congress is powerless to abolish the oil depletion allowances which hurt our national pocket book but not our soul. There were decisions made in those years which only the court could rule had the status of law even if not realized in practice.

It is hard to me to imagine how the court can help implement the war against poverty, or bring ease to the afflicted cities, or rule on Vietnam. There is no reason why we should expect the court to do so. The Supreme Court has often provided

ed itself unable to resolve domestic tumult. It had the chance to rule against slavery once and it refused in the famous Dred Scott decision. It refused to sanction Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic innovations.

What leads me to believe the court will not be decisive in quieting the crises of the 60s and 70s is the pronounced sentiment of Congress against the war in Vietnam. The Congress knew Copperheads in the Civil War but the complaint of the Copperheads was in essence that the war had not been won and probably could not be won, not that it was imperialistic and unjust as Senators and Congressmen charge today.

In World War I, there was a hard core opposition. In the late 30s there was the America First Committee which disbanded the day the Japanese dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor. If the Paris peace talks continue at an impasse, Congress will probably take over the conduct of the war and make its own peace, usurping the President's prerogatives.

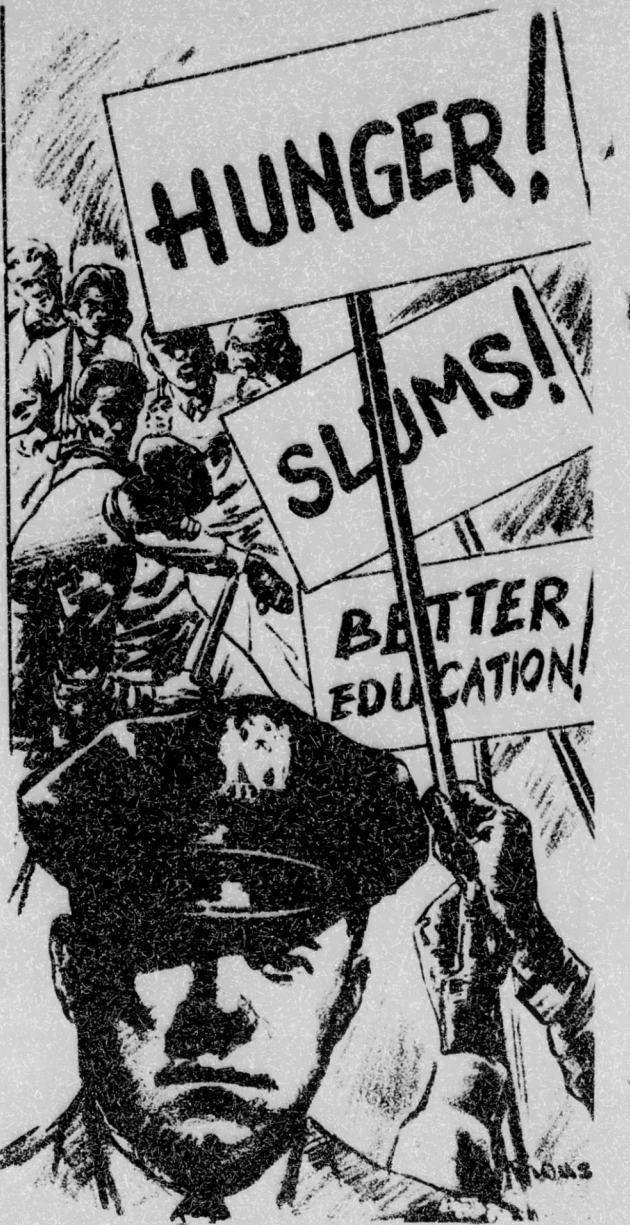
I use Vietnam as an example of Congress showing more muscle. In the early 50s the Congress wanted to balance the budget and avoid Joe McCarthy's censure. I cannot for the life of me remember a Senator or Representative aware that Brown vs. the Board of Education was about to become an unparalleled landmark decision.

Congress may or my not resolve the problem of late twentieth-century urban life, the problem of America's foreign commitments, the problem of poverty. If Congress doesn't no one will.

Certainly not the Supreme Court and I believe the court is aware of their inutility in this area and that the court's concentration will go elsewhere.



NIXON MAINTAINED THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN OUR CITIES ARE NOT ANTI-NEGRO, ANTIWELFARE, ANTIPOOR, OR REACTIONARY HATERS. RATHER, NIXON SAID, THEIR "LOUD AND CLEAR" CALL IS FOR DOMESTIC PEACE. "THAT'S THE MESSAGE FOR THE CANDIDATES IN THE FUTURE," HE DECLARED.



