

Letter Drive Urged For '61 Housing Law



REGISTRATION: Three busy registration officials worked hard yesterday as more than 200 delegates appeared at the University Presbyterian Church for a workshop on racial discrimination in Seattle.

By **ROBERT HEILMAN**
More than 200 persons attending a workshop on racial discrimination were urged yesterday by ministers, legislators and lay leaders to write officials during the 1961 Legislature to recommend laws equalizing opportunities for obtaining housing.

The name of Joe Jones, University of Washington Negro fullback who complained last week at being unable to find housing because of his race, was mentioned several times during discussion groups and general sessions.

Termed "significant" Emory Bundy of Seattle, racial and cultural-relations director of the Washington-Northern Idaho Council of Churches said the Jones case was significant.

"It was significant not because a great Rose Bowl player was discriminated against," Bundy said, "but because it showed this could happen to anybody. He tried a number of places, not in the central district of Seattle, but in an area near the University District."

State Representative Walter B. Williams said Jones' place on the Husky squad was "worth a million dollars because it dramatized the abilities of a minority group."

The workshop was held at the University Presbyterian Church by the Greater Seattle Council of Churches and the Seattle United Church Women.

"There are certain well-

defined areas in this city where whites can live and where non-whites cannot live," Bundy said, "but the central district has been accepted as a section where all races can live. In all other areas only Caucasians can live."

People think the race problem is getting better. Actually, it is becoming more severe and the picture of the future is dim.

"Within a relatively short time, the Negro population has increased from a bit under 4,000 to between 26,000 and 30,000—an increase of seven times. This is much faster than the white group is increasing."

Bundy said segregation hurts white children, too, because "it gives them a hot-house viewpoint and fosters internal fears and hatreds" which make it difficult to adjust when the child goes into the world.

Others' Success Noted
Wing Luke, assistant state attorney general, said Orientals, Jews and Catholics have achieved greater success than Negroes in freedom from the bonds of prejudice "as the lid of suppression is gradually lifted."

"It has been shown that non-white persons are intelligent, with great pride and great dignity," said Luke, "and within that framework civilization must progress."

"Education is not the total answer, since there is no guarantee there will always be qualified educational leaders and there is no guarantee that there will not be

politically-inspired educational leaders." David Shaw, a Negro real-estate broker and member of the Seattle Real Estate Board, was applauded when he clarified a popular misconception.

"It is not true that Negroes — or non-whites — will buy any house at any price. They are just as discriminating as any other buyer would be, even to such things as preferring gas heat to oil heat, or oil to gas."

State Representative Norman B. Ackley pointed out that many people of Scandinavian descent like to live in Ballard "with their own kind."

"But," Ackley added, "they don't HAVE to." The Rev. John Gibson, assistant pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, who acted as moderator, complimented the great number of lay leaders for their attendance at the workshop.

"I am impressed by the lay leadership and its concern," said Mr. Gibson. "Unlike ministers, they are not PAID to be concerned."

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QUESTIONING ATTITUDE:

Students Evaluate Educational Forces

By **BYRON JOHNSRUD**
Education Editor, The Times
THE university student of the 1960's has a clear-headed, practical, yet logically questioning attitude toward the educational forces at work to mold his mind.

This would seem a safe assumption after conversations with six university students — all above average scholastically.

The six were Craig Collette of Burien; Sue Bradley, Federal Way; Larry Volchok, Portland, Ore.; Joyce Parsons, now of Bellevue and who attended high school in Kent and in Arcadia, Calif.; Jim Cole of Yakima, who also attended high school in Bellingham, and Ronald Nielsen of Richland.

Frailties Noted
All saw small frailties in the quality of their high-school educations, yet willingly conceded that perhaps more responsibility for adequate college preparation should rest squarely with the pupil.

A teacher combining strong subject-matter background with that certain inspirational quality can, however, make a world of difference, all agreed.

Nielsen, who said his main interests were in mathematics and the sciences, said the "dullness" of his English instruction gave him "a mental block" toward the whole subject.

"It wasn't until college and a professor who could bring things to life that I was able to take any interest at all," Nielsen said.

The others said their high-school English instruction had ranged from adequate to excellent. A majority felt their first-year English



BOOK TALK: Joyce Parsons, University of Washington student, and Robert Dodge, the university's coordinator of relations with schools, discussed the contrast between high-school and university study demands.

courses in university had been too simple and repetitive.

"... The same thing we had in junior high and high school, all over again," they agreed.

Foreign Languages Rapped
None was able to work up much enthusiasm for foreign-language instruction as they had experienced it in high school.

"Just a requirement to get out of the way for college entrance," Volchok said. "Otherwise it was a waste of time."

"We can't claim to have anything like mastery of a foreign language," said Sue Bradley and Joyce Parsons. All agreed their foreign-

language study might have had value had they been able to begin younger in a sustained program under top-quality instructors.

Cole found some fault—and the others agreed—with the growing stringency and breadth of college-entrance requirements.

