

EDITORIALS

Interracial Love

Information from the U.S. Census Bureau for 1970 disclosed a significant shift in interracial marriages in the United States during the 1960s. The record shows a greater proportion of marriages between black men and white women. Until 1960 the reverse was the case - a larger ratio of white men marrying black women.

The Census Bureau reported more than twice as many marriages between black men and white women during the last decade as between white men and black women. The trend has attracted the attention of census watchers before, but that trend has gathered momentum in recent years.

The 1960 census disclosed close to an equal number of interracial marriages of both types. The census showed 25,496 marriages of black men and white women and 25,913 white men and black women.

The figures for 1970 showed a marked increase of the black men-white women marriages. The record was 41,223 marriages of black men to white women in comparison to 23,566 marriages of white men to black women. This was a decrease of 2,347 marriages between white men and black women since the 1960 census.

In Virginia a long and strenuous effort was made to preserve the "racial integrity of the white race" while racial mixing continued. In 1923 the movement for "racial integrity" reached such momentum that the General Assembly enacted the "racial integrity" law which became effective in 1924.

All of the efforts in Virginia and the South to prevent interracial marriages died with the Supreme Court's ruling in the Loving Case on June 12, 1967 outlawing state laws against white-black marriages. The ruling was the result of an appeal in the case of RICHARD BERRY LOVING, a white man, who was convicted in 1959 in Virginia for marrying a Negro woman and living in the state. A native of Carolina county, LOVING, a building construction worker, at first resided outside the state with his Negro wife, but got caught in the clutches of Virginia's "racial integrity" law when he returned to the Old Dominion to live with MRS. MILDRED LOVING.

The U.S. Census report on in-

terracial marriages not only shows a significant trend in interracial marriages but the end of an old socio-psychological theory that the women of the so-called inferior race will marry the men of the so-called superior race, but the women of the superior race will not marry the men of the inferior race. You have here two questionable theories in one: Inferior races and what women will do in quest for a mate. It's better, we think, to let the women decide what they want to do.

Now the scientists are trying to figure out why the trend has shifted in interracial marriages. The natural thing to do in these cases is to look for the advantages in mixed marriages for black men and white women. The sociologists claim there are certain class advantages for the black man who marries a white woman. He has a good salary or good position and his white wife married him because of his financial status.

But DR. HYMAN RODMAN, a sociologist who is guest scholar at the Brookings Institution, says "there's no easy explanation because if you ask them why they married they would say 'for love' just like any other couple." He claims, however, if you look behind these marriages "there is a kind of exchange. The black man is of a lower racial status and he could gain by marrying a white woman."

ERNEST PORTERFIELD, a sociologist at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, thinks because of the black man's increasing income in recent years he has more appeal for white women. "Because he has a higher status now," DR. PORTERFIELD says, "... he becomes more desirable as an object for marriage."

Interracial marriage is not a new phenomenon. The opposite sex of the opposite race has always been an attraction. While the unknown is often avoided, it is sometimes enticing. For 246 years white American men had a field day with their one-way white man-black woman thoroughfare. MR. AND MRS. RICHARD PERRY LOVING broke up that one-way custom - and interracial communications haven't been the same since.

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Man's Continuing Inhumanity to Man

Each day more and more reports of man's continuing inhumanity to man crop up in our many areas of the world.

After the apparent and deliberate drownings of 4 children aged 9 days to 3 years recently by cruel gunmen in Washington, D. C. one wonders what will happen next.

Even within our own immediate community several acts of violence have occurred which have left some 10 persons either dead or seriously wounded within a 3 day period. And still it continues.

We recognize that today's world is

truly in a serious dilemma and as yet no apparent remedies for the many ills seem in sight. Could this be the grim harvest that our country as well as other countries are reaping because of the generations of persons who have known nothing but violence at home and abroad.

Maybe we should take stock of ourselves and let it begin with each one or within himself or her self that something can and will happen to stop the festering and constant violence that must be overcome if we are to live in this troubled world of ours.

Campus Incident

The swift action of neighbors in assisting police officers to catch the thieves who had ransacked a neighbors home is to be commended.

Quite often we do not want to become involved in the problems of our fellowmen and this is one reason that contributes to so much crime in most areas.

The quick thinking in especially blocking the escape avenues of the ransackers was especially important

for many times they are allowed to escape and it is difficult to catch the culprits.