Economic Highlights

Half a generation hence the wisdom of fateful decisions that may result from the current "military-industrial complex" debate will be known. If the decisions are wrong, it may be that as one dedicated naval officer puts it, "... the next decade will bring us great sorrows indeed." Those who remember the near tragic unpreparedness of the U. S. at the time of Pearl Harbor shudder at the prospect of such unpreparedness in the nuclear age. No longer do sheer distance and breadth of the seas stand as barriers while we train men with wooden guns and work feverishly to catch up with military reality. Instead of years, the grace period between attack and demolition will be measured in minutes. The soft-headed campus radicals and others who put domestic, social and economic problems ahead of all else-- including defense of the nation-- would be silent in the finality of death by a conqueror acting under the ancient credo of survival of the fittest.

Against this backdrop, it is easy to see why concern runs deep among thoughtful citizens as the military-industrial complex story unfolds. By nature the U. S. is not a militaristic nation. The citizen soldier has been the backbone of its defense. But no longer is defense a matter of a man with a rifle. The age of science and technology has led to what the late President Eisenhower termed a "conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry," which he called something "new in the American experience..." Today, there are those who fear the growing power of the military and the economic impact on the nation of multibillion dollar arms spending programs.

In the meantime, what are the facts about military spending and the relationship between the military and industry? Currently, military spending is running at the rate of \$80 billion a year. It accounts for about the same percentage of the Gross National Product now as in 1958 or around 10 per cent. There has been waste admittedly and unavoidably in military

procurement, but this does not mean that defense-oriented industries are rolling in financial fat. The magazine Newsweek reports that a recent study of top defense firms shows that their profit on each dollar of defense sales was 4.2 cents, versus an average for all U. S. industry of 8.7 cents. "Further," says Newsweek, "the companies' annual earnings on each dollar of invested capital, slipping steadily over the last decade, averaged 7.3 cents versus 10.1 cents a year for industry as a whole." There are also those who favor government-owned defense plants. Of this idea, a former Navy Secretary comments, "For 25 years the Navy made torpedoes. . . . But when World War II came, the torpedoes wouldn't run right, wouldn't hit any ships. We had to get American Can Company . . . to make the ones that worked."

As the debate over arms spending proceeds, evidence is mounting that is some areas Russia is overtaking the U. S. Not long ago, a Russian official prophesied that the time was coming when the U. S. would lose mastery of the seas. The reason for Russian confidence is easily explained. As columnist James J. Kilpatrick points out, we are economizing on defense, and we should be spending more. Says Mr. Kilpatrick, "... the demand that the United States spend less for national security is a demand that makes no sense--not at a time when the Soviet Union is upgrading its navy and expanding its missile program. Regardless of the outcome in Viet Nam, our general purpose forces must be kept at high levels. To permit their erosion, in effect, is to abandon commitments; eventually, such a course involves the piecemeal yielding of most of the world to advancing Soviet power."

Whatever happens in the years ahead, the public should clearly understand that the current debate over the military-industrial complex involves questions of survival on which there is no margin for error.

World News Digest

BY NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

ISSUES BAN

LUSAKA-In a speech delivered recently, President Kenneth D. Kaunda announced the banning of the African National Congress in the Mumbwa district as an "unlawful organization." The banning, and arrest of leaders of the movement was ordered because "the organizers of ANC have seen it fit to organize violence, and themselves and supporters with spears, knobkerries and other weapons, and surrounded one polling station and ordering out would-be voters." He cited six incidents which have occurred between March 21, 1968 and June 15, 1969.

EXTERMINATION LAND

JOHANNESBURG-South Africa's strict policy of separation of the races and blatant discrimination against all people who are not white--and even against its liberal-minded whites--has given it the world's title as "violence land." A report in a University of South Africa publication notes that the country had 47 per cent of the recorded executions in the non-Communist world. Murder is not the only crime punishable by death. There's robbery with violence--even if the victim is not slain; rape, treason and crimes under the security laws.

MORE REPARATIONS

ANCHORAGE, Alaska-Reparation demands of another kind and by another people is in the process of being officially made to American whites. The demand comes from the Eskimos in Alaska who want at least \$50 million a year for 10 years and the right to ownership of a selected 40 million acres of the total 365 million acreage in the state, plus a 10 per cent share in perpetuity in mineral revenues from all public lands. This largesse would be divided among approximately 55,000 Eskimos, most of whom now live in 180 villages or in scattered family groups.

SEPTEMBER 23RD

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico--Puerto Rico now has two "Independence Days" to legally celebrate. One is July 4, Independence Day for the U. S. mainland, and the other is Sept. 23, in commemoration of an armed uprising in 1868 against the Spanish crown. The new holiday makes a total of 20 which the island observes -- 10 U. S. holidays, and 10 of its own.

