

Easter Has Special Meaning

To the Christian world, the annual coming of Easter Sunday is a time when their world-wide churches hold various religious services, all intended to place emphasis upon the fact that a youthful Galilean, Jesus Christ, nearly 2,000 years ago fulfilled Old Testament prophecy by being resurrected from a tomb, following His crucifixion.

This custom holds one of the deepest and most profound meanings for its followers. Its basic significance lies in Biblical proof that Jesus, having been put to death because His teachings were contrary to the prevailing religious customs and laws of that day, prophesied both His death and crucifixion. He also informed his persecutors that, should they put Him to death, "... Destroy this temple (body) and in three days I will raise it up."

BIBLE HISTORIANS inform us that Jesus' resurrection from the tomb offers unassailable proof of His divine advent among mankind; and that His inspired

examples and precepts were God's direct means of presenting to human beings the "message of Truth and Love".

Christians, today, also embrace Easter-time as the period when spring arrives, and the earth's flora and all vegetation take on new life—a sort of rebirth. This annual return of visible growth offers mankind a spiritual reminder of his own need for constant inner regeneration. . . . a manner of accepting and nurturing a belief and faith in Deity, to the end that his problems and discouragements may be met and solved.

EASTER TAKES its name in English from that of an Anglo-Saxon goddess, Eostre, who represented light, or spring. In many of the Christian churches, Easter marks the end of the 40-day observance of Lent.

Its date varies, coming the first Sunday after the first full moon, on or after March 21. It can arrive as early as March 22, or as late as April 25.

No Substitute for Experience

Announcement was made last week of the formation of a Student Job Service program and the opening of an employment office in the Community House to handle the job placement of high school students involved in the program.

The purpose of the newly created project is to provide opportunity for students seeking employment and businesses in need of personnel to get together. Thus employer and prospective student employee would have, for the first time locally, a convenient and central clearing house that would mutually benefit each other. (See picture on Page 2 of this section.)

WE COMMEND the group for both their imagination and their practical action. In our judgment, it is a most important project, particularly from the students' point of view, and should be of positive value in a community such as ours where job opportunities are below the average of other areas less residential in character to ours.

In addition to the fewer job opportunities locally, there are several other obstacles which militate against young folks of high school age entering into work situations. Our laws governing age qualifications for engaging in work discourage young people from seeking jobs. These laws were enacted at a time when exploitation of child labor was rampant. We believe they should be re-examined in terms of the reality of today's industrial pattern and modified to encourage our youth to seek opportunities for employment.

LIKEWISE, the socio-economic character of our area tends to deter the normal desire of young folks to show initiative and early ambition in their involvement with business and industrial opportunities.

Often, necessity becomes the mother of individual ambition and initiative. Neces-

sity, locally, is the exception rather than the rule in our area where allowances for children are not only common to most families but often of an extremely generous nature. Thereby, often, the incentive to work becomes stifled.

Our children need more than money, be it wages or allowances. They need the actual work experience which teaches them the value of making a living; at the same time they need the important benefits of developing self-confidence, a sense of ego-adequacy plus the discipline of responsibility in work performance itself.

SO OFTEN we see a young person arriving at the age of 21 with but the exclusive background of 16 years of academic training, completely lacking in practical experience and discipline gained from having worked for someone.

In the absence of "ego-strength" and strong self-confidence, he very often will make a decision on a career which emphasizes material security and immediate tangible benefits.

On the other hand, with greater inner security, formed earlier in work experiences, the young person might find himself selecting a career or opportunity with long range self fulfillment though offering less immediate security.

IT IS OFTEN said there is no substitute for experience. With this in mind, let us hope that the newly formed Job Service Program succeeds in its purpose; that our area's youth will be helped in finding opportunities to have the benefits of pre-adult engagement with the realities of not only making a living but learning better how to make a living that is more meaningful and satisfying to a fuller and happier life.

From The Eccentric's Point of View . . .

Following, no doubt, in the footsteps of the occupant of the White House, reports from Washington, D. C., state that Congress, too, is going hog-wild in extravagance. For example: a third House Office Bldg., costing \$69 millions. Network of tunnels and little trolley cars—the latter at \$75,000 each. A second Senate Office Bldg., at 30 millions—averages \$176,000 per Senator who will occupy. Underground garage, averaging \$25,000 cost per car. Congress is same size, yet during past five years has spent 500 millions on itself. (How-do-yuh-like-it?)

Federal Communications Commissioner Minow certainly appears justified in criticizing some of the boring, satellite, and over-commercialized portions of radio and television. "When," asks the Baron of Big Beaver, "will Mister Minow investigate the 'political commercialism' of the 'Jack & Jackie' programs?"

Feminine members of the U.S. House and Senate are showing desire to have their own lounges, gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc. To provide them with some equality in this respect will cost a considerable sum of money. . . . but with "equality" the present theme in high federal places, no doubt the girls will get some of these modern appurtenances. . . . as, of course, they should.

