

Brown Babies Present German Racial Problem

FRANKFURT, Germany — In an effort to educate the public on the plight of the 1,500 colored German children who will be graduated from German grammar schools next spring, a German psychologist exploded the belief that "every colored boy has a special talent for sports and every colored girl is a potential dancer."

Dr. Klaus Eyfert tested 200 colored boys and girls for the Psychological Institute of Hamburg University. He pointed out the fact that while there is no real discrimination in Germany against colored persons, this was one commonly and erroneously held belief.

He said that such faint prejudices make it difficult for colored people to be included in the normal life of a community.

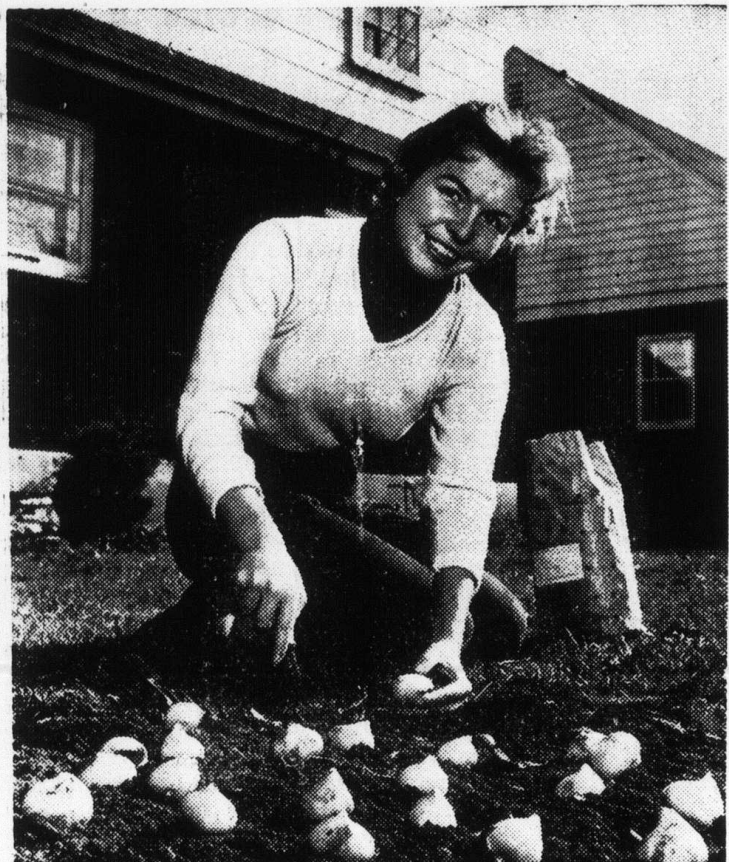
"These are the 1945 'brown babies,'" German newspapers and other groups are pleading for understanding by the German public.

Bild Zeitung, largest German daily, printed a picture of a smiling colored boy on its front page with the flaming red headline, "He is like you and me." Zeitung urged the other school graduates to treat them as equals because "they are children of our people."

Mrs. Lotte Lemke, chairman of the Workers Welfare, said it would not be difficult to find jobs for the children but the main worry is that they be made to feel happy, satisfied and equal members of the community.

The problem is a comparatively new one in Germany; a colored population has never existed here before.

There are approximately 6,000 colored children in Germany today. Forty-two percent of them are in Bavaria, 22 per cent in Hesse, 20 per cent in Baden-Wuerttemberg, nine per cent in the Rhine-Palatinate and seven per cent in north Germany.



If you want crocuses springing up through your lawn next spring; tulips edging your walk; daffodils brightening your foundation plantings and hyacinths nodding in your planters and window boxes, now is the time to plant those bulbs.

This fall, the Canadian garden supply dealers have the widest selection of bulbs from the Dutch bulb fields in their history. You can get tulips in every shade of the spectrum — flame, bronze, purple, mauve, yellow, wine, orange, rose, white or almost black. They come in conventional tulip shapes or in the new double tulips which are as curly as peonies or roses.

