

The great urban concentration of Negro Americans is even more dramatically revealed by their location in metropolitan areas. In 1910, only 29 per cent of Negroes lived in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. By 1960, this concentration had increased to 65 per cent. By 1960, 51 per cent of all Negroes lived in the central cities of the SMSA's. Moreover, the 24 SMSA's with one million or more inhabitants contained 38 per cent, and their central cities 31 per cent, of all Negro Americans.

By reason of the above developments, by 1850, native whites made up 74.6 per cent of the population of the nation, foreign-born whites 9.7 per cent, and "non-whites," mainly Negroes, 15.7 per cent. By 1900, the proportions had changed little, 75.5 per cent being native white, 13.4 per cent foreign-born, and 12.1 per cent nonwhite. But in 1900, little more than half the American people were native whites of native parentage. That is, about one-fifth of the population was "second generation," or native whites born of foreign and mixed parentage.

By 1960, native whites constituted 83 per cent, foreign whites 5.2 per cent, and Negroes 10.6 per cent of the total. Native whites of native parentage made up 70 per cent of the total, the remaining 13 per cent of native whites being second generation. Thus, in 1960 "foreign white stock," foreign born plus second generation, still made up over 18 per cent of the total population.

Although the foreign white stock will become a dwindling part of the population in the decades which lie ahead, the proportion of nonwhites, mainly Negroes, is likely to increase. In 1960, there were 20.7 million nonwhites in the U.S., or 11.4 per cent of the total. By 1990 it is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census that nonwhites will double, increasing to 41.5 million. By 1990, nonwhites may, therefore, make up some 14.5 per cent of the American people.

The difficult problems of white-Negro relationships have been worsened by the population changes described. The large increase in the population of Negro Americans in urban and metropolitan areas over a relative short period of time, and the contrast in background and life-styles between Negroes and whites by reason generate tensions that may well constitute the most serious domestic problem in the United States for some time to come.

*Problems Generated.*—The combined effects of the population explosion, the population implosion, and population diversification have created or aggravated a host of physical problems such as problems relating to housing supply, housing quality, circulation of people and goods, solid and human waste removal, air and water pollution, outdoor recreation, urban design and the management of natural resources.

Similarly cultural and human problems have been precipitated, manifest in the changes from the extended to the nuclear family, from primary to secondary group living, from interpersonal relations based on sentiment and emotion to relations based on utility, from informal to formal social control, from crevice to enacted institutions, from behavior based on tradition to behavior based on planning and rational decision making. These changes have been accompanied by many frictions manifest in social and personal pathology—delinquency, crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, and the like. They have also been accompanied by new problems of security—occasioned by such phenomena as unemployment, poverty, old age, ill health or physical impairment, and family disorganization. The changes have also greatly aggravated problems of intergroup relations and made more visible and more acute the consequences of prejudice and discriminatory practices.

Finally, rapid population growth and urbanization have also generated many political and governmental changes including great increases in governmental functions and personnel, and various forms of intervention into social and economic affairs. They have outmoded inherited forms of local governmental structure, a phenomenon perhaps more acutely evident in the multiplicity of governmental units with powers to tax and to spend within individual metropolitan areas. They have, through cultural lag, produced malapportioned state legislatures and a malapportioned House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States. For example, as recently as 1960 there were 39 states in which the urban population constituted a majority of the population but not a single state in which the urban population controlled the state legislature. They have in many places paved the way for administrative corruption including alliances between organized crime and politicians, and questionable practices on the part of legislators who have, in the main, exempted themselves from codes of ethics and conflict of interest safeguards.