

# 'Integration Is Unrealistic' - Cleage



THE REV. ALBERT CLEAGE

By CLAIRE DIETZ

"White people do not want integration. The reality is separatism.

"What can we do in terms of that reality that makes sense? We must control our own communities. That takes black political strength."

The Rev. Albert Cleage, who characterized himself as a black militant who believes in black nationalism and black separatism, came to Observer-Today Tuesday to explain Black Power.

He spoke to an audience of approximately 200 at Schoolcraft College. The program, third in a series on the Negro in America Today, was sponsored by Livonia's Young Adult Club.

Cleage spoke to the nearly all-white audience in tones of

calm reason, coupled with a wry humor.

Some of his comments:

**ON BLACK POWER** -- "Black people have to escape from powerlessness. We have to get enough power to control our own communities.

"Black Power as a term has a long history. It was coined by Stokely Carmichael at the March 1966 Mississippi March. Before that, a leader would ask 'What do we want?' and the people would answer 'Freedom.' But freedom is kind of a vague term. Black Power was a more effective slogan.

"After 1954 the Negro was dedicated to integration. Now, in 1968, he is dedicated to Black Power."

**ON SEPARATISM** -- "I believe in black nationalism, which is black separatism. Our life in this country is a separate existence. I am not advocating separatism; I simply recognize it. That separatism must be used to benefit the Negro and not to exploit him."

**ON INTEGRATION** -- "In America for black people to work on integration is a waste of time; it is unrealistic. White people simply do not want integration. Between 1954 and 1968 white people have unmasked themselves.

"Black people don't want to live with white people any more than white people want to live with black people.

"We have had to free ourselves from the distant goal of integration. It is impossible to build black strength while

you are working toward integration."

**ON MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.** -- "Martin Luther King could manufacture confrontation situations between whites and blacks better than anybody. And everywhere he set up a confrontation, there were white people around to do something stupid.

"The Poor Peoples' March is the same idea. It has no meaning unless it creates confrontation."

**ON VIOLENCE** -- "Black Power has no relation to violence except that it involves the rejection of non-violence.

"Let's face it: Non-violence is psychologically destructive. All the Negro has done now is to accept the American com-

mitment to violence as a way of life.

"Remember that there has been no attack of black people on white people or white communities. We have only attacked white institutions.

"Now, burning and looting are not the nicest ways to get rid of white businesses. I admit. But frustration leads people to violence."

**ON SUPERBIA** -- "We have no designs on your community. I have never heard any place in suburban communities being made in dark corners. We only want to control our own communities.

"You wouldn't stand for it if we came in and tried to control your community.

"It is unthinkable for a people to let somebody else run their community for them."

## Announces Safety Contest

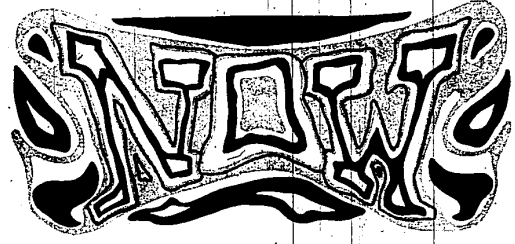
Ford Motor Co. again this summer will sponsor a "Safe Driving Incentive Program for Young Americans."

Henry Ford II, chairman of the board, announced that more than 1,200 awards -- new cars, stereo phonographs and radios -- will be given to safe drivers under 25 years of age.

The competition is designed to help reduce the number of driving accidents during summer months when young people do a large share of their driving.

"Younger drivers can make a substantial contribution to traffic safety," Ford said.

"Through previous years' programs we have learned that many young people share our concern for traffic safety. The achievements of those who received awards have made us



## Explains Reasons For Student Alienation

Student discontent is not new. Trends born of a mass world culture account for its prominence today.

This is the view of Prof. Donald R. Brown, senior social psychologist in the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Learning and Teaching.

Today's rapid social, cultural and technological changes have largely done away with the "Hollywood rah-rah culture of the campuses," he says.

The modern student has less fun (and feels guilty about having fun). He works harder and he relates his intellectual life more closely with his social life than did the student of the past.

