Eighty-three percent of all rural Negroes live in poverty.

bear the burden of involuntary part-time work. Among younger workers, opportunities for advancement and for participation in apprenticeship and vocational training programs are still too often blocked by race.

The U. S. Civil Rights Commission, in its latest report, finds that government programs enacted to deal with unemployment have benefited Negro workers only slightly. About 70 per cent of the Negroes hired through these programs were hired as laborers. Few have received skilled and white collar jobs. And while they have been helped by job retraining programs, their participation in the vocational opportunities opening up is, the Commission says, "meager."

In education, Negroes still bear the brunt, both North and South, of poor schools and overcrowded schools. Nearly 10 years after the Supreme Court school desegregation decision, most American children still attend segregated public schools. Only eight per cent of the Negro pupils in the 17 Southern and border states are presently attending school with white children. In the 11 states that have been most resistant, 98 per cent of the Negroes in desegregated districts still go to all-Negro schools.

The situation is scarcely better in the North, where the flight of white families to suburbs that are closed to Negroes has been steadily resegregating urban schools. In New York City, for instance, 40 per cent of the students attending public school are either Negro or Puerto Rican, an increase of about 10 per cent in the last five years.

Remedial help for those who suffer from deprived backgrounds is still inadequate and there are many institutions of higher learning to which Negroes are still denied access.

In public accommodations, more than in any other area of our daily lives, discrimination manifests itself in its plainest and ugliest form. From the time Negroes leave home in the morning, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP observed in Congressional testimony earlier this year, "en route to school or to work, to shopping or to visiting, until they return home at night, humiliation stalks them." A simple auto trip becomes a harrowing experience, fraught with nightmarish hazards when the Negro traveler hunts for a place to eat or sleep or faces the prospect of traveling hundreds of miles to find the ordinary convenience of a rest room.

In voting, in spite of the enactment of the civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960, the latest Commission report finds "little inroad has been made

Negro breadwinners suffer twice the white unemployment rate.