

Reporter Goes

Continued from Front

Day after day, the demonstrators have marched down the road. They have sat in the roadway, and day after day, patrolmen have arrested them. Almost 300 have been arrested. Some were charged with impeding traffic. Others have been charged with resisting arrest.

I was charged with both. I couldn't believe it. I had come up here to report and later write a story, and here I was being hauled away in the arms (not gently, mind you) of four uniformed patrolmen.

Without warning, one began bending my hand back toward my wrist, apparently in some strange ritual of pain that dictated that somehow I must pay for forcing him to be here.

"Are you trying to break my arm," I asked as calmly as the pain would allow.

"Well, stand up and walk then," one officer said sternly — a punch line that would have gone over well in a comedy show since I was being carried, and standing could easily have been resisting arrest.

But this was not a comedy show. This was for real. I was going to jail.

Jail is neither new, nor frightening. I have seen them before, as I have seen other demonstrations during the 60's as the civil rights movement peaked, and ultimately waned.

But there was something different about this demonstration. First of all, it's integrated, which during the 60's was not seen that often, especially in the South.

Second, these people say very clearly, they are not struggling for nebulous goals. They are fighting for their lives.

"We are fighting for our grandchildren," one woman has said.

Seconds later, I was in the prison bus.

There were about ten other arrested demonstrators on the bus at this time, including Fauntroy. Most of the arrested at this point were women.

The demonstrators were talking and chanting, and suddenly someone smelled gas.

At first, we thought it was ammonia. But it smelled like the gas the Army uses in its training programs to teach soldiers to survive gas warfare.

I spent four years in the Navy during the early 70's, and I went through the training.

Later, I learned that I was on the "red flag" bus, one of about ten prison buses parked along the roadway to haul arrested demonstrators to jail. The "red flag" bus was reserved, according to patrolmen, for those demonstrators who resisted arrest.

According to Captain R.A. Clark, troop commander for the patrol district that includes Warren and 12 other counties, there is no specific definition of resisting arrest, or impeding traffic.

"It is all a matter of how the officer on the scene interprets the statute as he understands it," Clark said during a telephone interview. "We have said that Mr. Singletary was impeding traffic and resisted ar-

rest. It will be up to the courts to decide if that interpretation is correct."

I am scheduled to go to Warren County District Court on October 29.

I spent most of my time under arrest in Warren County on the bus. We sat along the roadside in front of the landfill for about 30 minutes before being driven downtown to the old-fashioned, rather decrepit looking two-story jail house building. There we spent another 45 minutes or so on the bus.

Then we spent another 45 minutes or so locked inside a chain link fence yard outside the jail house. Finally, they booked, photographed, processed and jailed us.

In the small cellblock, it was a flashback to the 60's.

For hours, the arrested demonstrators talked about the Warren County struggle in the context of other civil rights fights.

E.J. Wilson, a pastor from Wrightsville, Georgia, recalled his initiation into civil rights when he was a teenager. They had started with the segregated theater, and ultimately that demonstration had gathered support and spread as this one has.

Vincent Alston, 18, a student at Warren County High School, talked of his initiation into passive resistance.

"Last week, I was arrested for the second time," he said. "One of the highway patrolmen came up to me and said, 'You're mine.' Then he dragged me across the street, kicked me in the buttocks and threw me in the bus. But I'm not going to let that stop me. I know that what I'm doing is right. I've been talking to students at school trying to get them to participate."

Another student, Mike Roberts, 17, who like Alston was going through his third arrest last Monday, talked of the importance of this struggle.

"A lot of students think we are crazy," Roberts said, "but that doesn't stop us. We just keep on talking to them and some of them are starting to listen. When they see that Vince and I have been arrested and still keep coming back, it makes them stop and think."

Roberts says he doesn't need to think about the rightness of what he's doing, despite the fact that last week, according to him, one trooper hit him with a billy club, "and another came up, grabbed by testicles and squeezed as hard as he could. I wasn't able to get his name, but I did complain about it."

Several hours later, sheriff's deputies began releasing demonstrators. Congressman Fauntroy was the first to be released. Several people, including Mrs. Joseph Lowery, wife of the director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Roberts and Alston, decided to stay in jail overnight to protest what they call "their illegal arrests."

