

## Durham Sinks to its Lowest Depths

The city of Durham sank to the lowest depths of degeneracy in its history last Monday night when it saw its City Council and the Human Relations Committee, appointed by the council, insulted and humiliated by a representative of the Ku Klux Klan, armed with a pistol, while the Mayor of Durham, with members of the police present, sat unmoved as the Klansman proceeded to throw his weight around in a threatening and menacing manner.

If we write off the insults to the Negro citizens who were present and referred to by the Klansman as "niggers" and "nigras," we cannot write off the fact that Durham's Mayor R. Wensell Grabarek, raised not one finger to halt the insults that the Klansman imposed on the Negro citizens or to have him understand that his threats and insults would not be tolerated by him or the City Council. Thus Durham witnessed its mayor its first citizen submit or surrender the authority vested in him, by the people of this city to a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

That Councilman J. S. Stewart stood up and walked out of the meeting, is not surprising in this newspaper. Stewart is no novice as a member of the City Council, nor is

a novice as an active member of boards of importance on many outstanding organizations of the state and nation. That he walked out of the council meeting on last Monday night is conclusive evidence that the session had reached he lowest depths of despair. While a majority of our citizens will doubtless agree with us that as a whole Durham has a competent City Council, a majority of them will likewise be compelled to agree with us that the greatest need of Durham's present City Council is honest and courageous leadership by its mayor.

Oh yes, we are going to ask Mayor Grabarek and the police officials who were present at the City Council meeting on last Monday night to tell us what would happen if an armed Negro of a Malcom X or other civil rights organization walked into a meeting of the City Council displaying a revolver on his person? Or to make it plainer we ask them what action would they take under such circumstances? We ask this question before it is too late for Durham to be confronted with the growing feeling among many of its Negro citizens that if the mayor of Durham is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan he is one of its most ardent supporters or sympathizers.

## Our Leaders and Followers

Needless to say that the topic of leadership has been well covered by orators and writers throughout the annals of history. The very idea of leadership immediately brings to mind a position of guidance and counseling and someone being guided and counseled. Therefore those answering the call, whether they sought the title or inherited it, are the recipient of an even more important obligation, that of responsibility. The leader's job is primarily one of diagnosis — to be able to evaluate a situation in terms of its forthcoming consequences on the lives of those being led, and to make the best decision possible. Although few if any leaders are possessed with the powers of prophecy, they are

nevertheless expected to judge situations and make decisions and prognoses as well.

Perhaps those who 'follow' best are those who have been convinced through many experiences, that their leaders' judgements have met unforeseen problems with positive results more often than with failures.

Leaders today as always, are responsible to their present following and are liable for the results of their thinking to the followers of tomorrow. Integrity, like pure character is a matter of conscience but the position of leadership makes mandatory ones own awareness of right and wrong, and above all, the boundless duty of responsibility.

## Insight

It is important we realize poverty is not just physical. It can also be mental and emotional. In fact, I would be willing to say physical poverty and mental and emotional poverty are about equal in our nation. The increase in the use of drugs would indicate this. Also, poverty of the mind and heart make it very difficult for those who have accumulated great physical wealth to share

it with others. I would go further to say people seek excessive physical wealth because of a sense of inner need. Thus they move into a prison of worldly wealth wherein they are bound by terms of life that must wither and fade.

Yet, the man who is free to live is the man who is free to give to life even as he receives of it.

MARION G. MOSLEY

## FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By A.A. BOGGS  
Illustrated by A.A. BLAG

### Dr. Murio Harmodio ARIAS

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. GREAT LITERARY FIGURE HE WAS EDITOR OF "EL PANAMA AMERICA" AND WROTE MUCH OTHERWISE. ELECTED IN 1932, HE DID MUCH TO PROMOTE HARMONY AT HOME AND FELLOWSHIP WITH THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE NEW WORLD. HIS DEATH IN DECEMBER, 1962, WAS MOURNED AS A NATIONAL LOSS BY PRESS AND PUBLIC.



A POPULAR BELIEF IS THAT WHEN THE ANCIENTS SPOKE OF LYBIANS AND ETHIOPIANS THEY DID NOT MEAN WHAT ARE NOW CALLED NEGROES. THIS OLD MAP OF AFRICA PROVES THE CONTRARY. WEST AFRICA IS CALLED LYBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, ETHIOPIA. UNTIL ABOUT 1750, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC WAS CALLED THE ETHIOPIAN OCEAN.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO DID SO WELL IN THE ENTERTAINMENT FIELD THAT AS LATE AS THE 1910'S, BANDS OF WHITE ENTERTAINERS CALLING THEMSELVES "MINSTRELS," BLACKENED THEIR FACES, IMITATED NEGROES, AND MADE A BIG HIT IN VALDEVILLE. ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR WERE THE LEW DOCKSTADER MINSTRELS.



