

### Bible Thought Of The Week

So the children swarmed around climbing on Jesus' knees, tugging at His garments, smiling up into His eyes, begging to hear more of His stories. It was all highly improper and wasteful in the eyes of the disciples. With bustling efficiency, they hastened to remind the Master that He had important work to do and many appointments, they

tried to push the eager mothers back. But Jesus would have none of this. "Suffer little children to come unto me," he commanded. Jesus knew that children were the very essence of the Kingdom of Heaven. Unless adults become like them, they shall not in no wise enter into Heaven. He like little children--laughing, joyous, and unaffected.

## Editorial Viewpoint

### We Desperately Need A National Health Plan

Almost thirty years have passed since debaters engaged in debate on the question: Resolved, that the several states should provide a system of free medical care available to all citizens at public expense. We are sorry to report that the government has failed to live up to its responsibility in taking care of the health of the poor.

The present plans have failed, or shall we say are failing. Thousands, yes millions, have discovered it more and more difficult to get good health care because there are not enough doctors and not enough hospitals. Thousands of other people find health costs so high that they can't afford to be sick.

President Nixon has given a sound warning of the forthcoming health crisis. One critic remarked: "Even the bastion of the status quo, the American Medical Association, is finally awakening to the failure of the medical profession."

Realizing that urgent health needs should be met promptly, sixteen senators from both parties have proposed a national health insurance program, and it would take care of nearly all medical needs and bills of all the people.

Most disturbing is that Mr. Nixon has dismissed the senator's plan, since he apparently had none of his own. His arguments for doing this are nothing new, because he has hopes that Social Security can solve

the problem. It most certainly won't! Listen to what the Undersecretary of HEW had to say: "The plan is too drastic, too costly and totally alien to our basic traditions. That's the trouble, we keep saying too radical and too drastic. But is it too drastic in the face of a health crisis?"

Too alien to our basic tradition? Hardly true, unless health care for all citizens, whether rich or poor, black or white, is outside the American tradition.

It appears that opposition to a comprehensive health program seems to be confined to those in the medical industry and health insurance fields who may lose some of their gigantic profits from the health business.

Nixon's opposition, it seems, has become political.

We would go farther than a national plan and make it a guaranteed program. We challenge doctors, politicians and insurance companies to join in trying to make this proposal work.

Wonder who wants the doctor shortage to remain? If the nation wants to do it, the United States has the know-how and plan for supplying a sufficient number of doctors to provide adequate medical care.

The die is cast! Will the nation be courageous enough to meet its medical and health commitments with its citizens.

### Black Colleges Need Assistance

For a long time, it has been known that the predominantly Negro colleges needed financial aid to carry on quality educational programs.

At last, the White House and the Scranton Commission agree on at least one major point: there should be massive financial aid for black colleges and universities.

What is more, the President's Commission on Campus Unrest followed cooperatively Mr. Nixon's program for increased aid to black colleges and black students.

White colleges seem unable to satisfy the growing demand among Negroes for higher education, and we are cognizant of the fact that black institutions must be greatly improved and expanded.

It should be pointed out here that Mr. Nixon's black college aid program has been ignored largely by Congress. Now the voters must let them know how they feel about this at the next election.

One would hardly believe it, but there are 123 predominantly black colleges in the United States, mostly in the South. Combined, they account

for half of the total number of Negroes in the colleges of the nation and 80 per cent of the diplomas given.

Strengthening these colleges financially will not necessarily promote segregation in higher education, but rather the aid program will enable them not only substantially to improve their overall academic quality, but also to develop elements of originality and distinctiveness sufficient to attract students from a diversity of social and ethnic backgrounds.

The Commission reported, "In our judgment, the question of the future usefulness and the ability of predominantly black colleges and universities transcends integration-segregation issues and relates primarily to the question of quality education."

One last word, however! The predominantly Negro colleges must not keep offering the traditional programs of fifty years ago. They must institute new and challenging programs, not found anywhere else. It will take imaginative presidents and deans to set our education schemes afire!

### How Can We Stop The Drug Traffic?

The increasing use of drugs in the country is indeed alarming! It is a universal menace in the United States, foreign countries and perhaps, the world. A worldwide campaign on drugs and abuse has been urged.

The twenty-four nations meeting recently in Geneva's Palais des Nations will support America's call for a U. N. voluntary fund to wage the fight and campaign against drug abuse.

It is obvious that the availability of narcotic drugs comes as a result of the cultivation of the opium-producing poppy in a number of underprivileged countries. For instance, the U. N. narcotics laboratory in Geneva estimates 80

per cent of the heroin entering this country comes from the opium poppy fields of Turkey after being processed in France.

