

# National **Scene**

FAMILY NEWS SUPPLEMENT

## The Iowa Bystander

JUNE 1972

ANOTHER OLYMPIC YEAR . . .  
MORE BLACK SUCCESSES

A BLACK VICE PRESIDENT

THEY'RE THE FUTURE . . . SO WE ARE  
INVESTING IN WHAT OUR CHILDREN  
CAN BECOME.

BIRTH CONTROL BUILDS BETTER  
BLACK FAMILIES TOO!



OUR GREATEST JOY





## The Posner Bride

On the most important day of her life. She stands confident, anxious. Ready to exchange the giggles of girlhood for the smiles and bittersweet tears of a woman loved. She thinks of the man who waits for her at the altar. And her thoughts make her beautiful.

In a quiet way Posner is with her. Enhancing her confidence with a subtle shading of Custom Blends Cosmetics. With a Posner Bergamot radiance in her hair. She waits—in joy and anticipation. And Posner waits with her.



# The Bride and Grooming



by Belle Patterson  
Director, Posner Hair Care  
& Styling Center

What is the well-groomed bride wearing this year? A healthy, glowing complexion to start with. And more. Lipsticks and makeup so exciting—and so right for her—she'll remain the center of attention on her day of days and long after. She's wearing a breathtaking hairdo, too. Vibrant. Alive. And sparkling like an engagement diamond. Before you glide down the aisle to keep that rendezvous, remember these beauty hints.

## Makeup & Cosmetics:

Select and apply your wedding makeup with care. You might start with one of seven shades of Posner Custom Blends Liquid Makeup and a matching shade of Custom Blends Pressed Powder to combat oiliness. Add sparkle to eyes and a glistening look to lips with your favorite shade of Custom Blends Glow Pots. Then, if you like, blush-up your cheeks with Glow Pots or Custom Blends Slick-On Glow.



You'll also want something special in the way of lipstick. One of Posner's many unique Custom Blends colors should suit your fancy. They range from very subtle beige to very, very bold red.

**Skin Care:** Long before your wedding day arrives, be sure to keep your skin soft and free of dryness with Posner Ash-Away. Then, on the morning of your wedding, rub Ash-Away moisture into hands, face, and any place else on your body that ashy skin appears. One application should be enough to see you through until you're ready to leave on your honeymoon.



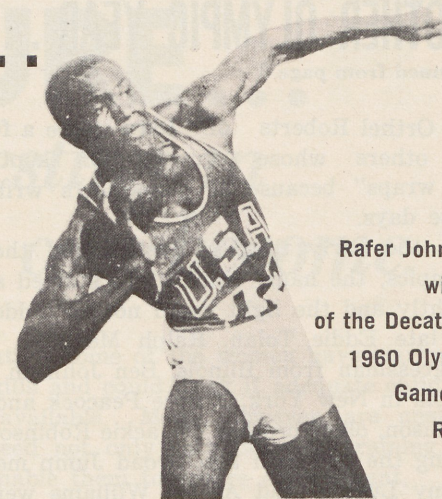
**Hair:** The right hairdo for your wedding is every bit as important as the right makeup. Remember, the hairdo you choose should look as becoming covered by a veil (if you wear one) as it does uncovered. If your hairdo requires relaxing, your beautician should use a gentle-but-effective relaxer like Posner Curl Out. (She probably does already.) For extra highlights and lustre, apply Posner Bergamot to your wedding-do. All right, Miss Beautiful Bride, now you're ready to take that walk.



P.S. Wouldn't you like to look this good more than once in your life? With the proper care and grooming, the honeymoon may never end. Who knows?

Posner Laboratories, Inc., Corona, N.Y. 11368

# ANOTHER OLYMPIC YEAR... MORE BLACK SUCCESSES



Rafer Johnson,  
winner  
of the Decathlon,  
1960 Olympic  
Games in  
Rome.

In recent years the accomplishments of Black Track and Field stars on the High School and college tracks have been phenomenal with record-breaking performances. These accomplishments by young Blacks in this country, however, have been overshadowed by the fantastic achievements of Black athletes in other fields of athletic endeavor, particularly on the professional level. Ever since the fabulous Panther of Boxing and scion of a cotton picking family in Alabama, came out of a gymnasium in Detroit and shocked the world with his knockout of the Aryan superhuman one June evening in 1938, Track stars' speed and skills have been sublimated in the world of sports. Joe Louis' subsequent triumphs were followed just after the War with the antics and skills of another Black boy, the son of a hard working mother who took her brood of three and left Georgia in the depression days and fended her way to Pasadena, California. Although at times in those rough years Mrs. Robinson had to give those three youngsters bread and sweet water for a supper, the family managed and one bright day in 1947, her youngest boy took to the field to become the first full-blooded American Black boy to ever play with a baseball team in the major leagues. Like Joe Louis before him, Jackie Robinson turned the American pastime around with the need for new rules because he was constantly devising new ways to beat the opposition.

Following Jackie and the luminaries into baseball, there came another flock of great football players. Until their arrival on the scene, the Motley, Bill Willis, Lennie Ford of the famous Cleveland Browns of the fifties, Lennie Moore of the Baltimore Colts, John Henry Johnson, Roosevelt Grier, Jimmy Brown and Roosevelt Brown plus many other Black boys brought new life to Professional football. Instead of those teams playing to ten and fifteen thousand fans on a Sunday afternoon, soon stadiums across the country were filled with fans, and teams like the New York Giants and Baltimore Colts had their stands sold out before the seasons started. Today more than forty per cent of the boys playing Football are Black boys.

The sport oftentimes credited with being the greatest drawing sport in all the world, Basketball, gained that reputation too, because of the sensational antics on the court of Black players. Today it is commonplace for a team in the American Basketball Association, or the National Basketball Association to field a team of All-Black players with names like Earl "the Pearl" Monroe, Jabbar, Wilt Chamberlain, Connie Hawkins. In this sport, it has been estimated that sixty-three percent of those playing are Black boys and many are already millionaires in their early twenties.

