

BLACK CHILDREN MUST BE TAUGHT COMMITMENT TO OWN PEOPLE

NEW YORK, N. Y. - The black social-protest movement has been "the most single powerful force" in fostering national black pride but more needs to be done at the grass roots level to help individual black underclass children develop self-esteem and confidence, according to a new psychological study.

The study, "Children of the Dark Ghetto: A Developmental Psychology," states that black ghetto children still "face the same problems their parents faced" when they were young. While their "group and individual identities are changing in large measure because of the black ethnic ideology," they nevertheless lack the "community-based support for their development."

The study, made possible by grants from the Anti-Defamation

League of B'nai B'rith and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has been published as a book by Praeger and is being distributed by ADL. Barry Silverstein and Ronald Kratochwill, who spent a combined 11 years teaching in Central Harlem, are the authors. They call for "a closer tie between black nationalism and neighborhood institutions as a means of creating a new generation of blacks seeking 'some values and goals in common with their white contemporaries in order that some sort of integrated republic can eventually arise.'"

The authors, professors of psychology at William Paterson College of New Jersey, contend that by the time ghetto youngsters start school they have already developed distinct personalities, most of which are typified by antagonism toward adults,

especially teachers.

Professors Silverstein and Kratochwill broke the personalities down into four types - The ambivalents, constituting the majority, who longed for warm relationships but "often were pulled in the opposite direction by the desire to appear self-reliant";

- The precocious independents, generally "stubborn," unfriendly to adults and peers, although some were "known to associate with older children who were heavily involved in street culture activities -- The submissives, representing "a significant minority," who tended to be "quiet, inactive, nonassertive, stoic, and socially isolated";

- The mainstreamers, most resembling middle-class white children who if not friendly to adults, "were at least cooperative

and usually obedient."

The first three types, according to the psychologists, seemed to suffer "intense feelings of shame and doubt" stemming largely from a lack of adult emotional support in their own family life. Professors Silverstein and Kratochwill "a pervasive mistrust of adults" among the children they saw growing up. Their pupils "appeared to be remarkably self-reliant and independent." Many possessed the "strength, toughness, callousness and even brutishness" which equipped them for survival, but "these very characteristics had the effect of interfering with adult control and influence" over them.

"Neither the threat of withdrawal of emotional support nor fear of beating (after a while) could make many of the children obedient to adult direction or keep

them away from the peer and street influence parents feared," the psychologists said.

The study contends that ghetto schools participate in "an insidious process that results in functional illiteracy" for most poor black students, marking them for life and "further diminishing their sense of pride, dignity and self-confidence." It notes that only those pupils who display behavior which appeals to administrators and teachers are placed in the "best" classes, where the instructor can "push them harder to read." Little is expected of the rest, who are deemed "less like middle-class children, and therefore, less promising as achievers."

Professors Silverstein and Kratochwill say this "sorting process" commits

eight-year-olds to either "a middle class or street-oriented lifestyle" for the rest of their lives. A few apathetically.

Acknowledging that there have been developments in the past decade to increase black self-pride, they cite the rise of new organizations, election of blacks to public office, and more authentic portrayals of black American life and culture in the media. They go on to say, however, that the black movement remains "a relatively unguided process."

According to the psychologists, "despite the wide acceptance of may be 'encouraged in the mainstream development,' but most are pushed into 'being' one of the gang," or if not deeply

committed to the street-based group, are left to "ingest pro-black slogans, relatively few indigenous structures and programs have been created in inner-city black communities" to work with and help the children.

Even with heightened racial pride, the authors continue, "individuals are left to face the consequences of economic exploitation and racism with very little support and direction. Survival is often bought at the price of diminished group cohesiveness and heightened suspiciousness."

Lacking are the kind of self-help institutions which many white ethnic and religious minorities established to maintain positive identity and meet specific group needs.

According to Professors Silverstein and Kratochwill, "the major tasks of black child socialization and development today may lie in planned efforts to orient children toward future commitments to their people." They point out that black parents who "tend to become involved in cultural and political activity" are more likely to "produce children who manifest positive ethnic identification than those who lack political consciousness and are alienated from their own community."

