

After spending half their lives in Northern sities many black are returning to the South in unprecedented numbers. For the first time in American history and the source homemory of source homemory and the source homemory of soury of source h American history indre

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S. C. Sugar

lacks are coming to the South than leaving. This trend may cause many other Northern families to think of pulling up stakes and returning to what they remember as a peaceful, quiet and wholesome living environment.

Families with such thoughts might do well to closely examine this Southrn migration before making plans to return to the "good life",

Many blacks who have returned to the South are happy they made the move, while others have found frustration and disappointment.

Older, completely retired, financial indepen-dent couples are most likely to be happy in their new surroundings. They tend to relax and enjoy their hobbies free of job pressures and social concerns.

Semi-retired, middle aged couples in their 40s and 50s are more likely to experience disappointment and regrets about resettlement in the new South for many reasons.

Employment presents a big problem, both in equal employment opportunity and income. Although the income gap in the North and South is narrowing, wages are still disappoin-

tingly low. Without political or social influence, most jobs. above the \$10,000 annual range are difficult to come by. And a considerable number of responsible jobs held by blacks above that range are viewed by others blacks as window dressing.

Most blacks who return to their native South are

ment of some homeward bound black families. After his father died Omega Hogwood and his family returned to Centerville, N.C. in 1971 after seventeen years in New York City to manage the 107 acre farm operation.

He was followed in 1978 by his sister, Leonia and her husband, Ceil Watkins, who retired from the U.S. Postal Service after 32 years.

"In addition to the fresh air and open spaces we milk our cow, make our own butter, and still grow sugar cane to make our molasses." Boasted

Hogwood. He was modest in discussing the size of their farm opeation, and belatedly mentioned the 150-head hog farm and "a few cattle".

Watkins, who is disabled and lives on the family farm is constantly occupied supporting the farm operations and pursuing his hobby in carpentry. He is busy tearing down the abandoned homeplace and using the 100 year-old solid logs to build a new strorage building.

A highly successful convenience mart is operated in rural Spring Hope, N.C. by Odessa Wortham, an attractive, middle aged widow who spent twenty years in Philadelphia, Pa. before returning home in 1966.

"When my husband and I opened this store in 1969 we had no idea it would become such an important part of my life", she said, "It keeps me busy and at the same time enables me to make a decent living."

also have a practice of bartering and sharing dur-ing the bountiful seasons. Otherwise, food and clothing are usually more expensive then in large cities of the North.

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Quite often life has not been as fulfilling for many blacks who chose not to leave the South, and they remain a part of the scene for those who left and returned.

P Nearly half of the black population in the South live below the poverty level of \$5,700 and occupy the lowest rungs on the* social ladder.

More than one out of five eligible voters in the South is black, but less than one in ten go to the polls on election day.

Social, political and economic change have come slow to those who would benefit most by

change.



Tour South Visiting VISTA Volunteers

MARIANA, ARK. ACTION officials, Sam Brown (left) and John Lewis (2 from left) from Washington, visit in an okra field with Benjamin Anthony, a Volunteer in Service to America (VISTA), and Mrs. Freddie Morris, member of a local agricultural co-op which has benefitted from the Federal program. Brown and Lewis are Presidential appointees who toured four states in the deep South, visiting VISTA volunteers who assist the Federation of Southern Cooperatives with self-help in-(Photo by Archie Allen) itiatives.

"A drunkerd would not give money to sober people. He said they would only eat it, and buy clothes and send their children to school with it." Samuel Butler

Labor Union To Help Train Disadvantaged

skills.

WASHINGTON -About 1,000 jobless and economically disadvantaged persons in sixteen states will be trained on the job in concrete casting work under a \$590,000 laborers' union contract, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green has announced. The L'aborer's Interna-

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tional Union of North America, AFL-CIO, agreed to its eleventh consecutive contract to encourage employers to provide instruction and develop jobs for 550 workers.

An additional 450 training opportunities will be developd by Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors using funds from the Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP) funded under Title VII of CETA.

The employers will conduct on-the-job training projects in prestressed and precast concrete manufac-

has trained over 11,550 persons, all with employers who have collective bargaining agreements with the union. The new contract runs through July 31, 1980. The contract is funded uner Title III of CETA which is administered by the department's Employ-

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turing and other related

Since March 1967. under ten previous con-tracts, the laboers' union

ment and Training Administration (ETA). The ETA defines as 'economcially disadvantaged" one who is: a client of a sheltered workshop: is confined to an institution; receiving community care; substantially handicapped; or is a member of a family receiving cash welfare payments or an annual income (for four) of between \$7,200 and \$12,500 depending on

location and program.



considered by nearly everyone as outsiders, intruders and competitors for jobs, recognition and social status."

Despite these barriers many blacks who come home work hard to absorb themselves into the maintstream of their new communities and enjoy the best of their new life. "Being back home has

Been much more fulfilling then 1 had expected." Says William Aldridge, who returned with is wife, Eulalia to Spring Hope, N.C. after a combined total of 89 years in Montclair, N.J.

Their beautifully landscaped, modern brick

The store is located across the road from her aging mother's home, and a brother who lives within a mile takes turns filling in with the store operation. "Life here is more wholesome and I have more freedom to make my own decisions", Mr. Wor-tham went on. "I'm glad I

returned home and re-

established my life near

other members of my

family who are so dear to

me." The belief that the cost of living is cheaper in the South is often misleading. It is for the family who lives in the country and produces most of their food. Close knit families

After-School Snack You Won't Forget



If you have active youngsters who come running home from school hungry for a smack, "Peanutty Tote'Em Cups" is a recipe you'll want to remember. Ready for eating in minutes, these tasty pudding-like smacks are peanutty-rich and dotted with chocolate—sure to be a hit with the kids. You'll enjoy how easy they are to make—it's all done in a blender (even discliving the unflavored gelatine!), and you can use paper dups to serve them in. Best of all, your youngsters won't forget what a great Mom you are for making this delicious treat for them.

PEANUTTY TOTE'EM CUPS avelopes Knox[®] Unflavored Gelatine 1 cup cold milk 1 cup milk, heated to boiling 1-1/3 cups peanut butter 1/3 cup sugar

ups ice cubes (about 12 to 16) up mini or regular semi-sweet chocolate chips

prinkle unflavored gelatine over de pechet outer, one st a t and until les is melted. Pour and stir in chocolate (about 1/2