

Little Progress For Black Professionals

A comparison of black professional representation within North Carolina's 1930 and 1970 labor forces, shows relatively little black progress over time, Dr. Jacquelyn Johnson Jackson, associate professor of Medical Sociology, Department of Psychiatry, Duke University, told Saint Augustine's College students, April 5. She said that there is the need for substantive improvements for black professional education and employment in North Carolina and also in each and every state.

North Carolina changed drastically since the American Revolution, when there were none and since 1951, when there were almost none. Black

and federal government pressures were chiefly responsible for those changes. Dr. Jackson said that the major reasons that North Carolina has had

few black professionals is the 1930-1970 decrease in the number of black physicians. Dr. Jackson urged for their development. North Carolina's negligence produced additional professional aspirations among younger blacks.



BLACK PROFESSIONALS IN N. C. IS TOPIC — These Saint Augustine's College students are listening to a discussion on Black Professionals in North Carolina by Dr. Jacquelyn Johnson Jackson, associate professor of medical sociology, department of psychiatry, and senior fellow, Center of the Study of Aging and Human Development, Duke University Medical Center, Durham. The students are from left: Simon from Kenya, Mark Douden, Silas Berry, and Doris Yelverton. At right are Dr. Jackson, and Ms. Serena Stagers, who introduced the lecturer April 5 at a Public Forum.

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She stated that statistics show that between 1930 and 1970, progress in black professional representation was almost nonexistent. By 1970, in both North Carolina and the United States, blacks were underrepresented among all employed persons. Gainful employment was proportionately higher among non-blacks. In North Carolina between 1930 and 1970, the number of employed black males decreased by 18 per cent, but employment among black females increased by 35 per cent, by 57 per cent among non-black males, and by 322 per cent among non-black females.

Provisions for black professional education within

THE POWER & THE GLORY

By Dr. G.E.A. Tootle



HOUSING DEPRIVATION

The high costs of housing has brought about a new form of discrimination that is not limited to minorities.

Substandard, physically inadequate housing is a major problem of the poor. In 1960, 15,000,000 households were in need of better housing.

Seventy-one per cent were families in physically inadequate homes or apartments; five per cent were in physically adequate but overcrowded quarters; and 24 per cent were in satisfactory housing at an excessive cost to the family budget.

CURRENT COSTS

The current price of a new single family home has increased from \$25,200 in 1971 to \$44,200 in 1976. Recent research predicts that by 1981, new homes will sell for \$78,000.

Housing production is well below housing needs. Poor and middle income families will be unable to meet the

rising costs, and will be limited to sub-standard housing, unless federal government activity is swift.

HIGH RENT BURDEN

High rent burden is defined as a household with two or more people, with an annual income under \$11,400, where the cost of housing is more than 25 per cent of income.

Where the head of household is over the age of 65, rental payments in excess of 35 per cent is considered excessive.

HUD POLICY CHANGE

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has decided to support efforts to compel the city of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, to build low income housing in a middle class district.

The city had cancelled the project after protest by middle class residents, and HUD made no effort to insist upon construction.

The issue is now on appeal before the court. HUD in a letter to the court not only supported the construction of low income housing, but stated that the Department's failure to support the project would violate its responsibility for furthering fair housing for minorities.

This is a welcomed reversal of federal policy. Community opposition to integrated housing development in the past has indirectly been respected by HUD.

HUD SECRETARY

Many doubts were evidenced during the Senate confirmation hearings of Patricia Harris as Secretary of HUD. There was doubt whether she would vigorously enforce her agency responsibility to assure the legal protection of non-discrimination in the provision of housing.

She said she would. It seems as if she is indeed a lady of her word.

AMEN

Julian Bond "The New Warrior: Can Benj. Hooks Save The NAACP?"

[The following is a commentary by Georgia State Legislator Julian Bond on the NAACP. It will be broadcast as part of the next edition of "Black Journal," "The New Warrior: Can Benjamin Hooks Save the NAACP?" which will be distributed nationally by the Public Broadcasting Service, to its member stations the week of Sunday, April 17. Please check your local PBS television station, for correct broadcast time.]

Julian Bond: What used to be called the civil rights movement in the United States was never a really national phenomenon. Largely confined to the Southeastern states in the first half of the decade of the 1960's, it was a collection of black people in independent motion, their activities sometimes coordinated by the big 4 — SNCC, CORE, SCLC and the NAACP — who had the organizers, orators, publicizers, and strategists to make this mass in motion a sometimes cohesive thing.

The unifying evil was the unreconstructed South; the troops were the high school and college age blacks, who hurled their bodies at segregated lunch counters and later, segregated ballot boxes in the vaguely defined hope that they were creating a new, beloved community. In a real and measurable way, they did. Legal apartheid has all but been

eliminated in America. The political process is more open now than ever before. But mild success blunted the young warriors' spears. The national consciousness which endorsed and supported an end to legalized discrimination balked at removing privately rooted racism — and its effects — from American life.

A foreign war drained our young manhood, our national treasury and more decisively, our national will. Our best and brightest were beaten down by bullets.

Young whites, prevented from exercising romantic notions in the ghetto, rushed to organize their parents and neighbors into an anti-racist army.

The big four dissolved until only the NAACP now exists — wounded and weak — as the sole national civil rights organization in America.

Rebuilding movements is not an easy task. It takes commitment from a cadre of technicians, ready to sacrifice a decade or more to constructing a network of movers and doers in black America. It will take time and energy and money, and all we have is time.

Tony Brown: "The first three unspoken commandments in the black community are: thou shalt not be against busing, thou shalt not criticize integration, and thou shalt not criticize the NAACP. On this program,

I will be sacrilegious in all three categories.

The NAACP has painted itself into an awful political position on the issue of busing. Although the NAACP calls it desegregation, it's essentially integration they're talking about and the idea is essentially out of step with the times and a black community strangling from unemployment and broken promises.

"I feel a fresh challenge must be hurled and accepted by the NAACP, if we are to move forward rather than glorify past mistakes and let nostalgia replace reality. And the reality is that the NAACP has lost contact the the mood of black people.

Georgia State Legislator Julian Bond, who was considered a possible successor to Roy Wilkins, said on "Black Journal" that the directorship of the NAACP is "the single most important job a black man can have in America today in public or private life." He thinks Hooks will be a splendid director, but sees a problem in the NAACP's lack of young adult membership. "I think they feel there isn't any place for them there."

Newly-designated NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks told Tony Brown that he feels, in spite of the accusations, that there are "at least four million black people who at one time or another have belonged to [Continued On Page 9]

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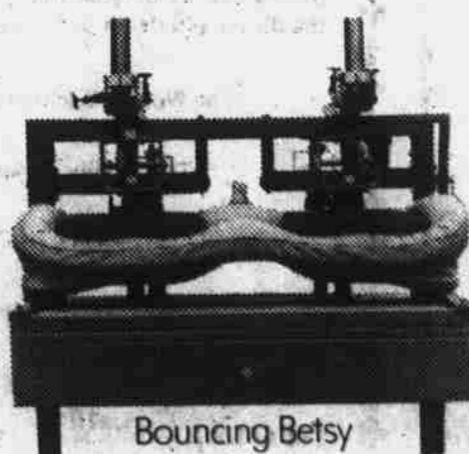
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