

In telling the parables, Jesus Christ uses marvelously simple and brief. Take, for instance, "The Good Samaritan." He told how two passed by a man who had been stripped of his raiment by thieves, departing leaving him half dead. The story had its toots in every-day

human experiences and need, lives and will live forever. Generalities would soon have been forgotten. The parable condenses the philosophy of Christianity into a half dozen unforgettable paragraphs. It is the greatest advertisement of Christianity of all time.

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

Stokeley Carmichael Disappointed

Stokeley Carmichael was trying recently to carry what he called "raising the level of consciousness of African people in Canada" when he was arrested and deported from Canada about a month ago.

But the Montreal officials have another side of the question. Since many West Indian students attend colleges in Canada, and some West Indians have settled there to live, Canadian officials don't want any trouble. They blame Carmichael for the 1970 black student uprising at Sir George Williams University where he had earlier addressed a black writers conference.

Detained and deported with Carmichael was Cleveland Sellers who was national program secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at the time Stokeley was national chairman in 1966. Sellers now holds a high post with the All-African Peoples Revolutionary

Party headed by Carmichael.

At a hearing, Stokeley was told Canada did not want Carmichael in the country, because the black power chief got a 1966 conviction in Selma for exciting a riot. It was a nice way of saying that Canada didn't want any part of him and prohibited persons convicted of crimes from entering Canada.

The fact that Stokeley is not a citizen of Canada can be enough to keep him out of the country. Officials know that Mr. Carmichael has a rhetoric that excites black audiences. We are sorry that this is about the reception he will receive in any country he chooses to visit.

Stokeley said he wants to raise the level of consciousness of African people in Canada.

Black youth in the United States feel that Carmichael deserted them when he married the African dancer and left the country. Where do you go from here, Mr. Stokeley?

Memorial To Roberto Clemente

On New Year's Eve, Roberto Clemente died when a cargo plane carrying 26 tons of supplies that he had collected for the victims of the earthquake in Managua, Nicaragua, crashed into the water off the coast of his native Puerto Rico.

That he died on a mission of mercy only serves to emphasize the humanitarian side of his nature that was much overlooked by the American sports public.

To those who observed and admired his talents as a baseball player he was a distant and often temperamental figure but to those who knew him as a person he was a tender and basically shy individual. Just as the true recognition of his talent came only in the last few years, so only after his death is the real Roberto Clemente now being seen.

As a player he was undoubtedly one of the greatest possible only rivaled in all-around bailability by Mays, Mantle and Aaron.

Both on the bases and on the field his exploits were often spectacular with his

arm reputed by Mays to be the best in baseball.

It was his incredible hitting ability that will be long remembered. This ability to hit to all fields carried him into 12 all-star games, 11 seasons hitting over 300 and a Most Valuable Player Award. It was this talent also that finally went on display in the 1971 World Series so that the whole nation could witness it and justly recognize it.

Now it is the same with Clemente the man. His death has brought to national prominence his willingness to work for the poor and the disadvantaged. So that we might look back on him and his actions and find greatness there too, it is well to remember this.

Hopefully, we will, and then if we vote him into the Hall of Fame immediately we can say to him "we have recognized your ability now and we will recognize your humanity."

BY MARK SOUTHERLAND
National Black News Service

Horace Mann Bond Deserves Much Praise

Not long ago, Dr. Horace Mann Bond passed from this earth to his reward. He was one of the few black educators who did research and wrote professional articles and books concerning blacks. One of the well-known books by Bond is History of Negro Education in Alabama.

We have seen him phrase masterpieces or resolutions, memorials, summaries of meetings and conventions. He had an art in the composition of essays, so that the ideas were expressed not only effectively but with measures of artistry. And the marvelous thing about it was that it only took him a few minutes or an hour to produce these reports.

In the classroom, Horace Mann Bond taught blacks with the thoroughness as he would for Caucasians in the large and big universities. He resented those students who always had a "handful of excuses" and "I am not ready today." He encouraged students to make of themselves the best that they were capable of becoming. That is, put their best foot forward.

