Community Scene

Clubs & Socials

Alston Heights

The Alston Heights Community Organization will meet Thursday, naury 27, 7 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Ruth Flowers, 2219 Emerson acc. Officers for 1994 will be installed. The meeting will begin omptly at 7.

Lyon Park

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Lyon Park Rose Garden Club met January 8 at the home of Gardener
bertha Buic. The Garden Gate was opened by Gardener Willie Sneed.
Ardener Mae Webb, president, presided. She thanked the committee for
weil planned Christmas party. Six poinsettia were given to the sick and
active members. Gardener Sadie Chambers gave some interesting
ints on insect control. Gardener Buie was recipient of three blue ribnas Dec. 5 at the J.J. Henderson Flower Show — two different door
readts, one French horn with live flowers. Lyon Park received first
ize for the largest attendance. A trip is planned for June. Happy
thday was sung to Gardener Annie B. Green and Chantia Gibson.
thers attending were Gardeners Dorothy Blakeley, Fannie Harris, Daisy
itchell, Mary Coward, Lois Cozart, Margie Dawson, Willie McCullers,
hella King, Willie B. Umstead, Louise Jones, Maggie McCulloguh,
arie Bradley, and Fannie Reed. Ms. Patricia Buie was a guest.
The next meeting if scheduled for February 12 at the home of Gardener
teed.

Martin Luther King Jr.'s Wife Learned Activism At Antioch College

DAYTON, Ohio (AP) - Friends at Antioch College knew Coretta Scott cause of her music.

And it was music that led Mrs. Scott into a life of activism and entually to Martin Luther King Jr.

Mrs. Scott left her Heiberger, Ala., home in the 1940s to attend the libal southwestern Ohio college.

She was one of few black students on the Yellow Springs campus and delever lived with white students.

The fit very comfortable with the students," she said. "But it was a range experience for a Southern black girl." Mrs. Scott's love of music didesire to develop her talent took her to Boston, where she met the tansmatic King.

But it was at Antioch where Mrs. Scott matured and honed the traits at readied her to step from King's shadow when he was slain in 1968. "I learned to adjust myself to whatever situation I found myself in, and my life since, every day I can't say what's going to happen because a lavays unpredictable." Mrs. Scott and her sister Edythe Scott came to nitoch at a time when the university was struggling with its identity. Robert Jordan, who started at Antioch in 1939 and later became a tend to Edythe Scott, said Antioch was known for its open admissions olicy, but there were no black students at that time.

Soon after, Edythe Scott received one of the university's first interraal scholarships. Coretta Scott followed her sister to the school in 1945 diganed a reputation on campus for her passion for music.

Coretta Scott was Antioch's first black student to major in elementary hool. But she was not allowed to student teach in Yellow Springs pubsishools, although the students were integrated.

School officials instead offered to send Mrs. Scott to a segregated hool in nearly Xenia'. She refused, and ended up staying at the private hool another year.

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hool in nearby Xenia. She refused, and ended up staying at the private hool another year.

I was very disappointed. Antioch was not prepared to fight that situan. I was. I went all the way to the president.

I't probably made me stronger and helped prepare me for what I was to perience later in life," she said.

Mrs. Scott left the university in 1952 and went on to the New England onservatory in Boston. It was there that she met King, then known as L., through a mutual friend. He was getting his doctorate at Boston niversity.

niversity.

