

Nationwide Survey Reveals Urban Negroes Far Short Of Goal

By HARRY FERGUSON
United Press International
The urban Negro in the United States has made limited gains toward equality this year but still is far short of his goal.

A survey by United Press International of the nation's 25 largest cities shows that it is improbable, if not impossible, that 1963 will be the year of decision in the Negro fight for absolute equality. The tempo of Negro demonstrations in the first half of 1963 misled many persons into believing

ing a major breakthrough had been achieved or was at hand. Between May 1 and July 19 there were demonstrations in 133 cities scattered through 36 states, most of them along the Eastern Seaboard. But when quiet was restored, most of the gains were limited and some of them were only on paper. It appears 1963 will go down in history as the year in which the Negro plowed and planted the fields of equality. It will take 10 years, perhaps longer, to reap the harvest.

Negro leaders are not publicly claiming major victories. The UPI asked the Rev. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to designate the city or town which they felt was dealing with the problem in the best way. All declined to reply, inviting the conclusion that they were dissatisfied with conditions everywhere.

25 City Survey

Facts and figures presented here represent conditions in the nation's 25 biggest cities and may not be valid in terms of all the Negroes in the nation. Here is a breakdown of how the urban Negro stood at the halfway mark of 1963:

Housing: No major Negro gains since the UPI conducted a survey a year ago. Everywhere the pattern is the same: Whites prefer not to live as neighbors with Negroes and if they can afford it they move to the suburbs. Between 1950 and 1960 the white population of Chicago declined by 601,223; the Negro population increased by 320,372. There are many "pepper and salt" neighborhoods where whites and Negroes live together because they cannot afford to do anything else.

In Atlanta the Negro population comprising about 40 per cent of the total lives on one-fifth to one-sixth of the residential land.

In San Antonio, Tex., there is a development containing 75 houses selling for \$22,000 and up. It advertises that it is the only integrated housing development in the nation. So far, no whites have chosen to live there.

Public Office: The Negro does fairly well in appointive jobs, but not so good in elective offices. San Antonio, San Diego, Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans have no Negroes in elective jobs. The Negro fares best in New York where he has a president of Manhattan Borough, several city councilmen and a Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell.

Public Accommodations: Much progress for the Negro has been made in this field. The bus problem has almost ceased to exist. There has been a quiet and orderly integration of swimming pools, parks and golf courses in most cities. But there has been no great Negro rush to use such facilities. There has been only a small and token integration of barber shops and beauty parlors, but the Negroes seem to prefer to take their patronage to businesses run by members of their own race.

Hospitals: It is difficult to be definitive about how the Negro patient fares because too many cities have laws against identifying persons by race or color. The 10 denominational hospitals in Minneapolis say patients, doctors and nurses are completely integrated. In Memphis one of the three large city hospitals is staffed entirely by Negroes and treats only Negroes.

Job Opportunities: Negroes complain labor unions, especially in the North, are discriminating against them. Labor leaders concede there is some truth in it, and President George Meany of the AFL-CIO told Congress the other day it should pass a strong law to "mop up these areas of discrimination which still persist in our own ranks." Negro leaders complained about the Electrician's Union in Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Diego. Candid labor leaders say that most unions have long lists of apprentice applications and Negroes are not on them. Other job opportunities vary widely. All major department stores in Washington have Negro clerks; only one major department store in Houston does so.

Churches: The area in which there has been the least trouble. However, there has been no widespread integration of worshippers because Negroes prefer to attend Negro churches in their own neighborhoods.

Public Hiring: Most of the 25 largest cities operate under Civil Service or fair employment ordinances. There seems to be a tendency to keep the number of Negroes on the public payroll in direct ratio to the percentage of Negroes in the population. There is a heavy percentage of Negroes in such categories as laborers and garbage collectors. All cities reporting agree there are fewer Negroes in the white collar category than in the laborer classification.

Professional Opportunities: Integration of the bar and medical associations is complete in 16 cities. The other cities vary. In Dallas the medical society is integrated but the bar association is not. Negroes have their own lawyers' association in Houston. In St. Louis they have their own medical forum.

Vocational Schools: In most large cities the Negro is well off. Houston gives vocational training in four of the five Negro high

schools. New Orleans has a vocational institution which is integrated, but the private vocational schools are segregated. Smith-Hughes School in Atlanta has 11 Negro students out of 4,618.

Public Schools: In the nine years since the Supreme Court decision two patterns have developed. One is "segregation by area," meaning that many schools are predominantly Negro because they are located in Negro neighborhoods. In Washington, 115 public schools have more than 90 per cent Negro pupils. Nineteen have more than 90 per cent white students. The other development is that in the 25 largest cities the percentage of Negro pupils consistently is larger than that of Negro teachers.

Colleges: There is almost universal integration, but Negro students usually are heavily in the minority in both North and South. There are only about 200 Negroes in the University of Cincinnati which has 20,500 students. Cleveland reports that John Carroll has 27 Negroes in an enrollment of 1,816. Inability to pay the tuition and lack of scholastic qualifications are the reasons most frequently cited for the low percentage of Negro students.

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Greek Letters

- ACROSS**
- Sixth Greek letter
 - Smallest Greek letter
 - Biblical name
 - Vandal
 - Remnant
 - Temple vehicle (Hindu)
 - Piece out
 - Wings
 - Breakfast dish
 - To the beach
 - Collection of writings
 - Greek "R"
 - Plank
 - Seventh Greek letter
 - Deadly
 - Greek "F"
 - Fox
 - Alder trees (Scot.)
- DOWN**
- Danish ouzo
 - Form of "be"
 - Fish eggs
 - Address
 - Goal
 - One of Cyclopes
 - Greek "L"
 - Trite phrase
 - Equine breed
 - Article
 - Prawn (var.)
 - Masculine
 - Boy's name
 - Valued rocks
 - Pal
 - "X"
 - Bird's retreat
 - Cipher
 - Land grant (Hindu)
 - Carry (coll.)
 - Dressed stones
 - Greek "Th"
 - Diving bird
 - Exhumed
 - Western state
 - Church (Scot.)
 - Interjection

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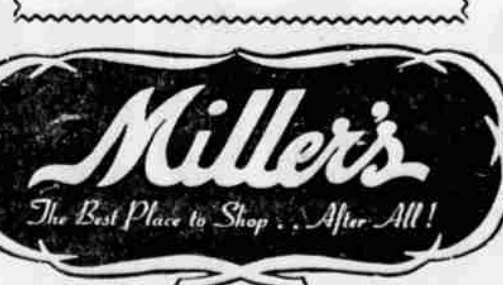
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