

GETTING SMART

By Walter L. Smart

Integration, which was fought for so vigorously in the early 60's, was to improve opportunities for blacks in education, employment, and housing but has proven to be elusive, according to recent studies.

Even though information released from the Census Bureau indicated that gains have been made in employment, education and housing, the statistical gains do not reflect the reality.

In 1960, representation in technical and professional employment for nonwhite participation was about 4.6%. Today, it is 9%.

Representation of black managers and administrators in the 60's (categories specified by the Department of Labor) was around 2.5%; today, it is 5%. Today, blacks comprise 11% of plumbers and pipefitters, as compared to 5.5% in the 60's; 8% machinists and job-fitters are now black in comparison with 2% in the 60's.

Today, there are 9,300 black physicians and surgeons in the United States; while in 1960 there were only 4,650. Currently, there are nearly 12,000 black lawyers; in the 60's there were 2,000.

The gains made in the integration of schools is very significant. In 1978, sixty per cent of black children attended schools at least half black; while ten years ago (1968), seventy per cent attended these schools (down by

ten per cent). In the South, black children attending predominantly black schools dropped from 79 per cent to 59 per cent, the greatest progress made in any region of the country.

In the area of higher education, one million blacks are presently engaged in undergraduate studies, as compared to around 250,000 in the 60's. Today blacks represent eleven per cent of undergraduates at American colleges; up from six per cent in the 60's.

At the graduate and professional school level, blacks comprise six per cent of enrollments, a rise from four per cent in 1970.

In housing, black suburban-big city living from 1960 to 1979, grew by 72% to about five million, as compared to white movement of 38% to the suburbs. Most of this moving by blacks occurred between black city

neighborhoods and suburbs that were mostly black, or rapidly becoming so.

With blacks having increased their numbers in employment, education and housing, I guess one can conclude that integration has had an impact among the professionals and technically-trained minorities. But, if we analyze the social progress made by integration in the last twenty years, progress has been minimal.

There are social barriers to integration that are very hard to penetrate. For instance, in housing most of the movement for blacks occurred within black areas rather than to white areas.

Some housing critics note that in white areas, rents and/or mortgages are overpriced for blacks and act as segregation factors. Mortgage loans are much more difficult for blacks to get because of the stagnant pre-

judices at the lower level of banks.

In the educational areas, 46% of the nation's black children in 1977 attended black schools. A large proportion of whites removed their children from the public school system to private or parochial schools.

Insofar as higher education, the two-thirds blacks who attend white colleges find little interaction with whites outside the classroom.

Racial separation is even more preponderant in the professional fields. There is the National Bar Association for black lawyers and the American Bar Association for mostly white lawyers. A recent National Law Journal survey showed that just twelve of the 3,700 partners of the fifty biggest U.S. law firms were black. Nearly 75% of all black lawyers work for governmental agencies because private practices hold so little promise.

There is the National Medical Association for black physicians and the American Medical Association for mostly white physicians.

It seems as though integration is just an utopian idea: when applied to reality, it leaves much to be desired. But even though integration has not reached the intended milestone envisioned, it has had a positive impact on the progress made by blacks.

Happiness Through Health

Carbon Monoxide: Death That Strikes Without Warning

By Otto McClarrin

section of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. Motor vehicle exhaust caused 5,782 mortalities; incomplete combustion of domestic fuel, 1,093; and occupational exposure from blast furnaces or kilns, 1,889.

Carbon monoxide poisoning, particularly at low levels, claims more victims than most people imagine.

"Carbon monoxide is an extremely prevalent and very dangerous problem that is not noticed," said Dr. Edwin Rayner Levine, of Chicago, an expert in the field. Often, he says, the victim won't recognize any of the toxin's various signals. Or he or others may mistake symptoms and attach them to some other malady.

"Chronic buildup at low levels might not produce definite symptoms," he explained. "But if you talk to

wives or family (when carbon monoxide poisoning is suspected), you often will find that the individuals may have been more irritable, forgetful, difficult to live with. That's a typical picture of oxygen deficiency, which carbon monoxide poisoning causes. Loss of judgment, change of personality, loss of memory, weakness, sleepiness — these are symptoms that should be thought about.

"The individual may notice nothing, but as the poisoning becomes more defined, his judgment decreases. He is less aware that he is in trouble than anyone else. Many patients tell me they passed out and did not remember feeling bad before. The symptoms are so indefinite they can come on so gradually, and then

they strike, much as someone creeping up and hitting you over the head."

