

EDITORIALS & COMMENTS

We Don't Need Black "Racism"

A Washington Post report states that within the Harvard University Law School are two black student organizations that are urging their classmates to boycott a race discrimination course. The course is to be taught during the spring semester next year by the noted local civil rights lawyer Julius Chambers and Jack Greenberg, director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for the past 20 years.

Ironically, Chambers, who has fought many civil rights cases, has asked Greenberg to assist him in teaching the course because demands on his time would not allow him to do it alone. The narrow-minded mentality of the black student groups is basing the alleged boycott on the utterly ridiculous fact that Mr. Greenberg is a white man. The Harvard Black Law Student Association argues that since the course will focus on the legal system and Third World people in the United States, "...it is extremely important that it be taught by an instructor who can identify and empathize with the social, cultural, economic and political experience of the Third World community."

That statement is good but if the Harvard black law students think that blacks necessarily have a monopoly on empathy for

the concerns of Third World people in America they are showing an ignorance of the widest magnitude and have received an inadequate education at Harvard and anywhere else that they may have studied.

Furthermore, these students are reportedly upset that Mr. Greenberg won't relinquish the directorship of the Legal Defense Fund to a black attorney because the Fund primarily serves blacks. However, these students show their black racist attitudes when they argue that Harvard, which primarily serves whites, should hire more blacks.

While we have no knowledge of Greenberg's salary, we are sure that he could be earning considerably more money in a private law practice, yet, he has chosen to give more than 20 years of his professional life to causes and issues that directly affect black people. If he doesn't have a concern for the needs of black people nobody does. If these black students sincerely think that only blacks emphasize with the problems, needs and concerns of blacks, they obviously don't know anything about the history of America.

Let's keep black racism out of our hearts and minds or we will be just as inadequate as human beings as those who have practiced white racism.

Black Median Income Decreases

Contrary to Census Bureau income reports in the past, new data show that the income of blacks in the nation rose in the decade of the 1970's even faster than the income of whites.

In terms of real-inflation adjusted-median annual income per family, whites gained slightly from 1970 to 1980. Their median family income rose about \$180 in constant 1980 dollars to \$21,904. On the other hand, blacks saw their median income go down by \$650 to \$12,674.

However, Census experts say these figures do not take into account shifts that occurred in the 1970's in family size. While both black and white family size declined, black family size declined more. In specific terms, an unpublished Census Bureau document states that black family size declined from 4.26 persons in 1970 to 3.66 persons in 1980. White family size on the other hand dropped less from only 3.52 people to 3.2. The result of these declines indicate that in real per capita income blacks continue to remain far behind white but narrowed the gap some in the 1970's.

Census data in 1970 indicate that the per capita income of blacks was \$3,966 but by 1980 that figure had risen to \$4,804 or 21 percent in cash income. For

whites, per capita income in 1970 was \$7,118 and in 1980 it was up to \$8,233 or 16 percent.

Nevertheless, the figures continue to show blacks lagging far behind whites in income. The sad but hard fact is some 32.5 percent of all blacks lived in what the federal government defines as poverty in 1980 as opposed to only 10.2 percent for whites.

A contributing factor to the poverty status of blacks is that 70 percent of all black families below the poverty level in 1981 were maintained by single parent female headed families. In addition, black women in the South, primarily those under age 25 and female private household workers, all experienced declines in their real median income.

Thus, the continuing specter of economic inequality created by a declining but still existing educational gap between blacks and whites, lower wages generally paid to women, a stagnant economy and some unfortunate but continuing economic racism leaves blacks and other minorities lingering on the bottom steps of the economic ladder. It is, therefore, evident that the struggle for economic survival, much less equality of economic opportunity, is a continuing, never-ending battle with no end in sight.

BLACKS DESTINY IN OWN HANDS....



Letters To The Editor Was It Worth It?

Been pretty disturbed all week. Guess it would be better to say that I've been angry all week because that rumor about New Orleans running back, Heisman Trophy winner George Rogers proved to be true.

I'm mad because he let a lot of people down, because that ten grand he gave the dopesters for "recreational use of narcotics" as they so nicely put it, could have put a couple of kids through college via the United Negro College Fund. It could have come in quite handy for the New Orleans NAACP and I'm sure the folks at PUSH wouldn't have turned it down. But instead some grubby dope pusher, who cares less about George Rogers or anyone for that matter, got that loot and all Rogers got was a high.

Man, if I were Rogers, I'd get a high every time I saw my paychecks. And don't give me that stuff about Rogers not doing anything that ten percent or so of the population isn't doing. Rogers is a "somebody," a somebody a lot of young black kids can look up to and identify with. But what has he done for them in by way of setting an example?

Out there in a lot of cities and towns across the country there is a lot of talent just waiting to be discovered. Right here in Motown there is a young lady that some golfers are saying will be on the pro tour one day. But, hey, she needs top instruction to get there and that takes money. That money is going to the dopesters.

