

The Policing Of Schools

The summer vacation period should be the time when educators and parents and other community groups are working towards resolving the long-simmering conflicts that have damaged efforts to make public school systems fulfill their responsibilities for educating children. It is interesting to note that several organizations are participating in such activities this summer—to build more total support by the community and all its segments for our schools, particularly in Durham County, North Carolina. The efforts of the SOS CHARENTE, HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOPS, now being sponsored by the Durham City Schools, but which was originally the "brainchild" of the WOMEN-IN-ACTION FOR PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND ITS CAUSES point up the efforts of the Durham citizenry to encourage school support by the total school community.

The National Urban League Education Committee has studied and surveyed the conflict issues of security measures for the schools. These figures are released and they really point up the need for greater participation by the total school community. Figures reveal that an astonishing 47 out of 51 major cities have security officers or city policemen on the school premises. Racial conflicts, incidents of real, threatened or imagined violence, physical conflicts between students and teachers, and narcotics traffic, are the most frequent reasons given for employing security measures.

These problems have been caused by inconsistencies in the application of disciplinary measures, loss of respect for school authorities on the part of students and fear of students by educators. It must also be pointed up that this disrespect has often stemmed even from highest ranking governmental officials at the national, state and local levels, thus further increasing the disrespect for all persons towards authority in general. The climate for disobedience to laws in general has been rampant since the decision of "Brown vs Topeka" in the 1954 Desegregation cases by the U.S. Supreme Court. Experience has shown that through the years, much more has been caught by students than has been taught to students and we have now generations of youth who have no regard to respect for law in general. We must somehow encourage people again to build this respect for law through equal justice and other opportunities for all persons, regardless of race, creed or national origin. We do not mean merely having it on the books, but actual implementation of these aid laws, from every level possible, from the national level down to our local school officials.

The conflict issue of security measures for the schools has shown that, instead of securing peace and developing a climate for learning, it escalates tensions, with the additional factor of polarizing around the

presence of guards in the schools. Preservation of order, which should be a responsibility of the total school community, is shunted off to alien, indifferent and poorly trained uniformed forces. Schools, which ought to be pleasant places for learning are instead becoming citadels of fear and polarization. It is clear that since the introduction of armed police hasn't solved any problems, but rather created new ones, new steps will have to be taken.

The school does not exist in a vacuum; it is part of a functioning community. Parents, students and educators, and governmental authorities, must work in developing a climate for learning and also participating in its implementation.

When it is apparent that there is a temporary need for security personnel, parents and community leaders should be asked to take that job over, rather than armed guards brought in from outside the community and with no responsibility to it.

