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ALFRED LEE HENDERSON, Publisher and Editor

What was the intent of Vice President Spiro Agnew when he compared leaders of African Governments to the Black leaders in America?

It is most confusing to comprehend the basis of his glib statements. He had toured Africa. He had met heads of governments. He did not speak with any of the opposition leaders in any country. Are we to assume that all is well and beautiful in all of the African countries he visited. Is there not any dissatisfaction among any of the citizens? Every man he met and had discussions with were powerful men --- heads of state and/or aides. Is any visitor at high level honestly told or shown the problems of a country? Or was he saying that the Africans are more capable than American leaders and as a result have no problems.

In any event, it is utter stupidity to assume there is any comparison between a dedicated leader of Black Americans, who is not paid for his efforts in behalf of his brothers and sisters, and an elected African leader, who is in a position to act to improve conditions for his people. American leaders, of any Black group, are trying in their way to find freedom, justice, and equality for all people. Without those leaders of the voicing needs - and without the voices of today and the future, Mr. Agnew might have been President!

**Artificial Heart**

Three years away, drop beat off for repairs. The other day while visiting some of my senior citizen friends and watching the Apollo 15 astronauts operate a flying physics laboratory in moon orbit, mapping a large area of the lunar surface, one of the senior citizens remarked, "I just believe they are on the moon."

Well, here is something else that may sound impossible. In the future, a man with a bad heart will be able to drop it off at the clinic of his choice for repairs while he goes on his way with an artificial substitute. The rich will be able to sit and get a heart repaired while they wait.

This is only three years away and will be in clinics in five years says Dr. Horst Klinkmann, East Germany's leading organ-transplant specialist.

Dr. Klinkmann is confident that for moral as well as practical reasons the artificial heart will win out over the human organ for both temporary or permanent transplants.

He is confident that the heart is a relatively simple organ, and in using polyurethane as the construction material there is no problem with rejection at all.

The 36 year old specialist, is the first East German ever to get an American professorship.

He is best known for an artificial kidney he developed in cooperation with Dr. Hans-Juergen Wilke. The membrane which they produce on sausage-skin making machines, is regarded as the best and is now being bought by United States firms.

Most patients, according to medical records have died because their bodies have rejected the foreign organ. Dr. Klinkmann believes medical science has reached the threshold of it's most dramatic era. He says, "Medicine is now developing the way physics and chemistry did at the beginning of the century."

The heart is based partly on the fact that it is a muscle and not a complicated organ such as the liver or the kidneys. An artificial pump can be built, and the problem of regulating it has already been solved with the pacemaker.

The great advantage with the artificial heart is that it will allow doctors to remove the natural heart, freeze it, and make the necessary repairs.

"Two thirds of the cases, the original heart could be returned after it was repaired," he said. In the other one third, the people could survive with artificial hearts in their bodies. Hard to believe? Well, it we are around in five years it will be a common thing to see artificial heart clinics in full operation.

**Education Satellite**

When I was a boy, not long ago, the day of Jack Armstrong, Stella Dallas, Flann Gordon, and Buck Rogers, science fiction seemed so impossible and now Apollo 15 has just returned making the almost impossible, the possible.

I now predict that the classroom of the future will be linked to a communication satellite, thousands of miles away in space.

This prospect is now raised by experts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which has been considering how to educate an exploding world population that could total almost seven billion by the year 2000.

Only education telecommunication satellites can provide the solution.

Satellites could be a swift and efficient way to help meet growing educational needs, particularly in developing countries. India already has broad plans to reach it's far-flung villages by satellite communication.

UNESCO experts have reported that, "Ten feet of wire netting could serve as the ground antenna with an electronic converter to pick up satellite signals."

UNESCO experts also believe that by 1975 instructional programs will be broadcast directly from satellite to school-room or community center without having to pass through earth-bound relay stations.

Even before then villages in India will participate in a test transmission project conducted in cooperation with the USA.

A space satellite equipped with one picture channel and two sound channels will broadcast Indian produced educational programs four hours a day.

India's Satellite Instructional Television Experiment is designed to be the forerunner of a national satellite system involving both direct reception and retransmission.

UNESCO now is involved in a study for a regional Latin American system of education by satellite.

Traditional television, radio and other audio-visual methods could provide education for the 70 per cent of the world's population living in areas where there are more than 40 inhabitants to the square kilometer (0.39 sq. mile). But where there are 40 or less (and that is true for a fifth of Latin America), then it is education for none at all.

**"Making It" on Black Campuses**

(Ed. Note: The following article is a reprint from "Commitment", A Report on General Food's Actions in the Field of Social Responsibility. Some young people needed proof of GF's sincerity--and got it.)

