

Bible Thought Of The Week

Apart from its religious teachings, which thoughtful minds must reverse, the New Testament contains a second value, a therapeutic purpose. Intellectually, we can learn from it the theological truth and ethical wisdom. Emotionally, if we yield ourselves to it, it is the greatest "self-help" book of all time, written with many formulas and full of practical dramatizations of how health can be restored and happiness found. Nor has anyone ever spoken in such simple language as did Jesus, nor with such persistent appeal to our hidden depths.

Editorial Viewpoint

If You Have A Goiter, See Endocrinologist

Many individuals who develop goiter, the origin is traceable to the thyroid dysfunction, go first to a general practitioner. If he suspects thyroid dysfunction, he should refer the patient to an endocrinologist for a complete medical work-up. Likewise, a person suffering from allergies and diabetes should see an allergist; while an endocrinologist can be very helpful to diabetic cases.

Often, however, a general practitioner will send a patient with thyroid condition to a nuclear laboratory for a PBI and thyroid uptake or thyroid scan tests. Certain test results may indicate generally surgery for the thyroid gland. However, a patient should not accept surgery until he has seen an endocrinologist, a medical doctor who has specialized in the treatment of dysfunctions of the endocrine glands.

It is the working of the seven to eight glands that determine the blood chemistry of the body. Therefore, a case with thyroid glandular dysfunction will need to have tested the functioning of all the endocrine glands to get at the specific cause. One gland influences the functioning of the others, etc.

Of course, an internist, can treat glandular dysfunctions, but an endocrinologist has specialized in one branch of internal medicine. Thus, the latter should be first choice if possible.

By no stretch of the imagination should a patient with endocrine gland problems settle for a general practitioner. If he cannot see an endocrinologist, an internist is the next best choice.

The endocrine glands (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroids, pancreas,

adrenals, tests, ovaries, and placenta) make chemicals or hormones which regulate or control the health of the entire body. When these glands do not operate smoothly a "glandular" condition is present, and signs and symptoms of such a condition begin to show. Treatment should never be given until a firm diagnosis is made. Now the general practitioner cannot make this kind of diagnosis.

One patient with a thyroid condition was told that he had symptoms of goiter, and surgery was indicated. Instead of seeing a surgeon, the patient went to an endocrinologist 200 miles away. When the endocrinologist read "symptoms of goiter with indications for surgery," he said this doesn't tell us much since there are several kinds of goiter, and often surgery will do harm.

If, after a thorough examination by an endocrinologist, surgery is the answer, then the patient should have it done.

The main idea of this editorial is that a patient should not accept the first recommendation given by a doctor in the case of complex illness. Always seek the counsel of a specialist in that field.

On one occasion, a group of doctors were convinced a patient had TB of his left kidney and surgery was indicated. The patient insisted upon further exploration by two other physicians, both specialists. In six weeks it was found that the patient's kidneys were normal.

If you know of a friend who has some glandular condition, tell him to see an endocrinologist, first choice, or an internal medical specialist, second choice.

Deserved Tribute

This newspaper salutes, with pride, the memory of the late Nathan Marcus, local businessman, who died as a result of an accident this past weekend. Mr. Marcus was known by many at the old Charles Stores, which he managed for a few years until he decided to enter business here. Further contact was made with the public at his bakery, on Wilmington Street, as well as at his last place of business, Marcus' Famous Delicatessen.

In soliciting ads for weekly newspapers, personnel in the advertising department, is confronted with much hard selling from week to week. This is unlike dailies, where contractual space is bought in sizable amounts for substantial periods, thus necessitating more servicing than selling, plus allowing a periodical to know some definite budget paralleling the economy at hand.

During the tenure of Mr. Marcus

at the Charles Stores, he was keenly aware of this newspaper's existence and its need, like others in the media world, for constant contractual space of some size. His conviction, courage and awareness of a 70 percent Negro patronage at his store, along with good investment in space buying, led him to intercede in behalf of The CAROLINIAN, by going to the New York office and personally requesting weekly scheduling.

In later years, Mr. Marcus' courage can be pointed to with pride, when he took the first step in the Raleigh business world by integrating his delicatessen. What is now common place in businesses throughout the nation, this man's conviction and courage led him to lead the way in a time of crisis.

