

"Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity.
For they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green herb.
Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verify thou shalt be fed."
(Psalm 37: 1, 2, 3)

At Stake in the November 5 Election

The Raleigh Times of Monday, October 7, published an article on its front page by Glenn Roberts to the effect that, "The number of Negroes registered to vote in Wake County is lower now than it has been at any time in the past five years." Certainly, with the large number of Negro professionals, businessmen and others over the average, educationally, to be found in Raleigh, the county seat of Wake, information to the effect that Negroes in Wake County are literally dragging their feet on the important matter of qualifying to vote in any and all elections, is decidedly distressing.

In attempting to put its finger on the cause of the drop in Negro registration the Raleigh Times article went on to quote several sources as giving various and sundry reasons for the decline. It is our feeling, however, that whatever the cause of the decline that the situation presents a

challenge to the Negro leaders of Raleigh to bestir themselves and see to it that instead of a decrease that close of the registration period which begins Saturday, October 12 and ends October 26 will show a decided increase.

What applies to Raleigh and Wake County applies to every city, town, hamlet and county in the state. Never before has so much in the cause of civil rights been at stake for the Negroes of this country. The stake in the election on November 5 is so great that it demands the active interest of every Negro of intelligence to work increasingly to arouse others of the race to rally to the cause.

Again, we call on our ministers, teachers, businessmen and others to button hole, collar and otherwise insist that every Negro man and woman register and vote on November 5.

N. C. Attorney General Runs True to Form

The unfavorable ruling of the North Carolina Attorney General's office that the City of Durham has no legal right to enact the anti-discrimination ordinance proposed by the Black Solidarity Committee, should surprise no one. Had the all-white staff of the attorney general's office ruled otherwise the shock would probably have been too much for members of the Black Solidarity Committee, as well as numerous other Negro citizens of the state.

We would recommend that every intelligent Negro citizen of Durham pay special attention to that part of the refusal in the reply of the attorney general's office, which states that the proposed ordinance would simply be redundant. In short, what the attorney general's office is saying is that there are already in existence federal or state laws covering the same objectives included in the proposed ordinance presented by the Black Solidarity Committee. Therefore, to pass or enact another law prohibiting the discriminations which Negroes suffer is simply going over ground already covered.

By the same token the federal,

state and county governments have a right to reason that any law they pass, prohibiting such crimes as murder, thievery, lying, adultery or any other of the Ten Commandments is redundant. We think, however, that in spite of the redundancy or what not, no state, county or city would risk the failure of enacting laws against such offenses.

It might not be out of place here and now to advise those in positions of power in state offices, as well as those in similar offices of counties and cities, that only in rare instances is there to be found in this day a city or county in which there is not to be found at least one Negro or even several Negroes who are unaware of the trickery generally used in evading the requests and pleas of Negroes for their deserved rights in all affairs of this country. So the ruling of the N. C. attorney general's office in declaring the proposed anti-discrimination ordinance redundant runs true to form and is, therefore, in keeping with the traditional custom of the southern states that only white is right.

Durham's New Human Relations Commission

At long last the Durham City Council has officially established a Human Relations Commission for the city of Durham and that without a dissenting vote. From the standpoint of the Negro members selected to serve on the commission, we think the council is to be commended. The selection of the Negroes chosen is strong evidence that the Council had the advice of its two Negro members which once again goes to prove the importance of Negro representation in such matters.

Now that the Human Relations Commission has been established, we trust it will lose no time in tackling the many perplexing problems now facing the people of Durham. We think among the first to be tackled should be that of the boycott. Certainly for the benefit of all concerned, the commission should lose no time in determining or getting at the bottom of the reasons for the boycott which we trust will be ended before the Christmas shopping season gets into full swing.

If the Human Relations Commission has the full support of the City Council and the citizenry of Durham, as a whole, we are satisfied it will be able to find a satisfactory solution to many of the problems now facing the city. Such support should and will only come from Negro citizens when they have been assured that they will share equally in the taxes they pay for the establishment and maintenance of such.

A second problem that should be tackled by the Human Relations Commission is that of the Hospital Bond Issue. As badly as the proposed hospital is needed in Durham it is stupid to expect Negro voters to have any enthusiastic feeling for supporting the bond issue until they are assured of absolute equal treatment of personnel and patients. Certainly no intelligent white citizen if placed in a similar position would want to vote for such a facility without being assured of the full and equal benefits to be derived therefrom.

When Is Protest... Dissent Or A Riot?



To Be EQUAL
By WHITNEY M. YOUNG

Fear Is Big Issue

IT IS BECOMING very clear that the war in Vietnam isn't the top campaign issue. Neither is crime, law and order, or inflation. I think that the dominant issue in this election campaign is one that some candidates cater to, but none mentions out loud—fear.

We would have to go back a good many years to find an electorate as frightened as the present one. Back in 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt told a frightened nation: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Those words bear repeating today.

