

EDITORIALS & COMMENT

"If you will protest courageously and yet with dignity and Christian love, when the history books are written in future generations, the historians will have to pause and say, 'There lived a great people—a 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.

Not Sharing in Increased Family Income

It is informative and interesting to note the recent Census Bureau report where it states the median family income in America has risen to more than \$11,000 a year for the first time, but that BLACK FAMILIES are not sharing in the increased affluence or gains in family income.

While \$11,120 was the median income for some 54.5 million families last year, for BLACK FAMILIES, the median income was only \$6,860 compared to \$11,550 median income for white families.

Poverty figures or levels for a non-farm family of 4 persons has been established to be \$4,275.00 per year. This means that a great number fall above the level and a great number of persons fall below that level with the median average of total BLACK FAMILIES falling at the \$4,275.00 per year for the non-farm family of four persons.

The Census Bureau report that Black Families made little gain in actually closing the gap of income with white families. In fact, even though there was an actual decrease of 1 million families in the poverty level, the Bureau said there was an ACTUAL INCREASE in the number of BLACKS who were found to be living at the poverty level.

The poverty level of BLACKS increased from 7.4 million to 7.7 million amidst this so-called affluence of America.

These figures became most significant when reports are given out by some former governmental employees of the said listing agencies that statistics relating to BLACKS AND OTHER MINORITIES reportedly placed them in the "so-called middle class." Perhaps such figures may be given to encourage a "money-making gimmick" relating to blacks or possibly the old divide and conquer technique which seeks to build confusion and eliminate the cooperative and mutual solving of issues common to many groups.

Such charges must be refuted at all times when such statistics are given which ignore the psychological impact of the continuing disparities and many inequalities in employment, income, housing, education legal and social injustice and the general well-being upon the attitudes of BLACK AMERICANS.

The human factor, after all, is the crucial issue involved, and that factor is, most often, not revealed by mere selective statistics.

So Called Middle Class Black Report

The Census Bureau's report on the various aspects of the Negro or Black Population issued in May, 1973 points up important data regarding the many inaccuracies of the now famous Wattenburg and Scammon report in the April Commentary Magazine. The most controversial report state that the majority of Blacks are now in the "so called Black Middleclass".

Casting the report by Commentary and its authors Wattenburg and Scammon is the most informative rebuttal as given by Executive Director J. A. Morsell of the Crisis Magazine in June-July issue.

The points in the Crisis Report states that: From 1945 to 1970, the ratio of black family income to white family income climbed only 4 percentage points.

The young, non-southern black families with both husband and wife working attained parity with whites because their combined income was

compared with that of white families with a SINGLE WAGE EARNER.

The dollar gap between Blacks and whites is increasing. The more education a black has, the greater the income gap between black and white of equal educational status.

Among young black males, 50 per cent HAVE NEVER WORKED AND MAY WELL NEVER IN LIFE ENTER THE LABOR FORCE.

We deplore the apparent intent of the article that seems to be intent on damaging the receptivity of liberal whites on the racial issue that is still as critical today and even more so as we look to the 200th anniversary of the founding of this great country of ours.

It is apparent that so much still remains to be done to correct these inequalities that BLACKS, other minorities and liberal thinking whites must continue to work to alleviate these great disparities as we look toward the future.

Political Clout of Blacks

The political clout of Blacks was apparent in the city of Petersburg, Virginia when four seats out of seven were won by the blacks in a special court-ordered ward system election.

Petersburg has become the first city in the state in which Blacks dominate the governing body of the city.

About 40 per cent of the city's registered voters went to the polls to elect the city council.

Reports list the city as about 40 per cent black following the annexation of some 9,000 residents in two neighboring counties. Most of the annexed areas are white.

The crucial upset was the win by Mrs. Florence Farley, a black instructor at Virginia State College. She won over incumbent white councilman Fletcher J. Wright, Jr.