On the other hand, the authors conclude, "unless whites are willing to share America with ethnically proud blacks, the country will remain racially divided."

BIG BOYS GOT SOME PEOPLES' MONEY... SHOULD HELP THE MINORITIES IN THEIR STRUGGLES, TOO!

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Attacking the federal government for passing-the-buck in response to demands by minority American for the formal establishment of minority economic participation in the nation's proposed plan for the reorganization of the "railroads in bankruptcy," the National Business League recently released a stinging status report on the organization's push for one of the mechanisms to deliver parity to minority people in this country.

Thwarted in its initial efforts to incorporate provisions in the official plan prepared by the United States Railway Association, prior to its submission to Congress, the 75-year-old association is now seeking to wage a battle against a proposal which is slated for passage or veto as a whole, with no provisions for amendment.

NBL President, Dr. Berkeley G. Burrell, in analyzing the current status said: "What the federal government is saying to us, and specifically USRA and CONRAIL, is that the Final Systems Plan is more sacrosanct than the United States Constitution, in that it cannot be amended. We have forwarded to Senators Birch Bayh (D., Ind.) and Clifford Case (R., N. J.) and some 30 selected members of the Congress and the Administration, recommended language for the amendment of the current plan."

"We seek only to assist this country," he continued, "as it attempts to recover economically, and to use the proceeds of recovery for the people as the vehicle. The time is short and unless action is taken immediately to (1) establish legislative policy, (2) create the

NBL-proposed National Railroad Resource Center (NRRC), and (3) to provide adequate funds to support the national effort the Center will undertake; the opportunity for substantive minority economic participation in the railroad revitalization effort will be seriously eroded, and probably lost."

Senator Bayh, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Transportation Appropriations addressed the NBL 75th Annual Convention in Boston on Oct. 10, and in support of the NBL push for minority participation said: "Government money, THE PEOPLE'S MONEY" used to bail out the Lockheeds and Penn Centrals, benefits a limited class - the stockholders and management and the workers of those companies. Their equity is guaranteed by government

intervention. Should not the benefits of such intervention be broadened to include opportunities for blacks and other minorities? I say yes, they should."

As designed, the NBL-proposed NRRC would serve to promote, assist, and coordinate nationally, the participation of minority people in manufacturing, construction, investment, finance, and professional services in the railroad rehabilitation and restoration.

An initial proposal was submitted by NBL in early 1975 for the establishment of the National Center, but responding federal agencies each claimed lack of both fiscal and administrative authority to act on the request to channel economic opportunities to the minority private sector and passed the multi-million dollar

proposal to the traditional funding sources for the minority enterprise office, the Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise and the Small Business Administration in taking that action, the United States Department of Transportation, the Consolidated Rail Corporation (CONRAIL), and the U. S. Railway Association failed to investigate or ignore the fact that the total federal appropriation for technical assistance to minority business today, would not cover the projected cost of the Center which is \$100 million.

In reaction to the federal response, members of the Senate issued a formal request for procedures and structures in force or proposed which guarantee adequate minority economic participation under CONRAIL. Each of the initial respondents, with the addition of OMBE, addressed the NBL proposal and agreed on the need for the Center, yet were varied in their recommendations for implementation and funding: with the Secretary of Transportation using the size of the funding request as a deterrent to wholesale endorsement. To that point, Dr. Burrell assailed, "This is clearly a 'non-issue' which is being used to divert attention from the central issue which is the government's proposed expenditure of billions of public dollars in subsidies to the majority business sector with no programmatic plan for participation by minorities."

The NBL amendment assesses the potential creation of the NRRC as a dramatic step toward establishing a national partnership for achieving family and community self-sufficiency and economic stability through minority economic growth and expansion.

Bus., Professional Chain Elects New Officers

David L. Harrison was re-elected as president of the Chain at its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, October 22. Harrison, cashier at Mechanics and Farmers Bank, is a native of Nashville. He is a graduate of North Carolina Central University with a degree in Business Administration and has attended graduate school at Rutgers University.

