

NEGRO PROBLEM IN TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICA:
A NOTE TOWARD ITS HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
(I) THE PRESENT SITUATION OF NEGRO PROBLEM

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As C. Vann Woodward pointed out in the great work, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, third revised edition, a history of the segregation system which is called the Jim Crow system may, together with that about the several revolt and protest movements against it, be a part of the subject to the historians studying the Negro history in twentieth century America, but by no means the whole of the subject. Anyhow let me sum up hereinafter the point as briefly as possible with due regard to the indication by Woodward. The Jim Crow system, that was the segregation laws established mainly in the South between the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century in order to separate the blacks physically, indeed deprived blacks of all the legitimate and human rights inherent to a American citizen with the result that the blacks were virtually separated in all aspects of normal social life. It was thus natural that until some point of time the abrogation of this system should have been the most important subject to the blacks and others who opposed the separatism. But while the enormous effort to that effect were cost for abrogating the system in a span of about half century until the beginning of the 1960's, another actual and more northern-oriented problem for blacks, such as would not have been solved even if that system had been abrogated, arose. In the northern states, particularly in the urban areas where the blacks migrated out from the South partially in disgust at the Jim Crow system there, the informal segregation against blacks with no use of the Jim Crow system as a legal entity advanced in the housing, school and the like since the beginning of this century. In addition to it the recent difference in income

between the blacks and whites has expanded to be much greater than it was, while the technological revolution proceeding in industry has also imposed a more serious threat of unemployment on blacks than whites because the black workers consisted of a greater number of unskilled labors than whites. That is why the actual social discontents and requirements of blacks, such as are not solved even if the Jim Crow system was abrogated, flared up after the abrogation of the Jim Crow system in 1965, as a natural result. Namely, the so-called civil rights movement certainly achieved the remarkable results in the 1960's, but for all that they in fact fulfilled only the past promises undone a century ago, without regard to which there is, for blacks, another problem having made progress since the beginning of this century in the present American society.

As pointed out in the above brief indication with regard to the blacks in the twentieth century American society, no one can doubt that with all the abrogation of legal Jim Crow system there actually exists in the present American society a serious Negro problem, in a word, to the effect that blacks are still stubbornly prohibited from being equal American citizens freed from all the discriminations, whether they are formal, or not (e. g. see Reference(5)). Moreover, in retrospect from the present days when the Jim Crow had been abrogated, it seems that such a Negro problem originated in a certain historical framework relatively different from the Jim Crow system, in the current of the twentieth century American society. Of course, that would by no means discount the significance the study of the Jim Crow has in American historiography, which should be specially emphasized to avoid some misunderstandings. But for all that, in view of the present days I think for the time being that such a Negro problem as still exists even today when the Jim Crow system is abrogated, may be the important and special subject of needing our further historical examinations, probably independently of the study of the Jim Crow system.

By the way, this essay is my initial and preliminary attempt to examine these big subjects beyond my present ability. Therefore I must in advance apologize that this essay is so poor as to be dispropriate to the purpose, but anyhow I am for the time being planning to make some analysis toward these subjects, consisting of the following three parts.

In part I, entitled "The Present Situation of Negro Problem," I mean to examine by the use of several statistical data some problematic situations in which the blacks are placed today. This part, so to say, is literally an attempt to analyze the present situation of Negro problem. After that, in part II and III I mean to bring into question the black ghettos that I think have the most basic and institutional problem among the present situations discriminative against blacks. Incidentally, in part II, entitled "Blacks in Modern Metropolis", I mean to consider the social and economic functions of black ghettos in the present American society. And also in part III, entitled "The Formation and Development of Black Ghettos", I mean to take a brief historical survey of the black ghettos from their formation processes to their later developments. But, to say in addition, from being too ill-prepared to analyze the three parts at a time, to my regret I must have divided these three parts into two essays, the latter half of which, equivalent to the above part II and III, I could not carry in this issue. This essay, equivalent to the above part I, is in such a sense so incomplete as to constitute only the first half of the work I am now planning.¹

II

It goes without saying that the socio-economic situation where the black Americans are placed in the present American society is clearly lower than that of the white Americans, but why, and in what degree, is their situation lower? Additionally, what political and social structure of discrimination is set up in order to keep such a lower situation for blacks intact. Widely known, the black riots late in the 1960's, including their drastic social impacts, gave rise to the strongest need of knowing the socio-economic situation of blacks in the present days, and since then the several investigations about it has been made mainly by the federal government agencies and the like. *Still a Dream: The Changing Status of Blacks Since 1960* (see Reference(1)), which was written in using the reports indicated by those investigations, is probably the most reliable and comprehensive study that we can depend on today in order to know the prevailing situation of black Americans. I will thus rely upon that study in a great deal, to outline the present situation of black Americans in this essay.

