

BY HARRY GOLDEN

LET'S MAKE THIS THE BEST YEAR EVER

"I have fought a good fight and kept the faith - looking forward to a crown in glory awaiting all who firmly believe," or words to this effect were spoken by the Apostle Paul. While he was referring to laying down his life, or death, the thought could be used in

referring to the New Year. The sentiment suggests that a man has lived his best for the past year, and he looks back with some degree of satisfaction for having achieved. These words were, no doubt, a comfort to the Apostle Paul, and would be to you, also.

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

We Wish A Speedy Recovery For Clara Ward

We regret to learn that Clara Ward, noted gospel singer, has suffered a second minor stroke at her Baldwin Hills home and was rushed to the UCLA Medical Center. The doctors report that she is in fair condition. It might be conjectured that overwork may have brought on the condition, since Miss Ward had recently returned from an extensive tour with concerts. When stricken she was engaged in recording a new album for United Artists. Strokes can be brought on by many factors such as aging, blood clot, embolism, high-blood pressure, and heart condition. Normally, old age sets the stage for a stroke, but Miss Ward was only 48 years old.

Pushing ones self too hard may lead to hypertension, high-blood pressure, and other allied conditions. Now that her case is minor, she must make up her mind to take it easy. Her life may depend upon giving up her concerts and recordings. The decision in this matter will depend upon her priorities. We wish for her an improvement in her health, and that she may be permitted to continue her work on a restricted basis. Clara Ward and her singers have been a solace to heart-broken people with all kinds of problems. Her songs have soothed many aching hearts. May the Almighty prolong her life with satisfactory health.

HISTORY PRO AND CON

The Hebrews put into their religious writings, "And thou shalt lift it to thy son."

It meant a man and a people must be true to history, to an accurate account of what happened. Until the 20th century, if history had some inconvenient or disgraceful consequences, people forgot it. But with the advent of Fascism, Nazism, and Communism, people began to rewrite it.

When Khrushchev decided to discredit Stalin, the Communists not only tossed his bones out of Red Square, but began to tear down the statues and rename the cities. They have rewritten all the history books to minimize his influence. It is an impressive job, to erase from history a name as powerful and fearful as that of Joseph Stalin. The basic idea of democracy is the notion that the past must be tied to the present. Take the case of James Rivington, who was the publisher of the ROYAL GAZETTE, a Loyalist newspaper in New York City which, from 1760 to 1780, espoused the cause of the British. Rivington was the leading spokesman for the Tories.

During the Revolutionary War, there were several times when the patriots annoyed

Rivington by smashing his presses. But he kept the paper going and, whenever things looked black for the British, Rivington would get up a headline to encourage them.

When the British surrendered and withdrew from the new continent, however, there was no thought of wiping out Rivington's name. As a matter of fact, the street on which Mr. Rivington had his press was named Rivington Place, and this was later changed to Rivington Street. No one in the new United States Government suggested discrediting the name of the Tory publisher.

