

At the time of the writing of this column, Congress is locked in hot debate over specific ways to cut the Federal budget. Several weeks back, Congress agreed with President Reagan to cut approximately \$40 billion from human services programs in general. Now several Congressmen are balking as they review what these awesome cuts will mean to specific programs that have meant so much to Americans over the past thirty or more years.

Perhaps the only way to solve the problem is the approach taken by the Reagan Administration, and that is not to vote on each issue separately, but dump them all together in a so-called budget "reconciliation" bill. This way, Congress can emasculate programs in general without knowing the harm they do in particular.

Furthermore, you can short-cut the processes of democracy by not holding public hearings on each of the specific programs to be cut.

During the week of June 22, Congress voted on the proposed "reconciliation" bill and a package of proposed amendments which contains almost all of the Reagan Administration's proposals for structural

Over the course of the last few years women have begun to challenge the outdated notion that they should be paid less for traditional female jobs than men who work in traditional male jobs. At issue is the idea that women should get equal pay for work requiring comparable skills.

To put the issue into context — should school teachers in Maryland with a college education and two years of experience, but who are primarily female be paid less than state liquor store clerks with only a high school diploma, who are primarily male. By the same token, should registered nurses in Denver, again who are primarily female, be paid less than the city's building painters who are primarily male?

Until recently, the concept of comparable work has had an uncertain legal basis. As such, when law suits were brought by women alleging wage discrimination in comparable, rather than identical jobs, the courts have consistently turned them down.

However, recently in a carefully-worded decision in

How does a typical black person feel who has confronted discrimination on a regular basis? Does it make him/her tougher, weaker or nonchalant? Following is an interview with David, a young, black college student:

"I don't even want to be around them. No matter what you do, they still don't like you. One day, for example, I tried my utmost to be nice to a white woman by holding the door open at a department store. She walked in and ignored me just like I was her servant. She didn't say thank you or anything.

"I decided then that I would never be courteous to them again. The more you try to be accepted by them, the more they abuse you. Sure, I hate them. Wouldn't you? They are disgusting. Why do they think they are better than other people? I'm just as much a man as any one of them. It really almost makes me call them a dirty name, but I won't be rude during this interview.

Getting Smart Achieving Through Group Action What May Be Impossible To Achieve By One's Self

By Walter L. Smart

Executive Director
United Neighborhood Centers of America

changes in the federal system.

The reconciliation legislation reported by the House Budget Committee contains the cuts mandated by the budget resolution, reflecting the Administration's proposals and the "Gramm-Latta" budget substitute which was adopted. The Administration is pressing the House to adopt a second "Gramm-Latta" package of amendments (sponsored by Democrat Phil Gramm of Texas and Republican Delbert Latta of Ohio) which contains, with slight variations, the entire Administration package of block grants. If these amendments are adopted, some 88 separate federal programs will be

replaced by a series of block grants starting October 1.

Residents of some communities probably won't be able to see any difference in their neighborhood after the cuts have been implemented. In these deteriorated sections of our country, there seemed to have been a policy of abandonment for several decades. Individuals will suffer, in terms of the loss of certain benefits and services, but the neighborhoods probably will look the same.

The natural tendency of many human beings is to spend an inordinate amount of time complaining, and/or feeling sorry for one's self in response to the

awesome cuts in human services. While this may be natural, it doesn't help the individual or the situation.

This is a Time to Act!
Billy Holiday immortalized the song entitled "God Bless the Child Who Has His Own." The clear message from the song is that each individual is responsible for self. Now we need a new song and a new message stating that we must work together to achieve common goals which are otherwise unobtainable.

Contact your local settlement or neighborhood center. Let them know that you are willing to work for the improvement of the neighborhood; for the expansion of wholesome, constructive activities for the youth of your community; and for the achievement of other goals which you feel are necessary for improvement in the quality of life in your neighborhood.

Resources from the federal level are being cut severely. The level of human suffering in poor neighborhoods will be acute. Thus, there is no time to waste — working together with a commitment to improve the community can produce miracles for the neighborhood and for the people who live there.

Comparable Pay For Women

By Congressman Augustus F. Hawkins

Gunter v. County of Washington, the Supreme Court took the first step to allow female employees to sue for wage discrimination under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, even in those cases involving wage discrimination in comparable, as opposed to identical jobs.

The Supreme Court in *Gunter* had an opportunity to view a situation which typifies the plight of scores of female workers who continue to face wage discrimina-

tion.