It came as something of a shock to GF College recruiters several years ago: Bright young Black college graduates apparently didn't want to work for us.

Recruiters visiting campuses of predominantly Black colleges as part of their regular college rounds found they weren't getting many students lined up - even for interviews. "We had jobs to offer," says Bill Stohldler, Manager of College Relations, "but the students didn't seem to believe we meant what we said."

What was wrong? Bill and other GFers on recruiting trips wanted an answer, and gradually began to get it from faculty members at the predominantly Black schools.

The problem wasn't strictly GF's. It encompassed the whole business world, or at least the Black students' view of it. Many were automatically assuming that careers in business and industry were closed to them.

Unfortunately, there was historical basis in fact for their belief. For too long, business had been all but closed to the young Black graduate. In that situation, he quite sensibly prepared for careers that were open. He took the "teaching or preaching" route.

But this "logical" career choice was keeping talented, high-potential young people out of the business world where in our society - like it or not - a lot of the action is.

How then to reach such young Blacks? How to prove that business - GF in particular - would welcome them? Again, GF recruiters turned to the college faculties for answers - and faced up to some tough facts. While, increasingly, faculty members were convinced business meant what it said about recruiting their students, many predominantly Black colleges were, again because of the historical situation, not geared to preparing students for business.

Changes in attitudes and curricula were obviously necessary. But such changes cannot be achieved overnight, and they certainly cannot be forced.

GF approached the situation with a deliberated go-slow philosophy. Better let the colleges and their students learn that GF was willing to help, willing to work with them rather than to try to barge in with an unwelcome, insulting Big Brother approach.

Out of this thinking came a gradual pairing-up of GF units and colleges.

One such "pair-up" developed between the Post division and Talladega College in Talladega, Ala. It began with a plan for two undergraduates to come to work each summer at Battle Creek, Mich., to get a firsthand view of Post operations. From this there developed, on both sides, the realization that having students get a look at the business doesn't go too far unless their instructors get a broader view of it. So Talladega's Dean of Instruction made a two-week tour of Post operations not only in Battle Creek, but in White Plains, N.Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

With more person-to-person contact, there grew up a dialogue of "We could use this at the college," and "We at Post could help you with this." As a result, a number of Post division teams have visited the Talladega campus: personnel people to conduct a workshop on job interviewing and placement, technical people to help develop ways for Talladega to best use a computer it acquired, more technical people to review the college's research facility, and even a team of management people to help the college in its financial planning.

Similarly, the Maxwell House division has paired up with Miles College at Birmingham, Ala. The division and the college co-sponsored a two-day symposium on "The Challenge of Participation in a Mass Society" with emphasis on what businessmen can do. On a continuing basis, MH is providing curriculum assistance and contributing talent and resources to specific classes at Miles, in addition to hiring students for summer employment and graduates for regular, full-time jobs.

The Birds Eye, Jell-O and Kool-Aid divisions are building close relationships, similarly, with Virginia State College at Petersburg, Delaware State College at Dover, North Carolina A. & T. State University at Greensboro, and Tennessee A. & I. State University at Nashville.

Technical Center people have taken a special interest in Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va. At Hampton's request, they've helped to design and introduce a course in industrial engineering and plan to follow up with one in chemical engineering.

It's impossible to detail here all of the projects being carried out in these pair-ups. But, quite regularly, faculty members from predominantly Black colleges appear at GF. (This summer a Delaware State professor is at the Jell-O plant in Dover, Del., working in turns in each of the various accounting areas there.) Students come to GF too. (Right now, two Tennessee A. & I. sophomores are in a co-op program with the Kool-Aid plant in Chicago, Ill., working three months, studying three months, alternately until they earn their degrees.)

The pair-up system has extended GF work with predominantly Black schools into other areas. For example, the company is active in a Cluster program with such schools and in a Consortium for Graduate Study in Business for Negroes.

GFers have even begun to extend their work back a step from the college level to the high school preparation Black teenagers get. The company is working with schools, parent groups and other associations to help motivate these youngsters to start early to prepare for business careers.

The involvement of GFERS with predominantly Black colleges is paying dividends. Certainly the colleges and students - and future students - are benefiting. GF recruiters now get more of a welcome at these schools because the students now do believe GF is sincere in its job offers. After all, they can see friends who graduated ahead of them now working on GF jobs. And there's the dividend for General Foods. The company is getting promising young employees from these campuses.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, in a recent televised interview with ABC newsman William Lawrence, singled out a fair employment case as providing a highly significant but little-publicized decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in the just-concluded term. The case is Griggs v. Duke Power Co., and Burger wrote the unanimous opinion issued by the court on March 8.