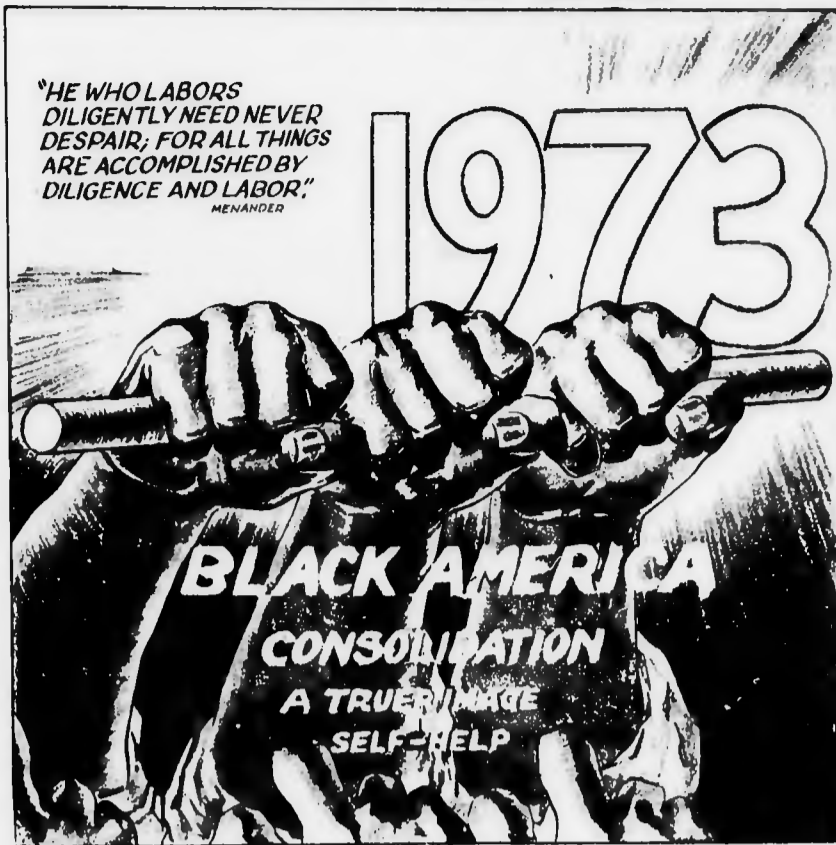
A democracy, based on the ideals of human dignity, has no fears of the past.

It is interesting that the No. 1 American Tory gave his name to the street where millions of immigrants eventually settled.

There is something appropriate about this. James Rivington, the printer, was a contestant in one of the first crucial tests democracy was that every man is entitled to his opinions and to stand up for what he believes right, and that history will remember him, one way or another.

"HE WHO LABORS DILIGENTLY NEED NEVER DESPAIR; FOR ALL THINGS ARE ACCOMPLISHED BY DILIGENCE AND LABOR."

MENANDER



A Tribute To The Late Harry Truman

Recently, the nation paid tribute to its recently-deceased President - Harry S. Truman of Independence, Missouri. He was laid to rest among friends and towns people where he grew up. He was an example of a hometown boy who made good.

Following the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Truman, the Vice President, took office. Truman liked for his administration to be known as a "The Decade of the Common Man," because he worked for a square deal for everybody who sincerely wanted to share the abundance of the American economy, without restriction on account of race or color, and to be accorded the rights and privileges that were enjoyed by every other citizen.

Truman's pronouncements and actions struck a responsive chord with the Black minority, and Negro orators admired the rhetoric of the man from Missouri. Before Mr. Truman had an opportunity to prove his capabilities, many Negroes said he was a "near-to-nothing" substitute for the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But they did not join the white press in belittling the new President because of his ties with the Pendergast

political machine, his provincial background, and his alleged lack of knowledge of international affairs.

With confidence and courage, he tackled the foreign and domestic problems confronting the nation. He dealt with the transformation of wartime economy to one of peacetimes, labor strikes, threat of Russia, health, and many more. No wonder he was bold enough to label his administration the Fair Deal.

During the Fair Deal program, the Supreme Court decisions chipped away at the structure of racial segregation in the South without actually abolishing it. But the Truman administration put us well on the way to integration. It is our opinion that former President Truman was not a hypocrite. But he made many enemies upon retirement from the office of President. He took uncomplimentary verbal shots at Negro civil-rights demonstrators. His unbecoming language and impetuous utterances made him many enemies.

In retrospect, however, "Give'em hell Harry" record stacks up with those of our greatest presidents. That he belongs in the list of the greatest presidents of the United States during the 20th century needs to be repeated.

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"LITTLE CHRISTMAS STORIES"

The week of Christmas closes out the past year. One of the big issues remaining is Public School integration. People are aware little black children have been bussed from the ghetto to suburban white schools. Here are three little stories around this situation.