These three sports with their Black luminaries the past twenty-five years, plus Boxing, of course, have dimmed the fantastic accomplishments of Black boys who have been setting unbelievable

records in Track and Field events . . . for more than forty years. True enough, the name of the legendary Jesse Owens is still a shining one, mainly because he won three gold medals in the made the German dictator, Hitler, who insulted Jesse by refusing to shake hands with him in that stadium, look very stupid. At the University of Pittsburgh in the late twenties and early thirties, no Black boy could play Football or Basketball but a great coach, of Pitt's track teams named Olsen, kept his doors wide open to all comers. The result was that many Black boys were not only able to get an education but competed against even Southern teams like West Virginia. Pitt's record books have been filled by Black boys like Johnny Woodruff, Everett Utterback, Ken Wibecan and Gus Moore, two New York boys who found their way to the Pitt campus because of the Track scholarships; and there was Marshall Lewis, now Dr. Woodford (Woody) Harris, Reggie Talbot.

It would be unfair not to mention, at least, some of the very Old Timers of Track, who also faced unbelievable odds in their competition . . . those who came before Jesse Owens. In a subsequent story we will deal with some of these Track Greats in more detail . . . Howard Drew of Southern California, Sol Butler of Dubuque, the top Broad Jumper of his day; Dr. Binga Dismond, the great quarter-miler, Judge William Hastie of Amherst, now Dr. Charles West of Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania; De Hart Hubbard of Michigan, so great in the dashes, and the Broad Jump, Edward Gourdin of Harvard who in his day could Broad-jump more than twenty-five feet; and Cecil Cooke of Syracuse, Ivan Johnson of California

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## ANOTHER OLYMPIC YEAR . . .

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and Orthel Roberts of Iowa were a few of the others whose prowess was "kept under the wraps" because of the Sports writers in those days.

In the early thirties, just before the 1932 Olympics, the name track stars started shining brightly and the light could not be hidden . . . the late Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe, now a Congressman from Illinois, Ben Johnson of Columbia in New York, Eulace Peacock and Mack Robinson, older brother of Jackie Robinson were among the top dash and Broad Jump men plus Jimmy Luvalle and Archie Williams were just a few of the names which made headlines. Suffice it to say, however, there were hundreds of Black boys on High School and College track squads who received little notice. One of those whose career could not go unnoticed and who had a coach in High School interested in his welfare, was a High School boy in Cleveland named Jesse Owens, who really climaxed it all with the 1936 performance mentioned before . . . three gold medals for winning the 100 and 200 meter dashes and the Broad Jump. Along with Jesse, however, were Johnny Woodruff in the 800 meters, Cornelius Johnson of California, Dave Albritton, Mel Walker of Ohio State in the High Jump. Archie Williams of Chicago and Jim Luvalle from Los Angeles in the 400 meters gained international attention.

During the World War II period interest in all sports diminished, including Track and Field events and none will ever determine what Black boys might have done those years, particularly boys who entered the service of their country between 1941 and 1943. During the Fifties Andy Stanfield, Charlie Jenkins, Mal Whitfield, Lee Calhoun, Hayes Jones and Barney Ewell were prominent and the well-remembered sixties produced Rafer Johnson, the sensational girl speedster from Tennessee State in Nashville, Wilma Rudolph, and even today the present generation can watch one perform for Dallas Cowboys football team, who held the title of "the world's fastest human" when he was cavorting on the Track and in Football at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College in Tallahassee, Florida . . . none other than Bob Hayes.

Despite the bigotry still existant in Track and Field competition at the time of the Olympics of 1968, which was threatened with a boycott by Black athletes, John Carlos and Tommy Smith took the number one and number two spots in the 200-meter dash. Several of the Black participants displayed their contempt for the American bigotry with varied gestures which led to Smith and Carlos being expelled from the team. However, it should be noted that the United States took fifteen first-class medals and the U.S. team broke eight world records . . . broken by Black competitors and no one can erase these facts from the record books.

There were others of darker hue in those 1968 Olympics . . . some not so outgoing in their protests. Bob Beamon, Broad Jumper Ralph Boston, Larry James, Lee Evans and Ron Freeman took three medals in the 400 meter race. There were

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# A Black Vice President

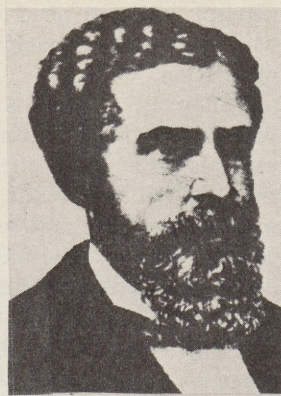
Floyd J. Miller

"I never shall think that the American people are on the firm, macadamized highway of easy traveling until I see a black Vice President elected on a ticket which he strengthens because he is black." When abolitionist Wendell Phillips uttered that call he could not have foreseen how long it would take a major political party to even consider the possibility. Phillips first raised the issue in May of 1867. He had earlier advocated a constitutional amendment guaranteeing universal suffrage, but he knew that black suffrage alone would not prevent southern whites from regaining hegemony on the state level. "When I see the tacticians of the Republican party," he said, "the practical men, anxious for availability, going up to a Baltimore convention, not, as in 1864, to select a Tennessee drunkard to give strength to their ticket, but going down to some Southern plantation and taking a Frederick Douglass or a Robert Smalls of the black race to strengthen their ticket . . . then I shall consider that the prejudice of the American people is gone."

