

'Like Confucius say—is take-over generation!'



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WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

by Henry E. Garrett, Ph.D.

Professor Emeritus, Psychology, Columbia University
Past President, American Psychological Association

Q: Dr. Garrett, recently I read in a national magazine that Negro school children, after seven months of reading instruction, had a "rate of gain" on IQ tests that was well "above the national norm." I thought a person's IQ was constant. How is such a "gain" possible? Is it possible?

A: It is possible but highly improbable. Note the following: 1) Many group intelligence tests do not yield a constant IQ. The results from such tests are not "IQs" but merely scores. Scores tend to increase with age and higher academic achievement. This, probably, is all that was meant. 2) Tests so constructed

as to yield a constant IQ (Stanford-Binet or Wechsler Scale for Children) give an IQ of 100 for the average school child, regardless of his age. Children may, upon retest, measure slightly higher or lower than before (e.g., 4 to 5 points) owing solely to the error of measurement in all measuring instruments. Retarded and bright children, of course, have IQs lower or higher than 100, which is a sort of national norm. 3) Several standard group tests are geared to give constant IQs close to those obtained from Stanford-Binet. The Lorge-Thorndike and Otis tests are examples.

Rat-Bill Fraud

By Alabama Congressman Bill Dickinson

There is one thing almost everyone agrees on about LBJ: that he's quite a wheeler-dealer.

Take for instance his rat bill. When he introduced it this month, LBJ cooed that it was a very necessary, humane measure — that it was a piece of legislation "essential" to millions.

LBJ was hoping that Americans would think that his timing of the bill was perfect: There was rioting in the streets; most everyone was unhappy with the Administration's vague policies in Vietnam; everyone knew the President was on the verge of asking for a 10 percent surtax.

In brief, he introduced the bill at a time when his popularity was at a low tide, and LBJ is not a man to stand idly by when his popularity is droopy. Like the seasoned politician he is, the President kept his "cool" and created a pressure-valve. Enter the rat bill.

When Republicans and other conservatives defeated his proposal, the President tried to blame Congress' failure to pass it as one of the causes of the rioting, despite the fact that he introduced the bill after the most serious rioting was over. Now that most of the Administration's cannon-fire has subsided, it is easy to see that the rat bill was little more than a smokescreen.

There was absolutely no need for the President's rat bill. We already have in the books at least three federal laws under which more than \$500 million

was available in 1966 alone for rat extermination. They are:

1. Office of Economic Opportunity — \$323 million available.
2. The Comprehensive Health Services Act of 1966 — authorized \$125 million for health programs, including rat extermination.
3. Department of Agriculture — \$250 million available for programs, including the extermination of rats.

And if that wasn't enough to reveal the President's proposal as a farce, on Aug. 9 the nation's chief rat investigator told the Los Angeles Times that LBJ's rat bill wouldn't have worked anyway.

Dr. Leo Kartman, head of the U.S. Public Health Service rat control center in San Francisco, said in the Times interview, "Rat control should be part of a real, long-term community health program."

"It may be easier to get simple rat control programs funded, but in my opinion such programs will not succeed," the Times quoted him as saying.

Thus, the saga of the President's rat bill.

Smokey Bear needs you



HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES IN THE SOUTH



GARDEN TIME
m.e. gardner
n.c. state college

If you want to be sure about the warmth and glow of your fireplace this winter, here are some suggestions about the heating value of the different species of wood. You may have some trees that need to be pruned and others that should be removed.

Species rated as best are: white oak, apple, black birch, dogwood, hickory and black locust.

Good: white ash, beech, red oak, yellow poplar, sugar maple and black walnut.

Fair: white birch, black cherry, elm, sycamore, green and red pine.

Species rated as poor: Aspen, basswood, willow, white pine and spruce.

One does not usually think of Christmas trees in August when temperatures and humidity may be high and vacationers are seeking relief in the mountains or at the beaches. However, the growers of Christmas trees in the mountain counties consider this enterprise as a good source of cash income. Furthermore, they are doing a good job of maintenance.

I have seen some beauties in my travels through the different areas and they will be ready for you come Santa time. The industry is well organized and the numbers of quality trees offered for sale are increasing each year.

Be sure to buy a North Carolina grown Christmas tree for your Yule enjoyment and remember, too, that when you do, you will be promoting North Carolina by using North Carolina products.

"What can I do to prevent my bunch grapes from rotting? For the past two years brown spots

appear on the grapes before they mature. These spots enlarge, turn dark and finally dry

FHA Loans Available for Recreation Projects; 1100 Started Last Year

Farmers may be able to develop income-producing recreational projects with Farmers Home Administration supervised credit.

Nationwide approximately 1,100 farmers and rural groups have borrowed some \$65 million to develop rural recreation projects during the past five years.

Nearly all the farmers who have developed recreation projects with Farmers Home Administration loans showed some profit in 1966.

These farm recreation projects are a supplementary enterprise to the farm business yet they showed an average net profit of \$1,387. Those who had been in business three years or more showed an average profit of \$2,143.

Farmers who have a natural recreation area on their farms that they can develop and exploit should analyze their situation thoroughly. If the project is feasible financing may be arranged through FHA.

Among the more successful projects that have been financed with FHA loans are golf courses, marinas, hunting projects, camping and picnic areas, vacation farms, swimming pools and fishing facilities. Youth camps seem to be the most profitable. They showed an average profit of \$2,670 in 1966.

FHA uses its farm operating and farm ownership loan pro-

gram to finance recreation

loans. Farmers can obtain a maximum of \$35,000 for operating expenses, including the operating costs of farm-based recreation enterprises and \$60,000 for real estate program, including development of land and buildings for recreation purposes.

These loans carry a 5 percent interest rate on the unpaid principal. The repayment period of loans secured by real estate may not exceed 40 years, while that secured by chattels has a 7 year limitation. Such credit is only extended to those who cannot obtain it through normal lending channels at reasonable rates and terms.

Developing a community's recreational potential is big business in some areas. Whole communities benefit when new recreation areas are created. Businessmen benefit by the influx of tourists. The community's tax base is increased, providing more money for schools, and other public services.

FHA also makes loans to community groups for financing recreation facilities such as golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, lakes and ponds.

Complete information on loans to individual farmers and community groups for recreation purposes along with details about other FHA credit programs may be obtained from one's nearest FHA office.