

# EDITORIALS & COMMENT

"If you will protest unapologetically and yet with dignity and Christian love, when the history books are written in future generations, the history will have to ponder and say, 'There lived a great people—black people who injected new meaning and dignity into the veins of civilization. This is our challenge and our overwhelming responsibility.'" — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

## UNICEF Helps Children Help The Whole World

Children helping children—that's the happy UNICEF story behind the witches, ghosts and goblins who'll be ringing doorbells across the country this Halloween. When costumed youngsters extend their orange and black collection containers to welcoming citizens in thousands of U. S. communities, they'll ask for help for the millions of Third World children now growing up without the proper food, health care or educational opportunities that children in the developed nations consider a basic right.

Through the help of these youngsters here at home, and the millions of adults who'll fill their cartons, many of those far away in the developing nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East will know better lives. From the nickels, dimes, quarters, and dollars—and yes, even the pennies—will come eased suffering, expanded opportunities, brighter hopes for the future.

Thanks to these Trick or Treaters, 15 million Bangladesh children will be protected against a widespread form of child blindness through regular high-potency doses of Vitamin-A provided by the United Nations Children's Fund. Through their efforts, 72,000 malnourished infants in Mauritania and the five other drought-and-famine-stricken countries of West Africa will receive daily rations of high-protein supplements. And UNICEF will be able to supply clean water wells for Indian villages which have previously depended upon parasite-infested ponds for their water supply.

This Halloween, once again, children in our town and in towns and cities across the country will gather to

make magic for the millions of other children whose world contains more than its share of poverty, ignorance and despair.

As they collect coins and currency for the United Nations Children's Fund our youngsters will offer us the opportunity to help UNICEF provide medical care, improved nutrition and education assistance for other children in 111 countries of the Third World—a world where nearly half the population is under 15, where the average per capita income is less than \$200, where three out of every ten babies don't survive their first five years. In the developing areas of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East just one of our pennies can protect a child against tuberculosis, a dime can provide enough dry milk to make fifty glasses of liquid milk, and a quarter can buy a baby chick for an applied nutrition program.

But the magic doesn't end there. When you help UNICEF help a child, that child's government helps too. For every \$1 the Children's Fund spends in a developing country, that country provides an average \$2.50 in local resources. And when a UNICEF-assisted youngster grows up healthy, literate, hopeful and productive, he in turn can contribute to the development of his family and his nation. By assisting their children, UNICEF helps these countries help themselves.

October 31 is National UNICEF Day by Presidential proclamation. On or about that day each one of us can in effect take out "World Insurance" by dedicating our pennies and quarters, dimes and dollars to children in need of a better future. It's not only the children's world we'll be improving, but our own as well.

## Black Survival Through Family Strength

By Alan Douglas

"The Black family has been a bulwark of Black achievement; it has proved a flexible instrument of Black survival."

That partial quotation from Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, sets the tone of a research report that rejects the impression of black family deterioration left by the much publicized Moynihan report of 1965.

The Moynihan report and its negative view of black families has dominated discussion of the subject since its publication.

In the preface to the Urban League report, called "The Strengths of Black Families," Jordan writes:

"The reader will find that despite tremendous odds, the Black family has been a bulwark of Black achievement, that it has proved a flexible and adaptable instrument of Black survival, and that it has been a nourishing foundation of positive aspects of the Black experience."

This is in contrast to the earlier report prepared by Daniel P. Moynihan, a white Harvard professor for a federal policy planning agency. He noted:

"At the heart of the deterioration of Negro society is the deterioration of the Negro family ... The family structure of lower-class Negroes is highly unstable, and in many urban centers is approaching complete breakdown."

The Urban League Report, written by Robert Hill, director of its research department, does not deny the existence of problems within black families.

However, it avoids what it calls the "pathological approach" taken by Moynihan and most other sociologists since.

"Examining the strengths of Black families can contribute as much to the understanding and ameliorating of some social problems as examining their weaknesses," the Hill report states.

