

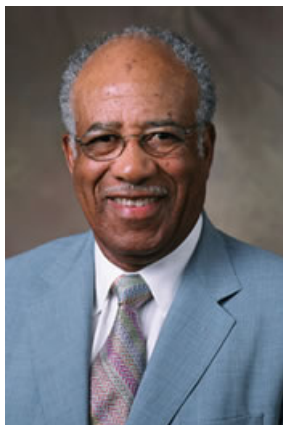
## **Lee, Howard** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **Howard Lee**

by Nicholas Graham

UNC - North Carolina Collection <sup>[1]</sup>, 2004. Updated by Michelle Czaikowski, 2010.

"This Month in North Carolina History" <sup>[1]</sup> series. Reprinted with permission.



Howard Lee. Photo from the NC Virtual Public School site, accessed 2010.

The placid, academic retreat of Chapel Hill, N.C., has always been something of an anomaly in the South."

-- Howard Lee, *Newsweek*, May 19, 1969.

Whenever Chapel Hill, North Carolina elected a new mayor, few people outside of the small college town paid much attention. But when the 1969 mayoral race came to a close, newspapers and magazines from around the state, nation, and world reported the news. *Time* and *Newsweek* ran profiles of the new mayor and his photograph appeared prominently in a West German newspaper. Why all the fuss? When the votes were counted and the election was certified, on May 6, 1969, Howard Lee became the first African American mayor elected in a predominantly white southern town since Reconstruction.

Lee had lived in [Chapel Hill](#) <sup>[2]</sup> only five years when he decided to run for mayor. He moved to North Carolina from his native Georgia in 1964 to attend the [University of North Carolina](#) <sup>[3]</sup>. Lee earned a master's degree in Social Work in 1966 and was hired to direct a research program at Duke.

When Lee and his wife began to look for a home, they found that, despite the town's progressive reputation, race was still very much an issue in Chapel Hill. The Lees encountered white residents who were reluctant to have an African American family move into their neighborhood, and realtors who hesitated to show them homes in white subdivisions. When, after six months of searching, they were finally able to purchase a home in the Colony Woods neighborhood, they received harassing phone calls and a cross was burned on their front lawn. The experience inspired Lee to enter local politics.

The 1969 race for mayor set records. The 4,734 votes cast were the most in town history, and included a record turnout from the Chapel Hill's African American community, which made up nearly ten percent of the population. The race was close: Lee's margin of victory – about 400 votes – was the smallest on record for a municipal election. He defeated Roland Giduz, a former newspaper editor and long-time member of the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen.

Lee served three terms as mayor of Chapel Hill. He received 64 percent of the vote in the 1971 election, and 89 percent in 1973. Lee ran for Congress in 1972 and for lieutenant governor in 1976, and though he lost both races in the Democratic primaries, his career in politics was far from over. He was appointed as secretary of the [Department of Natural Resources](#) <sup>[4]</sup> and Community Development in 1977 and served in the state senate from 1990-1994 and 1996-2002. Lee was also the first African American to serve as chair of the State Board of Education in 2003 and later was appointed to the [North Carolina Utilities Commission](#) <sup>[5]</sup> where he served from 2005-2009. In 2009, [Governor Perdue](#) <sup>[6]</sup> appointed him Executive Director of the [North Carolina Education Cabinet](#) <sup>[7]</sup>.

#### **References and additional resources:**

Howard Lee campaign materials. In North Carolina Collection Biographical Clippings, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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**Subjects:**

Biographies <sup>[8]</sup>

Black and African American People <sup>[9]</sup>

Discrimination <sup>[10]</sup>

Politics and government <sup>[11]</sup>

Public officials <sup>[12]</sup>

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Duke University <sup>[14]</sup>

Chapel Hill <sup>[15]</sup>

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill <sup>[16]</sup>

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