

Bible Thought Of The Week

"Let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." It isn't always fun to visit someone in the hospital, to call on an elderly aunt, or to take a gift to a shut-in. But usually Christians

feel better when they do. This is a "hurry up" world we're living in. We tell ourselves that there isn't time for the little kindnesses. There isn't time for a lot of things--like, maybe, going to church. Who are we kidding? Ourselves, perhaps?

Editorial Viewpoint

It's Time For Black Colleges To Brag

There is a tendency these days for educational gods to belittle the predominantly black college, followed by a recommendation for its demise. But the black college "ain't" dead yet, although state legislatures have cut down to the bone its financial support.

There is one thing we don't want the public to forget, and that is that the predominantly black college took nothing and created a miracle. Perhaps it is better to say many miracles. It has had to make brick without straw as did the Children of Israel, down in Egypt.

No other class of higher institutions has performed miracles with so many disadvantaged men and women. Just last week, something good was reported in the newspaper about Florida A&M University at Tallahassee.

The State of Florida's first plant introductory nursery to introduce and evaluate plants with a potential for conservation uses was created last week under an agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Florida A&M University.

Florida doesn't have enough plants to feed all wildlife in the state, and the nursery is going to solve this problem. The experiments will be designed to get rid of bad plants and select the promising ones that can adapt and survive in different

The Other Shoes On In Busing

The general theme in public education today is "How to stop mass busing of school children to effect desegregation?"

In Pontiac, Michigan, multitudes of whites and blacks, became angry over a desegregation plan that would bus about one-third of the city's 24,000 school pupils. It should be also recalled that someone set fire to about ten Pontiac buses.

Many desegregation plans require extensive busing of children to achieve a racial balance in classrooms. Were it not for segregation in housing, busing would hardly have become the problem that it has now become.

When all is considered, there have been few instances of major protest in the South this year since the new term began. Certainly none rivaled the incident at Pontiac, Michigan.

There is much talk about neigh-

borhood schools these days; but during the 1950s Negro parents protested their children being bused past the neighborhood white school. Now the shoe is on the other foot, and it doesn't feel so comfortable.

The only solution to the issue is to initiate white-black cooperation and let everyone try to make it work. People have to learn how to behave in situations involving other people whoever they chance to be.

The neighborhood school idea would sink the nation right back into segregation. Busing may not be the best answer to the problem, but it is the only plan that will balance the races proportionately.

If effectively busing is impossible, then let America make busing work. It can if people want it to work.

The 1920's Teachers Brag

Not so long ago, the public expected teachers to live like a minister--that is, almost.

Most of the public school contracts were alike, but let us take one from the files of the public school system in Birmingham, Michigan, in 1923. The teacher got maybe \$100.00 a month, and a black teachers half that much, just for the privilege of instructing youngsters.

Some of the contractual stipulations were:

1. Not to get married, because if they did, their contracts became null and void.
2. Not to keep company with men.
3. Be home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., unless in attendance at school function.

4. Not to loiter downtown to ice cream stores.

5. Not to leave town anytime without the permission of the chairman of the school board or the superintendent, or the principal.

6. Not to smoke cigarettes, because one's contract became null

and void at once if the teacher was caught.

7. Not to get in a carriage or automobile with any man, except her brother or father.

8. Not to dress in bright colors.

9. Not to dye hair.

10. Must wear at least two petticoats.

11. Not to wear dresses more than two inches above the ankle.

12. Keep the school room neat and clean: Sweep the floor at least once a day, scrub the floor at least once a week with hot water and soap, clean the blackboards at least once daily, and start the fire at 7 a.m. so that the room will be warm by 8:00 a.m.

It appears to us that these rules must have originated from men who were bossed by their wives. It appears from the rules that teachers were employed as janitors, instructors, and so on.

As we look back today, this lesson is very clear, you cannot legislate a person's morals and behavior.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

JAIL FOR STEALING 90¢

They had a good argument to put before the jury. It may not have been an irrefutable argument but it was logical. They asked why would two men steal 90 cents from a man's vest pocket and not \$80 from his hip pocket?

