

*Right of Response*—Persons whose judgments and conduct are questioned by editorials may respond at reasonable length and be assured that their responses will be displayed as prominently as the newspaper's own comment on the same subject.

Editorials—

## Spare the Soft Touch In Rockefeller Probe

Most of us cannot grasp the idea of a gift of \$625,000 to anyone, and when we are told that the governor of New York gave \$625,000 to a political ally who later became chairman of the Port Authority of New York we sense that there is something wrong about it.

Nelson Rockefeller's \$625,000 gift to William J. Ronan was the largest of many gifts which are being disclosed in connection with the congressional determination of Rockefeller's fitness to be vice president.

Altogether during the past 17 years, most of that time while governor of New York, Rockefeller distributed more than \$2 million in outright gifts, loans, and loans on which he declined repayment.

The most significant Rockefeller family contribution disclosed to date is the subsidy paid the writer of an election year book which was critical of Arthur Goldberg, one of Nelson Rockefeller's gubernatorial opponents. But Nelson Rockefeller, himself, didn't put up the money for what former Supreme Court Justice Goldberg considers a smear. The money came from a brother, Laurence.

Nelson Rockefeller has apologized to Goldberg and has explained his own gifts

and loans in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Rules Committee. But a certain uneasiness has been created in the country by the gifts. It is known what Laurence Rockefeller's money paid for. Many Americans are asking themselves what it is that Nelson Rockefeller's money paid for.

Do rich men — even multimillionaires — hand out \$2 million to public officials and political aides just because it makes them feel good? The question hasn't been resolved by any of the Rockefeller explanations, although none of the gifts and loans seems to have been made or accepted illegally.

It is reasonable to assume that if the Rockefeller money bought nothing else it bought loyalty to him and to his political philosophy. Such an assumption raises yet another question of whether the American system can tolerate the purchase of indebted political servants by wealthy and ambitious men.

The questions involving Rockefeller money will most certainly prolong the vice presidential confirmation proceedings, and they should. It is our hope that Nelson Rockefeller's examiners will remove the tips from the foils with which they have been fencing so politely with President Ford's choice for vice president. The President himself wasn't elected by the people, nor will the people have a voice in the selection of a vice president. As holders of power of attorney, congressmen have the duty to question sharply and probe deeply.

## Cleverness Does Trick

We were impressed by the cleverness of Larry Sonis when he announced himself a candidate for nomination for the House of Delegates.

At that time he said with a firm resolve that he would accept no contributions above \$100. Thus he (1) established his passion for morality and (2) let it be known he would accept contributions.

He has done it again. After winning nomination, he announced a 10-point plan by which the state government can fight inflation.

One of the points: "Providing negotiations for public employees to provide income stability through contracts."

This means (1) he is in favor of public employee unions and (2) has educated himself in the art of gobbledygook to a degree that permits him to avoid coming right out and saying he favors public employee unions.

Perhaps, in his next announcement, he will let us know how inflation can be curbed by establishing a labor union where none existed before. New labor unions don't traditionally call for belt-tightening. They call for higher pay.

Editor the Gazette:

All Democrat voters where ever you are: we are having an opportunity placed before us now that we might not have again in a lifetime. The opportunity to nominate and elect for our next president one Sen. Robert C. Byrd. I am 80 years of age and all the years of my adult life I

have been politically minded. I have watched elected persons serve their elected terms and leave office with clean hands and a pure heart. Others leave office as criminals who are not to be trusted.

If my fellow Democrats will search back through the years Sen. Byrd has been in public office, they will find he has

served us in a manner that has brought honor to the Democrat party. The time to do the groundwork is now.

Mary E. Aliff,  
Whitesville

## Textbooks Opposed

Editor the Gazette:

We...do hereby state that we are opposed to the controversial textbooks in Kanawha County.

Rev. J. M. Dent,  
316 17th St.,  
Dunbar.

Rev. Clark Parsons,  
South Charleston and  
25 others.

