

The Carolina Times
EDITORIALS

HOWARD LEE FOR CONGRESS

It is not every day a black person runs for the U. S. Congress in North Carolina, but, it is not every day a Howard Lee, Mayor of Chapel Hill, comes along.

Lee, who has waged two successful campaigns for Mayor is a candidate for the 2nd Congressional District. At age 37, Lee, descendant of Georgia share-croppers has campaigned vigorously throughout the re-proportioned congressional district. And has come to be viewed as a serious threat in the race.

Lee's history is filled with irony. He dropped out of high school, then returned to finish third in his class and went on to graduate from college. After three years as a probation officer in Juvenile Relations Court, Savannah, Ga., he came to North Carolina to earn a Masters of Social Work degree from U.N.C. at Chapel Hill.

He entered politics in 1968, winning a hard-fought race for Mayor of Chapel Hill. Having proved himself in office, re-election in 1971 was not as hard a fight.

Lee's life seems filled with people involvement. He has been a

vice president of the North Carolina Democratic Party and a Deacon in Binkley Baptist Church (Chapel Hill). He sits on the Boards of Directors of organizations including the Day Care and Advancement School, National Association of Social Workers, and the Southern Regional Council. His numerous awards and honors include a recent Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Shaw University.

Lee appears to be a man in touch and in step with the rising tide of progressive blacks who are rejecting the notion of second-class anything.

He represents a man of vision capable of believing that the disenfranchised and the downtrodden can become self-sufficient men and women of pride and determination. We believe in Howard Lee. We endorse Lee. And we ask that our readers consider the candidate—check him out.

Let us not forget, too, that to be for any candidate, or any issue for that matters, does not mean a thing unless we vote. The vote is the thing. THE VOTE IS THE THING. VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

CRITICAL NEED FOR MORE SUMMER JOBS

The need for more summer jobs becomes more critical each day as one reads the unemployment statistics for jobs for youths and particularly black youth.

However, it appears that very few jobs will be available to students this summer. In fact, most statistics point out that summer jobs for students will remain near 1971's depressed levels.

In industry, most job priorities will go to the many persons, especially "hourly workers" that have been laid off. Many personnel directors now find that students are "far more humble" this year about the type and kind of summer jobs they will accept. Having clout or knowing a higher up does not seem to work well for many students as their job performance may not merit the clout.

Unemployment among black youths is in excess of 40 per cent. The plight of our black youth builds up a feeling of hopelessness and a non use of positive energy that becomes wasteful and many times may end up destructive.

Also, broader assignments in all aspects of the job are taking on more and more importance as jobs continue to decline and more persons are available for the few available jobs.

From banks to insurance companies—from manufacturers to hospitals, companies and institutions these days are bearing down on the productivity of both white collar and service workers.

More than 60% of U. S. workers hold white collar and service jobs and the figure is expected to reach 7 out of 10 this decade according to Labor Dept. estimates.

Gauging productivity is no easy task as one finds it most difficult to measure, say a secretary's output as against a production output worker. For the most part trends show also that after cutbacks, most companies get along with fewer workers.

The job productivity push is on and with jobs at a premium, students as well as mature workers must broaden themselves with all aspects of the job. Perhaps too much specialization and not enough generalization of job criteria has made this a problem, for many job seekers. They must retool and retrain whenever the opportunity presents itself.

However, the biggest challenge today is still for jobs for youth as well as adults who are physically able and are willing to work.

YOUNG BLACKS MUST STAY IN POLITICAL ARENA

Young people and especially black young people are vitally affected by the many day to day or week to week political decisions. Should enough of the young people and especially black young people actually vote, you then, can actually have input and a "piece of the action" in this vital decision making process. You need to know the system, and by the wise use of your ballot and the effect of ballot strength, the system will know you.

On all sides you see the dramatic increase in the numbers of young people and blacks seeking public offices at all levels of government and winning the offices. This trend is good for the nation as well as for the democratic process. It also means, as may well indicate, that a better way to express concerns in our country is by learning the political system and the games of politics for changes within the system.

Young people and especially young blacks know the rigors of oppression and racism and should not be willing to let the gains made earlier by blood, sweat and tears, slip through their fingers, because they did not take the time to get out and vote in great numbers.

It is well known that teenagers and most young people will and can devote time and energy to something they believe in. Ballot use and regular voting with a purpose must become something for all

young people to believe in and devote time to it, particularly blacks.

