

EDITORIALS & COMMENT

WILL YOU HAVE A VOICE OR WILL YOU BE VOICELESS?

Election day 1972 takes on special significance this year. Tuesday, November 7 is at hand. The call goes out to each and every registered voter to go to the polls and make your choices be felt after careful study. For indeed, it is important that all issues be evaluated, those which have made the headlines, as well as those that have not made top news.

Many opportunities to register have been made available to all who desired. Eighteen year olds have a great stake in this election for many issues concern them. Other new voters must and should take advantage of the opportunity to use his franchise now. The important KEY is to get out and vote. As one poker player often says to another, 'it is your play and it is time to either put up or shut up.'

For if black people are to hold on to the many meaningful gains made in this last decade as well as to push for even higher gains, voting on November 7 must become

a top priority. Black people have the numbers and the know-how to help bring meaningful changes. These changes are vital if black America wishes to seek and add to those many gains made by blood, sweat, tears and legal know-how in the past.

Black political power must mean more than just electing a few to special posts. It must mean the complete participation of this ethnic into all the political processes as well as their involvement in the decision making and other governmental machinery.

It is only through the wise and judicious use of the ballot that black people and other oppressed people can bring about the needed meaningful changes in our communities, cities, states and the nation at large.

You must make your voice heard on Election Day, 1972 by going to the polls and casting your ballot for your choices.

"NOW IF THE BLACKS WANT POWER—THEY WILL HAVE TO GET IT THROUGH THE BALLOT BOX."
AGNEW



To Be Equal
LARGE BLACK VOTE CRUCIAL
By
VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.

As the election campaign speeds to its conclusion it is more apparent than ever that the stakes are high for black people. The candidates seeking our votes have the power to put this country on the course of constructive change, or to seal the death of the Second Reconstruction, with all that implies for the well-being of blacks and other minorities.

As in any election campaign, partisans of both sides have made the case for how blacks should vote. But too few observers have pointed out how vitally important it is for black people to show up at the election booth and have their ballots counted—no matter for whom they vote.

The importance of the black vote lies in its very existence. The larger the black vote, the more important it becomes to politicians of all parties.

It has been clearly established that black voters hold the balance of power in close elections. In many large industrial states, black ballots can swing the states' electoral votes to a candidate. In races for state and local offices, this swing power is even more profound.

Too many people don't think this will matter this year. They have been lulled by the polls into thinking their candidate hasn't got a chance, or that their candidate is an easy winner who won't need their votes.

That kind of thinking hurts all black people for several reasons. First, an election isn't over until the votes are counted. There have been enough upsets in our history to know that in politics nothing can be taken for granted. That's why both sides are hustling to get out the vote on Election Day. They know that premature confidence or disappointment can mean an upset at the polls.

Another reason applies especially to black people. The voting booth has been slammed closed on us for most of our history. In fact, it is still less than a decade ago that blacks in many parts of the South were guaranteed the right to vote. We got that right because brave men spoke out and demonstrated and were beaten and killed so that we could

exercise this fundamental right. To refuse to use this precious right of political self-expression is to betray their ideals and their sacrifices.

Black people have to vote because we have vital interests to protect. These go beyond national administrative policies that can be decided by the next President; they also include legislative proposals and local administrative policies by the congressmen, governors, mayors and other officials we'll be voting on. In some states there will be important referenda and constitutional amendments to vote on, too.

Black people have to consider where candidates for all offices stand on issues vital to us, and use our votes to reward our friends and punish our enemies. There is no black voting bloc; no single stance agreed on by all blacks. Each person must vote his conscience.

But we are all aware of the pressing needs of black people for jobs, housing, better schools, court reforms, and changes in the welfare system. While black people are not beholden to any one party or political ideology, we all share the desire to improve our lot and to fight the racism that burdens our every hour. Our vote is a weapon that's effective and that must be used if we are to survive.

Right now, the non-voter is one of the stumbling blocks to black progress. Black people simply don't have the luxury of going fishing on Election Day. Political leaders are shrewd men. When they see figures reflecting high voter turnout in black districts, they are impressed, whether the vote is for or against them. If it is for them, they are under an obligation to deliver on their promises. If it is against them, they still can be moved to sit up and take notice of a large, organized opposition that has to be wooed and granted concessions. Every politician knows that this election is but a prelude to the next one. Show him a big voter turnout and he'll start listening, even if he doesn't want to.

So get out and vote this Election Day as if your life depended on it—it just might.

**"I NEVER HAD IT MADE"
JACKIE ROBINSON**

America's most celebrated black baseball hero, the first to break through the white world of major leagues—Jackie Robinson—reveals much about himself in his autobiography "I Never Had It Made" scheduled for publication on November 17, 1972.