Phillips did not mention any particular vice presidential candidate, but with the 1868 elections not far ahead, a candidate was soon put forth. In June, 1867 Colonel Charles E. Moss, a white Unionist from Mis-



Frederick Douglass



John M. Langston

souri, urged the candidacy of John Mercer Langston, a young black lawyer from Oberlin, Ohio, then traveling through Virginia as an inspector for the Freedmen's Bureau. Although not as widely known as Frederick Douglass or several other black leaders, Langston was not without credentials. Born to a Virginia slaveowner and his mistress, Langston was sent to Ohio at the age of five and later attended Oberlin College, graduating in 1849. In 1854, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, one of the nation's first black lawyers. During the Civil War, he recruited black soldiers and in the summer of 1867 joined the Freedmen's Bureau as a general inspector.

Although Moss considered Langston "well qualified to fill the position of Vice President," Moss's major purpose was not to push the candidacy of the Oberlin lawyer but rather to argue that unless the Republican party nominated black candidates, blacks would turn away from the party of emancipation. Phillips went further: "While men are found so full of prejudice that they think a man should not have office merely because he is black, that very fact justifies and demands

that we should labor to elect men to office merely because they are black."

Opponents of black suffrage quickly seized upon Phillips' and Moss' statements to support their position that blacks should not even be granted the ballot. *The Nation* first rose to the attack by holding that prejudice against blacks merely reflected the reality of black inferiority; moreover, "the removal of the white prejudice against the Negro depends almost entirely on the Negro himself." *The Detroit Free Press* feared that Phillips' suggestion was catching on among "Negrophilists." *The New York Times* and *The New York Herald* maintained that blacks were not qualified to hold public office (the *Herald* making it clear that whites were not ready for black officeholders, regardless of the capabilities of blacks). Most interesting was the reaction of *The New York World* which held, with Phillips, that if blacks were to vote they should have blacks to vote for. *The World* then turned this position on its head to show that black suffrage would lead automatically to black officeholding, and since that was clearly intolerable, blacks should not be given the vote.

Nevertheless, in late July at the South Carolina Republican state convention, Jonathan J. Wright, a young black lawyer originally from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution calling for the Republican Party to place a black man on the national ticket. Wright hinted that Langston, "a Western man," would make an ideal candidate. The following day, Wright withdrew his resolution, but the debate continued. Martin R. Delany, a sub-assistant commissioner in the Freedmen's Bureau and the first black major in the United States Army, criticized Wright's resolution. The most prominent black nationalist of the antebellum period, Delany maintained that blacks should not claim high political office "till we at least should be ready and qualified. . . . Let colored men be satisfied to take these things like other men, in their natural course and time."

Delany's view was echoed by several black leaders of his generation. Henry Highland Garnet—who, like Delany, had supported the establishment of a black nation before the Civil War—now said that "whoever attempts to elevate himself or others to office in the federal government simply on account of the color of their skins, is, in my opinion, guilty of an act of great folly." The Rev. J.W.C. Pennington, a former slave who had been active in black conventions, agreed with Delany. Pennington's position, however, reflected the suspicion with which ante-bellum black leaders viewed whites who presumed to speak for the enslaved race. His words were admonitory: ". . . in entering upon a political career it should be our care not to be dragged into a false and ridiculous position by mistaken friends and enemies in disguise."

Not all black leaders agreed with Delany; at least two attacked him publicly. But the racism pervasive throughout American society prevented any serious consideration of Wendell Phillips' original proposal, and the question of a black vice presidential candidate was put aside, not to be resurrected for more than a hundred years.

MR. MILLER teaches history at Hiram College.

Reprinted from April 29, 1972 issue of *The New Republic*



# THEY'RE THE FUTURE...

*so we are investing in  
what our children can become.*



*Comprehensive child development programs include health, social, nutritional and educational services. Miss Georgia L. McMurray discusses this subject in depth.*

*Miss McMurray was appointed by New York's Mayor John Lindsay Commissioner-designate of the Agency for Child Development on January 12, 1971. Her articles on child welfare and related community problems have appeared in the American Journal of Public Health, Nursing Outlook and Child Welfare, among others.*

*Miss McMurray currently serves as Commissioner, Agency for Child Development of the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York.*

For most families in the U.S. today, Day Care Services for their children is an empty dream. There is little public concern for what happens to children during the day while their parents work. And of course, the idea that children can benefit from a structured learning environment outside the home has gained acceptance only recently, although, for many years, progressive families of the middle and upper class have placed their children in nursery schools.

A report just published by the National Council of Jewish Women, *Windows on Day Care*, states that "our ultimate goal as a Nation should be to make available comprehensive developmental child care services to all families that wish to use them."

The demand for day care is growing, from women's groups working mothers, anti-poverty organizations and others. And this demand is converging to create a constituency, if properly organized, which will have a major impact on the public conscience regarding the way in which young children are cared for in this society.

Day care as a comprehensive developmental program to include education, health, nutrition, and social services is only slowly being recognized. And we must take care that the popularization of this idea does not create the rather dangerous assumption that day care is a cure for our social ills.

To many people, however, day care is only a place to leave a child so mothers can go to work; to others, it is a place where a child is

prepared for school. To some politicians, day care is a way of reducing the welfare rolls and others in the political arena now advocate day care as a system to support the developmental growth of children and their families.

Day care is really a sum of these. If it only serves to babysit while a mother is away or is used as a carrot to force women to work, then its most legitimate aim, that is, the care and development of children, is subverted.

Yet, the greatest need for day care today is for the children of working mothers.

More women with children are working than ever before. Fifty percent of all wives work, either full or part time. As of 1969, 18 million women were working. Of these, 11.6 million had children under 18 and 4.2 million had children under 6. There are however, only 600,000 licensed day care slots for children in the U.S. These facts alone indicate the crisis demand that exists for some kind of care arrangement for children while mothers are away from home.