## Is This Justice?

Editor the Gazette:

The Rev. Ezra Graley violated an injunction. For this he will serve 60 days in jail and pay a \$1,500 fine.

Richard Nixon violated practically every legal and moral law known to man. How many days will he serve? How much of a fine will he pay?  
Justice?????????

Mrs. Betty Jo Carpenter,  
104 Brookhaven Circle,  
Nitro

## She Just Did Job

Editor the Gazette:

I thank God for Alice Moore...and I can't imagine the kind of people that would blame her for this uproar...She didn't write those ugly books. She just did her job and told us about them...She doesn't want destruction or violence...

Mrs. Alma Bird,  
1528 Thomas Circle,  
City

## Cheer for Judge

Editor the Gazette:

It has been my unfortunate experience to see some of the school textbook protesters in action: I feel the parents who keep their children from school are breaking the law the same as if they allowed them to use dope or alcohol. With few exceptions, the protesters remind me of a group of so-called Christians—saved, sanctified holy snake handlers. Three cheers for Judge Goad.

Charles R. Phelps,  
1612-A Coal River Rd.,  
St. Albans

## Goad Is Meddling

Editor the Gazette:

I am one of the many persons that sit in the background in these times of protests. I can see that the honorable Judge Goad is building his future judgeship for a total downfall.

For one will pay money from my own pocket to fight the election of honorable Goad to any political or judicial seat.

## Intercepted Message

Oct. 17, 1974

Dear Sam:  
Is it because they've already gone out of business?

Yours,

**George**

Samuel Rosenblatt,  
Analyzing,  
New York  
(Story on Page 5A)

WELL, IT JUST GOES TO SHOW YOU THAT MONEY CAN'T BUY HAPPINESS.

I DON'T THINK IT'S HAPPINESS THEY'RE WORRIED ABOUT BEING BOUGHT—IT'S CONGRESSMEN AND CABINET OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENTS AND ELECTIONS AND...



TOM WICKER

## Dying Press Myth

(C) New York Times Service

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — Back in the late forties, a journalism student at the University of North Carolina was a member of a small if not very select group, some of whom thought they had found the ideal "crip course," since there were virtually no tests or final examinations.

A devoted few were seriously interested in Walter Spearman's news writing classes or Phillips Russell's lectures on creative writing or O.J. Coffin's course in editorial writing — actually an exciting study of the uses of language. Even these few sometimes felt themselves a bit on the edge of things at a great liberal arts university.

Today, in contrast, journalism education is a big and growing business, not only at Chapel Hill but all over the nation. As late as 1960, for example, there were only 60 students in what had become the UNC School of Journalism; now Dean John Adams has more than 300, with the biggest increase coming in recent years, while the total university enrollment was stabilizing at about 19,500.

At sprawling Texas Tech, out on the high plains at Lubbock, a department of mass communications (including journalism, telecommunications and advertising) was started in 1970 with 261 students; today it has 798. A graduate program had to be expanded by 40 per cent over 1973 for the 1974-75 school year and Chairman Bill Ross already is worried that his school's unfinished new building won't be big enough for projected growth. Yet, Texas Tech, too, has stabilized its over-all enrollment, somewhere in excess of 21,000 students.

OR TAKE Central Michigan University, awash these days in the sea of fall colors surrounding the college town of Mt. Pleasant. In the fall of 1969, its journalism enrollment was 129 majors and 113 minors; this fall, it's 277 majors and 152 minors. Meanwhile, CMU enrollment has held steady for the last three years at about 14,400. Jim Wojcik, who oversees student publications, says about 150 students now serve on the staffs of the thrice-weekly newspaper, the yearbook, or the literary magazine. A few years ago, not more than 50 took part.

This is a clear national trend. Paul Peterson of the Ohio State University School of Journalism, a sort of official record keeper in the field, says it's safe to claim a 10 to 15 per cent growth in the number of journalism students in each of the last six or seven years. Last school year, his figures show, there were more than 40,000 in all.