By the way, the authors of *Still A Dream* supposed the following seven factors as the dimensions for analysis of the existing situation of blacks: (1) income, (2) employment, (3) education, (4) marital and family patterns, (5) health, (6) housing, and (7) power and control. There is of course a possibility that others than these factors may be supposed, but generally speaking I consider sound the authors' standpoint that they can analyze the socio-economic situation of blacks through these seven factors. So I also intend to proceed the following discription according to these factors; however, I will exclude only the "housing" factor in this essay, from a plan to bring this factor into question in a late article about the black ghetto.²

III

In this chapter let me take a brief survey of the existing black population, as a preparatory work to analyze the above six factors except the "housing". In 1970 the black population numbered 22.58 million, which constituted 11.1 percent of the United States population. If we group the total black population with their resident regions, there were 11.87 million blacks in the South which constituted 53 percent of the total black population, 8.91 million in the North (39.5 percent of the total), and 16.9 million in the West (7.5 percent of the total). If we also group the total black population by whether living in the metropolitan area, or in non-metropolitan areas, the blacks living in metropolitan areas numbered 6.941.000 in the South, which constituted 58 percent of the total blacks of there, 8.535.000 in the North constituting 95.7 percent of the total blacks of there, and 1.626.000 in the West constituting 95.9 percent of the total blacks of there. These above figures mean after all that it is 73 percent of the total black population that in 1970 lived in metropolitan areas, or in rather large city areas, where the central city has over 50.000 population, and in comparing it with 68 percent of white Americans in the same term, one can conclude that by the late 1960's the blacks were concentrated much more than whites in metropolitan areas in a sense of their proportions to the respective populations. In other words, it is safe to say that the main Negro problem in the present America is neither rural nor small-town, but rather one with relation to the urban blacks living in the large cities.

In such a sense, if one enumerated according to order the several cities with large black populations, the list in 1970 was as follows. New York numbered 1.666.000 blacks to be in the first rank, and below that Chicago did 1.102.000, Detroit did 660.000, Philadelphia did 650.000, Baltimore did 420.000, Houston did 316.000, Cleveland did 287.000, Atlanta did 255.000 and St. Louis did 254.000. From this list and the figures indicated there, clear is again the fact that the present Negro problem is not one chiefly concerned with the blacks living in rural South, but in addition to it these figures reveal that the present Negro problem is not also specially southern-oriented, but, so to say, the problem involved in the whole structure of the American society in the sense that one will find it in almost every large city in any region.

IV

As regards the population, such a brief survey is enough. Now in this chapter I hope to make the attempt, as my central theme in this essay, to analyze according to the six factors as previously stated the socio-economic situation of blacks early in the 1970's, 73 percent of whom are residents of the rather large cities.

(1) Income

Recently, and that especially since 1960, the black income rose at a significantly rapid rate. The median income of nonwhite families⁴ indicated by a statistic increased from \$4.562 in 1960 to \$7.106 in 1972. In the same span the median income of white families increased from \$8.152 to \$11.549, so that, if one compares such incomes of both, the ratio of non-white family median income to the white family income increased from 56 percent in 1960 to 62 percent in 1972 although the absolute gap between them got wider. The two main causes probably for rising the black income as mentioned above are firstly that the earnings of the black working men remarkably increased with the improvement of their employment in recent years, and secondly that the income of the black working women showing in recent years a increasing tendency as well, raised the total income of the black families in a manner of adding to the income of husbands.

