

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

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNRIDGED

Words of Wisdom

We are all manufacturers—some make good, others make trouble, and still others make excuses.
—Anonymous

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"READ BY OVER 30,000 DURHAMITES"

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA - SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1977

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NO VIGILANTES FOR DURHAM

EDITORIAL

A lot of people are expressing suspicions about the continuation of the "reserve police officer" program in Durham.

On the surface, the rationale for the unit, expressed by the police department, sounds quite good - volunteer officers who "provide protection the city couldn't get otherwise." Think about that carefully.

According to Police Lt. C. J. Brown, who is in charge of the "volunteer police officers", the men and women must meet certain basic criteria and take a total of 220 hours of training under state certified teachers.

Lt. Brown expects the force to grow to approximately 100 in number within the next twelve months. Since no formal advertising is done by the department, recruitment is informal - "by word of mouth, from friends", according to Lt. Brown. Think about that carefully.

As of Wednesday, June 1, there are "54 sworn officers", said Lt. Brown, of which "about twelve to fourteen" are black. Think about that carefully. Durham is roughly 44% black in population.

We are suspicious of this force. It's intents may be laudable as stated, but who is to know what the real reasons are for 100 persons to "volunteer" for duty that most people would shun on a paid basis.

That Lloyd Jacobs, reputedly one of Durham's KKK spokesmen, appeared before the City Council's Community Affairs Committee in favor of the "reserve police officer" program, sounds a clear warning to all the thinking citizens of Durham - black, white or otherwise.

We've got paid police officers in Durham - swell those ranks if necessary. We've got a Sheriff's Department in Durham - swell those ranks if necessary. Durham does not need a bunch of partially trained vigilantes running around town armed with guns. How quickly this whole thing could get out of control.

We call upon citizens of Durham to speak NOW to put a halt to a potentially dangerous and damaging movement.

10,000 Attend African Liberation Day

Malcolm X Park In D.C. Scene Of Gathering

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CCNS) - Malcolm X Park in Washington, D. C., last Saturday was the scene of African Liberation Day, a joyous event with speeches, music and art objects for sale. Organized by the All African Peoples Revolutionary Party (AAPRP) to recruit members, a march through downtown Washington and the rally which followed attracted an estimated 10,000 blacks from around the country.

The rally was held in the southern section of the park, centered by a waterfall and wading pool, surrounded by dwarf shade trees which sheltered many from the 90 degree heat. The speakers, all representing revolutionary organizations, urged the overthrow of capitalist-supported regimes in Africa, and the Caribbean, and particularly the overthrow of U. S. imperialism.

Stokely Carmichael, the main speaker and head of the

AAPRP, said the goal of the party was to organize people of African descent against capitalist exploitation, and to overthrow U. S. imperialism in Africa, the Caribbean and the United States.

Carmichael, formerly head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said there must be an organization that deals with "everything that affects the African people everywhere." Confusion from the right and left wing forces in the United States, he said, "form a monolithic front" to keep blacks from identification with African liberation is free.

Left and right wing opponents of blacks in the United States aligning with Africa, according to Carmichael, work for the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). Unless black Americans understand their history, "they will never understand

[Continued on Page 2]

Rev. Ben Chavis Writes President Carter

McCain, N. C. (CCNS)
June 1: -

[Carolina Community News Service received the following text of a letter Rev. Ben Chavis, Wilmington 10 defendant and N. C. Alliance Board member, sent to the President on June 1.]

Dear Mr. President:

Because of the continued immoral and unjust imprisonment of the Wilmington Ten, I find it absolutely necessary to write you a second time in regard to the gross violations of our human rights.

For six long years we have suffered from the chronic disease of American racism and Jim Crow injustice of the old "New South."

Since my last letter to you dated March 4, 1977, our situation has not changed. We are still ten innocent victims of a racist and political prosecution. We are still political prisoners. We are still prisoners of conscience. We remain in prison for a collective total of 282 years not because of criminal conduct but as a direct result of our participation in the civil rights movement in the United States.