What people are afraid of, of course, is social change. The world is getting increasingly complex; people find it hard to understand the new attitudes of their children, or the new assertiveness of black citizens who were silent sufferers for too long.

We have to understand too, that much of the insecurity that haunts so many otherwise well-off middle class people is due to their newly won status.

Their Parents Were On Relief

Barely a generation ago, the parents of today's affluent middle classes were standing on unemployment lines or were employed in relief projects like WPA, PWA and others during the Depression. And many who got so worked up because of welfare grants to black mothers conveniently forget that the welfare checks their own mothers got thirty years ago kept them alive and enabled them to go to school.

It took the war and economic boom times since then to put most Americans into the middle class. The government tore down black slums to make way for expressways that rushed white people out of the central cities, and the government lent them money and insured their mortgages so they could create a suburban dream world into which black people could not move regardless of their income, culture or education.

Some of these same people are now screaming about government spending on poverty, but they didn't turn down the handouts that helped put them into the middle class, and they aren't returning any of the money they are still getting from government sources. Their beef isn't really about government spending, but government spending on today's poor and on measures to help Negroes and other minorities reach the same middle class status they've just attained.

Feeling Secure—And Superior

And that's the fear that is gripping so many people today. So long as blacks are confined to ghettos, rendered powerless and dependent, many people feel secure and even superior.

But once they see a black family moving into a neighborhood, a black child at school with their kids; a black supervisor on the job, they feel their status is threatened.

It's an irrational fear, even a hysterical reaction, but it exists and some candidates for office are shrewdly appealing to it. Law and order and crime in the streets become the great code phrases that gather the insecure around safe issues. Few talk about justice, without which there can be no law and order.

Crowds cheer when George Wallace talks about running over demonstrators in his car, or letting the police loose on anyone not of the approved color or political opinions.

Some of the statements I've heard in recent weeks smack of a kind of neo-fascism that represents a sick element in our political life. It's time our political leaders stopped catering to the fearful and the apprehensive, and started to appeal to the best in our life—the decent, generous people of good will who will understand that changing the social and economic system that oppresses a tenth of the population will benefit all Americans.

Your Tax Questions Answered

This column of questions and answers on Federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Question: Should I keep my paycheck stubs for tax purposes? I just started a fulltime job and will be filing my first tax return next year.

Answer: While these stubs may be helpful, the W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, you receive from your employer at the end of the year contains the wage data needed for tax purposes. It shows your total earnings and the Federal income and social security taxes withheld. A copy of the W-2 should be filed with your tax return.

However, many paycheck stubs show the amounts withheld for items such as medical insurance and union dues. If you itemize deductions when you file your 1968 return, these totals should be helpful to you.

IT'S A GOOD practice to keep records of all expenses that are deductible for Federal income tax purposes. Put your receipts and cancelled checks for charitable contributions, medical expenses, and interest expenses in a special envelope, cigar box or file folder.

Most people starting their first job find it to their advantage to take the standard deduction rather than itemizing. But unless you have kept records of your deductible expenses you will not be in a position to itemize if that happens to result in a lower tax for you.

Question: My son earned over \$600 this summer working on a construction crew. He's now back at college and has a part-time job there. Will the money he makes cost me my dependency deduction for him?

Answer: Not necessarily. If he is under 19 at the end of the year or a full-time student, he may earn \$600 or more and you may still claim the exemption if he otherwise qualifies as your dependent.

If any tax has been withheld from his wages he must file a return to obtain a refund. In any event, he must file a return when his gross income is \$600 or more. In filing such a return he also claims his own exemption even though you claimed him as a dependent.

Question: I just got a divorce from my wife. Will I have to make any change in my tax withholding?

Answer: If you have been claiming a withholding exemption for your wife, file a new W-4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, with your employer dropping that exemption. Since you are divorced you are no longer entitled to claim her exemption.

If you have children and are claiming their exemption you should drop them, too, unless you will be able to claim them for this year.

than it was during the first half of 1967.

What You've Got Coming From Social Security

SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGES TO MEET NEEDS

The social security law, one of the most amended laws on the books, has changed frequently in its 33-year history to meet the demands of a dynamic economy and the changing needs of the American society.

The changes in the law have reflected economic factors such as the increased number of women in the work force; the rising cost of living; and of health care. But probably the most important change has been a shift in the attitude of the American public itself—the acceptance of the social insurance or social security as the basic method of providing a continuing income for the family when the breadwinner retires, becomes disabled, or dies.

For the generation now beginning to assume its place as adults in the working world, the changes may not seem so dramatic. Social security today is as much taken for granted as the public school system, and only those who can recall the period of the depression during which the program was given birth can remember a society without social security.

From what was solely a retirement program for persons in industry and commerce, the social security program has grown until today it includes protection for the survivors of deceased workers, protection for the disabled worker and his dependents, and health insurance for the aged. It has become a basic program of financial security and income maintenance for people in just about all occupations.