We pay tribute to his memory with pride and cherish the manly, forth-right consistency of his character.

Indians At Last Get One Break

Like the racial problem, white leaders have taken it upon themselves to solve the problems of the American Indian. But times are changing and all minority groups are getting their breaks.

Louis R. Bruce of New York City has been confirmed by the Senate as U. S. Commissioner for Indian Affairs.

There is nothing remarkable about the appointment except that Mr. Bruce is the first full-blooded Indian ever appointed to this post which has so much to do with the welfare and ultimate destiny of Indians in this country.

When the Bureau of Indian Affairs was created, its primary purpose seems to have been to help Indians out of the white man's way.

Its only concessions were in the form of food and clothing which might prove essential to the avoidance of bloody conflict.

The heads of the bureau in those early days were generally rejected politicians who saw it as an opportunity to feather their own nests at the expense of the Indians. In recent years, better men have been appointed, but for the most part they know very little about Indians or their needs and desires and devoted their energies in trying to make them over in the white man's image so as to close out the reservations.

Minority groups in this country now feel that it is good to know that at long last, a real live Indian will head this bureau.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

THE MAKING OF THE PRESIDENT, 1968

I am reading Theodore White's new book, "The Making of the President, 1968." I have also read some of the reviews not all of which are magnanimous in their praise. Be that as it may, White's book are eminently readable and they enjoy wide popularity in hardback sales and paperback reprints.

White is an astute political reporter, though not a master stylist. He is not an innovator able to predict the new trajectory of national politics but rather an historian trying to offer a simple explanation of why what happened did indeed happen.

He is often subjective; in fact in this book he almost apologizes for coming to respect President Richard Nixon. It was only after considering all these facts that I discovered why T.H. White's books on the presidency are successful, why they deserve their success, and why they will continue to succeed as long as two major parties contend for that office every four years.

"White's books are about the top of the world; the Making of the President describes the one political subject about which everyone manifests some interest. With the exception of "Advise and Consent," I cannot remember a book which enjoyed the same popularity as White enjoys with his Presidents series. Though there are millions of Americans actively engaged in politics, in PTA elections, planning and zoning disputes, and municipal elections, they don't want to read about it.

One of the ways not to succeed in publishing is to issue books on politics. Politics is boring unless one knows the gossip about the politicians. One of the biggest spashes the Republicans in North Carolina ever made was when it was discovered that their probable candidate for the gubernatorial was leading a double life with one woman in Virginia and one in North Carolina. (I always thought

it was a political mistake of catastrophic proportions for the Republican State Committee to have insisted on his resignation.)

Books and movies about writers and publishers are dull because writing is essentially a dull profession. Those who were less than satisfied with the new biography of Ernest Hemingway blames its author, Carlos Baker. But I think Dr. Baker did an estimable job. For all his safaris and his marriages, Ernest Hemingway's significant activity was spent before a typewriter thinking up first what to write today and then thinking up what to write tomorrow.

Theodore White himself wrote a modestly successful book about publishing called "The View From the Fortieth Floor." What was about "Youngblood Hawke" by Herman Wouk. Publishing is small potatoes. Once in a decade, if lucky, a publishing house issues a book which earns a million dollars. An IBM third vice-president spends or earns for his company a million dollars every day before lunch.

In the last 10 years I'll bet I have read over a dozen books recreating the modern labor movement and the careers of top labor leaders but these books have dropped, to borrow Hume's expression, stillborn from the press. Very, very few people are on strike today. To gain any attention, labor leaders have to talk about packages that total millions and millions of dollars.

Liston Pope's description of the Loray Strike in Gastonia, N. C., "Millhands and Preachers" is a literary milestone. John Steinbeck's "In Dubious Battle" is probably his best novel. But I haven't talked to anyone who has read them in years (although both are in print, one from the Yale University Press, the latter from Modern Library).

Strikes, politics, publishing and let's add poker are my idea of things not to write about.

Jest For Fun

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

GET YOUR STAMP

MEMO: To those inclined to nature-loving: The post office is selling commemorative stamps with pictures of four wildflowers.

One thankful citizen had to be reminded that his umbrella was hanging on the outside door handle of his car.