## Not Without Opposition



JUDGE HAYNSWORTH'S RECORD PROVED CONSERVATIVE ENOUGH TO PROVOKE THE OPPOSITION OF BOTH GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT OF THE A.F.L.-C.I.O., AND ROY WILKINS, HEAD OF THE N.A.A.C.P. BOTH ORGANIZATIONS SERVED NOTICE THAT THEY WOULD OPPOSE HIS SENATE CONFIRMATION.

—FRED R. GARDNER—N.Y. TIMES



By Lou Lu Tour

## BLACK PROFILES of COURAGE

### 'People's Politician'

The Honorable Shirley Chisholm, Brooklyn's Congresswoman, is rightfully taking her place in our Negro History Journals today not only as the first Black woman to sit in the United States Congress, but also as one who had the courage to challenge a long standing congressional precedent of accepting an assignment to just any committee.

This brilliant young woman whose political background includes that of a most successful Assemblywoman before she was overwhelmingly elected as Congresswoman, challenged her assignment to the House Agriculture Committee on the grounds that its operation or work had no direct relevance to the District she represented — Bedford Stuyvesant in Brooklyn, New York.

Her challenge was heard and her assignment changed.

CONGRESSWOMAN Chisholm is also making it known that she will vote against every Defense Department money bill until America uses its money "for people and peace, not profits and war."

It is evident that Mrs. Chisholm is a Congresswoman for the people and with the people she represents.

She is not afraid to take a stand for that which she feels is right just as she did when she joined a Picket Line with non-professional workers of one of Brooklyn's Hospitals after learning the facts concerning the working situation, and after efforts to negotiate with the Hospitals had failed.

SHE IS A former teacher who puts her education and experience to good use. Her knowledge of Spanish enables her to speak the language fluently with the Spanish-speaking people in her District.

She is the recipient of many honors, too many to include in this Profile, but a statement made by this articulate Congresswoman at a recent affair when she was presented a plaque, is noteworthy. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm said that she did not want to be remembered as the first Black woman in Congress, "but as a shining example to youth."

AND, SHE often says of herself, "I have a way of talking that does something to people. One thing the people in Washington and New York are afraid of in Shirley Chisholm is her mouth."

However, we would say that those who are working for what is right for the people are not afraid, because the Shirley Chisholm we know works and

speaks out for that which is right for the people, Congresswoman Chisholm's rise from Clubhouse worker to Representative in the United States Congress has been meteoric. Through community service, civic contribution and outstanding work as Brooklyn's legislator in Albany, she reached a position of indisputable national prominence.

IN HER WORDS, "I don't want to be known as a Negro Legislator, I am an American Legislator. . . I am the people's politician." Although from birth she has been keenly aware of the growing problems of the ghetto, she knows and works to alleviate the problems of all sections of all cities, the problems of all Americans.



REP. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM  
The People's Choice

She was born in the Bedford - Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, a ghetto as well-known as Harlem, and she brings to her country's legislative branch a background of tested leadership experience, and she has always been at home on public platforms. She, as well as we can be proud that she is the first Negro woman elected to Congress. BRAVO!

AFTER graduation from Girls High School in Brooklyn, she went on to

obtain a B.A. degree, cum laude, from Brooklyn College. She was later named that College's Alumna of the year. She earned both an M. A. degree in Education and a diploma in Administration and Supervision in the field of Education at Columbia University.

## This Week In Negro History

One hundred and seven years ago (1862) on Monday of this week Abraham Lincoln gave notice to the South that he would emancipate the slaves on Jan. 3, 1863 if the rebel states had not returned to the Union by that time.

The South did then like it is doing now. It preferred the Civil War, and it has not joined the Union properly until today.

Other events of historical interest this week are as follows:

SEPTEMBER 23 — Dr. Mary Church Terrell (1863-1954), foremost crusader for human rights, first president and one of the founders of the National Association of Colored Women, born.

SEPTEMBER 24 — Jupiter Hammon published his address to Negroes of New York in 1786.

SEPTEMBER 25 — The Union Church of Africans was organized and incorporated in 1812.

SEPTEMBER 26 — The Chicago Defender published its paper "Our Pledge of Allegiance" in 1942.

