

EDITORIALS & COMMENT

"If you will protest courageously and yet with dignity and Christian Love, when the history books are written in future generations, the historian will have to pause and say, 'There lived a great people—a black people who injected new meaning and dignity into the veins of civilization.' This is our challenge and our overwhelming responsibility." — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Black Americans Concerned About Africa, Too

The impressive demonstrations held last weekend in many cities around the country in "support and solidarity" with Africans fighting to free southern Africa from white rule once again effectively presented the concern of black people here in America for the struggle occurring in Southern Africa.

It seems as if May 26th will be permanently fixed on the black political calendar as a day for massive expressions of support for the Southern Africa struggle. The first such demonstration held last year brought over 50,000 blacks to the nation's capital. This year's effort saw demonstrations in more than 30 cities around the country.

Now that black concern and commitment to Africans fighting in Southern Africa has been established, the critical question facing the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) is what kinds of programmatic activities can be structured and sustained across the year.

Since the advent of the ALSC-organized demonstrations, African liberation organizations have come to increasingly view blacks in the west as an important partisan resource for their struggle. Until the initiative taken by the ALSC, support for the liberation movements was almost entirely done by white people.

This fact was a source of puzzlement to representatives of the movements and undermined the rhetoric of many black leaders who expressed concern for the southern African struggle.

African liberation fighters have pointed out that there is a direct relationship between the southern African situation and the condition of blacks in the U.S. An example of this is the recent decision of a General

Motors factory in Fremont Detroit to "runaway" and relocate in Port Elizabeth, South Africa where they will pay African workers about \$80 a month.

Some 9,000 people, largely black, are unemployed as a result.

America has close to \$1 billion invested in southern Africa. As this investment grows—and it is growing—African freedom fighters fear American military involvement in the area. Blacks, who make up a large percentage of the U.S. fighting force, could find themselves fighting their brothers in southern Africa.

The ALSC demonstrations have stimulated dialogue around these concerns and others, between representatives of the liberation movements and black people here.

The committee will clearly have to expand itself from being primarily a once-a-year protest organization to an educational and political organization which engages in educational programs, is a coordinator by boycotts, and acts as a lobby group against America's southern Africa policies.

An equally important role for the committee will be working to raise the material support the liberation movements need to advance their struggles.

Already the committee has begun to move concretely in this direction. They are pledged to have raised \$50,000 by the first of June to send to the movements. They have launched a boycott against Gulf Oil, the largest investor in Portuguese-ruled Angola, Polaroid, and Matus wine—a Portuguese wine.

The committee must begin to define for all of us, the ways and means by which we can meet our responsibility to the struggle to liberate southern Africa.

National Committee for A Two Party System

The realization by more blacks to work for a two party system in the state of North Carolina is to be commended.

Many of the leaders for the two party system in North Carolina as well as innumerable others are aware that a viable two party system creates a healthier political climate in not only N. C. but in other areas as well, which adds to the benefit of all people, including minorities as well. This becomes especially true for blacks, Indians and poor whites in North Carolina. In fact, no group should be taken for granted, which has been a sort of predictable quality for many years in certain locales.

Several purposes and objectives have been set up which includes the need to educate blacks, poor whites, and other minorities of the benefits derived from a viable two party system; to develop a political educational action program on a continuing basis thus building minority leadership in local

communities throughout the State for a more effective impact on political parties; to coordinate a state program and working relationship with other organizations and minorities seeking the same goals applicable to a two-party system; to create and develop leadership in fraternal, civic, educational and social organizations and local communities in support of the aims and objectives through interaction; to promote Black and other minority candidates who seek office on the Republican ticket throughout the State and to offer assistance through education and other valid means; and to plan and implement a massive registration campaign throughout the State to recruit minorities into the Republican Party.

The positive strategies set forth appear to be a healthy sign that many are beginning to see the values of new and stronger competitive activities in the political arena.

Wilmington Journal Bombing

A radio newflash has just reported the dynamite bombing of the Wilmington Journal, published by T. C. Jervay as this paper goes to press. The Wilmington Journal has been the voice of the oppressed in Wilmington for many, many years, formerly known as The Cape Fear Journal.

