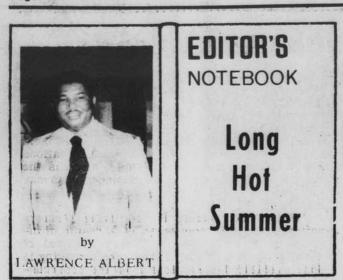
Page 2

3000

CAMBODIA

24 (D) D



A long hot summer has been for ecast for our community.

It already has a 15 percent unemployment rate, and in two or three weeks our youth will get out of school and further flood the overflowing dam of unemployment. More than 3,000 of our brothers and sisters are presently jobless, Leo Johnson, operations chief of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), said recently. Johnson said CETA

will have 1,000 slots in its program for youths starting in July, "but three or four students will be competing for each of these slots. Students will be chosen for these on the basis of What's going to hap-their families financial pen to us? We will situation and on preregistration.

They should get their social security cards and preregister for the program as soon as possible."

Johnson saw no immediate relief for the local unemployment situation. Lack of education will be the cause of 40 percent of the youth unemployment in our community. "Black kids can't get

any kind of job experience. Most of them don't know how to fill out job applications. White kids can get experiance through their families, but blacks don't have such an outlet.'

He added that everyone is scared to open up with money. Most agencies in this area would like to reduce their present staffs, 'and they sure are not going to hire anymore people." "The business sector

has got to generate more profit so that they can open up. Lending institutions are hoarding their money also. We need other kinds of businesses to generate jobs.

It is the same old story--our youths don't have enough education; they don't have any experience; their pa-rents don't have the means to get them the experience.

survive, but that is not enough. We have to stretch our talents, abilities and desires to the limit. We can do that only through determination, discipline and hard work.

We have always been a hard working people, but we don't dream big enough; we don't strive for the future enough; and most of all we don't set goals and work toward them unwaveringly.

To do this, we have to realize as a group the white man is not going to make any effort to feed, clothe and house our families. We have to do it ourselves.



population was below the poverty level in 1973, 16 percent of the elderly were below the poverty level in 1973. Almost 40 percent of the total black elderly population was below the poverty level in 1972.

AFRICA

LAS VEGAS VOICE

why

But

The National Center on Black Aged, based in Washington, quotes these 1973 Bureau of Census figures: 37.1 percent of elderly blacks live in poverty; among black females over 65 who live alone, the figure is even higher: 61.8 percent live in poverty.

The National Urban League points out that the typical black man never reaches age 65 or above, while the typical black woman can expect senior citizen status for fewer years than her white counterpart. "Poverty," the League noted, "is a continuing barrier to the basic right of peaceful

and comfortable old age." The FEA report indicates that climatic conditions exert a strong influence on eneryg consumption. Sixty-one percent of the elderly black live in the South, where natural gas is the major heating fuel available. The rest are fairly evenly divided between the Northeast and the North Central region, with only five percent of the

elderly blacks living in the West. Drs. Dorothy K. Newman and Dawn Day in their forthcoming book "The American Consumer" note that in 1972-73 blacks used 11 percent of natural gas but a much smaller proportion of electricity (6 percent) and of gasoline (5 percent). Black households are more likely than others to use natural gas for cooking and more likely to live in non-winterized homes than other households. In recognition of this problem the President has proposed legislation to subsidize winterization of low-income homes.

Other findings in their book include: Energy used by the poor is almost entirely i such as space and water heating, cooking, refrigeration and lighting. About 60 percent of black households are tenants compared with 30 percent of all others, and even among black families in one family houses, almost 40 percent are tenants, over twice as many as others.

As for blacks and automobiles, blacks use much less gasoline than others. Even among nonpoor blacks, gasoline consumption is only two thirds of the amount non-poor families use. Firty-five percent -- almost half -- of all black households have no cars.

BLACK AFRICAN COUNTRIES TURN SIGHTS TO ISRAEL...... Continued from page 1.....

little in common.

not Africa ... Mr. President?

TETNAM

FOOD

U.S.A

AMBUUIA

FOOD

VIETNAM

FOOD

U.S.A

CAMBOOM

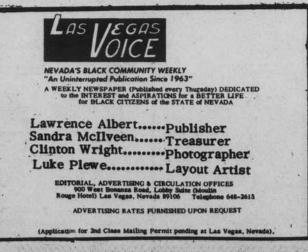
FOOD

African states ata to Jidda and Mecca. reduced price is a tacit example that Arabs, our slave trade from Africa former slave masters, are not prepared to abandon the rider-andhorse partnership. We in 1973, frontpage have not forgotten that stories in the Weekly they use to drive us like Spectator of Accra, herds of cattle and sell Ghana, charged that us as slaves.'

Week edition of The East by Arab traders National Scene this "to become virtual February, a scholarly slaves of wealthy Arab article by Joseph E. families.

built on quicksand," Harris reported that the with no historical Indian Ocean slave friendship between trade, "dominated by Arabs and Blacks and the Arabs," goes back "little in common." some 2000 years. It There is also linger- flourished from the 7th ing bitterness over Arab Century on, with literprominence in the ally millions of Blacks African slave trade. An from Africa's East editorial in the Zambian Coast, "packed in tiers Daily News put it blun- like sardines," shipped by Arab merchants to tly: "Refusal of Arab Arab ports and--those countries to sell oil to who survived marched to Jidda and Mecca.

The Indian Ocean to Asia is "still said to exist on a small scale, the article declared, and' Ghanian children, age In the Black History exported to the Middle



Just the FACTS

Many of the Nation's 1.7 million elderly blacks -- already fighting for economic survival -- now face another crisis centering on their ability to sustain a minimal level of existence in the face

of soaring energy costs. The central finding of a new study conducted for the Federal Energy Administration is that the elderly poor consume less energy than any other age-income group, including the younger poor, but spend a much higher proportion of their total budget on energy expenditures.

FEA's Office of Consumer Affairs and Special Impact commissioned the study because of its concern for problems of older Americans. The results confirm such facts as these:

The older you are, the more likely it is that you will be poor. While 11 percent of the total