DEATH IN CAPTIVITY

ALGIERS-Moise Tshombe, one-time Katan-

ga province chief and also premier of Congo-Kinshasa, never got to see his homeland again. Last week, after languishing two years in jail, Tshombe died of a heart attack. But it was perhaps better that he did not return to the Congo, for he was under a death sentence in absentia ever since he fled the Congo in 1963 for exile in Spain.

NOT SURPRISED

LONDON-Edward Ndlovu, 42-year-old deputy national secretary, Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) voiced the opinion of many Black people last week when he said, "We were not at all surprised at the result of the Rhodesian referendum. We expected it." Ndlovu is in London preparing to take part in the Anti-Apartheid Movement's conference on Liberation and Guerrilla Warfare, which convenes at the Roundhouse on July 6.

RACIAL WORLD WAR

LUSAKA-A charge that the "Southern Africa Alliance (South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia), aided by the imperialist powers, are planning a war of aggression against some African states-- notably Zambia, Tanzania and the two Congos," was made recently by Tasiyana Mutswa, chief publicity officer, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZAPU). He made the statement during the week-long conference of the UN Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism. An example of "this aggression" was the recent attempt to sabotage Zambia's supply lines to the coast, just two days before the committee began its meeting.

BLACK NURSES BETTER???

PRETORIA-An unusual statement was permitted to be publicized by the white minority South African government which runs counter to the country's policy of segregation and discrimination of its majority Black citizens. Prof. Charlotte Searle, a member of the board of the South African Nursing Association, and holder of the chair of nursing at the University of Pretoria, said that the country's "non-white nurses are among the best qualified in the world." She said that of 12,808 Black nurses registered, 58 per cent of them are doubly qualified and constitute 35 per cent of the total nurse registry in the country.

Just For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

DOG FOR EVERY BOY

As a rule of thumb, every boy should have a dog. But, if every boy should own a dog, should not there be fathers and mothers to feed the dog regularly? Why not, yes, why not revise the old maxim?

They say some people treat their dogs and let them run about all over the neighborhood, they don't need any dogs. Then, too, are there enough dogs to go around for boys? I mean real dogs; ---not the fancy poodles trim and prissy, ---not for boys. These are for entertainers, movie actresses, and the affluent society.

DOG FOR EVERY BOY

My family, during my boyhood, could not stand dogs; but they loved cats. Cats didn't bother anybody, except that they may have fought on the nearby fence at night. The solution to the problem here is to snore and drown out the cats.

We had a cat, as I recall, "Big Red," not much on breed but great on size and friendliness. He ate dog food and grew as big as a house, fine and fat. If one didn't look close, "the American Kennel Club by cats" may have overlooked he was a descendant of the "Cat farthest down."

DOG FOR EVERY BOY

During World War I the great ideological argument in America between Afro-Americans and Euro-Americans was, as now, equal opportunity, but there was also the argument on the word Negro. Whether it should be a proper noun and afford a capital "N", Those for capitalizing Negro won.

Since 1963, the hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation there has been another ideological argument between the same parties mentioned above, but with the added dimension of an intramural debate among descendants of identification as Negro or Black (with a capital B).

The old argument was won because Negro was the name whites had given blacks and Blacks demanded the respect of such designation being proper noun. Today the same basic problem is being attacked. The noun Negro is an identification given, whereas the term Black implies a selection made by the people. Afro-American is another term some Blacks prefer on the ground it is equal to other hyphenated Americans.

But the real struggle is within the Negro - Black community. Those who call themselves Negro are branded as old an out-of-date. They are the so-called compromisers. They argue that a label is unimportant in the struggle for equality of opportunity. Moreover, they say the word Negro is understood by everyone and that's what counts.

On the other hand, the young demand to be called Black. They say Black is our word. Black is what we are and any other identification is a patent denigration and fails to recognize Black people as equal human beings.

MIAMI TIMES

THE CAROLINIAN  
"Covering The Carolinas"  
Published by The Carolinian  
Publishing Company  
518 E. Martin Street  
Raleigh, N. C. 27601  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 628  
Raleigh, N. C. 27602  
Second Class Postage Paid at Raleigh, N. C. 27602  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
Six Months ..... \$3.25  
Sales Tax ..... .10  
TOTAL ..... 3.35  
One Year ..... 5.50  
Sales Tax ..... .18  
TOTAL ..... 5.68  
Payable in advance. Address all communications and make all checks and money orders payable to THE CAROLINIAN.  
Annalagannath Publishers, Inc.,  
31 Madison Avenue, New York 17,  
N. Y. National Advertising Representative. Member of the Associated Negro Press and the United Press International Photo Service.  
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