

George Frazier

(Continued From Front)

conceded as he looked at return figures Tuesday night that the "Frazier ballot" had reduced the black vote that the Committee normally delivers to an endorsed candidate. "What it proves to me," Lovett said Tuesday night after all the Durham County votes were counted, "is that if someone sets out to deliberately confuse voters, they can do that."

Lovett also said he would ask the Committee's political redress committee to "look into this matter and recommend a course of action."

It is not clear at this point what course of legal action, if any, would be available to the Committee.

According to the state elections board director, Alex Brock, the "Frazier ballot" does not clearly violate any statute governing elections in this state.

"The Supreme Court has said that everything and anything is fair in politics as long as it doesn't violate a specific statute," Brock explained, "and there is no statute covering this kind of thing."

Brock explained further that the only possible legal violation could be who put the ballot out. Anyone acting in behalf of a candidate, or against a candidate must register with the county elections board as a political action committee, according to Brock. Once registered, all functions of this committee must take place openly and under its registered name.

And this is where the "Frazier ballot" situation gets fuzzy.

Frazier says the second ballot was his idea, but in small print at the bottom of the "Frazier ballot" were the words: "Paid for by Committee to Reelect Allen." At the top of the ballot was this phrase: "The Durham Committee respectfully recommends the following."

The only difference between that phrase and what was on the ballot distributed by Lovett's group were the words: "...on the Affairs of Black People."

So the questions are the following:

Was Frazier, in this political play, acting as The Durham Committee, and, if he was, is that group properly registered?

Did the Committee to Reelect Allen act under another, unregistered name on Tuesday?

According to Brock, someone would have to ask the local District Attorney to investigate the

matter to determine if a law has been broken, or no other action would be taken.

When or if the Durham Committee takes action remains to be seen, but Frazier took his action Tuesday.

Earlier, Frazier said, he had cleared the move with Allen, as well as recruited about 50 people to distribute the "Frazier ballots" at black precincts on Tuesday, according to Frazier, these workers were paid \$50 for the day's work.

But some of the workers did not approach their task with much enthusiasm. Several were seen just standing in front of the polling places, holding stacks of the "Frazier ballots," making only a few attempts to hand them to voters as they walked by into the polling place. At Pearson and Whitted schools polling place, for example, Allen/Frazier workers said they were not encouraging voters to take the ballots.

At several precincts, minor disturbances were reported when Durham Committee workers tried to take "Frazier ballots" from Allen/Frazier workers.

Tuesday's confrontation between Frazier and the Durham Committee was not the first time the outspoken NAACP president and the long time local group have crossed swords.

A couple of months ago, as the Committee quietly engineered discussion with city officials over black support of a proposed downtown civic center \$10.5 million bond referendum, Frazier one-upped the Committee by getting his executive committee to endorse the project.

Later the Durham Committee endorsed the project as well.

But, as Lovett noted Tuesday night, Frazier's efforts in the runoff raise even larger questions.

"We really have to step back from the emotionalism of this situation," he said, "and try to accurately gauge what cause it, and determine the best way to prevent it in the future, and move forward from there."

The new institution, slated to be located on Fayetteville will utilize some of the buildings that formerly belonged to Durham College.

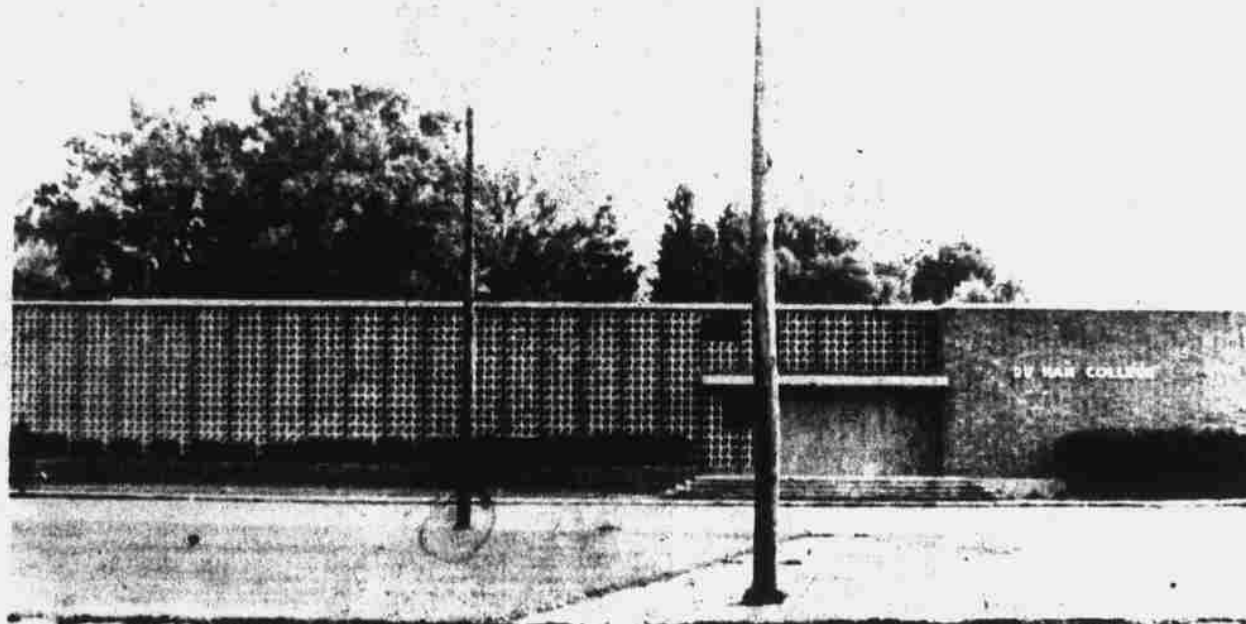
The new institution will recruit high school students of all races who have placed academically in the upper one-fourth of their graduating classes," according to a financial prospectus authored by Hill.