More than 24 million persons are currently receiving monthly social security benefits. The figure includes some 18 million people 65 and over; about 2.2 million young workers and their dependents who are disabled, and about 3.4 million persons—widows and children of deceased workers—receiving survivors benefits.

These figures point up one of the common misconceptions about social security. A surprising number of people still think of social security as primarily a retirement program, although benefits for dependents and survivors have been payable since January 1940, and for disabled people since 1957.

Some 87 percent of the persons between 25 and 65 are protected under the social security disability program. And 95 percent of all mothers and children have survivors protection against the death of the husband and father. Almost one-third of social security contributions go toward this protection against illness, injury, or death during the years when the worker's family is growing up.

Practically every type of work is covered under social security—from the migrant fruitpicker to the domestic worker, from the garbage collector to the top executive in the largest corporation.

I will be discussing many different aspects of the social security program in future columns—the various types of benefits and how to apply for them, how social security works, what you need to know to make the most of your social security protection, and how your social security office can help you.

This Week In Negro History

One hundred and fifty-nine years ago (1809) on Tuesday of this week the founder of the first YMCA for Negroes in Washington, D. C. was born. He was Anthony Bowen who died in 1871.

Other events this week of special historical interest are as follows:

OCT. 7 — William Still (1821-1902), author of the underground Railroad, born. Juan Latino, Spanish Negro poet, in 1571 wrote Latin poem in celebration of the Battle of Lobato.

OCT. 9 — Ethiopia, the oldest independent nation in Africa, became the 30th member of the United Nations under the leadership of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Charles Bissette, noted Negro French author, was given his freedom and a lump sum for his confiscated property in 1830.

OCT. 10 — The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the University of Alabama in 1955 to admit Autherine Lucy and Polly Myers who had been denied entrance to the university in 1952 because of race.

Robert Nathaniel Dett (1882-1943), pianist-composer, born. He served on the staff at Hampton Institute for several years.

Robert Gould Shaw (1837-1863), colonel of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, born. This was the first Negro regiment sent from the free states.

OCT. 11—Antoine Blanc founded the first Negro Catholic Sisterhood in the United States in 1792.

OCT. 12 — Baritone Lawrence Winters in 1952 became the first Negro to sing a white role with a major opera company in his appearance in "Rigoletto."

OCT. 13 — An act of the Confederate Congress in 1862 provided that Negroes taken in arms who could be identified as slaves should be returned to their owners.

Southern U's Prexy Tenure Of Office Ends

BATON ROUGE, La. — Louisiana's State Board of Education accepted the retirement of Felton G. Clark as president of Southern University and named G. Leon Netterville acting president and president-elect.

The board retired Dr. Clark, effective Oct. 14, but granted him a leave of absence to June 30, 1969, the end of the 1968-69 fiscal year.

DR. NETTERVILLE, an early student of Dr. Clark, was named to take over as acting president Oct. 14 and to become president July 1, 1969.

Dr. Clark, retired under board policy requiring mandatory retirement of top administrators at the age of 65, will be permitted to occupy the president's home on the Southern University campus here until Jan. 1, 1969.

Dr. Clark became president of Southern in 1938, succeeding his father, the late Joseph S. Clark, who founded Southern University in 1914.

DR. NETTERVILLE was vice president of Southern in charge of business affairs, prior to his appointment as acting president and president.

The board voted to draft a resolution and incorporate it into the minutes of the special meeting commemorating the service of Dr. Clark to Southern and to education in Louisiana.

STATEMENT OF OWNER.
SHIP
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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
L. E. Austin, Publisher

Captain CUDJOE
A HAITIAN COROMANTEE OF OBSCURE BACKGROUND, HE AND HIS BAND DEFEATED THE BRITISH IN NUMEROUS RAIDS ON SLAVEHOLDERS' PLANTATIONS / HE GREW POWERFUL BY 1730 THAT MANY ENGLISH SETTLERS WENT HOME / THE GOVERNMENT SENT HUNDREDS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIANS AND 1000 SOLDIERS TO DESTROY HIM — UNDER CAPT. LEMELIA... THOUGH OUTNUMBERED, CUDJOE DEVASTATED THE ENEMY WITH SUPERIOR STRATEGY / FINALLY, THE GOVERNMENT BOUGHT HIM OFF WITH A LARGE TAX FREE LAND GRANT!

Says Jail Is Best For Criminals

GARY Mayor Richard G. Hatcher believes that more prison terms and less probation would help reduce Gary's rising crime rate.

"We are dealing with a number of repeat offenders and I don't think the police ought to have to deal with a person over and over again," said Mayor Hatcher, who did not see additional policemen as the answer to the crime problem.

Calling for more stringent punishment in felony cases, Hatcher noted that Gary's crime rate during the first six months of 1968 was 60 per cent higher

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