The Hill report identifies and discusses five specific areas of strength: strong kinship bonds, strong work orientation, adaptability of family roles, high achievement orientation and religious orientation.

The report is documented with U.S. government and privately collected statistics.

For instance, it states, "Low income families usually have stronger kinship than middle-income families ... kinship relationships tend to be stronger among Black than white families," and points out that 90 per cent of black babies born out-of-wedlock between 1960 and 1966 were retained by existing black families,

compared to only seven per cent for whites.

In the area of work, the report says that, "Although their earnings fall far below their husbands' the additional income contributed by wives is essential for the survival and stability of many black families. And in the overwhelming majority of black families, whether poor or not, the husband retains the primary responsibility of breadwinner."

Role flexibility helps to stabilize the family in the event of an unanticipated separation (because of death, divorce, separation or a sustained illness) of the husband, wife or other key family members. In most black families there is much sharing of decisions and tasks.

The report mentions the strong achievement orientation of low-income black families: "While 64 percent of the white students said that their parents wanted them to finish college, a significantly higher proportion of black students (80 per cent) said their parents wanted them to finish college."

Many of the discrepancies between the Moynihan and Hill reports arise from differing interpretations of similar or identical data.

In one instance, the Urban League report referred specifically to a study in the Moynihan report which concluded that "Negro husbands have 'unusually low power' within the black family group."

Hill points out that although there was slightly greater wife dominance in black families, the data for both black and white families was within the range that the researchers defined as showing properly balanced responsibility.

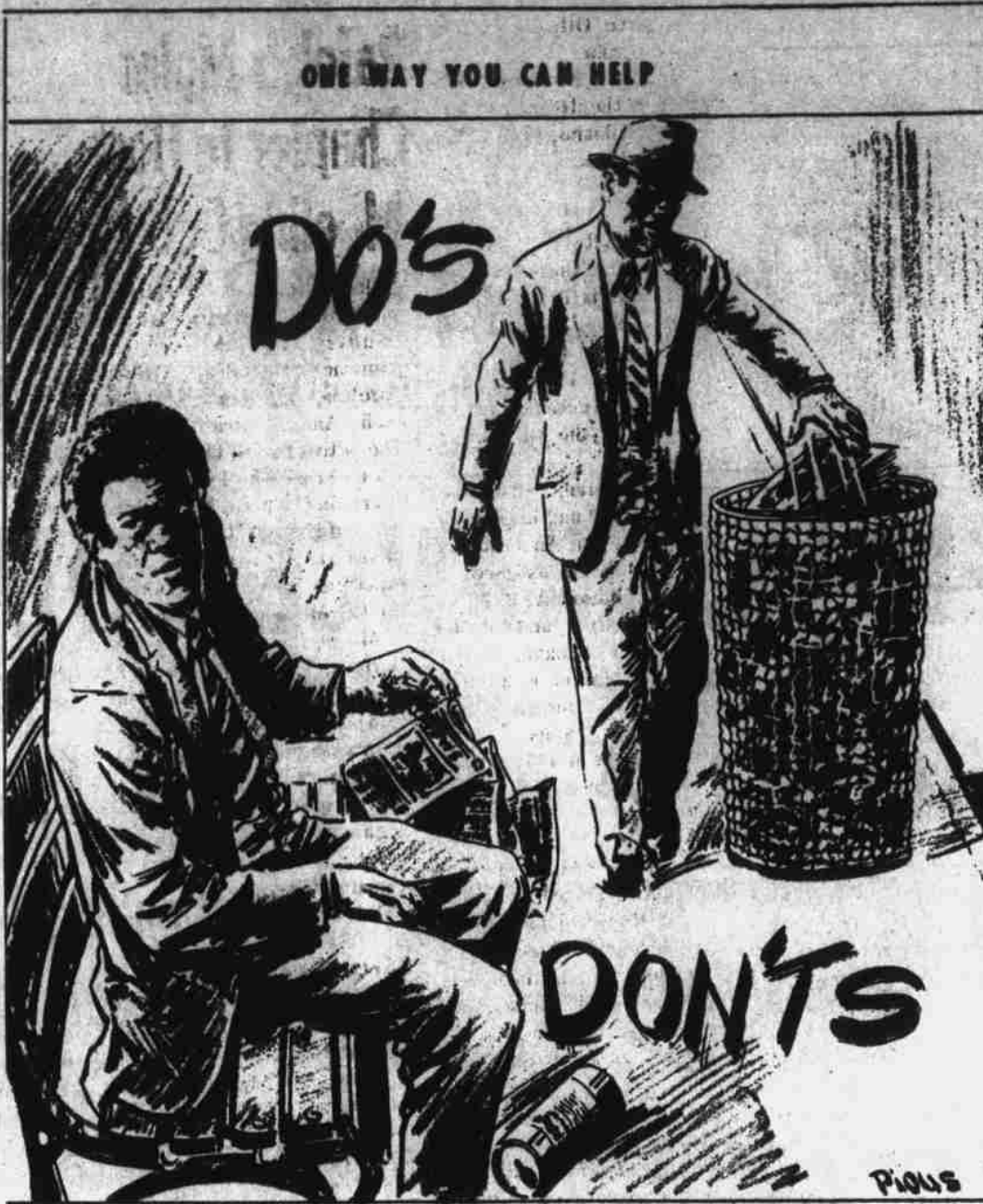
Hill attacks other Moynihan conclusions using new information. For example, using data gathered between 1940 and 1963, Moynihan concluded that the rates of illegitimate births for both blacks and whites were increasing. He said the rate for blacks was growing "drastically" faster.