Remember always that politics is facts of life and death. For when one is born, his birth is recorded or coded by some politician (appointed or elected), when one is married, the license and sometimes blood tests must be secured from a politician (appointed or elected) and in death, the Certificate must be signed by a political appointee or elected.

So don't say you don't like the political games. And they are games, for as one news writer said, upon covering a candidate, "before I could run his positive statements in the newspaper, he was giving a negative side in another community." This is what makes the political game so fascinating and one must play it to the hilt. That means get out and vote and use the ballot for its strong points in winning the political games so that you too can have input in the decision making arena.

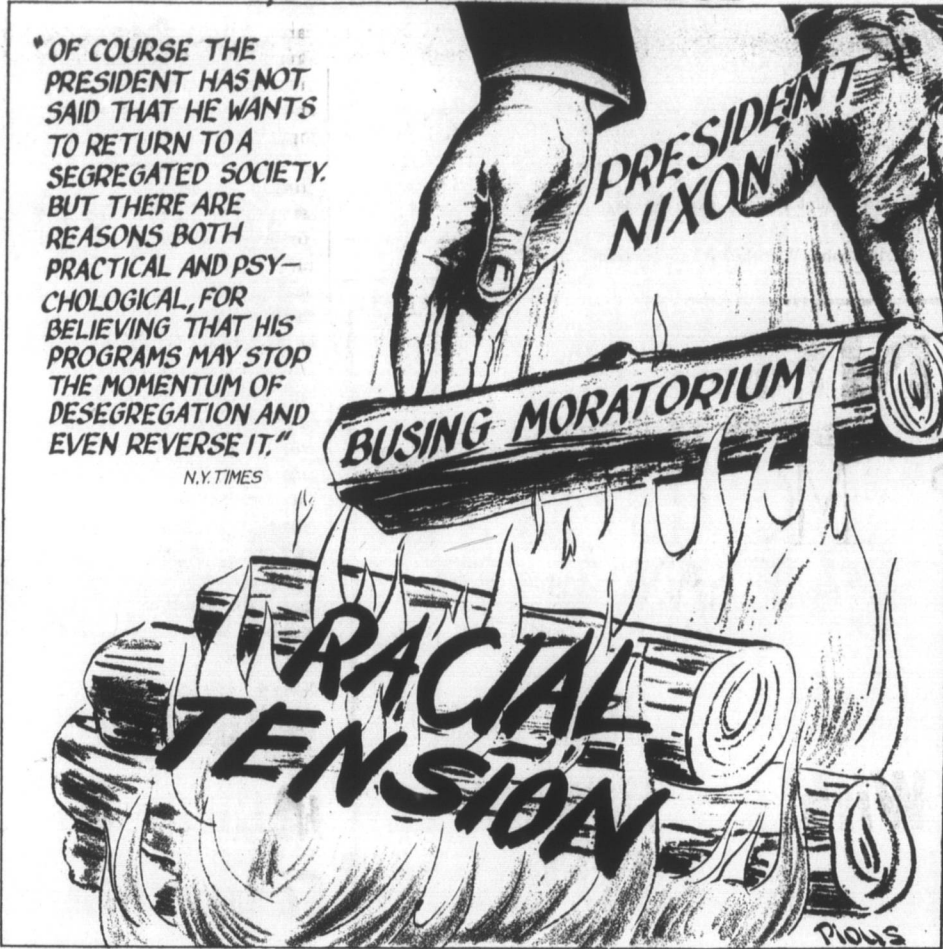
It will take a lot of votes to help work out the many concerns that are felt now about opportunities in employment, education, housing, recreation and business—or in a word—all around justice.

The time is at hand now to place your vote in the arena of decision making. Will you play the voting game of politics this week and at all other times by the wise and judicious use of your ballot?

AN ILL-BODING SYMBOL

"OF COURSE THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT SAID THAT HE WANTS TO RETURN TO A SEGREGATED SOCIETY. BUT THERE ARE REASONS BOTH PRACTICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL, FOR BELIEVING THAT HIS PROGRAMS MAY STOP THE MOMENTUM OF DESEGREGATION AND EVEN REVERSE IT."

N.Y. TIMES



-Ballot Continued from front

in the area of education, health, welfare and general subsistence?

No! Durham has been referred to often recently as the citadel of black capitalism—of course, to some not necessarily an admirable state—but undeniably, the scene of the nation's first black owned and operated billion dollar annual business, a pioneer in the establishment of black banks, the setting for the first State Supported Liberal Arts college for blacks in the country, and many other seeds of developing black power.

