

The Carolina Times
EDITORIALS

AMERICA CAN'T SOLVE PROBLEMS

HUD Secretary George Romney warned that there is a paralysis of the Nation's decision-making process which could lead to an American Crisis—the inability to solve social problems.

He has called attention to the need for restructuring of the government problem-solving mechanism.

"We have always had problems," he said. "But now we are also facing a crisis of confidence—a crisis of confidence in the problem-solving capability of our society."

As members of the nation's largest minority, we could not agree more with Mr. Romney that a crisis of confidence exists, and so rightfully where black people of this country are concerned. We further agree that perhaps the government decision-making structure is in need of re-structuring.

But we question whether priorities should be placed on the structure of the system or the decision-maker's state of mind—their attitudes, and their real concern for solving the problems that are before us and have been for the last 400 years where blacks are concerned.

We question whether it is the structure of the decision-making body or the attitudes of a majority of policy-makers responsible for the distorted busing issue—one

which has loomed before us camouflaging the real issue of the denial of quality education for black children.

And too, we wonder what is really responsible for the near-doubled rate of unemployment of blacks as compared to whites. We wonder about the inattentiveness to Sickle Cell Anemia, the disease found predominately among black people; about the sub-standard housing, and about the many, many other "problems" faced by black people.

It seems reasonable that, how decisions are made is of far less consequence than "what is being decided."

We would like to say to Mr. Romney, and to the world, for that matter, that the American society, with all its benefits, ideals, high standards of living and the many other positive elements—has a warped attitude of fairness, equality and the inherent Godliness of all men, blacks included. And so long as this attitude prevails no method of decision-making can solve the problems of society.

It is apparent to us that the seed of this country's ills is the attitude of self-centered, power-hungry men, seemingly stripped of the capacity to think and act beyond their immediate gains, at the expense of our social unit as a whole. And one does not get raisins from a fig tree.

**JAMES (JAY) RODGERS ACCLAIMED
NATIONAL TEACHER OF 1972**

The worldwide and national acclaim, as well as the many honors won by James (Jay) Rogers should certainly give all Durhamites and North Carolinians a special feeling of pride. For to be selected as the recipient symbolizing the finest in the teaching profession was no easy task.

Rogers was selected as the National Teacher of the Year by a panel of eminent educators for his superior ability to inspire a love for learning and intellectual curiosity in students of varying backgrounds and skills. His Black studies course was of particular interest since it was discovered to be as exciting and as important to white students as well as his black students.

In accepting the award nationally for the teaching profession, Rogers stated, "I think the primary motivation of any teacher teaching today has to be a sincere and very real respect for the individual student. Not students as a group, and not black or white, but just the student."

"If the teacher can communicate this respect he has a chance of getting something done. If not, no amount of expertise or even work will make any difference."

Rogers' philosophy of life is posted in his classroom—"First we must develop trust. Then there will come understanding—and as we understand, we come to have peace. And once peace is accomplished, there will be time to love."

His philosophy of education is expressed as being the great equalizer...to deny man education is to deny him life...to me, education transcends the formal classroom.

Perhaps this young gifted black man of high achievement and inspiration will encourage teachers everywhere to excell and continue in their profession and to interest other gifted and dedicated young men and women to pursue the teaching career. Perhaps his enthusiasm and other techniques can be observed and put in practice so that human understandings and peace can come to all in these perilous times.

Again, we too, salute and offer our congratulations to James (Jay) Rogers, Durham High School Teacher of Social Studies and Black History for bringing this great honor to Durham, North Carolina and across the country and the world at large.

**DECLINE IN SCHOOL BOND ISSUE
FUND RISING**

It is important to note that statistics of HEW show that the percentage of school bond issues approved by the nation's voters during Fiscal year 1971 reached a record low of 46.7%.

Of more than 1,086 elections seeking to raise \$3.3 billion for public elementary and secondary construction, only 507 or less than half were approved for a total of \$1.4 billion. This represents a 21.6 per cent decline from Fiscal year 1970 when 647 approved issues raised \$1.6 billion.

Education Commissioner S. P. Maryland, Jr., suggests that at a time when systems of school financing is under sharp attack and property tax has been virtually wrung dry, it may be that the defeat of school bond issues represents not a rejection of our school systems, but of the taxing systems.

The general cry of tax unfairness has been raised many times.

The report also found that at \$1.4 billion, the par value of bond issues approved for Fiscal year 1971 was down 47.9 per cent from the record \$2.7 billion approved in Fiscal year 1966, when 74.5 per cent of all school bond issues were passed.

The school bond issue appears to be fighting a losing battle for funds.

However, we must remember that good schools cost money and all must do his or her share in seeking sources of funds.

Perhaps our priorities can be changed so that all children can get the best possible education as well as insuring the additional funds so better and improved facilities can be provided.

China Gains Power

There can be no doubt now that President Nixon's recent trip to China has paid dividends for the Republic of China.

In addition to being guaranteed the recovery of Formosa, recent appointments at the United Nations indicate that China is going to have more power within the World Organization than formerly.

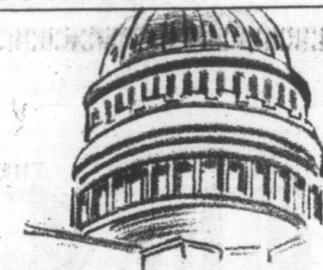
A Chinese delegate has been appointed Under Secretary General for

Political Affairs and Decolonization. This is a top rank position, placing the Chinese official on equal footing with three other Under Secretaries—United States, Argentina, and the Soviet Union.

