

Bible Thought Of The Week

One God, a just God, and a good God. These were the three steps in the development of the greatest of all ideas. Hundreds of generations have died since the days of

Moses, of Amos and Hosea. The thought of the world on almost every other subject has changed, but the conception of God, which these three achieved has remained in control of man's thinking down to this very hour.

Editorial Viewpoint

It Will Pay The Nation To Educate Blacks

By and large, the educated man is a free man, and he is able to support himself and his family. The educated man is able to pay taxes and contribute to the general welfare of the nation.

The bulk of Negro students who finish colleges have graduated from the predominantly black private and public colleges or universities. Many states are trying to get rid of their formerly black colleges, using for an argument - it costs too much. Think about the states that have only one predominantly black college - Florida, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas, etc. Certainly, such institutions have a role in the continued education of Negro students. They have the experienced "know-how"

in underpinning the weak foundations of these students. Predominantly black colleges are experts in educating high risk students. Our states should support financially this know-how with magnanimous appropriations.

Certain politicians in Florida, for example, want to eliminate Florida A&M University at Tallahassee. Yet within the past ten years, Florida has built more than six new universities. What it should have done was to make better some of the universities it already had.

It is cheaper to maintain an educational institution already established, than to build new ones and support them.

Study Of How To Teach Children In Ghetto

Among children living in the ghetto are blacks, Mexicans, and poor whites. These children have also been labelled the "disadvantaged," or "the culturally deprived."

Since school integration, much publicity has been given to the problems associated with the teaching of these children in public schools. Add particularly do some white educators want to make out of these children an American "showcase."

Rick Heber, professor of education and child psychology at the University of Wisconsin, has demonstrated in an experiment that it is possible to prevent the intellectual crippling that is the curse of slum children.

Herber used highly-trained specialists and a very small pupil-teacher ratio - one to one for the first two years, and never more than 11 to 1. He had ample supplies and equipment.

The researcher discovered that educational retardation, even in the slums, is not randomly distributed, but tends to occur in children whose mothers are of low intelligence.

This, he found, is not because of genetics, but because low IQ mothers failed to provide a stimulating

environment for their offspring).

The findings indicated that retardation is both predictable and preventable. Then what should be done? Well, the educator must work with the mothers, as well as the children. If one dreams a little, the support of this new educational plan could be tied in with the President's Family Assistance Plan. This would prevent some of the technicalities involved with laws dealing with compulsory school attendance.

If the government is willing to pay the price, there could be established day-care centers, well-equipped and properly staffed, for the purpose of supplying the intellectual stimulation found missing among ghetto children.

Is this too much to hope? Well, it depends upon the nation's priorities. If we can afford to finance a Vietnam War, we can afford to send men to the moon, and we can afford to give millions of dollars to foreign nations to help them get on their feet, then, why can't we afford some investment in salvaging the lives of ghetto children?

The United States needs to shift its priorities!!

Black Colleges Still Import

For generations, the black colleges and universities of this country have been the major source of education for thousands of young men and women. Many people are not aware of the tremendous job these schools have done for our country since the end of the Civil War, providing leadership and professional training for a community that would not have had them otherwise.

Despite financial difficulties and competition from larger and more affluent white institutions, these schools, even today, grant degrees to the majority of black college graduates. In 1970, for example, there were approximately 400,000 black college students and more than half of these students were enrolled at predominantly black colleges. Approximately 40,000 of these students attend the 36 member institutions of the United Negro College Fund.

Student enrollment at black colleges continues to increase because of certain unique features these schools have to offer. Black colleges were pioneers in early admissions and open admissions offering intensified programs of study for promising students. Years ago, they began to admit some students who had not formally completed their secondary education. Many of these same students earned their bachelor degrees with honors and entered prestigious graduate institutions.

Often students who come to these colleges cannot afford to pay high tuition. Today, more than sixty per cent of all freshmen entering black

colleges have parents whose annual income is less than \$5,000. Seventy-five per cent of the students at black colleges receive some form of financial aid.