Man of politics, business executive and active participant in the Civil Rights movement, as well as the recipient of baseball's greatest honor, election to the Hall of Fame, is detailed as Jackie relates the many twists and turns of his various ventures. Even the heart breaking story of Jackie, jr. is also told.

Other revelations by Robinson includes problems relating to the administrations of the Freedom Bank, his attitude toward the treatment of addicts and reasons for his shifting political alliances.

The autobiography is poignant with tragedies and eloquent with triumphs. Robinson found direction in his special talent for sports. He was the first 4 letter man in the history of sports at UCLA—football, baseball, track and tennis—what a sportsman. Yet he was compelled to drop out of school to help support his family. This man of courage and capacity should certainly inspire those persons to persevere who may feel inclined to

drop out for similar or other reasons.

Such courage and ability lifted Jackie Robinson as an image to all whose dreams made sports acclaim a reality for all—black as well as white, for they loved his youth, his strength and his daring. Yet, he had many reasons to be bitter, but he fought the bitterness in himself to find a greater strength—the strength of humanity and honesty—so that we and he could live as better men.

Jackie's vision and sense of meaning of his life are best expressed in his own words.

"... I have devoted and dedicated my life to service. I don't like to be in debt. And I owe. Some of my friends tell me I've paid the note a thousandfold. But I still feel I owe—till every man can rent and lease and buy according to his money and his desires; until every child can have an equal opportunity in youth and manhood; until hunger is not only immoral but illegal; until hatred is recognized as a disease, a scourge, an epidemic, and treated as such; until racism and sexism and narcotics are conquered and until every man can vote and any man can be elected if he qualifies."

**HEALTH PRACTICES AND OPINIONS
SURVEY REVEALING**

Recent research on health practices and opinions was initiated after Senate hearing on how elderly consumers were being victimized by frauds and misrepresentations. Such attitudes, beliefs and practices of consumers in regard to health problems are critically important.

An interesting report released by HEW about people in the U. S., as being among the best educated in world revealed however, that despite this, millions of Americans make decisions on their personal health problems by believing that "anything is worth a try."

This trial and error approach to solving personal health problems is the major underlying cause of questionable health practices in the U. S. population says the national study.

Millions of consumers base important health decisions on the idea that since there are individual differences in people, there is a chance that almost any treatment may be beneficial. Faith in this trial and error approach is reinforced by psychosomatic effects and unaided recovery.

Other revealing highlights of the study are that older people are generally less likely to make irrational decisions on health problems and are more skeptical about efficacy claims for drug store remedies than young persons. Forty-two per cent of the people interviewed representing 50 million

adults, would not be convinced by almost unanimous expert opinion that a hypothetical "cancer cure" was worthless. Only 45% thought such a medicine should be banned by law.

The most common of misconceptions investigated and revealed were that three fourths of the public believes that extra vitamins provide more pep and energy. Although their conditions had never been diagnosed by a physician, 12 per cent of those interviewed, about 16 million adults, reported they had arthritis or rheumatism, asthma, allergies, hemorrhoids, heart trouble, high blood pressure, or diabetes. Twelve per cent of the sample also indicated they would self-medicate without seeing a doctor for longer than two weeks for ailments such as sore throats, coughs, sleeplessness or upset stomach.

Twenty-six per cent, representing about 35 million adults, had used nutritional supplements expecting specific observable benefits, without a physician's advice. About two per cent, representing 2½ million adults, indicated they did something every day or nearly every day to help with bowel movement, and that they were not following a doctor's advice.

Such results from the survey are expected to be most useful in strengthening both educational and regulatory efforts to protect the consumers.

-ASKS

Continued from front page

field improvement, for the addition to the home economics building, \$302,000, and for the \$20,000 entrance gate. Construction on those three projects is expected to begin in January.

The \$2,425,000 addition and renovation to the library building is in final development stages. Construction of that project should begin in May, Jones said.

-HEARS

Continued from front page

familiar "Bless This House" Executive Director of the John Avery Boy's Club is Lee W. Smith, Jr. He has achieved national recognition as a Professional Boys Club worker and is a member of the Boy's Club Professional Association.

-LIGHTS

Continued from front page

sity to defend black workers who were being excluded from work by a postmaster general and union which practiced white racism.

In 1913, light was provided for an Alliance meeting in the home of charter member Arthur Bruce, by an oil lamp, which was on display during the ceremony. It will be encased for the view of posterity. A daughter of Mrs. Louise Bruce presented the lamp to the Alliance because of its historical significance to the union.

President White stated: "The Alliance is the only black controlled, independent, industrial union in the federal government. It is a vehicle which has been tempered by adversity and the vicissitudes of fortune. It has withstood the witch hunts of the Senator Joe McCarthy, racist tactics of white postmaster generals and postmasters. Now, it grapples with an oppressive U. S. Postal Service, biased craft unions and a tricky anti-black U. S. President. The Alliance is the national nucleus around which all blacks, females, chicanos, retirees, old and young citizens can rally."

