

The Carolina Times EDITORIALS

The Education Cancer, A Familiar Story

The fears and prejudices of man often seem cancerous when one looks at our process of school desegregation patterns. The purposes of all Supreme Court decisions are aimed at wiping out segregation in our public schools. Is this really true? Are leadership and power roles being gerrymandered as has often been the case in other situations?

It appears that the majority group, north, south, east or west are determined that desegregation will remain minimal. Rulings will come from the Supreme Court, but those rulings will not stop the white flight to suburbia or stop those who will place their children in private schools.

The majority group in U.S. cannot stand to be in a school, any school, or for that matter any board or commission where blacks are in the majority. A part of the strategy of the majority group may be seen in the many elusive plans to prevent desegregation and true compliance with the law of the land.

A good example can be seen in Durham with the re-arrangement of the once powerful Merrick Moore High School and now in Raleigh with Ligon High School. The athletes and others from these schools have gone on to provide and bring many laurels to our city and state.

Merrick Moore is now an elementary school and Ligon High is in the process of being made into a junior high if current plans are carried out.

High school is the place and time when the greatest leadership potential is developed. By reducing the former high schools to elementary and junior high school levels helps only to give added strength to the majority group as they consolidate and work hard to keep all leadership roles, and power continued.

All educators know this and it has purposely been directed at many black principals and black coaches as well. These fears and prejudices are carried even further when one realizes that the top sportsmen in athletics are in most instances black. Is this a calculated and coldly planned game to dilute the black leadership role of power and model image?

Many suburbanites complain that they're not racists; they just don't want an influx of school kids from low income projects that will result in property tax increases. Special impact funds, such as those received by the military or other type subsidies could be earmarked for those communities which accept public housing developments or take positive steps to end economic and racial segregation.

The addition of extra green power has been changing many minds. It is anticipated that such grants will provide the incentive for improved educational advancement for all with leadership being developed at all levels of training.

With the rising costs of building new facilities, ecology and pollution damages and much needed renovation in others for our spiralling school population, honest thought should be given to the use of all school facilities with black and white personnel being utilized at all levels.

Blacks must be able to participate at leadership and power levels with their future leaders of America. It is indeed a matter of some urgency that this pattern be changed. Otherwise, how can blacks and other under-represented minority group students look forward to any significant and major leadership roles in the mainstream of American institutional life.

Common cleanliness, possible pollution, ecological damages and environmental health will play a greater part now that some Congressmen have put forth bills to urge big city slum dwellers to return to rural farm areas.

If mechanization is the price that has to be paid for the basic societal values of human worth, dignity privacy and environmental health; so be it.

A Giant Of The Music World

The passing of Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong leaves a void in the world of Jazz as well as a loss of one of America's greatest ambassadors of goodwill around the world. His trail of musical legacy, provided by his golden trumpet, spanned from the ghettos of New Orleans to the top show pinnacles of the world.

"Satchmo," as his friends called him, and his golden horn fascinated millions on five of the earth's continents including the Iron Curtain. As an ambassador of goodwill, with the touch of his lips to his trumpet, he has left his imprint on jazz music in the annals of history, and most assuredly, in the music history of our country and around the world.

A small man by physical stature, he was truly a great man in the art of jazz. His songs often tried to tell us in many ways the joys and rigors he faced as he travelled across the country and around the world. "Satchmo" Armstrong was not a ranting, rhetorical militant, but he gave generously of his finances and talents to aid the forward press for human dignity and black equality.

The world has lost a friend in the passing of Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong; but his musical legacy will remain forever in the hearts of men.

Alexander CRUMMELL

... OF PURE NEGRO BLOOD, IT WAS DUE TO HIM AND H.H. GARNET THAT THE ACADEMY AT CANAAN, N.H. WAS CLOSED IN 1834. EDUCATED IN THEOLOGY AND CLASSICS AT CAMBRIDGE U., ENGLAND



They Will Be Rescued From Poverty?

