

Bible Thought Of The Week

"It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing." In God's drama, the Pharisees, representing mundane and time-serving values, are always His antagonists, while Jesus, as the Agent of God, is the invaluable protagonist. By placing the attitudes, re-

presented by the Pharisees and their opposition, Jesus makes it clear that the art of living consists in becoming the object through which subjective guidance passes. Power does not lie in external things, but in inner vision, constructively realized through dynamic action.

Editorial Viewpoint

The Old "Dodge" Against Mass Busing Won't Work

We cannot say that one is amazed by the persistence of many white parents in opposing mass busing. They even hire attorneys-at-law to challenge the law enacted to provide total desegregation. At least we know that lawyers' pocketbooks are getting fatter because of this opposition.

One black educator is of the opinion that busing is entering a third phase.

The definition of busing is simple: "The act of transporting students from one community to another, especially when the one community is not large enough to have a profitable educational unit." The smaller communities usually lose the school. The larger the school, the more educational units can be provided, and the greatest number of selective units can be provided for the pupils.

The first phase of busing in the South's public schools reveals that busing was provided to transport white children to larger educational units, while the blacks had to be satisfied with the education provided in their small and inadequate schools, or move to town and live with relatives, or take long walks several miles to school daily. At one time, South Carolina had 300 buses for white children and one bus for Negroes.

For many years, white children rode to school on buses, while many years had to elapse after buses were provided for whites before the same provisions were passed on the black children, living in segregated communities. In many instances, the well-worn buses from white schools were handed down to black children as was nearly everything else that was movable. In Chester, South Carolina, during these times, used crayons, old shades, erasers, and desks were placed in black schools, when no longer suitable for white children.

At one time, a black community of citizens were going to purchase their own bus, only to find out that no driver would be certified for it if they bought it. It took a long, long time before black children were provided with adequate bus transportation.

Next, most states in the South passed through a stage of very inadequate schools for Negro children. At the time, most black children became field hands upon completion of the sixth or eighth grades. Usually these children went to work at unskilled jobs from which they could barely eke out a living. White people then got the idea that blacks can live cheaper than whites.

Zoning To Protect Is Ugly

One of the problems of desegregation of schools is the fact that blacks and whites have traditionally lived segregated from one another as neighbors. The fact has been intensified by zoning codes.

City and county zoning for reasons of sanitation and other purposes is necessary and justifiable. However, one element of city zoning which needs the scrutiny of society is the stratification of the population into areas according to wealth and race. That this is an aim of much city zoning seems to be no question. Zoning to prevent Negroes from building in areas is no longer legal, but the rich have almost as much protection of the same kind through widespread economic zoning.

After the last great earthquake in Japan, an American company was hired to rebuild the city of Yokohama. However, the plans were rejected because the Japanese said the American plan was aimed at stratifying the population accord-

When fairly adequate bus transportation was provided for black children, a new era of education came into existence. Thus, provision of bus transportation for black children became the second phase.

The South is entering the third phase of school busing. Most white citizens have not accepted the open forum and group discussion as the means to iron out differences brought about by so-called mass busing. They are still clamoring for the neighborhood school concept. We have examined this concept and know that it cannot solve the program of desegregation of schools, especially in a technological age.

Black children must be carried to those educational centers that offer many choices to students as they attempt to locate that nook in which they will fit as citizens. This calls for equipment and staff that no neighborhood school can afford. If the neighborhood schools that we talk about so much these days, are in any way akin to those of yesterday, it would mean taking a step backward to the dual system of education.

People in the South must not let the issue of busing tear them apart and create hate in the minds of citizens and their families. We cannot solve our problems in unity, if we ourselves are divided. We must protect the tie that binds, and we cannot afford to let the fires of hate and prejudice stay alive.

Black people and white people must remember that we are no more black or white, rich or poor, east or west, and north or south. Rather, we are one nation, under God, seeking liberty and justice for everybody. If the issues of busing and other problems are to be solved, it will come as a result of full participation by all citizens.

Not long ago, we heard a sectional white leader urge his community to boycott the public schools. This is surely unprofessional advice to give a group of parents, who may not realize that we have put a man on the moon.

The need for busing of school children can be traced to housing restrictions and zoning, segregated living and isolation from one another. Open housing when genuinely put into effect by unified action of all will pave the way for harmonious settlement of the busing problem.

ing to wealth and therefore was "undemocratic."

