

**NEWS BRIEFS**

**BLACK U. S. PROFESSIONALS TO AID UGANDA**  
NEW YORK — (NBNB)—About 50 black American professionals will leave for Uganda in early August to start filling the gap left by Adams expelled from that East African country by President Idi Amin, it was reported last week by Roy Innis, head of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).  
Innis said his group had already processed 500 more who would follow the first group at a later date. He also noted that CORE is establishing a "sort of mini-embassy" in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, to handle the affairs of some 80 million Africans living outside the continent.

**JUDGE PRESSES FOR FREE LEGAL AID TO INDIGENTS**  
WASHINGTON — (NBNB)—D. C. Superior Court Chief Judge Harold H. Greene said last week that he has no alternative but to implement a plan requiring lawyers in the area to provide free legal counsel to indigent defendants in criminal cases.

The D. C. Bar Association, however, has criticized the plan because all lawyers in the District are not qualified to handle criminal cases, thus leaving those who are with a heavy case load. Charles T. Duncan, president of the Association and former head of the D. C. Corporation Counsel, said his group would not participate "on any long-term basis in a plan which is fraught with such constitutional, ethical and administrative difficulties" as that which Greene proposed to start July 1.

Greene conceded that the bar's objections "are very real and like the bar, I'm not completely convinced that the court's plan can be fully and successfully implemented." However, he noted, funds for the legal aid program are almost depleted and the plan must be implemented if the District's criminal courts are to be kept open, especially in

view of a U. S. Supreme Court decision which stipulates that no criminal defendant can be convicted unless he is represented by counsel.

**RAMSEY CLARK TO DEFEND ATTICA INMATE**  
BUFFALO — (NBNB)—Former U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark was accepted last week as a defense attorney for 21-year-old Charles Permalovic of Syracuse, one of the inmates accused of killing a guard during the 1971 Attica prison riots.

**JUDGE ORDERS MORE MINORITIES IN UNION**  
NEW YORK — (NBNB)—Citing a "history of past discrimination" against blacks and Puerto Ricans, Federal Judge Dudley Bonal last week ordered Steamfitters Local 638, one of the area's major construction unions, to increase its minority membership in the higher paying job groups from the present 4.5 per cent to 30 per cent by July 1, 1977.

Judge Bonal's order calls for developing an affirmative action plan which includes active recruitment of apprentices in nonwhite high schools, setting up a practical examination to replace a written one that many blacks failed, and a public listing of available jobs and of qualified nonwhites available to fill them.

In 1972, he issued a preliminary injunction ordering the union to end discrimination, but last week Judge Bonal said that current employment figures "indicate that discriminatory practices have not been corrected."

The action came in response to a suit brought against the union, which handles installation of heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and sprinkler equipment, by the Federal Government and by four minority group members who charged they had been discriminated against in their attempts to become journeymen steamfitters.

**WILKINS**  
(Continued from front page)  
are inferior genetically and that formal education really does not affect getting or holding any job. Wilkins was especially critical of some elements of the academic community.

The theories which have advanced in respectable academic communities, Wilkins said, are a threat to the advancement of blacks as perceived by Thomas Jefferson — one of equality that one which is racist and applies a "law and order" theme.

Although many would be led to believe that the theory of racial genetic inferiority of blacks came from the Ku Klux Klan, it instead was advanced by Dr. William Shockley of Stanford University.

"Dr. Shockley maintains that Negroes are inherently and innately inferior to whites and that no matter what legislation is enacted, what opinions courts may have and what administrative policies are pursued, black Americans are just plain unable to cope from their mothers' wombs," Wilkins asserted.

Unless the theory is challenged now, Wilkins warned it may find its way into educational policy.

"The adoption of this thesis would dump all black protests on educational inequality into the ash can," he said. "It

would play havoc with the system which whites have built so painstakingly to frustrate other whites and particularly to block blacks.

**GIRLS**  
(Continued from front page)

made several visits to the Reif home to persuade Mrs. Reif to agree to the sterilization. It asks for a national injunction against "sterilizations until the court has had the opportunity to rule on the merits of the case."

The girls' father, who was capable of comprehending the nature of the operation, was not contacted by the agency, according to the suit. The clinic "gave as its reason" for the sterilization its inability to continue to look after the two girls under new regulations.

The director of the agency, Joseph E. Conlin, said the clinic has been operating since March 1 under regulations of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, rather than under OEO guidelines.

According to one news service report, Conlin said the girls had been taking a birth control drug but that it had been prohibited after March 1 when the Family Planning Clinic came under HEW's jurisdiction. He added that HEW had instructed clinics to discontinue using the drug because it had not been certified.

Birth control pills were not recommended, Conlin said, because the two girls were considered not to have the "mental talents" to take them regularly. And, because the agency knew that "boys were hanging around the girls," the suit maintains, agency officials felt the best method to avoid an unwanted pregnancy was to sterilize the two girls.

Orelia Dixon, head of this city's family planning clinic, said, however, that consent was obtained and that several similar sterilizations have been conducted this year.

"These girls know all what happened to them and their mother understood exactly what she was doing," Mrs. Dixon said.