The jury was not persuaded. It found them guilty of armed robbery.

The state had charged that Daniel Lowery had pointed a knife at Herbert Junior Alexander and that Thomas Carbone had threatened the same Junior Alexander with a concealed gun. They then relieved Alexander of 90¢.

Lowery and Osborne said Alexander didn't have his facts right. He had promised them \$1 a piece to help him unload groceries from his truck, then paid them only 90¢. An argument ensued. The cops came.

They certainly offered a good story for the 90¢ they had. But the court-appointed lawyers couldn't shake Herbert Junior Alexander on cross examination.

The prosecutor said it didn't matter whether they took 90¢ or \$100,000. The law was the law.

Defense Attorney Chandler said no robber ever neglected to take a man's wrist watch. He argued that few armed robbers populate the vicinity of their crime for a half hour until the police come. He charged that Herbert Junior Alexander had fabricated the entire story as a means of exacting revenge. Herbert Junior was afraid of a fist fight shortchanging the two defendants.

The Defense Attorney concluded with the Ciceronian

argument that if a robbery had been committed it was more incredibly stupid than incredibly criminal.

The Judge, William K. McLean of the Superior Court of North Carolina, allowed as how he was inclined toward leniency. He could sentence the two men to 30 years. He was giving them only 25.

All of which goes to prove that 12 men can go crazy in a locked room, that Southern judges are hard judges, and that everyone who goes to prison goes to prison broke.

Some years ago Charlotte suffered through a large-scale homosexual scandal. The judge in one case gave a young newspaper man, a college graduate with no record, five years in the state penitentiary.

I met the judge socially and observed that sending a homosexual to prison is like sending an alcoholic to the brewery. The judge said he was a lot kinder to the boy than the Jews would have been. "You Jews would have stoned him to death," he said outraged. "I only sent him away for five years."

As for juries, the rule you must never forget is this: If you did it, you want twelve good men and true because they are your only chance for freedom. If you didn't do it, you want only the judge.

Unless you are a Louis Wolfson or a Jimmy Hoffa, you will come out of jail as fat broke as Billy Sol Estes. In this respect the prosecuting attorney was right: it doesn't make any difference whether you steal 90¢ or \$100,000--or, at least, it doesn't make any difference in the long run.

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"HOG ISLAND"

During the later stages of World War I, there was a place on the southern tip of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania called Hog Island, where the U. S. Government was building war ships. It was a sprawling, busy place, where most any America, who was seventeen or older, could get a job. I was too young to be drafted or volunteer for the Army so I put in a summer at Hog Island as a clean-up man or Sweeper. My job was to clean up behind the riveters and their helpers any where in the ship's hull. The work was dirty and sweaty, crawling about holes and the steel bowels of the ship.

Although the turnover of employees in this particular category was great. I stuck it out until just a day or two before the public schools were due to open. The pay wasn't very much, but it was fabulous to youth of seventeen. I made and saved more money that summer than I had ever earned in my life; and I was reluctant to give it up, even to return to high school. I lied about my age when I got the job, and I'm sure now that they knew I was lying when I was hired. Most of the sweepers were black boys and men--the higher categories, riveters etc., were seldom open to black people. Now and then I even had a bit of pride in my work, in the knowledge that I was doing my bit to help defeat the German Kaiser.

My immediate supervisor, an elderly white man, who assigned me my work area and generally checked behind me, was a kind fellow. We "hit it off" from the beginning when he found out he could trust me to do a clean job. It got so that he rarely checked behind me, and took it for granted that the holes I crawled in and out of would be scrupulously clean.

We finally reached the last pay-day before the city high schools would open. I was reluctant to leave the job--the money was good. However the rule was that if you quit your money was held up for two weeks before your final payment; but you were fired on the spot by your supervisor, you were taken to the payroll office, cussed out, and

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paid off in full. This rarely happened.

