

## The Nixon Administration and the Negro

In spite of what Assistant Secretary of Labor Arthur Fletcher had to say to the contrary in his address to the Durham Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last Sunday the recent action taken by the Nixon Administration in abolishing the timetables previously established in the matter of desegregation in the public schools of the South, has at last awakened the people of this nation to the fact that what they apparently now have in the White House is a puppet president with the strings being definitely pulled from behind the scenes by the South, probably under the direction of Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, as the chief manipulator.

As it now stands it appears that the biggest jolt of the president's change of course is that suffered by Negro Republican leaders of the South, who, at best, have had a hard row to plow in trying to convince members of their race that there is any worthwhile future for Negroes in the Republican Party.

It will be remembered that the public school timetables which President Nixon's administration abolished last week were established by the administration of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, a Democrat and

a southerner. Thus Negro Republican leaders of the entire nation are now confronted with the serious question of remaining loyal or continuing in a political party that is apparently not only being run by southerners with a northerner in the White House, but is beginning to inflict southern ideals on their people.

The objective behind the entire move, made by the Republican administration, appears to be one that intends to purchase the vote of the white South at the expense of the gains in the matter of desegregation, made under the previous administration of the Democratic party. Certainly Negro leaders of both parties need now to sit down together and take a hard and fast look at the situation before they make any attempt to advise where we should go from here.

So, it now appears that the prediction we made in our editorial following the presidential campaign of 1968, when Nixon was escorted to the podium to make his acceptance speech, after being named as the candidate for the presidency by the Republican Party, has come to pass. Thus, the 23 million Negro citizens of this country are now faced with the matter of deciding what course to pursue for their political future.

## Brutal Treatment of Blacks in South Africa

The Carolina Times feels that it is high time for Negroes of this country to take a stand and speak out against the present relations the United States holds with South Africa. Certainly no intelligent and respectable American Negro should be willing to stand idly by while this country continues to pour billions of dollars in sustaining the economy of a country with a white supremacy policy such as that to be found in South Africa.

We endorse to the fullest the stand taken by Arthur J. Goldberg, former ambassador to this country that it is time for the United States government to "offer more than words to prove our moral abhorrence of the racist cancer in southern Africa."

In a recently released publication, "Southern Africa: A Time for Change," Goldberg calls for the following changes in the policy which the United States now maintains with South Africa:

"Stricter enforcement of the South Africa arms embargo, and a stronger effort by the American govern-

ment to get other countries now selling arms to South Africa to halt such sales; a re-examination of the United States-South African Nuclear cooperation agreement; the United States government should actively discourage private loans and investment by American businessmen and bankers in South Africa."

Certainly if the above mentioned policy is put into effect South Africa will be forced to discontinue some of the horrible practices it now maintains against native blacks. Therefore we urge all decent citizens of this country, irrespective of race, creed or color to insist that South Africa begin immediately the abolishment of its brutal treatment of its native blacks.

It is certain that unless some action is taken to bring relief to suffering blacks in South Africa, the world may awaken one morning to discover that an explosion has taken place in that country that will endanger the peace on earth and goodwill of all mankind.

## Welcome National Bar Association

All Black citizens of Durham are happy to join the members of the George H. White Bar Association and their wives in extending a hearty welcome to the 49th Annual Convention of the National Bar Association now in session at the Durham Hotel and Motor Lodge.

Every intelligent Negro citizen of Durham is proud of the large number of lawyers, of their race now practicing their profession or domiciled within its confines. It is reported that even prior to the establishment of the law school at N. C. Central University, that Durham contained a larger number of practicing Negro lawyers than any city its size in America. Therefore, Durham Negroes are accustomed to and generally employ lawyers of their own race when in need of legal service.

Because Durham has had such a

large number of Negro lawyers over the years its reputation as a fortress of civil rights is well-known throughout the nation. It will be recalled that it was in Durham that the first action seeking the entrance of a Negro to a southern white university was brought in Durham County Superior Court against the University of North Carolina, back in 1935 by Attorneys C. O. Pearson and Cecil A. McCoy. The plaintiff in the case was Raymond Hocutt, a native of Durham who was residing in the city at the time. Hocutt now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

So it is with much pride and on behalf of all the Negro citizens of Durham that we again extend a hearty hand of welcome to all of the members of the National Bar Association who are visitors in this city this week.

## Imitation Cigs?

From Richmond, Virginia, comes news that the tobacco industry has a number of chemists working on plastic, imitation cigarettes—just in case. The industry, through most of its spokesmen, is still unwilling to concede cigarette smoking is killing people, as the Public Health Service says, but nevertheless it is looking into all possibilities.

