

**The Black Press—  
Our Freedom Depends  
On It!**

# The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBIDDEN

**Words of Wisdom**

It is ridiculous for a man to criticize the works of another if he has not distinguished himself by his own performance.—Addison

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

# TO PROBE QUILL CASE

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating a complaint of a Durham man who was held as a slave on a sweet potato farm near Benson for more than a month during September and October of last year.

Inspector Holden said Tuesday "We got the information we need from Mr. Quill and are going ahead with the investigation." Inspector Holden, according to FBI policy would not discuss the complaint except to say that investigation had been transferred to the Raleigh FBI office.

According to Quill, he was recruited along with other men from Pettigrew Street in Durham to work on a sweet potato farm for decent wages and good working condition in September 1976. When the van that transported him and the other soon to be migrant slaves to a farm near Benson he said he found "the most deplorable conditions that I have ever seen."

"When we got there I was shocked. The mattresses were filthy... no glass in the windows... no heat at night... and the food was terrible," said Quill. He said that his mattress was urine stained from previous migrants and they were placed on a cold floor.

Food at the camp according to the 63 year old Quill was deplorable too. Breakfast consisted of "hominy grits" with grease with sometime a piece of

sausage the size of your little finger."

"Lunch they would give us bread with some kind of cheese spread that you could hardly eat. Most of the time I didn't. Then dinner would be chitterlings which sometimes had pork worms (hook worms)," Quill explained.

The condition of the camp is not a matter for the Federal Bureau of Investigation but the U. S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division. However, sources say that what the FBI is interested in is Quill's charge that he and other men were held under those conditions against their will and without pay. Federal laws, enforceable by the U. S. Justice Department do apply to that situation. Those laws are called "peonage" laws carrying maximum imprisonment of five years, \$5,000 fine, or both.

Quill's complaint was made against the crew leaders Ivory Lee Wilson and several of Wilson's brothers. According to staff of the Wage and Hour Law Division of the U. S. Department of Labor and the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, the Wilson's frequent Johnson County during the growing season and move to another location after harvest.

This will not be the first investigation of Ivory Wilson. A previous investigation led to his conviction of peonage in 1975 in Florida. That situation was similar to the Quill

case and several other complaints that have been brought against him.

William Shipes, Director of the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association said that many of the people that

are caught by some means into the "migrant stream" and are forced to live under conditions described by Quill, few ever seek to prosecute their captors once they escape.

Quill said that he feels that

an exposure and prosecution of the persons responsible for his enslavement is necessary "so that this kind of thing will be stopped. It is just like slavery the way it used to be, and many of the people that you know from Durham are re-

cruited into these farms."

While Quill says he will do what is necessary to prosecute the Wilson's he says that he might be in danger, physically but is willing to undergo the risk so that the condition can be stopped.

## State Refuses To Incorporate Navassa A Black Town In Brunswick County

RALEIGH (CCNS) — The House Local Government Committee refused to decide on the request to incorporate

the predominantly black town of Navassa, a small Brunswick County Community.

Louis Brown, spokesper-

son for the group of fifteen Navassa residents, appeared before the committee on February 2. Brown said that if

the community of 502 persons were incorporated as a small town, they could get water, sewer and other grants from the federal government.

Representative Allen C. Ward of Brunswick County, sponsor of the bill, told the committee that the county commissioners and surrounding communities were in favor of incorporation of the town. One legislator asked if the town's residents would expect the state to bear the expenses of operating a government. Ward responded, "If they get services they are the ones that will have to pay for them." Ward said that other communities, some much smaller than Navassa, have been incorporated by the legislature.

Primary objections to Navassa's incorporation were raised by James McGee, Attorney for U. S. Steel and lobbyist for Brodgen Fertilizer Company. Two companies operate within the incorporated area and thus would be subject to taxes, McGee said.

Brown said that if incorporated status is granted by the legislature, taxing power would be reasonably used. "We can't tax the company without taxing ourselves," Brown said.

An attempt of Representative Porter Collins, of Allegheny County to table the bill in committee was defeated and the Chairperson will be considered with other requests before the committee.

Residents of the town were not pleased with the committee's inaction. Brown said, "The reason that Navassa is not seriously being considered is that its residents are nearly all black." Brown and the delegation from Navassa said they will appear before the committee until it takes action. The 1975 session of the legislature defeated a similar proposal to incorporate the town, again at the request of the two giant corporations doing business in the community.

If Navassa is incorporated, funds to pay its administrators and to provide services will come from taxes, federal and any other assistance it can muster. Some of the legislators said they would object to a bill that would tax property owners of the area for new services and give rise for requests from the state.

Representatives James Edwards of Caldwell County asked if the size of the community would allow an efficient delivery of services that residents could afford. Brown said that Bolivia, population 185; Sunset Beach, 108; Yaupon Beach, 334; Holden Beach, 136; and Boiling Springs, 245 are communities already incorporated by the General Assembly that are smaller than Navassa. Most of those communities are resort areas and predominantly white. Some of them have corporations operating within their city limits.

