



Carter Heads Local Unit of New Party

The formation of a new political party, The Black People's Union Party, with offices in twenty cities in North Carolina was announced last Monday at an 11 a.m. press conference at the African Art Center in Raleigh.

Frank Ballance, Warrenton attorney, made the announcement, while Howard Fuller, Malcolm X Liberation University head fielded questions from the press.

The major reason for beginning a new political party Ballance said, . . . "is because whites are in complete control of the two major parties in this state, and are mainly concerned with white voters. The purpose of this party is to include persons from all walks of Black life. . . to bring about meaningful change in conditions under which we are now living."

Ballance said that the party would use a variety of means to bring proper pressures. "We will provide food services for our people, and proper health care for Blacks." He also said that present by-laws require 40 persons to make up a chapter of the Party.

When a newsman asked Fuller if the Party would support a white candidate in 1972, he replied, "It is inconceivable at this time that we will back any white candidate for any political office in the state of North Carolina."

Maurice Carter, member of the Student Government Association at Fayetteville State, heads the Fayetteville office.

AS THE SURPLUS OF TEACHERS GROWS—

For 20 years, U. S. was short of teachers. No more. Increasingly, there's an oversupply. Problem now is to divert would-be teachers to other fields.

There may be two teachers for every job opening in U. S. public schools within the next decade.

That is the conclusion of a Department of Labor survey showing that by 1980, unless the present trend is changed, the U. S. will have 4.2 million newly trained teachers—to fill only 2.4 million jobs.

In some areas this autumn, the ratio of job applications for available teaching posts was 7 to 1. The situation will probably worsen next year, authorities report, if teachers' colleges continue to crank out graduates at a record pace.

Thousands of young men and women who were graduated with teaching credentials in 1971 are now driving taxis, selling automobiles or working in supermarkets. Some have returned to take graduate study; those who could afford it have chosen to travel abroad. Still others sought teaching jobs in foreign countries.

What happened? Why did the market for teachers—insatiable in the U. S. since World War II—finally dry up?

Study of problem. To search for answers—and decide what to do about the mounting backlog of teachers—the American Association of State Colleges and Universities met in Washington, D. C., in mid-October.

The educators generally cited three reasons for the disappearing teacher market—

- First, the number of teachers today reflects the baby boom which followed World War II. The birth rate was high then, and a large number of those children who heard about and experienced a teacher shortage chose teaching for their careers.

- Second, there followed in the 1960s a sharp drop in the birth rate. Now the increase in the number of children entering public school at kindergarten and first grade is leveling off.

- Third, big-city schools, cutting corners because of tight budgets, either pared their teacher rolls or got by with a slower rate of expansion. Of the 83

largest school systems in the U. S., according to the National Education Association, nearly half report "slowing, arresting or reversing trends toward improved staffing."

The AASCU found it much easier to identify and explain the problem of the teacher surplus than to solve it. There was, however, general agreement on this:

The member institutions, which train more than 50 per cent of the nation's elementary and secondary-school teachers, must redesign curricula to provide new career opportunities for those in college now, especially those seeking teaching degrees.

New programs proposed. Dr. G. Theodore Mitau, chancellor of the Minnesota State-college system and a pioneer in new career curricula, called on the colleges to redirect the priorities of their undergraduates.

Chancellor Mitau suggested entirely new bachelor-degree programs to produce specialists in areas where the demand for new talent is expected to be overwhelming in the next decade. He said these areas will include environ-

mental control, human services, health care and business systems.

"We don't have to give these graduates the traditional B.A. or B.S. degrees," he declared, "but we need to offer new programs to train them, to offer them recognition and get them into these vital new jobs."

The chancellor suggested that students could earn the new degrees in three calendar years, including a one-year internship with on-the-job training in hospitals, industry, government offices and social agencies.

East Texas State University, Commerce, Tex., introduced at the meeting a curriculum to produce graduates in law enforcement.

Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa., offers a four-year course in urban problems and some of the ways to solve them.

Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oreg., outlined a degree program with emphasis on opportunities and options available in the field of nursing.

With only 19,000 new jobs in the public schools this autumn—as compared with 36,000 in 1970 and 78,000 in 1969—it was clear that many State colleges and universities around the nation were starting to think about revamping their programs.

JOB PROSPECTS FOR THE CLASS OF 1980

Based on projected supply of and demand for college graduates, as calculated by the U. S. Labor Department—

Occupations Facing a Surplus of Workers

	Workers required in 1980	Supply of workers in 1980
SCHOOLTEACHERS	2,340,000	Significantly above needs
LIFE SCIENTISTS	238,000	Significantly above needs
MATHEMATICIANS	110,000	Significantly above needs
PHARMACISTS	130,000	Slightly above needs

Occupations Facing a Shortage of Workers

CHEMISTS	200,000	Significantly below needs
COUNSELORS	107,000	Significantly below needs
DIETITIANS	42,100	Significantly below needs
DENTISTS	130,000	Significantly below needs
PHYSICIANS	450,000	Significantly below needs
PHYSICISTS	75,000	Significantly below needs
ENGINEERS	1,500,000	Slightly below needs
GEOLOGISTS, GEOPHYSICISTS	36,000	Slightly below needs
OPTOMETRISTS	21,000	Slightly below needs

Occupations in Supply-Demand Balance

ARCHITECTS	50,000	In line with needs
LAWYERS	335,000	In line with needs



Julian Bond chats with Dean Richard Fields during Lyceum appearance in Seabrook Auditorium. SGA vice-president Connie Herbin looks on.

Julian Bond Advocates Black Political Involvement

Julian Bond, the controversial Georgia state representative, spoke in Seabrook Auditorium recently and had some interesting observations to make on questions concerning politics and current world problems.

Paraphrasing W. E. Dubois he said that "the problems of the 20th Century are the problems of the color line. Crisis is the first order of business, with roots old as the world." These problems, he said, are a result of the failure of the world's minorities, the white peoples of the earth, to share the wealth and thypower with others. "And so the struggles go on, on the campuses, in the streets. Cuba and Vietnam and the result of

domination by outsiders."

Bond said that violence is having blacks go to school for 12 years while getting only six years of education, having 30 million hungry in a land of plenty, forcing blacks, as their disproportionate numbers in Viet Nam show, "to be first in war, last in peace, and seldom in the hearts of their countrymen." He said it was calling those on welfare shiftless, while providing socialism for Lockheed, and paying 6,000 big farmers over \$25,000 a year each not to farm. He urged black to get involved in politics as politics are "people and their problems." He said that the only way they can gain power in 1972 is to make sure they have a voice in naming public

officials.

"Check up on your Congressmen. for all I know they may be perfect," he said. "But if they are not perfect you ought not just check them out; you ought to throw them out."

For those who say it's not important who the presidents is; Bond said that who the president is will decide "whether we progress, run in place, or keep sliding backwards as we have since 1968." He pointed out that it was Richard Nixon who had nominated Haynesworth and Carswell, placed the "Minnesota Twins" on the Supreme Court, and named John Mitchell the Attorney General.

The youthful Bond, who seldom raises his voice, said that "I'm working to make sure that the black people who go to the Democratic National Convention in 1972 are not like those who went in 1968." He explained that they had been black only by the accident of their birth, and had rubber stamped the issue.

Bond was speaking at Fayetteville State on the University's Lyceum series.