That this spurt in growth goes back at least into the late '60s is the best response to the easiest explanation — that the part the press played in exposing Watergate and bringing down Richard Nixon has made reporters into what one Texas Tech faculty member called "the new heroes." Undoubtedly, that is part of the answer; Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the two Washington Post reporters who played such a conspicuous part in the Watergate story, are the latest campus heroes — and rightly so.

But that does not entirely explain why Prof. Edwin Emery of the University of Minnesota, for example, is finding graduates of Harvard — where there is no journalism school — seeking admission to graduate courses in journalism at Minnesota. A more general reason, as he and prof. Peterson see it, is that today's students tend to be practical rather than idealistic, and recognize journalism education as good vocational training — opening doors not only to newspapers and broadcasting, but to advertising, public relations, graphics, technical writing, and other fields.

OTHERS note that "communicating" is one of the great mystiques of the age.

"Getting across" or "relating" or "expressing yourself" is considered a vital process, whether in group or personal relations, in politics or in business; and journalism education is seen by many students not only as the study of communications, but — many journalism educators boast — as a course in self-expression superior to that offered by most college English departments.

But to this grizzled practitioner, the most interesting reason for journalism's growing campus popularity was suggested by Gilbert Mainknecht of GMU, who observed that "the times have made the media important in everyone's life." Vietnam and Watergate, in his view, have given new meaning and new importance to "the role of the press in society." Students seeking direct involvement in events, to have an impact on the course of things, now believe they can more nearly achieve such personal significance through the media, or at least by the arts of "communicating," than through politics or business (which many students see as corrupt, anyway).

If that is so, the long-term effect will not be upon journalism alone; Dean Adams, for example, says that 40 per cent of his UNC students intend to work somewhere other than newspapers or broadcasting. But for journalism, such a student attitude almost certainly portends the death of the press-box mentality — the reporter's persistent myth that he can be a neutral observer rather than an inevitable part of the action.



WILLIAM RASPBERRY

## Ford Only Made Things Worse

WASHINGTON — Maybe President Ford, anticipating (accurately) that most of the questions would have to do with the economy, simply wasn't prepared to deal with the Boston desegregation crisis in his last news conference.

Still he must have had an inkling. By Tuesday or Wednesday, it seemed obvious to a lot of people that racial strife in Boston was escalating rapidly, that Boston was about to blow.

It certainly was obvious to Boston Mayor Kevin White, who, the day before the President's news conference, had asked for 175 marshals to assist his overworked police force. It was obvious as well to the black groups who had called for federalization of the National Guard.

BUT WHEN A reporter asked what he planned to do about it, the President's answer could only have served to make things worse.

He deplored the violence, of course — called it "most unfortunate." Then: "I would like to add this, however: The court decision in that case, in my judgment, was not the best solution to quality education in Boston. I have consistently opposed forced busing to achieve racial balance as a solution to quality education and, therefore, I respectfully disagree with the judge's order."

The reporter's question had dealt with racial violence in Boston, a problem that was very obviously growing worse with each passing day. Cars and school buses were being stoned; children were being injured; white South Boston was a tableau of empty classrooms and cordoned-off streets. And black youths in Roxbury had struck back, sending at least one white man to the hospital in bad shape.

The trigger for this tragedy-about-to-

happen: A court desegregation decree ordering the busing of several thousand pupils. Ford found it appropriate to say to the South Boston mobs that he agreed with them — their principle if not their violence — and that he, like they, thought the judge's order was wrong.

When he was a member of the House of Representatives, Gerry Ford's opinions on busing had some relevance. Even as a President, trying to influence legislation, he might usefully have shared his opinions.

But as a President, speaking after the court has issued a decree, and in the face of violent refusal to honor that decree, his duty becomes very different. His duty is to uphold the law and to make clear that he intends to do so.

PERHAPS BECAUSE what is happening in Boston is so much like what happened in Little Rock two decades ago, one is reminded of how another president dealt with white resistance to court-ordered desegregation.