Though it is true that the income level of black families has thus increased, however, the most important point in need for special care

should be, in fact, what the quality of its increase is like as compared to the increase of the white income, and the further point is whether the gap between them will decline in the future, or not. And in examining these points one must point out that there are many problems in the increase of the black income since 1960 from an aspect of its quality. In the first place one must take account of the fact that the present gap between the white and black incomes is actually wider than the census shows, for the income statistics in the census did not count a great amount of the capital gains and undistributed gains, a disproportionate share of which white families clearly received as the gains uncounted by the census. That is to say, the ratio of the black family median income to that of the white is in appearance 60 percent as mentioned above, but it is certain that the percentage would go down if one took these uncounted gains for whites into consideration. Secondly an analytical comparison between the sources of the white and black incomes in so far as indicated by the census, also shows, on the one hand, that the proportions of the respective earnings to their total incomes are almost the same (from 85.3 percent for blacks to 85.7 percent for whites), but, on the other hand, that almost all of the black earnings are constituted by the wages and salaries where in the case of the white earnings the self-employment took a fairly share of those so that the proportion of the wages and salaries to the total white earnings is 89.8 percent significantly lower than that for blacks. Moreover, there are also some problems with regard to the nonearned income, that is another part of the total income. Forty percent of black nonearned income much greater than 4.5 percent for whites came from welfare while the dividend, interest, and rental income only accounted for 3.8 percent of black nonearned income much smaller than 32.5 percent for whites. Judging from these facts, it seems reasonable to think firstly that it is welfare, se-called noneconomic factor, that was rather important among the factors which recently pushed up the bottom level of the black income, and secondly that the increase of black earned income to sustain the raising of the total black income also resulted a great deal from the improvement of the earnings such as wages and salaries, not from the increase of any self-employment income which is an important factor for whites.

Furthermore, it is worth while describing that the following force likely

to impede hereafter the raising of the black income is now showing a expanding trend. That is the well-known tendency toward the growing number of poor black female-headed families breded by the family breakup, such as the divorce, disappearance of the husband, the separation, and the like. I put aside here the reasons why the tendency toward such a breakup is rising up today in black families, as I intend to discuss about these reasons later, but anyhow I must point out at least that the growing number of the black female-headed families has much close connection with the reality that even now there is a great number of black families living much in dependence on welfare. Though in 1972 1.302.000 black families lived in what the census defined as poverty, female-headed families indeed accounted for 63 percent of them.

In making a brief summary of the above black income in the present American society, one can for the time being summarize it as follows. The black income early in the 1970's was truly improved as a whole chiefly by the increase of black earned income, compared to that a decade ago, so that their economic existance was also improved, but for all that their income remained clearly lower than that for whites with the ratio of about 60 percent. In addition, what the census defined as poor families and near poor families accounted for 42 percent of the total black families. Indeed such a low black income means that their employments are also inferior in quality to those for whites.

(2) Employment

As guessed from the increase of the earnings for blacks, it is certain that the occupational patterns of blacks have recently been improved in some degree. Moreover, judging from the occupational oriented structure of the present American society we may be pretty sure that such a improvement of the occupational patterns of blacks means in similar degree the rising of the social status of blacks, for it is the kind of one's occupation, or his position in certain administration and management system that chiefly fix his social status in the present American society with all the member disciplined into some vertical order by such occupations. In passing, we can find the concrete improvements of black employments in the several fields. For example, the number of the blacks working as the farmers or agricultural laborers which were once the main jobs for blacks, has remarkably declined in recent years through their further

exodus from the southern farm areas, and the like: 509.500 to 223.500 in number between 1960 and 1970. And there is, as the another force pushing up the recent improvement of black employments from the bottom, the decline of the private household workers once popular to black women: 947.500 to 613.400 in number between 1960 and 1970. Where the number of the blacks employed in the above occupational categories lowest in social status thus declined, contrastly the recent ever-increasing participation of the blacks in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, or those relatively high in social status, is remarkable in its own way: the number increased from 434.000 to 782.500 between 1960 and 1970. Also, the participation of blacks in such jobs is more extensive among black men under age forty-five than among older workers. These facts reveal for the present time that the improvement tempo of the black employments, carrying with it the rising of their social status, should be rather rapid in recent years.

