

TALKING EMPLOYMENT

By Bill Murphy
Nevada Business Services

We often put barriers in our way when seeking a job. Why, because most people are uncomfortable with the unknown, and seeking work can present a lot of changes. Rejection, anxiety and frustration are often a part of unemployment. So it is particularly important to make the most of your efforts and keep your job search moving in a positive direction.

Have you ever caught yourself saying, "I haven't got time today," or "I need someone to help me, "I can't decide?" These may be clues to barriers you are putting up, signs of poor time management. If you do not have time to help yourself, who does? Waiting around for someone else to complete your application probably means it will never get done. Indecision wastes a lot of time. Take a closer look at how you are managing your time now.

Job Seeking Takes Time: Completing application forms and resumes, Developing job leads, Researching those leads, and Scheduling interviews.

You are the boss of the job search, and it will be up to you to make plans to use your time effectively. Once



Bill Murphy

you learn and practice some of the basic rules of time management, they will prove helpful on the job, as well as in your job search.

First, list your long-term career goals. If that job is not immediately available, determine what other type of work you can take to move in that direction. Once you know where you are going, list the things you can do to make it happen, such as, updating your resume and developing new job leads. Next list your activities for the day such as going over your list and arranging it in order of importance.

To keep your period of unemployment as short as possible, plan to job search on a schedule of 30 to 40 hours each week. Looking for a job is a job. You must actively seek work every day. Be as committed to yourself as you would be to an employer.

RIDDLE

Yet on the whole, the black population has not been attuned to Jackson's attitudes toward Jews, Isreal or foreign policy. Aside from the strong survey evidence, there has been other experience on that score. In 1984, for example, the black precincts in Berkeley, California voted against an anti-Isreal referendum, to the same extent as the rest of the population, even though they voted overwhelmingly for Jackson's candidacy, and Jackson's spokesman in the area had supported the referendum.

However, a sector of the black elite is supportive of Jackson's full program, as are all the radicalized ideologues within the Rainbow Coalition. Just as the better-educated blacks react differently from the better-educated whites with respect to anti-Semitism, so do they with respect to Isreal. Of course, other sector of the black elite is supportive of Jackson's full program, as are all the radicalized

ideologues within the Rainbow Coalition. Just as the better-educated blacks react differently from the better-educated whites with respect to anti-Semitism, so do they with respect to Isreal. Of course, other sectors of the black elite, such as members of the black Congressional caucus, are less than supportive of Jesse Jackson's total program.

This split personality in the black community has created considerable confusion within the Jewish community, and poses a strategic problem. It would be an error to benignly ignore Jackson's dangerous ways just because of his leadership role in articulating a valid black domestic agenda. It is a classic characteristic of extremist political movements that their demagogues use the "Good stuff" -- food, jobs, dignity, peace -- to draw in people who then eventually go along with the evil. But that has not yet happened, and it would also be a strategic error to equate Jackson with the Black populations on the subjects of Isreal, foreign policy or Jews.

BLACK HISTORY

By Gwen Walker

James Forten Sr. (1766-1842)

Businessman--Investor--Abolitionist

James Forten was born in Philadelphia in 1766 as a free black. His parents were born free but his grandparents were brought from Africa as slaves. Forten's elementary education began in the Colored Children's Free School of Anthony Benezet, a renowned Quaker abolitionist.

At the age of eight, Forten began working in a Philadelphia sailor loft with his father. The loft was owned by Robert Bridges. James worked in a grocery store to help support his mother after his father died from a boating accident in 1775. His formal education ended at the age of ten.



James Forten, Sr.

At fourteen, Forten urged his mother to let him sign up on a ship, The Royal Lewis, as a powder boy during the Revolutionary War. He later returned home to begin a sailmaker apprenticeship in Mr. Bridges' sail loft. Bridges, who was now getting older, appointed young Forten foreman of his sail loft in 1786. When Bridges retired in 1798, he loaned Forten the money to buy his loft. At the age of 32, Forten had a work force of 38 men, 19 were white.

Because of Forten's innovative sailmaking, his sail loft became one of the most prosperous in Philadelphia. Forten had perfected a sail design to make the guiding of ships easier, which made

By the same token, it would be an unconscionable strategic mistake to ignore the terrible residual black plight in this country just because Jackson has articulated it. At the least, that would be a prime example of biting nose to spite face.