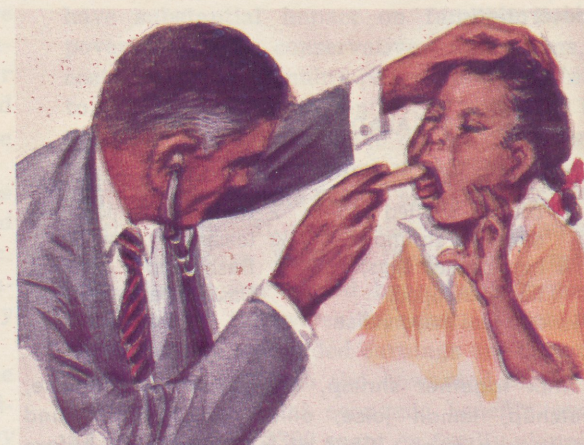
We know, moreover, that most women work in the United States not because they are pursuing pleasurable pastimes, sixty-six percent of them work to increase the family's income to \$10,000 a year. Therefore, wages usually supplement the earnings of their husbands in order to meet the minimum food, shelter, clothing and medical expenses of the family and little is left for child care. Most women have their relatives, neighbors and friends care for their children. Some leave their younger children with older sisters and brothers. Although most think of day care for only young children, we should recognize that there is even a greater need for day care for children, ages 6 to 14. For these children nothing exists. Many of them are left to play in the street with keys around their necks until their parents arrive home. These are our so-called "latch-key children." And there are those women who are so desperate for child care that they pay exorbitant prices to persons who are ill-equipped to provide adequate, safe care . . . And far too many children are left alone.

The necessity for child care arrangements is even greater for women who are the head of their families. Thirty-seven percent of all poor families are headed by women. About a million of such mothers with children under age six worked at some time during 1970. The income for families with the mother as the only wage earner is usually less than those headed by men, so the availability of reasonable and adequate child care is even more crucial.

Then there are those families headed by women that are supported through our public assistance programs, a much maligned group. These are families where the husbands are absent because of divorce, separation, desertion

or death. Some of the women have marketable job skills and could work if adequate child care were available. Many, however, are unskilled and need not only care but also training that will enable them to secure employment.

Critics of the welfare system look to the rising costs of public assistance and its decrepit administration and arrive at the very simplistic solution that if these women were put to work the tax burden for welfare would be lighter, illegitimacy would decrease, crime and juvenile delinquency rates would go down and so forth; thereby exposing their ignorance about the complex inter-relationship between poverty and racism and female oppression. And it is within this framework that we must look at the repressive manner in which day care is being championed by some. This issue is key because the public dollar for day care must have priority as to who will be served.



The Senate Committee on Finance in rejecting the House-passed version of H.R. 1 (the Nixon administration welfare reform bill) laid the issue bare when its Chairman, Russel Long (D. La.) noted that under the Committee's provision (to substitute for H.R. 1) "40 percent of the almost three million families now receiving Aid to families with Dependent Children would no longer be eligible for welfare . . . thus making a substantial reversal in the trend of rapid increases in the AFDC caseloads in recent years." The Committee's substitute provisions focus upon relating benefits to work efforts; mothers with children under six would have to work (if not attending school full time) for \$1.20 to \$1.60 with no guaranteed minimum income unless employed.

Like its counterpart, H.R. 1, which this purports to replace, there is no discussion on the kind of child care that should be available for the working mother.

These various "welfare reforms" measures

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# THE PATRIOTIC PARTY

## MAKE-YOUR-OWN SANDWICH PARTY

Here's a party idea that wins everyone's approval. It's a help-yourself, make-your-own-sandwich buffet—appropriate for many occasions. With an array of cold cuts, cheese, breads and special sandwich spreads you can entertain almost effortlessly.

All of the foods for the buffet can be prepared well ahead of time, leaving you free to join in the fun. Get as many different breads as you can so guests can pick their favorites; offer a selection of cold cuts and cheese, roast beef, sliced chicken or turkey and perhaps a big roast ham. Provide a mixed sandwich filling such as Shrimp or Egg Salad and seasoned real mayonnaise spreads to add interest to the sandwich creations. Set out a choice of salads, too — a tossed green with Blue Cheese dressing and a hearty macaroni salad should take care of all palates.

To quench the thirsts that are sure to develop make up a big pitcher of iced tea. It's a nationwide favorite, year after year. Because it's non-filling and non-fattening you can drink all you want, hour after hour, and its clean, fresh taste stands up through hours of gayety. Red, white and blue table accessories complete the party decorations.

### SHRIMP SALAD SANDWICH FILLING

- |                                                             |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1½ cups finely chopped, cooked, shelled and deveined shrimp | 2 tablespoons ketchup   |
| 4 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped                          | 2 teaspoons lemon juice |
| ½ cup real mayonnaise                                       | ¼ teaspoon onion salt   |
|                                                             | Dash pepper             |
|                                                             | Dash cayenne pepper     |

Mix together shrimp, eggs, real mayonnaise, ketchup, lemon juice, onion salt, pepper and cayenne pepper. Chill at least one hour before serving. Makes about 2 cups.

### ICED TEA BY THE PITCHERFUL

Here's a simple, fool-proof method of making a big 2-quart pitcherful of refreshing iced tea. Keep it at room temperature until ready to serve, then pour over ice and serve with lemon and sugar to taste.

1. Bring 1 quart of freshly drawn cold water to a full rolling boil in a saucepan.
2. Remove from the heat and immediately add ½ measuring cup loose or, 15 teabags.
3. Stir. Cover and let stand 5 minutes.
4. Stir again and strain into a pitcher holding an additional quart of cold water.

**Note:** If you run out of iced tea during a party you can easily make up another pitcherful if you have a jar of instant tea on hand. Just allow 2 rounded tablespoons of instant tea powder to each quart of freshly drawn cold water. Stir, add ice and serve.