One city published new zoning laws, arranging zones according to the cost of houses. Zone one was \$6,500 up to \$25,000. In response to a letter to the City Commission about zoning in this manner, the answer was that they were merely doing what other cities are doing (Raleigh, included), but not so boldly and unashamedly. Justification was that the wealthy had to be protected.

A schoolroom full of blue-eyed, white - faced children is beautiful in one sense, but if it represents racial discrimination, it is not considered to be so, morally speaking. (But who cares about morally speaking, these days?)

A lone line of \$25,000 to \$40,000 houses may be beautiful in one sense, but if it represents what it does, and what we know it does, it is morally ugly, and should be so recognized.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

In Biblical times, the punishment for an adultery was stoning. That was indeed a draconian price for a lady to pay but one must remember that the prophets of old did not have to devise punishments for embezzlement, price-fixing or subversion.

As far as punishments go, stoning was reasonable for the law givers thought a man should not have to work and sweat for issue not his own. The crime of adultery victimized the husband and often produced another victim, too: the child of an adulterous union was an outcast.

It is doubtful, of course, if he who threw the first stone was throwing it on behalf of the little outcast, but then punishment is not always applied to resuscitate victims.

One of the arguments advanced for a more efficient system of law and order is that the police, the courts, and the prisons cease arresting, judging, and imprisoning the perpetrators of victimless crimes. Drunkenness, for example, is a victimless crime, so is loitering, and homosexuality between consenting adults and prostitution.

The punishment is hardly draconian for anyone convicted of such crimes, but prosecution does absorb the energies of policemen and law enforcers. The San Francisco Committee on Crime reports that more than 50 per cent of the arrests in that city were for nonviolent crimes. In 1969, the San Francisco cops made 16,500 arrests for drunkenness, 4,900 for drug offenses in which no other charges were involved, 3,200 for prostitution (one has to say Frisco has a gay night life), and 53 for private gambling.

A third of the trials in the Bay area are convened to judge the guilt or innocence of a woman charged with prostitution and 40 per cent of the inmates in the county jail are there for drunkenness.

No prostitute goes to jail

for a first offense—she pleads guilty and pays the fine—and in some states, state troopers hand out tickets for drug possession in the same way they hand out traffic tickets. It would be impossible for the county to build the jails to house the people convicted of drug possession for the first time.

I hesitate to argue that if we freed the police from the weary task of running in drunks and whores, they would spend their time rounding up Russian spies which apparently is what every chauffeur in the local consulate is. I doubt seriously that any society will ever control crime until there are more cops than there are potential criminals. This situation obtained in America only in the early colonial days when every citizen was his brother's watchdog, but it cannot obtain today.

The dismaying statistic, of course, is that there are more people in jail for perpetrating victimless crimes so-called than there are for perpetrating crimes of violence and crimes against property.

It would be a boon to society if the prostitutes would set up their own regulatory board as the bootleggers once did to delineate territories and fiefs, but I cannot see the drunks terrorize a subway car filled with passengers and in New York, prostitutes have assaulted and killed men not anxious to pay for their favors. If the police never arrest a naive user they will never find the pusher.

There is no clearcut answer as to how to deal with the people who commit victimless crimes. But one step toward such a program is to ask the police to set up priorities. Violent crimes menace society more than nonviolent crimes. More violent crimes menace society more than nonviolent crimes. More violent criminals should be in jail than nonviolent. More people who have afflicted victims should be punished than people who have afflicted themselves.

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"FREE AND EQUAL"

Anyone who has looked through the viewing window of an obstetric unit at a hospital and seen the line up of brown, black, white, red and yellow babies in the nursery cribs, knows that all babies are born "Free and Equal. This is the one place where we come nearest to living up to our "Declaration of Independence", and it becomes "...self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

However, something happens to black American babies, once they leave the confines of the hospital. Their "Freedom and Equality" undergo drastic changes which follow them all the days of their lives. The taboos and restrictions placed upon them, in America, are more stringent than those suffered by any other ethnic group in the nation; and they are evidenced in the church, the schools, the market place, in jobs and ordinary social activities. Athletics seems to be the only field where a noticeable let up in these restrictions has occurred - and it still happens there.

We hear much these days about "Equal Employment Opportunity." Many business concerns, large and small, display the phrase in their advertisements and other public relations documents; and I would guess that some employers actually put the phrase into practice, rather than use it as "window dressing" to secure or hold a government contract.