The black Central Carolinian seems to be action-oriented as opposed to a more rhetorical, fantasy leaning. Coupled with the fact that this seems to be a year of greater and greater black political involvement, does this mean that black ballot power will become a reality during this election year?

The Durham Committee on Black Affairs (DCBA) spokesman Rev. Phillip R. Cousins, chairman of the Political Committee of the organization stated recently, "We have been out there pitching for black solidarity and greater political participation. The response from the community has been a source of encouragement. But now we'll just hope for the best."

The DCBA, formerly known as the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs has for more than three decades been the major political influence for blacks in the area. Opened to all blacks of the area, the Committee has chosen black candidates to lend support in their political campaign and it has promoted registration-voting drives along with other steps to increase black political participation.

Another local group which has been actively involved in promoting greater participation in the political process is the Voter Education Project headed by John Edwards.

The group formerly was a part of the Southern Regional Council operating out of Atlanta, Ga. It was first funded in 1967 having the three main functions of voter registration, citizenship, education, and leadership training.

According to Edwards, the organization has been actively engaged in informing the community of political offices available, holding workshops for candidates organizing campaigns, and similar ventures. "We do not endorse any particular candidate," Edwards explained. "Our main purpose is to help educate the people to the functions of the government and increase political involvement."

Other smaller groups around the area have also been active seeking greater black participation in the political arena.

Observation suggests that whether or not the blacks pool their vote and move as a block, or participate in an unorganized manner, there will be an increased turnout. This year in the black community, the

ballot is an issue—it remains to be seen if the vote will postpone fishing interests, interrupt the Saturday morning car-washing, or the bedroom cartoon sessions.

-Clark

Continued from front practically all the predominant Black colleges and universities in the country. Studies on work now being conducted by the NCCU biologist will be presented at the next annual meeting of NIS at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Clark is a native of Tarboro, North Carolina. He received the B. S. degree in Biology from Shaw University, The M. S. degree in Biology and the Ph.D. degree in Cell Physiology and Biochemistry were earned at North Carolina Central University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill respectively.

His busy scientific work does not prevent his involvement in community activities. He is currently working with The Green Circle Program, which is sponsored by the Durham Human Relations Commission. The object of this program is the fostering of a better understanding among people of attitudinal, religious, racial and other differences that tend to divide men.

-WAFR

Continued from front

white family to be educated so that she can lead her small community out of the bonds of ignorance which hold it captive. The opera begins when Treemonisha returns to her village at the age of eighteen and confronts the superstitions which the local "conjurers" use to hold the people in their power.

The premiere of "Treemonisha" sixty-one years after it was published is significant for a variety of reasons. It is a unique work by a gifted Black composer most noted for his rag music and is outstanding in its sociological, cultural and philosophical implications.

"Treemonisha" is built around the message that through education the Black man can lead himself to freedom, words which were many years a central theme of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Scott Joplin was born in 1868 and is generally acknowledged as the "King of Ragtime." As is the case with most Black musicians, Joplin's early playing was by "ear." He was born into a musical family in Texarkana, Texas.

Scott Joplin's "Treemonisha" on WAFR, Monday, May 8, 1972 at 7:00 P.M.

-African

Continued from front on May 27 for the non-violent demonstration. All persons seeking further information should contact Sister Joan Burton at 688-7014. Contributions for buses may be sent c/o Adolph Reed, 20-D Colonial Apts., Durham, 27707. Checks should be made out to Durham Liberation Day Committee. As many people as possible should attend.

-Lee Continued from front

hurt the average tax payer and divert the nation from the job of real tax reform." Instead of a value-added tax, Lee called for reducing the oil depletion allowance, increasing the minimum tax on privileged income, requiring the payment of capital gains taxes on inheritance, repealing the accelerated depreciation system for businesses and closing other tax loopholes.

"It is time," Lee concluded, "for tax breaks to be granted to farmers, small businesses and working people of America."

-Increase

Continued from front

832. Aside from the significance of the sheer number of black elected officials as compared with the figures of only five years ago, the election of 1971 also brought about an increase in the number of important local offices held by blacks - offices through which black elected officials can participate more meaningfully in the making and implementation of decisions which directly affect the black community.