But black colleges now face a new challenge. They are beginning to expand their curricula to keep pace with increasing job opportunities. This requires more money than they have been getting.

For example, of \$4 billion in federal funds given to higher education in 1969, only 3.5 per cent or \$119 million went to black colleges.

Of \$390 million in corporate funds given to higher education less than one per cent or \$3.5 million went to United Negro College Fund schools.

The United Negro College Fund tries to help colleges close the gap between operating expenses, low endowments, and actual assets on hand. With student enrollments increasing and costs rising, the role of the United Negro College Fund as a source for financial aid becomes more crucial. In 1970, each of the 36 UNCF colleges received at least \$100,000 through the Fund.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education calls the black colleges "a national asset...a source of pride to blacks who have attended them, and a source of hope to black families who want the benefits of higher learning for their children...."

Black colleges need your support for the good of all America. Give to the United Negro College Fund.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

THERE'S NO HIDING PLACE DOWN THERE

A fellow came home from the office and noticed that his wife had been crying. "What's the matter, dear?" he asked.

And she gave him the terrible news: "Jim, one of THEM has moved into the vacant apartment upstairs."

And right then and there, on that evening about 45 years ago, this fellow Jim started the mass exodus from America's cities when he suggested: "Let's move out into the country where there's lots of room for the kids."

And so they went; and then each group that had chased out the previous group ran out to the suburbs; and each said exactly the same thing: "You know, if one moves in, a whole pack of them will come later."

And so it went, in the manner of a cycle, and in the end, as in a game of tag, the last man was "it." And thus did the Negro wind up with some of the most comfortable, steam-heated, elevator apartments in the big city, with a view of the Atlantic fleet lying at anchor, and the majestic Pallsades, to say nothing of a drugstore, a grocery, and a theatre, each within a stone's throw.

And out yonder in the suburbs, our country boy began buying all sorts of gadgets, farm equipment, and rubber hoses, and he learned all about plumbing and he traveled two hours each way, back and forth to his work every day; and if he forgot to bring home

the ice cream, the kids began to howl and he had to get into his car and drive eight miles to get it; and then he jumped for joy when his wife told him that the street will be paved out of the 1973 budget allocations if he signs the petition and pays the assessment, and that they will finally get sewers in 1972 if they agree to annexation, which will make him a city boy again, but living in the country; and then, of course, the lights go out and he can't find a new fuse.

And all of this wouldn't be so bad if the country boy could have remained "exclusive," but the folks he had run away from in the first place were now country boys, too, and new sets of people were coming in droves as a result of that damned new bus line which our original suburbanite had raised such Cain to get.

He thought he'd have himself a nice bus to go back and forth in. He had no idea it would become a whole transportation system full of all kinds of strange people but the poor guy had other worries--that lousy septic tank was backing up again.

And so he'll move back to the cities soon, sure as anything and he'll try to sneak back, sort of looking over his shoulder to see if those folks are going to follow him again. And you can be sure of that, too: they'll be a - coming--all of which reminds me of that great gospel hymn: "There's no hiding place down there."

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"WRITERS AND ARTISANS"

Now and then, I feel the need to reassure myself about the things I do--such as writing. I am convinced that writing is work, and one labors at it; and the satisfactions one gains from writing are pretty much the same as those the skilled wood carver and other craftsmen feel when they produce something with their hands. I like to think of the writer as an artisan, rather than an artist--one who labors, even as the ditch digger.

I have always admired the late Heywood Brown's (1888-1939) definition of an artist: "Anyone (or thing) from a trained seal to Toscanini." I remember in high school, back in the twenties, I had a schoolmate whose way with words attracted me until one evening I visited him and his mother told me he couldn't be disturbed because he was writing. He heard my voice and came downstairs to greet me. He was wearing a smock with a flowing bowtie (in those days writers, painters, sculptors, and architects were always pictured in such garb). My respect for him dwindled rapidly; as a matter of fact, I can't recall that I ever saw him again or knew what happened to him in life. Those smocks and ties turned me off. I was definitely convinced that I didn't want to be a writer or artist, and I was suspicious of architects, for they, too, affected this badge. However, the attractions of architecture for me were so compelling that I decided that I could pursue this urge without a smock or tie--so I never owned one.