Even today's use of drugs represents considerably more intellectual activity--an inward search for identity--than the former pointless hedonism of college students.

Frustrations grow out of this changing image of college life from the social to the intellectual, Brown maintains. A student's high expectations of curriculum, faculty, peers, and the intellectual life are usually disappointed.

Better secondary education, where students have probably had at least a few good courses and good teachers, is a source of high expectations for college life, Brown says.

Small classes, much student-teacher contact, and the introduction to new concepts created an exciting intellectual atmosphere in high school.

A tiny job by all this, the student comes to college to find larger classes, often less experienced instructors--such as graduate teaching assistants--and some repetition of high school course material.

The more sophisticated modern student also becomes more concerned over issues of individual rights within the university and in society. This is normal, Brown explains, since greater sophistication generally leads to a concern over man's relation to his society and his political order.

The contradictions of society--affluence and freedom existing along-side poverty and the enslavement of ignorance, discrimination, and hopelessness--become clearly visible to these young adults, he adds.

Awareness of these contradictions constitutes a growing

up, "a loss of innocence" which is intensified by rapid mass communications that expose hypocrisy in a seemingly authoritative fashion.

Along with these trends has come a search for a new sociological stance, Brown says. Old notions like patriotism and sacredness of the flag no longer stir a person as they once did. Yet old mores, such as the draft, get in the way of this search and create tension.

The new mass ethic of the "youthful intelligentsia" stresses an existential view of self-determination, responsibility, meaningful and personal communication, and the essence of one's self-identity.

This stresses the former emphasis on pragmatic action and privacy in personal matters.

The loneliness of the modern student's search for self-definition and clarity in life is increased by the anonymity that accompanies society's "moral blandness," Brown notes. This blandness frustrates student's attempts to absolute moral distinctions.

In addition, society's increasingly more mechanized means of dealing with large numbers is liable to create a "crisis of depersonalization" for some students. The IBM card becomes the symbol of all the frustrations.

Brown lists several "other trends" which help to explain the student alienation which is most visible to the public:

--College enrollment has grown tremendously since 1945. More students have meant greater visibility.

--College attendance is increasingly considered a necessity, so enrollments have increased faster than the general population.

--Increased emphasis on merit and the sellers' market created by the increased numbers, puts students under a great competitive stress.

--News-hungry media cannot help but promote unrest by massive immediate publicity which has no trouble finding its own performers.

The wider range of society from which students now come also presents a new challenge to colleges as socialization agencies, according to Brown. Big universities now tend to give up on the idea of socialization and concentrate solely on education.

Previously, student populations were more homogeneous and were socialized to a homogeneous set of social norms and values by the individual university, he notes.

A California grandmother has dropped out of her bridge-and-bingo group after 15 years, to spend Thursday nights with her neighborhood drugist.

The two are members of a small army of volunteers who man phones day and night to get dropouts back to school. Their accomplishments are part of a unique community action program called Dropouts Anonymous that is proving to be a new hope for thousands of citizens.

The volunteers know two things: that the future is bleak for any town divided between poverty and affluence, and that failure to complete a formal high school education condemns two out of three dropouts to a life of poverty. Doing something about the problem is a lot harder than talking about it, but Fresno, Calif., stimulated by a service-minded broadcaster and a concerned city government, has succeeded in converting talk into action.

The effort began in 1966 with KFRE and KFRE-TV, twin outlets of an enterprising group called Triangle Stations. Seeking ways to translate "day in school" and "Go back to school" into language that would make sense to restless youngsters and regretful adults, community relations director Guy Farnsworth got the idea of bringing dropouts together with people who had solved the same problem.

The assurance of privacy and the absence of moral lectures encouraged young people to dial the Dropouts Anonymous number willingly. A caller might then be referred to a particular social agency or to a sympathetic volunteer from his same ethnic, geographic or economic background.

The result is a program that deals in practicalities and finds help for the "A" student whose parents need his weekly paycheck, the handicapped boy enrolled in courses he can't handle, the 14-year-old who is pregnant.

