

### CERTAIN FAILURE OF RACIAL INTEGRATION

JOHN J. SYNON

It is my observation, the American people are given to "noble experiments" impossible of attainment.

This penchant is a form of national youth and idealism, one supposes, and though a people should not be faulted for trying, it does seem we would learn, by-n-by, to set our goals at an elevation that holds some hope of realization. It certainly seems so, but we haven't yet learned the lesson.

We tried prohibition, you will remember — the government was going to make us not drink — and what came of that was a general and near-criminal flouting of law that lives on to this day.

And now we are embarked on the race thing. It, too, is foredoomed to failure for the very same reason. The government has resorted to force rather than reason.

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No government can successfully, or for long, pursue a policy contrary to nature. The races are inherently different (and therefore unequal) and there is nothing the government nor anybody else can do about that. So, it isn't the attempt, per se, that should concern us; if that were the end of it there would be no cause for alarm. We could simply sit and await collapse of the effort. But it isn't the end; failure won't mark the end of this "experiment, noble in purpose." The evil of the attempt, as that of prohibition, will live long after its checkered bones are interred. Therefore, I want it put away, soonest; the quicker the less damage to us all. That is why I write of it — sometimes to boring length.

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We hear incessant talk of equal opportunity, particularly

#### Other Editors Say

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

### Terra Isn't Firma

When preachers and politicians warn us from pulpit and podium that our nation is adrift, their social analysis may be subject to question but their science is impeccably precise. The North American continent is drifting westward at the rate of slightly less than one-half inch a year, two government geologists reported recently.

Those alarmed to learn that terra isn't as firma as they thought may be consoled to know that things are moving at a more rapid pace elsewhere: India and Australia are racing north at the headlong speed of four inches a year.

It all began 200 million years ago, the scientists say, when the world's single huge continent was split in two by movements deep within the earth's crust. The splitting and drifting continued over the ages, resulting in the present alignment of six major land masses, most of them still looking for a place to settle down.

We leave to the mathematically proficient the chore of figuring out how long it will be before California is contiguous to Hawaii contenting ourselves with the observation that East may be East and West may be West but sooner or later they won't

in the field of education. The argument being, since "all men are created equal," then equal opportunity must result in the equality of all men.

That argument — and it is the argument the whole push is based upon — is specious from beginning to end.

This is the fact: The native skill of some races, in certain areas, exceeds the native skill of other races in the same areas.

Time after time, after time, this fact has been conclusively demonstrated.

Take, for instance and for a change, certain known differences between the Chinese and the Jews. The Chinese, psychological testing discloses, have their strongest skill in what is known as "space conceptualization" (the ability to imagine) and their weakest in verbal ability (the ability to write and argue). The Jews are just the reverse: they are best at writing and arguing; weakest in conceptualization.

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Now, then. Let us represent the strong points of each of these two races with the figure, 3. And the weakest with the figure, 2. And let us give to each of them "equal enrichment," let us double their strength (the purpose of education).

Do that and the strong points of each race come out at 6, and the weak points at 4.

And the significance of that? This: With "equal opportunity" the differences between the two races have increased (from one to two); the races are more different (unequal) after "equal enrichment" than they were before "enrichment."

As it happens, the Chinese and the Jews are the intellectual equals of any people on earth (perhaps superior in some respects).

But what of a race whose abstract intellectual skills — those most critical in a White culture — are universally below the White norm?

You can "enrich" such as these until you are blue in the face and — unless you invidiously handicap the remaining races — you will never make the standard the equal of the standard. Never.

That is why integration is not working: It can't work.

And it is why the effort has led to nothing but heartbreak and blood on the moon.

#### Other Editors Say

MOUNT OLIVE TRIBUNE

### Change of Heart

Two years ago Congress passed a stringent gun control bill — stringent at least so far as law-abiding gun owners were concerned. As opponents of the bill pointed out at the time of its passage, restricting the fundamental right of gun ownership by private citizens would do little to curb crime. Their prophesies have been borne out.