The Atlanta Daily World paid him this tribute:

"He is so well remembered as the president of Fort Valley State College, during the days when it was difficult for an outspoken black man to lead his people. His fame spread further when he returned to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, his alma mater, as president."

Dr. Bond lived only one year after he retired, but his instruction still marches onward. His life was an important source of motivation to all who could catch the challenges he made.

We know this to be true "What a man does here on earth lives after his death." Dr. Bond's unselfishness made him immortal, and as long as his students still live, as long as people read his books and articles, and as long as history keeps his record, the educational and political public will remember him.

May Almighty God receive him within His spiritual realm and there to abide for eye and eye.

That Auto Pollution Question Again

The problem of reducing air pollution, emitting from automobiles has been a pain in the neck for many officials. We know that something needs to be done about it, but no one has come up with the really right answer.

A recent court decision postpones mandatory air-bags in United States automobiles until at least 1976. He court was convinced that air-bags are not what they are reputed to be at this time.

But automobile owners will kick terribly if they are made to equip their cars with air-bags necessary or not. No law should be made that forces a driver to equip his car with gadgets he doesn't want or can't afford. Better than a statute of this kind is a sensible and careful and non-speeding driver.

Not only this, but there is growing opinion that leans toward relaxing of the 1970 pollution law regarding new cars. It is felt that a five-percent relaxation would enable the industry to avoid fifty per cent of projected cost increases on 1975 and 1976 cars, as well as reduce he projected gasoline consumption so that no device would exceed \$50.

Expert opinion felt that that will eliminate far more pollution than the loss caused by the anti-pollution goal of 1970 should be retained.

A careful driver can do more to prevent accidents than air-bags and seat belts. A careful driver can keep his car in good running order so that there is a minimum of air-pollution.

ONLY IN AMERICA

BY HARRY GOLDEN

CARUSO AT THE MEET

The performance which made the most lasting impression on me was Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," with Caruso, Rosa Ponselle and Antonio Scotti. I've heard that opera many times since, but I always remember "Pagliacci" because the aria, "Vesti la Giubba," became synonymous with Caruso.

When Caruso came onto the stage he brought a whole world with him. When he came out of the stage door, too, a whole entourage gathered around him to walk a few blocks to an Italian restaurant. They wanted nothing more than to follow the greatest tenor in the world.

Caruso was to the Metropolitan and opera what Babe Ruth was to the Yankees and baseball. Inevitably Caruso stamped the Metropolitan as the best. People who had never heard the word "aria" before Caruso suddenly became wild devotees when he sang. He had a personal magnitude, stage presence they call it, of such proportions that he didn't need press agents or publicists. By himself he was enough.

Thousands of people all over the world still speak of Caruso. For them he represents a milestone. At the height of his fame, when he could have demanded anything he wanted from the Metropolitan, he yielded opening night once to Geraldine Farrar, who was just starting on her career.

But one night in 1920 while he was singing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, he spat blood. "La Juive" was his last performance.

After that he lay sick at the Vanderbilt Hotel, and even had the last rites of the Catholic Church. I was one of those who went every day to read the doctor's bulletins.

But Caruso said to the officiating priest, "I want to die in Italy," and he got up and within a week or so he was photographed as apparently recovered. He sailed to Italy and a few weeks later he was dead. The glorious voice was stilled.

Arthur Brisbane wrote a great obituary; he said that the Archangel Michael had gone to the heavenly choir of angels saying, "Quiet everybody, Caruso is coming."

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"JANUARY 1, 1973"

To begin this New Year essay I should first clarify the meaning of two words, for the reader's information: When or where the word 'Emperor' is used substitute the word 'President' and where the word 'Caesar' occurs substitute the word 'Nixon'. Now read on.

In his campaign for continuance in power the Emperor used two political slogans with telling effect: 1.) "Imminent Peace" in Vietnam is now at hand; and (therefore) 2.) "Four More Years" in office.

The body-politic, in its confused, disturbed, and deep yearning for Peace In The World voted to continue the Emperor in power.