With a massive campaign of spot announcements, radio and TV specials, personal contact work and newspaper ads, KFRE recruited the Fresno Community Council, an umbrella or-

## Madonna Girls Stage Paint-In

Four teams of Madonna College students have their weekend recreation planned.

The girls began Friday to paint four brand new automobiles provided by Denton Bulck for a "paint-in" at Livonia Mall. The cars will be decorated with psychedelic designs, pop art, and perhaps cartoons.

The paint-in is part of a national contest which offers \$2,500 in cash to the winning group and another \$2,500 in scholarship money for the group's college.

Winners will be determined by public vote after the paint jobs are complete.

Then photos of the winning car will be taken and the washable paint provided for the project will be sponged off.

Chairmen of the painting teams are Cheryl Hartline, Connie Foley, Diane Mikiewicz and Sue Bryant.



MARY SUE BRYANT, a nursing student at Madonna College, came home last week with the first runner-up trophy in the Metropolitan Detroit Traffic Safety Oratorical Contest. Her coach (left) is Mrs. Jerry Raymond, Madonna speech instructor.

## Volunteer Service Offers Dropouts A New Chance

Other communities in Central California asked for KFRE's help and launched their own projects, as the campaign reached an amazing diversity of people. Some, like the underdog boy who joined the Merchant Marine and then found he couldn't return to high school, were referred to adult schools to complete their education at night. Some, like the young widow who couldn't re-

turn to school because there was no one to care for her baby, were introduced to agencies that provide nursery services. Others needed only a friendly ear; with someone to talk to who would understand, they were able to make a right decision on their own.

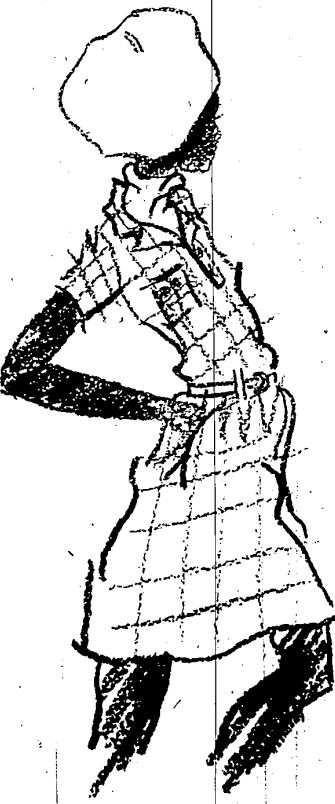
Still others needed jobs to support themselves while attending school--and this led the stations into a second project, CHORE, Citizens Helping Others Receive Education. Here, part-time jobs are found for legitimate cases.

The details behind this wonder-working are spelled out in a do-it-yourself kit that the originators have just made available to every broadcaster in the country. From suggested editorials and data processing forms to completed case histories and official proclama-

tions, it's all there to help you start in your own community. At request on the letterhead of your organization will produce a free copy from Guy Farnsworth, KFRE, Fresno, or Paul Martin, Triangle, 4100 City Line Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Solutions are imperative for this national problem. Thanks to the hardwork of its citizens, Fresno has come up with an effective answer, returning thousands for their dropouts in the past 20 months and keeping more thousands from quitting school.

In the words of Vice President Humphrey, it is "an exciting new program that cuts the tragic waste of human potential. . . with the demand steadily increasing for educated and trained workers, while the unskilled are being replaced by machines."



THE POLO SHIRT [just kept] growing until it became a dress, and now it's one of the hottest summer fashions. This one is done in a plaid double knit. It's just right for a baseball game, the race track -- or even a polo match.

## The College Whirl

MARJORIE C. COOK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Cook of the Triad, Philadelphia, has joined the MSU chapter of Delta Gamma Sigma, an honorary fraternity for business administration students.

SANDRA L. SCHULZE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Schulze of 2114 E. Mary Court, Farmington, has been named to the dean's list at Ohio Wesleyan University. She is a junior.



DROPOUTS ANONYMOUS co-chairman Mrs. Carl Hansen.