TIME-BOMB UNDER YOUR JOB

THE CIO rightly warns that President Eisenhower's efforts to change the country's economic condition as "good" is false. On the contrary, says the CIO, "it isn't so good." The CIO cites the government's own employment figures (which are considered understate) that mass unemployment of 5,000,000 or more has become chronic, despite the annual increase in the manpower force, is below previous levels.

The CIO directs attention to an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch warning of the "time-bomb under our economy." The Post-Dispatch says "President's Administration's December job claims by pointing out, 'What they did not tell us is that this is the lowest December total since 1930,' and goes on to say that it is the lowest since the economic decline of 1949. The paper warns that unless the Administration takes into account "a growing country" and the fact that in the past 20 years the working population has grown by 11 million, the country may run into another economic explosion. The paper supports the position of the labor movement for an affirmative program to meet the "job deficit.'

There is an indication of such affirmative action in the President's messages to Congress. The CIO News rightly carries the headline in its current issue, "The Labor旺季 Out Socially." Meanwhile, developments on all sides underscore the CIO's warning. In New York City, for example, Welfare Commissioner noted in December, 4,762 more persons were added to public relief rolls, making a new high for recent years of 278,127. Many of them came from the city, where they lost their unemployment insurance—meaning that they had been jobless for 26 weeks or more. And the unemployment insurance rolls in the city are still at about 200,000—nearly the high of a year ago.

The economy is truly resting on a time-bomb. It will take more than optimistic predictions to prevent the bomb from exploding.

A TELEVISION FIRST

LAST SUNDAY millions of television viewers witnessed an historical event, marking a considerable social and cultural advance for the U.S. For the first time the National Broadcasting Co.'s Opera Theatre telecast a full-length opera; and for the first time a Negro soprano, Miss Leontyne Price sang the leading role in an otherwise white cast.

As "Tosca" in Puccini's opera of that name, Miss Price became the instrument through which old racial taboos were obliterated. Portraying the role of Rome's most beautiful actress during the liberating phase of Napoleon's activity in Europe, Miss Price's performance opposite David Pollock as the hero of the opera, Mario Casandri, was田园在s the beginning of a new era for Negro artists. In addition, the opera was a milestone in the telecasting of opera, as it was a first in the field of color. The opera was telecast in full color, and its presentation was a milestone in the telecasting of opera.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ONE OF THE MOST important changes taking place against the Negro system is the spread of "Johnson" schools, according to Dr. Paul Johnson, a Negro author and school consultant in Terre Haute, Ind., where, as a Negro high school principal, he has seen the spread of "Johnson" schools. In his new book, "The Rise of the Johnson Schools," Dr. Johnson has described the rise of the Johnson schools, which he has called the "Johnson" schools, as a positive step in the advancement of Negro education.

"Johnson" schools were started in the South as a means of providing educational opportunities for Negroes who were not able to attend the public schools. These schools were usually supported by local church groups or other voluntary organizations and were separate from the public school system. They were established in response to the need for educational opportunities for all children, regardless of their race. The "Johnson" schools were important because they offered alternative educational paths for students who were not able to attend the public schools, and helped to overcome the barriers that prevented equal access to education for all children.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

By JIM CRAWFORD

The husband and wife are not always the same. In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, the husband is a Negro school teacher and the wife is a Negro school principal. They are both members of the Johnson School System, a network of schools that provide educational opportunities for Negro students in the South. The Johnson School System was founded in 1909 by Dr. Johnson, who believed that education was a key to social and economic advancement for Negroes. The system includes schools in both urban and rural areas, and provides a range of educational programs for students of all ages.

Can a new approach to education lead to a better future for all Americans? It is a question that is being asked by many people around the country. The Johnson School System is one example of an effort to provide educational opportunities for all students, regardless of race. It is an example of the importance of education in creating a better future for all Americans.

"The Rise of the Johnson Schools" is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the history of education in the United States. It provides insight into the development of education for all students, and highlights the significance of the efforts of leaders like Dr. Johnson to improve educational opportunities for all. This book is an important resource for anyone interested in the history of education and the fight for equality.