10day, she is president and chief executive officer for the Martin Martin

Lani Guinier Says Silent Voices Must Be Heard

By Jacqueline Soteropoulos

AMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) - Lani Guinier, whose nomination to head
Justice Department's civil rights division was withdrawn because of
writings on voting rights, called her experience "a metaphor for what
happened to many women of color." Speaking at a conference of
ck women academics, Guinier defended her writing and said that the
ference was one of the first public opportunities she's had to do so,
he also said she believed that if America had a chance to listen to her
as of democracy, she would have been better understood.
resident Clinton withdrew Guinier's nomination in June in the face of
unting conservative opposition. He said he could not defend some of
initer's writings about enforcing the Voting Rights Act, including
ing minorities a weighted vote in areas with a history of discrimina-

ing minorities a weighted vote in areas with a history of discriminatunier, a University of Pennsylvania law professor, compared her sie
te following admonitions not to defend herself or her writings, to the
get silence all black women experience in academia.
What happened to me is not about me," Guinier said Thursday.
It was a metaphor for what has happened to many women of color."
called black women academics "the minority within a minority,
ose existence had been swallowed with neutral terms used in educag gentlemen. Silence was the price of our presence." Organizers of the
ference estimated that about one out of every three black women in
demia traveled to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the
se-day event that began last Thursday.
Jany of the 2,000 conferees said they were the only black woman facyear that the colleges and universities across the nation, said
bynn Hammonds, an organizer and assistant professor of science hisyet MIT.

"The reason that African-American women scholars could relate (to
inier) is because they're not the only ones who've had these experiterotyped and silenced," Hammonds said.



PASADENA, CALIF. — Whitney Houston accepts the entertainer of the Year Award at the 26th Annual NAACP Image awards. Ms. Houston also won awards for Outstanding Female Artist, Outstanding Soundtrack Album and Outstanding Album (the Bodyguard") as well as Outstanding Music Video (I'm Every woman.") The awards show, which took place on Wednesday, January 4, at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium, airs on Saturday, January 22, at 11:30 p.m. on NBC-TV.

New Census Data Offers Insight On Single-Parent Households, Race

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) - A University of Minnesota study that compares census data over the past 130 years is providing new insights into the debate over the swelling of single-parent households, particularly among blacks.

From 1880 to 1960, the proportion of black children living with a single parent held steady around 30 percent, according to the new research. During the same time, the proportion of white children living with one parent stayed at about 10 percent.

percent.

But in recent years, those figures have climbed - to 63 percent for black children and 19 percent for

have climbed - to 63 percent for white.

The new study by Steven Ruggles, a history professor, is part of a university project that, for the first time, allows scholars to compare census data back to the 1860s.

"The key categories of black household structure - single parent and extended - were remarkably stable, at least through 1960," the study said. "This supports recent studies which have argued that the distinctive features of the African-American family have deep historical roots." Still, black children historically were still two to three times as likely to live with just one parent as were white children, said Ruggles. And in all census years, white households were less fragmentary or extended than black households, he said. Theories on why have been the subject of much debate, and include the ravages of slavery on black families and other economic or cultural factors.

"The analysis confirms the findings of recent studies that the high incidence of single parenthood and

children residing without parents among blacks is not a recent phenomena," Ruggles concludes. The issue of race and single-parent families has been the subject of enormous controversy. A dis-

parent families has been the subject of enormous controversy. A disproportionate number of black children have been raised by single parents, a trend that can lead to family instability and poverty.

Ruggles' study does not address whether that is because of culture, values, racism or the legacy of segregation. Instead, he is more concerned with illustrating the differences in black and white-households in the past century.

concerned with illustrating the dif-ferences in black and white households in the past century. The study showed that:
-Starting around 1940, black chil-dren were increasingly likely to live in a home without a father.
-In white households, 8 percent of the children between 10 and 14 lived with their mothers only in 1940, compared with 15 percent in 1990.

-The extended black family, often considered a source of strength and stability, has declined steadily since 1940, as has the white extended

staotiny has decrined sceamy since 1940, as has the white extended family. The issue of race and family hit the spotlight in 1965, when then Assistant Labor Secretary Daniel Patrick Moynihan wrote a report that blamed the deteriorating quality of life in inner-city black communities to a "tangle of pathology" in the black family. The report attributed the "pathology" to a legacy of slavery, humiliation and unemployment that led to most lower-income: black families being headed by women. The report sparked a heated nation-

The report sparked a heated nation al debate that continues today.

