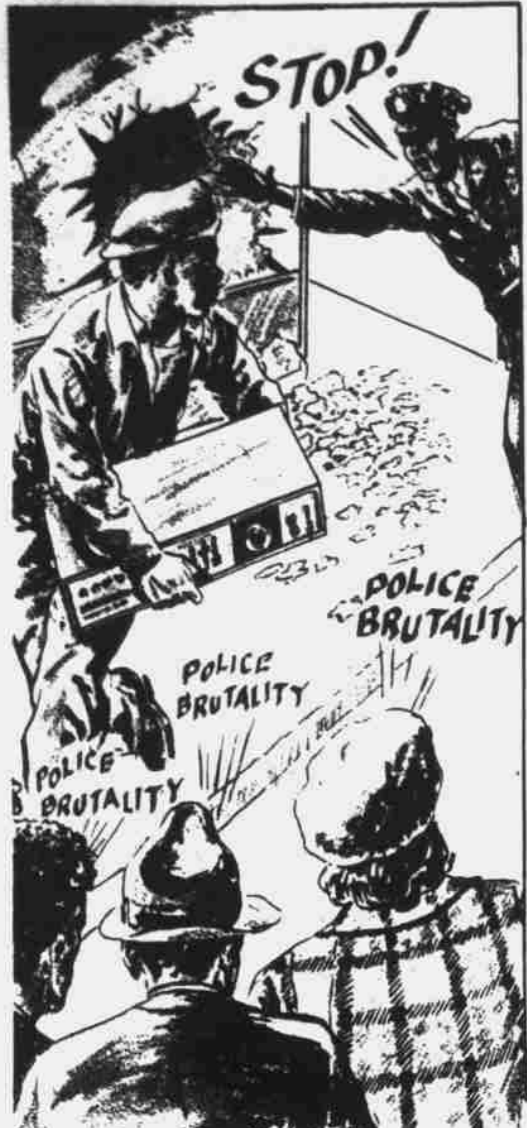


## Black Communities Must Help In Stamping Out Crime



CRIME IS BECOMING A WAY OF LIFE!!



Pious

## TO BE EQUAL

## Desegregating Suburbia

By VERNON E. JORDAN  
Executive Director National  
Urban League

The Supreme Court's recent decision giving a reluctant Department of Housing and Urban Development authority to develop regional plans that would place low-income housing in the suburbs is a landmark step toward reducing suburban apartheid policies.

HUD was found to have violated constitutional rights by placing its public housing projects in Chicago's ghetto neighborhoods, thus increasing inner-city segregation.

The ruling doesn't mean the suburbs' wall of exclusion will definitely be breached; it does, however, take HUD out of its traditional role as accessory to discriminatory practices.

And it is likely that a new round of court cases will be set off by this ruling, since the suburbs are likely to hide behind zoning and land-use restrictions to squirm out of any federal scatter-site housing plans.

But the Court's action opens the door to metropolitan-wide solutions to housing segregation and it weakens its ruling in the 1974 Detroit school busing case that appeared to limit such metropolitan remedies. Further, there are other cases in the docket that challenge patterns of housing segregation and promise to help break the white noose that strangles inner-cities through denying blacks and poor people access to housing near new jobs in the suburbs.

One such suit was brought by the Justice Department and charges national real estate

appraisers and lending institutions with discriminatory standards in assessing homes and making loans to homeowners in integrated areas. Lower values are assigned to homes in integrated areas and higher ones in "racially homogeneous areas." At least there's no double-talk about "ethnic heritage" here.

That appraisers and lenders have been "redlining" integrated and black neighborhoods for years is common knowledge and has been documented at length. Why it took the government so long to finally move against such practices is a good question, but now that it has, the courts have a chance to make the law more than an empty promise.

Another suit is in New Jersey, where citizens and some local officials charge real estate brokers with perpetuating racial segregation by steering potential black home-buyers to areas of black settlement and whites to white areas.

Enough evidence has been accumulated to show that such devices by brokers effectively keep the races apart, and the pleas of the brokers that they're just trapped by potential white clients' fears just won't wash. They're licensed by the state and have to comply with the law, not with the racial hysteria of white suburbanites.

In New Jersey's Bergen County, one town of 38,000 people has just 64 blacks. The conventional response is that it's probably an expensive place and most blacks can't afford to

live there.

If that's so, how can we explain the fact that a middle income town of 20,000 has only 35 blacks? Or that a blue collar suburb of 23,000 residents has a grand total of seven blacks?

