



### Carter Urges Compliance By All Agencies

President Carter has urged all heads of federal executive departments and agencies to be certain that no federal funds go for programs which discriminate.

In a memorandum, the President repeated the Administration's strong commitment to enforcing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, supporting the concept "that the government of all the people should not support programs which discriminate on the grounds of race, color or national origin."

Title VI provides for stopping funds for programs found to be discriminatory. "The effective use of the sanctions provided by Title VI is an essential element of the Administration's effort to guarantee that federal funds do not flow to discriminatory programs," the President said.

President Carter said that the U. S. Attorney General has responsibility for "central guidelines and oversight" of Title VI enforcement. He told the department and agency heads the Department of Justice

will be contacting them soon to determine the level of compliance with Title VI.

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## The Spirit of Maputo

BY LAURA FARNS  
Ninety two countries had come to Maputo, Mozambique, to affirm their struggle to free the other oppressed people in Africa. A mass rally was held on the afternoon of 21st May at the Sports Pavilion of Maputo in observance of Solidarity for Africa Week May 21 - 25 to be observed every year.

This was the fifth year of the Observance. Five years ago the celebration could never have been held in Maputo, then, still under Portuguese colonialism while FRELIMO conducted its ferocious struggle to end that colonialism. And thanks to the struggle of the liberation movements, today the people of Mozambique are free, taking their rightful place in the world.

Freedom has not yet come to Zimbabwe and Namibia, but it will, and soon. Today, 92 countries have pledged themselves to bring about that freedom. The racist regimes have been warned that their time is rapidly running out. Today was a watershed in the march of liberation in southern Africa. The international

community had pledged to millions of Africans still under colonial rule support in their struggle. A promise has been made to them. It will be fulfilled.

The 1960 Declaration of the United Nations on the ending of colonialism had given impetus to the world decolonialism. One of the most significant records of the UN in its 30 years was that of decolonialism. In 1945 there were 51 members of the United Nations, today there are 147, the overwhelming majority newly independent states. In 1945 there were only three independent states, today there are 47. About 10 million people, two-thirds of which were in southern Africa, still had to exercise self determination. The job was not yet completed.

The struggles of all the peoples of southern Africa were linked, that is why the Decolonialization Committee, The Council for Namibia, and the Special Committee Against Apartheid worked so closely together. The people of southern Africa had intensified their armed struggle and were indicating severe

blows on the racists. The racists sought to counter-attack by attacking independent states of Africa, such as Mozambique, Botswana, and Zambia.

Maputo was the battle-front against apartheid. No African, no black man in the world was free until all black men were free. Africa belongs to Africans. South Africa belongs to Africa and is not an appendage of Europe.

The struggle will continue. Imperialism had never been destroyed by words. The Mau-Mau drove the British from Kenya. The liberation movements drove out the Portuguese. Now the Patriotic Front and SWAPO would drive out the racists and the colonialists from Zimbabwe and Namibia. The souls of the children murdered in Swetoto would march on to freedom. The struggle would go on in the fields, in the mines, in the factories of South Africa.

Two schools of thought existed on achieving African liberation. One advocated a negotiated settlement. The Organization of African Unity was not against this. But, if all other means failed,

then Africans would have to kill to be free. The tree of liberty was watered by the blood of martyrs. Five years ago it was said that the Portuguese colonialism struggle would take 25 years. Believers in a negotiated settlement should go ahead. But African skepticism was understandable. Africans would not be lulled into false hopes; their guns would not be silenced until the flags of freedom were hoisted in Southern Africa.

The year of 1978 was promised as the Year of Decision, but Africa would not wait with arms folded. They would wait with guns thundering. If the western initiatives for a negotiated settlement failed it was hoped that the western countries would do the logical thing and give freedom fighters the guns to finish the job.

Maputo women shared the determination and the passion for freedom of their men. Women did not like warfare but when their children were machine-gunned, when all they sought was bread, they fought side by side with their men in the Portuguese colonies.