### HEARTY MACARONI SALAD

- |                                  |                                                  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 (8-oz.) package macaroni       | ¼ teaspoon pepper                                |
| 1 to 1½ cups real mayonnaise     | ¼ cup shredded carrot                            |
| 1 to 2 tablespoons chopped onion | ¼ cup chopped green pepper                       |
| 1½ teaspoons salt                | ½ cup cauliflowerets                             |
|                                  | 1 (4-oz.) can whole or sliced mushrooms, drained |

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water according to directions on package. Drain; rinse with cold water and drain again. Stir in real mayonnaise. Chill. Add celery, onion, salt and pepper, carrot, green pepper, cauliflowerets and mushrooms. Chill before serving. Makes 5½ cups salad.

### BLUE CHEESE SALAD DRESSING

- |                                 |                                           |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 cup real mayonnaise           | 1 tablespoon sugar                        |
| ½ cup dairy sour cream          | ½ teaspoon salt                           |
| ½ cup crumbled blue cheese      | ⅛ teaspoon pepper                         |
| 2 tablespoons tarragon vinegar  | 1 clove garlic, finely chopped (optional) |
| 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce |                                           |

Blend real mayonnaise, sour cream and blue cheese. Gradually stir in vinegar, Worcestershire sauce, sugar, salt, pepper and garlic. Chill. Makes about 1¾ cups.

**Blue Cheese Sandwich Filling:** Follow recipe for Salad Dressing, omitting vinegar, Worcestershire sauce, sugar, salt, pepper and garlic. If desired, add ¼ teaspoon garlic salt. Makes 1½ cups.



# Birth Control Builds Better BLACK Families, Too!

By LOU PERKINS

Jane B., a 21-year-old secretary for a New York advertising firm, is planning her family. That means she and her husband, like thousands of other black couples, will be able to choose the time when a baby arrives and they will be able to have as many as they want and can support.

This is of course a highly personal decision. But whether or not Jane, or any other black woman, has a baby today seems to be everybody's business.

At one extreme, she has the black militants telling her to have *many* children so she can increase the number of black voters. At the other extreme, she has the white tax payer and the population experts telling her to limit her offspring because the economy is already overburdened.

"I've heard the black militants and I don't want my name used because they can be pretty rough," Jane said. "But my friends and I don't pay any attention to what they say about birth control. My husband just returned from Viet Nam. He is going to start college soon to become an engineer. If I had a baby now, I would probably have to quit my job and go on welfare and who wants that?"

Jane, whose father is the manager of a well-known nightclub, said, "My parents would probably help me out, but we don't want to ask them to. We want to be independent and we *can* be, simply by my taking the pill and keeping my job."

Jane looks at birth control from a practical standpoint. Physicians like Dr. Harold Kaminetzky, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at New Jersey College of Medicine, are concerned with the physical effects of pregnancies. Dr. Kaminetzky, who has many black patients, says: "Birth control is an advantage to any woman to give her the opportunity to space her children so that she comes to each pregnancy in the best possible health and has the best chance of avoiding injury and death."

He maintains that 18 years is the optimum age for a woman to begin having babies, and that her safest spacing between deliveries is two years at a minimum.

"So," Dr. Kaminetzky says, "between 18 years and 48 years, she can have 15 babies safely, if she wishes. But to have babies at nine-month or 10-month intervals is not good. It takes a minimum of two years to give a woman's iron a chance to increase and her red cells to recover. And don't forget the psychological aspects. It is very hard psychologically to be

pregnant and to have a new baby to take care of at the same time."

As far as economics are concerned, he says, it costs a woman \$600 to \$700 today for the care of a private physician, and a five-day stay in the hospital, to have a baby.

"If you add diapers and other necessities, it comes to \$800 or \$900 for each baby," he points out. And statisticians estimate that it costs \$30,000 to raise a child to 18 years in a middle-class family.

Another physician, Dr. Paul Cornely, Catholic and black, president-elect of the American Public Health Service and chairman of Community Health Practices at Howard University, said: "I teach medical students to have respect for the patient's faith and family situation. The decision has to be determined by the family."

Dr. Cornely said he knows a woman executive of a local community action program in Washington, D.C., who has 14 children. "She is lower middle-class but each of her children has had either a high school or college education," he said.

"I won't go as far as to say that a push has been made to control the birth of the black and the poor in an attempt to restructure the race, but I do believe there has been too much emphasis on *just* the black and the poor," Dr. Cornely said.

Dr. Cornely—and most of those active in the family planning movement—maintain the individual's right to decide how many children they wish to have—whether the number is one or 14.

There are others who claim everyone must limit the number of children born for the sake of mankind. For if present growth trends continue, the third 100 million Americans will be added in roughly 30 years and by the year 2000, there will be more than 300 million people in the United States!

How many babies does the average black woman want today; how many can she really afford? It is difficult to generalize, but the answer seems to depend on education and income.

Adelaide Cromwell Hill and Fred Jaffee pointed out in their book, "The Negro American," that it is difficult to put Negro families in one category. There is a great diversity of family structure, even in a slum.

Mary, a 27-year-old nurse who also doesn't want her full name used because of the black militants, is probably typical of the middle-class black woman today. Her husband works for a drug company and goes to college at night. She works at a hospital on the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift. They have two children, four and two years old.

*"Negroes were once bred to be sold as merchandise. They do not welcome population breeding . . . For the Negro, intelligent guides to family planning are a profoundly important ingredient in his quest for security and a decent life . . . They are instinctively sympathetic to all who offer methods that will improve their lives and offer them a fair opportunity to develop and advance as all other people in our society."*

—The late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"I don't want to have any more children," Mary said. "I don't use the pill, but there are other methods which work well, too."

As for the controversy among blacks over birth control, she said: "I am so busy trying to get some sleep, caring for the children and keeping the house going, I don't have time for such nonsense. Both my husband and I are working at our maximum so our children will have it better than we had it."

