

Bible Thought Of The Week

Once Jesus appeared before John in the river baptizing converts, Jesus appeared to be baptized, John drew back in protest saying, "I have need to be baptized of thee," he exclaimed, "and comest thou to me?" The lesser man recognized the greater instinctively. It

was the personal magnetism of Jesus that stood out. In Jesus men saw it, but could not explain why? The essential element of the personal magnetism of Jesus Christ was a consuming sincerity--an overwhelming faith in the importance of the work he had to do.

Editorial Viewpoint

Armstrong, Jazz Artist, Gone From Us

Louis Armstrong, famous jazz trumpeter, died after a critical illness, and now has been buried in the State of New York. His death was not a surprise, but unexpected, since he seemed to be recovering slowly.

An orphaned waif from the streets and bordellos of New Orleans who became king of the jazz trumpet and won international acclaim, died July 6 at his home, only two days after his 71st birthday.

Critics of goodwill paid this tribute to Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong: "He was an American baby, born on the fourth of July, and his horn became the instrument of international diplomacy that earned him the title "Ambassador Satch." Whether he played

in Belgrade, Moscow, or to a gathering of Africans in Ghana, his trumpet generated excitement."

"Satchmo", himself, declared that "me and my horn, we come a long way together." And they did.

Armstrong's virtuosity on the trumpet overshadowed another, his voice. It was gravelly, but infectious and audiences, reposed so warmly that the trumpeteer found himself in demand as a scat-type singer.

What a man does in this life makes him immortal in the minds of people all over the world. Armstrong made a significant contribution to culture in the United States and the world.

May God be with him. And may th Almighty bless him memory!

Let The People Know About Democracy

John S. Knight's Notebook of Sunday, July 4th, "Precedent: Government Did Stop the Presses," made appropos contribution for the day.

"Only the informed people through a free press can help make decisions which gives democracy strength and substance."

Significantly, the Notebook observed that the court did not affirm that the First Amendment gave an absolute right to publish anything under all circumstances. Attention is called to a statement attributed to Justice White that newspapers are not free from prosecution for alleged violations under the Espionage Act and other laws which bar publication of defense secrets.

The Espionage Act is designed to restrain disloyal conduct subversive of the war aims of the United States. Therefore, one can suppose all can concede the First Amendment does not grant newspapers the right to

publish "anything under all circumstances."

However, the Notebook conceded that the press had won a significant victory. In the forefront of the article Katherine Graham had been quoted as saying, as publisher of the Washington Post, that the victory was not just for the press, but for the sake of the public and the good of the country. Many, including this newspaper, concur in Katherine Graham's view in this regard.

Men have died in many wars, and World War I was said to be one that saved the world for democracy.

Our goal upon entry in World War I was to make the world safer for democracy to be sure - open democracy! One dares to venture that there would exist no significant gaps in loyalty and devotion if our governmental affairs, in peacetime, were arrived at openly.

State Colleges Fees May Shut Out The Disadvantaged

Financially-pinned state universities are being forced to raise tuition and fees at an "alarming" rate, according to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

"It is ironic," the report said that "this trend is developing at a time when one of the great national endeavors in American higher education is to open up new opportunities for blacks, minorities, and the disadvantaged."

The general theme of the association's report was that public, as well as private higher education, has had to tighten its belt and scramble for funds as costs threaten to out-strip means.

The median charges for tuition, fees, room and board have risen by more than 30 per cent over the past five years at the major state universities. And since tuition and

fees at private universities, except for the predominantly-black colleges and universities, have prompted fears among some private institutions that they are pricing themselves out of business and the educational market.

The predominantly-black state colleges have greater problems, since usually they don't get their share of appropriated monies as a result of many factors. Some of this may be traceable to recent waves of black student protest demonstrations.

Black students deserve more consideration from the public treasury, since society at large benefits from a well-schooled citizenry.

Predominantly-black colleges need a compensatory appropriation to bridge the gap for hundreds of years of neglect.

Counsel For New Voters

Involvements in wars has been the pattern of the 20th century. The Democrats lead us into these wars. However, we want the young voters to study our history to know the truth; but, at the same time, they must not believe all they read in history for much of it is propaganda.

Young voters, before you are swayed by "come out of Vietnam immediately," you must study the background of the war, how we got into it, and why we are still there. If any voter feels that the trouble rests with Presidential administrations, they must seek to rectify present conditions. It may even mean voting out those candidates who lack the proper leadership at this crucial hour in our history.