Things You Should Know

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

1805-1879

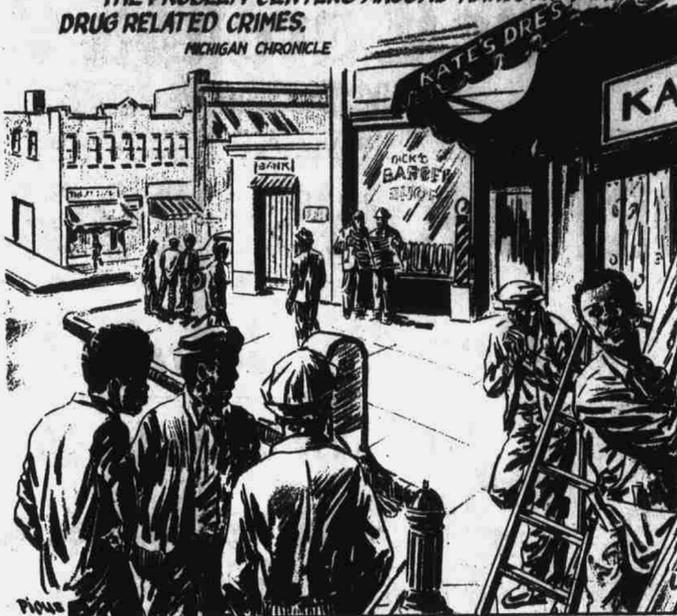
BORN IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—HAVING LITTLE EDUCATION, HE LEARNED THE TRADE OF A PRINTER. IN 1831, STARTED THE LIBERATOR (ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER PICTURED BELOW). LATER HE ATTACKED MALE SUPREMACY, THUS MAKING ENEMIES OF CHURCHES AS WELL. WHEN IT WAS PROVED THAT THE CONSTITUTION, AT THAT TIME, SUPPORTED SLAVERY—HE BURNED THE DOCUMENT PUBLICLY!



Crime In the Black Community Is Everybody's Business

BLACK BUSINESS IS SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF CRIME ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE. IT IS STRUGGLING TO MEET THE HIGH COST OF THEFT INSURANCE, VANDALISM, SHOP-LIFTING, ROBBERY AND BAD CHECKS. THE PROBLEM CENTERS AROUND NARCOTICS AND DRUG RELATED CRIMES.

MICHIGAN CHRONICLE



OFFICIALS

(Continued from front page)

non-partisan organization which provides research, information, and technical assistance to the nation's black and other minority group elected officials, and others representing minority group interests.

Eddie N. Williams, president of the Joint Center for Political Studies, observed that the increase in black elected officials reflects "the new consciousness among black Americans, who have swiftly come to view the political process as a significant means of liberating themselves."

He noted that "a number of elected officials have come from the ranks of the civil rights movement of the 1960s," and commented that Black Panther leader Bobby Seale's campaign for mayor of Oakland, Cal., while unsuccessful, "offers further evidence of the increasing reliance of black activists on the political process."

Williams cautioned, however, that the small proportion of elected offices held by blacks compared to the total number of offices is a "sobering reality" which should be confronted "during this time in which there is a tendency by some to overstate black progress."

COUPLE

(Continued from front page)

he said. "I also told her (Mrs. Morrow) she can submit a petition to adopt the children."

Mrs. Morrow and her husband, John, who is a department store salesman, said they couldn't believe the assistance people gave them.

SCOTT

(Continued from front page)

with Martland Hospital at the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry until he came to Richmond to assume the post of assistant administrator at MCVH.

A native of Portsmouth, Virginia, the World War II veteran is married to the former Helen Burley of Columbia, South Carolina. The Scotts have two children.

He holds a bachelor of science degree from Morehouse College in Atlanta and a master of science degree in hospital administration awarded in 1950 by the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City.

RENDER

(Continued from front page)

colonization and the founding of Liberia, the abolitionist movement, the Civil War, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and literary figures of the 19th and 20th centuries.

A distinguished scholar, lecturer, and educator, Mrs. Render has been a member of the North Carolina Central University faculty since 1964; she previously taught at Florida A & M University in Tallahassee. A graduate of Tennessee A & I State College, she holds the M. A. degree from Ohio State University and the Ph. D. degree from George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

In addition to her academic work, which has included speeches and lectures in universities throughout the country, Mrs. Render acts as

textbook consultant to the Macmillan Company, as a member of a college evaluating team for the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, and as a consultant to the Ford Foundation on the award of post-baccalaureate fellowships to blacks. This spring she has lectured on the subject of Afro-America literature to teachers in the Durham County School system.

Mrs. Render is an authority on the work of Charles W. Chesnut, a popular black author of the 19th century. She wrote the introduction to his "Marrow of Tradition" in the Arno Press/New York Times series, "The American Negro: His History and Literature." She contributed the article on Chesnut to the 1969 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica and will complete a general biographical study of Chesnut this summer for Twayne's U. S. authors series.

Her collection of Chesnut's short fiction, including a monograph-length introduction, has been accepted for publication by Howard University Press.

Mrs. Render is a member of the College Language Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, the Modern Language Association, the North Carolina-Virginia English Association, the North Carolina Folklore Society (she is second vice president), and the South Atlantic Modern Language Association.

PARKER

(Continued from front page)

that of improving the quality of the American Platform.

Every summer the IPA holds a five-day convention in Washington, D. C. which last summer was attended by over a thousand members. The most pressing national and international problems of the day are presented by nationally prominent figures (most of them IPA members) who, because they hold the levels of power, are in the best position to state the strongest position informatively on one side of the other of every question.

