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Words of Wisdom

The race is over, but the work never is done
while the power to work remains.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

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Carter Sends Congress Another Version of Education Department

Designed To Create A Cabinet-Level

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Jimmy Carter sent to Congress last week, a bill designed to create a cabinet-level Department of Education. A similar bill failed to get a vote in the House of Representatives last year. This year's version lacks the programs that drew the most fire last year. The administration has an impressive list of more than 100 organizations supporting the measure, but still some formidable opponents, including the AFL-CIO, the Roman Catholic Church, and the American Federation of Teachers.

Supporting the issue, Vice President Walter Mondale commented "This is the only major industrial democracy in the world that does not have a department or ministry of education." That argument and the argument that the bill would

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HE TAKES THE CAKE — Famous jazz composer Eubie Blake samples the cake during his on-stage birthday party at New York's Ambassador Theater after a matinee of "Eubie," revue based on his music. The celebration was for Eubie Blake's 96th birthday anniversary which came on February 7. His plans for the future: "To keep going until I drop dead. . . I'm gonna go on till the Man says 'eight. . . nine. . . ten, you're out!" (UPI Photo)

Self Hatred Problems Face Blacks: Fauntroy

BY PAT BRYANT
"Self hatred is one of the biggest problems facing blacks," said District of Columbia Congressman Walter Fauntroy last Sunday. Rev. Fauntroy's assessment was made in a sermon at White Rock Baptist Church celebrating the "Annual Miles Mark Fisher Scholarship Day".

Because the nation's value-system "stigmatizes black as inferior," many blacks hate blacks as a group, and themselves for being a part of the group, Fauntroy observed. "When one is a member of a downtrodden reference group, the social psychologists tell me, he not only tends to despise the group, but also tends to hate himself for being a part of the group," said Fauntroy. Further, he said, "Now this is what you call self hatred, and self hatred is a very

real phenomenon." Drawing from author Richard Wright's classic "Black Boy," Fauntroy further observed that many blacks solve the problems of being black by "transferring their hatred of themselves to others with black skin and fighting with them."

Citing the work of another writer and teacher, sociologist Dr. E. Franklin Frazier who wrote, among others, "Black Bourgeoisie", Fauntroy borrows Frazier's definition of black bourgeoisie — that growing class of black white collar workers who, by virtue of their higher incomes and education (sic), have created a world of make believe, a closed society in which we attempt to escape the reality of being black. "When the question comes up about housing and jobs and economic security that's their problem, that's not mine, I'm not a part," said the congressman as he satirized the alienation of many "middle class" blacks from black masses.

Because blacks have been conditioned to compete against whites, and not against blacks, there exists what Dr. Booker T. Washington described as the "crab in the barrel syndrome", Fauntroy said, to pull black achievers down. Uncle Tomism is too a part of self hatred. Blacks who contend that blacks are superior to the western world because of a rich African are also suffering from self hatred, according to Fauntroy.

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REP. WALTER FAUNTROY speaks to the Annual Miles Mark Fisher Scholarship Day Awards Banquet. (Photo by Deborah Ray)

IN THIS WEEK'S EDITION

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

BLACK PIONEERS IN BUSINESS

WARNS CARTER TO STOP PLAYING "POLITICAL TENNIS"

FROM THE DEVIL'S MOUTH

Council Pres. Seeks to Restore Order

Phila. City Council Engages in Free-For-All

Philadelphia — This city's City Council got off traditional parliamentary procedure last week and engaged in a free-for-all with councilmen swinging fists, police hurling black jacks, with one white councilman spitting in a black councilman's face, and the City Council president trying to restore order with a bullhorn.

The melee began when demonstrators protesting the city's \$64 million federal community development application which they said encouraged removal of poor

and black people from inner city neighborhoods while making the same neighborhoods attractive to middle class investors. Council President George Schwartz summoned a bullhorn which couldn't overcome the chant of the demonstrators. Then police cleared the room grabbing and striking some demonstrators. While demonstrators were being ejected, black councilman Lucien Blackwell complained about the police action. White Councilman Francis Rafferty

than spat in Blackwell's face and a fist fight began.

Before the spitting incident began, Blackwell was ruled out of order when he portested the use of force to eject the demonstrators. He refused to stop talking and Rafferty, sitting next to Blackwell stood and shouted, "You're an instigator. You're a trouble maker". Blackwell responded

"You're a racist. You're nothing."

Rafferty shouted back "You're a faggot", and then he threw a punch. Demonstrators, not yet all out of the council chamber, struggled to get back to where the councilmen were fighting, but not before fights broke out between demonstrators and police.

Among thirteen arrested were State Rep. Milton Street and his brother, John, a candidate for council. John Street and supporters has argued that plans for federal community development funds were being set to drive low-income residents from their communities so that more affluent persons can move in.

Report Released on Blacks Housing Conditions

The housing in which Black Americans live is flawed twice as often as the housing of the total population, according to a report released today by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This is one of the findings in a summary report on the housing situation of Black households in the United States. The report, "How Well Are We Housed? 3. Blacks," is the third in a series of housing conditions of various groups of Americans. The first report in the

series deal with the housing conditions of Hispanics and female-headed households.

