

EDITORIALS & COMMENT

Lincoln Community Assurances Are Needed Health Center

Lincoln Community Health Center needs definite assurances that it will be continued after 1975. This will be the year when Durham County General Hospital is scheduled to open. It is also important that written assurance be included in such legal documents as well.

Experiences have shown that in many areas of the country, the consolidation of the hospital for a large metropolitan one has meant inadequate services in low-income areas.

The newer equipment and other planned facilities expected to be gained by the building of the large modern hospital may be excellent in most cases; but the services are sort of forgotten in the shuffle, especially where the poor and other low income persons are involved.

Typically, in Durham, until the acquisition of Damar Court, all low income housing has been in the literal eastern sector of Durham. The large concentration of low-income housing and the sub-standard housing across the eastern sector needs the Lincoln Community Health Center to provide therapeutic and preventive health services to the new citizens living in the areas. Further, the very fact that more than 8,000 persons are registered for health care services shows that the facility is serving and fulfilling a most unique need that must and should be retained.

It may be recalled that it has been official public policy to locate low-income housing in this section of Durham. It certainly seems

that such factors must be taken in consideration as one looks to the far away distance where the hospital will be located.

Therefore, the hospital board has the affirmative duty to see that Lincoln Community Health Center continues to provide these vital health care services even after the consolidation and building of the general hospital. These vital health care services which are presently being rendered to the large sector of our Durham community must be continued and there certainly would be no harm in having it written in to safeguard the available and much needed services in the community.

It must also remember that the continued suspicion and mistrust of the hospital administrators by interested groups stems from a Durham history of blatant neglect and lack of definite information on which one is justified in believing. Thus a written assurance that the Lincoln Community Health Center will be continued would alleviate some of the mistrust and real suspicion that has settled within the Durham community.

Further, the valuable equipment and other facilities that are needed for a viable community service ought not to be transferred but be kept at Lincoln Hospital to render the needed services.

Again, written assurance by the hospital board is needed to dispel mistrust and continued suspicion about the fate of Lincoln Community Health Center.

Mollie Huston Lee Librarian With A Monument Of Faith

Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, builder and founder of the Richard B. Harrison Library extols to all a monument of faith, an inspiration for future generations as they seek to learn more about our black culture and the educational values that will come from reading books for a richer and fuller life, retired from the world of books—that is—as official librarian, on June 30.

The Richard B. Harrison Library, located in Raleigh has been the bulwark of service in programs for the aging, handicapped, adult services and children's literature. It also houses an 8,000 collection of black books and has been named THE MOLLIE HUSTON LEE COLLECTION OF BLACK LITERATURE.

Mrs. Lee, widow of the late Dr. James S. Lee, former chairman of Biology Department of NCCU, helped to found the Richard B. Harrison Library in 1935 after 5 years as librarian at Shaw University. It will be recalled that at that time blacks were not allowed inside the Raleigh public library, known as the Olivia Raney Library.

From the first Richard B. Harrison Library, a small one-room facility in an old store on East Hargett Street, Mrs. Lee presided over and now leaves a \$300,000 structure on New Bern Avenue. This facility and its books would cer-

tainly never have been dreamed of during the struggling earlier days of the depression years of the mid-1930's.

More than 223 friends and some 101 others who had to be turned away helped Mrs. Mollie H. Lee portray to all, the fine examples of relationships and conservation of human resources—with blacks and whites together—at a subscription dinner, honoring her upon her retirement at the Velvet Cloak Inn recently. Further, the many gifts, including tributes from all sectors, as well as packages, boxes, bottles and goodies, and the wonderful large color TV set attached to the excellent job done by Mrs. Lee.

It is a pleasure to congratulate and honor one who has brought such accolades to the Library world.

We hope, for one who has done so much to build and inspire all people and, especially black people, that Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee may not pursue her hobbies of gardening, painting, and writing, while she continues to serve on the board of trustees for the North Carolina State Library.

For with the wide range of activities and the many associations she has been a part of she can still lead and serve as inspiration even for years yet to come.

Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, we salute you.

Lack Of Interest In School Commission

An apparent lack of interest by Durham's citizenry to recommend possible appointees for the now desired education commission comes as no surprise. It would appear that the general attitude as to the value of such membership on such a council has gone down the drain. Possibly the lack of interest may be stemming from the earlier abandonment of the Education Development Council by an unresponsive school administration.