Among those who have appeared before our last few conventions are Spiro Agnew, former U. S. Attorney General Mitchell, Bob Hope, presidential candidate George McGovern, Ralph Nader, Lowell Thomas, Lyndon Johnson, Art Linkletter, Jeanne Dixon, Hubert Humphrey, Nelson Rockefeller, George Romney, Mayor Lindsay, Senators Scott, Muskie, Goldwater, Taft, Tunney and Fulbright; Martin Luther King, Drew Pearson, Irv Kupcinet, David Brinkley, Jack Anderson, Clark Mollenhoff, Red Mark, Lawrence Spivak, Averell Harriman, and scores of others of similar caliber.

The IPA is the club and professional association of those who appear before audiences in all media and of those interested in oratory and the power of the spoken word.

Dr. Parker, a native of Bahama, NC and son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Parker, Sr., has been a member of the faculty of North Carolina Central University since 1960. He received the B. S. and Masters' degree from the same institution. His doctorate degree was earned at Duke University.

He is at present, directing a Summer Institution for 41 Junior High School teachers of Science and Mathematics, supported by a \$42,000.00 grant from the National

Science Foundation.

Dr. Parker is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Kappa Delta Pi Honor Society, State of North Carolina Real Estate Brokers, White Rock Baptist Church, Gran Dur Stock Club, is chairman of the Auditing Committee of the North Carolina Science Teachers Association, is a member of the Academic Policies Committee at North Carolina Central. He has earned the certificate of merit for distinguished service in the field of education, and is the subject of notice in Volume IX Dictionary of International Biography. He is the author of a text in Life Science published by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan, now being used as a text book at North Carolina Central University.

He is married to the former Loretha Brooks, they and their two sons, Joseph and Gregory reside at 123 Nelson Street.

NAACP

(Continued from front page)

Annual Report for 1972" which will be distributed at the Association's annual convention in Indianapolis. The convention opened on July 2 in the Indiana Convention-Exposition Center.

Commanding a significant portion of the report are the activities of the more than 1,600 NAACP branches which form a network throughout every state of the nation. The Branch Department activities are wide-ranging, throbbing to the beat of every form of civil rights abuse and complaint.

But a most poignant report is that of the NAACP's assistance to a 12-year-old boy who was charged with raping a white girl in his school. This troubling action came in Brownwood, Texas, when the boy, while playing football, ran into the girl and knocked her down.

He attempted to help her to her feet, and consequently found himself charged with rape. However, through the intervention of the Southwest NAACP regional office, the charges were dropped and all references to the case were dismissed from the boy's record.

The major preoccupation of the year, however, was the reactionary policies of the Nixon Administration which threatened to destroy the Association's historical gains. A charge by Executive Director Roy Wilkins during the annual meeting that, "The Negro American community came under siege in 1972" aptly summed up the concern of every NAACP department.

WILLIAMS

(Continued from front page)

County Jail to await the outcome of his recent appeal to the State Supreme Court.

In mid-April Williams filed a one million dollar federal civil suit charging Governor Milliken of Michigan, Robert Scott, former governor of North Carolina, Mr. Cahalan and other state and local officials of Michigan and North Carolina with conspiring to deny Williams' civil rights.

Following the dismissal of the civil suit, Cahalan state that Williams was "dragging his feet" in the extradition process by tying the case up in the courts and that he was going to move on the case and extradite Williams as fast as possible.

After the circuit court's December order to extradite him, Williams' attorney, Bernard Fieger, appealed the extradition to the Michigan Court of Appeals where on

May 18, 1973 it was dismissed. In early June, the prosecution moved to have bond revoked, after which Williams' attorney appealed the case to the State Supreme Court.

Judge Roumell noted that there was apparently no precedent in law governing this matter and continued Williams' bond because he believed that Williams was sincere in his battle against extradition and had always made himself available to the court. By continuing the bond Roumell told the courtroom filled with Williams' supporters and the press that he was merely "allowing the right of the individual to be heard in court."

Following the decision Williams stated that he still had little confidence in the legal system and felt that Roumell was "only one man who had a strong enough character to make the decision that he did." "But," he added, "this does not vindicate the system in the least. Cahalan is still after me and in reality he is just the running dog of the bigger officials in Washington like Sam Ervin, who have been attempting to incarcerate me for years." When approached Mr. Cahalan stated that "we will ask the State Supreme Court to treat the case as an emergency and move quickly on it."

When asked about the possibilities for success in the Supreme Court, Williams said that "it is impossible to win in a kangaroo court. The only thing that can save me will be the pressure from the people and that's what happened here today, Cahalan walked into court thinking he had it all set up, but he learned otherwise. This is a people's victory, but we really can't call it a victory because the whole thing has been an injustice from the beginning."