You can buy bulbs which will produce golden daffodils or you can go in for exotics such as snow-white daffodils or daffodils with saucers of white and shell pink trumpets.

And don't forget crocuses. These little bulbs which you can buy by the hundreds for only a pittance, will make wonderful show edging your shrubs or springing up through your lawn next spring. Both daffodils and crocuses have a long life, will multiply and keep coming up for many springs to come.

Photo by Malak, Ottawa

A Question Of Qualifications

The foes of rapid integration won a round in Arkansas last week. Taking its cue from a U.S. Supreme Court decision, which upheld the constitutionality of Alabama's pupil-placement law last winter, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis ruled that a similar law in Arkansas is legal. Under the law, Arkansas school boards have full authority to assign students on the basis of qualifications not essentially concerned with race.

The specific case at issue occurred in the rabidly segregationist Dollarway district near Pine Bluff (pop. 37,000), where three Negro students applied for immediate entrance to the all-white Dollarway High School. School officials refused, and a U.S. district court ordered the children admitted at once. The Dollarway school board countered by invoking the placement law, assigned the youngsters to a Negro school and ap-

pealed the case to the Circuit Court. The Negroes' next move: to prove, if they can, that the school board acted in bad faith.

Many moderate Southerners argue that placement laws like those in Alabama and Arkansas will permit them to proceed with integration on a slow, peaceful basis. Said Little Rock's Arkansas Gazette: "The placement laws do make it possible to control and limit the degree of integration in any school district. This is the pattern that offers the hope of a peaceful resolution of our problems." The trouble, of course, is that they can also be used as an excuse not to integrate at all.

A leading gas range manufacturer now markets a radiant-heat broiler featuring a rotisserie which reduces the time required to spit-roast a chicken from three hours to only 25 minutes. An instant red glow is produced by a porous ceramic burner containing more than 5,000 gas ports. The new broiler eliminates pre-heating, cuts cooking time and uses only half the amount of gas required by conventional broilers.

Stresses Value Of Education

"How much education has he got?" That's the first question prospective employers ask, according to Al Prejean, Youth Guidance specialist at the Chicago Urban league.

"They want to know," he said, "for two reasons: (1) high school education is a minimum requirement for most jobs; and (2) employers are skeptical about training anyone with less than a secondary education as a beginning."

Prejean, who directs the activity of the Youth Guidance program on a year-round basis is currently concentrating his efforts on the agency's campaign to get Chicago's teenagers to return to school this fall.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, supporting the campaign, has issued a proclamation setting aside August 30, to September 6, as "Back-to-School" week. The mayor urged full cooperation with the Chicago Urban league, "in its highly commendable efforts to encourage students, young and old, to persist in school attendance and attainment to develop their capacities to the fullest."

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban league stated, "This program is of fundamental importance, because the way in which a man earns his living determines the health and welfare of his family. Technological development and automation are daily reducing the number of jobs available to men and women who can only work with their hands and backs," he continued, "but this same development is increasing the number of jobs available for skilled laborers."

Heading up committees for the campaign are: Mark Battles, Director, Lower North Community House; Reverend Russell S. Brown, General Secretary AME church; Henry Fort, Prince Hall Masonic Lodge; Florence Wilkerson, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; and Ralph D. Robinson, United Auto Workers.

Recent estimates of ultimate natural gas reserves indicate that approximately 7,500 trillion cubic feet of gas still is untapped throughout the world, including supplies as yet undiscovered in areas where they cannot now be readily produced and transported. At current rates of consumption, this amount represents several centuries' supply. Approximately one-fifth of the world's reserves are located within the United States.

South African Farmer Braves Friends' Scorn

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — In a country devoted to the principle of racial separation—where friendliness to black people can earn a white man the derogatory label of "kaffirboetie" black man's buddy—a 73-year-old South African farmer has cut across every known racial convention. He has "adopted" a black child and is bringing him up as his own son.

Almost as significant is the fact that the farmer, Thys Heyneke, is an Afrikaner. It is from the Afrikaner section that the race-conscious Nationalist party draws virtually all its strength.