Some researchers say that 15 per cent is estimated to come from Mexico, Asia and the Middle East.

In this manner, and the ease with which drugs can be obtained, drug addiction has reached epidemic and crisis proportions which man must control if he hopes to survive.

One country, acting alone, in curbing is not likely to have much success. It will take concerted action among the nations of the world to curb the drug menace.

Each citizen must study the ways and means by which he can help.

## Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

### A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Jewish New Year, 5731, was celebrated this year on October 1 and 2. The Day of Atonement is on October 10. The ancient world of the Greeks lasted about for hundred years, then lapsed into silence, never to regain its former glory.

The Babylonians, Hittites, Phoenicians, Persians, Romans and Philistines, all had their hour of greatness and then sank into silence or total darkness.

But the Hebrews appear to possess the same vitality today that they had in the days of their prophets, the same vigor that they exhibited even during the period of captivity in Babylon; and the Day of Atonement, which Jews everywhere in the world also observe may be one of the reasons for a vigor that has never diminished.

The idea of the Day of Atonement, which has played an important role in Judaism's daughter religions, Christianity and Islam, established the concept of a reconciliation with God as the result of sincere repentance and the purification of mankind. The object lesson was carefully worded.

"If one says 'I will sin, and the Day of Atonement will bring me forgiveness,' the Day of Atonement will bring him no forgiveness... for the sins

of men against God, the Day of Atonement atones; but for sins against man's neighbor, it does so only after one has first been reconciled to him."

Thus, the idea of an atonement, unknown to the great civilizations of Greece, Rome, and countless others, may very well have been the agency for the religious and moral regeneration that has resulted in an unbroken tie with history for four thousand years.

It is furthermore a day of prayer. Prayer is a religious ritual which confers the mantle of human dignity upon men. The foundation of the Jewish religion rests upon the assumption that each single human is supremely important.

The Jew are not unique in having a day set aside for prayer. Indeed every major religion has such a day. Moslems make a pilgrimage to Mecca, Christians have Good Friday, Easter, and Christmas.

When students came up to Carl Sandburg after a lecture and asked him how to become a writer, he always answered, "All you need is a bit of solitude and a bit of prayer."

Prayer is man's best avenue to God. It is his best avenue because it teaches each man he has a personal relationship with his creator.

### The Racists know what he means . . . But the Blacks do, too!

"THE UNITED STATES IS NOT AS IT WAS IN THE 1870'S DEALING WITH AN ILLITERATE POPULATION OF FIELD HANDS. IT IS DEALING WITH AN ABLY LEAD... POPULATION, WITH A TRADITION OF MILITANCY. I CAN'T IMAGINE THE BLACK POPULATION OF TODAY BEING COMPLACENT AND SUBMISSIVE AS IN THE 1870'S"

CVAN WOODWARD (HISTORIAN)



## Other Editors Say . . .

### COMMISSION ON CAMPUS UNREST

The Commission on Campus Unrest headed by former Pennsylvania Governor Scranton hopefully will upset the usual procedure of governmental commissions. Reportedly, the Campus Unrest Commission's documentary report, although submitted and reported to the general public Saturday, has been sent back for revision. The reason is that it does not follow the pattern of writing a report and then forgetting it. But the Scranton Commission seems determined to make several of its many points most clear, in spite of a foot-dragging administration.

The report contradicts President Nixon's own position that the trouble on campus is the fault of the universities, government for all the woes of the universities is to seek an excuse. More recently, the President said in his speech at Kansas State University, "If the war were ended today, if the environment were cleaned up tomorrow morning and all the other problems for which the government had the responsibility were solved tomorrow afternoon... the moral and spiritual crisis in the universities would still exist."

Reportedly, this is not the conclusion of the Scranton Commission. On the contrary, the report says that there is a clear correlation between Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's vitriolic speeches and tensions on campus. According to the Scranton report, the "threshold of violence" is lowered in the wake of Agnew's tirades. In short, the Vice President virtually everytime he speaks about campus unrest prompts even more violence.

According to one member of the Scranton Commission, Attorney Terry Baker of Portland, Oregon, says: "The problem on the campus transcends the campus, it involves foreign policy, poverty, racism and the other social issues of the day."

Revis Ortique of New Orleans, another member of the commission, stated recently that the violence at Kent State and Jackson State College showed that the National Guard is ill-equipped to handle civil disorders. . . . We can't treat United States citizens in the same manner we treat the enemy."

Comments like this have prompted criticism from some Republicans and conservatives. For example, senator Gordon Allot (R, Color.) has charged the commission as being "flamboyant, inflammatory, prejudiced and irresponsible."