To Early to Decide
"It's approaching the point where students will be forced to make career decisions in high school," Cole said. "Few of us are old enough or mature enough to do that."

Parents, the six agreed, could make things rough on high school pupils by an overemphasis on grades and too-little understanding of



NIELSEN CRAIG RONALD COLLETTE SUE BRADLEY LARRY VOLCHOK

what their children actually are learning.

Volchok said ability grouping was a large need in many schools where teachers were forced to "aim at the middle," with resultant boredom and frustration on the high and low rungs of the academic ladder.

Collette voted for more high-school "honors" programs which allow pupils with special interests and abilities to work beyond the normal range of high-school instruction in selected fields.

Teachers, said Sue Bradley, can do much to encourage students, even without ability grouping or "honors" programs.

"Just a little individual attention now and then... a suggestion for outside reading... a demonstration of personal interest can make a world of difference," Sue said.

Purpose Obscured
There was agreement that the ultimate purpose of many high-school studies is

sometimes obscure to the average pupil.

But they said, the "mark of the really good student is the assumption of a responsibility to get the work done "even if the intent of the course is not immediately clear."

Opinion was strong and unanimous that there must be no diminishing of educational opportunity, in this state or nation, regardless of mounting collegiate enrollments.

Many colleges and universities probably are acting wisely in raising their admission standards beyond the demonstrated capacities of many high-school graduates.

Yet some avenue of collegiate opportunity must be kept open for all high-school graduates, the six agreed, pointing to fellow students of their acquaintance of obviously high mental capacity who had been unable to find themselves academically in their high-school years.

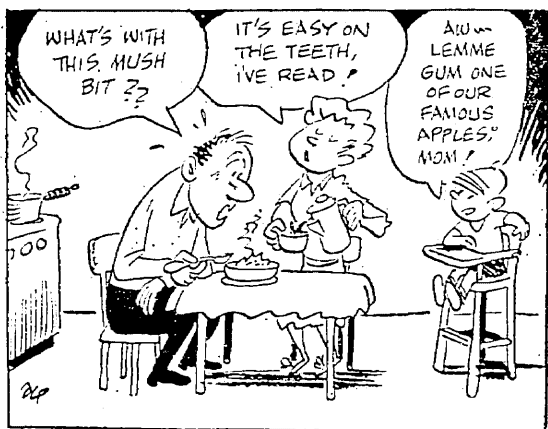
G. O. P. Women to Dine
Mrs. Rose Hughes will discuss the Century 21 Exposition at a dinner of the Republican Women's Club at 6 o'clock Tuesday in the Stewart Hotel.

He's No Heel!
LONDON, Jan. 14.—(U.P.I.)—A shoe maker in suburban Islington is named P. Achilles.

He Was Safe But Scratching

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Jan. 14.—(U.P.I.)—A Sudanese sailor who fell overboard from a Nile River boat was found 40 hours later floating on a water hyacinth, none the worse for his ordeal except for a skinful of mosquito bites.

Strolling Around



South Bend Gets a Dentist
THE successful quest of South Bend, Pacific County, for a dentist did not go unnoticed by the December Editor & Publisher, Bible of the newspaper industry.

Following a high-powered headline, "Want Ads Rescue Down-In-Mouth Town," was a highly colored account of how South Bend was rescued by The Times' editorial and classified-advertisement departments from a fate worse than hoof-and-mouth disease.

The author, a New Yorker, declared that cavity-conscious South Bend housewives served stews and cereal—nothing crusty nor tough. And for the kids, he said, there was a complete moratorium on bubble gum.

In his zeal, the writer displayed a typical Easterner's confusion with the state's geography. He said that South Bend's 1,800 residents were "nibbling only half heartedly at their famous apple crop."

Any good South Bender knows apples come from the other side of the Cascades. Willapa oysters are the town's chief food export. They can be "gummed" as well as chewed.

Good Reasons for Change

WHEN Michael Polovchak had his name changed to Michael Powell, Presiding Superior Court Judge F. A. Walterskirchen asked jovially if he didn't think he was making the court and his attorney self-conscious about their names.

Lawrence W. Wanichak, attorney for Polovchak, admitted it made him self-conscious. Polovchak merely grinned.

Polovchak told the court people misspelled Polovchak, his mail got mixed up and the name generally made life difficult.

New Chairman Needed

GENE KASPER, Auburn merchant who heads the Century 21 Exposition's beautification program, recently wrote to his community chairman with plans for 1961.

One chairman, David W. Walker of Pullman, replied with a note nominating a new chairman. Walker did not say why he was suggesting a new chairman.

Then Kasper noted the return address—University of Puerto Rico, where Walker now is an associate professor of biology.

Walker's nominee is Don Poe, architectural-engineering instructor at Washington State University, Pullman.



polly wants a bargain! →

"Polly," of local TV fame, lives at Dillway's Aquarium & Pet Shop