Anyone with any kind of judgment should understand that we can't stay in war forever.

We don't often focus our article upon giving advice, yet occasionally we do. This advice is relevant to

everyone but especially to the young who have just won the right to vote. Before you decide where to place your X in the forth-coming National elections (1972), you should study our history as it developed since 1900.

Since the year 1900 we have had eight Republican presidents and five Democratic Administrations in the White House and many of those were under the New Deal Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In contrast, we did not become involved in any wars during any Republican Administration. In contrast we declared war in each one of the Democratic Administrations (Wilson, World War I; Franklin D. Roosevelt, World War II; Truman, Korea; Kennedy-Johnson, Vietnam). All of these Democrats were Peace Candidates from the time Wilson campaigned as the candidate who kept us out of war to Johnson's declaration we're not going to fight an Asian War.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE SOUTH

Mr. Nixon set sail into Alabama several weeks ago to show the South he still cares about its future and to prove the extent of his concern he tried to appoint South Carolina Republican Albert Watson to the Military Court of Appeals.

The Alabama foray was a charade and so, too, was the nomination of Watson, which has been fortunately aborted.

Nor is this pronouncement the thinking of the isolated Southern liberal. Let me quote the editor of the conservative Charlotte News:

"What Nixon demonstrated most clearly is that his interest in the South continues to be that of an exploiter. His appeal was not to the South's best interest, was not the voice of leadership, was not even addressed to all the Southern people. He was in effect the sort of 'for white ears only' appeal that was once the coin of Southern politics but which recently has been rejected in all of the South, which includes Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas last year."

Mr. Nixon's ploy was the old ploy of "Holler Nigger and holler loudest."

At a stump speech delivered to the editors of Alabama, Mr. Nixon praised the South for integration and expressed contempt for hypocritical double standards of racism which prevails in the North. It brought him cheers. It brought the President cheers because no one brought to his attention the crucial fact he had omitted.

The crucial fact is that what integration there is in the South was imposed and not volunteered. The South did not make the moral choice of integrating half its citizens with the other half, a choice which lay before it for the last half century, the South was forced to give its black populace the

same rights and guarantees enjoyed by its whites.

And the South fights that process. It drags its feet. It threatens. It cries. It complains about de facto segregation in the north but de facto segregation is not segregation in law.

No Southern governor, mayor, or city councilman ever got up one morning and said to himself: "Today we'll integrate the schools."

Southern politicians integrated swimming pools and schools under the pressure of law, injunction, and boycott. You can applaud the progress but it would be a mistake to applaud the politicians.

A week after Strom Thurmond announced that the White House would nominate Watson for the Military Court of Appeals, the nomination was cancelled. There was understandably a volume of vocal outrage at the prospect of appointing a racist to so sensitive a post. That White House source reveals the nomination was not made because close inspection revealed Mr. Watson had a notorious record on civil rights which is what the Court dispenses.

It is inconceivable that Mr. Nixon was unaware of Watson's intransigence on the issue of black equality. He had been criticized by the national press for his speech at Lamar, South Carolina, which to some degree inspired the white supremacist to attack school buses filled with black school children.

Did Richard Nixon intend the appointment? Is it not more reasonable to believe this was a gesture, a forensic pose indulged to convince a narrow white constituency that the President understands them?

Of course it was. The South has problems real problems, and its problems cannot be solved by the forensic rhetoric of an official who's simply looking for another four years.

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

TREK NORTH

This story is a follow-up of last week's column about "The Covered Wagon" (the pet-name we used to describe our family's migrations about the country.) It won't make much sense to you unless you have read the previous column. However, writers (essayists, columnists, commentators, or whatever you like) other laborers find the going tough during the hot and humid days of July and August; and their "stuff" might become trite, trivial or not worth reading; but, anyway, here it goes. The trek North of a black Baptist minister, who had just passed up 30 or 40 thousand sure dollars, to move his family (a brood of six children and a wife) from a small Texas town to the metropolis of Philadelphia was no small accomplishment. To move a family of eight on the rail road's "Jim Crow" coaches - by easy stages - over some two thousand miles, back in 1915, offered some inconveniences quite comparable to "The Oregon Trail." My father literally preached his way to Philadelphia. The trek began in June and ended in mid-August. To us children it was one of the most joyous summers we had ever spent. We slept good, although somewhat crowded at times; we ate well, even sputiously here and there; we were constantly seeing new faces and new places - it was a lark.