President Dwight Eisenhower said simply that the law would be enforced. And he proceeded to use both the moral influence and the military authority at his command to see to it that the law was enforced.

To be honest about it, I cannot now ever recall whether President Eisenhower favored racial integration or not. What I do recall is that he knew his personal preferences to be irrelevant to his duty.

President Ford's remark that it was "of maximum importance that the citizens of Boston respect the law" and his hope that it would not be "necessary to call in federal officials" doesn't even come close to comparing with the Eisenhower position.

Such a statement might have made sense — might even have been helpful —

Why? Simply because he is now meddling and not doing his job as judge.

H. Shelton,  
411 Campbells Creek Dr.,  
City

## Prayers Offered

Editor the Gazette:

I am 15 years old and I go to East Bank Junior High School. But most of all I am a Christian. I go to Laing Church of God. My sister is 9 years old. She has been taught to believe in God, but those books teach you different. They teach there is no God and it is right to steal and kill. But the 10 commandments say thou shall not steal and thou shall not kill. But the books are teaching to do that. I and my brother know better but does my sister?

Judge Goad, all I can say is that I will pray for you and Kenneth Underwood...  
Jeanie Runyon,  
Decota

## Just Slip Away

Editor the Gazette:

Three cheers from Mr. Anson. Yes, three cheers...He should have resigned sooner along with the other members that installed rubbish in the Kanawha County schools. Maybe this resigning member should offer an apology for all the trouble he has helped bring about.

Now we hear that Kenneth Underwood is going to resign also. I am sure he would not rate very high on a statewide popularity ballot and I suggest that if he does resign, that the taxpayers give him a paid vacation to Russia where he belongs...

Alice Moore only blew the whistle and became the scapegoat. Those who were supposed to represent and serve the citizens of their domain became dictators...It really has become a West Virginia Watergate with the Kanawha County Board of Education...attempting to run the school system hippy style.

Now Mr. Underwood, with all the respect that could be mastered for a person of your caliber, I ask why not just slip away with your cohorts; I am sure that we of West Virginia would not miss you, and I would gladly put some money on a paid vacation to Russia or China for you...  
Dial H. Rollins,  
Oak Hill

## Reconsider

Editor the Gazette:

As a native West Virginian residing and working outside of the Mountain State, I would like to speak up regarding the book protest...

According to national statistics, Kanawha County ranks high among America's best school systems. This alone is an indication that school personnel are striving to give some 45,000 students the best education available. This includes student exposure to all advanced study areas and subject matters. It is extremely degrading to have some ignorant, low educated parents prohibit children from learning.

Even more degrading is to have a self-educated preacher declare that the crusade will "close all schools until the un-American, un-Christian, vulgar, filthy, trashy books are banned." (Raleigh Times, Raleigh, N. C., October 1974...)

I also doubt that those involved are actually aware that not all of their precious children will be encouraged to read these texts. After all, the books are for advanced students and are supplemental to the required texts. I feel that it is time that these people stop and reconsider their actions and let the professionals continue in their roles...

I state that my education in Kanawha County was excellent. Why should this excellency be stopped because of a handful of stupid people? I am angered when I read and hear the national and international news reports. I, as others, are am indeed ashamed to reveal that I am a West Virginian.

Frances K. Lyman,  
4707-C2 New Hope Rd.,  
Raleigh, N. C.

## Trite Plea Good Enough

The West Virginia University football team has shown with a succession of losses that it isn't the world-beater, or even Richmond-beater, it was held to be at the beginning of the season.

So it is back to the old drawing board, in the figurative sense. In the literal sense, it is back to beating the bushes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and other areas known to produce competent football players.

In the meantime, let us pause to confess that another of our theories has been blown. Until early fall, we had held firmly that Providence would look kindly upon the football coach who admitted he had a good team. Coach Bobby Bowden of WVU did exactly that last August, eschewing to our great pleasure the customary plaint of the American coach.

