

# Survey: Blacks most discriminated against ethnic group in America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Blacks feel no other racial or ethnic group is discriminated against more than they. And the rest of America agrees.

Persistent remnants of racial discrimination against blacks are among the findings in a new national survey on racial, ethnic, religious and social attitudes.

Asked about groups that had suffered either a great deal or some discrimination in American society, 83 percent of all those questioned said blacks were discrimination victims, in a survey to be released by the National Conference for Community and Justice on Monday.

Hispanics were next with 76 percent of those questioned feeling the group faced at least some discrimination. Women and American Indians were next with 67 percent

of those questioned believing they faced at least some discrimination.

Blacks say there is plenty of truth behind the perceptions of unequal treatment.

Whether it was at the corner grocery store, at work or in a local eatery, black Americans said they experienced discrimination more in the last 30 days than any other racial or ethnic group.

Only 13 percent of whites said they were discriminated against in the past month, compared to 42 percent of blacks.

Meanwhile, 31 percent of Asians reported being discriminated against in the last month and 16 percent of Hispanics reported the same.

"This nation continues to be plagued by too much discrimination in our daily lives," said Sanford Cloud Jr., president of the NCCJ,

a national human rights organization formerly known as the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"It touches all groups but creates an especially wide gulf between whites and blacks in this country," Cloud said.

One solution to helping America bridge its racial divide would be open, honest and what might be painful conversations across racial, political, ethnic and gender lines, Cloud said.

"Discussions have to be held in environments that allow people to be comfortable," Cloud said. "People have to feel as though they aren't going to be threatened or beat up during a frank conversation."

When the question was taken beyond racial and ethnic groups, gay Americans are perceived to be the victims of discrimination

in greater numbers than blacks, Jews or immigrants.

Half of those surveyed said they believe gays and lesbians were victimized by "a great deal" of discrimination in American society.

Blacks were thought to be greatly victimized by 34 percent of those questioned, followed by the poor with 32 percent and people on welfare by 27 percent.

The study also found whites are far more satisfied in what they earn, where they live and how they make a living.

Just 49 percent of blacks reported satisfaction with their household income compared to 72 percent of whites. More than nine of 10 whites are satisfied with their housing compared to 77 percent of blacks. And 88 percent of whites expressed satisfaction with their jobs compared to 74 percent of blacks.

## Number of academically qualified college eligible pupils to increase

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The number of young adults academically qualified to go to college is expected to rise by 19 percent — 2.6 million people — over two decades, and minority students will account for most of the increase, according to a study released Wednesday.

The Educational Testing Service report projects that blacks, Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders will make up 80 percent of the increase among all 18- to 24-year-olds academically qualified for college.

The study — "Crossing the Great Divide: Can We Achieve Equity When Generation Y Goes to College?" — is based on school achievement tests and national and state population figures. Its projections address enrollment at the nation's more than 4,000 two- and four-year institutions.

The survey examined enrollment prospects from 1995 to 2015. It defined eligible students as those able to meet or exceed college admission requirements.

The study estimates that

the number of full-time undergraduates will reach 16 million 15 years from now, up from 13.4 million five years ago.

ETS projected that by 2015, the numbers of black, Hispanic and Asians/Pacific Islander undergraduates will grow by about 2 million, and they will account for 37 percent of the nation's undergraduates. In 1995, minorities represented 29 percent of the nation's undergraduates.

The findings foresee an effect beyond the classroom. "Raising the academic achievement of minority students would go a long way toward both reducing poverty and addressing labor shortages at the high end of the job market," the report said.

More than half of the projected increase for overall enrollment is likely to be in California, Texas, Florida, New York and Arizona. By 2015, minorities will outnumber whites in colleges in California, Hawaii, New Mexico and Washington, D.C.

This will occur even as race-based affirmative action

### Minorities will make up 80 percent of the increase among all 18- to 24-year-olds academically qualified for college.

efforts have been rolled back in states such as California, Texas and Florida.

In Texas, the numbers of minorities and whites will be about equal in 2015, though minorities will pull ahead soon after, the study projected. In 1995, minorities represented 42 percent; this year, about 44 percent.

In Florida, minorities are also expected to reach 50 percent by 2015. They represented 35 percent of undergraduates in 1995. Currently, they are 37 percent.

In California, minorities already represented 51 percent of undergraduates five years ago; they now represent 55 percent. In 2015, they are likely to reach 62 percent, the study projected.

Nationwide, Hispanics were projected to increase the most numerically, growing by 1 million students, up from 11 percent in 1995.

concerns about how educational institutions will accommodate this growing demand," she said. "I am very worried that we could fail these children."

The study projects that, over two decades, Asian/Pacific Islander undergraduates could grow by 600,000, or 86 percent. They would make up 8 percent of college students by 2015, up from 5 percent five years ago.

ETS also estimates that the numbers of black students would grow by 400,000, yet

still represent 13 percent of all undergraduates. Black students will be concentrated in Texas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and North Carolina. Projected enrollment for whites will increase in number but decline in proportion to other groups. In 1995, whites represented 71 percent; in 2015, they will represent 63 percent.

The ETS is a private, non-profit company in Princeton, N.J., that creates and administers college admissions tests.

## Reparations

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Japan (The Point Four Plan) and Germany (The Marshall Plan) following World War II. Our government just gave over \$1 billion to Japanese Americans for relocating them during World War II.

This reparations act was modeled after a 1942 reparations act for American Indians who have received reparations through treaties for nearly two hundred years.

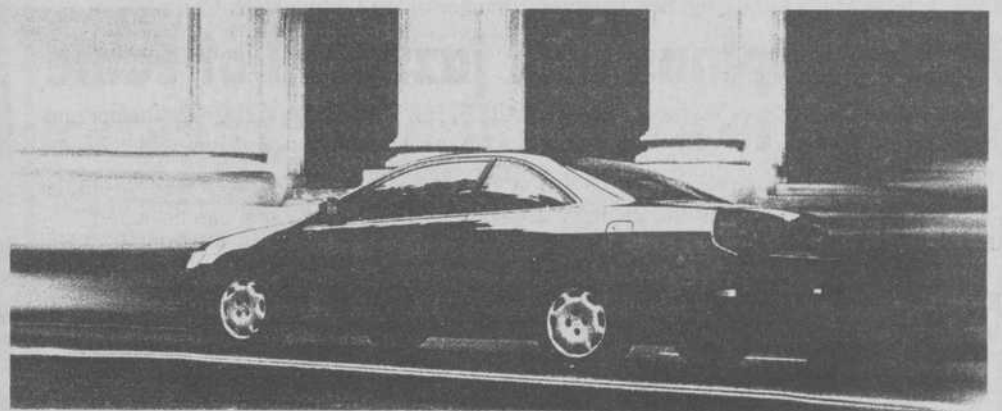
Even though it will be the purview of black people to determine the form of reparations to be demanded, i.e., money, land or tax exemptions, the Institute will seek to craft a formula and make

recommendations regarding the amounts, forms, and delivery mechanisms.

The initial focus will be on industries such as cotton, textiles, insurance, railroads, banks, tobacco, iron works, shipping lines, furniture companies, farm equipment,

sugar and other food stuffs. The Institute's research will take a two-tiered focus: full slavery and Jim Crow semi-slavery.

The hearings and research will be made public on an on-going basis. For information, call (301) 603-8112.



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