"Grand coalitions" are not about to be established. But there are opportunities for recurrent brief encounters between Jewish and black leadership in cities across

him become a very successful businessman. Two years later Forten built his second wife, Charlotte a three-story home in "Lombard Street".



Gwen Walker

Forten's abolitionist activities were numerous. His amassed fortune enabled him to buy many slaves' freedom. (On one occasion, he bought a whole family's freedom). Congress' overwhelming rejection of a petition presented by the free blacks of Philadelphia (suggesting a modification of the fugitive Slave Act) probably sparked Forten's decision to become an abolitionist.

He, along with black leaders Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, enlisted the help of 2,500 Blacks to help guard Philadelphia against the British during the War of 1812. He also used his leadership to solicit many of the first 1,700 Black subscribers for William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper, The Liberator, and donated money to help cover the paper's first 27 subscriptions. His Lombard Street home served as an underground railroad way station for escaping slaves. These examples are only a few of the many activities that Forten was involved in, for the maintained a strong stance against the colonization and slavery movement.

HE WAS A FORERUNNER FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND A TRUE HUMANITARIAN.

the country which would serve common interests, confound common enemies, and in the process help to modify Jacksonian perspectives in both communities.

It is not easy to separate Jesse Jackson from the body of American blacks and their genuine concerns. But in this case and under these circumstances, it would serve the Jews well to stay a little schizoid.

WILLIAMS

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commit crimes is a government that cannot retain the respect and affection of its citizens. For Nevada cannot be made safe for anyone until it is safe for everyone.

2. Demand that Nevada has fair employment policies, and demand that government establish fair policies for minority contractors and vendors.

3. Support and encourage African-American businesses that operate at a level conducive to providing and obtaining good customer service.

4. Families and friends should make joint ventures and investments in the community.

5. Endorse and give fiscal support to elected officials that share strong economic views.

6. Open an interest yielding savings account. Avoid fads and trends.

7. Prepare yourself and encourage others to prepare themselves to enter the job market.

8. Keep banks accountable to the community for the Federal Reinvestment Act of 1977 and demand the Governor to oversee accountability.

Regardless of the amount save some money for you and your family each payday.

10. We must develop a new personal attitude that crime and criminality will not be tolerated in our communities and neighborhoods. Crime drives business and jobs from the community.

Focal Point: The type of politics that continue to prevent us from having political and economic power in the past, cannot be the kind of politics that should be played in 1989 by us. We should never be soft or say "yes" when we want to say "no" or laugh at jokes when they aren't funny, or scratch our heads when it doesn't itch. We must involve ourselves only in politics that is straight forward, based on principles and directed by strong values which will improve and protect the welfare and rights of all people. That is promised by our constitution.

Extra Point: Coming to town November 17, 1989, Dr. Benjamin Hooks.

This article is reprinted by permission of Reform Judaism, published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Earl Raab is former executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council in San Francisco.

JOURNAL

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participating and from being included. Know that our generation needs more love, more understanding, and we certainly need some more inspiration. We need the same kind of inspiration that Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X and many others gave to you.

Many times, adults accuse us of being apathetic, but I say to you that for the most part we are not apathetic, that we are concerned about today's issues. We are concerned about education. We are concerned about apartheid and about our brothers and sisters in South Africa. No, we are not apathetic, but I must tell you some of us are uninspired. So, I challenge each of you adults to work a little harder at loving us more; work a little harder at understanding us better; and then, work a little harder at inspiring us, at providing us with good inspiration -- for what we are the world of tomorrow will be."

We hear you Wiletra. We are touched by your eloquence and you render honor to African American children. Let us all get to work to live up to your challenge.

EXHIBIT

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This exhibition examines the relationship between 20th century black artists, their forebears, and black American history.

Plans are underway to involve the Clark County school children. The board of directors of NICA hope to provide docents for classes visiting the gallery during this exhibition to create a study program around Black History Month. In addition, Rick Powell, Program Director at the Washington Project for the Arts in Washington, D.C., will be a guest speaker. Mr. Powell is one of the curators of the exhibition and is very knowledgeable about the history of the periods covered.

This exciting program was organized by the Evans-Tibbs Collection in Washington, D.C. and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Services (SITES). It is booked throughout the country through 1992, and NICA is extremely proud to be able to bring it to the Las Vegas community.

On March 19-April 20, David Geise, The Rise And Fall Of Taste, reinterprets Italian antiquities.