This latest report reveals that Black people spend more of their earnings than the general population to live in decent housing. It estimates that 37 per cent of Black Americans — but only 20 per cent of the total population — need to spend more than a quarter of their income to live in unflawed, uncrowded housing.

"The fact that some Americans are still treated as second class citizens

whose office prepared the report for release during Afro-American Heritage month, said that, "No better time can be imagined to rededicate ourselves to the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Office of Policy Development and Research, Room 8124, HUD Building, Washington, D.C. 20410.

cannot be tolerated," said Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris. "I will continue to fight for the right of all minorities to get a fair share of the benefits of this society."

Ambassador to Visit City

His Excellency Francis A. Dennis, Ambassador of the Republic of Liberia will visit Durham Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, February 24, 25, and 26, according to A.T. Spaulding Sr.

While in Durham, Ambassador Dennis will make two appearances at White Rock Baptist Church, have breakfast with officials of Durham Life

Broadcasting Service, Inc., be Luncheon Guest at North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, hosted by W.J. Kennedy, III, and be received at Durham City Hall by Mayor Wade L. Cavin. Others desiring to show him courtesies may contact Mr. Spaulding at 688-4648 or Mr. L.B. Frasier at 682-2654 to make arrangements. [Continued On Page 8]

A Trend Toward Liberalization

U.S. Supreme Court Restricting Government Meddling In Family Lives Say Researchers

BY BOB WILSON

The U.S. Supreme Court is showing little patience these days with government interference in family life, a Duke University researcher says.

The trend has been under way for more than a decade, with little notice outside the legal and academic communities except for a controversial 1973 abortion ruling, according to attorney Sarah H. Ramsey.

Ms. Ramsey, a fellow at Duke's Center for the Study of the Family and the State, said in an interview that cases decided by the Supreme Court in the last few years indicate clearly the court is much less tolerant than it once was of government restrictions on family life and personal morality.

The high court is even going so far as to base its view of what constitutes a family on psychological as well as biological grounds, said Ms. Ramsey.

But the justices will have a way to go when it comes to children, she argues in "Constitutional Protection for the Private Realm of the Family,"

a paper written for the Duke center. She feels the court should expand children's rights inside and outside the family.

Ms. Ramsey agrees with others who contend that the American family isn't as stable or insular as it once was. Divorce, remarriage, informal marriage, illegitimacy and government "all contribute to fluctuating and complex family situations."

"Since an individual's family forms a variety of patterns during childhood and later a clear and equitable means of protecting these intimate relationships is needed," she said.

That the courts are moving in this direction shouldn't upset traditionalists grounded in the nuclear, mother-father-child family. Ms. Ramsey added

The nuclear family is getting broader protection along with alternative family structures that may be based on nothing more than deep emotional ties between individuals.

Ms. Ramsey said the judiciary began its expansion and modification of laws affecting family life about 12

years ago. She categorizes these developments into five broad areas.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE: The Supreme Court ruled in a 1967 challenge to Virginia's miscegenation laws that "the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual and cannot be infringed by the state."

This decision remains the leading decision on a person's right to marry, according to Ms. Ramsey.

A 1978 Wisconsin case overturned state statutes of a different nature restricting the right to marry. The state attempted to prevent a man, who was unable to support an illegitimate child, from marrying a woman expecting a child fathered by him. The Court said the Wisconsin law was an infringement of the fundamental right to marry.

Divorce is not yet considered a fundamental right, said Ms. Ramsey. But the court is beginning to recognize the importance of divorce as a common means of rearranging family relationships.

PROCREATION: Law limiting a person's access to contraceptives or prohibiting abortion until recently were seen as legitimate use of the state's police powers.

Ms. Ramsey said this began to change in 1965 in a Connecticut case, in which the right to access to contraceptives became part of a "zone of privacy" guaranteed by the Constitution.

In 1977, New York State law which denied contraceptives to minors under 16 was overturned. The Supreme Court, unimpressed with the state's arguments, said that punishing fornication by pregnancy was unreasonable.

The landmark ruling on abortion came in 1973, Ms. Ramsey said. In this decision, the court established the "three stages of pregnancy" rule and prescribed the degree of state regulation allowed each. The ruling sparked a national debate that continues to grow in intensity between pro- and anti-abortion groups.

Ms. Ramsey said the court, in a later case, made it clear that a woman's

freedom of choice to have an abortion couldn't be restricted by requiring consent of either her husband or parents.

The Court also has said that state regulations which penalize a working woman for deciding to bear a child such as mandatory maternity leave are unacceptable. Much of the legal impetus for this decision stems from the greater number of women entering the work force, said Ms. Ramsey.

CHILD CUSTODY: With changes in women's roles has come a new awareness of the importance of men functioning as parents and homemakers.

Ms. Ramsey said the courts are giving greater recognition to the rights of fathers in child custody cases. This is being extended even to illegitimate children, who customarily have resided with the mother.

Ms. Ramsey said the law in this area is still developing and should examine more closely the traditional "best interest" standard for protection of the child in custody cases.

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