

# Spying Justified Colby Denies War Crimes

CHAPEL HILL — Justifying spying and covert activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) William Colby, former CIA director, told about 450 people that the biggest problem for the U. S. will be its relationship to Third World Nations, which he described as envious of U. S. wealth and technology. About 30 demonstrators picketed outside Memorial Hall prior to Colby's speech. Following a smooth, articulate speech, Colby was attacked by questions particularly related to CIA involvement in Vietnam and North Africa.

It was in Pearl Harbor," he said. Most of the questioners seemed not to be afraid of the "reckless despots" in Africa, Asia or South America who might acquire nuclear weaponry to the destruction of the world; but expressed fear of what Colby represented to Americans and people the world over.

One questioner focused on the Phoenix program in Vietnam where, Colby admitted, more than 20,000 Vietnamese suspected of loyalty to communist troops were killed following being listed as subversives by the CIA. The questioner disputed Colby's 20,000 estimated murdered and gave a 40,000 dead figure.

Defending the CIA against "improper doings" Colby said that he definitely did not consider himself a "war criminal" because of the massive numbers of deaths of the Vietnamese.

Colby continued his assertion during a recent Congressional investigation of the CIA that only minor spying of Americans was done under the CIA and that the CIA did not pay for or directly have assassinated any foreign leaders although he did admit that they tried several times to assassinate Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

support to right-wing military groups plotting to overthrow Chilean President Salvador Allende, saying they were given only \$30,000 worth of military assistance, rather than the popularly known figure of over \$1 million.

Colby said the illegal opening of U. S. citizen's mail by the CIA did not continue after he became director because he had it stopped. Syd Stapleton, Executive Director of the Political Rights Defense Fund, said Colby's message was "slick" and an "outrageously false message." He said the activities of the CIA "threaten not only the rights of the American people but the rights of all people all over the world to determine the kind of government they have, to grapple with the problems that people face in a semi-colonial world. . . . The CIA recognizes no obligation to anyone — neither the American people nor anyone outside the United States — except to promote the interest of whatever administration happens to be in power."

Stapleton, scheduled to debate Colby the following day, said that he did not believe Colby's claim that he had not ordered assassinations of foreign leaders. "I think they (the CIA) may have played a very big role in the assassination of (Patrice) Lumumba if nothing else."

According to Colby, Third World nations look to the disparity of technology and resources needed for their production of goods and services "and think of weapons to use to secure a more equitable division of the world's goods." Sabotage, boycott, anti-American demagoguery, embargo, "terror against this delicately-tuned international civilization that we have developed," he described as tools of Third World nations to gain power.

These problems, he contended, can be handled "if we know about them. It is this knowledge that we can get through modern intelligence that will enable us to cope with this problem . . . so the U. S. won't be surprised as



**JAILED — Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, right, the leader of the Hanafi Muslims who took 134 hostages at three Washington buildings earlier this month, and his son-in-law Abdul Azzis, leave Hanafi headquarters last Thursday enroute to District of Columbia Superior Court where Khaalis faced arraignment. The arraignment was delayed and Khaalis and Azzis were jailed without bond as a result of threats made by Khaalis Tuesday and obtained through a court-ordered wiretap in which Khaalis threatened to kill 200 people.**

## Judges, Attorneys, Law Makers And Officials Review Sentencing

A Sentencing Institute conducted Saturday, March 26, at the North Carolina Central University School of Law gave local legislators, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers and others a detailed review of North Carolina's present sentencing procedures.

V. Lee Bounds, the former Commissioner of Corrections in North Carolina who is now director of the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, discussed the theory, goals, and legislative history of North Carolina's Statutory Diagnostic Study Procedure. Bounds drafted the original legislation.

The Diagnostic Study Procedure permits North Carolina courts to ask the department of correction for evaluation of a defendant before sentence is passed.

The procedure is similar to the one in the Federal court system, but is not common in state systems.

Neville O. Jones, head of the diagnostic services branch of the department of correction, described the process which is followed when a judge calls for the review.

