

Three R's Antiquated Claim Educators; Vision Needed to Equip Students

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leading educators throughout the nation today are placing a great deal of stress on the need of practical education as contrasted with the old traditional "Three R" method which held priority in the educational system for many years.

The thought that college training should be more closely related to post-college living was advanced here a few weeks ago by educators and industrialists attending the Land Grant College Presidents' Conference. The same trend of thought was emphasized more recently in a survey made of the American Association of University Women.

One of the leaders of industry who addressed the college presidents on the possibility of placing more Negroes in industry, stated that the great bulk of jobs existed in the middle brackets requiring only a high school education. He stressed the necessity of training young people in machine operation, typing, and other skills which will best fit them for such openings.

Another spokesman for a large industry told the college heads that they should "hit like a son-of-a-gun" to get colored representatives in industrial jobs. "But Negroes should stop hitting to get their young boys and girls in the top jobs. We don't ask that for white boys and girls. We only ask that they be placed in jobs that have no ceiling, and let them go up according to their ability."

Negro prospective industrial workers should be given a broad training in psychology, suggested one of the speakers. Stressing the necessity of being able to get along with their fellow workers, he added that so much discrimination should not be emphasized. People should not go around with "crips on their shoulders." Negro workers should not expect, or should not be given, any special favors. They should be, and should expect to be, accorded the same treatment as all other workers without thought of race.

One speaker charged the Negro colleges with turning out too many specialists and not enough really trained leaders.

The need of practical training in the agricultural field was expressed on the last day of the conference when the question was raised regarding employment for agricultural specialists upon their graduation. "How can we find jobs for the young men who graduate from the agricultural departments of our colleges?" asked one of the presidents.

Ross W. Newsome state agent of the Virginia Agricultural Extension service, Virginia State College, replied that jobs were available for extension workers who actually know what they are doing. The great trouble with most boys who come out of college with degrees in agriculture is that they are not supposed to do this thing — they think they've only got to give somebody. "Some people get degrees in agriculture, he declared, who don't know a pumpkin from a peanut."

He suggested that men who have had experience as extension agents should be sent back to school for special training then employed as agriculture instructors in the colleges. With teachers who have practical knowledge of the subject, including both theory and experience, Newsome feels that more boys might be able to get better training, thus be better prepared to fill jobs offered them after graduation.

A. H. Fuhr of the department of agriculture agreed with Newsome that many agriculture teachers know how to prune grapes, castrate pigs and all calves, and castrate roosters on the blackboard, but they know absolutely nothing about actually doing the work outside of the classroom.

The same trend of thought was conveyed in a recent survey of 36,000 members of the American As-

sociation of University Women. Some of these college graduates criticized the college courses as being "too academic" and "far removed from reality." Others stressed "less highpowered theory, and still others emphasized "more studying of the present and less of the past." Some even stated that their college training did not prepare them for earning a living.

A large percentage of these women suggested a broader, more flexible training curriculum in the colleges, with more emphasis on courses that "will help us live in this world with others."

Again practical education was stressed by representatives of industry and labor, Urban League officials and educators who gathered at a conference at Hampton Institute last week, preceding the inauguration of President A. Leon G. Moron.

Basing their addresses around the same theme of the meeting, "The College, The Negro, and Industry," each of the speakers

LAST RESIDENT

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back to 1794, when the town was founded halfway between Augusta and Savannah. It flourished as a stage coach stop and finally seat of a city which became a rough, tough and lawless town.

In that year, a hunchbacked itinerant minister, Lorenzo Dow, drifted into town and called upon its citizens to repent. His gospel talks were laughed off, and the people pelted him with eggs every time he sought to preach. Every hand was against him, until a man named Seaborn Goodall gave him sanctuary.

The next day following his taking up abode in the Goodall home, Dow strode out to meet his tormentors again. They drove him to a bridge over the creek and forbade him to return.

Pausing a moment, Dow removed his shoes and shook the dust of the town from his feet. Then he turned and swore that God would bring vengeance on all but the

home of Goodall. The townspeople laughed again, but unaccountably strange things began to happen. Fires broke out, windstorms tore off roofs, and the creek through the middle of town came whirling and roaring, sweeping away homes in flash floods.

All those who remained after the series of disasters finally moved to Sylvania, a town five miles away. In time all traces of the town had vanished — except the Goodall place, which still stands.

BUNCHE AWARDED CARVER STAMPS

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the UN, was honored this week when the George Washington Carver foundation of Tuskegee, Ala., awarded him the first sheet of Carver seals.

This presentation in Dr. Bunche's office marked the prelude to a \$250,000 campaign for the foundation. The campaign officially opened Nov. 1. The foundation hopes to sell 1,000,000 seals with the picture of Dr. Carver, who made history with his scientific discoveries at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Bunche received a sheet of 50 stamps as a special presentation to an outstanding American by the foundation.

Perceval Ricketts presented the award to Dr. Bunche. Other members of the honoring committee

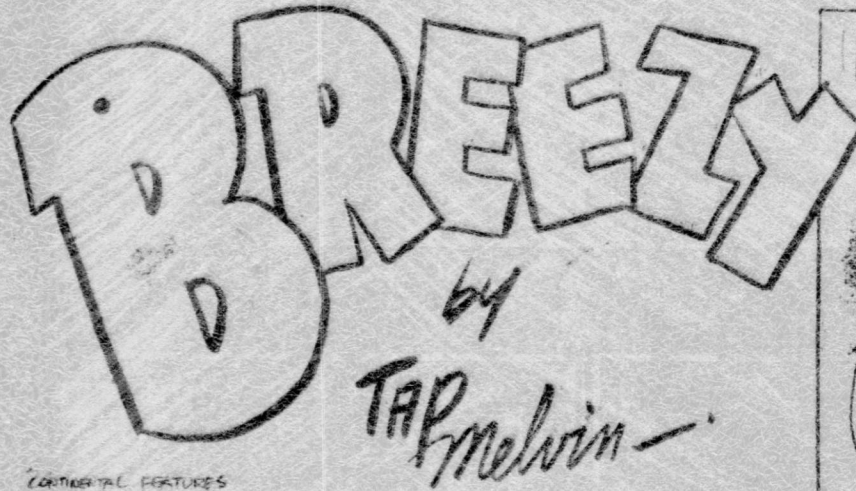
were Mrs. Penelope L. Bail y, Augustus Simms, Mrs. Sodie M. Anderson, Mrs. Julian H. Thomas, Miss Josephine D. Farmer and Mrs. Nellie G. Marshall.

INSURANCE FIRM BUYS \$100,000 IN ROAD BONDS

Commissioner of Insurance, Waldon C. Cheek, announced this week that the Carolina Casualty Insurance Company of Burlington, a domestic insurance company, has deposited \$100,000.00 of North Carolina 1-1-2 percent Secondary Road Bonds, due January 1967, through R. S. Dickson and Company, Investment Bankers, Raleigh, North Carolina, with Brandon P. Hodges, State Treasurer of North Carolina, as a part of their \$150,000.00 general deposit for the protection of its policyholders.

Shepard Broad and J. C. Baylor, General Manager and President of the Company, stated that this one hundred thousand dollar investment in North Carolina Secondary Road Bonds which are tax exempt was made because "no one knows better than an insurance company how far good roads go toward the protection of the public and the reduction of accidents."

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