Just how long it might take for damage to be done, depends on the time of exposure to carbon monoxide, its concentration, the rate of pulmonary function, whether or not one is sitting, standing, or working. But when carbon monoxide begins to tie up the hemoglobin or red cells carrying oxygen, trouble begins. One hundred per cent oxygen is needed to offset this imbalance, to prevent asphyxiation.

Facing an ever-present danger of overexposure to potentially lethal carbon monoxide are garage employees such as ticket takers, traffic directors, traffic police, and those who work in steel mills and foundries with lift trucks and combustible materials.

Other Common Sources

Furnaces, fireplaces with flues insufficiently cleaned, attached garages, natural gas (produced from flame), condominiums, apartment buildings, shopping centers with garages on the first few floors, underground garages. "When many cars are running and these become crowded with people waiting in line, they are very, very dangerous.

Coping

Make Other People Like You

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner

Are you searching for friends? Would you like to make other people become interested in you? Would you like to win friends and influence people? If your answer to these questions is yes, follow this advice:

• **Want to be friendly.** When you sincerely want to be friendly, you have begun to win the battle of getting friends.

• **Act like a friend.** When you are friendly, other people will respond similarly because they will feel that you like them.

• **Ask questions.** And, display a sincere interest in the answers. Most people become very happy when others ask them questions about themselves. This is the easiest way to "break the ice."

• **Be a good listener.** Show concern, understanding and empathy. Most people search endlessly for someone who will listen to their problems; someone who will let them unburden themselves of their difficulties. So, listen!

• **Put your own problems away for a while.** Your problems are more important to you than the problems of another person. But your problems are not as important to others as they are to you. Few people ever really have an opportunity to express, in a very personal way, the things that trouble them. When you put your problems away and show sincere interest in the problems of others, you will be instantly liked. So, quietly listen and begin to collect friends.

• **Smile.** Your smile indicates that you like the person at whom you are smiling. When you smile at them, they will return your smile because your smile says: "I like you." Everybody likes to be liked. Everybody likes the person who likes them. So, smile and win friends.

• **Look at the other person.** Let your eyes communicate your friendliness. When your eyes display interest in the other person, they feel friendly around you. They feel that you are sincerely interested in them and become even more motivated to talk. Let them talk about themselves and you will notice how quickly they

being to like you.

• **Make them talk** — by asking them questions about something in which they are interested. Your first objective should be to find out something interesting about

the person. Then, express an interest in it by asking a simple question about it. Ask about the person's talents, job, family, clothes or other friends. Then, sit back and listen to them really start talking.

Business In The Black Black Renaissance In Motor City

Charles E. Belle

DETROIT — Why was I lost when I first stepped into the stately structures of Motown's magnificent Renaissance Center? Have we gone too far? Too fast? Or is it because we don't know where to begin? It's a beautiful modern octagon shaped plaza with water falls and wide open spaces inside leading to the Renaissance Plaza Hotel, headquarters for the National Business League, 1980 convention.

Black businessmen and women in suits, ties and smart trousseaus have come together to propose their case for corporations in this country to consider doing business with capable black American owned and managed companies. Clearly these people believe they are continuing the concept layed down by their beloved leader and founder Booker T. Washington "cast down your bucket here" for a match made in heaven big business.

However, if these black American business men and women wish to expand their businesses over night, might'n they too cast down their buckets in their own black American communities? Combining all the black American owned and managed savings and loans associations together last year would produce assets of less than one billion dollars \$847,342,237 to be exact, according to statistics gathered by John L. Dunham, membership services representative of the U.S. League of Savings Associations.

When did these 39 savings and loans advertise their services to their black communities last? Lest you think I take money lightly, let me remind you of my surprise when my only banker stopped me on the stairs in the Plaza Hotel. Hope to tell you he too was there at the convention trying to tie down some additional business. But being polite, I merely inquired when was the last time the First Enterprise Bank in California has run an ad in the Black Press of America? The Chairman coughed, sneezed and cleared his throat. Ahh . . .

One of the many problems of black American owned and managed financial and other institutions is their ability to ignore other professional services available in the black American community. Common sense, dictates the development of the \$100 billion annual estimated income of 26 million black Americans for black businesses.

The black press is ever present in every pocket of the black American community across the nation. Advertising in the black community owned newspapers puts the

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DO IT WITH TASTE.

The smooth and refreshing taste of Seagram's Gin makes the best drinks possible. Enjoy our quality in moderation.

The advertisement features a central image of a bottle of Seagram's Extra Dry Gin. The bottle is dark with a white label that reads "Seagram's Extra Dry Gin". To the left and right of the bottle are large, stylized, metallic-looking letters spelling out "GIN". A small slice of orange is placed at the bottom right of the bottle. The background is dark and textured.