Dr. Charles E. Smith, professor of psychiatry at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and director of mental health services in the department of correction, served as moderator of a panel which discussed the diagnostic

# Larkins to Be Honored—Proclamation Requested For A.P. Randolph Day

WINSTON-SALEM & GREENSBORO (CCNS) — The North Carolina A. Phillip Randolph Institute (NCAPRI) has announced a testimonial dinner for Dr. John R. Larkins, Special Assistant for Governor James Hunt at the Cosmos II on Florida St., in Greensboro April 15th.

Larkins, a native of Wilmington, has served as a top black adviser for the last ten North Carolina governors. Following a brief retirement during the Republican administration of James Holshouser, Larkins returned to public service following the inauguration of Governor Hunt. A sociologist as well as a public administrator, Larkins has authored several scholarly works including "Alcohol and the Negro" published by Record Publishing Company in 1965.

Randolph served as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council from 1937 to 1973 when he retired. He is credited with bringing in many blacks into the union.

APRI is an organization of black trade unionists. However, Vice President of the North Carolina Chapter Doris Leach said neither race nor trade union membership is a prerequisite for membership. The North Carolina chapters have been active in local as well as state politics in voter registration.

Ms. Leach said that other states have already made a proclamation making April 15th A. Phillip Randolph Day. North Carolina hasn't but she said a request for Governor Hunt to do so has been made. If he does, it will be the first time North Carolina has done so.

On Saturday, April 16th an A. Phillip Randolph Golf Tournament will be held in Winston-Salem.

## Taxicab Operators Get Equal Opportunity

Equal competition has been assured between white and black operators of taxicabs at the Union Bus Station in Washington (NC), under an agreement announced last week by the Community Relations Service (CRS).

Acting CRS Director Gilbert G. Pompa said the agreement averted a threatened boycott by blacks and eased tension in the wake of confrontations and arrests at the station.

Under the agreement, any taxicab may drive onto station property to discharge bus passengers and wait for a fare at the station taxi stand formerly reserved for a white owned cab company.

However, a driver may wait for a fare on station property only when there is an empty space at the taxi stand, and must pull out immediately upon obtaining a fare, without waiting for a full load. A taxicab driver llailed from the street may respond but cannot bring the vehicle only station property unless a taxi stand space is empty.

Both the white-owned and the black-owned cab companies are obligated, under the settlement to provide service during all bus arrivals, including off-peak hours.

Washington is about 80 miles east of Raleigh and has a population of about 8,000. It is on a major north-south transportation route.

CRS was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to help communities beset by racial conflict. The agency acts as mediator when disputants believe that negotiations may lead to a settlement of their differences.

## Paralyzed Man Gets Retrial

CHARLOTTE (CCNS) — Willie Ed Gordon, a 38 year old millworker who was shot in his home by Pineville, N. C. Police Chief M. T. Rogers in November, 1973, will get a new trial on his one million dollar damage suit. Gordon was paralyzed from the waist down from the shot.

Gordon was in his home when Rogers suddenly came in and demanded to search the house without a warrant. When Gordon refused, the suit alleged, Rogers shot him. Rogers claimed that he shot in self-defense when Gordon swung an axe at him.

In a jury trial held before Federal District Court Judge James B. McMillan last May, the jury could not reach agreement, which set the stage for the second trial last November. In that trial, also before Judge McMillan, the jury agreed with Rogers. The suit was dismissed and the verdict appealed.

Judge McMillan, in reviewing the case, ordered the verdict set aside. In an order filed on Thursday, May 31, McMillan stated that he erred when he failed to place the burden of proof of self-defense on Rogers and the Town of Pineville. He further stated that it was the burden of the town of Pineville to show that Gordon was not lawfully occupying his house when shot, a burden that was placed on Gordon in the initial trial.