I'm mad because George Rogers let a lot of other people down. I remember Marion Motley and Bill Willis and Horace Gillom with the old Cleveland Browns and how they had to have a part-time

job—even during the season—to make ends meet. It seems to me that Motley was making about \$5,000 a season when I first met him. Now that's about the tax on what the players' agents and legal counsels get.

I'm mad because a lot of members of the black writing fraternity worked their buns off to get blacks into the pro ranks and few of them ever made close to the ten grand the dopesters got. In fact I doubt if the entire black corps of sports writers made that much. No, I wasn't one of them but I'll tell you the Ric Roberts, Doc Youngs, All Dunmores, Wendell

Smiths, Bill Nunns Jr. and Sr., Cleve Jackson, W. Rollo Wilsons, Jack Saunders, Sam Lacy, et al, caught hell opening doors. And after some of the revelations of this year I wonder if they wonder why they did it.

I'm mad because there are still a lot of black coaches around who couldn't make the pros themselves but got the doors open. I'm mad for the Eddie Robinsons, Johnny McLendons, Eddie Hurts, "Big House" Gaineses and Johnny Merritts. Was all they did in vain?

George J. Dunmore

Concern For Mankind

Dear Sir: The fellowship and concern for mankind has broken down. Regardless of race, creed or color, poor and underprivileged people suffer at the expense of the wealthy.

Today in America, we are faced with a tremendous economic problem—one of the worse unemployment records in the history of our country. We have an outrageous race relations problem. Fraud, dishonesty and distrust exist in our government at all levels. Men and women of high esteem have been caught up in serious scandals. Our allies across the seas has lost confidence in Americans' integrity.

The crime rate is at a serious high throughout the land. We as Americans, need to stop and take a good, hard look at ourselves. We need to ask ourselves: "Where are we going and how are we going to get there?"

Then we need to put God in the midst and at the head. We should ask him to

lead us in time like these.
Rev. Thomas J. Banks

Newspapers

Number One

Advertisers spent \$17.4 billion for newspaper advertisement last year, more than the combined total amount spent on radio and television advertising, according to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The ANPA's research also shows that despite the downturn in the economy, newspaper employment remains constant. Circulation of Sunday and weekly newspapers is at an all time high.

Facts about newspapers and newspaper advertising have been collected into "Facts about Newspapers '82" by the association. The statistical summary is compiled annually and is available on request.

The book reports that daily circulation exceeded 61 million and that an average of 2.15 people read each newspaper circulated in the United States.

From Capitol Hill

Congressional Black Caucus Task Force Visits Haiti

Alfreda L. Madison Special To The Post
The Reagan Administration gives the Haitian immigrants to this country preferential treatment - preferentially bad. No aliens who are not criminals, are housed in ill-fated inhumane prisons, or interdicted on the high seas but the Haitians. Some of these aliens have been imprisoned here for more than a year.

In spite of the President's heralding that he is a compassionate person, the treatment he accords Haitians, who come to this country fleeing the repressive Duvalier regime, would certainly be cruelty to the most dangerous animals.

The recent court decision called for release of the Haitian refugees to organizations and individuals who have been constantly asking that these immigrants be turned over to them. Immediately the Administration appealed the court's decision and sought a stay of ruling until after the appeal. However, the stay has been denied and the Haitian release will begin.



Alfreda L. Madison

The Congressional Black Caucus task force on Haitians headed by Representatives Chisholm and Fauntroy, have strongly emphasized to these organizations to whom Haitians will be released, organizations largely composed of whites, that the Caucus will be working with them in placement of these aliens.

During the July congressional recess, Representatives Fauntroy and Chisholm spent six days on a Haitian fact-finding mission. Mr. Fauntroy told the Haitian people that the Caucus is seeking a better understanding of their situation and that they wanted to assess the United States' role in that country.

Fauntroy and Chisholm spoke of the concern the Caucus has for Haitian refugee detention in the United States and for the political, social and economic conditions that generate the refugee flight to the United States. Fauntroy made the Haitians aware of the fact that their cries for help are not going unheeded by American Blacks, because Haitians and Black Americans share an involuntary African Diaspora. He said, "We come seeking to tell the truth in love, to face reality with courage, and to work effectively as legislators in the United States House of Representatives."

These Caucus members spoke of their delight with President Duvalier's announcement of local elections for 1983, and that their hopes are that the elections will result in greater social justice for all Haitians. A failure to provide equal opportunity for all people of Haiti to share in the fruits of their labor and their country's resources will continue to perpetuate the present tragedy, which is responsible for the U.S.

Haitian refugee flight, that is being playing out in inhospitable treatment by our U.S. government.

Mr. Fauntroy related the struggle of American blacks for justice and equality and in that vein he told the Haitians that black Americans would not be able to help them unless they helped themselves.

The group visited jailed political Haitians and found that many of them did not belong imprisoned.

President Duvalier was very happy to meet with the Caucus members. The task force found that Duvalier does not have absolute power, since he is dominated by a very strong wife who is the daughter of a big coffee magnate and is very influential in leading the Haitian mulattoes. Other problems which plague Duvalier are his mother's attempt to usurp power in one direction, his sister in another, coupled with various cabinet members who exert different influences because of their own personal agendas. The task force states that no one is really in charge of the Haitian government.