In the *Gunter* case, which arose in Oregon, female guards were paid \$200 less per month than were their male counterparts. Female guards didn't claim that their jobs were identical to those of the male guards. Moreover, the female guards admitted that they had fewer inmates to guard and more "clerical" duties than their male counterparts. However, they asserted that their jobs required as much, if not more, skill than the

male guards and that they contributed as much as the male guards. After an independent evaluation, it was indeed shown that the female guard's duties, were, for all practical purposes, identical to the male.

Unfortunately, as is so often the case, Oregon was discounting the female guards' jobs because the jobs were performed by women. However, now with the court's decision in *Gunter*, these women, as well as millions of women throughout America will have the right to seek justice in the workplace. Hopefully, with this decision, women will now be able to demand a wage which is commensurate with the value of the job they perform, rather than settling for pay based upon what employers feel women are worth.

Now that women are making up roughly one-half of the labor force, and increasingly becoming the primary and sole source of income for a family, I trust that the notion "women only work for pocket money" will be put to rest.

Coping

The Psychological Dynamics Of Racism: Part IV

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner

"Just being around them makes you nervous because you know that they don't like you. You know they don't want to be around you. I guess the most hurting thing is that I haven't done anything to hurt them and I really do try to be courteous to them. But what good does it do? Why can't they treat me like I treat them?"

"And, the problem is everywhere: on my job, my

boss is nicer to the whites than he is to me; at the grocery store, the whites are treated with courtesy but the blacks are treated rudely. Even in my college classes, the whites are given the benefit of the doubt while everything that black students do or say is examined with a magnifying glass.

"It's so bad that even the black professors treat the

white students with more respect than they do the blacks.

"They have even taught the Orientals to be rude to blacks. If you are black, you are at the bottom of the totem pole for no reason other than the fact that you are of a darker complexion. I would rather be around a black thief than a white racist."

This interview is similar in most aspects to those that I have had with many young black people.

In my next column, I will analyze the above remarks.

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Your questions are welcomed. Suggestions for future articles will be appreciated. Cassette tapes of this and other articles are available for individual use, discussion groups and classroom use. All letters and inquiries should be sent to: Dr. Charles W. Faulkner, Post Office Box 50016, Washington, D.C. 20004

States Rights

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or bombs, can easily be added in South Africa.

No documentation was unearthed on the end use of the planes sold, or

whether the South African government was among the purchasers. *Covert Action* did learn, however, that Globe Aero

pilots maintain contacts with the South African Air Force and are cleared to land at selected military airfields in emergencies.

In one other recent incident involving Globe Aero, pilot Dick Lauer landed in the remote desert, fifty miles inside northwest Botswana on a flight from Abidjan to Johannesburg via Windhoek, Namibia. The South African military dropped survival equipment to him and was preparing a rescue, before Botswana authorities took their own rescue measures.

Suspicious of Globe Aero have been heightened by the fact that the Tyler and Lauer incidents are part of a series. In April, 1979, Globe Aero pilot Douglas Lee Patrick was arrested for violating Angolan air space while flying a Piper Turbo Arrow from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to Grootfontein in Namibia. Patrick was released after three weeks, but a year later another Globe Aero pilot, Thomas Willett, made an emergency landing in Angola. Willett was released after six months.

Then, in September, Lauer went down in Botswana, and in February, Tyler, 600 miles off course in southern Angola.

The series of incidents might well be attributed simply to bad luck, or to pilot carelessness. The latter hypothesis gains some weight from another incident in which a Globe Aero plane, being ferried from Florida to South Africa via Gander, Newfoundland, crashed in New Carrolltown, Maryland, killing the pilot, in December last year.

Some experts, however, have long alleged that the arms embargo imposed on South Africa is riddled with leaks and that there is no vigorous government campaign to enforce it. And the Globe Aero case is sure to add to the dossier of African questions about the future of U.S. links with South Africa.

TANZANIA / Rumor Undermines Nyerere
DAR ES SALAAM [AN] The CIA and KGB are battling it out on the cocktail circuit here over the origins of a rumor injurious to the name and reputation of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Over the past six weeks more and more Tanzanians have been hearing, and believing, that *Time* magazine or *Newsweek*, depending on the version heard, carried a story giving the amount of money Dr. Nyerere and other top Tanzanians are holding in Swiss bank accounts.

In fact, no such story has appeared in either magazine and there is no evidence that President Nyerere, who lives quite simply, has any money at all overseas.

Some observers have suggested that the source of the rumors might be an article on Nyerere titled "The Great Black Hope," which appears in the latest issue of *Harper's* magazine. Authored by conservative Africanist Ken Adelman, who last week was appointed deputy UN representative for the U.S. (the number two post under Ambassador Kirkpatrick), the piece offers an at times caustic look at Tanzanian socialism. But even Adelman admits that "[Nyerere] himself is above reproach." —ed.