The secret of this trip was that my father had meticulously worked out a preaching itinerary where he was the visiting Baptist minister, mostly on a Sunday morning, from week to week, in towns and cities stretching across the deep South from Seguin, Texas to Columbia, South Carolina, and then North through North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, D. C., and finally "The Promised Land," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Quite naturally a "collection" was taken up at each stop for the visiting minister. How my mother kept us properly bathed and dressed I have forgotten but she did. I remember how kind and generous the people were who "put us" up where ever we were; the wonderful

breakfasts and Sunday dinners (fried chicken, hot biscuits, butter - milk, sweet potato pie - you name it we had it.) Looking back on that trip, years later, I never dared ask my mother how she enjoyed our "Trek North," but for me it was a beautiful summer.

Well, here we were in the "City of Brotherly Love." The Zion Baptist Church was then located at 13th and Melon Streets in North Philadelphia, which was several blocks from Central High School, then located at Broad and Green Streets, which made my brother and I eligible, geographically, to attend this famous school. When the schools opened in the fall my father brought "De" and me around to enter us. I'll never forget the smiling Dr. Patrick Thompson, the president (not principal) of Central High, with more degrees after his name than six college presidents. After examining our meager credentials, which suggested we had completed the first and second years of high school respectively, he said: "Reverend Moses, we will accept DeMaurice in our first year on probation; and as for William I think he will profit by spending a year in the 8th grade of your school system." This was done.

My first year in Philadelphia was one of the worst in my life. I was bigger, gawker, and older than anyone in the 8th grade, with a Southern accent broader than Texas - I was also black. I was really apprehensive about being in such close proximity to white children, but by the end of the year I had found out that they weren't the ogres I had expected them to be. The following year I entered the Central High School, and found out that I liked school.

What Other Editor Say...

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF BLACK COLLEGES?

Currently America's practically 100 Black colleges - 62 of them private, are having hard times. In truth they are facing a crisis. There are talks such as eliminating some of them that are government supported and there is a drying up of funds for considerable which are private. Yet in 1970, America's Black colleges enrolled about 160,000 students which is slightly more than one-third of the nation's Black college students. Only ten years ago they enrolled over half of all Black students over half of all Black undergraduates. While this represents a loss and that more Black students are attending predominantly white campuses, it overlooks the fact that Black colleges, which were our only means of gaining higher education for many decades. Many would not be formally educated. Moreover, if Black colleges go out of business it will mean that thousands of

Re-Registration . . . Deluting Black Voting Power

THE NAMES OF 35,000 PEOPLE WERE ON THE FORMER JONES COUNTY, MISS. VOTING LIST, CONGRESSMAN EDWARDS SAID, BUT ONLY 15,000 HAVE REGISTERED SO FAR, SO THAT 19,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN APPARENTLY DEPRIVED OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE WITH THE TACIT APPROVAL OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

The July, 1971 issue of The Reader's Digest contains a most enlightening article by Mr. Irwin Ross, describing President Nixon's plan introduced in Congress early this year to streamline the essential functions of the federal government.

To give an idea of how pressing is the need to overhaul the federal establishment, Mr. Ross draws on a few instances of the kind of governmental confusion that is wasting taxpayer's money to the tune of as much as \$5 billion a year. In one case,

he tells of a small Texas community of 200 families that needed a new water-supply system. Upon investigation, it was found that two agencies of the federal government could finance it -- the Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Department and the Farmers Home Administration of the Agriculture Department. Mr. Ross reports that both agencies "With a spectacular lack of coordination...plunged in, each line. The confusion was that only half of the community's 200 families ended up hooked into a water main. In a similar exhibition of waste and duplication, two vocational-training centers were built by two different federal government agencies within three blocks of each other in Phoenix, Arizona--one at a cost of more than \$1.7 million and the other at a cost of \$3.7 million. Both are competing to teach marketable skills to the unskilled and unemployed. Instances of this kind of waste are endless, and the cost is enough to make any taxpayer see red.

Writes, Mr. Ross, "During the past two decades, the government's yearly budget has grown from \$42 billion to well over \$200 billion; federal domestic programs have multiplied more than tenfold, and now number some 1,400,.... He calls the Administration plans a....Search for Sanity and observes that its main thrust is to organize federal departments around the main purpose of government and to group together similar or allied programs within a single department.