It is a plaint similar to that of the lawyer or doctor, who tells you your case is so bad it will require all his skill, a good bit of your money, and the intervention of the Deity if the day is to be saved. Bowden said, in contrast to all this, that he had a good team. He didn't even say he proposed to play them one at a time, as the American coach is wont to do. (Did anybody ever play them two at a time?)

Well, it didn't work. The team lost its first game and a few more. If Bowden returns next year to the standard plea of weakness, who can blame him? And besides, he may be right.



RUSSELL BAKER

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Jerry invited Rocky to the house for toast and pinocle and the toaster broke down.

"Don't worry about it, fella," Rocky said, producing a new toaster. "I want you to have this."

"Gosh, Rocky," said Jerry. "I couldn't take your toaster."

"In that case, how about a Picasso?" Rocky asked, and he handed Jerry a 6-by-8 canvas by the Master.

"That's decent of you, Rocky," said Jerry, "but it doesn't have any place to put the toast in."

Rocky said he would call the chairman of General Electric and have him come over right away and wire the Picasso for toasting. Which would increase its value from \$100,000 to \$109,039.94.

"I couldn't take a gift like that, Rocky," said Jerry. "If I did I might start trying to lose to you at pinocle, and then life wouldn't be as much fun any more."

Jerry said he had a better idea. "I'll nip around to the bank and take out a toaster loan," he said. "You don't have to nip around, fella. I've got a bank right here."

Rocky said, producing a bank. "Borrow as much as you want."

"Golly, Rocky," said Jerry. "Don't call me Golly Rocky," said Rocky. "If word gets around that people are calling me Golly Rocky, I'll never get to be president of the United States."

"Why not, Golly — I mean Rocky?" asked Jerry.

"Because Americans will never put up with a president called Golly Rocky, fella. So cut it out and take your loan."

Jerry said he would rather nip out to his own bank.

Rocky said if Jerry insisted in nipping out he would give him a limousine to shorten the trip.

JERRY DECLINED the gift but said Rocky could do him a small favor. Since he was already deeply in debt to his bank, the credit department might reject his request for a toaster loan. If Rocky went along with him, however, the bank would probably be so impressed it would make the loan without questions.

Rocky said Jerry was out of touch with reality. It was a myth to believe that just because his name was Rocky he had any power to sway toaster-loan decisions.

"Come on, Rocky, and be a good fella," Jerry pleaded.

When they entered the bank with Rocky trailing Jerry, the bank dick rushed at them, shoved Jerry aside, saying, "Don't get in the way of the customers, you mug," saluted Rocky and said, "Do you want the bank president to come down here, sir, or would you prefer the full board of directors?"

Rocky gave him a new uniform and a small Van Gogh.

MEANWHILE, a policeman had entered the bank and taken Jerry into custody. "You want me to book this guy on charges of obstructing the progress of a customer, Rocky?" he asked. Rocky gave him a solid silver badge and an all-expenses-paid week in Venezuela.

By this time the bank president had arrived. Rocky asked him to get up off his knees. "My friend Jerry wants a small loan," he said.

"We are a rather small bank," the president apologized. "I could give him enough to buy a few airlines, but for anything bigger I would need an hour on the telephone."

Jerry said all he wanted was a toaster loan, so the president took \$39.95 out of his pocket and gave it to Jerry, explaining that he would do all the paperwork personally and deliver it later in the day.

Rocky gave the bank president a brand new bank.

"Gosh, Rocky," said Jerry, when back at Jerry's house they were waiting for the toast to pop up, "you're the biggest hearted guy I ever met. What makes you want to give to people so much?"

"It runs in the family, fella," said Rocky.

"My granddad was the same way. Whenever he saw somebody he liked he gave 'em a dime."

Jerry said he wished he had something to give Rocky. Rocky said he did. Jerry asked what. "This house," said Rocky. The toast popped up. Jerry wondered what Lincoln would have done.