However, thousands of Tanzanians now believe the worst. "Nyerere's reputation has been shot," said a Tanzanian businessman after being finally convinced that no such article appeared in either *Time* or *Newsweek*.

The spread of the rumor through Dar es Salaam, which has been described as "the rumor capital of Africa," has been phenomenal. Crowds have swarmed libraries searching for the article. The United States International Communications Agency (ICA) Library has had almost all its issues of *Time* and *Newsweek* stolen over the past few weeks.

ICA Director Kent Obee reports that he receives at least a half dozen calls a day requesting the article. One of the calls was from Tanzanian State House. Just to make sure, Obee checked with Washington and was told there has been no article accusing Dr. Nyerere of hoarding money overseas.

One U.S. diplomat says that he invited several high-ranking Tanzanian officials to dinner last week and one showed up an hour early offering apologies and saying, "I just had to get here before the others to get the issue of *Time*."

The spread of the rumor has been aided by the fact that it began circulating just at the time that Tanzania, due to a severe shortage of foreign exchange, stopped importing a large number of magazines including *Time* and *Newsweek*. This has led many Tanzanians to believe that the magazines have been banned because

of the article offensive to the president.

The rumor has all the earmarks of a special propaganda campaign. Such misinformation is often spread by both the American and Soviet intelligence agencies and in this case each is accusing the other of having done it.

U.S. officials are busy

Africa News

The Reagan Administration intends to leave the fate of millions to the not too tender mercies of governors and state houses nationally. This is not what the Constitution prescribes. This is not what the 1960's and the civil rights movement accomplished but it is a "counter-coup" of significant proportion.

A glimpse at what is happening in Mississippi, the bastion of white supremacist ideology, provides a glimpse of what may be in store for the rest of us. There a controversy erupted that graphically illustrates the impact that Reagan's "states rights" and "new federalism" approach will bring to affirmative action — an effort primarily fortified by the federal sector. Six white men were recently appointed to the newly created posts of Regional Director for the Mississippi Department of Public Welfare. There was a pool of 36 applicants. This original group included seven black women, two black men, ten white women and seventeen white men. From the pool of 36, ten finalists were selected: six white men, three white women and one black woman. When the final selection was made, all six white male finalists were chosen — though the blacks in particular were extremely "qualified". The blacks of the state, who may have a numerical majority there despite the 1980 census reading, are in an uproar.

An all-out attack on affirmative action will be the menu of the day if Reagan's ghastly plans are implemented. This will be

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true in the North but especially in the South where the roots of many of us lie. In Georgia, for example, the NAACP, Southern Regional Council, American Civil Liberties Union, and others have blasted Governor George Busbee's "disappointing" history of appointing minorities to policy-making positions. More than 25% of the population is black, over half are women but the judiciary remains virtually all-white and all-male. Busbee has made 52 appointments to the Superior courts of Georgia with three of those appointments being black — one of whom replaced a black appointed to the federal bench.

Substitute any state — North, South, East or West — and any state agency and you'll see why Reagan supporters are eager as beavers to push through "states rights", "new federalism", "workfare" and no CETA jobs. Unemployment and quasi-slavery are the twin scenarios for blacks scripted by the grade-B actor from Hollywood. But in a great deal of the rest of the world, employment is considered a "human right" and it is this reality that must be brought forcefully to the door of the White House, Congress and certain employers who will benefit from "Reaganomics" — particularly at a time when even in once progressive Wisconsin, there is a debate in the Democratic Party about dropping the term "liberal" from the party constitution.



By the way...
By Joe Black

The National Administration is planning budget cuts for several domestic programs. There is a resurgence of activity by the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi party. Who, or what group, speaks as the leader for Black Americans? Unemployment is still high in the Black community. These are only a few of the headlines that Black people have read during the past few months.

Yes, my friends, there are some difficult times ahead for Black people. But the problems are not insurmountable. We, Black Americans, can and will overcome. We can gain moral support from yesteryear's quote: "Trouble don't last always," but we will have to take more positive action if we are to overcome these obstacles to improve socio-economic conditions.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: "We must learn to live together as brothers, or perish as fools," and I echo his sentiments when I urge that we use non-violent methods to improve conditions.

Our economy can be improved through jobs and/or entrepreneurship. The development of new business is never an easy task and the probable reduction of funds for minority business development won't make the task any easier. So let's take the path that requires nothing but desire, discipline, dedication, and initiative. I am talking about educational and job preparation. Our young people have to stay in school and not only do their best, but they must select courses of study that relate to the jobs that they want. And Black adults, with dead-end jobs, must give up some party-time and enroll in some evening classes that will make them more competitive in today's labor market.

Joe Black

Vice President
The Greyhound Corporation

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