In North Carolina Williams is charged with the kidnapping of a white couple during a major racial confrontation which occurred in 1961 in Monroe. Williams and his supporters maintain that the charges were fabricated in an effort to destroy the movement for civil rights of which he was a leader.

MALCOLM X

(Continued from front page)

the white ruling class. second, to train ourselves, and in turn train others in technical areas so sorely lacked by our people here and around the world.

At the time our emphasis was in the areas of communications, electrical engineering, construction, bio-medicine, and others. We felt these areas would be of the greatest use to our brothers and sisters who daily wage a valiant struggle against imperialism in Africa. We have accomplished both of these aims. But while these accomplishments represent two of the strong points of the school, we have the duty to point out some of its weaknesses as well.

Our first major weakness was in the area of theory—the over-emphasis on Africa as a major determinant in the future welfare of the masses of Black working people in this country. This error led to a second weakness which was in our practice. This showed itself in our tendency towards isolation from the local Black community and, consequently, our loss of contact with the masses of our people. A third weakness of the institution was its financial situation, which was always precarious at best. Although our lack of funds played major part in our decision to close MXXU, it was not really the final determinant, for we have endured financial problems since our beginning. In fact, it is our view that a revolutionary organization or institution will always have problems with funds. We probably could have found money somewhere to put in the institution as it was, but our priorities now lie elsewhere—on developing new forms of struggle to meet the needs of the masses of Black people in the United States.

Some aspects of Malcolm X Liberation University's struggle for independent education failed. On the other hand,

many were a resounding success. We feel that our efforts in the past four years are rich with experiences and lessons, not only for ourselves but for all those who seek to build a new and better society. It is with these lessons in mind that we call on all of our people who are resolved to do away with oppression in any form to move to a new and higher level of struggle—not just struggle to improve our immediate day-to-day conditions, but also to resist the ongoing oppression we receive from those who rule this country and, indeed, the world.

We issue an invitation to Black people to join us in struggling against:

-all forms of racism

-all forms of exploitation in our community based on race, class, or sex.

-inequality and privileges in taxes and other areas of our lives in America

-corruption and totalitarianism in American government that continues to oppress us.

We issue an invitation to our people to join with us in the North Carolina Black Assembly and the National African Liberation Support Committee to work toward these ends. Our struggle will be neither short nor easy; but with clarity, determination, and a ruthless pursuit of truth, we will eventually prevail.

JOHN FRANKLIN TO TOUR EAST ASIA, PACIFIC

Dr. John Hope Franklin, distinguished black historian and educator, will visit East Asia and the Pacific June 19-July 15 as a Lincoln Lecturer under a new exchange program initiated last year by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Dr. Franklin, Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, will trace the recent history of the black revolution in America and will discuss trends in historiography, particularly the responsibility of the historian in considering public policy issues before university and professional groups in New Zealand, Australia, the Republic of China, the Philippines and Japan. He is also expected to give a keynote address at American Studies seminars in Taipei and at Kyoto University in Japan.

This is Dr. Franklin's second tour abroad as a Lincoln Lecturer. In April, he participated in a lecture tour of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela.

Dr. Franklin is one of four distinguished Americans selected by the Presidentally-appointed Board of Foreign Scholarships to travel abroad as a Lincoln Lecturer during the 1972-73 academic year. The other are: Charles H. Townes, Nobel Prize physicist and professor at the University of California at Berkeley; John H. Updike, author, Ipswich, Massachusetts; and Nobel Prize economist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Paul A. Samuelson. Dr. Townes visited the Near East and Europe; Mr. Updike toured Africa; and Dr. Samuelson traveled to East Asia and the Pacific. The Lincoln Lecturer program, together with a comparable program for distinguished foreign participants, provides opportunities share with the rest of the world the finest in American scholarship and intellectual achievement and to give Americans the benefit of the talents and thoughts of distinguished foreign visitors.

The 12-member Board of Foreign Scholarship was established by the 1946 Fulbright Act and continued by the 1961 Fulbright-Hays Act. The Board, composed of eminent private citizens, selects students, teachers and professors for academic exchange activities here and abroad, and supervises world wide academic exchanges conducted by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The Carolina Times
 P. O. BOX 2623
 DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702

Editor-Publisher 1927-1971
 L. E. AUSTIN

Published every Saturday at Durham, N. C.
 by United Publishers, Inc.

MRS. VIVIAN AUSTIN EDMONDS, Publisher
 CLARENCE EDWARDS, Business Manager
 J. ELWOOD GARDNER, Advertising Manager
 Second Class Postage Paid at Durham, N. C. 27702

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States and Canada	1 Year \$6.00
Foreign Countries	1 Year \$11.00
Single Copy	20 Cents

Principal Office Located at 436 East Pettigrew Street
 Durham, North Carolina 27702