'A HURRICANE SWEEPS ACROSS THE LUSH LAND OF THE GULF COAST AND IT BECOMES A DISASTER AREA. A DROUGHT DRAGS ON IN THE MID-WEST, AND A DISASTER IS DECLARED. AND BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT FLIES UP TO 35% IN SOME CITIES AND IT IS DESCRIBED AS A RESULT OF A TURNDOWN IN THE ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT DOES NOTHING.'

SAD HAROLD R. SIMS ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE



from the black house

Madness and Men In the Blue Suits

by dick gregory



In speaking of the recent double murder of two Harlem patrolmen, New York City Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy said that the shootings were the "planned" and "organized" work of "madmen." The Commissioner further described the killings as "deliberate, unprovoked and maniacal."

There is, of course, a madness in all this. But the maniacal madness runs deeper than attacks upon policemen. Recent word from Seattle, Washington, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, shows clearly that police themselves are involved in "planned, organized and deliberate" insanity.

Take, for example, the case of returned Vietnam war veteran Larry E. Ward, a black soldier who came back home to the ghetto with two Purple Hearts and an Army commendation medal. He came back March 27, 1970, after having successfully survived the gunfire of the so-called "enemy" in the jungles of Southeast Asia for fifteen months. May 15, 1970, Larry Ward lay dead in the street of his hometown, the victim of wounds inflicted by the Seattle police.

Los Angeles Times reporter Richard T. Cooper has unraveled a terrible tale which shows that Larry Ward was also the victim of the peculiar planned, organized, maniacal madness that pervades the American system. Larry Ward was allegedly lighting a bomb at the offices of Morris Hardcastle Real Estate in Seattle when he met his death. How he happened to be there is a sickening study in law and order.

A series of 60 bombings in Seattle over a two year period had placed the police under intense public and political pressure. The Seattle police and the FBI were working hand-in-hand when word came from a 26-year-old convict named Alfred R. B., in prison for robbery and parole violation. B. said he had information concerning who was doing the bombing in the Seattle ghetto (Central Area). Two months before Larry Ward was discharged from the Army, B. was released from prison on \$5,000 bail.

B. began giving the police tips about expected bombings, stakeouts were arranged, but none of the tips paid off. In a sworn statement to his family lawyer, B. tells how he made sure one tip would work.

B. began planting bombing ideas in the mind of Jimmy Davis, a former Black Panther and a friend of Larry Ward's. The Hardcastle bombing was set up for the night of May 14, 1970, with a police stakeout carefully arranged by B. B. had expected Jimmy Davis to be the bomber, but when the time came, Davis was nowhere to be found. So B. made an offer to Larry Ward, an offer which included a \$75 pay off. (Larry Ward, incidentally, had not found work since his return home, though he had made several applications.)

So Larry Ward took his \$75 and the sticks of dynamite and was driven by B. to the scene of the crime. He was unarmed. On the way to the site of the bombing, B. made an excuse to stop and he secretly made a phone call. B. told the police that the would-be bomber was Larry Ward instead of Jimmy Davis and that Ward was unarmed. B. also described the year, make, model and color of the car he was driving.

The trap was set. When Larry Ward struck the match to light the dynamite, he ignited a volley of police fire from the stakeout. Supposedly the police did not fire until Ward started running away and refused to halt, but police experts testified that there were some bullet marks in the doorway of Hardcastle.

So the young black decorated Vietnam veteran, already trapped in the unemployment syndrome of the ghetto, became the fatal victim of the system's most visibly brutal form of entrapment. Then there's the more recent case in Chattanooga, Tennessee, of the police shooting of a young 22-year-old black man by the name of Leon Anderson. Leon Anderson was shot on the fourth night of community conflict which had placed the black community of Chattanooga under virtual siege by the police and National Guard. The initial outbreak of violence occurred when disgruntled members of a concert audience began to react to the last-minute cancellation of a scheduled appearance by a popular black entertainer.

The police claim that Leon Anderson was out after curfew, was fleeing from them and ignoring their orders to halt, was climbing a wire fence to escape, and had turned menacingly towards them before shots were fired. Community witnesses, however, tell a far different tale. It seems indisputable that Anderson was very, very intoxicated. The autopsy report shows it; Anderson's friends who were drinking with him tell that the drinking had gone on all day, and a neighbor, Will Ernest Hart, described the youth's condition: "Leon was just stumbling along, didn't know moonlight from sweet milk, and right at the corner they (the police) just opened up on him." Mr. Hart insisted that there had been no warning calls or shots and that the police fired out through the car windows.