To me, the writer is an artisan - a worker, a laborer who gets tired from his efforts, even as the carpenter of brickmason. I suppose you might say the writer works with his head (or brains) for the most part, although his hands have a role in it; but then, so does the journeyman. I like Plato's (427-347 B. C.) description of the arts: "There are three arts which are concerned with all things: one which uses, another which makes, a third which imitates them."

So, enough of this prattle, for at seven o'clock tomorrow morning I am going fishing; and I close this piece with a quote about fishing from Isaac Walton's (1593 - 1683) The Complete Angler: "Twas an employment for his idle time, which was then not idly spent, a rest to his mind, a cheerer

of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a producer of contentedness....that begat habits of peace and patience in those that professed and practiced it.

Letter To The Editor

To The Editor

The unemployment rate across the country is higher than ever. A lot of this I think should be blamed on the employers themselves.

Surely they advertise their vacancies but what does the bottom line always read--"Experience Preferred" or "Only The Experienced Need Apply." This then is saying what? Evidently the job is open to a few when there are an even greater number needing work.

I feel this way about it. Sure the experienced need work. I guess that's why they are experienced, those without training. The experienced were inexperienced at one time or another and where did they start? As long as the lack of training is used as a so-called reason for not hiring, which is more of an excuse than. The rate of unemployment will continue to increase.

I don't know of anyone that was born knowing how to do everything. If people are not given a chance to be taught how to fulfill these vacancies then they are being discriminated against.

Now that we know the source, we should seek a cure. Christopher Blue Durham, N. C.

What Other Editors Say

POTPOURRI

"WHEN YOU GOTTA GO..." Some people don't seem to realize that everybody talking about preserving the "neighborhood school" is not reacting to the same stimuli.

Persons opposed to the "neighborhood schools" as they are presently to be found cite overcrowded, inadequate, physical plants. But they don't stop there. They also acknowledge that there is a noticeable difference in the quality of the faculty at these schools.

Do they mean that only white teachers are qualified to provide quality instruction? No. What they mean is that there are some black teachers in the schools who have not kept up and, consequently are handicapping the children they teach.

We fully realize that we have opened up a can of worms. So be it.

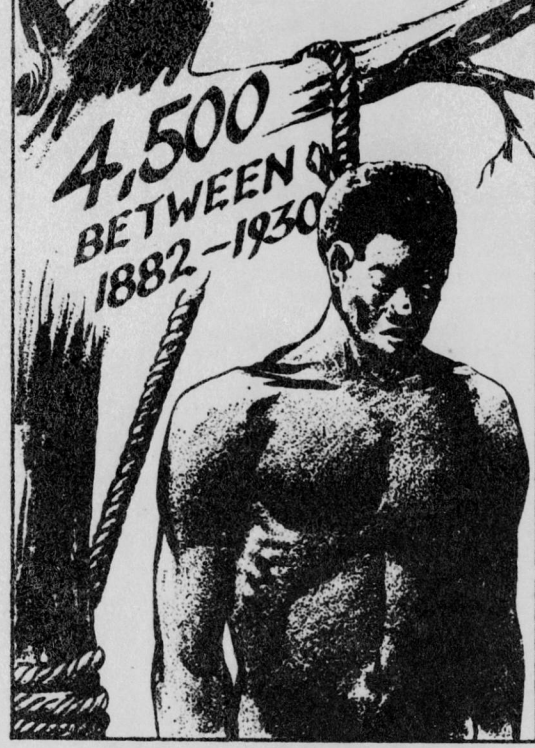
It is time we faced the fact that integration of the schools will mean that a number of unqualified blacks now teaching will be out of a job. While we regret seeing anyone join the ranks of the unemployed, particularly at a time when our economy is depressed, we must think of the children whose horizons are being limited--whose minds are being crippled.