Despite the overwhelming facts and evidence now revealed documenting that we are innocent; despite the recent sworn recantations of

three states' witnesses; despite the U. S. Justice Department and federal grand jury investigations; and despite the constant pleas of millions of people from around the world calling for our release, the torture and persecution of the Wilmington Ten continues in North Carolina unabated.

Our nation can never stand before the world community as a beacon light of democracy and human rights as long as the Wilmington Ten, Charlotte Three, Georgia Five, and hundreds of other citizens of the United States are behind bars because of our race, creed and/or political activities.

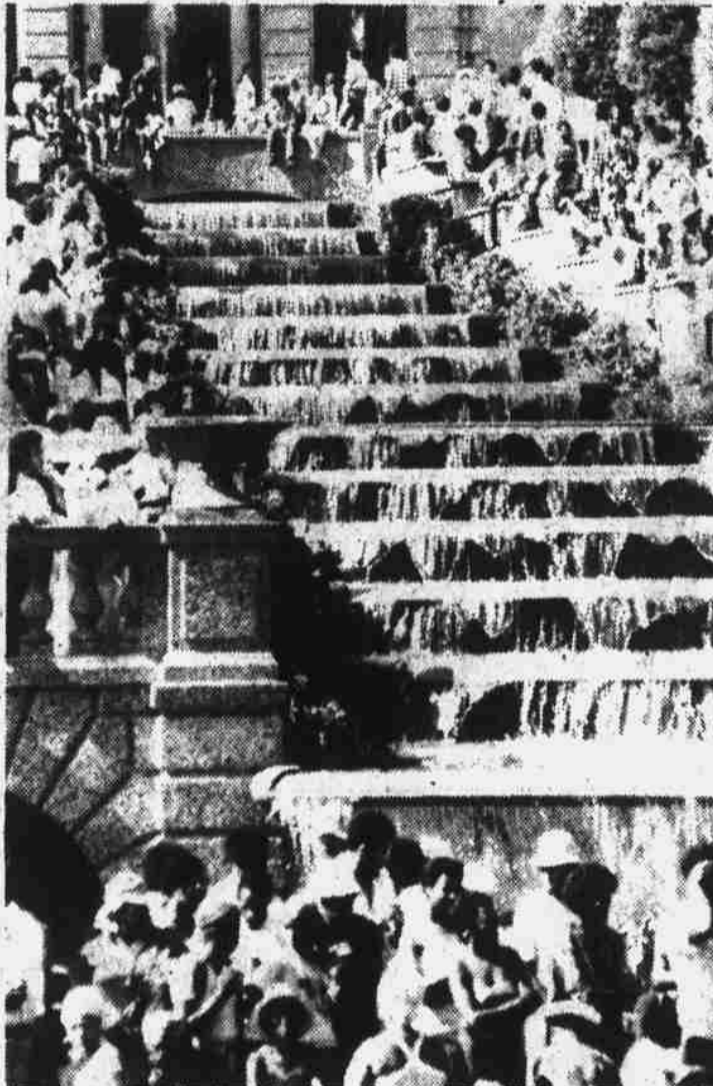
Therefore, Mr. President, I renew my appeal to you to establish a national priority of freeing all U. S. political prisoners.

How long we have to languish in prison will ultimately be determined by your executive action.

I have faith in God and in the solidarity and struggle of concerned people throughout the world that you will act accordingly.

For human rights and freedom's sake...

In Christ's name,
(signature)
Rev. Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr., McCain Prison Unit, McCain, N. C.



WATERFALL - These lovely falls provided welcomed relief for many from the hot sun and 90 degree temperatures during the African Liberation Day Rally in Washington, D. C., Saturday. (More photos on page 2).