In spite of this, the commission stuck to its guns and called upon President Nixon

to take the first steps in preventing future campus violence. "It is imperative that the President bring us together before more lives are lost and more property destroyed and more universities disrupted."

Furthermore, the commission stated that, "Only the President can offer the compassionate, reconciling, moral leadership that can bring the country together again. Only the President has the platform and the prestige to urge all Americans at once to step back from the battle lines into which they are forming."

Only the President by example and by instruction, can effectively calm the rhetoric of both public officers and protesters whose words in the past too often help further divide the country, rather than unite it."

President Nixon, in spite of rumors to the contrary, received the commission report Saturday before taking off on an overseas trip. Although President Nixon will hardly have a chance to read and study the report before his returning to American shores, it is to be hoped that he will not respond in the manner which former President Lyndon B. Johnson did upon receipt of the 1968 Civil Disorders report. Scranton's Commission is to be congratulated for not only rendering a most thorough report, but for having the courage of their convictions and it will not be the commission's fault if nothing comes of its splendid report for the reward for all government commissions is usually to do nothing about their findings. -THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER, DESEGREGATION: FINAL

Greater than the tread of mighty armies is an idea whose hour has come," wrote French novelist Victor Hugo. The late Sen. Everett Dirksen quoted this line in support of strong civil-rights legislation in Congress. Now perhaps desegregation of the public schools in the American South, long years after the Supreme Court's historic 1954 anti-segregation decision falls somewhat within the same definition.

The very first day of finally desegregated schooling in the South passed fairly peacefully. Perhaps 280,000 black children went to school with white classmates in 200 districts. But serious issues remain unresolved, and they group under two headings. One, whether the Supreme Court, in ruling that legal segregation of the races in the schools was unlawful, meant also that this required full integration of the races. Two, whether extensive bussing and other measures should be employed to integrate pupils where the segregation is de facto (due to residential patterns) rather than de jure (enforced by law).

Fortunately the Supreme Court, at long last, will rule on these critical issues -- dealing with desegregation cases as its first order of business when the new term opens October 2. Among the issues reaching the Supreme Court on six appeals from Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia are: To what extent does the Constitution require bussing and other measures to achieve a racial balance? Must all-black schools be eliminated? And what weight should be given to present state or federal statutes which forbid zoning, school parking and enforced bussing? -THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

It has become axiomatic to respond to a social or economic problem with the passage of a new law. Very seldom is the question ever raised of whether a new law is, in reality, the best possible solution to any given problem. Businessmen, educators, politicians and apparently most people have become so conditioned to the inevitability of government action that it never occurs to them to look for alternatives. Although we all complain about big government, and profess adherence to such things as personal liberty and free enterprise, we are quick to compromise our principles when expediency dictates.

Few have the temerity to go down the line in criticism of the sacred cows of big government that today are accepted facts of American life. One of these rare and courageous critics is Yale Brozen, Professor of Business Economic, Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago. Professor Brozen, in an address entitled "The Subtle Suicide of Free Enterprise," starts off with the comment: "Free enterprise in this country is one-quarter dead and one-quarter strangled. It is only half alive. We are the inheritors of a proud tradition of peaceful, progressive, permanent revolution through free enterprise, but we are seeing about us increasingly unresponsive rigidity that is freezing us into a mold of stagnation. . . . The peaceful, constructive, continuing revolution that was the hallmark of America's past creating the greatness of America today is neither understood nor regarded as an alternative. Many among the young mouth Marxist and Maoist slogans because they are too ignorant to know that the poison which is sickening them."

Professor Brozen goes on to condemn the assumption that the only response to every problem is the passage of a law. He says, "Our national malaise is that every time someone sees a problem, we think that passing a law will cure that problem. . . . Pass a law the year round instead of going home after three or four months as they used to do. . . . Pass a law. It's become a national refrain. Perhaps we ought to put it to music."

Professor Brozen believes that Congress should begin repealing law rather than passing new ones and that one of the first laws that should be passed should limit congressional sessions to a maximum of six months each year. Beginning with the Post Office he goes on to form the Post Office he would remove its monopoly status by legalizing private enterprise to go into competition with it.

On poverty, he says: ". . . we passed an Eco-

nomic Opportunity law in 1964 to launch a war on poverty. . . . We could do more to raise the incomes of the poor by repealing laws that has been done or will ever be done by this law. Minimum wage laws create poverty by forcing people into unemployment. Agricultural price support programs make people poor by raising the price of food and by decreasing job opportunities through the production restrictions imposed to maintain high agricultural prices. . . . Union supporting legislation causes poverty to restrict the entrance of the poor into higher paying jobs. . . ."