Heyneke is a rich man. He has a model fruit farm in Sandown, a prosperous area just north of Johannesburg. He counts among his friends a former Nationalist administrator of the Transvaal and leaders of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Servant's Son

When his story first came out, Heyneke asked reporters not to reveal his name.

"I'm afraid someone may try to take the little chap away from us,"

Easy Way Out?

"Mrs. Ellery is thinking of taking her son—he's 18—to a psychiatrist . . .", Molly began.

George snorted and put down his paper. "Good heavens. What for? He seems just like any normal kid to me!"

"Well, her psychiatrist recommends a specialist in child psychology. Says the boy is 'all mixed up.'"

"Seems to me that she's just trying to duck her responsibility with the kid. But I'll bet her psychiatrist wouldn't tell her that—or else he'd give it some funny name she wouldn't understand, and get her to go on with her 'treatment.'"

"But George," Molly rejoined, "teen-agers are a problem, you know."

"My hunch is that their parents can be more of a problem, a lot of the time. If instead of trying to duck their responsibilities—their duties and obligations, really, as parents—they'd try devoting themselves intelligently to understanding their kids and give them guidance, instead of taking the easy way out and running off to some professional head-shrinker . . ."

Later, he relented when told that such an experiment by a highly esteemed person could do nothing but good.

Heyneke's son, nine-year-old Jacobus, is actually the son of his African woman house servant. His grandmother began working for Thys Heyneke and his wife, Maria, 35 years ago and some time later she gave birth to Jacobus's mother. She married a colored (mixed blood) and Jacobus was born. He was offered to the Heynekes to look after.

"My wife and I talked it over," said Heyneke, "and we decided to bring him up as our own son. We have never had children of our own."

"Nothing is too good for him. We love him deeply. Though he knows he's an African we have brought him up as if he was white. He eats with us, sleeps in a bed between our beds and goes visiting with us as our son."

Jacobus was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church and the Heynekes would like him to become a minister one day. But they're leaving the choice to him. They have willed him £2,000 (\$5,600) for his education.

However, the Heynekes can never legally adopt Jacobus.

Generally Accepted

Heyneke acknowledges that some of his friends objected so much they are no longer his friends. But most are fond of Jacobus and accept him. Jacobus goes to an African school and plays with both white and black children.

"People asked us why we didn't adopt a white child. We showed them the long lists of people waiting for white children. But nobody was waiting for black children."

On segregation, Heyneke commented:

"I suppose we must have it but I think they're going too far. I most certainly object to their applying it to religion but that's the way my church wants it."

While Jacobus plays or helps Heyneke with the fruit packing, his real mother cleans the house and does the washing and ironing. She sees nothing wrong in giving her child to a white family.

"They are good people," she commented. "My son has a better chance with them than he could ever have with me."

Little R Is Relig

In racially embattled Little Rock, the prime point of interest last year was a religious conversion. N. Clothing Dealer Jimmy Karam, son of Governor Faubus, a member of the Central High School; during the elections, he faked an interest in a Negro family for "equality". But now gone from his lips. He has his Main Street store, tells us that "only Jesus is everybody could take Je hearts, there would be in the world."

Jimmy Karam was born a Roman Catholic, but his religion long ago. drank and played the ho he tried to drag Christia used to say to a Christian of money and a bottle of the Cadillac. Let's get broads and go down to for the weekend. Oh fri so wrong!"

This was the period belonged to the segre command, but early th daughter Mary Ann, 16, to attend a meeting at uel Baptist Church, wh is intelligent, reasonable tionist Dr. W. O. Vaught asked her about it," says I imagine Mary Ann v and said, 'Dr. Vaught, talked to my daddy abo church,' and he probabl Ann, your daddy is an he did (she's a sweet Ann said, 'No, he's not. good man.'

Last April Dr. Vaug Jimmy's store, gave h ("The first New Testa saw," says Jimmy), re verses of Scripture. Af meeting, Jimmy was co ed Immanuel Baptist, broke with his segregat —but refuses to say wh he himself is still a s "I haven't seen one of he says, "since I accep

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