GRANDAD, Did you celebrate Grand-Dad's Day, the first Sunday after Labor Day? Well, I didn't know this: after 40 years, even though they declare they were going to take it easy (Remember the current "jogging" craze?) And when they had planned to

take it easy and slower, they started also running things around the house—such as the washer, vac and mower. And you can bet the "missus" saw to it.

For those men who job instead of running the mower, watch your step. Doctors say that jogging can be dangerous, especially for middle-aged and above men. A brisk walk is recommended.

Be careful about your personal contributory habits like excessive smoking, drinking, overeating, and excessive exercising.

Letter To The Editor

OUR YOUTH PROGRAMS NEED ADULT SUPPORT

To The Editor: The reason some of our youth feel so lost and helpless, in this day of trial and error, is because somewhere along the line, some of us parents have failed in our obligations to them. Some time when we are so prone to criticize our children for their wrongdoings, we should take a good look at ourselves and reflect on the type of examples we have set for them to live by. We have two sets of rules we live by, one for ourselves and one for our children. We cater to the same old theme (don't do as I do, do as I say). We also might ask ourselves this question: Have we given them the spiritual and moral leadership they need to face life as it is today? Have we been so obsessed with the pleasures of life (our lives) that we have had too little time for theirs? I think, sometimes, as parents we are guilty of this.

With the crime rate in the country higher than it has ever been before, with the

emphasis being placed on sex even greater, and the divorce rate among adults still on the upgrade, our children are witnessing us adults at our worst. It is a small wonder that we look at our youth today and wonder what is happening to them. It is also true that all of your youth have not gone astray. We may thank God for that, but what about the children that have not been so fortunate to have parents, who are interested in their welfare, the ones from broken homes, the underprivileged? There is great need today for rehabilitating some of our youth. What are we doing about it? What can we do about it? Here is one thing we can do: We can support the organizations that are doing something about it. To mention a few, The Wake Office of Economic Opportunity is doing a tremendous job, the YMCA, the YWCA, GROW, YOUTH, all of these organizations are doing commendable jobs, but they will still need the support of the Raleigh and Wake County adult community.

We can all do our share in helping our youth realize their goals while we are passing through this critical era. Wilbert M. Sanders, Raleigh, N. C.

Other Editors Say . . .

