

Feel Integration May Harm Negro Colleges

ANN ARBOR.—"Racial integration of the traditionally white schools may eventually threaten the Negro college with intellectual segregation," warns University of Michigan Prof. Rudolf B. Schmerl.

A growing social awareness among the predominantly white universities has led them to selective recruiting of top Negro students and staff members. Such efforts are commendable, Schmerl says. But they threaten the Negro colleges, which cannot hope to compete in scholarships, salaries and resources.

Forest Resources Dwindle

Forest land managers are increasingly worried about the problem of runaway population growth.

As the new year opens, the United States—which passed the 200-million population mark in 1967—ends—is beginning the accelerating climb to 400-million and will reach that level shortly after the year 2000.

Where there were 11 acres of timberland growing trees to supply the needs of each American as this century opened, there are only three acres apiece now. These figures are from a forest land analysis released today by American Forest Products Industries, Inc., forestry information arm of the nation's forest industry.

TOTAL FOREST acreage remains relatively unchanged, but population growth has changed the ratio.

There will be only 1 1/2 acres apiece to supply the timber needs of children now in school by the end of this century—and there may be even less if population growth further reduces the nation's forest land and as forest land is converted to other purposes and is withdrawn from commercial use.

Meanwhile, per capita consumption of paper and other wood products continues to grow. Edward P. Clift, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, said recently that new projections by his agency indicate that we may have to double the pulpwood cut between now and 1985 to keep pace with expanding markets.

"THOUGH THERE seems to be no limit to population growth in sight, all the land that we shall ever have is here—now," says Wilson B. Sayers, research director for AFPI. "Professional foresters in government and those in industry who manage industrial Tree Farms see a deadly squeeze on forestland shaping up."

Sayers said the only solution to meeting the rising pressure on forest land to produce more timber, more recreation, more watershed flow and still other values will have to be increasingly intensive land management to harmonize joint use of the land for multiple objectives wherever possible.

"We can't keep cutting it up like a pie—so much for parks, so much for tree farming, so much for wildlife refuges," he said. "The days when our nation could afford the luxury of such fragmented land use are fast fading. Under skillful management, fortunately, one use can often be made to benefit another."

Ex-Cell-O Sales Up, Net Down

Ex-Cell-O Corporation has announced record sales and gross rental income for 1967.

H. G. Bixby, Ex-Cell-O president, reported sales and rental income reached an all-time high of \$263,071,453 in 1967, an increase of 10 per cent over the 1966 figure of \$239,400,264, the company's previous record year.

Net earnings for 1967 amounted to \$17,632,406 making 1967 the second best earnings year in Ex-Cell-O's history.

This was accomplished, said Bixby, even though the company was confronted with heavy plant rearrangement costs and start-up expenses accompanying expansion of the jet aircraft program of the corporation.

The 1967 earnings were equal to \$2.41 per share, compared to \$2.75 per share earnings in 1966. This per share earnings figure reflects the two-for-one stock split, declared by the directors on Sept. 25, 1967.

with the wealthier schools.

THIS IS ONE of the forces adding to what Schmerl calls "the double life of the Negro institution."

Many government educational programs, although helpful, also add to this duality because they do not consider the special circumstances of the Negro college, he notes.

For example, he contends that matching funds requirements which may be appropriate for institutions assured of local support or of their alumni's ability to make major contributions, often preclude the Negro college's eligibility.

SCHMERL SAYS these forces sharpen the schizophrenia in Negro institutions which stems from the generations-old conflict between:

--An urgent need for providing the type of educational environment in which Negro students can reach their real potential;

--An equally great need to be a "college among colleges," a need for professional self-awareness, a need to show that "excellence has no color."

"The Negro college has no distinct ideology, no one separate professional function, no centuries-old tradition from which to draw inspiration, and no clear future toward which to aim," he adds.

Schmerl notes that more than half of the nation's Negro students are attending 120 predominantly Negro institutions which will probably continue to graduate the largest share of Negro college students in the next several years.

THE QUALITY of their education as well as the numbers graduated will be "one of the determinants in our nation's efforts to disassociate disadvantage from race," he predicts.

An English instructor in U-M's College of Engineering, Schmerl spent the 1966-7 school year teaching at predominantly Negro Tuskegee Institute as part of the Tuskegee-Michigan exchange program.

Set up in 1963, the program provides for cooperation between the two institutions for instruction and research, for exchanges of professors and students, and for sharing specialized facilities.

Tuskegee Institute, founded in east-central Alabama in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, has grown to a college of some 2,700 students and 200 faculty members.

IN APRIL, Schmerl worked with a group of Tuskegee citizens drawing up a proposal for a model cities demonstration grant submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Schmerl says he observed a new attitude growing among Tuskegee students and among Negro students in the South: "Out of agony borne too long, but finally described memorably by W.E.B. DuBois, pride and courage were emerging, a pride that accepted the past, and a courage to make the future different."

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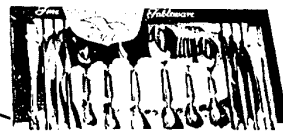
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