

RALLY - MASS MEETING

Sunday, November 1, 5 p.m.
Russell Memorial CME Church
703 South Alston Avenue
Durham Committee On Affairs Of Black People

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBROKEN

Words Of Wisdom
Prejudice: a vagrant opinion without visible means of support. — Ambrose Bierce
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A man's worst difficulties begin when he is able to do as he likes. — T.H. Huxley

VOLUME 59 — NUMBER 44

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1981

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PRICE: 30 CENTS

To Honor Dr. James E. Shepard

Founder's Day Set For November 6 At NCCU

Founder's Day at North Carolina Central University, scheduled this year on Friday, November 6, will honor the late Dr. James E. Shepard, who established the Durham institution in 1910 and guided its progress until his death in 1947.

The Founder's Day program, which will begin at 11 a.m. Friday in B.N. Duke Auditorium, will include a memorial ceremony at the statue of the founder which stands in front of the Hoey Administration Building.

Honoring Dr. Shepard will be representatives of other organizations to which he gave allegiance. William A. Clement, former chairman of the NCCU Board of Trustees, will present a wreath at the statue and make remarks on behalf of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina. Dr. Shepard was a Grand Master of the Masonic group.

The Rev. Lorenzo A. Lynch, pastor of White Rock Baptist Church, will deliver the invocation for the service. Dr. Shepard was a member of the church and its

associate pastor for a number of years.

The brothers of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, of which Dr. Shepard was a member, will also participate in the memorial services. Wreaths will be laid in addition by representatives of the NCCU student government, alumni association, and faculty.

The speaker for the occasion will be Franklin H. Williams, president and trustee of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York City. The Phelps-Stokes Fund, which has for many years conducted programs to assist black colleges and universities, is one younger than NCCU, having been established in 1911 by the will of the late Mrs. Caroline Phelps Stokes.

Dr. Shepard established North Carolina Central University in 1910 as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. It was for thirteen years a private, non-sectarian institution whose programs included secondary school training and various short courses in a multitude of trades, disciplines, and professions.



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In 1923, the school received state support as the Durham State Normal School, a teacher training institution, and in 1925 it became the North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported institution offering a liberal arts baccalaureate for black people.

Before Dr. Shepard's death in 1947, the institution's name was changed to North Carolina College at Durham. By that time, the school offered undergraduate and graduate programs in the arts and sciences and in business, a graduate program in law. Its graduate program in education produced a large majority of the black principals and supervisors in North Carolina.

(NCCU's most recent name change, to North Carolina Central University, came in 1969.)

As the president of the school which was considered the black equivalent of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Shepard was widely acknowledged as a black intellectual and social leader for most of his lifetime. An annual radio broadcast, carried by stations across the state of North Carolina, was treated by black and white political leaders as an occasion of state, and gave Dr. Shepard exceptional stature as a political influence.

His endorsement was sought by many political figures. His requests for support for his college were generally honored by the state legislature. His position has been quoted from more than one speech to the legislature: "If the General Assembly wants segregation, then segregation, gentlemen, is going to be costly."



A Seasonal Chore
Miss Marcelia Jackson, a junior English major at Saint Augustine's College, Raleigh, gets into the spirit of the fall season. Although she lives on the sixth floor, she's doing her share of leaf raking around Latham Hall.

Photo by Silas Mayfield

Free Outdoor Concert
Featuring Brother Yusuf, Bus Brown, Goldfinger, Billy Stevens, Rich Robeson and Many Others
Saturday, October 31
3-6 p.m.
W.G. Pearson School Grounds

The Carolina Times Hosts Black Publishers

The North Carolina Black Publishers Association quarterly meeting was held here Saturday at the offices of *The Carolina Times*.

Attendees included T.C. Jervay, publisher of the *Wilmington Journal*, Wilmington; Dr. J.M. Kilimanjaro, editor and publisher of the *Carolina Peacemaker*, and Mrs. Vicki Kilimanjaro, Greensboro; Ernest H. Pitt, editor and publisher of the *Winston-Salem Chronicle*, Winston-Salem; P.R. Jervay, Jr., editor of *The Carolinian*,

Raleigh; Mrs. Vivian A. Edmonds, editor and publisher of *The Carolina Times*, and Kenneth W. Edmonds. Other member papers are the *Charlotte Post*, Charlotte; and the *Metro*, Goldsboro.

The NCBPA membership is developing several important projects which are expected ultimately to be of significant benefit to the readers of the member newspapers.

The next quarterly meeting is scheduled to be held at the offices of the *Wilmington Journal*, on Saturday, January 16.

NBIPP To Sponsor Forum On Southern Africa

On Friday, November 6, the National Black Independent Political Party-North Carolina (NBIPP-NC) will sponsor a "Triangle Area Forum: In Solidarity with Southern African Liberation Struggles", 7-10:30 p.m., at the Chemistry Auditorium at North Carolina Central University.

The purpose of the forum is to provide information to participants in the Triangle area on the struggles for independence and majority rule being waged by the African peoples of Namibia and South Africa. This forum is open to the public and there is no admission charge.

A film, "Generations of Resistance", will be shown at 7 p.m., to be followed by a panel of national and international Southern African Liberation activists. The panelists include Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica. TransAfrica is a Washington-based membership organization founded in 1977 to inform and organize popular opinion in the United States to advocate policies and practices that will help to achieve a more progressive U.S. foreign policy toward nations of Africa and the Caribbean, and peoples of African descent generally throughout the world.

Also on the panel is Theo-Ben Gurriab, chief representative to the United Nations from the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia. SWAPO is the liberation movement in Namibia and engages in diplomatic and military



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struggle for independence from South African occupation.