THE LEARNING PROCESS

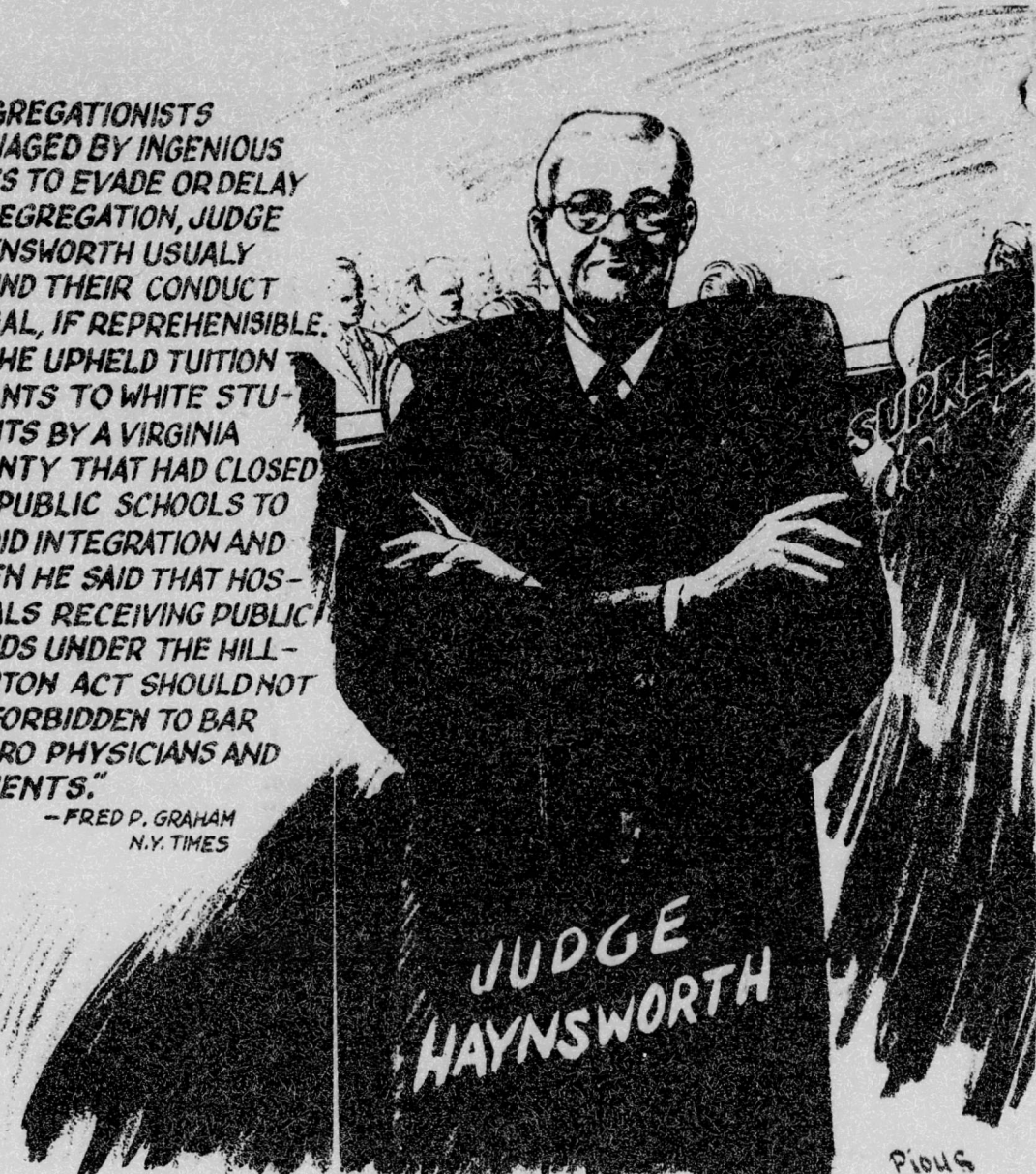
The survey made on the nation's schools by Professor James Coleman, known now as the Coleman report, was done three years ago and educators have been wrangling over its significance ever since.

Christopher Jencks, a nationally known academician made the following observations last week: "If improv-

"I want to turn the court around," said Mr. Nixon

'SEGREGATIONISTS MANAGED BY INGENIOUS WAYS TO EVADE OR DELAY DESEGREGATION, JUDGE HAYNSWORTH USUALLY FOUND THEIR CONDUCT LEGAL, IF REPREHENSIBLE. HE UPHeld TUITION GRANTS TO WHITE STUDENTS BY A VIRGINIA COUNTY THAT HAD CLOSED ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO AVOID INTEGRATION AND WHEN HE SAID THAT HOSPITALS RECEIVING PUBLIC FUNDS UNDER THE HILL-BURTON ACT SHOULD NOT BE FORBIDDEN TO BAR NEGRO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.'

-FRED P. GRAHAM N.Y. TIMES



Economic Highlights

As the Nixon Administration rolled into the second half of its first year, the mechanics of controlling inflation, as well as the philosophy of the leadership, took clearer form. In a Fortune article entitled "The New Economics in Washington," Mr. John Davenport, discusses in considerable depth the goals and methods of Washington's new management.

In Mr. Davenport's view, the Nixon Administration, "... believes that the job of government is not the presumptuous one of dominating the economy but rather that of establishing a dependable framework in which competitive business can operate." In other words, "... the men now responsible for economic policy tend to be more confident than were their predecessors of the inherent strength of the U. S. economy and in the self-adjusting powers of the market system is given proper fiscal and monetary conditions."

Mr. Nixon's economic advisers are not strangers to the era of new economics that in retrospect resemble an engine running without a governor. It appears now that the goal of the present Administration is to contain inflation by hitting a balance between economic theory and bread and butter reality. Mr. Arthur Burns, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Dwight Eisenhower, and currently counselor to President Nixon, is reported by Mr. Davenport to believe that "... if the effort to minimize both inflation and unemployment is to succeed, it would seem necessary to draw on the wisdom of the old economics, which emphasized the importance of maintaining flexible and open markets for labor no less than for goods and capital."

