



November, 1972

Charles Jeffries

Nixon again now what?

Richard Milhouse Nixon, thanks to the votes of some 45 million Americans and George McGovern himself, will again occupy the big White House on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C.

OPINION

No one can argue with the mathematical facts behind the re-election of Mr. Nixon. No one can disagree with the efficiency of the Nixon campaign machine and its ability, despite the Russian wheat deal, the Watergate Affair and other shady campaign tactics, to have its candidate again the chief spokesman for the nation.

What then can one argue with? Where must the blame be placed with regard to the results of the national election and effect on the outcome of the local elections?

To begin with, the blame for most of what occurred on November 7 must lie with George McGovern himself. Often contradictory on major issues, McGovern sealed his fate long before the polls opened. He chose to bolt the party regulars in the early part of the campaign, only to crawl back towards the climax of the campaign.

Without doubt, the Eagleton Affair also served as an effective "glue" in sealing the fate of Mr. McGovern. He showed himself inept at making quick decisions and again illustrated how wishy-washy he could be.

"I'll never let Mr. Eagleton go," he was quoted to say when it was first revealed that Eagleton had undergone some psychiatric care. But some few days later, Eagleton received his walking papers despite the protests of party regulars.

The running confrontations with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO and Mayor Daley of Chicago also made things tough for McGovern. He resolved these conflicts as he did many others, but too late in the campaign to change Tuesdays outcome.

But one cannot place all the blame on the shoulders of one man. His campaign managers and other Democratic party leaders for lack of their support are also to blame. Many of the local Democrats who refused to publicly support the national ticket but did so in the voting booth, can be proud of what they did or didn't do.

And then, there are those 45 million Americans who cast their ballots in favor of a Nixon

"reprieve". They too deserve a share of the blame for what might occur in the next four years.

The American public chose to ignore Watergate, Vietnam, ITT, the Russian Wheat Deal, invasions of privacy and numerous other pre-election dealings in favor of fear for what many termed as abortion, amnesty and acid. This fear of what they thought was McGovern's platform manifested itself as votes for Nixon.

But even before the shady campaign of Mr. Nixon began, the real issues which might have been important in a Nixon defeat were also ignored.

Unemployment rose to six percent across the nation. In some cities it topped seven percent.

Major crimes increased, despite Nixon's law and order stand in the campaign of '68.

Special interest group attention by the government became more and more open, despite the disclosures made during the ITT investigation.

The closest issue dealing with race was busing, and most agree that busing itself is not really a racial issue. Mr. Nixon ignored both Blacks and whites who did not favor his busing stand.

One could go on and on about what issues the American public chose to ignore and what issues they paid attention to in order to decide where to cast their ballots.

One thing other than the re-election of Mr. Nixon stands clear as a result of the voter reaction on Tuesday; the nation as a whole is more conservative than many had imagined. The emergence of the New Left, complete with its literature, its impact on the media, its impact on the youth and the enlightened older people seems to have had little, if any effect on the rest of the nation. If it did indeed affect the nation, it was negatively. The vote for Nixon was not so much a vote for the Republican party or Mr. Nixon, but a vote against Mr. McGovern, and the people who supported him, the New Left.

What was to be a victory for the Democratic Party and the New Left turned out to be a defeat for the entire nation.

What was thought to have been a change for the nation for the better, turned out to be a pat-on-the-back for what little progress the nation has made, particularly on domestic issues.

What was hoped to become a starting point for the revision of national priorities has instead become a halting point.



Rev. Leon White addresses students at 1971 James Cates Memorial Day.

Blacks remember James Cates

By Deryl Davis
and
Larry Nixon

It was in the early hours of the morning of November 21, 1970, when a brother from Chapel Hill - James Cates - was ruthlessly cut by a white gang of Storm Troopers outside of the Carolina Union doors. Lying in his own pool of blood for at least thirty minutes, this brother was allowed to bleed to death. It is hard to believe that Memorial Hospital was just around the corner, only a few minutes away from the Union; however, it was a little too far to transport a dying man. So, consequently, the brother died.

The reaction of the Black students here at Carolina was mixed with horror, fear, and concern (more for themselves than for Brother Cates). The initial shock was numbed when the news was relayed that Cates was an off-campus Black. Concern seemed to vanish and the niggers went back to partying.

The reaction of the town's people was swift. "How dare the University hold an all-night dance!" Cates was dead, and the University celebrated. Can you blame them, brothers and sisters? That was one less nigger to deal with! And, as a reward for their ruthless murder, the Storm Troopers were acquitted by the Hillsborough courts. A man was dead, but they didn't seem to care.

The reaction of the

University was one of shame and fear that its glorious reputation had once again been tarnished. James Cates was dead; bled to death right on the doorsteps of the Carolina Union and five minutes away from Memorial Hospital! A human life was lost, a Black life was lost, but no one cared!

Check this out: last fall a white student was cut in Morrison and *almost* died. As a result, a meeting of the campus officials was immediately held and the University enacted its first "Entry of Campus" policy. Then, the University issued a list consisting of twelve Black Chapel Hillians whose privilege of setting their Black feet on this campus was terminated.

The difference between the two incidents was that Cates died and the University kept right on partying; the white student *almost* died, and the University enacted an entry policy for "niggers". However, we must remember that Cates was Black and his murderers were white - thus a different scale of justice was automatically used. We must not, and we shall not let such an unjust act occur again. And, we should always remember those brothers who gave their lives for the cause and died in the struggle.

Thus, annually, in recognition of a brother unjustly and untimely slain, we, the Black students at U.N.C., pay our

internal respects and bereavement by holding Memorial Day Services in his honor. We recognize that, on an even larger scale, James Cates' ultimate injury is reserved for, not just one more brother off the block, but for each and every one of us in this white racist-dominated society which condoned his death. And, it is our goal to never let this happen again or forget Brother Cates.

This year's program will be held on Monday November 20, 1972. The Memorial Services will begin with a peaceful march through campus and the downtown area, beginning at 2:00 p.m.

Upon returning to the Union, we will be honored with some inspirational words from Brother Osafo McDonald, pastor of the Northside Baptist Church in Durham, and one of our faithful and dedicated Brothers of WAFR radio station. Others appearing on the program include the BSM Gospel Choir; Warren Carson, BSM Chairman; Richard Epps, Student Body President; and the Reverend John Caldwell, a resident of Chapel Hill and Assistant Pastor of Union Baptist Church in Durham.

Let us all pay our respects on this day and let us not forget that we must continue to fight in the struggle, so that one day we may receive that overdue justice and we should have received four hundred years ago.