Though brevity is the soul of wit, this doesn't mean that everything brief is witty—as witness a lot of slogans one hears on TV.

Soviet leaders tell farmers to plow up grasslands and plant them to wheat and other crops. This known as taking steps to ease the food shortage.

The "hostages for peace" plan involves trading relatives of U. S. and Soviet leaders. But the Khrushchevs would run out of relatives long before the Kennedys.

A New Hampshire doctor thinks too many people are taking pills. In other words, too many pill buyers are being taken.

A population of some 214 million is expected by 1970. If this keeps up, we may yet have to make the moon our 51st state.

Business has not been as good as anticipated. It's not a recession yet, though—merely a sagging boom.

Khrushchev admits a meat shortage in the Soviet Union. He is not affected personally, having an abundance of ham.



Well-Known Artist

PEOPLE'S COLUMN

Camp Oakland Says Thanks to Residents

To the Editor:

This is a "thank-you" note from Camp Oakland to the Birmingham-Bloomfield community.

Were it not for the good people of your area many of the measures through which we have been able to help Oakland County young people would not have been possible.

Ever since Camp Oakland was founded nine years ago, it has been heartwarming to watch the sincere and enthusiastic response to the camp's needs by your residents.

MANY OF YOUR local organizations are among more than 250 Oakland County groups which provide funds to send under-privileged children to summer camps here.

Hundreds of Birmingham-Bloomfield women joined with other Oakland County women's club members to raise \$20,000 needed to start work on our Girls' Ranch.

The 16 young wards of the court at Girls' Ranch and the 20 boys who live at Boys' Ranch enjoy neat and beautifully made school outfits and other garments made to them by the Needlework Guild of Birmingham. This is a typical example of the wonderful help we get from groups and individuals in your community.

LARGER administrative quarters are seriously needed for the growing program at our 320-acre camp. Besides the summer camp and the homes for court wards, we now have a work-education program under way for 32 teen-age boys who are school drop-outs.

The coming fund-raising premiere is already receiving enthusiastic support from your community. For this and for everything that your residents have done to help our work with young people, Camp Oakland's directors, staff and I extend sincere thanks.

WILLIAM J. MATUS
Executive Director
Camp Oakland, Inc.

Writer Explains Part In April 2 Election

To the Editor:

What a different impression one gets of a thing when the information about a thing is more complete, have you noticed?

Finstante, let's take your editorial on the first page of Section B in a paper which is dated April 12, 1962, the editorial entitled "The Money Was Tainted". This editorial, I believe pertains to the important question of fluoridation of drinking water in Birmingham and the fact that Carl F. Ingraham encountered a little opposition in the April 2 election in Birmingham.

When you speak of the "group that indulged in a vicious, insidious campaign to defeat City Commissioner Carl F. Ingraham in the April 2 election," I reply, "I resent that, sub (or maybe, perhaps), in- (See WRITER, 3-B)

Once Over Lightly

By IRMA M. DAVIS

Taking a tour through The Birmingham Eccentric is time consuming—but it's also an education for conductor as well as "conductee". The visitors are usually Brownies, Cub Scouts or groups from area schools.

The average youngster making a trip through our building sees the reporter who leads the way as a practitioner of a highly glamorous craft.

The reporter, on the other hand, sees his job in a new perspective as he answers the youngsters' questions. Some of those questions are mighty astute and, because a newspaper person has as itchy a sense of curiosity as any child, he usually winds up after each tour seeking out some answers of his own.

LAST WEEK, a troop of Brownies—plus several small brothers who wanted in—traveled behind the pages. They watched the progress of stories and ads from the time they arrived here until they were in print.

Among other things, they found out how a linotype machine works and how it got its name. (It produces a line of type at a time). They saw the pages made up and examined a "big, big" camera used to process pictures for engraving.

Yesteryear Happenings

From the Files of The Eccentric

50 YEARS AGO

April 19, 1912
The ocean liner Titanic sank on its maiden trip killing 1,324 persons. The newest of ocean liners struck an iceberg off Grand Banks.

Taft and Roosevelt factions disrupted the Michigan state Republican convention at Bay City and after a sensational three-hour fight, the Roosevelt leaders and delegates, after electing a national delegation, withdrew to carry the question of disputed delegates before the national convention at Chicago. The Taft forces also named four delegates at large.

A model meeting of the United States senate will be given by 20 young men of Detroit and a Boy Scout drill by 15 boys at the First Presbyterian Church.

30 YEARS AGO

April 21, 1932
Seventeen books were given to Baldwin Public Library in March in response to the library's plea for donations to offset the effect of the reduced appropriations for new books in the 1932 budget, according to the monthly report of Mrs. Nancy B. Thomas, librarian.