Caesar, having achieved his objective, shortly before the advent of Christmas ordered that massive bombing on North Vietnam should resume on an unprecedented scale - an order which shocked the Christian world.

For Christmas Day, Caesar ordered a temporary "Cease Fire"; which a group of American religious leaders rejected, with the comment: That they could not accept such

hypocrisy, because, if it was wrong to bomb on Christmas Day, it would be wrong on any other day.

The longer the Emperor continues in power, the shorter and more cryptic, become his announcements to the Republic - it seems that the symbol of the conquering 'Eagle' and the actions it generates, as in the days of the Roman Empire, are very present with us today.

In modern American political life, the working axiom is: if a worrisome problem appears, ignore (or, at least, pretend to) it, and it will go away. But that isn't the way it is happening.

The Inauguration Day of the Emperor is late January, 1973 promises to be rather unusual. At this ceremony, it seems, a sizeable portion of the American electorate, including many religious denominations and other groups, may be on hand in Washington, protesting Caesar's massive bombing (even if complete capitulation takes place in the interim). There will be numbers of Americans present who will be shouting: "Hail Caesar!" and there will be many other Americans, who will be standing by - sadly silent - as they witness this ceremony.

What Other Editors Say:

AN OFFICER'S REQUEST

Christmas comes but once a year, but crime, poverty, social injustice, and the conditions that contribute, and create these situations, continue to exist. Each day of my "work-life," I am confronted by these situations. If it is not practical to expect "Peace On Earth, And Good Will Towards Man," on a national scale, I don't feel that it is beyond accomplishment, within the city of Gary.

I would like to plead with the public, to make this Christmas of 1972, one that we can always remember in a positive manner. I would like to ask that the parents attempt to establish and reflect the ideology that it is better to give than receive, and maintain a family-type atmosphere for our young people.

This is our City, our Community, and our Children. If we expect to reap the fruits of our labor - we must cease the practice of ruining the crop, before harvest time. I would like to declare a "day of Truce," with the criminal element, and ask that they give the much needed respect that is due the potential victims of their fiendish endeavors.

I would like to wish a happy holiday season to all, and ask that we enter into the New Year with a determination to hold steadfast to our convictions, that we can change "dark yesterdays, into bright tomorrows."

by Clemmons Allen, Jr.
Gary Police Department

TOO MANY MOONLIGHTERS

During 1970, 71 Senators augmented their salaries by outside lecturing and writing. Total fees reported to the Secretary of the Senate were \$500,000. A number of the more conscientious members of the

Senate have declared that absenteeism and moonlighting have become major factors in retarding or postponing the progress of Senate business. They have introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to attendance of Senators and Representatives at sessions of the Congress. The resolution would permit expulsion of Senators and Representatives whose roll-call vote attendance records fall below 60 percent.

Now that the election is over, voters should begin to observe more closely the conduct of those they have placed in office. Public officeholders who rank their jobs secondary to extracurricular activities such as public speaking should be called to account in due course at the polling booths.

SKIP THE FRILLS

As the U.S. Congressional Record celebrates its 100th birthday in March, 1973, it seems appropriate to consider the cost of this publication to the taxpayer. Parade magazine reports that publication costs for the Record are staggering. With only 4,000 paying subscribers and an annual printing bill of \$7 million, the Congressional Record makes available the daily happenings, speeches, roll-call votes and favorite press articles of our Congressmen. To break it down further, expenses for printing each page come to a stunning \$163. At an average of 300 pages per daily issue, that adds up to too much money in any language.

The monumental waste incurred in this endeavor is uncalled for. The Congressional Record as it stands is a typical example of bureaucratic extravagance, and many costly pages could be phased out if Congressmen would refrain from reading in their favorite recipes and anecdotes. Let's return the Record to its proper form: a faithful reproduction of Congressional proceedings - period. The frills we will gladly do without.

— THE GARY CRUSADER.

STATES HIRE LAW FIRM TO FIGHT WELFARE CUT

WASHINGTON - The prestigious law firm of Covington and Burling has been retained by 31 states to challenge a "destructive" federal plan to withhold some of their welfare funds. The states have asked the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to hold public hearings before it starts withholding \$689 million in federal welfare payments to states it claims have failed to omit ineligible

WHAT WILL BE HIS ROLE?