We hope that many more citizens and neighbors will continue to be on the alert.

With this type of neighbor involvement, most of our communities would then be rid of those individuals who constantly seek to vandalize and engage in many other such crimes.

Citizens on the Alert

We deplore the behavior of those individuals who would seek to commit any crime anywhere.

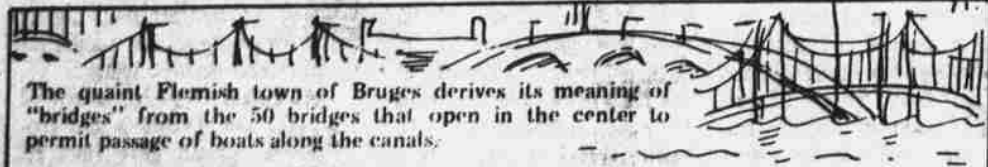
However, the alertness of two young men who are students in the NCCU Law School surely helped to prevent more serious injuries to a young woman on the campus.

Reports are that they rescued her from more serious injuries by overpowering her attacker and taking the weapon from him. They then

held him until officers could be summoned.

One remembers only too well, the ignoring of cries for help by another student, who was eventually beaten to death near the football field, early last year.

Such involvement when one observes any act of violence is to be commended.



The quaint Flemish town of Bruges derives its meaning of "bridges" from the 50 bridges that open in the center to permit passage of boats along the canals.



"Washington, D.C. means Washington Demands Cash." (Jack Herbert)

ARE THEY TO BE SACRIFICED?

IN REDUCING THE AID TO THE NEEDY, TO APPEASE THE NEW MAJORITY, THE PRESIDENT MAY BE MISREADING THE ELECTION RETURNS.



-BRIEFS

Continued from Front Page
SUPREME COURT KNOCKS DOWN ALABAMA'S ANTI-BUSING LAW

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court last week let stand a lower court decision which struck down Alabama's anti-busing law as unconstitutional. Rejecting a move to full arguments on the matter, the high court upheld a lower court decision knocking down the law, passed by the 1971 Alabama Legislature, prohibiting the denial of admission of any child to any public school in the state if the child's parents or guardian felt the time or distance of travel to another school "is so great as to risk the health or safety of the child, or significantly pro-

-NBNS-

BARTON ROUGE PREPARED FOR MUSLIM TRIAL

BARTON ROUGE, LA - The city-parish council passed last week an emergency allocation of \$70,000 to provide security for next month's trial of 12 Black Muslims accused of killing two sheriff's deputies.

-NBNS-

NEW RULES SET FOR SUMMER FEEDING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON - The Agriculture Department last week proposed new regulations to correct "widespread abuse" in its summer-feeding program for needy children, while expanding it by \$20 million this year. The new rules will require that in selection food service sites, local authorities must consider "controlling access to meals so that only eligible children consume meals on site."

State authorities will be responsible for using school facilities to the "maximum extent possible" instead of places like parks and for setting standards to determine if local agencies and groups sponsoring meal programs have enough personnel and the capacity for handling the administration of large-scale food service.

-ADDRESS

Continued from Front Page
estic and foreign travel grants which provide enrichment experiences for high school and college young women. Special service emphasis is placed on assisting less advantaged persons in whatever capacity is needed. Such services may be long tutorial services, enrichment activities for all youth and similar programs to be of greater service to all mankind.

Following a worship service on Sunday morning at St. James Baptist Church, the members journeyed out to the Unity Cemetery in Rocky Mount where a beautiful wreath was placed at the grave of Anna Easter Brown, a founder, who has been known for her educational and civil work in many communities.

-FISHER

Continued from Front Page
faces, Fisher decided to move his family back to the area where he was born. This had been more than 20 years ago.

Recalling that he had fished and waded in the Neuse River, and of the many stories that his grandfather told of earlier days in the area, it is impossible he could foresee the changes that would soon come into being.

The Ebenezer native spoke of the many problems now found in most of the urban areas. Problems such as air pollution, crowded living spaces, neighborhood crimes and other problems as well as the terrific task just to make a living without begging for it, kept repeating itself.

It would be difficult to imagine this very friendly family speaking about the difficulty of really getting to know the persons around whom they lived. But that is quite the way in most large urban areas.