But in fact the quality of the improvement is the most important issue to us here as well as in the case of the increase of black income. For example, is not the decline of the black farmers, agricultural laborers, and private household workers as mentioned above, to a certain degree due to the change of the very American socio-economic structure that has made these jobs unnecessary at all? That is to say, is not it due to the absolute decline of these jobs? It is at least well-known that the rapid mechanization in the southern agriculture specially since WWII accelerated the exodus of blacks from these areas. Furthermore, if examine in detail the content in the same manner with regard to the greater participation of blacks in professional, technical, and managerial occupations in recent years, one will be sure that such a participation of blacks is almost limited to the low-rung jobs among these occupational categories. Concretely, the jobs in which blacks made greatest participation among these categories are in short teachers except professors, social workers, nurses and the like while there is little participation in the jobs such as engineers, lawyers, and designers; in the case of the latter jobs the proportions of blacks to the total members in these jobs are all under 2 percent. In addition, the blacks also accounted for only 2.6 percent of the total members engaged in the managerial occupation even if there is a little participation there. Judging from these facts, it is not true that all the

blacks are completely excluded from some kinds of jobs with social status, but none the less it is certain that the status where the blacks are as a whole placed in the employment structure of the present American society is significantly lower than that of whites. Anyhow the blacks working in the professional, technical, and managerial jobs accounted for only 10.5 percent of the total black workers, and further they are, in view of the whole elite of the American society, placed at the lowest rung within its group, even if the elite among the black population.

As easily expected from the above facts, in wide perspective the most popular jobs for black in 1972 were, in the case of men, the skilled laborers, such as taxi and truck drivers, laundry and drycleaning operatives, and assemblers (26 percent of the total black workers), while the jobs next to these in number are so-called unskilled workers (17 percent). On the other hand, the most popular jobs for black women are service jobs, such as janitors, and maids, and cleaners (27 percent of the total black women workers), while the next jobs are clerical and kindred tasks, such as typists, and secretaries (26 percent). Also, it is "janitors and sextons" that the black men workers are recently as a whole showing the greatest participation in: the number increased 174.400 to 273.700 in between 1960 and 1970. Given, as the further subjects for consideration, the higher unemployment rate for black workers and the more frequent unsecurity of black employments, which are in the same manner due to the discrimination in employment against blacks, it is clear that the status assigned to blacks remains in the present days rather lower than that of whites in the whole employment of the American society as well as in the income, enough to say that such a low status of black in employment is a basic factor to the American society.

(3) Education

In the foregoing, I have made a rather detailed analysis of the black income and employment in the present American society; and I already concluded from the analysis that the socio-economic situation for blacks was clearly lower than that for whites even now. In such a sense I may think of my next subjects, or the remaining four factors such as "education", "marital and family patterns", "health", and "power and control", as the additional and auxiliary ones among the factors analyzed for ex-

amining the socio-economic situations for blacks in the present American society, compared to the above two factors. Anyhow these four factors are respectively so clearly prescribed by the income and employment factors. The "education" factor below-mentioned is, in such a sense, also closely relative to the income and employment factors.

It is natural from the situation of income and employment of black families that the educational attainment of blacks should be generally inferior to that of whites, but the issue is in what degree, and in what level, their educational attainment is inferior. Anyhow a comparison between the blacks and whites, in the school enrollment rates except that of college and in the median years of education, shows that the gap between them is very narrow though it certainly exists. Concretely, there is today little difference in the school enrollment rates until high school, which, along with the recent decline of the high school dropout of black youths, leads to the situation that the median years of education of blacks in 1972 were 10.3 only a little less than 12.3 of whites. Yet the quality is at issue in education as well. Actually the well-known facts, such as the differences in quality of the school facilities and staffs between the schools with many black students and those with many white students, lead to the result that the educational achievements of black students are as a whole so inferior to those of white students that by age seventeen more than half of black students are behind their "modal" class.

In the case of college education, there is a difference between the black and white enrollment rates, but here is also, beyond only the difference in enrollment rates, the several differences in quality. For example; in 1970 there were 344,800 black students attending colleges, over 40 percent of whom attended the small black colleges with the inferior facilities.⁴ In contrast to that, the enrollment rate of black students in the colleges with higher status was very small. For example, the number of black students in Ivy-League colleges accounted for only 0.6 percent of the total black college students, and for only 5.1 percent of the total students in these colleges. In the case of state universities the ratio of the black students to the white students was still smaller than the above, so that they accounted for only 2.7 percent of the total students there, provided that they constituted 4.4 percent of the total black students; in passing,

in 1970 all the black students attending Ivy-colleges numbered only 2.100, and further all the black students going to state universities did the same only 13.500.