Although full details are not known at this time, it still comes as a shock to all right thinking persons that the Strong voice that has served the black community and others in Wilmington since 1901 has been temporarily interrupted, by such a dastardly act.

It appears to be a very short sighted view that persons in attempting to vindicate their own positions could resort to deny to the masses of people

the most effective weapon they have—the right to read and form their own opinions and the right to know for themselves.

It is this fact, accentuated by the criminal act itself, that makes the bombing of the Wilmington Journal such a dastardly deed.

The Wilmington community, the press generally, and especially the Black Press in particular must rally to the aid of the Wilmington Journal. The voice of reason must continue to be heard in the Wilmington community.

If the perpetrators of this most heinous act purport to be friends, then the Black community certainly does not need enemies.

BLACK HISTORY



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON—WHAT IS THE ANSWER? "WHITE ACCOMMODATION: ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE FOR THE BLACK COMMUNITY. THE DEBATE GOES ON."



DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS—FOUNDER OF THE NIGERIA MOVEMENT, FORERUNNER OF THE N.A.A.C.P. AUTHOR OF BLACK RECONSTRUCTION.



MARCUS GARVEY—BLACK NATIONALISM, A RACE WITHOUT AUTHORITY AND POWER IS A RACE WITHOUT RESPECT.



MALCOLM X—THE MAN, THE PROPHET, THE REVOLUTIONARY, THE MARTYR.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING—HE DID NOT EMBRACE NON-VIOLENCE OUT OF FEAR OR CONWIDICE. HE CHALLENGED INJUSTICE WITHOUT A GUN! DR. BENJAMIN MAYS



ADAM CLAYTON POWELL—HE FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHT OF THE BLACK COMMUNITIES TO SELECT ITS OWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1968

SERVES

(Continued from front page) legislation, the Governor's Advocacy Commission on Children and Youth will be moved from the Department of Administration to the Department of Human Resources. Special Sub-Committee study will continue to look at and seek to evaluate the best position for the Youth Commission group.

HILLSIDE

(Continued from front page) debts, there will be no Hornet from the American Yearbook Company.

You cannot really grasp the shape of our times unless you get the story whole—unless you know everything that's happening here. Right here in Durham, the 1973 Senior Class of Hillside High School is in need of funds to secure the yearbook which has been partially printed. The American Yearbook Co. must be paid \$6,000 before the book is published. We, the senior class, are making an appeal to you, the citizens of Durham to help raise this amount. We solicit your support in this endeavor.

A special treasury account is opened at the Mechanics & Farmers Bank for this purpose only. Please make all checks payable to the account of the 1973 Hornet Yearbook. The bank will receive all cash. Our deadline is set for June 10.

BOMBING

(Continued from front page) fact in the death of another black youth during the racial incidences in Wilmington nearly two years ago. At this time the reasons are not known, but some are inclined to wish to place the desegregation of schools as part of the reason.

The Wilmington Journal, so named in 1945, is the successor to the Cape Fear Journal which was printed by Robert Jervay, father of the present editor/publisher in 1911. Earlier a print shop was in operation by Robert Jervay and from this grew the newspaper, The Wilmington Journal, which T. C. Jervay started publication in 1945.

Jervay Homes, a well known Housing Development is named

after Robert Jervay, a long time resident of Wilmington. Paul Jervay, a brother of T. C. Jervay, is the editor-publisher of The Carolinian, located in Raleigh.

FUNDS

(Continued from front page) of smaller, unrestricted grants from private organizations are being used to provide scholarship funds.

The total specifically allotted to financial assistance was \$1,619,037. Training programs, funded by HEW and other agencies to provide personnel for specific needs, also received substantial sums. Much of this went to tuition and stipends for the students involved in the specialized programs.

Included in that category were grants supporting an Institute for Training in Compensatory Education, an Institute in Training in Librarianship, and a Summer Institute in Mathematics and Science for Secondary Teachers.

Other areas for which training grants were received include mental retardation and emotional disturbance, physical education for the mentally retarded, speech and hearing handicaps, early childhood education for the handicapped, and vocational rehabilitation.