Professor Brozen's views are refreshing to say the least, and final comment on today's trend toward automatic acceptance of a government solution to every problem points to a virtually foregone conclusion: "Free enterprise will continue to die by the salami technique--slice by slice. . . ."

So much has been said of the need to protect consumers from the chicanery of manufacturers and retailers--in fact practically all business--that many people have lost sight of the elementary principles of the competitive, free market system that offer built-in consumer protection of the highest order.

The house organ of a major chain retailing organization describes how the produce it sells to its customers are put through rigorous testing procedures at its central office. Its Merchandise Testing and Quality Control Center, occupying two floors of a New York skyscraper, performs over 100,000 individual tests each year. No government testing bureau could be more thorough. Everything from wearing apparel and household appliances to toys and TV sets are tested for quality, safety and performance. There's one marked distinction between the consumer protection efforts of a retailer such as this and a Washington agency. The retailer's reputation and the life of his business depend on how well he satisfies his customers. In other words, the retailer has a selfish interest--to stay in business--that impels him to make quality control a personal concern. A government agency, by its nature, has no such interest.

This is the strongest recommendation for the self-policing methods of the free market. The merchandise testing and quality control of this one major retailer is an illustration of how the system works. It is unfortunate that more consumers cannot see it firsthand.

## RAYSOFF HOPE

### PRESERVATION LEADER

In most parts of the country, the principal emphasis is on restoring the environment. However, in a number of areas, particularly certain parts of the western United States, the emphasis is on preserving the environment as it exists today. And, in the state of Montana, noted for its unspoiled scenery, an investor-owned electric company is widely recognized as one of the most progressive environmental preservation leaders in the nation.

This company has good reason to put environmental considerations high on its list of priorities. As a recent advertisement of the company states: ". . . We Serve 'The Land Between the Parks.' " Its customers range from Yellowstone--the nation's oldest National Park--north to Glacier National Park and surrounding areas. The president of the company has said, "We are convinced that, in every part of the Nation, it is desirable to produce as much electricity as can be used by people and industry because in almost every instance where you use electricity to replace other forms of energy, you materially reduce air pollution. . . . So we are engaged in producing a commodity that is essential to the protection of our environment."

The utility executive added that his company is dedicated to assuring its customers and the public that economic development and environmental planning are not incompatible; in fact, their coordination is essential. Speaking from his experience in a region where preserving, rather than restoring, the environment is a prime concern, this utility company president should know what he is talking about.

### LOGICAL CULMINATION?

A shocking new high is abuse of U. S. institutions was reached when a superior court judge was murdered in San Rafael, California, with weapons that later turned up as belonging to a former communist college professor at U. C. L. A. in California. The atrocity in San Rafael may be no more than the logical culmination of the type of "intellectualism" that has found sanctuary in more than one institution of higher learning.

The featured speaker at a recent Socialist Scholars Conference, and reportedly a member of the professorial community, quoted with approval the following statement of a communist revolutionary writer, ". . . Be-

cause one has a gun and some bullets doesn't mean to go out and shoot a cop. Cops, guns and bullets are not in short supply. They'll be there whenever one is ready. Prior to that, however, one needs to build himself a base, so that when he proceeds to shoot that cop, he has minimized as much as possible the dangers of losing his own life. . . ."

Ordinary citizens cannot be expected to comprehend such dreadful thinking, but it may have resembled the thought processes that were going through the heads of those who murdered a judge in San Rafael, California, while he was carrying out the duties of his office. PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

During the past year, the U. S. petroleum industry has been subjected to an unprecedented wave of misinformed criticism and political attack. In the long run, the public may be the victim of these attacks, if the productivity of the petroleum industry is undermined. But, it is the oilmen who have borne the short-range impact of criticism and who must provide the answers the public needs on such things as mineral depletion, import controls, conservation practices, product prices and taxation.

A publication of a major oil company contains an article, entitled "We're Speaking Up For Oil," which shows just how the oil industry is taking its case to the public. It is an interesting chronicle of how, in the U. S. free enterprise system, even the most vital of industries must constantly strive to keep the public informed of its operations. The oil company publication describes how senior oil company executives visit with representatives of press, radio and TV, in addition to taking their story to other businessmen and community leaders. During the past year, spokesmen for the oil industry have sought to counteract misinformation with facts, and they are making progress. Then publication says, "Our speakers are finding a fairly high interest level among their audiences on almost all of the issues."

No industry in the private enterprise economy is beyond the reach of public opinion. This is the principal virtue of the American economic system. But, it is a virtue that automatically places a heavy burden of responsibility on the public to give intelligent consideration to the work-a-day problems of an industry such as petroleum.

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