RETURNS FOR BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION - It was a proud day May 23 in the neonatal unit of the University of Illinois Hospital. Kevin Ruffin Holcomb, the unborn infant who was wounded last year when his mother was shot in the abdomen, returned to celebrate his first birthday. Now thriving after a major operation and ensuing complication the boy received a cake. Holding him is his mother, Denise. With him during the celebration were a sister, Dawn, 6, a brother, Barnett, 4, and sister, Helen, 5. Behind them are Dr. G. L. Kates and Mary Shelton, assistant director of pediatric nursing, (at right). (UPI)

Raleigh Police Dept. Employee Files Harassment Complaint With City

RALEIGH (CCNS) Odel Warren, an administrative civilian employee of the Raleigh police department, has filed a complaint with the City of Raleigh alleging intimidation and harassment by his supervisors. The complaint was filed with the Affirmative Action officer of the Raleigh Personnel Department, a Ms. Alli.

Ms. Alli could not be reached before press time to comment on the procedure her department takes when investigating and settling complaints of employees against the city.

Warren tells a story of an unwinding plot of his supervisor, Sgt. Randy Deaton, to change his job assignments, reprimand him for alleged poor performance on newly-assigned tasks and with an attempt to secretly tape

conversations with him. According to Warren, the ordeal began in February when a cadet was transferred from the records and identification division, leaving uncovered the task of reading meters on gasoline pumps, a job which was assigned to Warren. Warren's regular duties as administrative assistant I were retained with the added pump reading responsibilities. Pump reading, he said, often got his clothes full of gas fumes because he had to measure the gasoline in the tanks as well. Warren said that when he accepted the job he was told it would not be permanent but would be assigned to a person hired to replace the cadet.

Deaton said that Warren's assignment to pump reading was not a change of



WARREN
the job description. Warren disagrees.

According to Warren, a white woman was employed to fill the job of the cadet but was not given the job of meter reading and gas measuring. The complaint alleges that after Deaton failed to give the white woman the duties of reading the gas meters, Warren had a conference with Captain R. T. Justice, who, the complaint alleges, "didn't want a woman doing this type of work..." and at the close of our discussion he (Captain Justice) pointed out to me that I would be doing the gasoline report permanently. Justice could not be reached for comment.

Between March 17 and May 24 of this year, Warren shows memos from Captain

Justice and Sgt. Deaton which Warren said were part of the harassment following his attempt to be relieved of the gas reports. Beginning on March 17, Captain Justice required Warren to detail his daily work. Other employees were not required to do this. Then on April 1, Deaton sent Warren a memo saying that he was recommending Warren for a pay raise but with the stipulation that Warren's work attitudes improve.

"By work performance I am talking specifically about a lack of initiative and spirit of getting the job done in the performance of your duties," Deaton's memo read.

Deaton's memo also referred to an incident when Mrs. Pope, Chief Goodwin's secretary, asked Warren to paint some notebooks for her, a job that she previously paid another office to perform. Warren, who does not take order from the Chief or Mrs. Pope, nor paint for the department, said that he told Mrs. Pope that he would paint the notebooks when he got time, because it was for her personal work. Deaton's memo criticized Warren for not performing the work.

Then on April 22 an incident occurred when Warren reported sick and was visited by Captain Justice and Sgt. Deaton. Warren said the visit was the first by his supervisors to his home. The

[Continued on Page 14]

North Carolina Says 'No' To Wilmington 10

NEW YORK - The Wilmington 10 have been dealt another harsh blow by the North Carolina Criminal Justice System. In a "sudden" decision, Judge George M. Fountain denied the Wilmington 10 the right to a new trial. After hearing ten days of testimony, the judge claimed that he found no violation of constitutional rights at the 1972 trial.

Speaking to the court, Judge Fountain said that the question of a "substantial denial" of constitutional rights was the only issue before him; "I find that there was no such denial."

Following the ruling, about forty-five supporters gathered in front of the courthouse and chanted "We Shall Overcome."

The Wilmington 10 are a group of nine young black men and one white woman who were convicted in 1972 on arson and conspiracy

charges growing out of a week of racial unrest in the port city of Wilmington, N. C. in 1971. The nine men are now serving extremely long prison sentences in various correctional institutions across the state; the woman has been paroled.