One need only remember the earlier Education Development Council, a citizens advisory group which had been comprised of various representatives from PTA's and other interested groups members. The Committee lay dormant for nearly an entire school year. Then came a series of monthly and sometimes even semi-monthly meetings to "study educational problems and needs". Many sacrifices were made by its members. Some gave up other activities to work diligently toward constructive educational development and improvement in the many areas of the school problems.

Since the membership was com-

prised of citizens from all the schools an excellent opportunity for constructive good was lost by the abrupt ending without members knowing just why.

It is possible that this sudden flurry of action, at the behest of the school board, apparently coincided with their efforts to secure federal funds under the Emergency School Assistance Program (ESAP). These funds were spent and have been unavailable to the School Administration this year. One wonders about the motives really involved when prior experiences have shown the unresponsiveness of our city school administration to the real needs of the schools. Further, one is inclined to wonder if this new Commission for city and county school systems will even get off the ground or die aborning because of past unresponsiveness by school officials.

Perhaps these reminiscences of the now defunct Education Development Council have reminded citizens and citizen groups of the utter futility of such a group to "study the educational problems and needs".

But When The Quota For Blacks Is Zero?



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

A candidate can promise miracles and propose programs that may or may not be in the best interests of the country but which sound good to voters. However, any candidate worthy of assuming the highest office in the land changes when he becomes President. The burdens of the position make him a greater man. In this election year, there are almost as many views on the best policies to adopt toward the Vietnamese. War as there are candidates. Yet, would the people of the United States tolerate anything less than a stern decision to achieve peace with honor and, if not the friendship, at least the respect of other nations. How could any President follow a lesser course?

President Nixon is in precisely this position. Therefore, his statement before a group of Texas citizens on developments in Vietnam is of the utmost significance. He said, "Let me tell you the reasons why I feel that it is vitally important that the United States continue to use its air and naval power against targets in North Vietnam, as well as in South Vietnam. First, because there are 69,000 Americans still in Vietnam -- that will be reduced to 49,000 by the first of July -- and I, as Commander in Chief, have a responsibility to see to it that their lives are adequately protected-- and I, of course, will meet that responsibility. Second, . . . if the North Vietnamese were to take over in South Vietnam, . . . we must consider the consequences . . . In 1954, when the North Vietnamese took over in North Vietnam, the Catholic Bishop of Da Nang estimated that at least 500,000 people in North Vietnam who had opposed the Communist take-over in the North were either murdered or starved to death in slave-labor camps. . . . If, at this particular point, the Communists were to take over in South Vietnam, you can imagine what would happen to the hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese who sided with their own Government and with the United States against the Communists.

It would be a blood bath that would stain

the hands of the United States for time immemorial . . . I know there are some who say we have done enough; they say what happens to the South Vietnamese at this particular time is something that should not be our concern. . . . So let's put it in terms of the United States alone, and then we really see why the only decision that any man in the position of President of the United States can make is to authorize the necessary air and naval strikes that will prevent a Communist take-over. In the event that one country like North Vietnam, massively assisted with the most modern technical weapons by two Communist superpowers -- in the event that that country is able to invade another country and conquer it, you can see how that pattern would be repeated in other countries throughout the world, in the Middle East, in Europe, and in others as well. If, on the other hand, that kind of aggression is stopped in Vietnam, and falls there, then it will be discouraged in other parts of the world. . . . I want and all America wants to end the war in Vietnam. I want and all Americans want to bring our men home from Vietnam.

But I want and I believe all Americans want to bring our men home and to end this war in a way that the younger brothers and the sons of the men who have fought and died in Vietnam won't be fighting in another Vietnam five or 10 years from now. That is what this is all about. . . . I believe that the heart of America is still strong. I believe that the character of America is still strong. But I think now is the time when we must stand up against the trend toward permissiveness, the trend toward weakness, the trend toward something for nothing, and, if we do that, this country is going to regain its self-confidence. I believe that is what is going to happen."

The first requisite of any U. S. President is that he have faith in his fellow citizens. Mr. Nixon has that faith, and he is putting it to the acid test. No President could do more, nor should he do less.

THE CAROLINIAN

Blacks In The Industrial World

Is preferential treatment of black workers unfair to whites? Should hiring qualifications be lowered to offer greater opportunities for blacks and other disadvantaged groups? In their new book BLACKS IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD, Issues for the Manager (Free Press, 1972), Theodore V. Purcell and Gerald F. Cavanagh argue that most preferential practice is really an equalizing effort that does not in fact give black people an advantage over whites, but simply makes equal competition with whites a reasonable possibility.

