

FEATURES...

Price Announces wake campaign chairs

RALEIGH -- U.S. Rep. David E. Price has announced that the Wake County co-chairpersons for his re-election campaign are the Rev. Arthur Calloway, Leo Matthews and Barbara Page.

The Rev. Calloway of Realeigh is a veteran of Price's successful 1986 campaign, when he was also a Wake County co-chair.

He has been rector as St. Ambrose Church for 28 years. He and his wife, Dorothy, have three children. "David has maintained active and aggressive contact with the people of this district, which is very important," Calloway said.

"In addition to being an especially competent and thorough congressman, he's a very open, honest and well-informed person."

Leo Matthews, a lifelong Fuquay-Varina resident, is also a veteran co-chair of Price's 1986 campaign. Matthews is a retired hardware and farm supply store owner and a tobacco farmer.

Matthews said he is supporting Price again because he believes in the congressman's philosophy of addressing the real needs of real people with practical solutions. "You've got to get back to the basics of society," Matthews said.

Barbara Page, a Raleigh Realtor and property manager who is a Wake County native, was also a co-chair of Price's Wake County campaign in 1986. Page's husband, Allen Page, is Chairman of the Religion at Meredith College.

As someone who has known Price for several years, Page said she supports him for many reasons.



Dr. Robinson, President of St. Augustine's, comments at a rally held at the college for Congressman Price.

"David's sense of fairness for the entire population and his willingness to look at the whole picture before making decisions is the sense of values I agree with," said Page.

"Also, in his quest to help middle class citizens realize 'the American dream' of owning a home, he has been especially sensitive to the needs of the real estate and building industries as well as first-time home buyers themselves."

Price said he is looking forward to the fall re-election campaign. "As the 4th

District county with the largest number of voters, Wake is very important to the campaign," Price said.

"We have a strong base of support here, and I'm looking forward to working with everyone to achieve a resounding victory for the entire Democratic ticket in November."

Anyone interested in volunteering with the Price campaign should contact Lucy Hobart at the campaign headquarters in Raleigh at 856-0001.

Campus news briefs

Graduate and Professional School Day will be held on October 11, 1988.

Seniors need to pick up Senior Packets ASAP. Come to Hunter 201 for more information.

Students receiving work-study or work-aid are reminded that make-up hours will not be allowed without written approval from the Financial Aid Office.

All time sheets must be picked up and returned to the Financial Aid Office by the supervisor. Time sheets are due on the following dates:

October 3 and 4
October 31 and November 1
December 2 and 5

The Artspace Artists Association announces a series of Thursday evening "Business Survival Skills" seminars geared toward the business, legal and marketing needs of individual artists.

The seminars will be held September 29, October 13, October 27, November 10 and December 1.

Singers and dancers age 6 and older are needed. All roles are open! For further information, please call 755-6058.

Are you registered to vote? If not, it's not too late! However, you must register to vote at least one month before election day. Contact the Raleigh Voter Registration Office.

Students, Faculty and Staff members who fail to take yearbook photographs this year will be surprised to find that the 1989 yearbook has a picture of them from yesteryear. So don't forget to take an up-to-date photograph. Watch for signs and posters for photo dates and other information.

THE YEARBOOKS ARE HERE! They can be picked up at the St. Agnes Building.

Deadline dates for all newspaper articles will be the 5th of each month, except December which will be the 2nd.

Race and presidential politics

By Dr. Manning Marable

Despite the unprecedented accomplishments of the Reverend Jesse Jackson in the 1988 Democratic primaries, there is substantial evidence indicating that millions of white voters rejected the progressive candidate largely on the grounds of race.

According to the data compiled by University of California-Irvine professor Amihai Glazer, based on the results of 22 Democratic primaries, a one percent increase in the percentage of Black voters in any state corresponded to a one percent decline in the fraction of white voters who supported Jackson in the state's Democratic primary.

In other words, the more Blacks who live, work and vote in any state, and the fewer whites in that state who were willing to vote for Jackson.

For instance, Jackson received about one third of the votes from whites in the state of Vermont, which has less than one percent Black voting age population. Jesse obtained over 35 percent of the white vote in Oregon, which has a Black population of one percent.

In Ohio, however, where Blacks represent about 12 percent of the electorate, Jackson's vote declined to about 17 percent among whites; in New York, with a Black electorate of 14 percent, the white vote for Jackson dropped to 15 percent.

In New Jersey, where one out of five Democratic voters are Black, the white vote for Jackson declined to 13 percent.

In summary, the white electorate is far more "race conscious" in its electoral behavior than are Blacks, who are accustomed to voting for white Democratic candidates year after year.

Glazer suggests that covert racial bigotry is manifested within the political culture of whites to such an extent that it can be accurately measured: "In the old days if you were a racist white," Glazer notes, "you might get violent against Blacks...That's now not accepted, so one way of expressing these emotions is to vote against the candidate Blacks support."

The immediate consequences of Glazer's research have not escaped the considerations of the Bush and Dukakis campaigns.

In 1984, Democratic Presidential candidate Walter Mondale carried about 28 percent of the overall Southern white vote; in states like Mississippi and Alabama, Mondale won less than 15 percent of the white vote.

Symbolically, Mondale was perceived as the "Blacks' candidate," and given the degree of political weight accorded to racial considerations, the masses of whites threw their support behind Reagan, the candidate who symbolized "whites' interests."

Bush is trying to repeat Reagan's strategy, by building a white united front across the South. Tactically, he is trying to turn the Democrat's two man ticket into a troika--Dukakis, Bentsen, and Jesse Jackson.

In the conservative Democratic ethnic enclaves of the Midwest and eastcoast, Bush is repeating the same tactic. In Chicago, he is aligned with the vicious racist, former Chicago Democratic boss "Fast Eddie" Vrdolyak; in Philadelphia, Bush is backed by former mayor and police chief Frank Rizzo.

Bush has opposed vigorous enforcement of civil rights measures, and backed the

destruction of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Perhaps more importantly, Bush's entire campaign has emphasized issues of concern which mobilize subliminal racial fears and anxieties among many whites.

Without overt racist rhetoric, the Vice President is trying to create the impression that Dukakis is the "Blacks' candidate".



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