One company reportedly has developed a plastic cigarette that can be smoked like a tobacco cigarette, which provides the inhaler a chest full of smoke-flavored fog, whatever that is. And whatever it is, it is said to be unsatisfactory; for one thing the smoke-flavored fog comes out of the lungs in particles which are too large, and which seem to hang in space.

Another disadvantage is that smoke-flavored fog doesn't have any kick in it, no nicotine or tar. It might

serve to help some stop smoking but it would seem to be no better (if as good) than rabbit tobacco. Of course, for those who can't find rabbit tobacco in a nearby field they might seek something like the old-time Cubes, which some of us secretly puffed under the house in years gone by!

And there are chocolate cigarettes, bubble gum cigarettes, licorice sticks and baby's pacifier, if one must suck something. But for the man or woman who kicks the habit, nothing yet developed will be just like cigarette smoking—and that's as it should be.

More knowledge may be gained of a man's real character by a short conversation with one of his servants than from a formal and studied narrative, begun with his pedigree and ended with his funeral.

—Samuel Johnson.

## VICTIMS OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION..?



**"LET US NOT DECEIVE OURSELVES, OR DISGUISE WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED. PREVENTIVE DETENTION IS AIMED PRIMARILY AT CRIMES OF VIOLENCE—ARMED ROBBERY, RAPE, MUGGINGS, AND THE LIKE. THE HEFT OF ALL THESE CRIMES TAKES PLACE IN THE PART OF EVERY CITY WHERE UNEMPLOYMENT IS HIGHEST, WAGES ARE LOWEST, SCHOOLS ARE WORST, HEALTH AND HOUSING CONDITIONS ARE LEAST BEARABLE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IS MOST REPRESSIVE AND LEAST EFFECTIVE IN THE BLACK GHETTO."**

TOM WICKER—NEW YORK TIMES

PHOTOS

## --Lawyers

(Continued from front page)

Jr., treasurer.

The George H. White Bar Association and the Durham Chapter of Barristers Wives Association of NBA are serving as hosts. LeMarquis DeJarmon is chairman of the local arrangements. Other members of the George White Bar Association are W. G. Pearson, II, president; C. C. Spaulding, Jr., vice president; William A. Marsh, Jr., secretary; E. R. Avant, chaplain; C. J. Gates, A. J. H. Clement, III, Nathaniel Belcher and George L. Bumpass.

Some of the pertinent discussions highlighting the convention include such topics as "Law and Urban Problems," "The Black Advocate," "Campus Unrest," "Legal Assistance for Indigents in Civil Matters," "Tax Planning for Black Business," "The Black Lawyers in Community Development," and many others.

The National Barristers Wives, Inc., of NBA are holding their annual meeting here also and according to its president, Mrs. George Lawrence, is developing ideas and activities in conjunction with the theme, "Reachout—Community." Mrs. LeMarquis DeJarmon, first national vice president and president of the hostess chapter, expressed the desires of the members of her group in terms of "enhancing the image of black lawyers as well as seeking continued aid to our Dorothy P. Atkinson Legal Scholarship Fund."

## --Mother

(Continued from front page)

In an affidavit, Mrs. DeLee states: "Sine enrolling my children into previous all-white schools in Dorchester County Harleysville-Ridgewille High School District No. 3, I have encountered a number of critical problems, abuse, harrasments; including firing of guns into my house by white agitators, beating of my children and children of other Negroes while school officials stood by without giving them any aid." These incidents have occurred between 1964 and 1967.

Mr. Greenberg's telegram said in part, "I urge that you order an immediate investigation of these blatant violation of the civil rights of this family before it is subjected to serious harm."

## --Lakeview

(Continued from front page)

Elementary School, Dillard Ter, Vice-President of Nello Teer Construction Company, and Claude Williams, President of Comfort Engineers Company in Durham.

Music for the service was

## Train Porters Given Another Opportunity to Test RR Job Bias

ST. LOUIS—Ten Negro train porters who sued the Missouri Pacific Railroad on charges of racial discrimination in wages and conditions of employment have been granted another opportunity to challenge the railroad in court on violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

An opinion handed down by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit here, July 16, vacated the District Court judgement which dismissed the porters' suit on the ground that the 1964 Act was not applicable in light of the Railway Labor Act which does not prohibit racial discrimination.

The Appeals Court sustained the contention of the porters through their NAACP attorneys, Miss Barbara Morris of New York City and George Howard, Jr., of Pine Bluff, Ark., that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 superseded the earlier Railroad Act. The railroad, the court ruled, "is not exempt from the provisions of Title VII." Accordingly, the case was remanded to the lower court for proceedings on the merits of the charges of discrimination.

furnished by the Union Baptist Church Male Chorus and the Junior Choir.