In North Carolina black elected officials displayed increasing strength in 1971 by capturing 62 seats in the municipal elections held across the state. Black incumbents were re-elected to 42 seats, while the remaining positions were filled by 19 newly-elected black city councilmen and one newly-elected black mayor.

A total of four black mayors were elected in the spring of 1971. They were Howard Lee, who won reelection by a landslide in Chapel Hill; Alex Brown, re-elected from Greensboro; W. Ray Mattheson, re-elected as mayor of Princeville; and James Boone, newly-elected mayor of Cofield.

Cofield, a predominantly black community in Hertford County holding its first election since incorporation in 1969, elected an all black slate of officials which included a mayor and five town councilmen.

for the first time in North Carolina history, blacks led the ticket in a number of municipalities. In Fayetteville, Marion George led a field of 12 candidates. In the northeastern town of Rober, E. V. Wilkins led the ticket of five candidates seeking three seats.

In the Charlotte councilmatic race for seven seats, incumbent Fred Alexander was the leader in a field of 14 candidates. Black candidates also led the ticket in Columbia, Laurinburg, Morehead City, Forest City, Roxboro, Roper, Gastonia, and Chapel Hill. Black candidates came in second in elections in Southern Pines, Murfreesboro, and Goldsboro.

Assessing the latest statistics on black elected officials, VEP Executive Director John Lewis stated, "The continued upswing in the total number of blacks in public office over the past six years is an indication that blacks are beginning

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK

By JOHN MYERS

With the large number of candidates running in the lower political races this year it should be difficult to find a tie between all of them. But it isn't. Almost every candidate from those running for governor to those for congress has stated "I am not jumping on the bandwagon. I have been for this issue since 1961 (?)" This is great. It would seem that we have had men working against the war since its beginning. We have had men with new ideas in their minds since time immortal. We have had men against racism, for better education, lower taxes, no bussing, better streets, law and order and all the things that are currently carrying the various campaigns across the state. Its great to know that the problems we face today are not new and that we have our elected officials in there fighting for us since their beginning.

Realizing this, we are led to the ultimate question, what happened? Why, of all our candidates have been against this and that, for this and that, with us, against them, or for them, do we still have the multitude of problems facing us this election year? One would almost be tempted to take the view that the candidate who stands in front of the cameras and states "I have had 17 years experience" has had enough time to prove himself and to get something done. If he has not been able to do it in 17 years why is he so assured of being able to accomplish the particular task in the next four?

I suppose I may sound as if I am skeptical when it comes to the trustworthiness of politicians. If I do it is because I am totally and wholeheartedly

to acquire the kind of political sophistication which will enable them to begin to control their own destinies."

"On the other hand," continued Lewis, "we must be aware that the number of blacks in office constitutes only a fraction of the total number of elected positions in the South. This means that blacks are still seriously underrepresented in the political arena."

-Electoral

Continued from front Committee, as a whole, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the make-up of the registered Democrats of the precinct as to sex, age, ethnic background, and where practical, geography.

Failure to comply with guidelines creates the possibility of a challenge. The challenge is available in the event of dissatisfaction. Request forms are attainable from the chairman or county chairman. The challenge is available in the event of dissatisfaction. Request forms are attainable from the chairman or county chairman. They are to be filled out and turned in to the County Chairman for review by the Credentials Committee. If the challenge is sustained the delegation can't be seated until the body is reorganized for equitable representation.

The precincts will also elect the delegates to the County conventions which will be held

- on May 27th, 2:00 p.m. at Rogers-Herr Junior High. Each precinct is entitled to one vote at the County Convention for every fifty votes cast in that precinct for the Democratic Candidate for Governor in 1968.
- Dates to remember:
1. May 27th - Rogers-Herr 2:00 p.m. County Convention.
 2. June 10th - District Convention - 1:00 p.m.
 3. June 20th - State Convention 11:00 p.m. Dorton Arena, Raleigh.
 4. July 10th - National Democratic Convention - Miami Florida.

- Henderson

Continued from front Following this brief memorial service the Board took up the several matters before it. Prior to the President's report the Chairman made several remarks which included a coverage of his reflections and appreciation on the Hampton Institute's 79th Founder's Day program which took place during the 104th academic school year at this college on Sunday, January 30, 1972. One of the main events of the 1972 Founder's Day program, said Mr. Henderson, was that of a testimonial dinner on Saturday evening, January 29, 1972 honoring Dr. Arthur Howe, Jr., the retiring chairman of the Board of Trustees and grandson of the founder of the college.

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