A new trial is required in the case because in the Judge's instruction to the jury he said the burden of disproving Roger's claim of self-defense was on Gordon. A new trial trial was ordered to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

# First Black Personnel Director At Corrections Department

RALEIGH (CCNS) — Lamonte Mitchell, 38, recently appointed Corrections Department Personnel Director, understands in his new role that many people within the department want to keep policy, and administration the way both have been traditionally maintained. But he says those who are reluctant to accept change "have to be shown by results" that there is a need for change; that doing something a certain way does make it better. Mitchell, the first black to become personnel director, was formerly an employee of the state personnel department assigned to the Corrections Department. He was appointed by Secretary of Corrections Amos Reed.

where they can be utilized and put them in proper positions where they can benefit from their training as well as help us meet the most pertinent needs of inmates."

As personnel director, Mitchell's responsibilities include assisting Secretary Reed in personnel management, classification of position, and recruitment of employees for recommendation for employment. However, he is quick to point out that he doesn't hire, but simply recommends.

Another goal during this administration, he says, is to improve human relations between supervisors and staff of the department. Mitchell wants supervisors to become "aware of personal problems that employees have." Improving inter-personal communications is an important factor in employee motivation, he says.

Mitchell also oversees the department's employee grievance mechanism. Aggrieved employees can appeal to a departmental grievance

committee and to the State Personnel Board. Explaining the high number of grievances now being handled by the department, Mitchell said they were inherited from the previous administration and resulted largely from lack of due process in firings or suspensions. Many of those employees are being re-instated, he said.

Most blacks hired within the department of Corrections are now employed at the entering level of correctional officer. Through training that Mitchell says is available to all employees of the N. C. Justice Academy at Salem, all employees have the opportunity to take a validation exam for promotion to sergeant. But this opportunity has not always been available for minorities.

Mitchell was educated at DuBois High School in Wake Forest and Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte. He is married to the former Jean Hartsfield of Wake Forest. They have three children, LaMarsha, 19, Muriel 16 and Andrea 14.

Mitchell says that before the Hunt Administration ends he expects to improve the Corrections Department's affirmative action program. "Where we have qualified blacks, Indians, handicapped, whatever my goal is to look at these people, determine their qualifications, get them in positions

# Atlanta Mayor, Chicago Business Leaders Are Keynoters

The Honorable Maynard Jackson, mayor of the City of Atlanta, and Daryl F. Grisham, president of Parker House Sausage Company in Chicago, will be the keynote speakers at the Seventh National Symposium on the State of the Black Economy being convened by Chicago Economic Development Corporation (CEDCO). This symposium — entitled "Minority Businesses: The Second Stage of Growth" — will be held June 9 and 10th, at the Atlanta Internationale Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. In addition to the Office of the Mayor of the City of Atlanta, supporting organizations include the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE), of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Office of the Governor of the State of Georgia.

Grisham will address the symposium title topic at the Thursday luncheon session, at which CEDCO president Frank B. Brooks will also present the traditional "CEDCO Outlook for Minority Business." At the Friday luncheon session, Jackson will speak concerning "Government Contributions to the Growth of Minority Business Enterprise."

The symposium will analyze means of increasing sales, consider strategies and management plans for growth, assess the minority economy and its relationship to the total economy, evaluate government and corporate participation in minority development, introduce minority students to their future, and explore the problems and techniques of successful business persons. Sessions will include "Marketing: A Vital Concern for Busi-

ness Growth." "The Prospects and Problems of Minorities in the Entertainment Business," and "perspectives on Business Growth." Special features will include a panel of business leaders discussing their formulae for success, a colloquium by and about the involvement of entertainment celebrities in minority economic development and a June 11 tour of minority businesses and points of interest in Atlanta.

Among the distinguished speakers will be Dr. Marcus Alexis of Northwestern Uni-

versity, Edwin A. Bethea of the Georgia Institute of Technology, John Evans of Cognar Productions, I. Owen Funderburg of Citizens Trust Bank, Nathan Garrett of Garrett, Sullivan & Company, Joseph W. Miller of CEDCO Capital Corporation, Dr. Badis Nowell of Oakland University, Barbara G. Proctor of Proctor & Gardner Advertising, Dr. Alvin N. Puryear of Bernard M. Baruch College, Dr. Thaddeus Spratlen of the University of Washington, and Dr. Robert Yancy of Zebra Manufacturing Company.

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