The authors present a crucial, penetrating study of the role of the black worker on both the corporate and plant levels of American business. They give new, practical, and disturbing yet constructive insights into how industry can contribute towards healing the racial split that separates Americans from each other.

The major emphasis of this study is on listening to the people involved in the industrial world: black and white workers, union leaders, foremen and plant managers. Extensive field work included over 300 interviews with hourly paid men and women at six locations: Chicago, Lynchburg (Virginia), Buffalo, Memphis, Boston and East Pittsburgh. In addition, the authors consulted corporate managers, labor, civil rights and government leaders, examined equal employment statistics, and lived in both black communities and low income white neighborhoods for

the eight months of their field study. BLACKS IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD presents the first in-depth study of the reactions of black and white workers to each other and to recent black employment policies. It is an important book that analyzes basic corporation social responsibilities. Authors Purcell and Cavanagh have provided vital reading for business

managers, managers of non-profit organizations, organizational and industrial psychologists and sociologists, as well as any individual who is affected by or concerned with race relations in American life.

HAMMANSKRAAL, South Africa -- African delegates to a student conference called for black nursery rhymes, children's stories and children's art. "I don't see how Jack and Jill can be relevant to the black community," one delegate said.

Do's And Don'ts



CONTINENTAL FEATURES

The Big Parade Blacks point the way for reforms

By LOUIS MARTIN



The tidal wave of reform that is shaking the rafters of the Democratic Party may not assure victory in November but it will ultimately strengthen the party and strengthen our democracy.

Millions of Americans have no confidence in the democratic process. The alienated in our society believe both of the major parties are for the birds. This is especially true among us and the other minorities. The best proof of this fact lies in the small turnout of the voters in most elections.

The Democrats are moving toward a true party of the people instead of a party of the interests. The Republicans will sooner or later feel the impact of the demand for reform. They will discover that you cannot run a political party as if it were a closed corporation.

Most writers on the subject today are saying that the Democratic Party reform movement was born in the 1968 Chicago convention. They credit the angry reaction to the high-handed tactics of the party bosses at that convention for triggering the massive overhaul of the party structure.

This is only partly true. The current reform movement had its beginnings in the Democratic Party's convention at Atlantic City in 1964. Those who were born yesterday may not know it but it was the Mississippi black Democrats in 1964 who lit the fire under the party bosses.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and such leaders as Aaron Henry and Charles Evers of the NAACP put together a challenge to the seating of the lily-white Mississippi delegation at the 1964 convention. One of the most dramatic speeches made before the credentials committee at Atlantic City was made by Aaron Henry. He was finally seated in a compromise deal.

The compromise was not satisfactory but the fighting subsided when it was pledged that the Democratic National Committee would set up a committee to work out guidelines that would prevent the recurrence of a fight over racial discrimination in the choosing of delegates. It was more of a truce than a peace pact.

After the 1964 convention Chairman John Bailey of the Democratic National Committee set up a committee to work on new guidelines for the selection and election of delegates. The committee came up with six guidelines which sought primarily to guarantee all citizens equal access to party power and prohibit any tactics that would exclude participation by blacks in party councils from the precinct level on up.

These guidelines were adopted by the Democratic National Committee but had to be ratified by the 1968 convention. It was because of these guidelines that the Mississippi blacks were finally seated, and the lily-white regulars were thrown out in the 1968 convention in Chicago. Aaron Henry, you may remember, became the first black man to become chairman of the Mississippi State Democratic Party or of any major party in any state.

The McGovern Commission which the convention set up in 1968 adopted all the guidelines of the earlier DNC committee and added some. The demand for reform initiated by the Mississippi blacks in 1964 won new supporters, especially among the youth who felt victimized by the party kings in the Chicago convention.

The point I wish to make is that it was black demands for political freedom that started the ball to rolling along the road to reform in the Democratic Party. In short, what is happening today in Miami can be traced directly to the so-called black civil rights revolt of the 1960s.

Political scientists and political writers should take note of these facts and give credit where credit is due. Black initiatives in politics and in other fields have triggered basic reforms. Black initiatives have led to a strengthening of all the forces for social change. It will take blacks to make the American dream of the founding fathers a shining reality.

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