Many school districts throughout the south have faced this problem. In some instances teachers had been on the job 15 and 20 years but had made

"Permissiveness" Blacks Can Never Forget!

"A NATION WHICH PERMITTED THE LYNCHING OF MORE THAN 4,500 PEOPLE, NEARLY ALL NEGROES, BETWEEN 1882 AND 1930 CAN ILL AFFORD TO ENGAGE IN SUMMARY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WITHOUT TRIAL IN OUR TURBULENT TIMES!"

ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK



"BLACKS PETITIONED THEIR CONGRESS, IMPLORED THE COURTS FOR RELIEF, NO MARCHES--NO BOMBINGS. THEY BELIEVE IN 'LAW AND ORDER.'"



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

News stories have filtered out of Sweden revealing the social dislocations that threaten to tear asunder what many have thought was the ideal welfare society. Stories have also appeared concerning the social, economic and political problems of other countries. They portray situations that are far from Utopian as far as the lot of ordinary people is concerned. They show there is no such thing as a perfect governmental system--that the more government directs and protects people, the more drab and uninspiring life becomes.

Among the latest of these reports from abroad is an account in The Wall Street Journal by Mrs. Lorana O. Sullivan of how ordinary middle-class British people live. The difference in standards between Americans and their British cousins, in many U. S. eyes, is literally the difference between living and existing. Ms. Sullivan takes a typical middle-level civil servant who earns about \$4,900 a year, which in Britain, puts his family "...solidly in the middle class." Writes Ms. Sullivan, "It also puts the family in a house with no central heat. It means, too...a car smaller than a Volkswagen. They (the family) don't go to the movies, and they figure that half a dozen dinners a year is all they can afford."

This particular British family has more luxuries than most Britons--including a telephone. Ms. Sullivan quotes a survey that indicates only 61 percent of British homes have a refrigerator, 56 percent an automatic clothes washer, 51 percent an automobile and 23 percent an electric food mixer. The average family refrigerator in Britain is only four cubic feet. This is in contrast to the United States where 90 percent of the refrigerators are 12 cubic feet or more in size. In rainy England, only 17 percent of British households have a clothes drier. The typical family, about which Ms. Sullivan writes, have their own home when they purchased nine years ago and which stands on land owned by the state. It has one bath. The living room is closed off since it lacks heat and needs redecorating, and in its place the family uses an 8 x 10 foot sitting room. Only ten percent of British families enjoy central heating. This particular family, writes Ms. Sullivan, gets along "...with an assortment of gas and electric heaters."

The family described by Ms. Sullivan receives a month's vacation each year which the family spends at a seaside boarding house to avoid hotel bills. The wife received a \$60 lump sum payment from the government when each

child was born. The government also allows \$2.16 a week to help support the children. Payroll deductions for taxes, national insurance (mainly health care), social security and a contributory pension plan take about a quarter of the husband's income. Inflation is a problem in Britain just as in the United States. The British pound sterling lost 61 cents of its purchasing power between October, 1964 and November, 1970. A loaf of bread that cost 12 cents then costs 24 cents today.

There is no purpose in comparing living standards and governmental systems of nations other than to gain perspective and a truer sense of values. What is suitable for one nation would be unacceptable in another nation. The British way of living is incomprehensible by U. S. concepts. Yet it works for the British people. The important point to consider is whether the British system or some other system is preferable to that of the United States. Many have thought so. Our welfare programs, proposals for national health insurance, and a general extension of government, along paternalistic lines, wittingly or unwittingly, emulates socialist or semi-socialist countries. Is this what the American people really want? Before the choice is irrevocably made, Americans should take a long, hard look at the way the rest of the world lives.

REMOVE IRRESPONSIBLE PUBLIC SERVANTS

Congressional salary hikes voted to themselves by members of Congress, at a time when everyone else was supposed to have been holding the line against inflation, did not sit well with voters and taxpayers. Now there are reports that plans are afoot to grant upper level government officials federal tax exemption for portions of their income. At the same time, news reports have just appeared telling of demands for a guaranteed annual income of \$6,500. It seems government officials have no wish to share in the rising tax burdens that are sure to result from the tightening grip of welfarism. Meanwhile, still another press release tells that in 1971, the average taxpayer spent the first 129 days of the year working to pay his yearly federal, state and local taxes.