Now congressional sentiment is increasing for repeal or modification of the 1968 Federal Gun Control Act. Typical of the attitude of a growing number of congressmen and senators is that of Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin. Senator Proxmire, one of those who voted for the 1968 measure observes, "...I would certainly vote for its repeal now. After more than a year and a half of experience with this bill, I have become convinced that it is not a practical anti-crime measure. I would most emphatically support replacement of the act with some more practical and workable anti-crime measure, with emphasis on punishing those who misuse firearms more severely especially when they engage in criminal action. . ."

There are some 113 pending bills to repeal the 1968 Federal Gun Control Act outright or to modify its provisions. A survey of congressional members shows that more than a third of the Senate and a quarter of the House were by late 1970 on record in some way as favoring relaxation of the federal gun law. Correction of this piece of legislative folly will take time. In any event, it is an illustration of how easily our liberties can be infringed upon and how difficult it is to retrace the path toward freedom.

#### Other Editors Say

MILAN EPOCA (SPAIN)

### Catastrophic Repercussions

The United States is tempted in international politics to give up the heavy commitments taken on by the Democratic Party and to go back to the isolationist period. As Herbert Hoover said: "The business of the Americans is business. . ." This trend is dangerous because it shows that they are fired in an ever more difficult world. They do not understand the catastrophic repercussions for the rest of the world.

#### Other Editors Say

WRAL - TV VIEWPOINT

### Handouts Do Not Stimulate Independence

During the several days just prior to shutting down for Christmas, the Congress was debating almost everything under the sun. Altogether it was scarcely more than a great surge of sound and fury signifying nothing except, perhaps, the ineptness of most of those chosen to operate the country's political and governmental system.

In recent years there has been, of course, a rising tide of criticism of "the system." The criticism, for the most part, has been neither fair nor valid. The system is excellent; the primary fault lies with politicians and legislators and bureaucrats and judges in high places, all of whom have manhandled not merely the system but the very meaning of freedom itself. As a consequence, the future of the country is depressingly bleak.

Every man is a philosopher when he pauses to contemplate the travail of his time. But, too often, the philosophy is a contradiction of reality. It happened in the Senate of the United States on the Monday before Christmas. One of the issues at hand at the moment was a proposal to guarantee every man an annual income, whether or not he is willing to work for it. Senator Percy of Illinois is an across-the-board advocate of all welfare programs. It is good politics in Illinois to promise something for nothing; the trick is to put an acceptable face on it. A man in public office needs to sound compassionate, you see, when he is proposing to give away other people's money.

So Senator Percy told his fellow Senators about the depression days of his youth, the days of the WPA. His mother, he said, got a \$90 - a - month job as a violinist in the Chicago Sym-

phony Orchestra, and was paid by the federal government for working eight hours a day. The Senator spoke of dignity and self-respect, and how much the job meant to his family.

A poignant story, and a good point — except that it doesn't offer very much support for the Senator's advocacy of the proposition that people today ought to be paid for not working.

Back in the 1930s, a lot of folks made a lot of well-justified jokes about the WPA. Critics of the late President Franklin Roosevelt often lampooned him for the WPA concept. But this much must be said for Mr. Roosevelt: he regarded and described his various welfare programs as welfare. Moreover, he intended — or said he intended — that they be temporary in nature. Certainly the concept seemed clear that able-bodied citizens needing assistance were to be given it in the form of a job, even if only menial one. But in any case, there was that requirement that the able-bodied perform some sort of labor in order to qualify for a government check.

The fact that the WPA quickly became an almost comical political boondoggle served to emphasize that the greater and broader a government welfare program becomes, the more susceptible to corruption it becomes. The outrageous disclosures of fraud and thievery growing out of the "poverty programs" in more recent years supply ample evidence that human nature does not change.

All of which should not be taken to mean that human suffering and need can be justifiably ignored by the more fortunate. To the contrary, if Americans

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