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THE TRUTH UNBIDDEN

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Words Of Wisdom

No one can make you feel inferior without your consent.

—Eleanor Roosevelt

The real destroyer of liberties of any people is he who spreads among them bounties, donations and largess.

—Plutarch

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White Voters Stuck With Congressional Race Tradition

By Joseph E. Green

Most whites who voted in Tuesday's Second District congressional runoff election rejected a highly qualified black candidate, and sent "a good ole boy from down East" into the November general election against a Republican newcomer.

because whites in the second district apparently are not ready for a black man to represent them in Congress.

White voters throughout the second district, including Durham County residents, voted overwhelmingly for I.T. "Tim" Valentine, a Nash County lawyer. Voters picked him over Michaux, a former U.S. Attorney, state legislator, local prosecutor and business

man. With all precincts reporting, unofficial results showed Michaux with 50,870 votes, about 45 per cent of the total, and Valentine with 61,009, about 55 per cent of the total.

Turnout was heavy, about 57 per cent overall, and slightly more than 60 per cent for the district's black voters. But just as almost all black voters across the district cast their ballots for Michaux, almost all white voters, with Durham being the only significant exception, voted for Valentine.

Valentine, 51, now faces Republican Jack Marin in the November general election. Though Valentine's political experience took a back seat to Michaux, the Nashville attorney faces a political newcomer in the fall.

Valentine's experience includes a brief career as a state legislator, but most political observers agreed during and after the election that his qualifications do not match those of Michaux. The race issue was the deciding factor.

Tuesday was not a day for a black man to win in the 2nd, no matter the gloss of his polish or the extent of his learning.

With the entire nation watching to see if North Carolinians in the 2nd district could rise above

the color of a man's skin, white voters stuck with North Carolina's tradition.

No black candidate has won a congressional seat in North Carolina since George White accomplished the feat in 1897. He served in Congress until 1901.

The last black to run for Congress in this state in recent memory was Howard Lee of Chapel Hill.

Michaux was given a good chance at a congressional seat because of his experience and reputation in local, state and national positions. But his appeal could not overcome tradition.

Said a distraught Jim O'Reilly, a chief political aide after Tuesday's balloting, "outside of Durham, virtually no whites voted for Mickey. The election was reduced to a racial muscle contest."

O'Reilly, who is white and a computer analyst, called the election a shame, saying "They (Valentine and his organization) did not have to put on their hoods. I guess it takes a long time for a white to vote for a black who is better qualified when running against a white."

As the results from across the district came in and Michaux's political captains analyzed them, looks of

(Continued on Page 3)



Edmonds Addresses Squaws

DR. HELEN G. EDMONDS, distinguished professor emerita, NCCU, speaks to representatives attending the eighth biennial convale of The Squaws, Inc., in Raleigh last week. Women from Atlanta, Charlotte, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit and several other cities attended the conference.

J.W. Hill Plans New College

By Joseph E. Green

The former head of the now defunct Durham College wants to give Durham its first college of business and computer technology.

J.W. Hill, local educator and former college president, wants to raise \$100,000 from local investors by August of this year so that more of North Carolina's young men and women can equip themselves with the "skills of the future," computer science and high technology.



Hill

(Continued on Page 3)

Besieged Superintendent Defends His Embattled Colleague

By Joseph E. Green

The former boss of the now embattled superintendent of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro school system said that she is not running the system properly are the work of a "teacher's union" whose primary objectives are not consistent with the teaching of young children.

Dr. Linton Deck, Jr., head of the Fairfax, Virginia school system, said in a recent interview that Dr. Pamela Mayer, his former chief aide has nothing but the interests of school children at heart. Deck is former superintendent of the Orange County school district in Florida where Dr. Mayer worked for him. Dr. Mayer is currently superintendent of the Chapel Hill-

Carrboro school system. Dr. Mayer came under fire recently in Chapel Hill regarding administrative decisions that many teachers and parents believe are not in the best interest of the school system.

At least one teacher's organization, the American Federation of Teachers has led the fight against Dr. Mayer. A spokesman for that union told *The Carolina Times* that Dr. Mayer was racially dividing the system and that her administration of the school district did not allow for input from teachers and other administrators. Mayer denies these charges.