(4) Martial and family pattern

Previously I pointed out that the recent increase of black family income as compared to that of white family in the same span involved several questions, specially from a standview of whether its gains led to the relative rising of the socio-economic status of blacks in the present American society, or not, but here I must also point out that there are other questions to be discussed thereupon, as follows. Firstly, it is normal that because of their higher birth rates the black families as a nuclear family should have more children than similar white families; according to a statistic in 1972 there were on the average 3.2 children under age fourteen in black families with husbands twenty-five to forty-four-years-old while there were 2.3 children in white families in the same term. Thus it follows that an income per capita for black families is more inferior to that of white families than the comparision between their total family incomes showed. That is to say, though the mean black family income was \$7.695 in 1971, or 62 percent of that for whites, on a per capita basis the difference between them got still wider so that a income per capita for black families was \$1.899 only abut half as much as \$3.460 for whites.

Also there are the further several problems in black families such as the high proportion of working wives, but the most serious problem among them may be the above-mentioned tendency toward the increase of black female-headed families. In fact, the decisive causes for this tendency are not yet so clear, although there is certainly the indication of some probable reasons, such as a shortage of marriageable black males, a possibility that the recent increase of welfare may have encouraged the breakup of this kind in black families, and another possibility that less education and lower income of blacks may encourage such an instability of black families. So we must make further effort to define the reasons for this, but be that as it may, that the number of the black female-headed families, anyhow coming from the higher illegitimacy rate of blacks, the delayed marriages, the instable marriges compared to those of whites, and the like, already amounted to even one third of the total black families in 1970 can't help being serious. That is to say, nearly

two fifth of black youths under age eighteen were not living with both parents in 1972. It is needless to say that those facts should lay some serious problems on blacks not only in the present days but in the future.

(5) Health

In contrast to the difficulty to explain the instability of black family, that the more numerous health problems for blacks than for whites have the clear relation with the economic condition of blacks is beyond doubt, for blacks with the lower income are to receive poorer diet and medical care than whites. Judging from the fact that the black population is in recent years significantly younger than the white, it does not so much mater that the mortality rate of blacks was lower than that of whites early in the 1970's: exactly the rates were 9.1 persons per thousand for blacks, and 9.5 for whites in 1971. Rather the more important facts are that blacks of both sexes expect fewer years of life at every age than whites, and also that the risks of child bearing are abnormally greater for black mothers than for the whites. Specially in concrete terms as regards the former problem, in 1973 the life expectancy of nonwhite boy at birth was 60.5 years (67.8 years for the white), that of nonwhite man at age 20 was 43.9 years (50.1 years for the white), that of nonwhite man at age 50 was 20.8 years (23.3 years for the white), and that of nonwhite man at age 65 was 12.6 years (13.0 years for the white), in all of which there were clear differences between the life expectancies of blacks and whites. In passing, its reason is beyond doubt. Because of the several conditions, such as their inferior socio-economic condition, blacks are more likely to suffer from the several diseases than whites. Specially, psychoses, neuroses, drug addition, alcoholism, venereal disease, and tuberculois are several times more frequent among blacks than whites.

(6) Power and control^b

In the foregoing "employment" I pointed out that the employment status of blacks, in spite of some increase in recent years, is still in a low position among the whole employment structure of the American society, and that the most promising occupation in now getting open to blacks is a kind of miscellaneous services in urban life, such as janitors. Saying in addition with regard to these points, I also think that the recent improvement of the employment condition of blacks is not a little due to the structural changes occuring in the American society since WWII, such as

the further agricultural mechanization with the decline of the farm laborers as an inevitable consequence, not due to the abundant opening of the new and prestige occupations to blacks. In saying over again, the point is argued as follows, further from another viewpoint. It is indeed true that all the blacks are not excluded from the occupations with high social status in the present American society. But it is at the same time certain that even the top occupations open to blacks are so located in the low rung within the general elite jobs in America that the blacks working in these occupations are far from constituting a established part of the American elite class. In conclusion, the blacks are still clearly impeded to advance into the several social fields, enough to say that as a special group they are still confined to a kind of inferior social and economic framework in a whole society, however they for themselves may be divided within.

