

# WORLD OF BOOKS

By JOSEPH L. TURNER  
NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

"THE NEGRO AND APPRENTICESHIP," Written by F. RAY MARSHALL and VERNON M. BRIGGS, JR.; 283 pp, \$8

Year after year, we see statistical reports on the rapidly increasing Negro population, shifts and mass concentration in northern metropolitan areas. We also receive corresponding reports of high unemployment, frustration, crime, violence, rioting and other forms of social unrest.

These reports suggest, on the one hand, that this is the nature of the Negro. On the other, they often fail to analyze, below the surface, the causes and influences.

Unemployment, or the denial of employment to Negroes, is perhaps the greatest single factor in the overall, so-called "Negro problem." This book analyzes one aspect of the employment issue--apprenticeship.

"Of the 50,000 apprenticeships made available each year in the U.S., very few are filled by Negroes. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, this situation drew the fire of civil rights groups... government agencies were implicated, and quickly enacted a flurry of measures to increase the intake of Negro apprentices.

"Out of the furor emerged a realization of how little was known about apprenticeship programs and a general concern that realistic remedies be found..."

THIS BOOK is based on a series of case studies conducted by a staff of economists, headed by the above authors. It explores the reasons and influences accounting for the low rate of black participation in apprenticeship programs.

It points out as factors the discrimination practiced by unions and employers, the low educational and poor motivation of potential Negro applicants, and the ignorance and indifference of some schools, counselors, and government employment services.

The case studies consist of interviews with Negroes and officials in 10 major cities where the Negro population is considered at a high level.

The cities--New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Washington, D.C., San Francisco-Oakland, Houston and Atlanta--were selected on the basis of geographic representation, and after consultation with civil rights, government, industry and union spokesmen.

IT IS NOT a book for entertainment, but rather for enlightening and helpful information on a particular subject. There are chapters on the Nature of Apprenticeship Training in the United States, and Negro Participation in Apprenticeship Training.

Each city considered is also given specific analysis. The chapters point out how the problem is different in certain areas, what is--or not--being done, and how the motivation to do something is brought about.

Persons seeking information about certain crafts or trades, or the apprenticeship program in general, will find the book beneficial as a reference because of its charts and tables, Department of Labor statistics, and the interesting findings of the researchers.

The chapters suggesting policies and recommendations in solving the problem are especially important. Isolated are the basic problems, as well as an indication of policies and programs which general, state and local governments--as well as unions, employers, agencies and other interested groups--can adopt towards a solution.

A GREAT deal of responsibility and hope, significantly, rests with the civil rights groups--which have done a great deal in bringing the problem to public attention and are due credit for much of the progress which has been made.

However, the authors point out that these groups can still play an important role in working closely with employers, unions, etc.; in paying attention to facts and analyses in order to present strong cases in negotiations; in helping to take advantage of poverty and manpower programs to provide pre-apprenticeship and other training and development campaigns to promote the upgrading of Negro youngsters and others who would not be legally permissible or required.

These actions mean the civil rights groups

**GRAND OPENING  
SPECIAL**  
100% HUMAN HAIR  
**WIGLETS**

Thick, luxurious, 10" long  
2 1/2-3 ozs. hair. Over 100  
shades. Reg. 35.00. Cutting,  
styling included.

\$11.77

2 for 19.99

Ask For Gino

**WITCHES' HUT** WIG &  
BEAUTY SALON  
500 CLARK ST. ● 382-8249

Hours: 9 A.M. - 12 P.M. -- 6 P.M. - 8 P.M.

*Be A Selective Buyer  
Support Our Advertisers*

**LIMITED QUANTITY**



WIND PROOF  
LIGHTER

22¢

**JAMES  
BOND 007**

**SLOT CAR  
RACER**

88¢

ASTON-MARTIN DB5  
SCALE BY  
STROMBECKER

**Reg. 7.95**



**8,888 ITEMS AT 88¢  
Nothing Over 88¢**

*Calavan's*

88c STORES

**4 Locations To Serve You**

**10 NAVY ST. (Henderson)**  
**4200 BOULDER HIGHWAY**  
**3504 E. LAKEMEAD BLVD.**  
**1048 TONOPAH HIGHWAY**

**Want A New Way Of  
Life For Your Family?**

MTA

as they exist now, must begin to evolve into politico-economic interest groups--not necessarily all-black--conducting many long and short range programs of uplift in the Negro community.

It is interesting that Chicago is not included in the target areas mentioned. It might prove enlightening to review the answers and remarks of the interviewees, and to see what the analysis of the city would be.

Chicago has been the scene of some significant success in a related endeavor. Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, through "Operation Breadbasket," under the direction of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, has made considerable break-throughs in securing jobs for Negroes in chain-stores operating in Negro communities. It has also aided in getting products of Negro businesses on the shelves of these same chain stores.

**THE COLLEGE STUDENT  
SPEAKS**

By DORIS BROWN  
NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

In Chicago, after a nest of Klansmen was found in the police department, some officials considered a second purge: of black nationalists who might be employed by the department.

The Klan and black power groups are often mentioned in the same breath--as if they were counterparts. But there are important differences.

Both the Klan and some black nationalist groups are alike in the virulence of their racial remarks. Neither will ever, however, win a brotherhood award.

But whatever we can accuse black nationalists of doing, we cannot charge them with intimidating, maiming, and killing whites or trying to prevent them from voting.

No black nationalist ever raided a white man's home in the middle of the night and warned him about getting "too uppity" or looking at Negro women.

No black power advocate has ever burnt a church or used his domination of a state government to deny others their Constitutional rights.

WHATEVER black nationalists do wrong, it is largely verbal; the Klan's misdeeds, on the other hand, have taken the form of swift, unrelenting, action on behalf of a perverted belief.

There is a second difference between the two groups: The Klan has hardly ever been known for its political or organizational weakness, while black power groups are often the poorest, least influential, and most impotent elements of the Negro community.

Both Negroes and whites attribute to black nationalist groups a power and command they don't really have. Both often agree that these organizations, at their worst, foment riots and unrest; and at their best, give the Negro community needed political organization.

But, I submit, these groups have no more power to stir up trouble or organize the community than the weatherman has to change the weather.

Of all organizations in the Negro community, they are the closest to monetary bankruptcy. Theirs are the smallest memberships and most disorganized programs. The loudness of their pronouncements is often an inverse reflection of their inactivity and inability to change their racial and political destiny.

And this is the real tragedy of "black power" not that it represents a threat to the Negro community or white society, but that it is so weak and that self-hatred underlies its leaders' tumultuous activities.

THIS IS particularly tragic in view of the Negro community's crying need for strong, indigenous leadership, which 'black power' groups cannot provide.

That black nationalists should lack the very power they preach about is no reproach to them.

Their critics--both white and black--fail to realize that centuries of cultural emasculation have left the black man in the very state of weakness in which the white man wanted his slaves.

Black power impotence will ever remain a memorial to the American white man's sinister slavery system, which not only worked black men to death, but also turned their strength into servile weakness.

**EVERYTHING GOES  
OPERATION INDEPENDENCE  
THRIFT SHOP**

50c Sale

**New and Used Garments**

**No Used Item Over 50¢**

**JAN. 29 thru FEB. 3**

**813 W. OWENS - CALL 382-5914**