All of this is to say that there is maniacal madness on both sides—citizens who shoot police and police who shoot citizens. Both types of killings represent the kind of magnitude which ought to be the concern of the federal government. To borrow Commissioner Murphy's words, no citizen is safe while either kind of mad killer is on the loose.

I personally believe that anyone who kills a policeman in the line of duty should be guilty of a federal crime. I further believe that a policeman who wantonly and unnecessarily kills a citizen should also be guilty of a federal crime.

The widows and families of policemen killed in the line of duty should also become the responsibility of the federal government. Such families should be given \$50,000 from the government, as well as the compensations which they now receive from other sources.

Finally, the government should provide reward money for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those who commit such federal crimes—\$25,000 reward for information concerning the killing of a policeman and \$10,000 reward for information concerning the unlawful killing of a private citizen by the police.

The maniacal madness is magnified, you see, by public officials who mourn such acts but refuse to match their tears with strong legislation.

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK



By JOHN MYERS

On July 16 and 17 thirty thousand people are expected to converge on Durham for the first Pan Africa-USA Track and Field Meet. What can thirty thousand people mean to this industrial, educational center? It can mean traffic jams beyond belief, shortages of hotel accommodations, and streets crowded beyond walking space.

Or it can mean one of the greatest opportunities for improvements of international relations ever to be offered. Durham will receive guests from the entire continent of Africa, diplomatic corps from Washington, and visiting sports telecasters and enthusiasts from every corner of the globe.

North Carolina has two representatives in the meet, Ron Draper and Larry Black from North Carolina Central University. With their performances in this meet these two young men may take successful steps towards the next Olympic Games; as the winners of this event will star in the largest sports event in the world, the World Olympic Games.

With the event of this meet, Durham will be host to the

athletic competition that is one step below the Olympics. I urge that each resident in Durham take it upon himself to be an unofficial host to the visitors expected to arrive in the city July 15.

Residents of Durham have the power to make or break this highly important event. The city and state governments will doubtlessly be the perfect hosts, but this is expected. What might not be expected is the cooperation I ask of you. I ask for congenial and helpful attitudes to almost thirty thousand strangers. It is a tremendous request. I ask you to go out of your way to be friendly, helpful, and to show the people of the world that the United States is not all that the headlines of the world papers crack it up to be. I ask you to show the world that the United States, as a whole has something to be very proud of, Southern Hospitality.

This is your chance Durham. The city now has the opportunity to become a world famous attraction or an infamous zone of the U.S. It's all up to the people.

--Area

(Continued from front page) Allen, Dowd St. He is a graduate of Durham High School and also attended North Carolina Central University.

The Johnston Awards were established in 1970 by Chairman Norman B. Frost of Washington, D. C., and other trustees of James M. Johnston Trust for Charitable and Educational Purposes. The Scholarships range up to \$2,100 annually for North Carolinians and up to \$2,900 for out of State residents who are enrolled in Nursing Education.

The purpose of the program is to provide resources for able students to prepare themselves for professional practice in nursing with a baccalaureate degree in the School of Nursing. These awards are also available to enable registered nurses to improve their professional and ability in the field of nursing by courses of study in the Evening College or through special short courses.

--Speaks

(Continued from front page)

He received his A.B. Degree from Drake University, The Bachelor of Divinity Degree from Drew University, and the Master of Sacred Theology Degree from Temple University. Other speakers appearing for the week are: Monday night, Rev. James Shumake, of Duke Divinity School and Associate pastor of West Durham Baptist Church. Tuesday night, Rev. Z.D. Harris and Oak Grove Free Will Baptist

were 4.4 percent of the total in 1968 and was listed at 4.7 in 1970.

