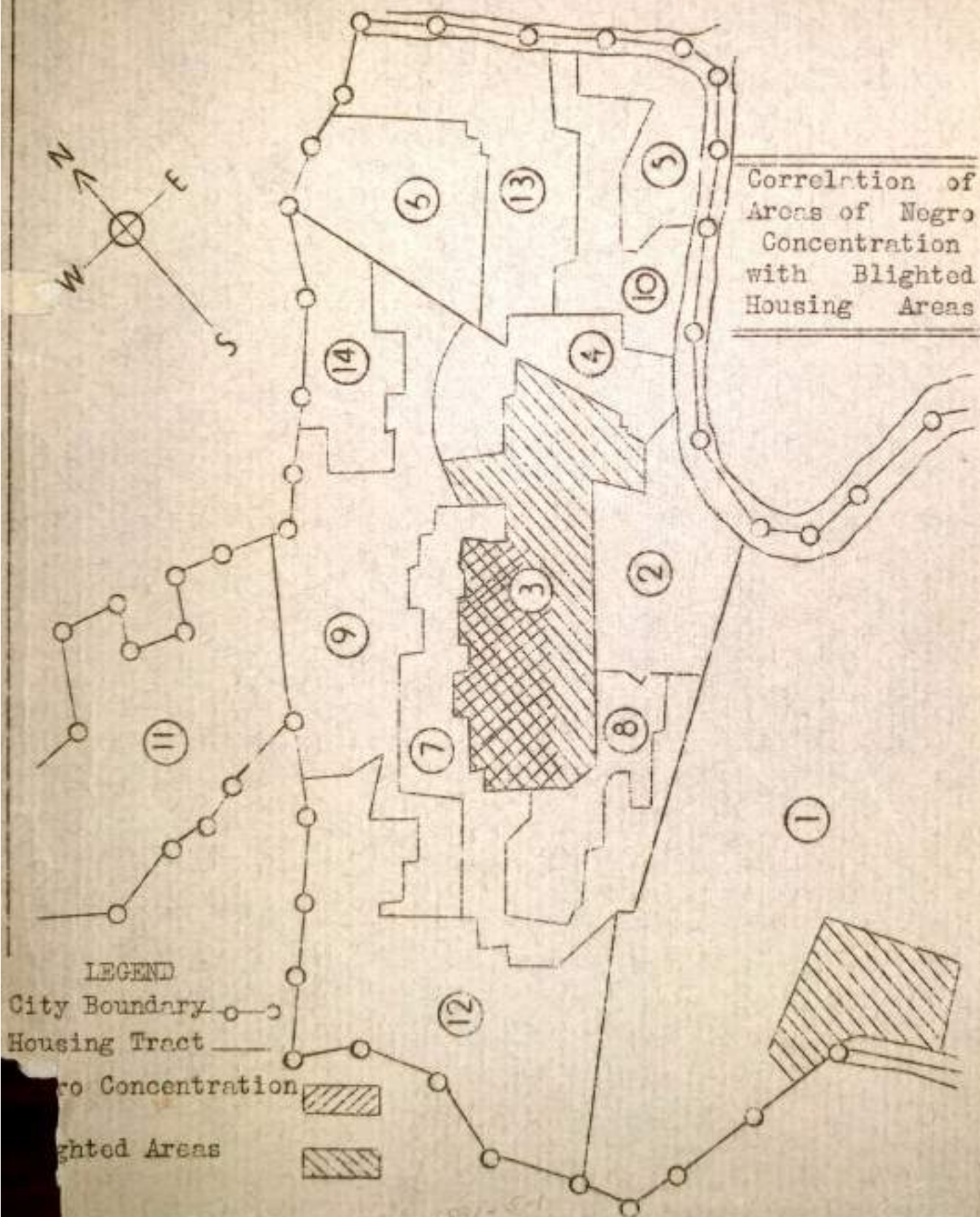


# THE NEGRO IN



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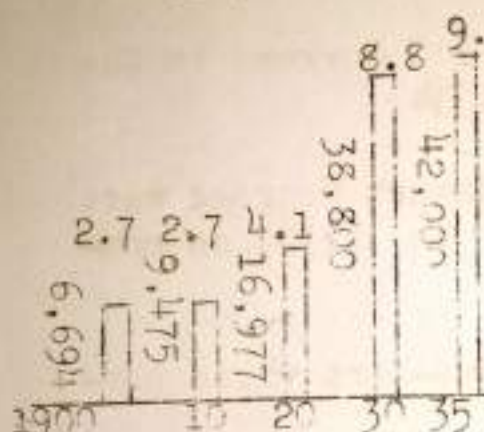
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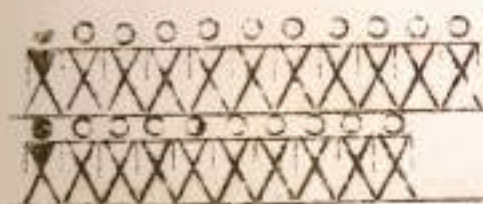
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Newark's Negro population increased 129% between 1920 and 1930. The increase during "Depression" years has been the normal expansion of births over deaths, and of inter-city movement. There is no statistical evidence to substantiate rumors of widespread immigration of Negroes "to receive relief."