He spoke about the relaxed feeling found in the N.C. community and did not hesitate to meet friends there. But his big problem now is that the Falls Neuse Reservoir will "uproot him again and he does seem to be able to get the needed help to solve the new found problem of keeping the purchased land.

It would appear that surely someone would know about the problems involved in the particular area. If help can be secured, The Andrew Fisher Family would be most grateful.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To The Editor
Dear Editor:
I am seeking help from any and all sources. Will you help me by publicizing my plight?

The Falls of the Neuse Project is depriving me of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in spite of all the appeals I have made to every one I know to appeal to, I have had no success. If the government can take away our land without us having any say on the matter, it is like being tried in court without being there. We pay taxes without having any say. We work very hard. We worked very hard for this land. Now we are told to move. Where are our rights in this matter. Is it right for the government to deprive us of our land and to destroy our lives and the lives and futures of our children? What are we fighting for in other lands, when there seems to be no rights, no liberty and no justice, and no happiness.

I have held up peace as long as I can. I have questions everywhere I know to ask questions and have got no answers. It seems as if those in authority feel that if they ignore this fool, maybe he will go away. But if I have to move, where will I go? It seems that no one is concerned with what happens to me and my family. When my country needed me, I served. But now that I need my country, it seems that it is saying to me I have used you, now get lost, I don't need you, anymore. If this is the case, than I have served a flag that is false which means that every GI that died in any war has died for nothing.

Our constitution refuses to answer, it seems. Our leaders refuse to answer our pleas. We are supposed to be free, but I

am beginning to wonder just how free we are if citizens of this country cannot get answers to questions which affect their lives and their pursuit of happiness. I have had promises from my senator, from my congressman and my governor that they would answer and help. So far, no answers, no help. Why take a man's home away from him and remove cemeteries for a playground? If this can happen, is it because I don't matter?

I appeal for help to anyone who will give me some consideration as a human being with feelings, hopes, desires for my children. I have been and still am a good citizen of the U.S.A. Is there any hope for me in my country?

Sincerely,
Andrew Fisher

-REPORT

Continued from Front Page
through the ranks -- and basically "ineffective."

Hoping against hope, the Commission -- as part of its manifold tasks -- released its findings in a detailed report some 425 pages long -- thinking, perhaps, that it would come to the attention of "the President, his agency heads, the Congress, and the American people and that strong remedial action will be promptly undertaken."

We are certain, though, that few, if any, Commission reports, hearings, or actions escape the attention of President Nixon. (Witness the speedy acceptance of the forced resignation of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, the outspoken former chairman of the Commission who knocked Mr. Nixon's commitment to equality once too often.)

Thus, it is difficult for us to imagine that President Nixon is not already cognizant of the poor track record of his Administration in the area of civil rights. What is difficult for us to imagine is when, if ever, is he going to do something constructive?

According to the rights commission, there has been little or no progress and its findings in the last report clearly point out this standstill. Enforcement of civil rights mandates by the executive branch, it said, are so "inadequate as to render the laws practically meaningless."

In addition, the commission said some things that many of us already know but either utter in hushed voices or not at all. That is:

"Many agency officials genuinely believed they would incur the wrath of powerful Members of Congress or lobbyists -- and thereby jeopardize their other programs -- if they actively attended to civil rights concerns. Moreover, since non-enforcement was an accepted mode of behavior, any official who sought to enforce civil rights laws with the same zeal applied to other statutes ran the risk of being branded as an activist, a visionary, or a troublemaker. Regrettably, there were few countervailing pressures. Minorities still lacked the economic and political power to influence or motivate a reluctant officialdom."

However, the commission and its members have been around for a while. And, to counteract these "inherent difficulties," the commission mapped out a strategy which puts the responsibility squarely where it belongs.

The report was submitted to the White House Office of

Management and Budget last September, but was held up for release until after the November election. The forcefulness of its language, its allegations, and its implications could, possibly, explain why Father Ted is no longer head of the Commission.

-STEWART

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their respective community.

The chief purpose to "Operation Help" in the Central-North Carolina Conference is to help A.M.E. Zion Missions of St. Croix, Georgetown, Barbados, and Antigua to become self-reliant and self-sufficient. This is the kind of investment we now make in Christian Education, but aimed specifically towards people who are now economically deprived in their respective community.

-LUCAS

Continued from Front Page
and others.