Navassa could well become a resort community. It is located 9 miles south of Wilmington and is a peninsula bounded by the Cape Fear River and Brunswick River on the inland waterways.

A spokesman for the committee did not say when the bill would be reconsidered.



**LA COMMENDS CHAPPIE** — The first black American to attain four-star rank in United States military service, General Daniel (Chappie) James, Jr., receives a resolution of commendation from Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn upon his visit to Los Angeles County. General James is commander in chief of the North American Defense Command and commander in chief of the U. S. Air Force Aerospace Defense Command. Supervisor Hahn made the presentation as chairman of L. A. County Military and Veterans Affairs during a ceremony in his Hall of Administration office. General James has been in the U. S. Air Force since he received his commission as second lieutenant in 1943 as a fighter pilot.

## NATIONAL NEWS NOTES

### COMPONENT CONTRACT AWARDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. — J. P. Stevens and Company, Inc., New York, N.Y., is being awarded a \$1,829,547 firm fixed price contract by the Department of Defense for 45" width, OG-507, durable press polyester/cotton twill cloth, following competition in which 10 bids were solicited and four bids were received. The work will be performed at Piedmont, SC\*; Great Falls, SC\*; and Cheraw, SC\*. The Defense Personnel Support Center is the contracting activity. [\* denotes Labor Surplus Area]

### BLACK BISHOP ELECTED COCU VP

CINCINNATI OHIO — A black Methodist bishop from Georgia and a United Church of Christ regional executive from Southern California have been elected vice-presidents of the Consultation on Church Union (COCU), a unity movement of churches comprising some 22 million members.

The COCU executive committee, meeting here, named Bishop Arthur Marshall Jr., of Atlanta and the Rev. Dr. Fred P. Register of Pasadena to key positions in the 10-body union effort.

President of COCU is the Rev. Dr. Rachel Henderlite of Austin, Texas; a Presbyterian Church U. S. educator elected last November.

Bishop Marshall presides over five conferences in the Ninth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The Rev. Dr. Register is Southern California conference minister for the United Church of Christ.

### NEW HEAD FOR BLACK CAUCUS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vice Mayor Jessie M. Rattley of Newport News, Va., was elected President of the National

Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (NBC/LEO) at the organizations sixth annual meeting held in Denver, Colorado last month. The meeting coincided with the 56th annual Congress of Cities of the National League of Cities.

Mrs. Rattley, a businesswoman who has served on the Newport News City Council for six years, succeeds Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson who presided over NBC/LEO in 1975-76. Rattley will serve a one year term.

### NAACP TO CONTINUE SCHOOL BATTLE

NEW YORK — NAACP General Counsel Nathaniel R. Jones said recently that the Supreme Court's decision on the Indianapolis school desegregation case "was not surprising" due to the trend in earlier decisions.

In a statement on the Court's January 25 decision overturning a lower court's ruling that had upheld a broad desegregation plan for public schools, Jones said that the ruling will make the job difficult, but not impossible.

The Indianapolis case was initially brought by the U. S. Department of Justice in the late sixties. Subsequently, however Solicitor General Robert Bork, who had been appointed by President Nixon, took a 180 degree turn and opposed the Justice Department's original stand.

"This is why the confirmation of Griffin Bell as Attorney General is so important," Jones said. "We will just have to lean on him." The NAACP had led the opposition to President Carter's selection of Bell, whom the Senate confirmed on Tuesday, January 25.

### CONTRACT TO MINORITY FIRM

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A \$200,000 contract to develop a standard architectural and engineering building design has been awarded to a minority business firm by the Federal Aviation Administration of the U. S. Department of Transportation.

Under the contract, Charles F. McAfee Architects of Wichita, Kansas, will develop a standard design for buildings to house National Airspace Data Interchange Network facilities scheduled for installation at FAA's air route traffic control centers in Hampton, Ga., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Blacks Want Magistrate Get Only A Dog Catcher

CLINTON (CCNS) — Forty-seven year old Leon "Tash" Williams became the highest ranking black employee of Sampson County recently when he was hired to the position of Chief Rabies Control Officer. Blacks in the county have sought to get a black hired through the County Democratic machine as a

magistrate. "Tash" Williams believes that his employment is a beginning. Many other blacks in the county disagree.

Tash Williams' job is similar to that of dog catcher, which many communities have dressed up with a title in recent years. Williams picks up stray dogs and tries to control the county's wild dog population - which often attacks livestock. He said that position might be seen as a "stepping stone" to County Commissioner in the next few years. A resident of Salem, Williams is active in community affairs, serving on the local community action agency advisory board. Williams says that he has also been an active member of the County Democratic Party for 30 years.