SEPTEMBER 27 — Heroic action of Corporal Clarence R. Van Alen near Bussy Farm in World War I, 1918, was awarded the Croix de Guerre, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Medaille Militaire.

SEPTEMBER 28 — David Walker (1785-1830), author of the "Appeal" against slavery, born.

Richard B. Harrison (1864-1935), dramatic reader and teacher, who became famous for his role of "De Lawd" in Green Pastures, born.

## Temple Offering Black Studies

PHILADELPHIA — Temple University has established a graduate course in Black History. This is looked upon as a first step toward an Afro-American or Afro-Asian Institute.

Some 30-odd students have registered for it—about half of them black and half male.

The course is under the direction of Dr. L. D. Reddick, a well-known black scholar, educated at Fisk and the University of Chicago.

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## To Be EQUAL

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG

## 'Lawyer's Revolt'

WHAT has become known as the "lawyer's revolt" signals the emergence of a new breed of professional man. The "lawyer's revolt" was the extraordinary protest by Justice Department and OEO staff lawyers against changes in the government's civil rights stance.

Lawyers in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department formally protested against softening Administration attitudes toward enforcement of civil rights laws. They demanded assurances that a firm enforcement stand be taken.

At the same time, lawyers in the OEO's legal aid program publicly demanded that this valuable program be kept and strengthened in the face of considerable opposition to it by people who don't like to see the poor armed with legal tools to fight for their rights.

"The 'lawyer's revolt' has temporarily subsided since their demands were met and assurances given. But its meaning lingers on.

It shows the fears—even within the government itself—that the Nixon Administration is going too far in placating backslashers, and those who would like to see the great civil rights achievements of recent years fade away.

## Mending Political Fences

The Administration has been so careful to keep its political fences mended in the South—through relaxation of school desegregation guidelines and appointments like that of Judge Haynsworth to the Supreme Court—that it's lost the confidence of its own skilled professionals.

Such a public demonstration of concern by government employees is unprecedented. These men depend on their federal salaries to pay the rent. Their careers and futures are dependent upon the opinions of their superiors. They risked being fired, or at the least, closing the door on any hopes of promotion and advancement.

The fact that they so willingly laid their careers on the line indicates the seriousness of the threat to civil rights. But it also indicates something else—something that has great significance for our country.

It indicates the emergence of a new breed of professional man. He's someone who places his value to society above narrow monetary or career interests. He's no longer the cautious, careful bureaucrat who is afraid to make waves. He is not willing to compromise human rights for petty personal concerns.

The "lawyer's revolt" showed how strong the new breed is in that profession. Some of the brightest law school graduates are spurning fancy offers from Wall Street firms in order to work on civil rights cases for the government or to practice advocacy law for groups representing the poor.

## Young People Demand Action

But it's evident in other professions too. Meetings of sociologists, psychologists, and political scientists in recent weeks have been challenged to prove their relevance by bright young people now swelling the ranks of those professions.

Annual meetings that used to be dull affairs mainly devoted to swapping job offers are now full of controversy. Academics are climbing down from their ivory towers and becoming involved in society's problems as never before.

"The crisis of our times," said a political scientist at one such meeting, "spares no group, not even the social sciences. . . . It is no longer practical or morally tolerable to stand on the political sidelines when our expertise alerts us to disaster."

Many of these professional groups helped build the racism that permeates our society. They've either ignored the problems of the black masses, or spent their talents in showing other institutions how to suppress them.

Now the wheel is turning, and the new breed of young professionals are forcing universities, corporations and other important elements in our society to become relevant to the real problems facing all of us. The success of their efforts could determine how quickly America frees itself from the bondage of racism and division.

## YES, WE ALL TALK

By Marcus H. Boulware, Ph.D.

## Supporting One Point

The average layman should not attempt to develop more than one point his first two years of public speaking.

The first thing to do is to decide upon the point you want to explain or prove. Condense your ideas to a single sentence to be sure you have only one point. For instance, A good truck driver must keep relaxed.

Support your main point with:

1. Explanation

2. Comparison or analogy
3. Illustration (detailed example or story)
4. Statistics
5. Testimony
6. Restatement (means saying it in more familiar terms for the audience).

READERS: For my booklet of Afro-Slang, send one dollar and a long, self-addressed envelope to M. H. Boulware, Florida A & M University, Box 310-A, Tallahassee, Fla. 32307.

## Do's And Don'ts



Learn, Brother, Learn!