The spirit of Maputo was perhaps best expressed by Robert Mugabe of the

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### HUNT

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Hunt said that he would study the sentences to see if they were in line with other sentences for the same crime. He could commute the sentences to time served or to an amount which would allow the Wilmington 10 to be paroled.

A two hour rally followed the march at the capitol grounds under the watchful eyes of more than a dozen Raleigh uniformed policemen and many other plainclothes officers. There were no arrests and only one incident when one white woman, alleged by some bystanders, to have been a member of the American Socialist Party better known as the Nazi Party displayed a placard opposing a pardon for the Wilmington 10.

She was told that she could not demonstrate without a permit, and was given a couple of licks from Evangeline Grant Redding's towel before she left.

Speakers at the rally called for a change in the approach of blacks to get freedom for the Wilmington 10.

"There is no harm in going to jail. Jail is built for people when you go for a cause. And until we start marching and boycotting, closing down some of the businesses we are not going to accomplish very much," said Rev. Charles Kirk of Fayetteville.

Kirk was critical of black leaders in the state for not supporting the march. "Out of all the people that we have in elected office across the state, I dare say that one has put one dollar in this march to make it a success." Kirk continued saying that after the elected officials got elected they "forget from which they cometh."

Larry Little, a candidate for the Winston-Salem City Council and former Black Panther Party leader said the Democratic Party had a lot to do with the Wilmington 10 being convicted. "Senator Robert Morgan," he charged, "helped beef up the prosecutors staff."

Little said that perhaps non-violent civil disobedience used by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is needed in the case. He said that maybe "we need to chain ourselves to the Governor's mansion or somewhere else but we can't allow those to continue to ignore the case or act as if things should go on as usual. We have got to be able to inflict some sort of demand on them or some

kind of consequences for the injustices that have occurred."

Another rally speaker, Imani Kaxani, Chairperson of the National Wilmington 10 defense committee, said that her organization, if requested from Frinks, would initiate a petition drive in the state. Reminding the 150 rally participants that Governor Hunt won the last fall election with solid black support, Ms. Kazani said, "we have to let him know from today on, that we will actively work against him. Whether he gets the succession bill or not, he will never sit up there again if he does not pardon the Wilmington 10."

We were so completely shocked at Judge Fountain."

Fountain ruled in May following a two-week post conviction hearing that the original testimonies of the state's witnesses were true and that he found no violations of the constitutional rights of the Wilmington 10.

Fountain's denial of the new trial for the Wilmington 10 came just seconds after the last evidence was presented for his consideration. "It impressed upon our minds, you know, in that court room on that day when he ruled on a decision in less than a half minute, that there is something drastically wrong," Mrs. Moore said.

A Wilmington school teacher during the time of the racial disturbance out of which the convictions resulted gave Hunt some

background on the problems of desegregation of schools. Mrs. Mary Sharpless said following court-ordered desegregation of public schools by cross town busing, "there was unrest because some of the children, blacks, were not wanted in school". The retired school teacher said that many black students were not allowed to ride to school in the buses.

A 1971 boycott of schools in Wilmington by black students drew criticisms and physical attacks upon boycotting students by paramilitary whites led by Leroy Gibson, head of the Rights of White People (ROWP).

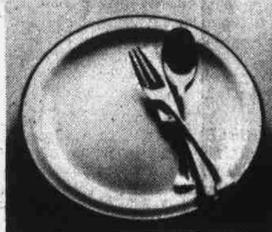
Golden Frinks, wet with perspiration, and his feet a little sore, from a 120 mile march from Wilmington to Raleigh in which he drummed up publicity for the meeting, told Hunt "to send us out of here and say I have got to wait for the courts to exhaust itself, is saddening, it hurts me, and I know that you want to do the right thing."

Several other mothers pleaded to Hunt asking for their sons back. While making no commitments, Hunt said that he would meet with attorneys of the Wilmington 10 next month and discuss the request for pardon of the Wilmington 10.

Several black elected officials have spoken out in support of the Wilmington 10 many saying that the sentences were too long.

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