James Hall of Sampson County said recently at a meeting of the N. C. Black Democratic Leadership Caucus that blacks in the county were upset by the "dog catcher" job and had approached the chairperson of the County Democratic Party. Hall said that blacks did not accept Democratic Party Chairperson Larry Barnes' answer of "Well, he's the head dog catcher."

Williams has a staff of one

other than himself. But he is delighted because he and the white staffer, Paul Jones, "get along just fine."

Hall, President of the Sampson County Voters League said that although promises were not made in writing to black voters before the election, voters were led to believe "that we would get a black magistrate. It looks like the party and the County Commissioners forgot about the voters once they got elected," Hall said.

Tash Williams claims that the only reason that blacks did not get other jobs after the election is "they were bashful about going down and signing up. That's exactly what I did and I got the job."

Hall has a different account. "Not only did we have a black sign up for the magistrate position, we found out that three other positions were left unfilled and we sent blacks down to apply for those jobs."

Sampson County operates a spoils system that gives the County Commissioners final approval over all hirings. After elections many of the key positions become vacant.

## Supreme Court Swears In Seven Black Lawyers

By Roy Betts

Seven members of the National Conference of Black Lawyers were sworn in by the United States Supreme Court January 24, enabling them to represent their clients before the highest court in the land.

Monday's swearing-in was the first time a national black legal organization had sponsored any of its members to become officially certified by the Court, according to reports.

According to Lennox Hinds, the National NCBL national director, this effort will be institutionalized annually. He pointed out that a lawyer not certified by the Court cannot represent his client at the highest judicial level.

motion for the admission of each member of the group before Chief Justice Warren Burger and the other eight justices.

Stevens has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court for 29 years, since

Watergating and cover-up tactics the FBI is famous for. The only way to end FBI and CIA crimes is to open all their files to the American public."

December 18, 1947. NCBL's decision to sponsor the admittance of seven of its members to the Supreme Court bar marked the first time the international organization of black lawyers and law students had engaged in such an effort.

According to Hinds, in some cases, a defendant may seek to appeal a lower court decision to a higher court. If he is granted an appeal on the Supreme Court level but his lawyer is not a member of the high Court's bar, the defendant has two choices; drop the appeal or hope that his lawyer seeks a co-counselor who is

Among the NCBL members who were sworn in were Lawyers Lennox S. Hinds the NCBL national director of New Jersey; Judith L. Bouren, NCBL co-chairperson of South Carolina; Alvin O. Chambliss, a Howard University Law School Alumnus of Louisiana; Gilbert A. Holmes of New York; Judge Arthur C. McFarland of South Carolina; Stanley E. Tolliver of Ohio; and Derrick A. Humphries of Michigan.

Hope R. Stevens, who is a reputable lawyer and scholar among law circles and an NCBL co-chairperson, made the

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**AMY'S SCHOOL** — Five security agents stand guard to the Stevens school as Amy Carter and her mother, Rosalynn, arrive for school. (UPI).

## Militant Reporter Says

# Files On Malcom Missing

NEW YORK — Fourteen hundred pages of FBI files on Malcolm X recently released under the Freedom of Information Act were called a cover-up on February 4 by Omari Musa, a staffwriter for the MILITANT newspaper. The files were released to a Washington-based MILITANT correspondent.

"The FBI collected information on every move Malcolm made," Musa reported. "The files they have released to us make that clear; but there are virtually no files regarding the assassination itself."

"We are filing an appeal with the U. S. Attorney General protesting the FBI's failure to release all its files on Malcolm."

Musa, who was the Socialist Workers Party 1976 candidate for U. S. Senate from California will begin a speaking tour February 9 on the legacy of Malcolm X. The tour will take him to six eastern and midwestern cities.

The speaking tour coincides with the publication of "The Assassination of Malcolm X" (Pathfinder Press, 1975), a book which refutes the official government version of the murder and raises serious questions regarding possible complicity by federal and local police agencies in the assassination.

Further indication that the files have been laundered came in a January 4 statement by CBS newsman Dan Rather who reported on national television he had obtained information that an FBI agent had penetrated Malcolm's inner circle and was one of the bodyguards the day of the assassination. Rather asked, "Did the FBI know that Malcolm X was going to be assassinated? Did they know where and when? It was no secret that J. Edgar Hoover hated Malcolm X."

"We hope Rather's information will lead to a public investigation into Malcolm's death," Musa commented. He went on to describe

the FBI files that had been received as "a fraud and a coverup. The FBI hasn't turned over at least 95 per cent - of their material about Malcolm. After all, Malcolm was a chief target of surveillance for more than ten years. The FBI had agents and informers in the Nation of Islam before 1964, as well as in the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, and the Organization of Afro American Unity in 1964 and 1965. They had his phone tapped during all these years. We know for a fact that the FBI cooperated with the New York Police, especially the Bureau of Special Services (BOSS) - their subversive squad. But there is not one reference to BOSS included in the files."

"We did receive some important documents which indicate the nature of FBI harassment against Malcolm which I will be releasing to the press on my tour. But over all these files just continue the