The issue concerning Mayer's administration came to a head when the seven-member school board voted along racial

lines recently to place a second principal at one of the system's two junior high schools.

Currently, that school has a single black principal and it has been assumed that the second principal will be white and that the authority of the black principal will be diminished.

Some black parents have complained to Mayer that the move, which she suggested to the board, was a "slap in the face" of blacks. There are presently two black principals in the system and seven schools.

Deck's name came up recently when representatives from the American Federation of Teachers passed out a copy of a story written in a Washington daily newspaper stating that

he had been asked to resign by the school board in Fairfax. Deck confirmed that he would be resigning.

The article stated that Deck's personality was found to be "offensive and explosive" by a majority of the school board members.

Ms. Pat Dalton and other American Federation of Teachers members in Chapel Hill-Carrboro said that it appeared to them that the report in Washington daily was, in fact, a rather accurate portrayal of Mayer.

"That's certainly not true," Deck said when asked if Mayer was personally offensive, "her human relations skills are superior."

Deck said that he had

(Continued on Page 3)

NBIPP Second Congress In Raleigh To Review Party Progress, Future Plans

By Donald Alderman

In November 1980, more than 2,000 blacks gathered in Philadelphia to form a new black political party.

They went to the city of brotherly love disillusioned with America's traditional two-party system. They left banded together in what they call the National Black Independent Political Party (NBIPP).

In two weeks when party faithful gather on the Shaw University campus in Raleigh to discuss progress and future plans, the picture will be mixed. The conference will begin on August 5 and end on August 8.

According to Ms. Barbara Arnwine, a national party representative, party organizing "...is

coming along well." She says the party has 57 chapters in 27 states.

But in answer to questions about other significant party gains, Ms. Arnwine gives a more philosophical, though no less true, answer: "This is a protracted struggle. We don't believe that the party will be gigantic or that blacks will be liberated over night."

Though party progress has been somewhat less than spectacular, there has been no dearth of activities around the country, according to Ms. Arnwine. For example, the party has:

- Supported forums, including one in Durham, that focused on liberation movements in South Africa and other countries.
- Lent its support to

have the birthdays of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X declared national holidays.

• Supported the freedom of Haitian refugees held illegally in this country.

• In Youngstown, Ohio the NBIPP chapter launched a boycott of white businesses, demanding that blacks be hired in their stores. The merchants sued, but later settled out of court, a settlement that also led to more than 60 blacks being hired.

• Sent a delegation to Grenada, a small island off the South American coast, giving at least symbolic support to "the New Jewel Movement," Grenada's freedom movement.

In addition, according to Ms. Arnwine, NBIPP

has aided a struggling black newspaper in Memphis, and continually denounces U.S. policy in South Africa as lending support to apartheid.

Thus in activities, NBIPP might appear to be little more than another civil rights organization, masquerading as a political party. But party faithful strongly contend that they are more than a civil rights organization. They say that the party's approach and philosophy are far broader than the usual civil rights approach.

"We believe our three strategies — community organizing, institution building and electoral politics — can bring about significant change

to make a difference," Ms. Arnwine said. "But only the process of history will tell whether we'll be successful."

How the first structure and later measure that success will be one of the issues facing the coming convention.

The confab's theme is "Understanding NBIPP's Vision: From Theory to Practice."

The party's theory is relatively easy to understand. The organization contends that blacks have been brainwashed to accept an oppressed, self-defacing existence in a system that is unrelentingly hostile. The support that position, NBIPP officials cite the following:

The fact that most blacks can recite the exploits of George

Washington, Paul Revere and Benjamin Franklin, but know little of the contributions of Dr. Charles Drew, Medgar Evers, Harriett Tubman or Benjamin Banneker.

• The fact that few black cultural institutions exist that reflect the rich history of Americans of African descent.

• The fact that if all black businesses in the country were combined into one corporation, it would rank only 268th on the Fortune 500 list of major corporations.

• The fact that of the 14 million blacks in the nation's work force, only about 25,000 blacks are employed by black businesses.