Reaction to Judge Fountain's decision reflected disdain for North Carolina's judicial system. Dr. Charles E. Cobb, Executive Director of the United Church of Christ - Commission for Racial Justice called Judge Fountain's ruling "The greatest travesty in American justice this country has ever known. What Judge Fountain did clearly demonstrates and exposes a conspiracy on the part of the political and judicial systems of North Carolina to retain its power to punish and persecute those suspected of challenging these

[Continued on Page 14]

Black Education: A New Approach

BY TRELLE L. JEFFERS

The black culture in which black children are reared creates learning patterns in them which should be utilized in their school experiences, a black professor reveals in the May-June issue of **FIRST WORLD**, 1580 Avon Ave., South West, Atlanta 30311.

In this article, "De-mythologizing the Education of Black Children," the author goes on to say that since "our children grow up in a distinct culture... they need an educational system that recognizes... their culture and incorporates (it) into the learning process." The author, Dr. Janice Hale, an early childhood specialist at Clark College, goes on to say, "I also believe that there are certain characteristics peculiar to black culture... that have implications for the way in which our children learn and think... we must understand the culture of Black children if we are to gain insight into their learning styles."

The "myth" that Dr. Hale refers to in her title is the one that asserts that Afro-American and African cultures are inferior to Western culture. And this myth, therefore, Dr. Hale suggests, causes many educators to neglect the strengths, the mental capabilities, and the learning styles of that culture that black children bring to school. Dr. Hale suggests that it is assumed that black children can't think, can't talk and can't learn because their families (which are viewed as "pathological") cannot provide them with the environment they need for optimal development.

The learning patterns formed by ethnic culture are very important, Dr. Hale says. She reviews the research of S. S. Stodolsky and Gerald Lesser, who studied Chinese, Jewish, Black and Puerto Rican children from middle class and working class homes. She says the research found that, although "the middle class children across the groups resembled each other more than the lower class children... ethnicity emerged as the primary factor" in determining patterns of verbal ability, reasoning, number facility, and space conceptualizations.

She quotes Michael Cole, a researcher in cultural influences on thinking, as saying that "we must (understand) the relation between culture and thinking."

Dr. Hale received a grant in 1975 from the Spencer Foundation to support her research into the play behavior of black children, and she is presently preparing a book about the effect of Afro-American culture on the cognitive (thinking) development of black children.

Dr. Hale also shows that black children are more people-oriented than object-oriented, and states that the object-oriented typical classroom thus fails in its attempt to relate to the people-oriented black child; and she adds that, blacks, because of their African heritage, are an emotional people, it is difficult for black children to relate to learning experiences in which emotion plays no part.

"Attempts to understand the development of our children," Dr. Hale says, "cannot advance without the development of an appropriate social psychological theory. This theory must identify the social-historical and culture forces that affect personality development in the Black community; it must describe the psychological states of the children within the context of environmental forces which create and maintain them..." (this theory) must seek to describe the cultural context out of which creative and intellectual responses occur... we cannot separate the cognitive (thinking) processes from the emotional and the social processes in the individual."

One of her key points is that black "educational and psychological scholars must... struggle for the control of the research that is done with our children... The struggle for research is indeed the struggle for definition. The power to define is the power to destroy. If one has the power to define your child is being mentally retarded, then one has the power to sentence him to special classes for the rest of his academic career."

Two Raleigh Women Vow to Fight Eviction

RALEIGH (CCNS) - Two Raleigh women, Debra Briggs and Angela Nelson, have been ordered to vacate their apartment in five days or be evicted. They have vowed to fight their landlord and, if necessary, go to court in protest. The landlord, Aetna Insurance Company, is represented by Druker and Faulk management Company.

Resident manager Brenda Stokes, said in the eviction notice that her reasons were "due to the unfortunate incident last night, which in-

involved a guest of yours." Asked about the incident, Mrs. Stokes would not comment but referred inquiries to Attorney John Culbertson, who, she said, represents the management. Culbertson could not be reached for comment.

But the once-luxurious apartment complex's maintenance man would comment on the incident. Refusing to give his name, the maintenance man said he answered a complaint from Answerphone Telephone answering service [Continued on Page 4]