

What happened to 'Mickey'?

The significance of Michaux's defeat by Valentine

By Jim Jarvis

On June 30, H.M. "Mickey" Michaux was in a good position to grab the democratic nomination for the second congressional seat. He had just won 44 percent of the vote in the primary election, compared to 33 percent for I.T. "Tim" Valentine and 22 percent for Jim Ramsey.

Michaux's credentials were impressive. He was elected three times to the N.C. House of Representatives and during the Carter Administration he was the U.S. District Attorney for the Middle District.

"He clearly represented a candidate who was totally qualified for an office, and the fact that he was black was purely coincidental," said Milton Jordan, executive editor for The Carolina Times.

"It showed for perhaps the first time in recent years that blacks could field a viable candidate for a national office who was just as qualified or even more qualified than his opponent," said Percy Murray, chairman of the history department at NCCU.

But the critical point, and the one Michaux was the most concerned with, was a letter writing campaign by Valentine. Two of the letters had these phrases in them:

"If you object to this *domination*—if you are resentful of having others elect your officials—then you should vote on July 27."

Part of the second letter said:

"Our polls indicate that the same well *organized block vote* which was so obvious and influential in the first primary *will turn out again* on July 27. My opponent will once again be *busing his supporters* to the polls in record numbers."

"If you don't vote on July 27, my opponent's *block vote will decide the election for you.*"

There is a subtle, disturbing aspect to the letters, which bear Valentine's signature. "Block," when meaning a political coalition, is spelled "bloc." The word "block" is strikingly similar to the word "black." Could this small "mistake" on the part of the Valentine organization have been deliberately done to "scare" white voters to the polls?

The Carolina Times agreed with Henderson in their July 31 issue, pointing out that if Michaux's skin had been white, he would have swept the election the first time based on qualifications alone.

So Michaux lost. But unlike other losers something important was gained from his campaign. "The importance of him running showed that black people should not limit their political vision," said Jordan.

And "Mickey" Michaux is still around.

Analysis

Another important point in Michaux's favor was that he had been endorsed by the Durham Voters Alliance and the People's Alliance Political Action Committee, two groups with political clout in Durham County.

Durham county represents 25 percent of the votes in the ten counties that make up the 2nd Congressional District.

A voter registration drive in the last weeks before the primary had gotten over 12,500 more blacks to register. Legislative and congressional lines had been redrawn a short time before the election under the Voting Rights Act to prevent dilution of minority strength. In fact, the realignment of the 2nd district had brought the black registered voter population up to 38 percent.

On June 30, things seemed to be falling into place for Michaux.

Nagging Questions

So why 27 days later did this well qualified, well supported candidate lose in the runoff election?

"He lost mainly because he was black," said J.J. Henderson, president emeritus for the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People. "When it came right down to the crucial point, it was white against black."

On June 24, the Durham Herald ran a story that dealt with the issue of black-white politics. In the article Michaux said, "I don't think he (Valentine) has played by the rules." Michaux also said that telephone callers in the Valentine campaign had urged voters to get to the polls lest "they" elect Michaux.

Opportunity to study abroad

Fulbright application deadline nears

By Randy G. Vestal

The deadline for Fulbright Program Grants, which cover the cost of an individual to do graduate work in a foreign country for a year, is Oct. 15, announced Dr. Eugene Eaves, director of the International Studies Center at NCCU.

Sen. Fulbright established a program after World War II "to foster cross-cultural and international understanding by having the exchange of students and scholars from country to country so as to prevent the kinds of misunderstandings that lead to international conflict," said Eaves. "Since then, the Fulbright Program has been extended to study and travel opportunities in virtually every country in the world."

A full Fulbright grant provides round-trip transportation, language or orientation courses (where appropriate), tuition, books, maintenance for one academic year in only one country, and health and accident insurance. The maintenance allowance is based on living costs in the host country and is sufficient to meet the normal expenses of a single person.

The requirements are that an individual either be an established scholar or a qualified student with superior grades and a genuine interest in the project that he proposes and that the candidate have the necessary language skills of the country in which he wishes to study.

Eaves requests that all persons interested in studying abroad contact him at his office in the University Honors Center on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for further information and applications.

Eaves said that all Fulbright applications will be reviewed by a campus screening committee composed of 14 to 19 members representing all disciplines. Applications approved by the campus committee will be sent to the Institute of International Education's National Screening Committee, consisting of specialists in various fields and area studies. The Board of

Construction

3 projects underway

By Tina Pinnix

NCCU has three building projects in progress: the criminal justice building, the physical education and recreation complex, and the annex to the cafeteria.