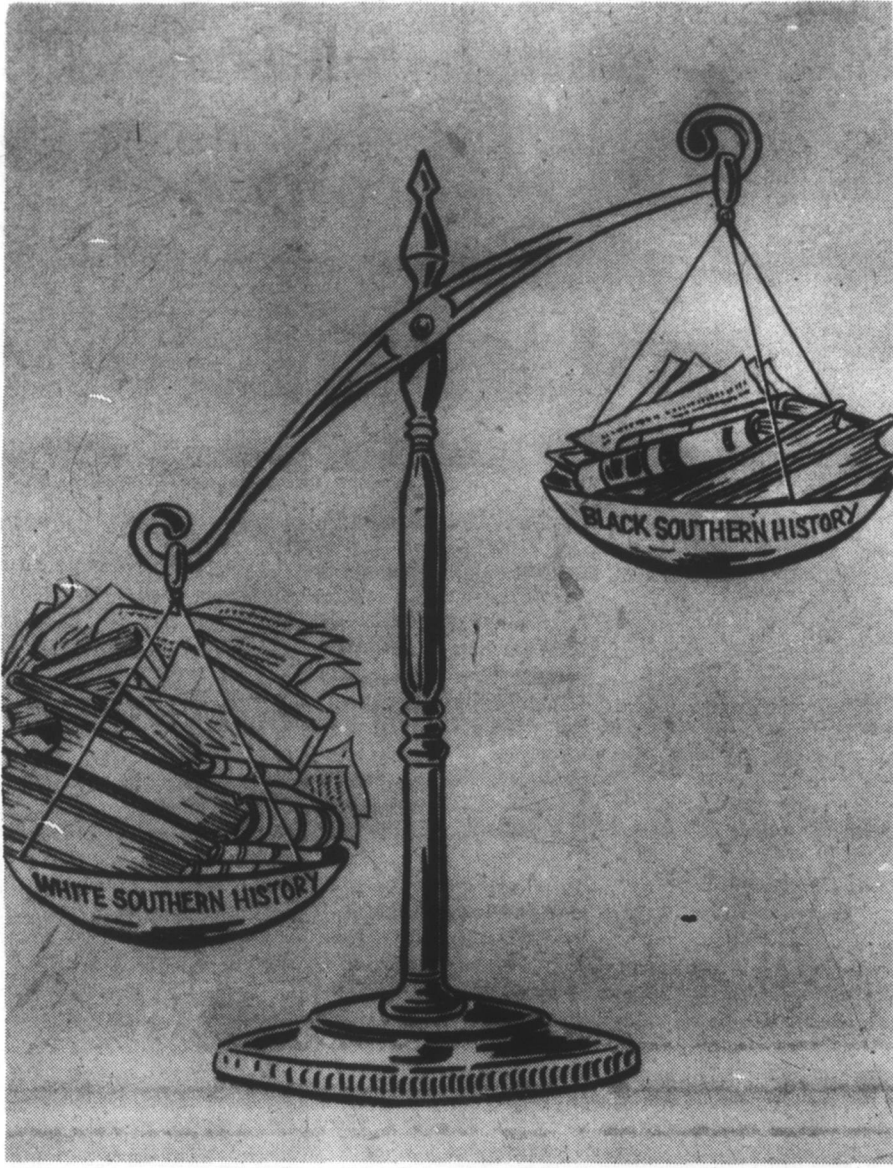
Ideally, means must be found for students to assume responsibility for their schools. Ultimately, this is the basic element of all solutions, with or without police, for the police cannot be effective as has been demonstrated without community cooperation.

Educators, students and total community must begin the effort of reducing racial tensions in the classrooms. Clarification of student rights and responsibilities, human relations courses for students, staff, parents, along with strong grievance procedures for all members of the school community, have to be instituted if the vicious circle of repression, attack and counter-repression is not to be a permanent fixture of alienated and tense schools.

The education of our children is at stake, and the vital functioning of our communities is a basic issue. The total community must get involved in removing police from our schools and developing a climate of learning.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON BUSING

On all sides we are reading and hearing the media proclaim its stance busing. The President of U. S. has added to our confusing. HEW says one thing, other governmental officials say another. All persons who have kept abreast of the developments concerning busing know that for years students were bused past black or white schools to keep schools white or black. When will we get down to the real purposes of our schools—to educate our children. For those who say forced busing is educationally unsound, economically unjustifiable and basically unfair to children and prents of both races, I say this is just a stalling device for political expedience. Let us the total school community get on with the task of educating all children for the world they must live in.



Bringing Justice to Southern History is the Main Object of New Project Stated at Duke

By JACK CHILDS

Populism died in Grimes County, Texas, in 1900.

But Morris Carrington didn't. And this fact may be indicative of inaccuracies that fill Southern history.

Carrington was a black leader in the local People's Party organization, a biracial coalition that had dominated Grimes County politics for a generation but now was teetering on the brink of collapse.

On Sept. 27, 1900, the Navasota Examiner, one of two local newspapers -- both hostile to the Populist forces -- reported that Carrington had been murdered.

The story was without foundation. Carrington lived another 23 years.

Was it a journalistic error or a deliberate attempt to add to the intimidation of Populists, both black and white, that was sweeping Grimes County? Historians can only speculate.

But to one historian, Dr. Lawrence C. Goodwyn, the erroneous story helps prove a point: Much of the history of the South as presently being told may be inaccurate, incomplete or even distorted because it has been told primarily by white men using written materials -- including courthouse records and newspapers -- controlled by other white men.

"Although the South's past is multiracial, our rendering of that past is monoracial," Goodwyn observed recently. "This is traceable largely to the fact that written black sources are not as numerous as white written sources -- by a long shot."

This fall, the Center for Southern Studies at Duke University will begin a new research endeavor called the "oral history project." Goodwyn, who is coming from the University of Texas to direct

the project, describes it as an "attempt to redress that large imbalance by utilizing black oral sources."