"A FEW UNIONS HAVE REGRESSED TO THE POINT WHERE THEIR MEMBERS ARE AMONG THE STRONGEST BULWARKS OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN AMERICAN LIFE. THEY ARE PREOCCUPIED WITH MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO AND INCREASINGLY HOSTILE TO EFFORTS OF MINORITY GROUPS."

WHITNEY YOUNG

"BIGOTRY HAS NO HEAD AND CANNOT THINK; NO HEART, AND CANNOT FEEL. WHEN SHE MOVES, IT IS IN WRATH; WHEN SHE PAUSES IT IS AMIDST RUIN, HER PRAYERS ARE CURSES - HER GOD IS A DEMON - HER COMMUNION IS DEATH."

ST. COLUMB

"HARD HATS"

"PETER J. BRENNAN SECRETARY OF LABOR"

"HARD HATS"

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Since the end of World War II, military competition and confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States has dominated the course of history and shadowed the lives and future hopes of all peoples. That the ground rules were shifting in the U.S. - Soviet relationship has been apparent for a long while, and unprecedented moves toward the development of common economic interests and trade between the two countries have now been made.

Upon the mutual agreement of President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, a U.S. - USSR Commercial Commission was established to promote long-range economic and trade relations between the two nations. Mutually beneficial commercial ties entrenched in the affairs of both nations, over a considerable period of time, will be the one thing that can eventually bury, in common interests, the cataclysmic threat of military conflict between the two powers, each with the capacity to literally wipe mankind from the face of the Earth.

In a recent statement of his personal views, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson, who also heads the U.S. delegation to the U.S.-USSR Commercial Commission, evaluates the pressures upon the two countries that have brought them to this position. While he expresses the view that "... a comprehensive trade agreement... will be worked out in the next few months, he emphasizes that the U.S. quite realistically does not envision any all-encompassing trade treaty to solve in one massive stroke all the problems that exist. As Mr. Peterson puts it, "What we are after is a comprehensive series of agreements which will plot a 'critical path' through the issues which divide us... to create a long-term environment in which business can flourish. What we expect is steady progress built on a foundation of mutual benefit to both countries."

The two nations are entirely different in their economic output and emphasis -- they

are natural trading partners. In the Soviet Union, there is rising demand for the material things of the good life, long available to the people of Western nations. Know-how and technology to produce these things are badly needed by the Soviets, and Mr. Peterson expresses the view that they will become available to them from the West only through a "long-term relationship which, in turn, will require a comprehensive commercial structure in which both we and they can have long term confidence." On the other hand, the Soviet Union has vast stores of natural resources, including metals and most particularly, energy resources including oil and natural gas. In the United States, rapidly expanding demand has outstripped the presently available domestic supply of these fuels vital to our civilization.

It can easily be seen that great problems exist. The Soviet Union could become increasingly dependent upon the technology of the West. Western standards of quality in consumer goods could not help but shape some of the life styles and attitudes of her people. What would be the political overtones of this in the long run in terms of weakened public support for the austerity that has characterized the Soviet system and upon which it has built its military influence is one of the factors with which the Kremlin will have to come to grips. By the same token, U.S. dependence upon Soviet energy resources in the light of historic political differences is not something to be entered into lightly.

The examples of economic necessity pushing the two nations together are many, matched only by the problems and fears which make it certain that progress will be slow. But as the wheel of history turns, and fundamental circumstances change, the line of action which governments must take to pursue the best interests of their people must change or those nations will perish. The world may hope that the early glimmerings of such change are now in evidence.

RAYS OF HOPE

TIME WON'T WAIT

A publication, dealing in an understandable manner with the facts of the nation's petroleum supply, put out by a major oil company and entitled "The National Energy Problem," points out that the level of petroleum consumption between now and 1980 "... is already largely determined." By 1980 within 8 years--the increase in consumption is estimated at 10 million barrels of oil a day over the present level of 16 million barrels a day.