Now that, by federal law, the schools and colleges can no longer discriminate because of "race, creed, or color", and have opened their doors to black students, some chauvinistic editorials begin to appear in our Southern press (where most predominately

black colleges are located), bemoaning the fate of these colleges - they contend that because of the lack of white students and money, many of them may disappear. Their further contention is that students, black and white, will naturally seek the superior institution, which implies that the predominantly black institution is inferior (academically, that is).

Too many white Americans think of the black college, which happens to be located in their vicinity, as that "school for Niggers." But this attitude doesn't explain away the thousands of lawyers, doctors, teachers, scientists and other categories, whose basic collegiate education was obtained in these same black institutions.

I guess, in the final analysis, the quality of a college, rich or poor, can only be judged by the quality of the students it has attracted and graduated.

Letter To The Editor:

\$1.8 MILLION FOR SOUTH-SIDE

To The Editor:

For years, the Blacks of Raleigh have mumbled, grumbled, and complained about the city government's non-responsiveness and insensitivity to the needs of the Black community. There is a second grumbling and murmuring, directed toward the self-appointed leaderless Black leadership in this town for inflating their own egos, and pocketbooks at the expense of the field-Blacks. It is the latter, of second grumbling that needs to be addressed by the Blacks if happiness and tranquility are to prevail in the future.

The house-Blacks have always dealt with the only equality the Blacks ever had: the political bargaining power. The reason for the continuing control of the power by the house-Blacks is due to the old Black Politicians' custom of "keeping the masses ignorant and you can control them better." Any attempts to educate or enlighten the field Blacks are considered to be a challenge to their throne and therefore, not good for the Black community. I strongly disagree with that concept.

For ten months, a few Blacks have been fighting to give the control of the Black community to Blacks in general. Because of that, all kinds of statements have been made about these Blacks by Black City Hall. Due to the difficulty that may develop if the masses become knowledgeable of the works and goals of Black City Hall it is understandable why it is important that they spread the word among their white

As the inequities become more vivid, resentment follows . . .

"THE NEGRO LIVING IN THE GHETTO IS MADE PAINFULLY AWARE OF HIS ISOLATION WHEN TELEVISION, AND MAGAZINES SHOW HIM HOW DIFFERENT THE WHITE MAN'S WORLD IS."

JOE COVELLO, BLACK STAR



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

What to do about strikes that tie up vital public services and whole industries involving the employment of hundreds of thousands of people and immeasurable inconveniences to the public has become a crucial national issue.

The October, 1971, Reader's Digest contains an article on this subject by a long-time observer of the labor scene, Mr. O. Glenn Stahl, director of the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Policies and Standards, until his retirement in 1969. Mr. Stahl does a highly-impressive job of refuting the widely-held presumption that any form of negotiation, other than collective bargaining, is synonymous with antiunionism.

While noting that the strike was born as "...a necessary counterweight to capital's economic power, it is now often used for purposes foreign to its original intent." He likens present-day strike tactics to civil rebellion in which large groups exercise mere strategic power to impose their will on the public. He recalls the strikes of government workers in recent years -- strikes by subway employees, sanitation workers, schoolteachers, nurses, social workers, even police and firemen and air - traffic controllers. He asks, "What great cause is served by these explosive rebellions against the people as a whole? Must you be delayed in reaching a dying parent's bedside because airline pilots strike? Must your wife deliver her baby at home because telephone service is curtailed or taxis are on strike... Must thousands of employees be put out of work because a small group of specialized workers seizes an opportunity to bring giant industries to a halt?" Mr. Stahl does not consider such interruptions to community life necessary. He believes the strike is an outdated method of settling legitimate employee complaints, public or private. Surprisingly, his belief that strikes no longer have a place in labor-industry relations is supported by prominent labor leaders. He notes that I.W. Abel, head of the 1.2-

million-member AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America, has said that the strike is "out-moded." And that AFL-CIO President George Meany has said, "We believe that it is essential to devise an impartial and orderly procedure to settle unresolved disputes in the federal service which can be an effective substitute for the right to strike." As a matter of fact, nine states have already provided for compulsory arbitration as the final step in settling issues between municipalities and municipal employees, such as police or firemen.