1. A white teacher in an integrated suburban school decided to emphasize the universality of Santa Claus, and recruited the school janitor (a black man) to play the part at the 3rd Grade's Christmas party. A little black ghetto boy who had left the room temporarily before Santa appeared, stopped at the door, looking in amazement at the black Santa Claus. Suddenly he turned to leave the room again. The teacher rushed to him and brought him back: "What's wrong, Johnnie? Why were you leaving?"

"There ain't no black Santa Claus," he replied.

"Why do you say that?" she questioned.

"Cause ain't no black man got that much money."

2. At one pre-Christmas event in an integrated elementary school there was a teacher whose 2nd grade class participated in an assembly program in which familiar, small, barnyard animals were featured live. One parent had brought a Tom Turkey. This teacher left the room near the end of the program. When she returned she asked a little boy, whose face was lit up with excitement: "Tommy, How did you like the show?"

"You should'a been here! You should'a seen it! That turkey (a four letter Anglo Saxon word, commonly used for emphasis in upper, lower, and middle class strata) all over the floor."

"You mean the turkey had a B.M.," the teacher said.

"No mam, I don't mean no B.M. That turkey (a four letter Anglo Saxon word, commonly used for emphasis in upper, lower, and middle class strata) every where, and slid around in it while they tried to catch him."

So, to paraphrase Flip Wilson, "What you hear, is what you get."

3. A black elementary teacher, in an integrated suburban school, had just finished discussing the class plans for a Christmas party when a little, white, 3rd grade girl approached and asked, with serious concern: "Miss Blank, What is Christmas?" It happens that this child was one of her brightest pupils - withdrawn and distant, perhaps, but they had established a bond between each other. In amazement she explained the Christmas Story - the exchange of gifts and giving, the idea of love for one another - and was surprised that it didn't really "ring a bell" with the child.

A few days later, while shopping in a department store, the child suddenly appeared and said, warmly, "Oh, Hello! Mrs. Blank." The teacher was about to respond, when the mother appeared and said, as she led the child away, "Come, Marylou, We have things to do," without so much as a glance in the teacher's direction.

What Other Editors Say:

DISCRIMINATION IN LODGES

Racial discrimination was obstructed in one place while it barely survived in another. In Portland, Maine, the State Supreme Court ruled unanimously that Elk lodges that practice racial discrimination may not be granted state liquor licenses.

The decision was the first test of a 1969 Maine law that requires that anyone holding a liquor license shall not discriminate in membership on account of race, religion or national origin.

Justice Sidney W. Wernick, writing the decision said that liquor commission had acted within its legitimate authority in denying to the Elks the renewal of their licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in Maine because the "character and manner of operation of the applicants were and will be, in violation of an important public policy."

In the same day, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed an appeal by the Harrisburg, Pa., lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose from a state court decision that the private club had made itself a "public accommodation by admitting guests and thus could not bar Negroes from guest privileges."

In one sentence statement, the court, without a dissenting voice, rejected the appeal because it could not find a substantial federal question in the Pennsylvania court interpretation of the state's human relations act.

The decision came over protests by the lodge that such a finding "would transfer the dining space of every private home in the land into a place of public accommodation, once persons not members of the family are admitted."

The case arose three years ago when K. Leroy Irvis, majority leader of the state House of Representatives, went to the moose lodge as a guest with a group of white legislators but was refused service because he is black. The lodge is half-black from the state capitol.

THE BLACK CAUCUS' OUTLOOK

The new Congress will begin with a stronger Black Caucus in its bosom. Three new stars that shine in their own orbit have been added to the black constellation. Barbara Jordan of Texas, Yvonne Burke of California and Rev. Andrew Young of Georgia. They are all brilliant, assertive and progressive thinkers who will blend their voices to the directives and commitments of their colleagues.

The Caucus has a formidable task before it. The November elections have resulted in many complications for the black minority. Black members of the House must not only discharge their legislative responsibility, they must also use their energy and influence in the struggle that their brothers are waging outside the legislative Hall.