"Come join us in the struggle to make all Americans free."

-MAPS

Continued from front page

tract Compliance and of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Proposed establishment of a non-political procedure to monitor and review prison sentences for the purpose of discovering and publicizing instances of racial and class bias in the imposition of sentences.

Urged Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to institute a series of measures to reform the state's penal system.

Demanded the elimination of all-white petit and grand

juries throughout the state and compensation for salary losses while on jury service for persons earning less than \$15,000 per year.

Called for a federally-financed unified system of welfare based solely on need.

Endorsed the efforts and goals of Medgar Evers College, a unit of the City University of New York, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

Directed each branch to activate its veterans committee to assist returning veterans with regard to housing, education, employment and medical services.

President Manley commended the Ford Foundation for setting the pace by providing this generous grant and indicated that while this is a good beginning toward meeting the needs of the Center, more funds will have to be sought to meet the total needs of the institutions in the consortium. He stated that he hoped this example would be a catalyst for other foundations and corporations.

-GRANT

Continued from front page

Atlanta University (Dr. Thomas Jarrett, President), \$400,000; Clark College (Dr. Vivian Henderson, President), \$400,000; ITC (Dr. Oswald Bronson, President), \$100,000; Morehouse College (Dr. Hugh Gloster, President), \$400,000; and Spelman College (Dr. Albert Manley, President), \$400,000.

Amounts specified above are for the first year of a series of grants to be made over a five or six-year period. At the same time the Foundation is specifying a grant of \$1.8 million to the Atlanta University Center for centerwide programs and projects.

Morris Brown College, whose president is Dr. John Middleton, decided not to participate in this reorganization plan.

"The Ford Foundation, in making this significant commitment to the Center, has set an example for other foundations and corporations to follow in making meaningful grants to predominantly black colleges," Dr. Manley said. "If this challenge is followed through by other funding agencies, it will open up a new world of academic achievement for these institutions and provide some of the catch-up funds that are desperately needed. For over 100 years the predominantly black colleges have been neglected by most foundations and corporations in the United States. Now these institutions which have provided educational opportunity for thousands of black youth who otherwise would not have been able to attain higher education, will have the chance to begin to compete on par with other institutions in this country. This

funding will make more curricular implementations and innovations possible and allow these schools to become peaks of excellence."

-MEHARRY

Continued from front page

preparation of programmed instructional material in biochemistry, physiology, anatomy, genetics and cell biology for use in a number of campus programs.

Other schools receiving Educational Incentive Award grants this year are as follows: Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$65,000; Duke University, Durham, N. C., \$64,500; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., \$16,500; and Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., \$45,000.

Second-year grants were announced for six schools which received Educational Incentive Award grants in 1971 and have been provided with additional funds to continue the implementation of their award-winning projects, as follows: American University, Washington, D.C., \$29,000; University of California at Santa Barbara, \$30,000; City College of the City University of New York, \$40,000; Dillard University in New Orleans, \$50,000; New Hampshire College and University Council, \$32,000; and Rochester Institute of Technology, \$34,000.

The General Electric Foundation inaugurated the Educational Incentive Awards program in 1971 "to stimulate imaginative changes in curriculum, community involvement, and other programs to enable colleges and universities to relate more effectively to contemporary societal problems," Dr. Watson said.

The program was open to all four-year degree-granting institutions.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

How can America learn to sing a new song? Never by the indifferent attitude towards what goes down their gullets. Americans have gone long years enjoying eats without ceasing; never questioning anything, always enjoying and feasting on what is set before them. Now they have gone to a time when they had better heed or, most of their savings will go for medication and hospitalization. Our young folk are turning to studying the most wholesome foods and giving an ear to the preservatives and additives as well—which are found in too much of what goes down. Certain bleaching products or chemicals have been rotting our teeth while others stiffen and give pain in our joints. Some medicinals may ease the pains but never eliminate the stiffness nor pains permanently. The young have made head-ways socially and are now headed toward a happier USA physically. Refined foods are on the way out. There are a few millions in this country who outlive and live more gloriously because they heed the "nature" doctors. These folk have long been anxious to aid the general public with their fundamentals; but it has long been anxious to aid the general public with their fundamentals. But it has long been a thankless job. Not only their friends pass out but their families also from lack of interest. The MDs of this country need not lament in the future in earning a livelihood. These United States will come up with laws and monetary ways of adequately compensating the medicine man by working out ways to satisfy the MDs. Much of the return of Chinese history will return. That is, of only compensating the doctor when well. If not this procedure, perhaps bounteous sti-

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