*If we are going to give them a better life, then we really can't afford to have more children mentally, physically, or financially. It is as simple as that!"*

Arthur Campbell, chief of Natality Statistics for the U.S. Public Health Service, puts the cost of "unwanted" children in dollars and cents:

"The prevention of unwanted births would have substantial impact on families living in poverty. Using conservative assumptions, the costs of family planning programs are estimated to average \$300 to prevent every unwanted birth that would otherwise have occurred. Over the years, however, the avoidance of an unwanted child would save the family an average of \$8,000 in child care. It would also enable couples to add an average \$600 to their annual incomes over a four-year period by making it possible for some of the wives to work. When all of these savings and added earnings are discounted to the year in which the unwanted births were prevented, the total economic benefits average \$7,800 for every \$300 spent on family planning!"

He pointed out that in 1966, poor adults of working age (18-64) had over twice as many children to provide for, on the average, as did adults with adequate incomes.

"Although it is not possible to estimate accurately the level of illegitimate fertility among the poor," Campbell said, "it appears to be on the order of 16 percent of all births to poor and near-poor women, compared with about two percent for the non-poor."

"The timing of the first birth is of crucial strategic importance in the lives of young women because the need to take care of a baby severely limits their ability to take advantage of opportunities that might have changed their lives for the better. In this regard, the problems posed by births to unmarried women are especially serious. *The girl who has an illegitimate child at the age of 16 suddenly has 90 percent of her life's script written for her.* She will probably not be able to find a steady job that pays enough to provide for herself and her child; she may feel impelled to marry someone she might not

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# SPOTLIGHT ON KIDS' CLOTHES



**WOODY-O-DOUGH . . . CINDERELLA** taps her way into the fashion limelight in pleated Easy Pants of grey flannel (50% Avril, 50% Avlin Polyester) ending in wide cuffs. Add on a red ribbed Orlon shrink and white shirt and it's in the bag.

Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Red  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Color: White  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Grey



**CINDERELLA NEW FASHION GIRLS . . .** the girls love the old fashion newness of long skirts from CINDERELLA Sportswear. Mary chooses a yellow red and green clan plaid with suede suspenders, (treated with CINDERELLA'S exclusive no-iron "Stop the Press" finish), white collared and cuffed yellow shirt and print 4-in-hand tie. Lisa likes the black and red Buffalo plaid fringe skirt, layered with a red ribbed undershirt (100% Acrylic) and white shirt (Polyester/Cotton). The skirts are both 100% Acrilan Acrylic.

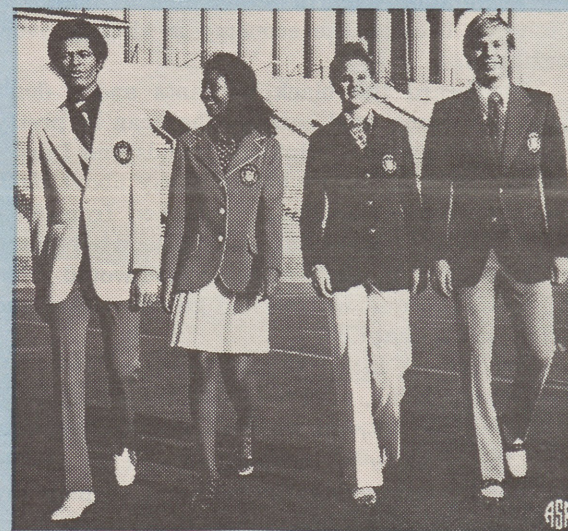
Sizes: 7/14 — Colors: Black/Red  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Colors: Red/Gold/Green  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Red  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Yellow



**BACK TO SCHOOL WITH CINDERELLA . . .** the school bus might be late, but our girls are right on fashion time in jumper looks from CINDERELLA Sportswear. Mary's brown ground number print jumper (100% bonded Acrylic) is trimmed in cream. Lisa chooses a brown, cream and red argyle patterned sweater knit jumper (50% Polyester, 50% Acrylic) with brown ribbed midriff. Both girls wear cream turtlenecks of 100% Orlon Acrylic.

Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Brown  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Brown/Beige  
 Sizes: 7/14 — Color: Cream

## Durable Fashions For Summer Olympics



On the way and on parade U.S. participants in the 1972 Summer Olympic Games will be attired in apparel provided by Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Considerations in the design and fabrication of the contemporary uniforms included the use of easy-care and durable fabrics which would stand up to the hectic schedules maintained by the athletes during their 16-day stay. Secondly, styles were chosen to complement the figures and physiques of all the participants — from gymnasts to discus throwers.

The result is a fusing of function, freedom and fashion in never-wilt polyester knits and contemporary single-breasted blazer looks in a red-white-and-blue color theme.

### Travel

The men's travel uniform consists of a navy knit blazer with red buttons and contrast stitching worn over a white knit dress shirt with torch-pattern tie and navy-and-white knit seersucker striped flared slacks. The men will be putting their best foot forward in two-tone loafers to com-

plete the look.

For travel the female participants will be fashionably attired in a navy blazer, red-and-white houndstooth check shirt, white jeans and white stacked sandals. The official Olympic emblem has been converted into a belt buckle for a distinctive finishing touch.

### Parade

When the U.S. Team passes in review at the Olympic stadium in Munich, each of the male athletes will be wearing a crisp white knit blazer with patch pockets and contrast stitching, navy knit dress shirt with red-white-and-blue striped tie, red knit flared slacks and white demi-boots. A multi-striped belt is buckled in the official Olympic emblem.

The women will present a striking picture in red knit, white-buttoned blazers piped with white braid, worn over polka-dotted navy-and-white shirts and white knit pleated skirts — hemmed above the knee. A navy shoulder bag and navy ghillies complete the ensemble.





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# BIRTH CONTROL

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otherwise have chosen. Her life choices are few and most of them are bad. Had she been able to delay the first child, her prospects might have been quite different, assuming that she would have had opportunities to continue her education, improve her vocational skills, find a job, marry someone she wanted to marry and have a child when she and her husband were ready for it. Also, the child would have been born under quite different circumstances and might have grown up in a stable family environment."