At the same time those communities are kept lily white, towns in the County with significant integration are targets for funneling in new black residents, raising the danger that they'll eventually become predominately black islands in a white sea, duplicating center-city experience.

In Connecticut, the City of Hartford has been able to get a court order holding up federal funds to seven suburban townships until the suburbs make plans for housing low and moderate income families.

The crux of the Hartford case is that poor people are concentrated in the inner-city because the suburbs refuse to plan for low-income housing. The federal money due those suburbs from HUD is supposed to be for development of low-income housing and economically viable communities, not for gilding the lily in already affluent towns.

Despite all the pious nonsense about keeping out "ethnic heritage," the real issue is the constitution's one of denying equal opportunities to housing on racial grounds and the courts now have the opportunity to affirm our basic constitutional heritage by positive rulings.

## EDITORIALS

## A Sad Day

April 29, 1976 will be remembered as a senseless, tragic day in Durham.

For on the evening of that day an officer with Durham City Police Department, while in the performance of his duties, was fatally wounded. The death of Officer Larry Bullock was even more tragic in light of the situation in which it occurred.

One senseless act, during a simply drug raid, has resulted in the loss of one life and the drastic altering of the lives of several others. The lives of those who were caught up in this situation will never be the same.

The parents and family of the victim as well as those of the accused, will carry a heavy burden for a very long period of time. It is a burden they should not have to bear.

It is sadly ironic that this useless slaying would occur just two days before this nation paused to observe 200 years

of Liberty and Law.

Yet this tragic occasion may become the spark that ignites new enthusiasm in our homes, schools, universities and colleges, churches, and the entire community to carry the message that there is no liberty except under the law.

Every social institution of the community must redouble its efforts in supporting the idea of the supremacy of the rule of law.

The day has long since past when each person must sit with his back to the wall, and each person's right to life ends where the muzzle of another's six shooter begins.

As we laud the many fine tributes paid to Police Officer Larry D. Bullock, for his "Supreme Sacrifice" in the line of duty, let us also be reminded this offers us the opportunity to continue to work diligently to build a better community.

## Job Opportunities For Female College Grads Changing

Graduating female college students in the class of 1976 will find many changes in the available jobs that have been customarily filled by them, according to recent finds, and for entering female college students in their choice of program studies.

Four patterns of career outlook emerge from the job market study by the research finding of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Those jobs where there is high demands for graduates of both sexes and in which women are currently underrepresented (such as most major medical professions); those fields where there is high demand for all graduates and where women are now overrepresented (nursing), the fields where women are underrepresented, but where supply exceeds demand (law) and those occupations where women are overrepresented and supply exceeds demand (teaching).

The teaching category is particularly gloomy when returnees to the job market are considered, since they are most likely to be women.

By 1980, if present enrollment patterns continue, almost three-fifths of college women will major in those areas where employment opportunities are diminishing, such as education, fine arts, foreign languages, psychology and letters.

Unless they also have or possess saleable skills such as accounting, computer sciences, statistics or personnel many will have difficulties in obtaining professional, technical or managerial employment.

In some fields where women are currently overrepresented, opportunities may vary according to the specialties. An example, may be, with Home Economics graduates with training specific to management of hotels and restaurants will have more opportunities than those prepared to teach home economics in secondary schools. Likewise, those with a background in early childhood development will face a better job market than women prepared in home management and equipment.

Areas in which professionals of both sexes are scarce such as business administration, engineering, and medicine, produce a particularly favorable atmosphere for female employment. The influence of equal opportunity or affirmative action programs is more likely here than in areas where women are already well-represented.

It is expected that there will be some shifts by women among fields as employment pressures increase and occupational attitudes change.

## Congressman Hawkins' Column

## Shopping For A President

During the 1948 presidential campaign, the overwhelming edge was supposed to be held by Thomas Dewey, against Harry Truman (who succeeded to the presidency in 1945 upon the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt).

All the polls gave the race to Dewey by a landslide victory, because it appeared that the divided Democrats couldn't win and because Dewey looked like the people's choice. What the polls neglected to forecast was the weight of the undecided voters, and the fickle-finger of those who changed their vote, once they entered the privacy of the election booth. The pollsters also failed to correctly assess Truman's guts and his leadership abilities.

Some major newspapers, sure of Dewey's win, went ahead and headlined "DEWEY WINS!" before all the votes were counted.

When the last vote was tabulated, lo and behold, Harry Truman, the under-dog, was the new president of the United States.