Jessie Anglin, comptroller of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, will succeed Clarence Bonnette as treasurer of the Chain. Bonnette has been employed by the Chain as Outreach and Publications Coordinator. Anglin is a native of Martinsville, Virginia. Anglin received his B. S. degree from Virginia State College. He also completed graduate work at Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University, Rutgers, New Jersey. Anglin recently completed studies at the Young Executive

Institute at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. He actively participates in numerous other civic activities in the Durham Area.

J. Elwood Carter was elected to fill a vacant Second Vice President's position. Other officers re-elected include: Mrs. Mary T. Horton, First-Vice President; Ralph A. Hunt, Executive Vice-President; R. Kelly Bryant, Jr., Secretary; Clarence Bonnette, Assistant Secretary; William H. Fuller, Chaplain; J. Elwood Carter, Program Chairman; and Ervin L. Hester, Publicity Chairman.

Mrs. L. M. Harris, President Emerita and Founder of Durham College, was elected to complete the term of Dewitt Sullivan, who resigned from the Board. Other Board Members re-elected were: James T. Hawkins, J. J. Henderson, J. W. Hill, N. B. White, and R. Kelly Bryant, Jr.

A&T Gains \$1.3 Million For Campus Research

GREENSBORO - The curtailment of federal spending during the past year had an impact on A & T State University's research efforts; but the university still managed to secure \$1.3 million in research funds.

The total, surpassing a million dollars for the second straight year, was noted recently by Dr. Howard Robinson, director of the Office of Research Administration at A & T.

Robinson said "the administration's inflationary policy and emphasis on the curtailment of government spending in all areas was primarily responsible for the lower level of funding for 1974-75, but the university was still successful in obtaining funding in key areas of its extra-mural program."

Robinson noted that A & T

during this period managed to generate the third largest amount of research funds of any of the state universities.

He said A & T has in effect some \$7,342,252 in ongoing research projects.

"We are highly pleased that much of this research is people-oriented research; that is, if it is successfully completed, it could have implications for the improvement of our national life," said Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, Chancellor.

He credits the surge to increased efforts by the school and the university's admission office.

General Electric, a member of the A & T Industry Cluster, has given the university more than \$120,000 in recent years and also equipment and on-loan professors.

Nat'l Defense Fund To Clear Reverend Hosea L. Williams

"If Hosea Williams is jailed we will have seen the beginning of the Second Black Reconstruction," said Georgia State Representative, Julian Bond. "If we allow them to take our most effective and dynamic fighter for poor people, we will have left open the door to jail all Black and poor people. Hosea is our 'door-keeper,'" continued Bond.

Georgia State Representative Hosea Williams was indicted by the Fulton County Grand Jury (23 white and 1 black) in a County that has a 40% Black population. Hosea has been arraigned on a felony charge for an alleged traffic violation. "One does not have to pull back the covers of justice far to see that the first step toward political persecution of civil rights leaders and the conspiracy to silence one of the most effective Black politicians in the country, has been taken," said Senator Bond.

The Georgia law, passed in 1972, would require State Representative Hosea L. Williams to lose his seat in the Georgia Legislature, if convicted.

A growing number of Blacks throughout Georgia believe that Rev. Williams' outspoken, persuasive leadership in the fight against annexation, to save the City of Atlanta, is the underlying cause of the District Attorney's secret

indictment.

When told by Hosea that it seemed he was the only one ever convicted by this law, I understand how this law can be selectively applied against those who are intolerant of injustice.

I have joined with Comedian Dick Gregory and Dr. Ralph David Abernathy in establishing a "NATIONAL REVEREND HOSEA WILLIAMS DEFENSE FUND". This trial has far greater significance to the Black community than Angela Davis' or Joanne Little's. We must raise \$50,000 by Thursday, November 20, 1975, for legal research; pre-trial investigations; special and technical testimony; court costs; and legal fees. Hosea has one of the best legal teams ever assembled, with Attorney Marvin Arrington (City Councilman), Al Horn (President of the ACLU Board), and hopefully the famed trial lawyer, who freed Angela Davis, Howard Moore.

"Hosea has valiantly stood between poor people and injustice for 18 years. If we do not free him we will not be free. If we do not defend Hosea we will have left ourselves defenseless."

PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOSEA'S DEFENSE FUND, 775 Hunter Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

Two New Businesses To Open In Northgate

Two new businesses will have grand openings at Northgate Shopping Center this week. Ribbon-cutting were completed at 10:30 a.m. Nov. 6 for Leopold's and at 10:00 a.m. Nov. 7 and The Young Men's Shop of Northgate and The Boy's Shop of Northgate. Leopold's is the first restaurant for a new corporation, Leopold

Systems Inc. President of the corporation is Henry A. Leopold, whose father, Wallace A. Leopold, is secretary-treasurer. The younger Leopold is a recent graduate of the University of New Hampshire where he was schooled in food service and management.

Open seven days a week, the restaurant has a luncheon menu six days a week, with a dinner menu for evenings and Sunday. Steak is the house specialty, but New York style sandwiches are included in the luncheon fare, and lobster and other seafood items are included on the dinner list.

They also have full ABC permits, an extensive wine list, and a salad bar.

A private dining room accommodates civic groups or parties up to 50. Total seating is 150, and the restaurant employs 35. Location is on the loop road that circles the center, overlooking Interstate 85.

Another new corporation, G. M. G., Inc., owns and operates the men's and boy's apparel store, which opened on Nov. 5, but planned its formal ceremony later on in the week. Wayne Hardy, who has 10 years experience in men's and boy's wear, is president of the corporation.

Located near Sear's mall entrance, the store encompasses 7500 square feet. The opening brings to 10 the number of stores or departments in stores featuring male apparel at Northgate.

Leopold's is the center's seventh dining facility.

This week's openings gives Northgate 82 businesses.

Taking part in the ceremonies this week will be principals of the businesses, as well as city officials and Northgate executives. W. Kenan Rand Jr. is president of Northgate, Inc.

Durham County Heart Association will benefit from restaurant business for the first week of operation. The "ribbon" for the ceremony on Thursday will be composed of 50 dollar bills to be donated to the Heart Association. For the first week of operation thereafter, any diner who will make a \$50 gift to the association will have a free meal of his choice. On opening night, photographer Sam Gray will be on hand to make pictures on request, with Gray's proceeds also going to the association.

Dr. Massoglia To Lead Workshop

Dr. Elinor T. Massoglia, associate professor of home economics at North Carolina Central University, will present a family affairs workshop, "Parent Education and the Catholic Military Family," during the 5th annual assembly of the Military Council of Catholic Women (MCCW), Southeast, U. S. A., at Fort Bragg, November, 6-8.

Mrs. Massoglia served as MCCW, Europe, family life committee chairperson in 1964-65. She presented an MCCW workshop in Berchtesgaden, Germany, in 1972. This is her second presentation for the Southeast USA group.

Dr. Massoglia is a former military wife and the mother of six children. The workshop will draw upon her experiences as a Catholic, parent, and academician.

Dr. Massoglia lives with her husband, Dr. Martin F. Massoglia, in Chapel Hill.

Southern Declares Dividend Of 5%

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 28, 1975 - The Board of Directors of Southern Railway Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 53 cents a share on the common stock payable on December 15, to stockholders of record on November 14. Dividends due and payable on both the preferred and preference stocks were declared and publicly announced for the entire year on January 28, 1975, the payable and record dates being the same as for the common.

Governor Names Two To N. C. Central Board of Trustees

Governor Jim Holshouser today announced the reappointment of Billy M. Sessoms, a Durham attorney, and the appointment of Ciero M. Green, Jr., of Durham to the North Carolina Central University Board of Trustees.

Both will serve terms expiring June 30, 1979.

Green, a Durham native, is vice president and treasurer of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He received his B. S. C. and M. S. C. degrees from North Carolina Central University and completed the Executive Program

of Professional Management at the University of North Carolina. He served four years in the U. S. Air Force.

Green serves on the Durham City Board of Adjustment, the Board of Directors and Management Development, Inc., and the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Society of Financial Analysts. He is a member of the Kyles Temple A. M. E. Zion Church.

Green is married to the former Dora A. Jenkins. They have one daughter and one son.



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