"In Cook County," said Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, "89 percent of mothers receiving Aid to Dependent Children did not want their last child, and an estimate of 50 percent reported they had no (accurate) information on how to prevent conception."

Douglas Stewart, a former director of the Omaha Urban League and now director of Community Affairs for Planned Parenthood-World Population, discussed his college years at San Francisco State College. Stewart, now 35 and the father of four, said that if he knew then what he knows now, he would have done things differently.

"Those of us now 27 through 40 years old are products of past educational systems," he explained. "There was no sex education in the high schools and colleges until the past three to five years. We never had information on birth control."

"When I was in college," continued Stewart, "I carried 18 to 21 units and I worked from 3:30 p.m. to midnight at a can company. My wife worked as a receptionist for an MD and as a telephone operator, though we already had two children. Stacking cans gave me the incentive to finish my education, but it was unnecessarily difficult."

"My wife has a degree in journalism, but until our youngest started first grade, she could not put her skills to use. We could not find the proper help to care for the children while she worked. Now, she is an assistant producer of educational films. In order to have a decent standard of living today—and remember, blacks have to pay top dollar for decent housing—both husbands and wives have to work."

Stewart and members of other organizations advocating family planning often find themselves faced with hostile audiences these days. "I tell blacks to stop shouting and to hear me out," Stewart said. "I tell them that we have won the right to buy decent houses. We have won the right to eat where we want to. We have won the right to a decent education and now we have money to make use of those particular rights. Anyone who denies us the right to knowledge—including knowledge about birth control—denies us complete freedom."

How effective are the black militants in counteracting efforts to encourage family planning?

"In the last five years, certain articulate militants—mostly males—have entered into areas where they lack expertise," says Stewart. "They tell black women that they must have children for the cause, for the revolution, yet they are doing these women a disservice."

"Women, particularly those in a low-income situation who are told to contribute children towards the black revolution may waiver at a crucial time."

Take Lucy M., pretty, defiant and ambitious. "I won a scholarship to a mid-Western university," Lucy recalled. "Even before I left for school, a militant group in my home town thoroughly planned how I would stir up trouble and bring our cause before the public."

She said she fell in love, almost at first sight, with the black student leader on campus. As a freshman, away from home for the first time, she felt lost but still determined to "do something for my people." Her black militant leader soon became her lover.

"He had done a lot of talking about birth control being a white man's plot and all that," Lucy said. "But when I told him I was pregnant, he was just as stunned and upset as any other guy. He said he had places to go and things to do and he just couldn't be tied down with a family."

The black woman who has an unwanted pregnancy will most likely have to carry the baby to term. Abortions are especially hard for her to obtain. Homes which will accept black, unwed mothers are few and far between.

Ira Reiss, professor of sociology at the University of Iowa and author of *The Social Context of Premarital Sexual Permissiveness*, said, "Older, better educated, white, unwed mothers who go to another state to be attended in private practice at no expense to tax payers—and who provide the adoptable infants for childless couples—are regarded as far less a social problem than, for example, very young, low income, black, unwed mothers whose offspring are not in demand for adoption and may become dependent upon tax payers for support."

Professor Reiss maintains that there are large variations in the way whites and blacks of precisely the same class view pre-marital sexual permissiveness.

"Among the poor, for instance," he said, "only 32 percent of the white males approve of intercourse before marriage under some circumstances, compared with 70 percent of black males. The variation is even more dramatic among lower class females: five percent of the white compared with 33 percent of the blacks. Generally, high school and college students of all classes were found to be more permissive than the adult."

Professor Reiss said: "Curiously enough, almost two-thirds of the students felt that their sexual standards were at least similar to their parents'. This was as true for black as for white females—although about 80 percent of the men accept premarital intercourse as against only 20 percent of the women. Perhaps these students are deluded; perhaps they see through the facade of their parents to the underlying similarities in attitude."

But if it is true that black college girls are more permissive sexually than their white sisters, it also seems to be true that *college educated black women are as much in favor of birth control as college educated white women*. According to statistics published in *Science*, 97 percent of white women college graduates favored birth control, and 94 percent of the non-white college graduates.

The three-point difference in the college-edu-

cated black woman's opinion of birth control may be insignificant; it may be due to black militant propaganda or it may be due to a better economic position.

There also is an argument—and even many highly-intelligent, well-educated black men and women feel this way—that a black man's ego is damaged by birth control.

Stewart says, "It is true that for many years, the only thing the black man had absolute control over was reproduction. He used his charm and verbal ability, and the black woman was very susceptible to this."

"But today," Stewart points out, "black people who want to have children to bolster the father's ego or to contribute to the racial revolution must ask themselves, 'Who is going to take care of those children? Who is going to give them food, shelter and a proper environment?' To contribute to the betterment of the black people people, our children must survive and be physically and mentally healthy. That's the kind of offspring a couple can have when they follow a plan for parenthood."

(This article does not necessarily reflect the views of the publisher. Our readers, however, are entitled to have differing points of view presented for their edification.)

## ANOTHER OLYMPIC YEAR . . .

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John Carlos



Wilma Randolph

four Black women, Mrs. Margaret Johnson of Portland, Oregon, Mdfrette Netter of Rosedale, Mississippi, Wyomia Tyus of Griffin, Georgia and Barbara Ferrell of Los Angeles who made up the 400 meter Women's Relay team which won for the United States.

At this point, the Olympic games to be held in Munich, Germany, are just around the corner and there's nothing to indicate the bright gleam of Black athletes again leading the Americans to more victories, will not be the case as has happened for the past four decades. The writer of this article will bring readers up to date in a subsequent story on those young Blacks who may make history in the summer of 1972 at Munich Germany. The question, however, is will they continue to be outshone by the tremendous Black athletes in Professional sports . . . the Aarons, Stargells, Chamberlains, Jabbars, Robinsons, and Allens, Hortons, and Johnsons. Only time will determine the Television picturization and the space allotted to these young people who have proven so ably in the past . . . "That Black boy sure can run."