Most of the released demonstrators joined a protest meeting at the Warren County Courthouse.

I headed back to Durham.



TRAUGOTT SCHULZ, second from right, superintendent of education for the West German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, visited North Carolina Central University recently. Shown greeting him are, from left, Ricky Murdock, a

senior management and marketing major, Chancellor Albert N. Whiting, and (extreme right) Dr. Cleveland Hammonds, superintendent of the Durham City Schools.

Teen Fathers

Take Fatherhood Seriously

By Henry Duvall

A boy in a foster home in Washington, D.C., became a father at age 12. Although a child himself, he maintains contact with the 14-year-old mother and lends support the best way he can.

Another young father, an 18-year-old in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has a fairly decent job, plans to buy a home soon, and intends to marry the mother of his child.

While much public attention has focused traditionally on the unmarried teenage mother, the adolescent father virtually has been excluded from the family picture.

But the attitude toward fatherhood for most young fathers today seems to show emotional concern for both the mother and child, according to a study conducted by Dr. Leo E. Hendricks, senior research associate at Howard University's Institute for Urban Affairs and Research in Washington, D.C.

"Adolescent fathers are extremely interested in their children," says Hendricks. "We found relationships to be serious," and a "genuine concern for the mother."

In a survey of unwed adolescent fathers, Hendricks discovered that 96 per cent of the young fathers expressed concern for their child's future, and 80 per cent saw nothing wrong in having a child out of wedlock.

Moreover, the majority of the young fathers perceived love in their relationships, with 77 per cent indicating no serious problems between them and the young mothers.

Hendricks has collected data over the past two years from 194 young fathers under the age of 21. "One-on-one interviews," he says, were conducted in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Chicago, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; Albuquerque, N.M.; and Washington, D.C.

Most of the adolescents surveyed were black, but Hispanic, Anglo and native Americans were

also interviewed. In drawing a profile, the unwed teenage father tends not to be a churchgoer, doesn't use contraceptives, and is likely to be a school dropout. "This was consistent in all the cities," says Hendricks. And adolescent fathers tend to be between the ages of 16 and 18.

Little research has been done on teenage fathers. Hendricks is only one of a few social scientists in the nation who has worked on this subject. "Fathers aren't as visible as mothers," Hendricks notes, "and they just don't come forth."

Teenage fathers tend to come from large, two-parent families. In the study, 59 per cent grew up with both parents in the home and 64 per cent came from families with five or more children, with 75 per cent of the young fathers feeling closer to their mothers than to their fathers when they were growing up.

On sexual attitudes, 55 per cent of the young

Teen Fathers And Child

fathers reported that they learned about sex from a friend. Sixty-three per cent reported they had their first sexual encounter with a girl by the time they were 13 years old.

The study also found that the majority of the fathers were against abortion. Ninety per cent of the youths reported they disapproved of abortion.

"In general, there had been on-going relationships," Hendricks explains, "not fly-by-night relationships."

There were some differences between ethnic groups. White fathers were older than black and Hispanic fathers when they first engaged in sexual intercourse, and more white fathers are employed than those in the two other groups. Whites also tend to marry sooner after the pregnancies.

The number of teenage pregnancies in this country increased during the '70s, with the biggest increase among youths between the ages of 11 and 15, says Ms.

Lucy Eddinger, information officer for the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The number of teenage births, however, declined in the '70s while the number of abortions rose. There were 657,000 such births in 1970 compared to 560,000 in 1979, says Eddinger. Among this age group, abortions numbered 244,070 in 1973 and 433,900 in 1978.

Births out of wedlock have risen substantially. In 1960, there were 91,660 such teenage births, 199,900 in 1970, and 262,700 by 1979, according to Eddinger.

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Durham Committee

Continued from Front

mittee, but for whatever reasons, the people simply didn't respond. And while I can readily agree that communications need improving, I do not agree that we are not doing anything, and are not responsive to people's needs."

To counter charges that the Committee's orientation is mostly political, especially its endorsement of candidates, Lovett cited other activities of the organization through its sub-committee structure. He mentioned the annual Black History Quiz, produced by the Civic Committee; delegates who go annually to the Youth Legislative Assembly in Raleigh from the organization's Youth sub-committee; and the work that produced the Hayti Development Corporation. That work, according to Lovett, was spearheaded by the Economic Development sub-committee.