In short, the project researchers will attempt to tap a source of information -- the recollections of people, "who were there" -- not available to historians in written form. Their tool will be that reporter's staple: the interview.

"We hope to create a model at Duke University to demonstrate the scholarly value of black oral sources," said Goodwyn, 43, a newly appointed adjunct assistant professor of history at Duke and senior research associate in the Southern Studies Center.

The program will find black and white scholars and students working together to supplement traditional research method and sources with personal interviews of both black and white people in areas of the South.

--Browne

(Continued from front page) ber of the initial sponsoring group please respond. Your skills and abilities will be of great value in the continued development of the "Rose Butler Browne Foundation".

Feel free to consult others that you feel will be interested. You may submit their names or have them write directly stating their willingness to serve.

For further information or should you have any questions, you may write Mrs. Patricia A. Mathews, Research Associate, Rhode Island College, 600 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02908, or call (401) 831-6600, Ext. 540.

--Nurses

(Continued from front page) ment exercises at St. Mark AME Zion Church. We look retrospectively and say with the poets, "we have fought a good fight." The school is closing, however, the fruits of her labor will continue.

Thursday 19 Registration and Cocktail Hour, Craftsmen Lounge 7-10 p.m.

Friday 20 Bus tour of city 1 p.m.; Banquet Durham Hotel 7-9 p.m.; Dance Durham Hotel 10-2 p.m.

Saturday 21 Tour of Lincoln Hospital 2-3 p.m.; Picnic 3 p.m.

Sunday 22 Graduation Exercise St. Mark AME Zion Church 4 p.m. Reception St. Mark immediately following graduation.

The School of Nursing of Lincoln Hospital was established in 1901-1902 and was incorporated with Lincoln Hospital in 1903. Between the years of 1903 and 1915 eleven classes were graduated from a two-year program. The school increased its curriculum in 1907 from a two-year program to a three-year program.

The school offered three-years of theoretical and clinical education, and was fully approved by the North Carolina Board of Nursing.

There was no graduating class in 1907. Since 1907 the curriculum showed a steady and logical growth in that it provided students with classroom and clinical experience in the home, school and through affiliating agencies.

Students who completed the requirements of this curriculum with a satisfactory scholarship were eligible to write the State Board Examination. Many nurses received advance preparation in special areas. Biological and Social Sciences were taught by members of the faculty of the North Carolina Central University who served as part-time instructors in the School of Nursing.

Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing has graduated 614 nurses, all of them making contributions to the care of the sick. Many have further prepared themselves in administrative areas, example: Supervisor, Director of Nursing, and Nursing Education. "Nursing is a vital ingredient of health. One can not stand aside, with bruised feelings, and pout for the good old

days, but, fortunately this has not happened. Most of nursing professional associations are enthusiastically in touch with the rest of the health team. It is no longer how can we stop the revolution, but, how can we shape it, and where do we fit. Nursing may never be the same again, but, it has never looked more exciting or more challenging.

Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing since its inception has tried to keep all of the above in mind.

To mention a few of the outstanding contributions made by its graduates: Della Raney Jackson, First Negro Chief Nurse in the U. S. Army Nurses Corps, Mary L. Mills, Chief Nurse U. S. Public Health Service established a 25 bed children's wing for the Liberia Government, currently employed as Consultant with the U. S. Public Health Service; Miss Hazel Best, Director of Service Education, Veterans Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

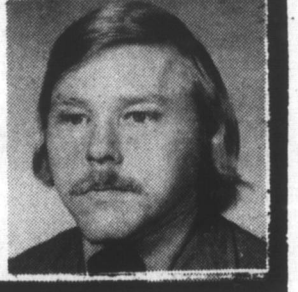
Many of the graduates are currently enrolled at North Carolina Central University in the Department of Nursing Education, continuing to keep up with modern trends in nursing.

REFD BASE U. S. reconnaissance planes have detected the development of what may become a new Communist Chinese naval base in the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea that is located about 300 miles east of South Vietnam. Ownership of the islands has been disputed by China, Taiwan, South Vietnam and the Philippines.

Indonesia holding first election in 16 years.