COURT

(Continued from front page) desegregated education. However, civil rights attorneys vowed their intent to press for areawide relief in a dozen other metropolitan areas, including greater Detroit, which could present the high court with the same issue by the end of the year and will be an even stiffer battle for merger proponents.

The merger had been ordered by U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. on Jan. 5, 1971, when he found that consolidation was "the only remedy promising of immediate success" in integrating the Richmond schools, which are 70 percent black in the city and 90 percent white in the suburbs.

This decision was opposed by the State and the two suburban counties, who appealed the order to the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decision was overturned last June by a

5-to-1 vote. The appellate court said it was "unable to discern any constitutional violation" in the schools' racial composition and, emphasizing Judge Merhige's "concern with what seemed to him an unfortunate racial balance in the three separate systems", the court said Merhige had exceeded his authority in ordering the merger.

Judge Harrison L. Winter, in a dissenting opinion from that of the appellate court, maintained that Virginia had violated the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws—the basis of all school desegregation cases since the 1954 Brown decision—since "it is to overall state action that the 14th Amendment is addressed".

The city school board and the black plaintiffs then took the case to the Supreme Court, where they were overruled last Monday.

As in the case when the voted results in a tie, the high court stayed with its custom of not announcing how the justices had divided. However, it is very likely that the three Nixon appointees who participated—Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Harry Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist—voted against the merger. On the other side, observers speculated, were Justices Thurgood Marshall, William O. Douglas, and William Brennan Jr. It is not known how Justices Potter Stewart and Byron R. White voted, since each had made encouraging statements to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund last month.

TWO-PARTY

(Continued from front page)

Committee. It was established as a response to the need for more blacks to become involved in government.

Dr. Larnie Horton, President of the N. C. Chapter, believes that "a viable two-party system creates a healthier political climate in North Carolina to the benefit of all the people, including minorities".

The local organization has established several purposes and objectives for itself: (1) to educate blacks and minorities as to the benefits derived from viable political activities in a two-party system, (2) to

develop a political educational action program on a continuing basis thus building minority leadership in local committee throughout the State for a more effective impact on political parties, (3) to coordinate a state program and a working relationship with other organizations and minorities seeking the same goals applicable to a two-party system, (4) to create and develop leadership in fraternal, civic, educational and social organizations and local communities in support of the aims and objectives through interactions, (5) to promote Black and other minority candidates who seek office on the Republican ticket throughout the State and to offer assistance through education and other valid means, and (6) to plan and implement a massive registration campaign throughout the State to recruit minorities into the Republican Party.

In line with its primary goal of attracting more blacks into the Republican Party, the N. C. Chapter has laid out several positive strategies. It hopes to contact high school and college student with an interest in using these youths in door-to-door canvassing and a voter registration drive. Other strategies include the putting together of a comprehensive mailing list, which includes Black and Indian organization, civic and social groups, churches and other individuals, and many other techniques. The minority newsletter will reflect the advancement of minority people under Governor Jim Holshouser. Other materials will be developed to portray the Governor's commitment to minorities.

Emphasis at the fund-raising dinner was that the time for rhetoric is over and black people and white people must begin working together for better government. It was also emphasized that there were people in each party who believed that a two party system is best, and with a coalition of interests and issues, much can be gained in all aspects of our society.

SEMINAR

(Continued from front page)

included History, Meaning and Implication of Student Practice Rule led by Dean Dickson Phillips of UNC Law School; Observations on Trial Practice in the Criminal Justice System, discussed by Jack Thompson, District Attorney, Fayetteville; Considerations on North Carolina Criminal Procedure, Dexter Watts, Institute of Government and Solicitor/Defender Program Administrative Procedures, led by David Edwards of North Carolina Internship Office.

The Internship Program will provide practical experiences in the administration of justice in the court system as well as limited remuneration of services.