Much recognition has come to John H. Lucas. Outstanding among them listed may be Father of the Year (Durham) 1972; Man of the Year Award; by Citizens Welfare League of Winston and Lenoir County, Who's Who in American Education, Member of White House Conference on Children and Human Relations Commission (appointed by Durham City Council), and Member of Board of Directors of Learning Institute of North Carolina.

Other related experiences include services as president of several teachers' associations' Member of Advisory Committee to the Governor's Commission on the Study of Public N.C. National Education Association, Member of Liaison Committee, NCTA/NCEA and U.S. Delegate to the World Assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession in Africa, Asia, British Columbia and Ireland.

Lucas is married to the former Miss Blondola O. Powell Charlotte, N.C. and they are

Grocery Price Survey Held In Durham

For the past two weeks a grocery survey has been conducted throughout the Durham area. It was derived and conducted by the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group whose membership in this area is composed of students from Duke University. The organization is relatively new, having only been in existence since late fall of 1972. Its main objectives are centered around Consumer and Environmental concerns.

This is the second survey conducted by PIRG. It held a Toy Research Survey centering around the removal of toys deemed unsafe by the Federal government from the shelves of stores.

Twenty-five citizens from the Durham community - housewives, teachers, students, professional and retired - conducted the survey. These people were supplied with a list of 58 grocery items based on the needs of the average family of four (meats, produce, dairy products, etc.) to be purchased at the 5 leading chains in Durham -- A & P, Winn-Dixie, Big Star, Kroger and Colonial. There are a total of 21 stores in the area.

The results of the first Durham grocery survey are in and tabulated. These results reflect the differences in food prices at these various chain stores.

the parents of two children, Mrs. Cheryl L. Taylor, Administrative Asst. National NEA, Washington, and John Harding Lucas, Jr., Freshman, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

He is a member of White Rock Baptist Church where he serves as Deacon and Trustee.

TO BE EQUAL

By VERNON JORDAN

Executive Director, National Urban League

Schools Under Fire

Does schooling matter? A team of researchers from Harvard headed by author Christopher Jencks answers "no." In a study called Inequality: A Reassessment of the Effect of Family and Schooling in America, they claim that schools are "marginal institutions" that have little measurable effect on student's future incomes or on equality in our society.

Despite tables of statistics and page after page of analyses of previous studies, their work is flawed and their conclusion about the value of education is wrong.

Although the study's authors deplore it, their work is being used as an excuse to cut money for education, end desegregation and generally downgrade the schools. What their study has done is provide an excuse for people to act against education and an integrated society. People who may not have had the courage to come into the open before now do so, pointing to this academic study to give their claims respectability.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS HAVE ALREADY pointed out many of the technical flaws in Inequality. It uses a variety of studies but ignores others; it relies heavily on previous studies whose methodology have been proven faulty; it bases sweeping claims on schools' effectiveness on existing inferior school situations, and it uses tentative data on reform programs still in progress or never adequately implemented.

The thesis that educational reform cannot bring about economic or social equality is a challenging one, but the case is not proven. In fact, there is no need for a bundle of statistics to prove that the more schooling a person has, the better off he will be.

THE CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS that a man who completed less than eight years of school will make \$189,000 over the course of a working lifetime, but a college graduate will make \$387,000.

The use to which his study has been put by anti-education propagandists has alarmed even the report's authors. In a New York Times' article, Jencks recently wrote:

"Some people are now using our conclusions to justify limiting education expenditures and abandoning efforts at desegregation. They have seized on our report to justify what they wanted to do anyway." And he asserts: "But the fact remains that American schools badly need improvement and this effort ought to continue."

IN THE STUDY ITSELF, Jencks claims that while desegregation makes no impact on equality of income or education, a claim that can't be supported by existing data, it is important if our society is to reduce the extent of inequality. So it is tragic that this very work is being used to retard desegregation.

Jencks and his colleagues rightly call for deep changes in our economic structures to bring about economic equality, but few people will be pushing this. In fact, the very interests that reject this conclusion are the ones who will demand school cutbacks based on the rest of his book.

BY CONSTRUCTING A HOUSE of cards that deals with the role of schools as they were and not as they could be in their potential role as a corrective to the malfunctioning of other institutions, the study deals a particularly heavy blow to black children. It totally refuses to recognize that for blacks, education is indispensable to success in life. Black children simply do not have the same options as "white kids, and anything that weakens public schools sets back black people, too.

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