

Poor Peoples Message To President Carter

Nearly a thousand marchers carried a "Poor People's Message" to President Carter on his visit to Atlanta, Ga., for activities commemorating Martin Luther King Jr.'s January 15, 50th birthday.

Led by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), local NAACP and other organizations, they were protesting the Carter Administration's proposals to reduce the Federal budget deficit by cutting into domestic social programs.

"Unless we get a more sensitive response from the Carter Administration and Congress, it may be time to seriously consider asking thousands of Americans to embark on a cavalcade of conscience," SCLC president Dr. Joseph E. Lowery said, recalling that August will mark the 16th anniversary of the march on Washington where Dr. King delivered his "I Have A Dream" speech.

Dr. Lowery made his remarks to a rally of those who had marched through windy 30-degree weather from a downtown park to police barricades set up around Ebenezer Baptist Church. Carter was inside the church receiving the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change's Non-violent Peace Award.

Mr. Carter began his acceptance speech by admitting that, "I accept this award not as an honor earned, but as an affirmation that I share the hopes and dreams of Martin Luther King Jr., and that I recognize the progress still left to be made."

According to the protesters—whose chants of "Jobs, jobs, jobs" could be heard inside Ebenezer the President has a lot further to go in fulfilling his campaign promise to aid the economically disadvantaged.

"We are distressed that the Administration's proposals to fight inflation include reduction in the very programs designed to fight the unemployment that persists especially among blacks," read Dr. Lowery from a statement prepared by the Coalition to Save the Poor. "Failure to save, as well as intensify, these programs will surely result in increased unemployment that will both hurt the fight against inflation and extend human suffering."

Said SCLC's president-emeritus Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, "We're proud Mr. Carter has come to Atlanta to share in the honoring of our SCLC's first president. All we want to do is remind him that we sent him up to Washington in the first

place, and we are not going to be forgotten." Rally speakers suggested that the President might better trim the budget by reducing unemployment, military spending, and bureaucratic waste and mismanagement.

State Rep. Julian Bond, president of the Atlanta NAACP, noted that, like the U.S., Germany and Japan had also considered increasing their military budgets. "However," he said, "they cut back on their proposed increases because they recognized that their problems at home were more pressing."

SCLC board member Dick Gregory said, "We're taking this opportunity to tell the mightiest man on earth: 'We believe you can do something (to help the poor). If we didn't we wouldn't be here.'"



Hundreds of marchers head for Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church to carry a "Poor People's Message" to President Carter. Leading the line are (L to R) NAACP presidents John Evans (DeKalb) and Julian Bond (Atlanta); Rev. Ivery Simmons, who brought a delegation to the march from South Carolina; SCLC president Dr. Joseph E. Lowery; Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy SCLC president-emeritus; and Atlanta civil-rights activist Rev. Ted Clark. (Harold Moon/SCLC photo)



Marchers protesting Carter Administration proposals to cut back on domestic social programs file down Atlanta's Auburn Avenue in route to Ebenezer Baptist Church, where the President was participating in Martin Luther King Jr. 50th birthday activities. (Elaine Tomlin/SCLC photo)



SCLC board Member Dick Gregory addresses rally outside Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church, where President Carter was inside receiving an award during a Martin Luther King Jr. 50th birthday program. The crowd was protesting Carter Administration budget proposals. (Elaine Tomlin/SCLC photo)

BREAK THE HATE HABIT
UNDERSTAND
THY
NEIGHBOR
BLACK, WHITE or BROWN

Nature's Way

This article has been prepared by Georgia-Pacific, the growth company interested in protecting our natural resources.

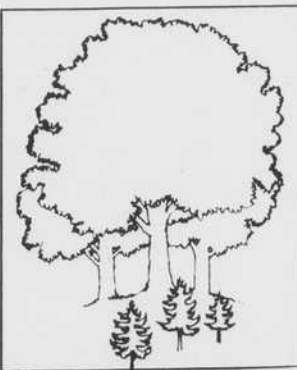
Just for a moment, think of the forest as a crop—a long-term crop of trees. How would you go about harvesting that unusual crop?

Actually, there are several ways. The most common are selective, seed tree and clearcut harvesting.

In the selective method, mature timber stands are "thinned," and many trees are left for later harvest. From these come seeds to start new trees.

In the seed-tree methods, relatively few mature trees are left per acre. In time, these reseed the area.

With the clearcutting method, all the trees in an area are removed. The area is laid out to fit the terrain, drainage characteristics and future management objectives. The open area can be restocked with wind-blown seeds from nearby trees, or it can be restocked with nursery-grown seedlings that are hand planted. Clearcutting is believed the most beneficial to man, and to many forests, and has been



LITTLE TREES HAVE A GOOD CHANCE TO GROW when older trees that have been blocking the sun are removed.

used for centuries.

Feudal lords in Europe, alarmed at their dwindling forests, charged their foresters with finding a system to permit further logging and future forests. Clearcutting was the way. Germany's Black Forest has been clearcut for 600 years and is healthier and more productive today than ever, as well as a haven for wildlife.

Some trees require more sunlight than others. In a mixed forest, the shade-tolerant species of trees usually eliminate the other—often more useful—



THE NEW TREES tend to be healthier than the older ones.

trees. The shade-intolerant species are assisted by nature, which "clearcuts" vast areas with fires, earthquakes, landslides and windstorms, allowing trees to grow without interference.

Clearcutting rids the forest of old diseased trees and gives it a fresh start. The young trees are less likely to be attacked by insects, fungus and the diseases that plague older growth timber.

Nature practices clearcutting at great cost to man and wildlife. Man practices clearcutting on a much more limited, controlled and orderly scale with benefits to all, but to the same end: stronger, healthier, better forests for tomorrow.

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