Katie Reif, 16, said a day after her two younger sisters were sterilized, two agency workers tried to encourage her to have a similar operation. She said she told them she didn't need the operation or birth control pills.

**TURNER**  
(Continued from front page)

dean of the law school at NCC, Dr. Turner also served as acting dean of the college and as a member of the interim committee which administered the university's affairs following the death of its founder, Dr. James E. Shepard.

Upon his retirement in 1965, Dr. Turner was named

dean emeritus of the NCC school of law.

Funeral services for Dr. Turner were held on Saturday, July 7 in the Chapel of the E. F. Boyd and Son Funeral Home in Cleveland, Ohio. Eulogy was given by Rev. Lenton Gunn, Jr. Resolutions from the NCCU Law School Faculty, Staff and Students were read during the services by the present Dean.

Interment followed in the East Cleveland Cemetery.

**ABERNATHY**  
(Continued from front page)

headquarters. A spokesman said the organization cannot afford to repair the air-conditioning.

"We have cut our staff far below the number necessary to carry on a live and vibrant program. I am unable to proceed any further without adequate staff," said Abernathy.

Many black people now occupy high positions made possible through the struggles of SCLC, he said, "but will not support it financially and make it possible for this organization to meet its obligations and commitments."

He said the black middle class "who have arrived and who were benefactors of our labor have turned a deaf ear to our call."

Violence thrust Abernathy into the presidency of the non-violent organization, with the assassination of King in April 1968.

A Baptist minister like King and a partner in the civil rights struggle for years, Abernathy worked, marched, preached and went to jail with King. Like King, he was unmarried as head of SCLC.

When King was slain, the loosely knit organization of numerous church affiliates without formal rank and file membership, tightened its belt financially and struggled to survive.

Last fall, SCLC was in such dire financial straits that it cut off 21 employees, prompting the resignations of several key staff members, including its executive director and head of public relations.

In the absence of these two officers, Abernathy said, he was unable to function adequately as president.

He gave as another reason the necessity of devoting full time to the ministry of his West Hunter Street Baptist church. The church has outgrown present facilities, he said, and he is needed in plans for expanding and rebuilding.

Abernathy declined to speculate on his successor, saying the SCLC board of directors would choose a new president in August, during their 16th annual convention.

**WILMINGTON**  
(Continued from front page)

posted the \$50,000 appeal bail bond for Chavis last December. The other nine persons have been in jail for a year, unable to raise the exorbitant bail.

The Commission for Racial Justice sponsored the resolutions calling upon the United Church of Christ to post the bail for the Wilmington 9. The nine are: Mrs. Ann Sheppard, Marvin Patrick, Connie Tyndall, Jerry Jacobs, Willie Vereen, Reginald Epps, James McCoy, William Wright and Wayne Moore.

The charges against the Wilmington 9 arose out of racial conflicts in Wilmington in 1971 in which white vigilantes roamed the Black community with shotguns sticking out of car windows.

The Reverend Dr. Charles E. Cobb, Executive Director of the Commission for Racial Justice, praised the decision of the General Synod as "evidence that the church still can be the conscience of this nation, calling it to justice and righteousness in the true spirit of Jesus Christ. This should serve as a reminder for all to see, that this church will not stand by idly while rampant injustice prevails."

**JUDGES**  
(Continued from front page)

Education Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the Adult Education Act.

Judge Waddy said the states had "demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success on the merits" of the suit and said the money should be obligated for possible future use instead of reverting to the U.S. Treasury, which would have happened at the close of the fiscal year last Saturday.

If the states should lose their suit, Waddy noted that his order could be vacated.

In the second case, U. S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell ordered Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Casper Weinberger to process applications for grants for community mental health centers.

The processing of these applications had ceased Feb. 23 on the order of an HEW budget official after President Nixon said in his budget message that no new staffing grants would be awarded.

According to the plaintiffs, led by the National Council of Community Mental Health Centers, more than \$51 million in grants were affected.

In the third ruling, U.S. District Judge Leonard I. Garth of Newark, N.J. ordered the government to spend \$239 million in Neighborhood Youth Corps funds by the end of the past fiscal year. The Corps is expected to provide 609,000 summer jobs to youths across the country.

"There is no doubt it was the unequivocal intention of Congress that the amount be appropriated. This is no raid on the public treasury. It is just action required to release appropriated funds," Judge Garth said.

The three rulings came one day after an order by U.S. District Judge William B. Jones here that the Office of Economic Opportunity process 600 grant applications by last Saturday.

**BLACK MASS. CORRECTIVIONS OFFICIAL OUSTED BY GOVERNOR**

BOSTON — (NBNB)—Massachusetts Correction Commissioner John O. Boone was ousted from his post last week by Gov. Francis Sargent who called the black prison official a "symbol of major failure."

The 17-month tenure of the commissioner, an advocate of prison reform, was marked by walkouts and strikes by the guards, rioting and demonstrations by the prisoners, and the murders of six inmates.

According to black state legislators, Boone was the victim of racism and political pressure put upon the Governor by guards and others

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