



**WORLD WAR II BLACK HISTORY** - The first copy of a new history of black race relations in the World War II Army Air Forces is presented to Air Force Chief of Staff General David C. Jones (left), by Chief of the Office of Air Force History Major General John W. Huston. Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Thomas N. Barnes (center) was also present at the Pentagon ceremony. The 223 page volume titled "Blacks in the Army Air Force During World War II: The Problems of Race Relations," will be sold at Government Printing Offices bookstores for \$2.40. Author of the book is Maj. Alan M. Osur. (USAF photo).

## New Book On Role Of Black Airmen In World War II

A new history on race relations in the Army Air Force (AAF) during World War II is being released by the Office of Air Force History.

Written by Air Force Major Alan M. Osur, the 227 page work is titled "Blacks in the Army Air Force, During World War II: The Problem of Race Relations." The book is available through bookstores of the Government Printing Office at \$2.40 per copy.

Major Osur, an associate

professor of history at the Air Force Academy, and former instructor at the Defense Race Relations Institute, developed the book from research conducted for award of a Ph.D from the University of Denver in 1974.

Major Osur reviewed primary sources in the U. S. Air Force archives at the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, Al; the National Archives, Washington, D. C.; various Presidential libraries;

and interviewed participants in the war.

Major Osur identifies four themes that became apparent from the wartime experience. First, segregation was official policy; secondly, "separate but equal" facilities and opportunities were not provided;

thirdly, leadership determined the degree of racial harmony; and finally, even after the war, Air Force Leaders remained ambiguous about the future employment of blacks in the postwar Air Force.

# THE MUSAMI KILLING GROUND

By Laura Parks

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, co-chairmen of the Patriotic Front, representing Rhodesia's six million black citizens, have accused the Ian Smith government of organizing and perpetrating the Musami massacre of Catholic priest and nuns, in a desperate effort to maintain white minority rule in Rhodesia.

The leadership of the Patriotic Front believes that the white minority government has reached the end of the road as a viable governing force in Rhodesia. They cite, for example, the rapidly escalating guerrilla war, which since 1972 claimed the lives of at least 4,000 people, including 100 whites and 300 government troops. These figures are probably underestimated according to the spokesman of the Patriotic Front.

The cost of battling the guerrillas has taken an economic as well as political toll of Rhodesia's whites. Rhodesia's Defense Minister Cowper announced plans to increase the number of whites in the armed forces by calling for the cancellation of all deferments of men between the ages of 25-38. Further, army reservists would be required to serve in the battle zones for at least three months between now and June.

The white business community called the measures unworkable and designed to create havoc with the nation's economic life. Their protests were strong enough to force the resignation of the bewildered Defense Chief.

The Smith government, according to the Patriotic Front analysis, believe that the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance will succeed in enforcing a world-wide ban on purchases of Rhodesian chrome. The Organization of

African Unity economic experts say that U. S. stockpiles of the strategically vital metal are more than enough to offset the loss of Rhodesian shipments. The government of Ian Smith knows this hard economic fact.

Another major reason why the Smith government has become suddenly desperate and prone to commit wanton massacres is because it fears that behind the recently concluded African tour of Ambassador Young, the diplomatic groundwork has been prepared for the final push towards majority rule. This move has the full support of the Carter administration, the British and West German governments.

The Patriotic Front believes this to be the essential

framework of apprehension and fear in which the white minority government continues to fight for survival.

The Patriotic Front believe that the Musami killings were ordered for two reasons: the first to create an intensified atmosphere of fear among white settlers and force them to accept increased levels of military service and economic sacrifice, a course of action eagerly advocated by the extreme right wing of the Smith backed political party and secondly to make a last bid for world public opinion of Britain, Ireland, West Germany and the United States, the nations that have encouraged and supported over the years and centuries the work of the missionaries in

Africa and elsewhere. The purpose, of course, to show the world how bestial the black guerrilla fighter is.

Reports indicate that indeed the killings did stun white Rhodesia as has no other incident in recent years and will contribute heavily to the continuing flight of the white to South Africa and Europe.

A day after the killings the Rhodesian Information Ministry organized a bus trip for 20 reporters to the killing site. When news about the events at the mission became known to the world that the white government minister, Elias Broomberg, issued a statement criticizing the Western nations for not

supporting Rhodesia's struggle against the black guerrillas.

In Rhodesia, the black population believes that the killings were the work of government provocateurs. Bishop Lamont placed the responsibility for the killings on the government as did the Reverend Chikore. Bishop Chakaipa refused to go along with the government story when he said "It was an evil act. Whoever did this makes a mockery of the ideals they claim to serve." The British government refused the Rhodesian government's invitation to the investigation.

By mid week Africa together with the rest of the world was accepting the Patriotic Front's view and analysis of the Musami massacre.

## Joan Little Is Charged Again

**RALEIGH (CCNS)** - Joan Little has again been charged with violations of prison rules which she says are aimed at preventing her from being assigned for work release. Prison officials would not discuss the violation but deny the charge. Ms. Little has filed a grievance protesting the latest charge.

Ms. Little is serving a seven to ten year sentence for a breaking and entering conviction. She says that her 1975 acquittal of a charge of murder of jailer Clarence Allgood who sexually assaulted her is resented by some prison officials who now charge her with infraction of prison rules.

Joan says that her most recent charges for "disobeying a direct order" and "performing job assignments inefficiently" came on Tuesday, February 22. She said that the direct order complained of was a memo sent out a month prior to her charge by Ms. Callette, a guard in charge of inmates on ground duty where Joan is assigned. The memo asked all ground attendants to report to the supervisor and let her know of their whereabouts at all times.