Transfer students who have two years of college work and who maintained a "B" average while in college will be admitted. Former students of Durham College will be accepted only if they maintained a "C" average while in attendance at that institution.

According to the prospectus, the initial academic program at the college will include courses in business administration, computer technology, management and computer science.

2nd NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS August 5-8, 1982 PROGRAM AGENDA

Thursday, August 5	9:00 - 12:00 p.m. APC Charter Review Work
12:00 - 6:00 p.m. Central Committee Meeting/Committee Meetings	
6:00 - 7:00 p.m. DINNER	
7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Community Rally	
Friday, August 6	8:00 - 11:00 a.m. APC Charter Review Work (As Required)
11:00 - 1:00 p.m. LUNCH/Commissions	
1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Opening Plenary Session - Memorial to Bobby Wright - Co-Chairs Keynote	
3:00 - 3:30 p.m. BREAK	
3:30 - 6:30 p.m. Political Education: U. S. Economic Crisis - Regional, National & International Perspectives	
6:30 - 8:00 p.m. DINNER/Local Delegation Conveners	
8:00 - 10:00 p.m. Political Education: State of Women in the Party Local and State Caucuses	
10:00 -	
Saturday, August 7	7:00 - 9:00 a.m. BREAKFAST
9:00 - 12:00 p.m. Political Education: Review of Party Work/Progress	
12:00 - 1:30 p.m. LUNCH	
1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Political Education: Review of Party Work/Progress	
3:30 - 6:00 p.m. Plenary Business Session - Nominations - Workplan - Charter Amendments/Revisions	
6:00 - 8:00 p.m. DINNER/Delegation Conveners/Local & State Caucuses	
8:00 - 11:00 p.m. Plenary Business Session	
Sunday, August 8	8:00 - 10:00 a.m. BREAKFAST/Delegation Conveners/Local & State Caucuses
10:00 - 12:00 p.m. Plenary Business Session	
12:00 - 1:00 p.m. BOX LUNCH/Regional Caucuses/Election of Regional Reps	
1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Plenary Business Session/Wrap-Up - Youth Presentation - National Elections - Vote on Workplan	



ACCORDING TO HIS PLANS for a new business and computer technology school, J.W. Hill will use the administration building of the now defunct Durham College to house the new institution. Hill was president of Durham College when it folded.

Plans New College

(Continued from Front)

The college, which will open in January of 1983, if the proper number of investors are found, will seek approval from the North Carolina Board of Governors and national accreditation from the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools in Washington, D.C.

According to the prospectus, the college will include courses in business administration, computer technology, management and computer science.

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Pre-Law Club Organized At St. Aug.'s

RALEIGH — "Where there is Peace, there is Justice" is the motto of a newly formed and well organized Pre-Law Club at Saint Augustine's College. These 24 students are pursuing a career in the field of law, majoring in pre-law in the Political Science department.

The goals of this law oriented organization are to seek a better understanding of the political and judicial system on the local, state, and national level. During their stay at the college, they will visit law schools in the area, including North Carolina Central University, School of Law, The

University of North Carolina School of Law, and Campbell Law School. These on-site visits will enable these students to obtain first hand knowledge concerning the necessary skills they must bring into a school of law.

On the local level, these students keep in close contact and sometimes work with politicians, lawyers, and others in the political and judicial system. One of the pre-law students had this to say, "Interacting with law practitioners and other persons involved in the political process aids us tremendously in our preparation for the law profes-

sion. As a result, we have a clear understanding of the hard work and sacrifices involved." These remarks came from Michael Bridges, a sophomore, pre-law major of Raleigh.

On the state level the organization participated in a Government Awareness symposium and a city council forum. They were also involved in a Black Awareness march held in Raleigh last semester.

The highlight of the year was their involvement in government on the national level. The members of the organization were exposed to congressmen and senators. They were in-

aid programs so students who begin in January will have to provide their own financial resources.