Law student interns and their schools and places for doing the legal internships are: Duke University—Ed

Studzenski, Goldsboro Solicitor Office; Steve Rodel, (Duke) and Hoel Bowden of NCCU, Fayetteville Solicitor Office; John Parker and Kenneth Knight of Wake Forest Law at Elizabeth City and Greensboro Solicitor Offices; Frank McNeil of NCCU at High Point, Lucien Felmet, Wake Forest at Smithfield, Mary Divine, Wake Forest to serve in Sylva Solicitor Office, Larry Bowman, Wake Forest, Winston-Salem Office and Don Watson, UNC, J. D. Lewis, Jr. NCCU and Willie Denson, NCCU, all in Raleigh Solicitor Office; John Henson, UNC at Graham Office; Kirk Stakeman, UNC at Hillsborough Office; Kenneth McDaniel, NCCU at Asheville Solicitor Office; George Phillips, NCCU Hickory Office and G. K. Butterfield, NCCU, Durham Solicitor Office.

COUSIN

(Continued from front page)

study in Education at Boston University and studied Educational Administration at the University of Texas when awarded the Kellogg Fellowship. He is currently a Candidate for the Doctor of Ministry in Black Church Studies from the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. As a Martin Luther King Fellow in Black Church Studies from Colgate-Rochester, he studied last summer in West Africa. In addition to serving as Pastor of Saint Joseph's, Rev. Cousin is a Lecturer in Church and Society, and Black Church Studies at the Duke University Divinity School.

Active in civic, religious, and political activities, Rev. Cousin is a member of the General Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Chairman of the Political Committee, the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People; Chairman of the N. C. Voter Education Project; Trustee, Lincoln Hospital in Durham; Treasurer, Kittrell College; Trustee, Fayetteville State University; and Board Member, Durham County Board of Education. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Council of Churches and has served as Chairman of the Durham Human Relations Commission. He was one of the first two elected Black delegates from North Carolina to the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

Rev. Cousin, a native of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is married to the former Margaret J. Grier of Winton-Salem. The Cousins has four sons: Philip, Jr., Steven, David and Michael.

Rev. Cousin is a Candidate for the Episcopacy of the AME Church at the forthcoming General Conference to be held in 1976.

BLACK INNOCENT OF SHOOTOUT CHARGE

DETROIT—A jury has acquitted an 18-year-old black youth on all four counts of assault with intent to murder Detroit policemen in a shootout last Dec. 4.

BORN TO REBEL

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

WHO ONCE WORKED AS A PULLMAN PORTER TO EARN MONEY FOR HIS EDUCATION AND ROSE TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE. IN ATLANTA, GA., WAS BORN IN 1894 IN EPHRATA, S.C. A BRILLIANT STUDENT, HE RECEIVED HIS EARLY EDUCATION IN S.C. HIS BACHELOR'S DEGREE FROM BATES COLLEGE, IN MAINE (1920); MASTERS (1925) AND PH.D. (1935) FROM U OF CHICAGO. DURING THIS PERIOD HE TAUGHT MATH AT MOREHOUSE AND WAS EXEC-SECRETARY OF THE TAMPA, FLA. URBAN LEAGUE. AFTER HIS PH.D HE BECAME DEAN OF RELIGION AT HOWARD UNIV. IN 1940 HE RE-



TURNED TO MOREHOUSE AS PRESIDENT AND SERVED FOR 27-YEARS. DR. MAYS WAS THE FIRST BLACK ELECTED VICE-PRES. OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA. FIRST BLACK PRESIDENT OF ATLANTA'S BOARD OF EDUCATION. VERY ACTIVE AS A LECTURER. HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY 'BORN TO REBEL' WAS HIS 6TH BOOK. A PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBER HE IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BLACK MEN IN AMERICA.

Things You Should Know



BILAL

A. D. 600

AN ETHIOPIAN SLAVE, HE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MOHAMMED'S FIRST CONVERT / HE BECAME THE FIRST HIGH PRIEST AND TREASURER OF THE VAST MOHAMMEDAN EMPIRE / HE LIVED LONG— BECAME IMMENSELY RICH — AND HIS TOMB AT DAMASCUS WAS ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD FOR AGES!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Smallest bet permitted in the court of Catherine of Russia was a goblet of golden ducats; each ducat was worth \$2.28.

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