The criminal justice building, originally scheduled for completion this past September, is now scheduled to be finished in January 1984 at the cost of \$2,150,000. The 30,000 square foot structure will house the criminal justice, law enforcement, and public administration programs. The building will have four seminar rooms, a library, a criminal investigation room, a criminological laboratory, an auditorium that seats 400-500 people, faculty offices, student and faculty lounges, and a canteen.

The physical education and recreation complex is scheduled to be completed in January 1985 at a cost of \$10,020,000. The 144,000 square foot structure will have classrooms, instructional stations and laboratories, an olympic sized pool, a gymnasium, equipment and workrooms, conference and seminar rooms, a dance studio, a racketball court, a golf course, an archery range, a physiology laboratory, student and faculty lounges, and faculty offices.

The cafeteria annex is scheduled to be completed this November at a cost of \$350,000. The 5,000 square foot structure will provide office space, two VIP and trustee conference rooms, and a deli area. The annex will open for use in January 1983.

The criminal justice building and the physical education and recreation building are being funded by the state. The annex of the cafeteria is being funded by the university.

New grade system enacted

By Tina Pinnix

A new grade notation system has been put into effect along with the new interim attendance policy.

Instead of "W" withdrawal before evaluation period, "WP" withdrawal passing, and "WF" withdrawal failing, it is now "NW" withdrawal non-attendance before evaluation, "NP" non-attendance passing, and "NF" non-attendance failing.

Before, a student would have to formally withdraw from a class to get an evaluation. Now the instructor must evaluate the student if he is absent more than two consecutive weeks or a total of three weeks during the semester.

This attendance policy is not final. A finalized attendance policy will be released during the year and listed in the 1985 catalogue.

Foreign Scholarships for Fulbright Grants will make the final selection and will inform the candidates in May 1983.

According to Eaves, the Fulbright Program is primarily funded by the United States International Communications Agency, now known as the United States Information Service, a part of the State Department. Additional funding is provided by other nations wishing to promote global peace and an international exchange of ideas.

Other study-abroad programs of which Eaves is the local campus coordinator include the Fulbright International Student Consortium, British Summer Schools Programme, International Telephone and Telegraph International Fellowships, Raleigh-Durham Consortium, Association of International Colleges and Universities, University of North Carolina Council on International Programs, and the Rhodes Scholarship.

During the summer, Roderic Joyner, a junior business major, and Jennifer Jones, a junior home economics major, went to Canada for four weeks through the Raleigh-Durham Consortium to study the economic status of Canadian blacks. Randy Vestal, a senior English major, studied modern British government at the University of Oxford through the British Universities Summer Schools Programme.

According to Eaves, many individuals do not take advantage of such programs because of poor publicity by their sponsors, and many persons who do not possess the needed foreign language skills are unable to study abroad.

Professors to publish books based on black history

By William Rogers and Randy G. Vestal

Two NCCU professors, Dr. Earl E. Thorpe, professor of history, and Dr. Sylvia M. Jacobs, associate professor of history, have recently had published historical novels dealing with black history.

Thorpe, one of the leading psycho-historians in the United States, has titled his book *African Americans and the Sacred: Spirituals, Slave Religion and Symbolism*, published by Harrington Publications. The novel is a juxtaposition of ideas on symbolism as displayed in slave religion, African religion, and the Afro-American experience in religion and the spirituals.

