

women the inequities that the organizations claimed to abhor, and alienation of the black bourgeoisie, have plunged the dagger into the heart of this movement. If lessons are to be learned from this phase that is now history, according to the author, black Americans must diligently pay attention to politics and economics. A most serious concentration must be focused on economics, and a more mature outlook must be developed for looking at each other's differences and similarities. This appears to be a simple formula for the suspended organism to incorporate upon arousal. The administering will determine if our next phase of separatist movements will awaken as Sleeping Beauties or Count Draculas as they seek to provide alternatives for coping with America's complex nature of racism.

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BETTYLOU VALENTINE. *HUSTLING AND OTHER HARD WORK: LIFE STYLES IN THE GHETTO*. New York: The Free Press, 1978, 183 pp., \$12.95.

Prior to receiving Ms. Valentine's book, *Hustling and Other Hard Work*, this reviewer felt a sense of pessimism. That is, here is another book trying to clarify black folk's problems. This pessimistic sense is especially acute during this time when the label "minority" is still being used to lump millions of people together when their cultural-racial diversity defies such grouping. (This minority grouping oftentimes serves as a comment label or package for old racist attitudes and stereotypes.) Resistance grew, given the pending "mild recession" which is being predicted and will follow unemployment percentages among black folk as high as 45 to 50 percent in certain age categories.

The book arrived, and the sense of pessimism was impacted upon via the powerful, yet simplistic descriptions of the life activities of these black families. For example, the power of Mr. Burton's continued love for his children has an optimism unbroken by the death of his young wife, the drug addiction of all of his children, and the death of his son. These events might have broken the life of a lesser father. Also described is the penetrating despair of another father whose life is changed by an accident which impairs his ability to work. These examples are quite compelling contrasts to the stereotypes of "absent, wayward, and unwilling-to-work fathers."

This book has unlimited use for teachers and professors of ethnic studies. For those who teach research, the chapter which presents the results of the five years of research offers students an excellent model for the presentation of qualitative data. This

powerful, unobtrusive presentation of data is worth the price of the book. The chapter, "Other Views," is a clear and long overdue methodological assessment of previous work in this area. The final chapter, "The Design," is instructive for students who seek guidance in the rudiments of ethnographic techniques.

If there is a criticism of this book, it is in the area of the author's optimism that such revelations might startle those in power to change, that is, positive change reflected in policies, procedures, and programs. However, this brings to mind DuBois' quote of Sara Teasdale in "New Deal for Negroes": "When I can look life in the eyes, grown calm and very wise, life will have given me the truth and taken in exchange--my youth." It is not only the black old that lose but also the black young, because both are worthless in the United States. If this work has the impact desired, people who are startled (including teachers, scholars, and researchers) must preact to cause change and not leave such revealing research to chance (in the conscious mind) that action might occur. Ms. Valentine seems to assume that if everyone knows the truth, positive change will follow. This reviewer's pessimism balances her optimism: people in power know the truth--the corporate objective is to maximize profits, which is usually done through cheap labor. Look at the truth DuBois wrote, beginning in 1895, and compare the resultant change. His life and the black folk he wrote about symbolized the fact that everything "powerless" people have gained has been won "tooth and nail." The combat with power or evil, to paraphrase the *I ching*, is friendly, but with strength and power.

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CHARLES V. WILLIE and RONALD R. EDMONDS (Editors).  
*BLACK COLLEGES IN AMERICA: CHALLENGE, DEVELOPMENT,  
SURVIVAL*. New York: Teachers College Press, 1978, 292  
pp., \$8.95.

This book is a collection of articles from the Black College Conference held at Harvard University in March and April of 1976. The authors are experienced administrators, teachers, and students of our nation's black colleges and universities. This book attempts, through firsthand recording, through documentation of historical fact, and through analysis of governance, financing, and institutional role, to eradicate the negative images of our nation's black colleges and universities.

Editor Charles V. Willie, in the introductory chapter, presents a sociological perspective of black education and the effects that racism has had on it. He contends that what is