According to Joan and another inmate Mary Locklear, also charged with the same offense, the two left the yard after checking in at 7:30 a.m., February 22. For nearly an hour and a half, the two discussed work release opportunities with counselor Deborah Harris. Ms.

Little said following her conference she and Ms. Locklear went back to the grounds where she was informed that Sgt. Benson was looking for her. Upon finding Sgt. Benson, the two women were immediately put in the punishment dormitory "C" awaiting investigation.

Ms. Little doesn't deny that Ms. Callette did not know where she was during the hour and a half she met with her counselor. She says however, that the infraction didn't amount to disobeying a direct order, which is a major infraction that could prevent her from being assigned to

work release if she is convicted.

Joan said that both Captain Max Barbour and Sgt. Benson state that not reporting as required by the memo sent out a month before was disobeying a direct order. Barbour charged Joan in December with possession of contraband items: scissors and a cassette tape, of which she was later acquitted. That charge came one week before she was to be paroled. Her parole was denied, but for another reason, according to the parole commission.

In an appeal of the charge through the grievance procedure, Joan contests the time

lapse in the memo as too long and the manner which the order was given as inappropriate for a "direct order." She said in the grievance that a direct order was defined as "to refuse or fail to obey an order or command given first hand or addressed directly to a specific person."

The grievance will be heard by a sergeant who will either find Joan Little guilty or innocent. If Ms. Little objects to the ruling she can appeal to Superintendent Louis Powell and then to the Area Commander and then to the N. C. Inmates Grievance Commission.

## Black Caucus Promotes Ownership

On December 13, 1976, the Congressional Black Caucus by its Chairman, Congressman Parren J. Mitchell, filed with the Federal Communications Commission a document entitled "Petition for Issuance of a Notice of Inquiry to Formulate a New Policy to Promote Minority Ownership in Certain Renewal or Revocation Cases".

The purpose of this rulemaking is to urge the FCC to formulate a new policy to actively promote minority ownership of radio and television stations in revocation hearings, or where an incumbent applicant for renewal of a broadcast license has arisen for a hearing on disqualifying issues. Under the Congressional Black Caucus' petition, the FCC could permit such broad-

casters to assign their license, at a substantially lower sales price, to a group constituted of at least 50 per cent racial minorities (e. g., Blacks, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, Native Americans).

Such a policy, if adopted by the FCC, would serve to avoid costly and time-consuming evidentiary and comparative hearings. More importantly the new policy would serve the public interest in the larger and more effective use of radio and television, the statutory mandate of Section 303 (g) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Not only would adoption of the Caucus' proposal speedily eliminate from the broadcast field a possible wrongdoer who lacks the requisite character to be a public trustee it would also serve to provide blacks and other racially and financially disadvantaged minorities with the otherwise are opportunity for broadcast ownership. Historically, these groups have been woefully under represented in the field of radio and television ownership.

As of November 30, 1976 there was a total of 9,192 broadcast stations on the air. Of this number, only 56 stations (less than six-tenths of one per cent) were black owned.

This rulemaking to promote minority ownership deserves strong support. Minority ownership of broadcast facilities is likely to increase diversity of programming content, especially in opinion and viewpoint. And, according to the Federal court in a case entitled TV9, Inc., v. Federal Communications Commission:

... The fact that other

applicants propose to present the views of such minority groups in their programming, although relevant, does not offset the fact that it is upon ownership that public policy places primary reliance with respect to diversification of content, and that historically has proven to be significantly influential with respect to editorial comment and the presentation of news.

## Art Workshop

Fifty teachers from Durham City Schools will attend an Art Workshop on March 29, 30, and 31 at the North Durham School, it was announced recently by Dr. Ben Brooks, Superintendent of Schools.

A free educational service provided by Binney & Smith, Inc., makers of Crayola Crayons and other school art supplies, the Workshop will be conducted by Mrs. M. J. Root, who has taught extensively and holds a Master's degree from Wayne State University.

The teachers will spend fifteen hours of their own time learning about modern creative art education and some of its materials and tools. They will learn by doing, rolling up their sleeves and trying out the techniques presented by Mrs. Root.

These techniques will include some of the uses of crayons, water colors, poster paints, finger paints, colored chalks, and modeling clay. Simple craft techniques will also be shown, giving teachers an opportunity to work with paper, paste and other materials to gain three dimensional effects.

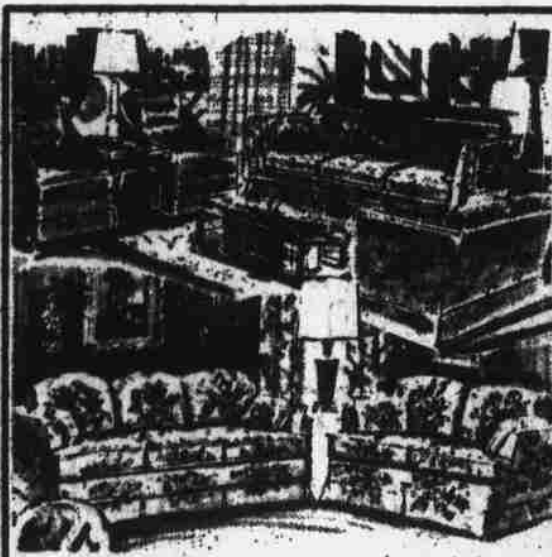
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