This sort of heads I win, tails you lose attitude of politicians toward taxpayers will eventually lead to the enslavement of productive citizens or to the breakdown of government. One other course is open--the removal from office of financially irresponsible public servants.

RAYS OF HOPE

Certain areas of the environmental preservation controversy are far more sensitive than others. One of the most sensitive is that having to do with oil tankers and the problems of preventing oil spills or discharges. With no attempt to be humorous, it can be said that in this case pouring oil on troubled waters is the wrong medicine--especially if that oil takes the form of laws that hamper, rather than help, orderly progress toward pollution control.

A former head of the Safety Branch of the Coast Guard and an authority on technical matters relating to tanker operations has observed that, "Historically the shipping industry has been dedicated to cooperate with Government Agencies with emphasis on pollution prevention....However, public opinion, not always fully informed, creates the childlike faith in legislation as a cure-all which inevitably puts the government authorities on the spot. While the shipping industry fully appreciates the need for concerted effort on its part to alleviate...viewed how the tanker industry has worked long and hard on programs to eliminate intentional discharges of oil and oily wastes. He pointed out that there are three basic, long-standing solutions to this problem. These include: shore reception facilities, development of an efficient oily water separator and design of ships for carriage of clean water ballast.

In those involved in movement of petroleum by sea--including the tanker industry--can proceed in an orderly manner rather than in blind haste, "sensational progress" can be made toward the ultimate goal of complete avoidance of the discharge of oil into the sea. The remarks of this former Coast Guard official emphasized, once again, the great difficulty of finding a common meeting ground between emotion and hard reality on the subject of the environment.

FREEDOM OF IDEAS AND GOODS

Many larger companies and industries are

seeking to win favor with critics and the public by redoubting their efforts to establish records of good deeds in every thing from environmental preservation to deeper participation in the social and economic problems of communities. But, more than this is needed if our system of private enterprise under representative government is to meet the onslaughts of those who attack the basic principles upon which the American system rests.

Mr. Jeffrey St. John, a news service columnist, puts his finger squarely on the reason why business so often finds itself on the defensive. He says, "Only a consistent, philosophical understanding of the enterprise function can provide management the intellectual means to make sound judgments about what is actually being proposed by its critics." He takes General Motors and the campaign against it by Mr. Nader and others as an example. He points out that the detractors of General Motors could not care less about the company's past record of achievement and its current acceptance of "social responsibility." He declares that, "In reality what Mr. Nader and his allies advocate is fascism, although it is doubtful that he--or GM's management--recognizes it as such." He then compares the drive of General Motors' critics to put public members on General Motors' board of directors representing consumers, dealers and workers with the tenets of fascism.

Mr. St. John concludes: "The American business civilization will not find its salvation by adopting the philosophy of critics who hold coercion to be their first commandment. It will find its salvation rooted in the philosophy it has abandoned: freedom in the competitive market of both ideas and goods." Adherence to basic principles--and constant support of those principles--is the first requisite of freedom for business or for the individual.

It is a fact that some individual teaching in black schools in Dallas would not be permitted to teach in white schools, if you don't believe it just watch and wait.

What we are seeking is quality education for the children. Night on. - THE DALLAS EXPRESS.

no effort to upgrade the quality of their education.

The government, recognizing that many of these persons released from teaching would need help in finding other jobs, is paying for their retraining.

Prarie View A&M recently received a grant of several hundred thousand dollars for such retraining.

It is a fact that many of the children in fourth and fifth grade, attending schools located in South Dallas, cannot read.

It is a fact that some of the graduates of high schools in south Dallas cannot read or spell.

(Perhaps this is true of other schools in other locations but we're not dealing with them now. We're dealing with what we know about.)