

September is  
National  
Sickle Cell  
Month  
GIVE!

# The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED

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**Words Of Wisdom**  
One of the greatest obstacles to success is man's inability to put first things first.  
—Charles B. Roth  
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A successful man cannot realize how hard an unsuccessful man finds life.  
—E.W. Howe

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1981

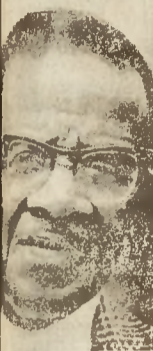
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## PERSPECTIVE...

By Roy Harris  
**QUESTION**  
Do you think the  
Nixon Library  
should be built at Duke?



**Fleming Bass**  
Durham  
ought to give it to  
someone outside the  
university. You'd think  
students should make  
the decision.



**Ms. Griffin**  
Westchester  
County, N.Y.  
I don't think they  
have it.



**Joe Webb**  
Durham  
I think Nixon did an  
awful lot. I'm for an ob-  
jective look at the man's  
work and Presidency. I  
think it would be a good  
thing.



**Elizabeth Petersen**  
Chapel Hill  
Duke Law Grad  
I don't mind if they  
give his papers to the  
Archives or the Law  
Library, but I don't  
think they should try to  
make a hero out of him.

# Solidarity Day Sends Reagan Message

## Half Million Protest Budget Cuts

**By Donald Alderman**  
WASHINGTON, DC  
The nation's civil rights groups and organized labor, seeking to disprove President Reagan's claim that those groups are taking the masses of people out of the mainstream of American life, massed nearly one-half million people here Saturday, chanting messages of resistance and discontent to the administration's economic policies.

They called it "Solidarity Day" and the massive crowd jammed solid onto the grounds of the Capitol Mall, disclaiming the so-called Reagan mandate and offering the President and Congress mandates of their own.

The march and rally, largest demonstration against Reagan's policies during his eight month presidency, gave evidence that the administration's budget cuts and across-the-board tax cuts do not have universal approval.

The national day of solidarity was organized by the NAACP, the National Urban League and Operation PUSH, in conjunction with the AFL-CIO and a coalition of social, professional and church organizations to protest "the reversal in 200 days of fifty years of progress, painfully achieved, for working people and the needy," a rally speaker said.

The huge crowd bristled cool winds as participants marched from the Washington Monument down Constitution Avenue to 15th Street and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol Mall, but they seemed to enjoy the breeze as they chanted slogans in opposition to "Reagan's revolutionary approaches."

Marchers' placards displayed the growing anxieties and frustrations of American workers who cannot keep pace with inflation, and the poor, who will



Mrs. Sandra Alexander is allowed to see her baby, Shanta Yvette, for the first time since the baby was abducted from Grady Hospital in Atlanta August 4, the day after Shanta was born. Mrs.



Alexander and her husband, Bobby, view their daughter with big smiles through the nursery window. Ms. Louise Lett, 26, was arrested on charges of kidnapping. UPI Photo

### Reclaim Their Lost Baby

be receiving less support from the federal government, as they sought to send the President and Congress messages against the conservative tide that has engulfed the nation's lawmakers.

"Our mandates: Lower inflation and in-

terest rates," "Ronald Robbing-Hood, robbing the poor to aid the Pentagon," "Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny" and "The black American dream is a nightmare," were a few of the chants and placard slogans of the

demonstrators as they trekked along the one-mile march path.

The demonstration, largest here since the anti-Vietnam and civil rights protests of the 1960's, represented a diverse population from all parts of the country.

Teaming up with workers from nearly all occupational areas and civil rights groups were anti-war, anti-draft and anti-nuclear representatives. Welfare advocates, the elderly, church activists, Native

(Continued On Page 2)

# Brown: Blacks Must Pursue Own Interests

**By Donald Alderman**  
RALEIGH — Tony Brown sought to set the record straight at St. Augustine's College Friday night as he lectured a group on desegregation, black economics and black history.