The Caucus is today the only well organized political grouping with a nucleus of power that can effect a change of climate in the national scene.

— THE CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE

An editorial in the Farm Bureau News - the official newsletter of the American Farm Bureau Federation - carries some startling facts. The Farm Bureau is the largest farm organization in the U.S., representing in excess of 2 million member families. The editorial reviews late studies by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on rising farm productivity. They reflect an achievement that, as the editorial points out, equals and in some ways surpasses "...the much publicized space exploration."

To start with, farm output per man in 1970 was 357 percent of 1950. In 1971 one U.S. farm worker produced enough for 47 other people - seven of whom lived abroad. This contrasts with enough output by one U.S. farmer for himself and 15 other people in 1950. How have these great boosts in farm productivity been accomplished? According to Farm Bureau News, "Improved and larger planting equipment, along with mechanical harvesting reduced the man hours required to produce 100 bushels of corn from 40 hours in 1950 to seven in 1971. Adoption of new technologies increased crop output per acre over 55 percent between 1950 and 1971. Livestock labor efficiency also benefited during the two decades. Total hours of labor to produce milk, meat, and eggs fell from 5.5 billion in 1950 to 2.3 billion in 1971. Poultry and egg production doubled while labor needs in the poultry industry declined more than two thirds."

If it had not been for the soaring productivity of U.S. agriculture, the food outlook for this country and the world today would be anything but cheerful - to say nothing of prices. How many of us realize that this abundance is solely the product of the private property, free market, free enterprise system - a system that much of the world depends upon and yet is scorned in our own country and in most other countries by the advocates of statism.

INSULTING THE ELECTORATE

Viewing the election in retrospect and regardless of the virtues of the thousands of candidates at every level of government a disturbing conclusion must be drawn. The prospect of bringing local and federal spending of tax money under control appears far from bright. How can it be controlled when the primary campaign pitch of the average candidate still hinges on advocating ten more programs that involve new burdens for taxpayers? Voters in the last election were asked to judge candidate's merits on their

expertness in securing federal appropriations for local projects. The number of dollars poured into such projects from the federal treasury were considered badges of achievement. The direct connection between inflation and government spending was almost wholly ignored. There was little effort to deal honestly with the basic issues of big government, welfareism and all the other forces that over the years have eaten away the value of the earnings and savings of every citizen.

By the time another election rolls around, there could be more than taxpayer's revolt. There could be a voter's revolt against the style of electioneering that threatens the perpetuation of orderly, solvent government. SHARING CLEAN-UP COSTS

Hard statistics are beginning to roll in concerning the dollars-and-cents side of the environmental cleanup. According to late figures released by the Edison Electric Institute, more than \$2 billion will be spent in 1972 by business-managed electric companies in the U.S. to enhance environmental quality. The 1972 figure is substantially higher than the \$1.5 billion spent in 1971 on various aspects of environmental quality. Over \$1.5 billion was spent in 1972 for air and water quality facilities, underground electric lines, and aesthetic and recreational purposes.

Money spent for environmental improvement in 1972 represents 11.5 percent of the estimated total construction expenditures for new investor-owned electric plant and equipment. Also, operating expenses for purposes of environmental quality totaled \$538 million in 1972. These figures illustrate the cost problem of environmental preservation. Irrespective of the essentiality of pollution control, the money that must be spent for this purpose produces no revenue for an industry whose service to the public depends upon adequate earnings and profits. Thus environmental costs become a new and heavy expense of doing business. There is no alternative but to share these costs with consumers via rate increases.

As time goes on and as the public becomes more familiar with the price of a clean environment, the odds are good that extravagant extremism will give way to the wisdom of achieving a practical, working balance between environmental needs and the imperative of permitting the electric industry to move ahead as rapidly as possible toward meeting the nation's energy requirements.

RAY'S OF HOPE

MARKETPLACE FACTS

The role of promotion and advertising in sustaining high-volume production and mass distribution is far from unanimously appreciated. Even that old and proven form of promotion, the trading stamp, remains an economic enigma to many free market critics.