The donors include Mrs. F. Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Mrs. George Van Buren, Mrs. F. H. Harvey and Russell Gore.

First patients in the free dental clinic for school children, sponsored by the Birmingham Exchange Club, were treated Tuesday by Dr. Jack F. Hollister in his office. Examinations and treatments will continue to be given in private offices, pending installation of equipment in a room at Barnum.

Crainbrook School defeated Hatcher-Hall of Romeo, 38 to 5, in the season's opening baseball game. The game was slow and uninteresting and was called at the end of five innings.

IN CONSEQUENCE

some of the skilled workers who produce hand-rolled cigars have already lost their jobs. Others will be out of work as the supply of Havana wrapper dwindles and finally vanishes.

There is no implication, here, that the embargo on Cuban exports to the United States should not have been put into effect because the cigar makers are thus injured.

The embargo is a justifiable weapon against a tyrannical regime, a way of hindering that regime from infecting other Latin American countries with the virus of communist revolution.

The point underscored is that when governments act, the lives of people—Florida cigar workers and Cuban tobacco growers, in this instance—are intimately affected. That is obvious, yet it is often forgotten. To forget it is to become callous. That sort of callousness may be pensive candy and beverages at the drop of a dime.

And when they were through, they minded their manners with a "thank-you," needing no reminder from their Brownie leader. Several of them even offered to buy the next issue of The Eccentric.

THEY SAW the machine fold and cut and shoot the section out, ready for assembling with the remainder of the paper.

Along the way, they peeked in at the "House of Correction" to check the proof-reader. They even peeped into which melted lead had been poured for use in an ad.

They saw machines used for setting headlines, met the girls in the "classified," and—of course—gazed longingly at the vending machines that dispense candy and beverages at the drop of a dime.

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Eccentricities

By HANK HOGAN

THE HISTORY OF LEGISLATION

Once upon a time a senator was stopped for speeding in a small town. His speed had been checked by radar.

Soon thereafter he introduced a bill in the legislature outlawing the use of radar for clocking speeds by municipalities.

The bill reached the floor of the Senate on the last day for passage of bills, and it, along with a hundred other bills, was passed in the confusion.

THE BILL was then sent to the House of Representatives and assigned to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee members laughed at it because it was a "grudge" bill. They felt that it would never be reported out of committee.

Numerous police chiefs in the meantime requested a hearing on the bill. The hearing was set and the hearing room was crowded with the police chiefs and their policemen.

Practically all of the chiefs testified that radar was invaluable to hold down speeding within city limits. Practically all of them condemned it as a revenue producing gimmick. They showed how the psychology of its use kept motorists within the legal speed limits.

DURING THE HEARING, however, one chief's testimony stood out from the rest. He came from a small town outside of Lansing. He indicated that the former chief was fired because of low morals on the force, particularly because the city couldn't afford pay raises for their policemen.

After the new chief was hired he purchased a radar unit. Upon questioning he admitted revenues had climbed 15%.

It also testified under questioning that he used private cars to house the radar unit on occasion. When asked when the last time he used a private car, he answered, "This morning."

A newspaper clipping was produced showing that a city commissioner of that town was quoted as saying the only reason the purchase of the radar unit was authorized was to increase revenues.

THE COMMITTEE listened to the testimony carefully because about half of the legislature had to pass through this town to get to the Capitol.

Before the hearing was over, the committee was no longer laughing over the matter. They respected the use of radar as a safety device, but realized it could also be used to promote improper law enforcement.

The committee then amended the bill to eliminate the prohibition against the use of radar, but added that if radar were to be used, it must be used in a marked police car and a sign must be posted 1000 feet ahead of the unit to warn motorists of its use.

The committee used this reasoning. If the police were interested in using radar to slow down traffic, and not necessarily to produce revenue, then notice to motorists of its use would of course slow them down.

The bill probably would have died, except for the testimony of one man. Instead a "grudge" bill was the starting point of facing what could be a blot on the name of the state.

The end of the story occurred last week when the bill was passed and became law.

City Beat

It is rather easy to fall into the habit of thinking about work affairs in terms of broad cause and effect, rather than in terms of the individual human beings involved. Such an attitude is an occupational hazard for legislators and government leaders. Other citizens are affected by it also, but to a lesser extent.

There is some value in reminding ourselves, from time to time, that patterns in the international chess game are made up of people rather than mere statistics. This is a vital realization, all the more so in a society such as ours that prides itself on concern for the individual.

The point is well illustrated by what is happening to Florida cigar makers. When President Kennedy declared an embargo on imports from Cuba, the supply of high grade Cuban leaf was abruptly cut off.

IN CONSEQUENCE, some of the skilled workers who produce hand-rolled cigars have already lost their jobs. Others will be out of work as the supply of Havana wrapper dwindles and finally vanishes.

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