# THEY'RE THE FUTURE . . .

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have similar goals — to deny to poor women the right that has traditionally been available to middle and upper class women — the choice of deciding who, when and how one's child will be reared. It is an interesting aspect of public attitudes that employment of women is often criticized, but working mothers who are widowed, divorced or separated are generally supported.

The mother on public assistance is thus faced with a dilemma; society expects her, as an adult, to work and support her family properly. Yet, society also expects her, as a mother, to remain at home to care for her children.

Our view toward day care will remain narrow and limited, however, if we continue to relate the provision of day care to the needs of working families or the diminution of the welfare system. We need to begin to speak frankly about providing day care to meet the needs of children.

The voices of children go unheard in the cacophony of sounds about the virtues of day care. Yet it is the children who stand to benefit most from a well-organized and adequate day care system. Children have a right to an adequately supervised and safe place in which to be cared for. They have a right to day care services that are designed to enhance their learning capacities and meet their health, social, nutritional needs.

Often when we speak of day care, our minds are focused upon a building or center where children are brought. As has been stated above, many children are cared for in private homes. If we extend our thoughts beyond custodial or babysitting activities to encompass a developmental approach, i.e., a day care service designed to foster the maximum growth potential of a child, then we must look at the variety of ways in which comprehensive day care/child development services can be provided.

Comprehensive child development means that there are adequate health, social, nutritional, educational services available to families to assist them in rearing their children. These services can be provided in a center with a trained tag to assure the availability of community resources. Similarly, a caretaker in a private home should have access to such community resources and training. Parents should receive preparation for child-rearing through such a system and assistance in obtaining these services whether employed or not.

With public attention riveted on day care as an alternative to welfare and little public concern about the fundamental right of a child to a developmentally sound environment, we must recognize that Black families have much to gain by supporting the demand for better day care services.

For Black people in particular, our children have always been our greatest joy. Regardless of our own level of achievement, we have invested our dreams in what our children can become. Contrary to sociological folklore, we know that the Black family has always been a thriving

social unit.

The strength of the Black family is given even more credence when you consider that, despite economic and social odds, many more of us are now earning higher incomes than ever before and thus are able to give our children the security of a good and wholesome environment.

So, on the one hand, we have some children growing up surrounded by the illusion of middle class life. On the other, too many children are locked into poverty and their families, no matter how much they struggle, find themselves less and less able to care for them. Poverty and racism, inevitably linked in this society, create a formidable barrier against survival of Black family life. Yet the dreams for our children persist and will not be denied.

In 1964, a report issued by Dr. Robert Cook, Pediatrician-in-Chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital, created a springboard for the realization of those dreams. The report that "There is considerable



evidence that the early years of childhood are a most critical point in the poverty cycle. During these years, the creation of learning patterns, emotional development and the formation of individual expectations and aspirations take place at a very rapid pace. For the child of poverty, there are clearly observable deficiencies in these processes, which lay the foundation for a pattern of failure, and thus a pattern of poverty, throughout the child's entire life."

Out of that report emerged a program called Head Start.

There have been several bills introduced in Congress that would provide the foundation of the establishment of a comprehensive child development system if enacted. A bill was in fact passed by both Houses but vetoed by the President in 1969. In his veto message, President Nixon called for a national debate on the legislation which he felt would establish a child rearing system that would supplant family life. None of the bills, either the one vetoed or those now pending, call for such a radical break with our child-rearing traditions. They are designed rather to support family life. The President's fears, to my mind, are unfounded.

Legislation to establish a comprehensive child development system must be evaluated in the

following areas:

1. The provisions for parents to be involved in making decisions about services to be provided. In many areas of the U.S. poor and minority group parents are effectively shut out of any role in making decisions about the lives of their children.
2. The mandate for a comprehensive program, i.e. one that included health, education, nutrition, social services, meet the developmental needs of children.
3. Sufficient and adequate authorization of funds to assure provision of services.
4. Flexibility in requirements of eligibility so that families from various socio-economic levels can participate. Those with higher incomes may have to pay fees.
5. Provisions for services to children with special needs, such as the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally ill.
6. Provisions for construction of facilities and training and development of staff.
7. Arrangements for coordinating and planning for better service delivery between state and local government but sufficient allowance for community and parental input in this planning.

In New York City, we have the beginnings of such a system. On July 1, 1971 Mayor John V. Lindsay created the Agency for Child Development in the Human Resources Administration. This Agency has the responsibility for administering, funding, coordinating and planning child development services. Group and family day care services, Head Start and Model Cities Day Care were all transferred to this Agency. There are now over 30,000 children in some form of publicly funded service in New York City with plans to serve an additional 15,000 children by July 1973. These numbers, while impressive, represent a drop in the bucket when we compare the need for services in New York City. There are now over 200,000 pre-school children on public assistance alone. If we add the children of working families, the numbers go toward one million.

The lack of sufficient and adequate child development services is critically felt by Black families. In New York City, for instance, Bureau of Labor data indicate that it is only through the earnings of the mother as the second wage earner in the home that 80% of non-white families have an income of \$10-14,000 a year. It takes approximately \$12,000 a year to have a moderate income in New York. Many of these working mothers are neighbors who charge \$30 to \$40 weekly for child care which, oft-times is inadequate and unreliable.

The mission of the Agency for Child Development is based on the premise that children have a right to quality child care and that government has the responsibility to provide the means to achieve those rights. Further, we perceive the new Agency's role as a viable way in which to build family life, not to supplant it.

A child's developmental needs are linked to his family's needs, his community's needs, to the kinds of children he comes in contact with and the kinds of adults. Only through this coming together of services and experiences and people, will we develop whole children and whole adults.

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# This is L&M—super bad



Hand in hand across the ice.  
Blades flashing into turns,  
spins and fancy figure eights.  
Then, sitting real close  
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av. per cigarette, FTC Report (Apr. '72).