A column in the Elmira, New York, Telegram presents the views of consumers on both sides of the trading stamp issue - the issue of whether, as a promotional institution, stamps are advantageous to the customer. Naturally some consumers thought stamps resulted in slightly higher prices. Others viewed them as an important means of saving - in other words, something instead of nothing. Regardless of these differing views, a nationwide survey has shown that nearly three quarters of all the households in America save stamps. Merchants who give stamps do so for just one reason - to attract business. As one service station operator observes, "They bring in more business than they drive away."

The column in the Elmira Telegram makes a rather amusing, albeit significant, comment. It says, "One thought has cropped up...has the average American found more trading stamps or \$1 bills lost on streets?" The point is, very few people throw away those little pieces of paper that are hoarded in the great majority of households for redemption in the form of timely gifts or needed items whose purchase is usually put off indefinitely for lack of cold cash in the piggy bank.

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST

A bill was introduced in the last Congress designed to decrease economic concentration in certain basic industries. The bill would set up another governmental commission with wide powers to curb alleged monopolies. The U.S. pharmaceutical industry is among those chosen for scrutiny by the powers that be.

So far as monopolistic power is concerned, the pharmaceutical industry, according to a Census Bureau survey, is among the lowest third of American industries in terms of concentration. In 1951 the largest U.S. drug

company had 12.7 percent of the total market. Today the largest firm - a different company - has between 7 and 8 percent. In the case of prescription drugs, there has been a trend toward lower concentration and more competition. While inflationary pressure throughout most of the economy has prevailed, the price of pharmaceuticals has been stable. In fact, when adjusted for increases in the size of the average prescription, prices have declined over the past 10 years. Also, contrary to the classic conception of monopoly, the U.S. drug industry has made massive contributions to the public health and welfare, financing large-scale, high-risk research development efforts almost entirely from its own earnings and those of its investors.

Political harassment of the prescription drug industry has taken a heavy toll of the industry's resources over the past decade or more. Its participation in legitimate efforts to determine industrial concentration is one thing. More political harassment, injurious to the public interest, is quite another matter. SUPPORT FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING

Several months ago, an exchange of challenges took place between a U.S. Senator and the National Rifle Association. The Senator challenged the Association "to develop its own educational program, so buyers of guns will have some certification to show they know how to use the weapons they buy." In reply, the head of the NRA, General Maxwell E. Rich, said the Association "wholeheartedly accepts this challenge as a constructive opportunity for a great and needed national service," but "such a program can succeed only if it is given ample support by the news media and public figures in position to encourage it."

The NRA is in a unique position to conduct a nationwide firearms safe handling program. It already has more than 122,000 volunteer instructors in firearms safety. Its Hunter Safety Training Program, instituted in 1950, has been responsible for teaching some 6,274 million young people the rudiments of firearms safety.

From One Who Know

As long as there is a Boys' Clubs of America, this nation will always be blessed with a steady stream of youngsters growing into manhood who can meet the needs of the world capably and compassionately. Local Boys' Clubs across the nation provide guidance, a place to go and a feeling of belonging to boys who otherwise would have little chance to develop a sense of direction and purpose for their lives. Take it from one who knows, says Congressman Silvio Conte of Massachusetts. "I am proud to have almost a lifelong association with the Boys' Clubs. As a young man, my local club offered me numerous educational and recreational opportunities, including

swimming lessons, basketball and manual training... (my admiration for and dedication to this fine organization runs true and deep."

Since its inception in 1860, the Boys' Clubs have produced thousands of outstanding citizens - congressmen, businessmen, athletes, entertainers, lawyers and doctors. With around one million boys, 1,000 clubs and a professional staff of over 6,000 full and part-time workers, Boys' Clubs continue to create a multitude of programs throughout the nation that are geared to the needs and special problems of individual communities.

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