Truman then went on to become one of America's best president.

There should be a lesson in this, but it all happened so long ago. I am sure that its excellent moral teaching remains dusty and forgotten.

I raise the issue, because of the current presidential campaign, and because our next president may be as much of a surprise to us in November, as Truman, was to America in 1948.

## Is "The Right To Know" An Adoptee's Right?

By Mona Bryant  
Times Staff Writer

Adoptees have the right to know who their natural parents are. For years, millions of adoptees have been denied the right to know who their parents were at birth. Many adoptees view this as unjust and harmful to everyone involved. Traditional standards, set up by such groups as the Child Welfare League of America, protect the rights of the adoptive parents—who feel the aura of secrecy surrounding adoptions is beneficial to both them and adoptees by insuring the promise of lifelong security. Adoptees argue that the secrecy of adoptions is detrimental to their emotional development. Many adoptees compare themselves with amnesia victims—the part of their lives before the adoption is missing.

The custom of sealing adoption records is estimated to affect more than 10 million people—including the adoptees, adoptive parents, and natural parents. Adoption records are normally sealed forever unless proper legal action is taken. The grounds for such legal action is usually related to medical reasons.

Adoption laws have remained unchanged since the early 1940's. Many adoption agencies regard the natural mother as emotionally unstable—not able to raise a child. The promise of secrecy is also a promise intended to protect the natural mother from the burden of a child she could not handle at the time of the child's birth and the life she has constructed for herself since.

The third benefactor of the promise

of secrecy, according to traditional adoption practices, is the adoptee. He is prevented from developing split loyalties and aided in forming an identity with the adoptive parents. Many psychiatrists feel there would be no question of loyalties or identity formation if the natural parents were made known to curious adoptees. Adoptive parents are the true psychological parents because of the basic nurturing foundation absent in parent-child relationships of adoptees and the natural parents.

Adoptees argue that they have a right to know not only who their parents at birth were but also the factors surrounding their adoption. Agencies and social workers usually give only enough favorable information for the adoptive parents to form a positive identification with their baby. In the process, the adoptee loses that part of his or her self identity that many feel is essential.

Many adoptees throughout the nation have begun to search for their natural parents for medical reasons, an interest in genealogy or curiosity. Few adoptees search for their natural parents to seek love or affection. Most of the searchers have been females, experiencing a major change in their lives—marriage, pregnancy or the birth of a child. All searchers appeared to lack a sense of "generation continuity."

Some of the reunions between searching adoptees and natural parents

is honesty. I realize that this is a self-evident quality, in light of Watergate. But we need to say it. And we need to pursue it.

Our next president ought to be above the compromising, smoke-filled room, where all manner of quick and immoral deeds and commitments are made.

Every political promise, should be negotiated in the sunshine.

This is not to tie the President's hand, because politics is the art of the possible, the art of the compromise, he ought to be willing, however, to deal in front, so that the honesty of negotiation is in full view, and can be discussed in that kind of atmosphere.

The next President should be dedicated—and especially to those who least have the ability to protect themselves against poverty, racial and sex discrimination, poor education, mental illness, physical illness, and inadequate housing.

He should be fair and fearless; a kind of modern-day Robin Hood, out to assist all in their pursuit of the good life.

Lastley, he should have a record of solid achievements, in meeting the needs of the American people—rich and poor alike, businessman and worker, old and young, male and female.

If it seems that we are looking for the impossible, that's right we are.

What's better than going up!

have been disappointing to adoptees while others have been extremely rewarding. Adoptees tend to fantasize that their natural parents are rich or famous but many of them are from lower socioeconomic classes than the adoptees, who are generally raised in middle- or upper-class homes.

One reunited adoptee found her natural mother to be very receptive and warm. The reunion was a success and the natural mother and adoptee formed a lasting friendship.

At the other extreme, a not too pleasant reunion between an adoptee and her natural mother, proved to be very painful and embarrassing. The adoptee had been raised in an upper-middle class home and had earned a Ph.D. Her natural mother was poverty stricken and uneducated. Although the reunion was unpleasant, it was successful. The adoptee says, "At least I know where I came from—who I look like."

Much research remains to be done on the effects of the reuniting of natural parents and curious adoptees but from all available studies, the present practices of adoption agencies need revision. Three revisions are the replacement of secrecy surrounding adoptions with honesty, the privilege for all adult adoptees to view original birth records and the availability of family counseling for adoptees, adoptive parents and natural parents.