Communist nations now hold three of the United Nations' most powerful positions. What the United States has received from the much publicized visit of its President remains to be seen.

"HE KEPT THE FAITH"

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL



AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN FIVE YEARS OF HIS CHAIRMANSHIP, HE GUIDED SIXTY MAJOR LAWS TO PASSAGE.

HE FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHT OF THE BLACK COMMUNITIES TO ELECT AND SELECT ITS OWN REPRESENTATIVES.

WE MUST GIVE OUR CHILDREN A SENSE OF PRIDE IN BEING BLACK. THE GLORY OF OUR PAST AND THE DIGNITY OF OUR PRESENT MUST LEAD THE WAY TO THE POWER OF OUR FUTURE.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

PIONEER

Lincoln U. Acquires Big Microfilm Collection of 232 Newspapers

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A vast microfilm collection of 232 black newspapers of the 19th century has been acquired by the Lincoln university Inman E. Page library through the university's journalism department.

The collection of 192 microfilm reels represents about 95 per cent of all microfilmed black newspapers available in the United States, the entire collection of black newspapers on file in the Library of Congress.

"With this addition last month, Lincoln university, I believe, has the largest and richest collection of black newspapers of any university west of the Mississippi," Dr. Armistead S. Pride, head of Lincoln university's journalism department said. "Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka has one of the largest collections of black newspapers in this area—but the collection is not available to the public."

The Lincoln university microfilm is available in the library periodical room not only to students and faculty of the university but also to the general public and researchers in black history and culture.

An incomparable record of Negro life and thought in 1800's, the newspapers carry articles ranging from information to southern blacks on the best place in Kansas in which to settle, editorials denouncing the disfranchising of blacks and a wire story from London discussing the perils of black domination to fictional short stories, an article on the virtues of breakfast and a public confession of adultery.

A Year's Research

The collection is a result of a year's research in 1947 by Dr. Pride sponsored by the Committee on Negro Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Pride's assignment was to locate and microfilm as many black newspapers published before the turn of the century as were available. Previous microfilming of black newspapers, which was very limited, was not duplicated and therefore the Lincoln university collection does not include the first black newspaper in the United States, "Freedom's Journal," published in 1827 in New York City.

A questionnaire seeking information was sent to more than 300 libraries and historical societies. Community, state and national newspaper histories and bibliographies were consulted including Winifred Gregory's "American Newspapers, 1821-1936, a Union List of Titles Available in the United States and Canada" which listed 257 black newspaper titles.

Warren Brown, a graduate student at Hunter College (N.Y.), for his doctoral dissertation had made a check list of black newspapers in the United States from 1827 to 1946 in which he listed 467 newspapers and had located files on 148 of them.

During Dr. Pride's year of research he microfilmed those 148 and extended the microfilm files to include 232 newspapers. A single issue or a few scattered issues, in some cases, are the only evidence that the newspaper ever existed.

Treasure in Attic

Pride's search often took him to attics, trunks and ash

To Be Equal

By Vernon E. Jordan Jr.
Executive Director
National Urban League



A GIANT PASSES ON

NEW YORK.—It's hard to imagine a political scene without the presence of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who died last week after a long illness. Adam was bigger than life; he strode across the country's political and civil rights scene like a colossus, dwarfing many who tried to keep up with him. I think it is fair to say that we shall not see the likes of Adam again. He was unique.

His faults, like his virtues, were large, but too much attention has been paid them. It pained me to read in his obituaries, the old familiar stories about the playboy congressman, the junkets, the legal battles, and the final retreat to Bimini. That was only a part of the Adam Powell story, and a small part at that.

It is the good that men do that should live on after them, and Adam did enough good for several lifetimes. He was an authentic pioneer. Decades before slogans like "black is beautiful" became popular, Adam was preaching a doctrine of pride and black power. And he did more than preach it—he was the embodiment of black political power as one of the most important Congressmen in Washington.

Started in Depression

He first became widely known as one of the leaders of the crusade for jobs in Harlem during the depression. In the early '30's Harlem was a world-famous center of black population, but black people could not work in the bustling stores and offices of 125th street.

Still in his early 20's, Adam became one of the leaders of a "don't buy where you can't work" boycott, manning the picket lines and speaking in the streets until the stores relented and started hiring

TAKING A

**CLOSER
LOOK**



By JOHN MYERS

Watts Hospital Building Development Plan distributed to the county commissioners and the hospital board of trustees in 1966 listed as part of its expected expenditure for the proposed new Watts Hospital, on page 5 of the planning program, "48 beds to replace those in Lincoln Hospital." On page 6 it again stated, as part of the expenses, "48 beds to replace those in Lincoln Hospital." On page 7 as part of the space and cost planning, "one floor to accommodate Lincoln Hospital."

These references in the defeated plans for a new Watts Hospital would certainly lead one to believe that Lincoln Hospital was about to merge with Watts. However, according to John Wheeler of the Lincoln board of trustees, the staff or its trustees knew nothing of the plans until they saw them in the program.

Wheeler and several other interested citizens have been carrying on the fight to save Lincoln Hospital since 1965. Wheeler is convinced that Lincoln is doomed unless the fight continues. He points to a tax factor to support his reasons. The countywide levy of \$0.88 is distributed between six sections of the community, one of which is hospital operation.

The journalism department was able to purchase 162 reels to complete the set last month through a \$1,000 grant from General Electric and \$425 from the Lincoln Clarion, campus newspaper, advertising fund.

"We had for a long time needed to complete the collection so that we would be able to use it as supplementary material for Lincoln university courses in the black press and history of American journalism," Dr. Pride said. The total set is valued at \$1,600.

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