Swine fever has been found among some of the peasants' hogs and they are required to kill all of their swine, instead of killing only the diseased ones and quarantining the healthy ones. This is being done so that the big poultry raisers can increase their wealth through flourishing chicken raising.

Tony Brown's Comments



Move To Destroy Black Colleges Real Tragedy

It was a very telling experience to read Earl Caldwell's column in the New York Daily News.

Caldwell, a black writer who has resisted governmental interference and racial injustice, has always been on the right side of the struggle, perhaps, until now.

In his column, he lambasted the NAACP for "pursuing in the federal courts" what has "become the tragedy of the movement," i.e., halting Jack Greenberg's NAACP Legal Defense Fund from using the NAACP's initials.

Money, or the NAACP's jealousy over not raising money, is the core, Caldwell concludes, along with the "hidden issue of race"—Jack Greenberg and the dominance of white people at the LDF has not done his research, the NAACP is unfairly, and inaccurately, castigated. The tragedy of the civil rights movement might be more accurately defined as the kind of ignorance of contemporary history that led Caldwell, like so many uninformed people, to think and write, "It (LDF)...has as its achievements a long list of victories over segregation."

Perhaps Caldwell has never heard of the annual Black College Day, held the last Monday in every September. This annual demonstration of support for the nation's 111 black colleges was born out of resistance to the LDF's and the Carter Administration's HEW's legal assault on the survival of these institutions—in the name of desegregation. In effect, these policies forced black colleges to become white while white colleges remained white.

To educate the public as to the real threat—the LDF, in its role as plaintiff, and HEW as implementer of the nefarious "desegregation" plans—the Coalition For Black Colleges devised a quiz.

A few questions and answers from that exam might be helpful:

1. Should black public colleges receive funds only if they agree to eventually become an institution with a black minority? (No). 2. Is there a special mission for predominantly black colleges? (Yes). 3. Are predominantly black colleges perpetuating segregation? (No). 4. Has "segregation come to mean black"? (Yes). 5. As defined by HEW's desegregation plans, are whites segregated when a college is predominantly white? (No). 6. Is the record of white colleges better than black ones in educating blacks? (No). 7. Do blacks have a constitu-

tional right to go to a predominantly black college if they freely choose to? (Yes). "Integration must never mean the liquidation of black colleges. If America allows black colleges to die, it will be the worst kind of discrimination and denigration in history," said Dr. Benjamin Mays, president emeritus of Morehouse College. Neither the LDF nor HEW could ever understand that statement or the fact that intergration can take place with a black majority.

Dr. Andrew Billingsley, president of Morgan State University in Baltimore, defending his school's right to exist, scolded those who—in the name of integration—are eliminating black colleges as we know them and black power in institutions of higher learning:

"They have a conception of integration of desegregation which requires a white majority and requires blacks always to be in the minority. They don't quite say this explicitly. But what they say is they want a non-racial system. They want a unitary system. They want to abolish the racial identifiability of institutions. The only way to do this is to either merge the black colleges with the larger white ones or to make the black colleges predominantly white."

"They" refers to Caldwell's civil rights super heroes—Jack Greenberg and Company. "We said to the judge—the judges in that Appeals Court—that the LDF has not recognized the importance of black colleges or the special needs of black students," Dr. Billingsley said.

A lawyer writing in defense of the LDF said that I was wrong in my assumption that the black college presidents and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund were at cross-purposes. "Dr. Brown stated that the final question asked in his poll was, 'Do you agree with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund or the black college presidents' position on black colleges?'" ... The fundamental fallacy underlying this question is the assertion that the black college presidents have taken a position with regard to the future of black colleges that differs from the LDF position.

"Tony Brown's Journal," the television series, can be seen on public television Saturday, on Channel 42 at 8 p.m. It can also be seen on channels 30 and 58 on Sundays, at 2:30 p.m.; Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m.; and Sundays at 6 p.m., respectively.

THE CHARLOTTE POST
Second Class Postage No. 965500
"THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER"
Established 1918
Published Every Thursday
by The Charlotte Post Publishing Co., Inc.

Subscription Rate \$15.60 Per Year
Send All 3579's To:
1524 West Blvd., Charlotte, N.C. 28208
Telephone (704-376-0496)
Circulation, 7,151

104 Years of Continuous Service

Bill Johnson - Editor, Publisher
Bernard Reeves - General Manager
Fran Farrer - Advertising Director
Dannette Gaither - Office Manager

Second Class Postage No. 965500 Paid At
Charlotte, North Carolina
Under the Act of March 3, 1878

Member, National Newspaper Publishers' Association

North Carolina Black Publishers Association

Deadline for all news copy and photos is
5 p.m. Monday. All photos and copy
submitted become the property of The Post
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National Advertising Representative
Amalgamated Publishers, Inc.

2100 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60616 Coluemet 5-0200
15 W. 45th ST., Suite 1493 New York, New York 10036 (212) 489-1220