Between 1920 and 1930, in actual numbers, the white population increased by 26,000, and the Negro population by 21,900.



Negroes in Newark comprise 1 of every 11 persons in the population



1 of every 10 infants born -- BUT --



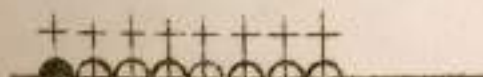
1 of every 7 infant deaths.



2.5 of every 10 deaths from Tuberculosis -- BUT --



1 of every 10 beds in Sanitoria are designated for Negro patients



1 of every 8 deaths from all causes, BUT -- there are no hospital contacts or training facilities for Negro doctors and nurses.



1 of every 10 gainfully employed persons in 1930 -- BUT --



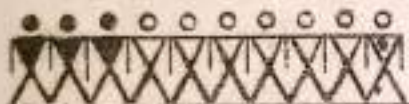
Only 3.6 of every 100 workers in New Jersey industry in 1934.



6.5 of every 10 Newark Negroes were gainfully employed in 1930, as compared with - - -



5.1 of every 10 native-born white persons -- BUT --



3 of every 10 persons employed in low-wage Domestic and Personal Service are Negroes, as compared with - -



Only 3 of every 100 Professional Service workers from this group.

The educational situation is reflecting the discouragements resulting from this employment picture, when we see that Negro children in Newark constitute - - -



11 of every 100 children in grade schools in 1934 - - -



9 of every 100 children in Junior High schools - - - BUT - - -



Only 5 of every 100 children in High Schools.

#### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



3.5 of every 10 persons convicted in Essex County Criminal Courts in 1933--

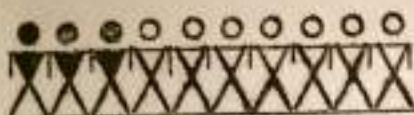


4 of every 10 incarcerated- -



1 of every 20 released with a Fine - -





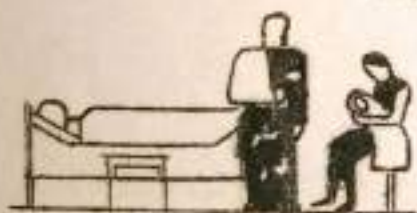
3 of every 10 receiving suspended sentence and probation.



25 of every 100 delinquents brought before Essex County Juvenile Court in 1933 - - - BUT - - -

No Negro Probation officer, investigator or Court attendant maintained by Essex County to aid in delinquency control

#### THE STORY IN A FEW WORDS



Health

1. The Negro mortality curve has shown a steady decline paralleling that of the white curve. The Negro rate is about twenty years behind that of the white. The white death rate in 1911 was 15 per 100,000; the Negro rate of 1935 is 17.

2. The Negro Tuberculosis rate is more than 7 times as high as for whites; the pneumonia rate 3 times as high; infant mortality, twice as high.
3. Greatest decline in Negro death rates is shown in infant mortality. Intensified activity in Negro areas and the wider employment of trained Negro personnel is playing a tremendous part in this reduction.
4. The vast majority of Negro patients are treated by Negro doctors and nurses. At present there is not a private or public hospital in Newark in which the Negro physician may interne or practice, or the Negro nurse receive training.

5. Until 1936 no facilities were available for Negro physicians in Newark to study latest developments in the treatment of tuberculosis. In 1936, arrangements were completed in Essex County sanatorium for training four Essex county Negro physicians.
6. Negro children are included in City of Newark camp program, but are excluded from general participation in Fresh Air camp activities. Special provisions - after-season - are made for Negro girls at Camp Washington.
7. Nine trained nurses are employed in field work by 4 departments of city government; 2 by the Visiting Nurse's Association.
8. Five Negro physicians are employed part time by the Newark Boards of Health and Education.



#### Employment

1. 42% of Newark's Negro population are in the working age group between 25 and 44 years of age.
2. In normal times, 85.7% of the Negro male population, and 45.3% of the female population, are gainfully employed.
3. 41% of the Negro working population are employed in laundries, auto laundries and in the manufacture of abrasives, hats, mattresses, etc. In other words, nearly half of the working population are in the cold, damp, hot and dusty occupations which are injurious to health and pay low wage scales.
4. 0.6% of Negro workers are in the cleaner and more remunerative Transportation and Communication industry.



5. 2.4% are employed in Trade, and then almost entirely in menial positions.

6. 78% of all unskilled Negro workers in Newark receive less than \$20 per week; 71% of all semi-skilled workers; and 55% of all skilled workers employed on salary or wage basis.

7. In 361 of Newark's larger commercial and industrial concerns, 0.4% of the Negro workers receive a wage of \$40.00 per week or more. In terms of actual numbers, exactly nine Negro workers were listed.