In addition, Ms. Gay McDougall of the Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, will make a presentation on political prisoners in southern Africa and the status of the trade union movement in South Africa.

The Southern Africa Project is fourteen years old and provides many forms of assistance to political prisoners in South Africa, intervenes in legal action brought in the United States which challenges private and governmental collaboration with South Africa; and provides educational information about the plight of political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

Following the panel, there will be a question and answer period. A small reception honoring the speakers will be held following the forum. Everyone is encouraged to attend this forum and become involved in supporting the Southern Liberation struggle.

Report Cites Impact Of Budget Cuts

By Donald Alderman

The millions of federal dollars lost to North Carolina in budget cuts translate into the elimination or reduction of thousands of households from receiving public assistance. But to determine the impact of reduced federal spending, the methods used should be examined.

According to a report by the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research, the methods used by the Reagan Administration to cut spending are threefold and many are "unusual." Therefore, the report

others concerned should examine the methods used to determine the real impact.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, signed into law in August, uses three methods to reduce spending of federal money by the states: it consolidates previously individually-funded programs into nine block grants; it changes requirements for public assistance or "entitlement" programs; and places a ceiling on spending on all programs.

The nine block grants feature a 25 per cent reduction in program (Continued on Page 3)

20 Atlanta Murders May Link Williams

By Trelle L. Jeffers
ATLANTA — Evidence presented last Tuesday, October 20, at a hearing to suppress certain evidence against Wayne Williams, the suspect in two of the 28 Atlanta murdered and missing black children cases, showed that when the first warrant was issued for Williams' arrest, June 12, 1981, there was evidence that yellow fibers and dog hairs from Williams' dog were found on both Nathaniel Cater, the last murder victim and eight of the other murder victims. The first eight victims

linked to Williams stretched from October 21, 1979, with the death of Yusef Bell whose body was found in an abandoned Southwest Atlanta schoolhouse, to Patrick Baltazar, who disappeared February 6, 1981. Baltazar's body was found near an office building in nearby Dekalb County.

The evidence presented so far links Williams with yellow fibers and dog hairs to ten of the murder cases. It has not yet been revealed how the other ten murders are linked to

Williams. Meanwhile, Attorneys Mary Welcome and Tony Axam have carried on a battle for control of the Williams defense team which finally resulted in Ms. Welcome's dismissal of Axam.

Last week's court appearance by Williams' attorneys involved a final effort by Ms. Welcome to further delay the Williams trial. Ms. Welcome argued that she needs more time to prepare a defense for Williams. Presently, Williams'

attorneys have not revealed any strategy for his defense; they have appeared in numerous court hearings where Ms. Welcome has argued for various motions for dismissal and postponements.

At Tuesday's hearing, Ms. Welcome said that Judge Clarence Cooper has announced that he will turn over evidence

that will exonerate Williams, and she asked for still another delay in the trial until she has obtained and examined this evidence. Judge Cooper has ruled in all hearings involving the Williams case, and a U.S. Supreme Court ruling requires the prosecution to turn over any evidence which will indicate the innocence of a suspect.

Williams was arrested June 2 for the murder of Nathaniel Cater after he was spotted on the Chattahoochee Bridge where five bodies of the Atlanta murder victims had surfaced. He was later charged with the murder of Jimmy Ray Payne, the 27th victim.

On Friday, October 23, his trial date was set for December 15, 1981.

ATLANTA'S POOR A Task For Young

By Trelle L. Jeffers
ATLANTA — One of the most serious problems facing Atlanta's new mayor, Andrew Young, when he takes office in January, is the growing number of poor people. Recent studies have placed that number at approximately 23%, most of whom are black. Beginning October 1, 1981, Reaganomics forced some estimated 32,000 Georgians from the food stamp rolls and 12,000 others from other federal assistance benefits. It has not been determined how many of these persons are living in the Atlanta metropolitan area. It is estimated, however, that only 57% of poor people who are eligible actually receive federal assistance. Yet, even if poor Atlantans do not lose their welfare benefits, the Georgia state-regulated benefits provide a meager standard of living for poor people who are hit hardest by high prices due to rising inflation. While conservative legislators argue that a "created welfare monster" has prevented

recipients from developing incentives to become self-sufficient, reports from those who attempt to explain why the system has failed to reduce poverty, charge that the welfare program has been mainly a political tool, designed more as a political instrument, rather than as a means to provide adequate support for needy families. The implication is that while the welfare budget has continued to increase, so has the number of poor people, and this is mainly due to the fact that the funds have had to be carefully handled so as to prevent the development of black community-based groups that could be capable of effective political power.

For example, Steve Suitts, director of the Southern Regional Council, a Atlanta-based organization, accuses President Lyndon Johnson of having had to assure southerners that his War on Poverty program would not give poor and black people enough control to vote independently. Former Health,

Education and Welfare Secretary, Joseph Califano, stated that the fear that federally funded programs would create pressure groups caused costly compromises to be made in the administering of these funds.

One of these compromises was allowing southern congressmen to win the rights of their own states to set their own welfare payments, according to the former Secretary. Accordingly, Georgia gives only \$164 in AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), while the federal government sets \$370 as an ample amount for a comparable size of family. Moreover, 29 cents of every federal AFDC dollar in Georgia goes to administer programs associated with AFDC.

Finally, unless wages here show some tendency to rise to the level of the cost of living, the jobs promised by the private sector are likely to bring little relief from poverty, even if there are enough jobs for the large numbers of unemployed. (Continued on Page 3)

VOTE

Tues., Nov. 3

Your Vote Will Make The Difference

-Call For A Ride-

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Durham Committee On The Affairs of Black People