The new institution will begin with a small faculty and will operate on a semester system. It will lease its first computer and data processing equipment.

Hill projects 75 students to enroll in the program during its first year.

The hand-cranked ice cream freezer was invented in 1846.

NBIPP 2nd Congress

(Continued from Front)

must first be a sound accountability structure in place. Other third party movements failed partly because elected officers weren't committed to the party's goals and objectives, and because the officials weren't held accountable."

It is not very clear just specifically what all that means. There is no clear design of what Ms. Arnwine calls "a fundamental mechanism," or for an "accountability structure."

But all this notwithstanding, the NBIPP issues boil down to how effectively the party can organize blacks under the NBIPP banner. Ms. Arnwine sees a number of significant obstacles.

Among middle class and wealthier blacks, economic perception is an obstacle, according to Ms. Arnwine.

"Those who perceive

themselves as capitalists probably do not support the party," she said, "but the party does not exclude them."

She also said the main problem the party will face in organizing the average black, particularly those on the bottom of the ladder is hopelessness.

"People feel that there's nothing to be done about unemployment," she said. "They've lost hope. The grassroots movement is gone. The activists are gone."

The question then becomes, can NBIPP revive the movement and

replace the activists? Ms. Arnwine won't say yes or no, but she does say that whatever happens will take time.

"Nothing like this occurs instantly," she said. "What went wrong with many of the black movements of the past is that people expected instant cures to social ills that had been perpetuated for centuries. When the cure wasn't instant, they became disillusioned and gave up the struggle."

To that extent, NBIPP is different, because its supporters became disillusioned and started a new struggle.

disbelief and shock covered many of their faces.

They had assumed that in the runoff they would pick up some of the vote of the third place finisher, Roxboro attorney Jim Ramsey, and that those votes, along with their own would lead them to victory. But such was not the case.

During the June 29th primary, Ramsey received 24,062 votes, while Valentine received 34,247, and Michaux garnered 46,538. Yet, with only about 45 percent of the vote, Michaux was forced into a runoff since he did not win fifty per cent of the vote.

The strategy of the Valentine camp from the very beginning was to force Michaux into a runoff. The Durham lawyer, himself, as well as his chief aides, had hoped to avoid one.

Unlike previous runoffs, a low showing of black voters was not determinative. Here is what derailed the Michaux effort creating a new political term in North Carolina, "whiteballing."

In Durham County, for instance, Michaux received 15,540 votes this time. Valentine received 10,750. In the June primary, Valentine received 5,418 votes and Ramsey received 5,830. It appeared that the Ramsey voters simply switched their votes from one white candidate to another.

Results from within Durham County were even more illuminating. During the June 29th election, Michaux received 799 votes at the Holt School Precinct and Valentine, 173. This time, Valentine picked up a sizeable number of the 206 voters who had cast their ballots for Ramsey, giving him a total of 332 while Michaux dropped to 762.

Valentine received 276 votes this time at the Forest Hills Precinct while Michaux received 231. Michaux had won the earlier contest there by picking up 228 votes, to 143 for Ramsey and 95 for Valentine.

At Durham High School, Michaux received 164 votes, while Valentine received 136. During the June primary, Michaux had received 190 votes while Ramsey received 95 and Valentine received 71.

At the West Durham Community Center, Michaux received 203 votes, while Valentine received 461. During the first primary, Michaux received 237 votes there, Valentine 254, and Ramsey 251. Once again, it appeared that the white voters all switched from Ramsey to Valen-

te. Then the crying really began. Michaux supporters and workers who had knocked on doors and visited churches throughout the district since last October cried alone and in each others arms.

It was reminiscent of the early 60's when blacks and whites who had worked together, cried together at rallies, church meetings, or funerals.

Michaux went about telling his supporters and workers not to be sad and thanked each of them for their assistance. He did not cry. He had a look of incredulosity on his face.

One aide said, "I think we placed too much faith in the judgement of some of the voters. When it came time for them to show their true colors, they really did. I just don't believe this is happening."

Michaux refused to be critical of anyone. His downtown headquarters was packed. He told a gathered crowd that "this was just the beginning of something that could not be stopped. We are on a high roll. The state has not heard the last from us yet," he told them.

Visibly shaken was Michaux's younger brother, Eric. For a brief moment they looked directly at one another and Mickey told Eric to "hold on. This is just the beginning."

"The voters of the 2nd district had a great opportunity to send a message to the likes of Jesse Helms and to the nation," one Michaux supporter said as the crowd was leaving the headquarters, "but we blew it this time. What the voters did was to tell Helms that he's okay and that we are sending somebody from the second (Valentine) to Washington to join his political side show which is anti-progress and anti-black."

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1982
9:30 A.M. Sunday Church School
11:00 A.M. Morning Worship
WEDNESDAY
7:00 P.M. Prayer Service

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