8. From a population of 42,000 Negro citizens, the City of Newark provides employment for 4 police officers, 8 school teachers, 1 visiting teacher, 9 nurses, 5 part time physicians, 2 recreational leaders, 5 relief workers, approximately 350 laborers, and 4 miscellaneous clerical workers.



#### Housing

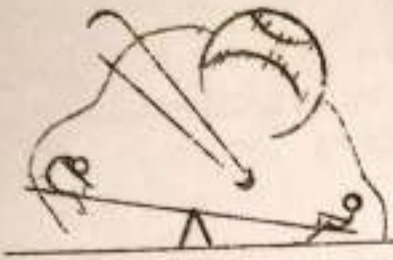
1. Negro citizens reside in every ward in Newark, but over 35% of them are located in the Third Ward.

2. In 1935, more than 50% of the Third Ward population were Negroes.

3. Throughout Newark, there is direct correlation between areas of Negro residence, and blighted housing areas. (See cover page)

4. The Prudential housing development in the Third Ward has provided modern facilities for Negroes able to pay the rates of \$8 to \$12 per room, but has displaced the low income group formerly occupying the site. One advantage cited is that this project is a means of holding and reclaiming Negro leadership in Newark. It does not fulfil the functions of slum clearance by providing facilities for low-income groups.

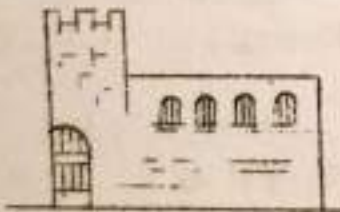
SPRINGFIELD BRANCH  
NEWARK LIBRARY



Recreation

1. Three Negro agencies, the Y.M.C.A. Y.W.C.A. and Friendly Neighborhood House, designed to meet the leisure time needs of Newark Negroes, are seriously limited in space, equipment or personnel, thus confining their services to an entirely inadequate and incomplete club work program.

2. The Recreation department of the Board of Education sponsors the most extensive program of recreation in the city. Ten centers report an appreciable participation of Negroes in their programs.
3. Two Negro workers are employed by the Recreation Department, one as director at Montgomery school and the other as assistant director at Morton Street. There are five W.P.A. workers assigned to this department.



Delinquency

1. 25% of the juvenile delinquents handled by Essex County Probation Department are Negroes.
2. 55% of these Negro children come from broken homes.
3. 98% of the homes from which the delinquents come are below minimum standards of living due to low income.
4. Despite the incidence of delinquency in Newark, there is no Negro member on the staff of the Attendance Department of the Board of Education, the Juvenile Court, or the Essex County Probation Department.



## I N G E N E R A L

1. In 1930, 71% of Newark's Negro population were born in the South.
2. 3.1% of the Negroes in Newark 16 years of age and older, were born in Newark.
3. In 1930, 492 Negro families of Newark owned their own homes, at a median value of \$6,603. Stated otherwise, 5.1% of Newark's 9676 Negro families, owned their own homes. This represents an increase of 126% over home ownership in 1920, in keeping with the population increase of 129% during the same decade.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO CHURCH AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

1. Direction of interests toward popularizing the extension of opportunity to Negro workers, of **unrestricted** employment and promotion, according to merit.
2. Extension of training facilities for Negro workers and initiation of programs to promote their utilization.
3. Public interest to induce the employment of trained Negro workers in city, county and state bureaus and departments. Particular reference is made to the public school system, recreation work, public health service, public safety, and in probation and parole work.
4. Development of more and better equipped leisure time facilities.



5. Clearance or improvement of unsanitary and blighted areas in Newark, with specific attention to promoting local low-cost housing under Federal subsidy.
6. Better enforcement of sanitation and public safety laws in Negro areas.
7. Opportunity for training and experience for Negro physicians and nurses in Newark hospitals.
8. Increased financial and moral support of Negro agencies dealing with the leisure-time, vocational guidance and educational problems of the Negro child and adult.
9. Provisions for adequate summer camp programs for Negro children.
10. Provision of facilities for convalescent care.
11. Reconciliation tours by groups, to learn by seeing "how the other half lives."
12. Promote interracial education in your institutions.

Prepared and Published  
by the  
NEWARK INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Mrs. William H. Foulkes  
President

--  
Editing Committee

Mrs. Amelia B. Moorfield    Mrs. Joseph Riker  
Harold A. Lett                Arthur W. Hardy

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Negro Social Agencies In Newark

|                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Court Street Y.M.C.A.                | 153 Court Street      |
| Arthur W. Hardy, Executive Secretary | MA 3-4671             |
| Sojourner Truth Y.W.C.A.             | 493 High Street       |
| Claire Alvarado, Executive Secretary | MA 3-4762             |
| Friendly Neighborhood House          | 199 Howard Street     |
| Garnett Henderson, Director          | MA 3-0991             |
| New Jersey Urban League,             | 58 West Market Street |
| Harold A. Lett, Executive Secretary  | MA 2-5331             |

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For speakers and reconciliation tours, call  
officials listed above.