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK

By JOHN MYERS



Galax, Virginia is a small mountain community eleven miles inside the state line in the south western part of the state. Normally, Galax is a small industrial community with one major industry; The Pet Milk Corporation plant. However, August 13-14 Galax takes on a whole new atmosphere. On these dates it becomes the home of the largest and oldest fiddlers convention in the south.

This past weekend Galax was host to the largest attendance record in the convention's history. Estimates of 10,000 people were issued for this years performances. And people there were. At 11 a. m. the streets of Galax were filled with music-hungry attendants. Men in cowboy hats, shorts, and white socks, women in hot-pants, granny dresses, and slack-suits, freaks, conservatives, businessmen, and farmers came to listen, live, and love. Country music was here, and it would be played, sang, and danced to for almost 24 hours to come.

The entrance gate admitted T-Birds, Cadilacs, MG's, Fords, Dodges, and a variety of camping units. They all came. They wanted to hear blue grass, country, and folk. And here it they would.

The classes of music were divided into bands, banjo, guitar, fiddlers, mandolins, and best vocal. Prizes for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. place bands were \$25, \$140, and \$100. All other classes competed for prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10. The prizes were small and the competition, heavy. Over 80 bands competed for the three small awards. These people did not come out for the cash. They came to spend two days of doing what they loved and the attendants at the convention were to be the recipients of that love.

One of the major attractions to me was 10,000 people from extremely different attitudes and living patterns, getting together for two days with no trouble. By the end of the convention it was difficult to tell the freaks from the conservatives, they all wore smiles. At one point a group of men were standing in line made him think of the service. He said you had to stand in line for everything. A long haired, bell bottomed, youth beside him said he didn't know what it felt like in the service, and laughed. The conservative returned his laughter and said he didn't care. He said he held it against no man because he had not been in service. They both laughed and were tapping their feet to the echoing music as I left.

At the cocession stands freaks stepped aside to let elderly ladies in Sunday hats get to the food first. The ladies smiled and replied thank you. Panning back from the performance arena, the surrounding hills were alive with people. Beer in cans, bottles, and possibly just a hint of grass was being consumed by music-loving people, happy, carefree, and unhasseled. The beauty of the music was apparent in their faces. The police on duty were not officers. They were mountain people wearing a star on their blue shirts. At one point an officer advised us not to drink beer outside of our car. Then, leaning closer and glancing from one side to the other, he quietly told us if we put it in cups no one would be able to tell what it was. He winked and waved the traffic forward.

So it was for two days in the mountains of Virginia. It made me wonder and want to ask, if we could do it for two days with peace and harmony, why not for two months, two years, or two lifetimes. Why not forever.

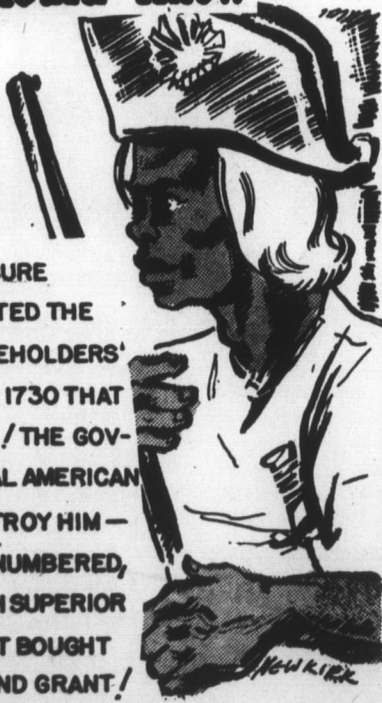


Practice Simple Table Manners

Things You Should Know

Captain CUDJOE

A HAITIAN COROMANTÉE OF OBSCURE BACKGROUND, HE AND HIS BAND DEFEATED THE BRITISH IN NUMEROUS RAIDS ON SLAVEHOLDERS' PLANTATIONS / HE GREW POWERFUL BY 1730 THAT MANY ENGLISH SETTLERS WENT HOME / THE GOVERNMENT SENT HUNDREDS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIANS AND 1000 SOLDIERS TO DESTROY HIM -- UNDER CAPT. LEMELIA... THOUGH OUTNUMBERED, CUDJOE DEVASTATED THE ENEMY WITH SUPERIOR STRATEGY. / FINALLY, THE GOVERNMENT BOUGHT HIM OFF WITH A LARGE TAX FREE LAND GRANT!



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