I had a feeling that the way the War was going I would never see the shipyard again, and I wanted my money now. So, on this pay-day morning I reported to work with a newspaper and a book stuffed into my lunch kit. I was assigned to a deserted section of the ship's hull, and there I holed up in one spot for most of the day, or until inspector finally located me during the course of the afternoon. When the inspector found me I was calmly smoking a cigarette and reading, and his chagrin was immense. He lectured me like a disappointed father as I listened without a word of alibi or defense. Finally after a long moment of silence during which he just looked at me, he said, matter of factly: "Come with me." We walked in silence to the pay-master's office where he raked me over the coals, and demanded my immediate dismissal. I was paid off promptly, and as I was receiving my money the supervisor, without changing his expression, winked at me. I was feeling quite guilty about this episode until I caught his wink.

What Other Editor Say...

A SMALL BEGINNING
Black athletic officials have won a battle, but not the war. Likewise, it is comforting that at least the basketball games in the Louisville area will have desegregated officiating. It is commendable also that at least seventeen Black prospective officials have been in training as a result of a sizeable grant from the dominant daily newspaper in the state and the willingness of white officials to train them.

This will alleviate in part some of the ugly conditions which have been experienced in the past. Both players and fans have felt that the officiating was one-sided because of close and questionable calls and the absence of Black officials. Thus, the accreditation of a sufficient number of Black officials to eliminate all white officiating--particularly in desegregated games--is a step forward.

However, it is very disappointing that the members of the Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association have voted down the proposal to increase their number, in order to name a Black member. This vote was taken among the member high school principals and it reflects most negatively upon the attitude of educators on desegregation in general and on Black athletic officials in particular. Hopefully, the fight to desegregate the Board of Control will not stop with this denial.

We urge the plaintiffs of a suit against the KHSAA to opt court for relief.

-THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER.

SENSELESS...



RAYS OF HOPE

REACHING FOR NEW ENERGY

A major oil company has announced, "A promising new technique to greatly increase the speed and efficiency of drilling deep oil and gas wells in hard rock formations..." The technique involves what the company calls "abrasive jet drilling". Filed tests of the new method have demonstrated drilling rates four to 20 times faster than the conventional rotary drilling process. The announcement goes on to point out that the new drilling technique "...should lead to lower costs in the most expensive drilling areas oilmen have experienced--deep holes, 10,000 feet and below, where they must hunt more and more intensively to replenish dwindling supplies of oil and natural gas."

Once again, technology and oil industry initiative are combining to find answers to rising petroleum demands as they have done since the first motorcar took to the road. In the remaining years of this century, the ability of the energy industries to meet the energy requirements of a rising population will determine the course of our civilization. Authorities have said repeatedly that there are sufficient petroleum and gas resources to meet foreseeable needs. But, they have warned that incentives must be provided in tax and regulatory policies if useable minerals in the earth are to become useable products in the marketplace.

The discovery of an improved method of drilling oil wells may seem of minor importance to a non-oil-industry-oriented layman. But it is not. It could have an important effect on the price of tomorrow's gasoline or heating oil. More important, it could have a bearing on whether that gasoline or heating oil is available at any price.

For some two decades, diet campaigns have been carried on urging people to eat less fat, exercise more and otherwise take steps to guard against future heart attacks. So far, the campaigns have borne little fruit. Consequently, proposals have been made to regulate the diet of the American population by law, although there are substantial differences of opinion as to the relationship of diet in such things as heart disease.

The advice of physicians, which suggests that healthy people eat and exercise moderately, as a ring of common sense that can do more to promote good eating habits than

laws, by decree, the futility of such a course should be evident from the experience with prohibition. As "Nutrition Today" comments, "...when the government requires a person to do things to protect the individual from his own folly, it is usually abridging the individual's freedom of choice. It is acting not in behalf of society, which is its proper domain, but in the sentimentous claim that the government alone is possessed of superior judgment. This is why one cannot accept the 'that cigarettes should be banned, or the cattle-raising, dairy, and food industry should be coerced by government into curbing the amounts of saturated fats in our diet'.

And, speaking of free choice, there people who prefer less longevity to the prospect of long life in company with a government that acts like a nagging wife.