The notion that anything segregated is black and inferior should be refuted by blacks. Blacks will lose a priceless heritage by accepting a misinterpretation of segregation. Black institutions should not be sacrificed in the name of desegregation, Brown said.

"Whites are basically just like blacks: most are average, they have a few geniuses, and a liberal sprinkling of fools," Brown said blacks should not abandon their

own interests just because "somebody hollers you're segregated." He said the Mormons have a whole state; Jews, Italians and other ethnic groups are exclusive, but "blacks are petrified by segregation."

"We have to begin doing what's best for us. If they like it, fine; if they don't, fine. I was born black, I will die black, and in between those two great events, I shall remain black. If anybody has a problem with that, that's them," Brown said.

He also said the so-called desegregated white schools do not train blacks better than black schools. Noting that only thirty per cent of black college students who attend white schools

graduate, Brown asked, "Why don't the so-called superior white schools do a better job of training blacks?" He answered, "because they're not in the business of training blacks."

He told the audience that last year seven of every ten black attending a black college graduated, but conversely seven of ten who entered predominantly white schools failed.

"It is our task to train our children and to do what's best for us. We don't have to prove ourselves. We have already done that."

Brown, executive producer and host of *Tony Brown's Journal* — America's top-ranked syndicated talk/educational program — ad-

ressed a fundraising banquet for the North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition. The occasion honored Ms. Patricia S.

Funderburk. She is stepping down as executive director of the group.

Brown said the economic status of

blacks is better than they are led to believe. "If you can teach a student he is poor, he or she will

## Citizens Fail To Show For Council Meet

**Donald Marable**  
City council met on Friday night, September 25, to receive the mayor's comments and review the past performance of the Community Development Program. However, there were no citizens present because there were no citizens present comment. Councilman Adrienne Fox said the mayor "if this hearing had been held?" The mayor said that it had

been advertised in the newspapers and on the radio.

This is the first of three joint City Council and Citizens Advisory Committee public hearings where the Community Development and Housing Plan for the next three years, 1982-85, will be addressed.

Bill Diuguid, program director of the Department of planning and Community Development outlined the past (Continued On Page 3)

## Greensboro Justice Fund To Pursue Further Convictions

**By Donald Alderman**  
The trial of six Nazis who had been charged with conspiracy to firebomb sections of downtown Greensboro ended last Friday as the Nazis were convicted of the charges by a jury in Asheville.

A previous trial in July ended in a mistrial due to a hung jury, with ten of the twelve jurors voting for conviction on the

conspiracy charges.

Judge Woodrow Jones sentenced Frank Braswell, Gorrell Pierce and Raeford M. Caudle each the maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Ms. Patsy Braswell and James Talber were each given a two-year suspended sentence, fined \$1,000 and placed on a three year probation. Roger Pierce was placed

on probation for three years and fined \$1,000.

The six are appealing their convictions to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Nazis were charged with planning to bomb business and government buildings in downtown Greensboro if Nazis and Klansmen had been convicted of murdering five Com- (Continued On Page 3)

# Economics and Racism Main Concerns of Blacks

**Part II**  
By Pat Bryant

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first two parts of a series of articles in September, ten parts who are active in the North Carolina political arena. We asked ten questions relating to the concerns of Afro-Americans in North Carolina and the nation. This is the second of six parts and deals with the question of the most pressing concerns of blacks in 1981. The responses to other questions will follow in the next four parts. They have been edited to conform to the requirements. We encourage reader reactions to the series and the editor's comments expressed in these columns.

Jackson's success with the Coca-Cola boycott indicated that he's got the right idea when he emphasizes the importance of our people being able to work in these large corporations; to get distributorships; to have black people sitting on the board of directors and to get advertising for black newspapers. I was glad when Jackson emphasized black-owned radio stations because most of them are not black owned. They call themselves black stations, but they're not. Getting the privilege of going into these places in the 1960's was important, but in the 1980s, it's a bread and butter matter. The economics that Jackson is working on is bound to help the masses of people because they spend money for those soft drinks. For years, I carried on the bottom of our paper, "The race that buys everything and doesn't sell anything is always going to be a beggar race." The mere fact that you are selling things will help everybody.