The plan provides for a Department of Natural Resources that "...would bring together all the activities of the federal government involving land use, water resources, energy and mineral resources. There would be a Department of Human Resources which would combine and coordinate the activities of a number of other government agencies to promote...development of individual potential and family well-being. There would also be a Department of Community De-

velopment that would deal with both urban and rural communities. According to The Reader's Digest piece, this department... would take over HUD, as well as certain Commerce functions, Agriculture's Rural Electrification Commission and rural housing programs, the OEO's Community Action program and the urban mass-transit activities of the Department of Transportation, plus other community-oriented elements.

Finally, there would be a Department of Economic Affairs intended to "promote economic growth." This department would absorb functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture among others. The Digest terms the President's far-reaching reorganization proposals a "Bold Plan to Streamline Government." It is, most assuredly, bold if for no other reason than that it would shake the bureaucratic hierarchy to its very foundations. It would affect departments and agencies whose combined personnel total 384,000. Even though the Administration has given assurance that its reorganization plan would not be accompanied by mass firing of government personnel - retirement, resignation or death would work as attrition factors.

As Mr. Ross concludes: "...the best argument in behalf of bold reorganization is that our present structure is creaking with age and disabilities. Unquestionably, it needs renovation." Many a thoughtful citizen will add an emphatic Amen to that view.

BRUSH WITH CHAOS
New Yorkers very likely know better than anyone else what it is like to live without essential services and necessities. One of their recent brushes with chaos came drivers and warehouse workers who handle about 85 percent of the metropolitan area's gasoline supply. Service stations throughout the city were forced to post out-of-gas signs. The police department, hospitals and ambulances were faced with an emergency situation. Gasoline is another of those necessities that everyone seems to presume will always be available in abundant supply come what may.

A few hundred strikers demonstrated more effectively than all the statistics and arguments in the world exactly what energy means to an energy-based society such as that of Twentieth Century America. Let this flow of energy dwindle or cease, even momentarily, and civilization would collapse in a shapeless mass of unwashed, starving humanity.

RAYSOFHOPES

HOW TO WRECK A RAILROAD
A collective sigh of relief went up over the nation when the last railroad strike was terminated after a couple of days. Each crisis of this nature emphasizes our dependency on railroads. Yet, not enough attention is given to basic issues of public policy that are gradually paralyzing the railroad industry just as surely as a strike. This lack of interest--or inertia--is partially attributable to failure to understand just how archaic regulation can wreck a railroad.

A century or more ago, rail lines were built, among other things, to serve the needs of developing industries. But, under the free enterprise system, where everyone is permitted to set up their businesses where they please--with the exception of the railroads--development patterns changed, industries moved and industrial concentration declined in some areas. There was no longer the business to support the branch line of a railroad. So, many railroads were left with hundreds of miles or profitless branch lines that the law required them to keep in operation. One railroad went into bankruptcy in 1961 principally because it was forced to maintain a maze of small branch lines. The company was literally scrapped in order to keep empty trains running over lines". It sought permission for years to abandon some 1,200 miles of such unneeded lines. The company was literally scrapped

in order to keep empty trains running over lines to serve territory from which industry had long since moved away. When the company went out of existence in 1969, it had been able to rid itself of only a comparatively few miles of its unprofitable lines. It is just this kind of a regulation that is bleeding the railroad industry to death and which confronts the nation with an ever-growing transportation crisis.

KNOWING THE ALPHABET
In a little sermon on "economics," Mr. Bill Walkins of the ESCO Corporation of Portland, Oregon, said a mouthful on the facts of life in a brochure issued by the company. Comments Mr. Walkins: "Money is no good for anything," my old man used to say, "You can't eat it, you can't wear it and you can't drink it. You only live once," my old man said, "If you've got it, spend it."

The old man was talking economics, but if you had suggested that to him he might have let you have it right in the kisser. Like most people, he talked economics, all the time, only he didn't know it. Just mention the word economics to an American citizen, and he'll turn off his hearing aid. The truth is that an economic subject comes up in virtually every conversation wherever people get together. When they talk about social security, medicare, government programs and high taxes, they're talking economics.

Blacks will never have an opportunity to go to college at all, in spite of the current pace of desegregation.

Black colleges like other Black institutions and movements are witnessing the loss of support from erst while, white philanthropists, funds

and grants. This is the result of fallacious thinking--that now integration is here--when there is no need for anything that is Black oriented. However, the reality of this situation is that there is greater need now than ever because as we all know, we haven't even scratched the

surface on true integration. Let's support our Black colleges, especially all of us who had the privilege of attending them and all others who appreciate their long record of service. THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER

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