Mrs. Maxine Mason served as chairman of the Dedication Committee, and was assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Hortense Holman, Deacons Bennie Holman, Henry Reddish, Sr. and Walter Walker.

## --Halifax

(Continued from front page)

ing the trial, that the entire matter resulted from the fact that the defendant (Mrs. Cotton) "was a Negro teacher in a previously - predominantly white school" and "white racists were behind the matter."

In rendering a guilty verdict, Judge Maddrey ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$50, court costs and suspended a jail term of 60 days.

Walker immediately appealed the decision and bond was set at \$100 pending the trial date in Halifax County Superior Court Thursday, August 14.

## --Leaders

(Continued from front page)

their first formal series of fund raising events for early September to help meet the current goal of \$100,000 as outlined in a full page advertisement which appeared in the New York Times on Monday, July 14.

## Mboya Fought Against The Curse of Tribalism

With Tom Mboya's death, black people throughout the world have lost yet another spokesman for social justice. The Kenyans who are now in mourning for Mboya can well understand the profound grief experienced by Negro Americans last year when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated.

There is a bitter irony in the deaths of these two great leaders. They were both peaceful men who died by violence, and their assassinations brought about events that violated the principles to which they had dedicated their lives.

Martin Luther King preached non-violence, yet his death was followed by rioting in over a hundred cities.

Tom Mboya had struggled to build a unified nation, and now in Kenya there is the threat of tribal warfare between the Luo and Kikuyu.

The significance of Mboya's nationalist struggle is often misunderstood by Americans who are not familiar with African problem of tribalism.

Within the national boundaries of Kenya (and other African states) live different tribes. While these tribes are of the same race, they are often as hostile towards each other as Negroes and whites in America.

Mboya understood the harmful effects of tribalism, for he saw European colonialists exploit tribal conflicts in order to weaken the Kenyan struggle for national independence. And after independence, he knew that Kenya could not successfully undertake the difficult process of development and nation-building if all her energies were consumed by efforts to keep tribal peace.

Mboya, therefore, was an integrationist for reasons of national strength and survival. He had also dedicated himself to building unity between African nations for a similar reason—that international cooperation and collective strength were in the interest of all black people on the African continent.

Mboya was capable of perceiving a fundamental distinction which is missed by all too many people. He understood that the unique identity of a people is not violated by their inclusion within a larger entity. Which is to say, that one can be a member of a tribe as well as a nation, and one can be both a Luo and a Kenyan, a Negro and an American, a member of a particular race and a member of the human community. And even more profoundly, he saw that the crea-

tion of one's particular identity cannot take place in isolation from the larger community.

It was Mboya's perception of this harmonious distinction which brought him into conflict with some American black nationalists who saw race as the only valid basis for self-realization, and who thought, therefore, that they could easily divert themselves of their American identity and become Africans.

Mboya favored and actively encouraged dialogue between Africans and American Negroes, but he was firmly of the position that each had a struggle to wage in his own homeland, and that the race of the Negro, like the tribe of the African, must not be permitted to stand in the way of his nationality.

In this regard, I think it is of the utmost significance that Mboya's final published words were directed towards American Negroes and as such, were part of his life-long effort to communicate with those whom he called his American "cousins." I quote from last essay:

"Freedom for both Africans and black Americans is not an act of withdrawal, but a major step in asserting the rights of black people and their place as equals among nations and peoples of the world. Freedom involves the full realization of our identities and potential. It is in this sense that the objective of the African must be the development of his nation and the preservation of his heritage. And the objective of the black American must be the achievement of full and unqualified equality within American society. The black American should look to Africa for guidance—and for a chance to give guidance—but not for escape. He must merge his blackness with his citizenship as an American, and the result will be dignity and liberation.

"Black people in Africa and America have survived slavery, colonialism and imperialism. Today we can survive change. We have been oppressed as a people, and have been divided to the point of taking roots in different cultures. But as we struggle to achieve our full liberation, these differences should become less important, if and when we are all free and equal men, perhaps even those racial distinctions that now divide our societies and that separate one nation from the other will disappear in the face of our common humanity."



DR. SAMUEL D. PROCTOR, professor of education at Rutgers University, stated recently that "kids today, both black and white, can't be expected to attend classes spoon feeding pabulum and then regurgitate this in their exams."

## Do's And Don'ts



Requested Regularly

Taylor observed that rate increases are requested regularly at the close of each legislative session. A 3.9 per cent hike went into effect in April which was granted following a request for 5 per cent just after the 1967 General Assembly adjourned. "We hope that if the governor is really serious about insurance reform, he will join with us in encouraging the industry to forego any rate increases until after the study commission report has been made to the General Assembly," Taylor said.

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