Using 1971 Census Bureau statistics, Hill concludes: "Illegitimacy is no longer a 'growing' problem among blacks. For the illegitimacy rates among Blacks has been steadily declining while the rates among whites has been steadily rising in recent years."

The Urban League report is not without omissions. For example, Hill cites statistics that show suicide rates among blacks are far lower than among whites. He omits however, any discussion of the appalling homicide rate among blacks, cited by Moynihan.

National Black Monitor

Prisons must be judged by their actual functioning rather than their stated objectives. Experience has shown that prisons do not rehabilitate offenders.



## Minimum Wage Veto Is Outrage To All Blacks

By BAYARD RUSTIN

The President's recent veto of the minimum wage bill is an outrage to all black Americans and a tragic blow to the working poor.

It is particularly galling that the President acts against the minimum wage at a time when his own policies have made a shambles of the economy, with the poor as the main victims. Food prices alone have risen by 38 percent since 1968; the current minimum wage, \$1.60 an hour, forces a family of four to devote half its budget to food. For many families this means that macaroni replaces meat at dinner.

Nor is this a fact of life for just a handful of Americans, as is widely believed. There are nearly 15 million workers earning less than \$4 an hour. They are domestics, farm workers, garment workers, and even

employees of government. Ironically, the level of welfare payments in nearly half the states is higher than the federal minimum wage. Thus to increase the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour—as is proposed—would have the effect of trimming welfare rolls, an objective sought by liberals and conservatives alike.

There is a lesson in all this for blacks. That lesson is that while the revelations of wide-spread scandal and deceit within the Nixon Administration may tarnish the President's image, they are not likely to influence the course of social policy.

The President is as determinedly conservative as he was before Watergate broke into the public. He may not be as zealous in pressing ahead with the dismantlement of social programs, but he is using the veto whenever possible to cut back

on liberal initiatives.

I do not mean to minimize the importance of Watergate, for Watergate may lead to campaign reforms that would substantially democratize the electoral process. But we cannot depend on the nation's moral outrage over Watergate to create more jobs, raise the living standards of the poor, and bring justice to working people. Basic economic and social change will only come through political organizations.