We were created," said Ms. Arnwine, "and

are committed to change that dismal picture."

Party strategy in response to "...that dismal picture" is also relatively easy to understand.

Ms. Arnwine says the party wants to spearhead community organizing efforts that will band blacks under one banner into a formidable economic and political force.

The party's vision, or its dream, depending upon with whom you're talking, is also relatively clear. Since its inception, the party has called for formulation of a new socio-economic order in which the majority of the nation's people will enjoy and benefit from the country's rich resources.

The party has also called for an end to racism.

According to party literature, "The twin evils of racism and capitalism combine to force black people to eke out a miserable, degrading, unproductive and second-class existence in the United States."

But though the party has a purpose, a strategy and a vision, the step-by-step practicum by which the party accomplishes its goals are not clear. For example, the party has decided against running candidates for office, at least for now, according to Ms. Arnwine. She said the group must first put into place "...a fundamental mechanism that will make the launch into electoral politics successful."

She continues: "There (Continued on Page 3)



STUDYING RESULTS—Mickey Michaux, flanked by campaign aides study Tuesday night's results in his runoff election against I. T. "Tim" Valentine. Their expressions mirror the bad news that the vote count brought.

Frazier Puts "Ballot" Into Runoff

By Donald Alderman

George Frazier, president of the Durham Chapter of the NAACP, angered by the Durham Committee's failure to re-endorse Bill Allen in the runoff election for Durham County Sheriff Tuesday, put his own ballot in the race at several predominantly black precincts.

Frazier's ballot, duplicated to be purposefully similar to the endorsement ballot traditionally distributed at the polling places in predominantly black precincts, showed an endorsement for Allen.

"They (the ballots)

were put out to confuse people," Frazier said Tuesday afternoon, "and I hope they do."

It is not clear just how confused black voters were in the Sheriff's race, but whatever the case, white voters spoke clearly. Roland Leary, the county's ABC chief, beat Allen by more than 10,000 votes. Leary polled 17,740 votes in unofficial returns, while Allen only managed to get 7,787.

Allen won only one precinct, and though he did poorly in black precincts, some insiders said that Allen showed much better in black

precincts than most candidates without the Durham Committee endorsement.

Taking the endorsement from Allen created the Frazier/Durham Committee fracas, according to Frazier.

"It's wrong what the Durham Committee did. They are leading black people in this town around like sheep."

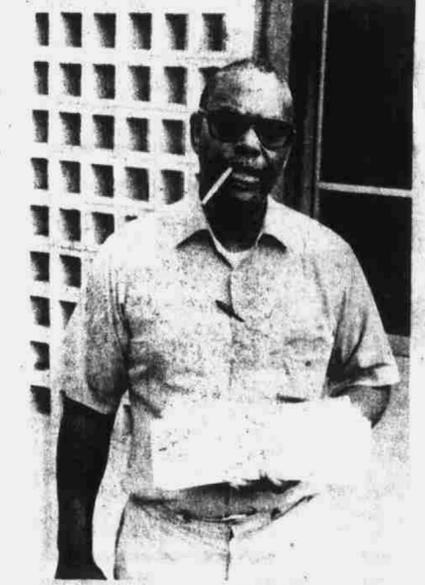
What the Durham Committee did was to switch its endorsement from Allen to Leary. At its usual pre-election meeting Sunday night, blacks, ranging from lawyers and preachers to

plain average citizens, argued for more than two hours, hurling charges and accolades at both candidates.

In the end, the Committee vote gave Leary the endorsement, and a virtual guarantee of significant black support in the Tuesday primary.

But with Allen's approval, Frazier engineered the second ballot scheme, designed to sway some of the black votes back to Allen.

It didn't work, though Durham Committee chairman Willie Lovett (Continued on Page 3)



FRAZIER—George Frazier, president of the Durham Chapter of the NAACP, poses with his ballots that he had workers distribute to voters Tuesday in the runoff primary. Frazier's ballots show an endorsement of Sheriff Bill Allen, contrary to the Durham Committee's endorsement of Roland Leary.