Outlawing of Bible in Schools Asked In Suit Filed in Dade County Florida

Vandiver Takes Part In Ground-Breaking For New Buildings To Be Constructed On Campus Of The University Of Georgia

S16-Million-Dollar Agenda For Higher Education Set Up By Chief Executive

ATHENS, GA., — Governor Ernest Vandiver recently joined with Dr. O. C. Adair, President of the University of Georgia, in ground-breaking for six new dormitories to be built at the institution.

The ceremony marked the beginning of construction on the new facilities which is a part of a $16 million dollar building program undertaken by the Vandiver administration throughout the University System.

"We are facing a period in this State," the Governor declared, "when we must prepare to take care of the vast numbers of young people who are going to need and want college and university education in the immediate years ahead."

MANIFOLD PROBLEMS

The Governor predicted some 25,000 new and additional students will enter Georgia colleges, both public and private, in the next ten to twelve years.

"There are manifold problems which confront our educators and the public at large which must be solved if American education is to fulfill its responsibility to the children of Georgia in preparing them to meet this new and demanding age and exacting age in which we live," the Governor stated.

Governor Vandiver listed the primary problems confronting education as these:

1. Additional physical facilities to accommodate increased enrollments.
2. More teachers to handle added numbers of students.
3. Salary adjustments to keep existing faculty members and to attract new ones.
4. Expansion of existing programs of study to keep abreast of latest developments in scientific and related fields.

BUILDING PROGRAM

"To keep faith with the children of Georgia, to keep faith with the future, (Continued on Page 2)"

Strictly Personal

BY ROY V. HARRIS

It has recently occurred to me that if we people in Georgia owed New York City anything, we fully paid them when we sent them the witch doctor, Elijah Muhammad.

Elijah Muhammad is the Georgia Negro who went to Chicago about forty years ago and then finally wound up in the jungles of New York City. He claims to have had a visit from Muhammad who appointed him Allah's representative on earth.

He started himself a new religion preaching black supremacy and extermination of the whites. He preaches that Christianity was designed only to keep the Negro in bondage and that he can only achieve real freedom by throwing Christianity away and joining up with the Witch Doctors.

Now, Elijah Muhammad brings up an interesting question.

The do-gooders in New York and Chicago have been claiming that their race troubles are due to the fact that the Negroes have moved into the Northern cities in enormous numbers out of the South. They claim that the Southern Negroes are "culturally starved."

Now, Chicago and New York have had witch doctor Elijah Muhammad for forty years. He is only 64 now. It seems to me that some of the New York and Chicago culture would have rubbed off on this witch doctor over a forty-year period.

They have had some of our Negroes now for a long time and even when some of the New York and Chicago culture rubs off on them, there are still African witch doctors.

I am of the opinion that these do-gooders are wrong in their conclusion. These Negroes are not the way they are because they come out of the South. They are not "culturally starved" because they live in the South.

I believe the experience the Negroes have had in the jungles of Harlem, and similar districts in New York and Chicago, disprove this theory.

It seems to me that the longer the Negro stays in these jungles the worse he gets and the more crime he commits.

The Negroes commit most of the crimes in these cities although they are a small percentage of the population. There is no evidence that all this crime is committed by recent arrivals. Some of these Negroes have been in Chicago and New York for a hundred years or more.

It is a pity that they haven't improved by living in the midst of New York and Chicago culture.

As a matter of fact, culture doesn't rub off on the Negro easily. But at any rate, these do-gooders have been trying to tell us how to handle the Negro problem for a long time. Now they are being paid in full measure for all their criticism.

We have been paying them back by shipping them our problem just as fast as we can.

Today New York City has over a million Negroes and over a half million Puerto Ricans living in its city limits.

They have had an excellent chance now for many years to show us how to handle the problem and they are not doing very well.

Elijah, Southern Negroes do not commit as many crimes, or as much crime, as do the Negroes who live in the great cities of the North.

At least, we haven't had any murders, beatings and rapes by our Negroes in our school buildings.

(Continued on Page 2)"

Christmas, Easter Services Opposed By Philip Stern Family and Elsie Thorner

A suit has been filed in the Circuit Court of Dade County, Florida, at Miami, to take the Holy Bible, the Lord's Prayer, the saying of Grace, the singing of Hymns, Christmas and Easter out of the public schools.

The suit was recently filed by Edward Bensick, Philip Stern, Thalia Stern and Elsie Thorner against the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, Florida, to accomplish these and other purposes.

The main object of the suit is to divorce Christianity entirely from the public school system.

COMPLAINTS IN SUITS

The religious practices complained of in the suit are as follows:

1. Bible Practices: (a) The regular reading of verses from the Holy Bible in assemblies and classrooms; (b) explanation, comments and expansion by teachers on verses of the Holy Bible so read; (c) the distribution of the Holy Bible and other religious and sectarian literature among the children attending the public schools and (d) the use of public school facilities for Bible instruction after school hours.

2. Prayers and Grace: The regular recitation of (a) the Lord's Prayer, (b) other religious and sectarian prayers, and (c) grace.


4. Religious Holiday Observances: (a) The observance of the Christmas holiday through sectarian programs including Nativity plays, pageants and scenes as well as instruction in the dogma of the Nativity; (b) the observance of the Easter holiday through sectarian programs including Resurrection plays, pageants and scenes as well as instruction in the dogma of the Resurrection; (c) the observance of Hanukkah, including the lighting of the candles, and the observance of Passover.

5. Religious Symbols: The placing of religious and sectarian symbols in the schools

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