Our most immediate goal is to elect candidates committed to social change to Congress next year. The House of Representatives failed by 23 votes to override the minimum wage veto. Thus a minimum goal should be the election of 23 candidates who would have supported the minimum wage bill to replace those who opposed it.

Blacks can play a pivotal role here. Many of those who opposed the minimum wage are southerners, representing districts with sizable numbers of black voters. If blacks register to vote, and then join with the labor movement and other progressive forces to support liberal candidates, the process of remaking southern politics could be immeasurably enhanced.

The vote on the minimum wage bill, while certainly not a triumph, did suggest that the influence of the black voter has already been felt in the South. Many southern congressmen voted to override the President. A few years ago, when blacks were disenfranchised and politically quiescent, some of them probably would have supported the President. They can no longer do this with the assurance of the past because of the presence of black voters and because of the increasing political consciousness displayed by blacks.

Thus I do not see the recent series of presidential vetoes as cause for despair. There are clear opportunities for political gain—because of Watergate, because of the economy, because of the growing lack of confidence in the policies of the Nixon Administration.

The sentiment of the nation is not, as some say, opposed to the programs which blacks need. There is strong congressional support for the minimum wage, for health care measures, for housing and education legislation and other measures which would benefit blacks disproportionately to other segments of society. Our job is to make certain the nation understands that the moral failings of the Nixon Administration embrace poverty and economic injustice, as well as political scandal.

## Tan Topics

**SANFORD MAN SENTENCED FOR THREATENING IRS OFFICER**  
GREENSBORO — Paul Cameron Godwin of Sanford recently was handed a six-month suspended sentence and placed on probation for three years by a federal court in Durham for threatening an IRS officer during the conduct of official government business.

Godwin, 59, of 209 Birch St., Sanford, also was directed by U. S. District Judge Eugene Gordon to file and pay all future income taxes on a timely basis.

He was arrested last March by Inspector John Larabee of the IRS's Greensboro Office of the Southeast Regional Inspector after twice threatening a revenue officer with violence during a routine tax investigation.

## Things You Should Know

# HATSHEPSUT

1500 B.C.

THE GREATEST FEMALE RULER OF ALL TIME, SHE RULED FOR THIRTY THREE YEARS! 150 YEARS BEFORE KING TUT SHE GAINED POWER THROUGH INTRIGUE, OUSTING HER HALF-BROTHER THOTHMES III. COUNTLESS PLOTS FORMED AGAINST HER BUT SHE VANQUISHED ALL ENEMIES! TO FIGHT MALE PREJUDICE SHE MASQUERADED AS A MAN, CHANGING HER NAME AND DECLARING THAT SHE WAS THE SON OF GOD! SHE REMAINED UNCHALLENGED UNTIL HER DEATH!



## Tan Topics



"WHAT DOES HE COMPLAIN ABOUT?" --OH, "ABOUT 24 HOURS A DAY!"

## TO BE EQUAL

By VERNON JORDAN  
Executive Director, National Urban League



## Busing: Watergate's Scapegoat

The President's mid-September message to Congress, billed as a second State of the Union message, was disappointing enough in its failure to propose new measures to end joblessness and deal with the crushing burdens of poverty, but one passage in the message raises the frightening prospect that black Americans may be used as scapegoats to divert national attention from the Watergate mess.

"Another area of renewed interest this fall is busing," the President said, and he continued: "I am opposed to compulsory busing for the purpose of achieving racial balance in our schools."

IT'S ALL THERE, all the code words that have periodically inflamed racial tensions over the past few years. It is frustrating to point out all over again that busing is not "compulsory" but has been used as a last resort, not to achieve "racial balance," but to desegregate unconstitutionally segregated schools.

Busing is "another area of renewed interest this fall," the President states. But whatever interest there is in the busing issue is due precisely to the speed with which anti-busing agitation has died down. The really extraordinary event this fall has been the calm with which the schools across the country have re-opened their doors. Many school systems started busing on a wider scale this year and inaugurated expanded desegregation programs.