"We have put in a lot of man-hours, a lot of work, and I think exhibited the type of commitment that is needed to address the problems black people face in Durham," Lovett continued, "but we need more people because there is so much more to do."

To somewhat of a lesser extent, Durham's other two major organizations came in for criticism from many blacks interviewed for this series.

The other groups are the Durham Branch of the NAACP and the Durham Business and Professional Chain.

The tone of the criticism was basically the same: that the groups have, for the most part, lost touch with the basic problems blacks face, and busy themselves with the philosophies of struggle, and what one man called "the ego trip of leadership."

Neither George Frazier, president of the local NAACP, or I. Jarvis-Martin, chairman of the Chain, could be reached for comment.

Well, what about the old mainstay — the black church, for example?

"I think that for the most part, the black church has surrendered its leadership role in the black struggle to other organizations and is now serving in a supportive role," said W.W. Easley, pastor of St. Joseph's AME Church. "It seems that even some ministers are content to serve the needs of their particular flock, and not really be that concerned about the larger black community."

It seems that the same story of helplessness surfaces at all levels of the organized black community. Social groups appear to deal mostly with having fun, while many fraternities and sororities appear to be mostly self-centered.

Even the black business community appears to be somewhat fragmented, though it must be conceded that many of them are struggling with their individual wars of survival.

Now, are there any answers?

"I think the black community is going backwards," said Ms. Vinson. "I think we all need to sit down somewhere and figure out what is best for black people, for as many of us as possible, and then we need to figure some way to work toward that."

Lovett says much the same thing, but from a different perspective.

"I think we are headed in the right direction," he said. "I think there are a lot of things that need improving, and I think there are a lot more things that need to be done. But again, we need more people willing to come and work with us. And I don't think we are going to solve the problems right away, but you keep plugging away, and I believe eventually we will get there."

But all that goes back to another question: just what does the Durham black community want?

Ask that question of 100 or 1,000 or 10,000 blacks in Durham, and the answers range across the spectrum from freedom to an end of racism. And as long as the discussions and the questions are general, everyone agrees with the general answers.

The differences surface when any attempt is made to translate the general philosophy of black success into specific projects, specific objectives and specific methods and strategies.

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MEAC

(Continued from page 5) registered two quarter-back sacks, added four solo tackles, and had three assisted tackles.

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Bowlers Begin Trek To MGM Grand

MILWAUKEE — Where else but in America can two women who had been involved in bowling slightly more than one year win the richest amateur doubles event in the nation?

That was the story-book ending in February for Grace Bushong and Glenda Jeter, both of Natchitoches, La., who split the \$50,000 first prize in the Miller High Life National Doubles Tournament in Reno.

The 1983 event will begin on October 1 when approximately 200,000

bowlers in the 50 states begin in-house competition in the more than 4,000 family bowling centers that comprise the bowling Proprietors Association of America (BPAA).

According to Thomas B. Shropshire, senior vice president, Miller Brewing Company, "there will be three levels of competition leading to the crowning of the national champions in February at the MGM Grand Lanes."

Rhese Collins, proprietor of the Country

Lanes Family Bowling Center, said, "both of them now come out on a regular basis and bowl about 10 to 12 games at a time."

"Since both have been bowling on a regular basis over the past two years their averages have increased."

"I'll say one thing about their winning the tournament, it has really helped my business. There seems to be more emphasis on bowling now following their Cinderella win," he added.

And speakign of Cinderella, Collins revealed that Jeter borrowed a pair of shoes from him last year prior to winning the Louisiana state championship.

"You now," he said, "She kept those and wore them in play while she was in Reno for the finals. I guess they were 'lucky' shoes for her."

When asked about the shoes, Jeter said, "Yes, those are may \$25,000 shoes and I'm still bowling in them. Maybe luck will be with me again and I can return to Reno for

a second chance."

"This has definitely been the greatest thing that has ever happened here," Buddy Wood, sports editor, Natchitoches Times, said when asked about the town's reaction to the win.

"I think the thing that most touched home with them in Reno was that Grits Gresham was in Reno and came by to see them," Wood added.

Entrants must be of legal drinking age in the state in which they participate at time of entry.