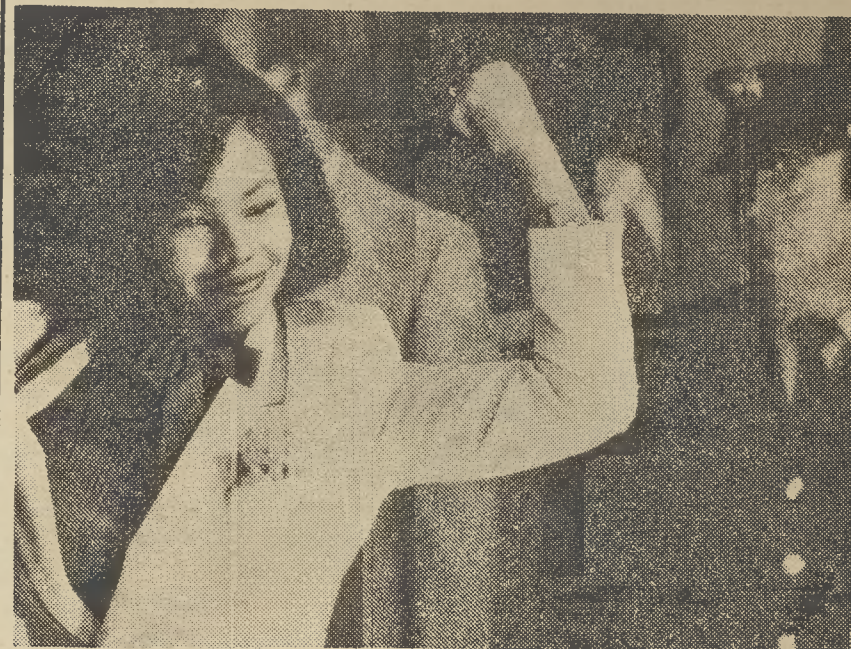
The novel is completely "Thorpeian." As a secondary source, Thorpe has blended in principals of scholars such as Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Mircea Eliade and Norman O. Brown. Thorpe's elastic scholarship, as displayed in this novel, could categorize this work as philosophy, theology or psycho-history.

He has written five other books: *The Black Historian* (1971), *The Mind of the Negro: An Intellectual History of Afro-Americans* (1961), *Eros and Freedom in Southern Life and Thought* (1967), *The Central Theme of Black History* (1969), and *The Old South: A Psycho-history* (1972).

Jacobs, a leading authority on African history, has edited *Black Americans and the Missionary Movement in Africa*, published by Greenwood Press. The work deals with the historical context that led black Americans to the rekindling of their African roots.

The book contains essays that deal with the active involvement of blacks in the American Postestant missionary movement prior to 1960. The book discusses the extent of Afro-American religion and some underlying causes why blacks became interested in the Protestant missionary movement.

Jacobs is a pioneer in this area of historical research because scholars have ignored this area of the Afro-American experience. Her work will open new frontiers of historical research and will provide for scholars and students of the social sciences a crucial link in African and Afro-American history.



NEW YORK: Forty-two women broke the 117-year-old sex barrier of the New York City Fire Department on Sept. 22nd as they joined 105 male colleagues at the swearing-in ceremony at City Hall. (UPI photo by Pat Benie)

Project TAP receives major federal funding

By Karen Jarnagin and Randy G. Vestal

NCCU's Department of Education was awarded \$122,625 by the Handicapped Children's Early Education Program and the Special Education Programs, parts of the U.S. Department of Education, to continue Project TAP—primarily an early aid demonstration model of comprehensive services for handicapped preschool children.

Project TAP consists of three separate programs: Tapping Achievement Potential, Tapping Adult Potential, and Teenage Awareness Program.

Tapping Achievement Potential, which is in its third year of funding, has established model demonstration classrooms for 3- and 4-year-old children at the Lyons Park Day Care Center operated by the Durham Nursery School Association. These handicapped children, developmentally delayed or "at risk" of developmental delay, are intergrated in the classrooms.

These children receive assessment and instruction in the areas of fine and gross motor skills, receptive and expressive language skills, visual perception, reasoning abilities, and social and emotional development. The Carolina Developmental Profile is used to assess each child in these areas.

Dr. Barbara K. McCloud, director of Project TAP, said that North Carolina was selected to receive the funding because it has the nation's largest percentage of working mothers, has a large day care population, and has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the nation.

"Early intervention at the preschool level is unique," said McCloud. "Many of the (handicapped) children can benefit from this intervention. We're hoping that the program will continue past this year at the Lyons Park Day Care Center. Our hope is that we can go to an outreach program to distribute and disseminate to others information about our program."

According to Cynthia Goodrich-Barnes, the parent coordinator for Tapping Adult Potential, Project TAP also conducts a parent program for the parents of the handicapped children in the demonstration classrooms which seeks to encourage parent involvement and staff development activities. The parent component acts as a support service for the children, the teachers and the parents.

The major emphasis of this part of the program is to bring parents together in an informal setting to discuss interests and concerns that they have for themselves and their children. Parents have the opportunity to discuss their concerns at monthly parent meetings and home visits.

The Teenage Awareness Program is also involved in developing a module for associating early pregnancies with handicapping conditions.

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