BUSING, A PHONY, politicized issue from the start, seemed to have disappeared as a source of friction. Now, the President's message has revived it as an issue, and his inclusion of an appeal for anti-busing action among his legislative priorities could help bring that deadly, dormant issue back to life, with resultant strains on race relations.

Why did the President choose this time to revive an issue best left buried? There is a growing fear in the black community that it was a trial balloon, a test to see whether, by inflaming public passions against busing, the issue might be used as a lightning rod to attract attention away from the continuing exposures of the Watergate scandal.

IT WOULD BE EASY to dismiss this idea if the busing issue had not been used in the past to distract public attention from the real issues facing the nation. So it is possible that it is being picked up and dusted off for use in the future, despite the tragic consequences it holds.

With the help of busing, desegregation has become a fact of life in the nation's schools, especially those in the South. The experience has been a healthy one, both in terms of education and in racial attitudes. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recently issued a report that concluded that integration had improved education, and a Gallup Poll found that where 61 per cent of southern white parents objected to their children's attending schools with blacks in 1965, only 16 per cent still hold these racist attitudes.

THIS KIND OF PROGRESS is a heartening indication that old rigidities can be changed and that the next generation may be freer of the racist attitudes that have so damaged America's past. The proper role of government is to assist in extending desegregation and to provide moral leadership the nation needs as it changes old, outworn and disproved concepts.

Instead of raising busing from the dead, the Congress ought to leave it where it belongs—to the courts. And the Administration, which has been so vocal in backing decentralization, should leave busing to its role as a local issue in some communities and not try once again to elevate it to the status of a national issue that will create more problems than it will solve.

● Congressman  
● Hawkins  
● Column  
By REP. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS



## Race And Sex Prejudice

The yardstick by which success is measured in America, is based on the amount of money one brings home—especially after taxes. Inherent in this yardstick, is the value Americans place on status of the person who earns the biggest salary. It should not be too surprising then, to note that the take-home pay of the average American woman, Black or White, is paltry in comparison to the salaries of their male counterparts.

In 1970, the median income for fully employed men and women was as follows:

White Men	\$9,373
Minority Men	\$8,598
White Women	\$5,590
Minority Women	\$4,674

Although it is obvious that race is a significant factor in these income figures, women still manage to appear at the low end of the salary scale. This secondary position held by women in this country continues into practically every sphere of American life.

TO COUNTERACT THE DAMAGING mythology of inferiority surrounding women, Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) a member of the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, of which I am Chairman, has introduced the Women's Educational Equity Act, H.R. 208. This Bill would provide funds for special education programs including development or curriculum materials, training programs for counselors, and other educational personnel, community education programs and other programs designed to achieve educational equity for all students, men and women.

A major aspect of the Bill is to provide a defined way of dealing with the unrealistic and rigid sex roles impacting upon the educational development of young children.

HEARINGS WERE HELD July 25-26 and September 12-13, 1973, around the issues that the Bill hopes to resolve. The purpose of these hearings was to allow Members of Congress to testify, and to allow witnesses to discuss sex stereotyping and discriminatory treatment of girls and women in children's books and textbooks.

Mrs. Mink's Bill, if it becomes law, will go a long way in providing the opportunity for all Americans to experience a broadened range of educational endeavors, freeing our institutions from the pall of sex stereotyping and sex discrimination.

TOO OFTEN, A PRIME FACTOR in influencing children to follow conforming patterns in relationship to their sex roles, are the educational institutions of this country. American Children grow up exposed to educational experiences, which emphasize male superiority and female inferiority. Boys are encouraged to pursue sports, the physical sciences, and to major in medicine, architecture, engineering, and law; girls are counseled to become nurses, home economists, teachers and dental technicians.

School literature emphasizes the stereotype of little girls as being frivolous, weak and submissive; boys are pictured as adventurous, daring, strong and competent. These false concepts are dangerous to healthy, developing self-images and must certainly impair the potential for creative growth, needed by all youngsters.

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