In the view of Mr. Stahl, mandatory third-party arbitration is the only answer to the nullification of the principle of collective bargaining. He says that in the adjudication of differences among men such arbitration has long been a tried and tested method of reaching fair settlements. He declares, "We would never think of permitting two property owners to settle a boundary-line disagreement by allowing either on his own authority to deny access to mutually claimed territory until one is forced through economic necessity to capitulate. We would not allow public utilities to completely withhold electric power until granted a higher return on their investments..."

Contrary to the widely accepted notion that mandatory arbitration would weaken voluntary bargaining, Mr. Stahl reasons that knowledge of the possibility that third-party judgment may ultimately be called upon "...should be an inducement to reach agreement." He also emphasizes that arbitration procedures must in no way be permitted to infringe upon setting the terms of their employment. On conclusion, he observes, "They must be assured promptly comparable with the market. Employees, individually and collectively, are entitled to this much. And, with their having it, the public is entitled to absolute assurance of continuity of service." The Reader's Digest piece makes some provocative points on labor, industry and government relations that deserve the thoughtful consideration of every citizen.

RAYS OF HOPE

WISE VIGILANCE ATTRACTS RESPECT

Sometimes, it is all too easy to wishfully think ourselves into a state of blind complacency over international affairs. With all due regard for the constructive possibilities of improved relations with China--and other communist countries--certain hard facts must be kept in mind. Admiral John S. McCain, chief of the U. S. Pacific Command, is among the latest military leaders to warn of the growing military strength of communist nations in the western Pacific. Here, as elsewhere, Soviet sea power is rapidly expanding. Notably in nuclear powered, ballistic missile submarines.

Naval forces, however, are but part of the sea power picture. Another important capability alone, but in terms of the means and the will to exert a commanding influence on commerce and trade, the status of a nation's merchant fleet is a fair gauge of its long-term ability to do business with the rest of the world. By this gauge, the United States, until comparatively recently, had little to offer the realist in any contemplation of future relations with China, Russia or any of the other aggressive expansionist countries. Until the present Nixon Administration's shipbuilding program was launched, in cooperation with U.S. shipping lines, the American merchant fleet was headed for oblivion. A turnaround came with the announcement of a ten-year program for the construction of 300 new, high-technology merchant vessels. The new fleet will include tankers as well as cargo ships.

Friends to avoid, and not to cooperate with, any individual who is Black and working for Black people, or who is white and working for Black people, it can no longer be assumed because a man's skin is Black that he is Black. Black must be defined as one who thinks Black and works for the Black cause.

Raleigh's Black problem is that there are too many Black skins in Black City Hall controlling the Black political bargaining power. These same Black skins give no indication that they are interested in producing tangible results that could possibly benefit the Black community. Their game plan is to ignore the Black community at all times when it is for the good of the Black cause. However, if there are

One of the most encouraging aspects of the shipbuilding program is the evidence it provides that the American people are heeding the warnings of such men as Admiral McCain to remain vigilant even while offering the hand of friendship to other nations. Naval sea power, backed by a U.S. flag merchant fleet second to none, is concrete evidence of the kind of vigilance that attracts respect as well as friendship.

A DANGEROUS AGE
Figures released by the National Transportation Safety Board, covering a study of 15- to 24-year-old auto drivers, are enough to make parents regret that cars were ever invented. Among 17,700 youth fatalities in 1969, there were 7,400 more youthful driver deaths than would have occurred if their fatality rate had been the same as that of drivers 25-years of age and older. The disproportionate loss involves "predominantly the young male." The Board finds that, "Driving and riding with other young drivers constitute the greatest hazard to survival which American youth must pass successfully to reach adulthood." No one knows the loss of life inflicted upon other age groups as a result of the suicidal carelessness of the 15- to 24-year-old drivers.

The National Transportation Safety Board makes a number of recommendations aimed at young drivers. These include: licensing, driver education and improvement, alcohol safety action and vehicle inspection. Those who wonder about the high insurance rate on youthful drivers can find their answer in the carnage youth commits everyday on the nation's highways.

Southside is every Black's problem. There is \$1.8 million for Blacks in Southside that Black City Hall and the City do not want them to have. Since January, 1971, they have known that \$1.8 million will be made available for Southside Black homeowners and tenants when and if the city will appropriate matching money of \$600,000. Black City Hall has not solicited support for Southside. If Southside is to be helped, then you and I must join together and let it be known that \$43.3 million was needed to solve the county problem. What about \$1.8 million for Southside.

Let's get involved brothers and sisters. We need each other. Ed. Carson Raleigh, North Carolina

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