The court held that the power company, at a North Carolina generating station, had violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by establishing an employment standard unrelated to job performance. Specifically, the company made completion of high school or a passing grade on two tests a prerequisite for initial hiring in or transfer to certain jobs which were formerly filled only by whites. The court found that neither a high school diploma nor satisfactory test scores were demonstrably related to successful performance of the jobs in question. Nor did it matter, the court said, that the company did not intend to discriminate in imposing these requirements.

Prof. George Cooper of Columbia University Law School, one of the lawyers for the plaintiffs, told Race Relations Reporter that the decision "changes the whole structure of American employment decision-making." There are indications, he said, that many employers have dropped tests as a requirement for many jobs, but there has been no widespread change yet in high-school diploma requirements.

He noted too, that the court had upheld the guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as expressing the will of Congress.

Some lawyers have suggested that the decision left open the question of the court's attitude toward job requirements imposed by an employer who had no history of prior discrimination. (Duke Power was found to have openly discriminated before passage of the Civil Rights Act.) Cooper said, however, that he saw no indication that the decision was limited to employers with a history of discrimination.

James M. Nabrit III of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund suggested that, although the decision in the Duke Power case affects only private employers, the court's reasoning might easily be applied to public employment also. Many governmental employers impose requirements on job seekers similar to those the North Carolina power company had been imposing, Nabrit said.

After the proposal has been posted 30 days for comment and suggestions for change from the public, the Secretary of Labor will review the suggestions and announce a date when the regulations will go into effect. The Executive Order, issued by the President on June 16, makes it mandatory that most Federal contractors, their first level subcontractors, and Federal executive agencies list suitable jobs with local employment service offices.

The order is a major step to assist veterans in obtaining employment as they leave military service at the rate of more than 80,000 a month, Secretary Hodgson said.

It is expected that several million new job orders from public and private employers will be listed as a result of the action.

More than 2,200 local employment service offices across the Nation, financed by the Labor Department, will accept the job orders. Last year 6,376,000 nonagricultural jobs were listed at employment service offices.

The Employment Service, which already has a special veterans employment service, will assist ex-servicemen and women through a system of interviewing, testing, counseling, and referral to jobs or job training.

"There are 3.7 million veterans, age 20 to 29, in the labor force," Hodgson said. "In June 8 percent of them were without jobs. It requires vigorous action on the part of Government and private industry to help these Vietnam era veterans reestablish a foothold in the economy."

The proposed regulations provide that: ... Each contract made and entered into by an executive department, independent establishment, or other agency or instrumentality of the United States will contain a clause under which the contractor agrees that all employment openings which exist at the time of the execution of the contract and those which occur during the performance of the contract, shall to the maximum extent feasible be offered for a listing at an appropriate local office of the State employment service system. This clause also applies to first tier subcontractors.

...The contract clause is not required for any contract or subcontract which is for an amount less than \$10,000 or which will generate less than 400 man days of employment.

...Federal executive departments and agencies "shall list all of their suitable employment openings with the appropriate office of the Federal-State Employment Service."

...Nothing in the provisions is to be construed in any way so as to impair bona fide collective bargaining agreements.

...Listing of job openings shall involve only the normal obligations which attach to the placing of job orders and does not require the hiring of any job applicant referred by the employment service system.

...Contractors are to file periodic reports with the appropriate office of the State employment service system which shall indicate the number of employment openings and hires.

**High Court Limits Job Test**

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**R.E. school regulation?**

Across the country, commercial schools which train people interested in obtaining a real estate salesman's license are rated by license law officials as "good" or "bad".

In Oregon, the rating for most would have to be "excellent", but there is no regulation to guarantee a continuation of this favorable climate and, it has been breached at times.

The State Board of Education, which licenses vocational schools upon payment of a nominal license fee, has accomplished many miracles within the very limited scope of the law under which it has jurisdiction.

In many parts of the nation brokerage firms have established commercial schools as wholly owned subsidiaries. The instructor, a member of a brokerage firm, looks over the group during the training period and offers jobs to those who appear to be most promising.

In one state this recruitment plan has been so successful that the brokerage firm is buying out brokers in other cities in order to expand into those areas.

**Shouldn't you be reading THE**



**Think on these Things**

BY Joyce Hiffer

One of the greatest medicines of all time is to forget. Remembering every least detail of unhappiness does no one harm but ourselves. If we hang onto injustices and ill feelings it will show in minds and bodies. The majority of illnesses, the greater number of accidents and even the small discomforts of living are brought about by our inability to forget what has gone. Nothing gives us the right to impose bitterness on ourselves. It is like pressing on a sore spot. We keep doing it to see if it still hurts. But when we can rout the need to remember out of our thinking, we can be rid of it in our lives.

**every week?**