**Gordon Dilahunt, organizer of the Black United Front, Raleigh:**

The black community is divided up along class lines. So you find a division of interest, although you'll find a number of things that people hold in common as pressing concerns. I think on one hand right now in the 80's, the budget cuts really weigh heavy on the minds of a large number of our people. Concern for the welfare of Aid to Families With Dependent Children, programs to help mothers, and then of course social security, the CETA job program, cuts in these and many others are very much in the minds of people. The same is the case in housing as well. I know at least in Raleigh, and I'm sure it's the same across North Carolina, there is a housing shortage of low income housing whether it be in the public or the private sector. All kinds of racist organizing is going on around us. While the most racist form is the Greensboro massacre, in Goldsboro, Winston-Salem, and all

of these places there is something to be concerned about. Finally, I think probably what might be considered the cutting edge of this assault on black people is the issue of police brutality.

**Ms. Virginia Newell, chairman of the Mathematics and Computer Science Department, Winston-Salem State University, and Winston-Salem Alderman:**

At the moment, the most pressing concerns of blacks, because of economics, jobs and housing. He [President Reagan] has definitely curtailed subsidized housing. So I think the whole concept of economics, of jobs and of housing — people being able to live and just make ends meet — these are the most pressing concerns. **William J. Kennedy, III, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham:** Without a doubt, as far as blacks are concerned, it is still employment opportunities that

is most pressing. There continues to be a rather substantial percentage of the black workforce unemployed. I am very seriously doubtful of the fact that there has been any reduction, and perhaps some increase, in black unemployment figures in 1981. That, along with inflation which is a general problem, affects the low income people perhaps more than anybody else in the economy. Most of the blacks fall into that low income category.

**Rev. Thomas Walker, pastor, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rocky Mount:**

The most pressing concern is employment. I was listening to some statistics the other day that the unemployment rate is about sixteen per cent among blacks and now it's going higher. Even before Reaganomics, it was high. I think we're going to be more displaced. **Dr. Earl E. Thorpe, professor of history, North Carolina Central University, Durham, and national president of the Association for the Study of Afro-American**

**Life and History:**

Racism is the most pressing concern. I define racism as defining people as inferior based on their race and having and using the power to keep them in an inferior status. Racism has been a constant in the history of blacks since they were brought in chains into the Western world, but racism intensifies in certain periods and we're in such a period. It's manifested by a lot of things. The Bakke decision, the whole dismantling of the affirmative action thrust, dismantling of social programs designed to get blacks out of the cycle of poverty, and the increase of open racist attacks from groups such as the Ku Klux Klan are manifestations of racism. We know the statistics of black unemployment are twice as high as white unemployment. This intensification of racism with its various manifestations makes more acute the problems black people inherited from the days of slavery. That's the status of being

on the bottom and institutionally locked on the bottom by the society's legal structure and so forth.

**Ms. Carrie Graves, organizer of the Charlotte Equal Rights Council, and director of the N.C. Human Needs and Military Spending Project of the Southern Organizing Committee for Social and Economic Justice:**

The most pressing concerns of blacks in 1981 are economic self-sufficiency and black political empowerment within the black community. Being that money and political power are the two most important things in this country, I believe that the question of unity has got to be uppermost in the black community and also blacks being able to deal with class divisions that we have.

**Ms. Jennifer Henderson, director of the North Carolina Hunger Coalition, Fayetteville:**

The main thing on everyone's mind right now is economic

sovereignty. That is making sure that people have basically all their human needs taken care of. Black people have become fragmented into a very class conscious society. This has caused even more economic deterioration among blacks than would have been usually the case. There was a community spirit that kept black folk alive regardless of whether you were the school teacher or the garbage collector.

What has to happen in the future is a very inward look at black economic development. This includes education, health, food production, basic jobs for folks, and care for our elderly and disabled in the community. Then the issue would be how do we get folks to donate their energies and their resources to become a sharing community again as we were even during slavery times. We have to go back to that and recapture that sense of community while we move toward the twenty-first century