PHILA. FIGURES

A study of Philadelphia figures shows a complete increase in the number of segregated schools attended by Blacks in every category and percentage. While segregation marched ever upward in Philadelphia, the number of integrated schools attended by Blacks went from only 8.8 in '68 to 7.4 in 1970. The number of all Black schools rose by almost a full percentage point.

The entire state of Mississippi, long called the bastion of racism in America, ranks ahead of the Philadelphia public schools in efforts to integrate. The city of Baltimore, according to the government, achieved total integration in 1968 and these figures have not changed. One hundred percent of all Black students in that city attend schools which have attendance figures of between 0-49 percent Blacks.

Church, Wednesday night, Rev. L. A. Miller and St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church. Thursday night, Dr. A.D. Moseley and Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, Friday night, Dr. V. E. Brown and Gethsemane Baptist Church.

Rev. J. C. Gray and the Union Grove Zion Church of Pittsboro will be guest of Sunday, July 18, at 3:00 P.M.

--Hauser

(Continued from front page) Teenage group of the Winston-Salem Chapter of Jack and Jill of America, and is presently serving as secretary of the Mid-Atlantic Teenage Regional of Jack and Jill. She is assistant pianist of the junior department of her Sunday School. Her ambition is to become a pediatrician.

--Alexander

(Continued from front page) Valley State College, where he was also director of public relations.

A native of Macon, Georgia, he holds the B. S. Degree from the Fort Valley State College and the M. A. Degree, with further study, from the State University of Iowa.

-Investigate

(Continued from front page) collection and to assist in the establishment of a central record of the holdings and later acquisitions.

A full-time librarian, who will serve as assistant director of the project, will be employed for the duration of the project.

figures have not changed. One hundred percent of all Black students in that city attend schools which have attendance figures of between 0-49 percent Blacks.

SOUTHERN STYLES Deeper in the South, Greenville, S. C., has managed to place 98.5 percent of its Black students in integrated schools. That city has no all Black schools or schools with minority rates of 90 percent and up.

While Philadelphia is bad, it has company. The city is listed as the fifth largest school district in the nation. Of the four cities preceding it (New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Detroit) only Los Angeles has shown any slight increase in the number of integrated schools attended by Black students.

Philadelphia Lags Behind Many Large Southern Cities

According to statistics from the U. S. Government's Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the state of Pennsylvania ranks behind Mississippi in school desegregation and the City of Philadelphia lags behind not only that state but large Southern cities as well.

The figures are contained in the department's second national survey of racial and ethnic enrollment in the public schools. The survey compared the 1968-'69 and 1970-'71 school years state by state and also included comparative data on the nation's 100 largest school districts.

HEW listed schools with 0-49 percent Black enrollment as integrated. In this category, Mississippi led the Commonwealth by 26.4 to 26.3 according to the 1970 figures. Pennsylvania's number of integrated schools actually declined from the 1968 listing, when 27.5 percent of its schools

were considered integrated. In the same period, Mississippi reported only 6.7 percent of her schools integrated. Slightly over 73 percent of Pennsylvania schools attended by Blacks are between 50 and 100 percent Black (73.7). That is another rise over 1968 when 72.5 percent of the schools were listed in this category. Mississippi, in 1968 had 93.3 percent of its schools listed as half to 100 percent Black. The 1970 total was 73.5.

As the percentage of segregated schools rises, so does the gap between the two states. Pennsylvania had 58.2 percent of its schools listed as 90-100 percent Black. In 1970, the figure was 58 percent. Mississippi, on the other hand, had 92.7 percent of its schools in this category in 1968. By 1970, they had cut that figure to 48.4.

Over half (50.4 in '68 and 50.5 in '70) of Pennsylvania schools

attended by Blacks had enrollments of 90-100 percent Black. The figures for Mississippi were 92.7 in '68 and 35.5 percent in 1970.

Forty-four percent of Pennsylvania schools had enrollment of 95-100 Black. Mississippi has gone from 92.7 three years ago to again lead this state with only 29.9 percent of its schools in this category.

In both terms covered by the survey, 32 percent of Black students in Pennsylvania attended schools which were 99 to 100 percent Black, while their counterparts in Mississippi saw the number of almost totally segregated schools cut from 92.4 to 19 percent.

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