There are some following facts, showing concretely that the blacks are at present impeded to make further social, economic, and political advances. For example, the black managers in the corporations are often said to be the symbols of the social advancement which the blacks recently took, but the detailed analysis of such black managers by their posts shows that they are mostly concentrated in the special and less authorative fields such as service, reseach, or marketing, while there are few black managers in the finance, production, or general management fields where the most significant decision-making occurs. Furthermore, the number of black government employees has increased recently (1.600.000 persons in 1970), but these black government employees are in the same manner likely to be confined to the special fields. For example, at the federal government there are few black employees beyond the bottom of bureauracies, while at the state and local level the situaton may be even worse. That is to say, many black government employees in the southern states work in predominantly black institutions, and in the northern states they are also concentrated in the certain agencies serving largely black clien-tele, such as welfare and manpower offices, neighborhood health centers, and civil rights offices.

Moreover, the blacks are virtually impeded to take fair gains the same in the field of the elected office. It is true that the number of blacks winning the elected position has recently increased in some degree by the addition of black voters since the passing of the civil rights acts, and

also by their cohesive voting, but for all that the number of the elected black officials is still so small as to be far from corresponding to the black population, and their position are significantly lower than those of whites. Though blacks in 1973 accounted for 11.5 percent of the total population, at that point of time there were only one black U. S. senator (or less than 1 percent of U. S. senators), only 15 black U. S. representatives (or 3.7 percent of U. S. representatives), and only 38 black state legislators (or 5.7 percent of the total state legislators). After all, judging from some general trends in the present days, on the one hand, there is some possibility that black candidates may be elected when the blacks account for over 40 percent of the voters in that election district, but on the other hand, in the case of less than 35 percent there is little possibility. It is not so difficult to think that the tendency of this kind is likely to check in the future as well as today the advancement of blacks into the elected offices to such a degree that is so far from corresponding to the black population.

In addition, as a situation checking the social advancement of blacks in the present days, it is also pointed out that blacks are significantly less likely to take the executive positions of the trade unions than whites, although, for example, blacks in 1970 accounted for 12 percent of all union members more than 11.7 percent of the total labor force.

V

In the foregoing I has considered the present Negro problem in America much in dependence on *Still a Dream* as a clue for consideration. To sum up the foregoing point in a word, the present Negro problem should be regarded as one that, however blacks for themselves may be divided within, and with all the abrogation of the legal segregation system called Jim Crow system, blacks are as a whole still practically placed into a lower social and economic position than whites in the present America society, specially in the sense that their income and employment are inferior to these of whites at all comparable levels. But with it, it must be also pointed out that such a lower social and economic situation of blacks in its turn leads to their relative inferiorities in the fields of the education and health, and furthermore that it seems to have not a little, if not clear, connection with the so serious trend for blacks, the breakup of families.

In short, in such a sense, the present Negro problem in America is still nothing but a problem in which human rights are at stake.

NOTES

1. I intend to carry an essay with regard to part II and III in the following issue of this journal.
2. The data in this essay are mainly based upon *Still a Dream*, but I confirmed them as much as possible in U. S. Bureau of Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964* and *1976*. Because of the difference of the sources, there are a few errors between the data in *Still a Dream* and those in *Statistical Abstract*, but I think that such small errors should not demand the revision of my discussion sharply. That is why I specify nothing special about the sources of the data in this essay.
3. Black families constituted 90 percent of the nonwhite families.
4. Howard University with 6,500 undergraduates (1970) is exceptional one as the greatest among black colleges.
5. The authors of *Still a Dream* explain this "power and control" factor as the dimension to analyze the social and economic status of blacks in the present American society, as follows: "The good life is not just a matter of comfort; there are also more insensible requirements such as self-fulfillment and self-determination. Having a voice in unions, on the jobs, in business and government, and in shaping community life are important to most people."

REFERENCES

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- (3) U. S. Bureau of Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964* (Washington, D. C.: GOP, 1964).
- (4) *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976* (1976).
- (5) Honda Sozo, *America Shakai to Kokugin: Kokugin Mondai no Rekishiteki Shosatsu* [*American Society and the Negro: Historical Reflection of Negro Problem*] (Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten, 1970).