A BETTER DEAL
Communities never tire of trying to avoid the laws of economics by going into the power business. Often, after a number of years of municipal ownership and after financial debacle, community systems are voted back into private ownership--that is, the ownership of investor-owned, business-managed companies.

The Worthington, Minnesota, Globe tells why that city would be better off if its municipally-owned power system were sold to a taxpaying, private utility. In 1970, city operations of the plant netted \$332,000 -- a return on investment of 6.6 percent. Less than half of this "profit", notes the Globe, was used to lower the general tax rate. One-hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars went into a surplus fund to pay for plant expansion. The question asked by the Globe is: "Would Worthington be better off if it were to sell the entire system to an investor-owned utility and invest the money at interest?" Officials have estimated that the city plant could be sold for between \$6 and \$7 million and calculated that with funds now in surplus, the proceeds could be invested at interest alone of about \$348,000 a year. "In addition", observes the Globe, "Worthington would receive substantial tax payments from a private utility. Municipal systems, of course, pay no taxes..."

Government ownership of business whether at the local level or at the federal level offers no miracle of efficiency and no economic shortcuts--facts that can sometimes only be learned by costly experience.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

He notes that, "Like the companies and associations whose successful efforts to combat pollution are told on the following pages, all Americans--including you--must accept a share of the blame for our problems, and also a share of the responsibility for solving them."

In the section on what the timber industry is doing, in behalf of the environment, the American Forest Institute makes the point that we still have 75 percent as much forest land as when Columbus landed. And, even though we have harvested billions of tons of wood in the last 20 years, we have more trees now than in 1950. The greatest need, it adds, is the adaptation of modern forest management to government-owned commercial timberlands. A large auto manufacturer, in its section, reports on the millions of dollars it has spent on accelerated programs to reduce air pollution from manufacturing plants and to further cut carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions from the cars it produces below the reductions of 70 to 80 percent that have been accomplished to date.

In another section of The Digest's environmental feature, the ultimate recycling system is described by a spokesman for the glass container manufacturers. It shows a housewife emptying garbage into a large pneumatic tube which transports household trash directly to a processing center where materials are mechanically separated for salvage recycling in plants at a nearby industrial park. Such a system will not merely postpone the time when used materials wind up as solid waste, it will solve the whole problem by converting waste into reusable resources.

And so it goes through the list, perfume companies, can companies, glass manufacturers--all contributing in their own way to the resolution of what The Reader's Digest calls a major issue of the 1970's--environmental pollution. As The Digest makes abundantly clear, the technology of an improved environment is within our grasp. Success now depends upon educating the public to the environmental facts of life.

With every passing month, it is becoming increasingly evident that curing environmental pollution depends almost as much upon public education as upon technology and industrial pollution control programs. More than a year ago, a major publication, "The Reader's Digest," announced its intention to develop a massive environmental education effort. The Digest, with a circulation of some 17.75 million, was obviously an ideal vehicle for such an undertaking.

To start with, The Digest conducted public opinion studies on pollution and its causes. It found that 72 percent of respondents, participating in this study, blamed private industry for pollution. About half rated the antipollution job being done by industry as poor or very poor, while only 12 percent gave industry good marks on the antipollution score. These adverse attitudes, it found, prevailed "despite the fact that industry is spending more than \$1 billion annually to combat pollution."

As a result of its public opinion studies, The Digest formulated a "...total communications program designed to tell the nation and the world what American business is doing to solve pollution problems." The culmination of this program has appeared in the September, 1971, issue of The Digest in the form of editorial advertisements sponsored by basic industries and individual companies. Included are pages devoted to the timber industry, motor companies, producers of cleansers and insect sprays, manufacturers of glass containers, makers of perfumes, cosmetics and hair preparations and can companies. The Digest itself is sharing in the cost of its "Environment '71" educational program because "...the processes connected with publishing 50 trillion pages a year throughout the world contribute to the creation of pollution that would not otherwise exist."

The "Environment '71" project, embracing 15 to 20 pages of information copy, is prefaced with a statement by the editor of The Environment Monthly, Mr. William Houseman,

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