These figures alone mean little until they are compared to something whose size we can comprehend. For example, these 10 million barrels constitute five times the expected contribution of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay. They mean additional manufacturing capacity equivalent to 58 medium-sized refineries, transportation equivalent to 325 supertankers and capital investment of over \$150 billion. All of this must be accomplished in the next 8 years. This could be done if the oil industry were permitted a price level for its products based on supply and demand that would assure adequate earnings for needed growth and capital investment. But time is short. It takes 1-3 years of geophysical work to find a commercial field. Off-shore drilling requires 1-2 years to drill wells, 6-18 months to set platforms and 2-3 years in development. Refinery construction requires three years to obtain a site, to design and to get permits, and 2-4 years for construction.

It takes time, money and hard work to produce petroleum products. These are facts with which the public must come to grips, for the sake of its own comfort and well-being as well as for the security of the nation.

FALLACIES OF OPPRESSION

Along with repeated charges that Americans are violence prone, advocates of gun control legislation, aimed at depriving law-abiding private citizens of gun ownership, harp on the theme of the al'gedly high toll in lives attributable to firea'ns accidents. Fact and fiction here are as far apart as in the areas of firearms and crime where the antigun advocates seem to think criminals can be controlled by abolishing the right of firearm ownership.

National Safety Council figures show that accidental firearms fatalities in the U.S. are only about half that they were during most of the first half of this century. From 2.5 per 100,000 population in 1913-32, they dropped to 1.1 by 1970. The fatality rate was higher that year from at least six other causes: Motor

poisons, i.e. "The American Rifleman" magazine observes that: "Having respect for firearms while handling them around other people is to most of us just a particular form of respect for fellow humans. Americans have never been behind the rest of the world that way, no matter how vilely some antigun spokesmen misrepresent us by charging us with being a 'violent people.'"

Shorn of window dressing, the antigun crusade is no more than a reflection of the widely held assumption that there is something wrong with our country -- an assumption that is generally accompanied by acceptance of the belief that police-state type controls are essential to law and order. Both are fallacies that can lead straight to oppression.

A CLEAR DANGER

One of the most damning indictments of government overregulation of the U.S. pharmaceutical industry has come from the findings of a meticulous study of the world's medical, pharmaceutical and chemical literature by two West German scientists.

Summarizing these findings, Barron's National Business & Financial Weekly comments: "American physicians and their patients have access to no more than one quarter of the new remedies developed by U.S. pharmaceutical laboratories at home and abroad. The rest, by law, may go only to foreigners. To make matters worse, the U.S. has forfeited first place as a discoverer of new drugs to France. . . . Despite the fact that U.S. drug industry research and development doubled in the decade of the 1960's from \$227 million to \$550 million, the U.S. in 1970 was at the bottom of the list of the four leading pharmaceutical producing countries. The researchers who conducted the study trace the U.S. pharmaceutical producing countries. The researchers who conducted the study trace the U.S. pharmaceutical gap to "the strict and ever more extensive registration requirements of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration." They concluded their indictment of U.S. regulatory excesses in the strongest of terms: "Excessively rigid bureaucratic measures, political influences and a lack of qualified specialists are handicapping therapeutic progress."

Many authorities will disagree with the findings and the views of the West German scientists. But the evidence that the cult of safety as applied to regulation has

THE CAROLINIAN
"Covering The Carolinas"
Published Weekly by
The Carolinian Publishing Co.
318 E. Martin Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
Mailing Address P. O. Box 25747
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
Second Class Postage Paid at
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Six Months \$4.00
Sales Tax .16
TOTAL \$4.16
One Year \$7.50
Sales Tax .26
TOTAL \$7.76
Payable in advance. Address
all communications and make
all checks and money orders pay-
able to THE CAROLINIAN.
Advertising: The Carolinian, Inc.,
318 Madison Avenue, New York,
N. Y. 10017, National Advertising
Representative. Member of the
United Press International Photo
Service.
The Publisher is not responsible
for the return of unsolicited
news, pictures or advertising
copy unless necessary postage ac-
companies the copy.
Opinions expressed by column-