Some might assume that the new Washington leadership is characterized mainly by negative restraint and a lack of imagination. As Mr. Davenport makes eminently clear, such an assumption is grossly in error. Administration Daniel P. Moynihan, are working for a radical overhaul of the nation's relief system. Their

goal is to build incentives into relief, extend aid to unemployed fathers and enlarge the present food stamp program. As one Administration economist points out, if this can be done, "... we may be on our way toward the guaranteed annual wage or the negative income tax—without ever using those fine phrases."

Perhaps the overriding impression that readers of Mr. Davenport's piece will gain is one of an Administration that is approaching inflation and the social and economic problems of the nation with a long-needed sense of maturity. Cliches and slogans appear to have given way to intelligent debate in the inner councils of government. There appears to be a pragmatic willingness to seek a blend of practical necessity, ideological belief and social consciousness. Obviously, the first practical necessity beyond the honorable conclusion to the war in Viet Nam is the controlling of inflation. Mr. Davenport's analysis of the Nixon Administration indicates that nothing will be permitted to stand in the way of that goal, although even in this area extreme measures are shunned.

What Mr. Davenport calls the Nixon economics is described by Mr. Paul McCracken, current chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The chairman has stated he "... is all for squeezing the evil of inflation out of the economy. Yet he is also for keeping fiscal, and even more monetary, policy 'within the limits of the ball park,' so that when restraint has done its work 'we can resume the ball game.'"

Altogether, Mr. Davenport's account of the Nixon Administration's economic policy and its moves to bring inflation within tolerable limits will strike many as an encouraging picture of a nation coming of age politically and economically. The impression emerges of a nation in which citizens accept the fact that nothing in life is free, and a nation in which officeholders recognize that the resources of taxpayers and government are limited.

World News Digest

BY NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

ME, TOO???

SAN JUAN—Concern is being expressed among Puerto Ricans whether President Nixon's plan to guarantee every American family of four a \$1,600 a year income will also include them. About half of Puerto Rico's families earn less than \$3,700 a year, which is considered the "poverty line" on the mainland. Per capita income is \$1,200, one third of the U. S. average.

TAHOLAH, Wash.—The coastal Quinault Indian tribe has received official backing for its "seal the border" of the reservation edict which it issued last month. Angered with the "white man's littering ways", the tribe closed 25 miles of scenic reservation beachland to all but the 1,500 tribal members, and made it stick despite state government protests.

ENLARGED SATO PRETORIA—Hastening to insure that it does not become a victim of "outside (or inside) aggression," the white-ruled South African government is reported to be negotiating with several South African nations to create an enlarged South Atlantic Treaty organization that

eventually will cover the Indian Ocean area. The deal is being made with Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, ostensibly on an economic basis. However, it is seen in Black African areas as leading to a future military alliance.

NEW FACE

ACCRA—Effective Oct. 1, Ghana will be returned to rule by a civilian administration, the first since deposed President Kwame Nkrumah lost power in February, 1966. The new prime minister will be Dr. Kofi A. Busia, himself a former exile, whose Progress party won a two-thirds majority in the recent free elections. Heading the opposition is an ex-Nkrumah figure, Komla A. Gbedemah.

LANGUAGE TEST

LONDON—A language test, to determine their ability to communicate in English, has been decreed for physicians arriving in England from abroad to take up hospital employment. The move is part of the government's program of limiting the influx of doctors with employment vouchers to 700.

homes do better than those raised in Christian homes, even in the same city.

"And the World War II draftees who grew up in the America of 1917-1941 did far better on standard tests than the World War I draftees who grew up in the America of 1900-1917. Intellectual skills are, therefore, not just a function of genetic difference. But neither are they a function of school differences."

Jencks goes on to state that schools can make a difference but he insists that the impact of the social system in which a child is born is far greater than many realize. Student achievement depends only in part on the excellence of the schools and the teachers

Black community leaders and educators have known all along that our social institutions and social system have historically hurt the Black child. The ghetto deprivations, the economic insecurity, the cruel challenges of sheer survival in an environment that is often inhuman and hostile, all these factors and more have made the learning process more difficult than it ought to be.

Our children are born into an environment that victimizes them and the educational opportunities afforded them are not enough to compensate for the initial damage. We agree with Jencks when he says "we must alter the whole social system rather than just tinker 'with the schools.'" The CHICAGO DEFENDER