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## Responses to NationsBank's Refusal of Sturdivant

Page 11

The Carolina Times will be open  
Labor Day, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Usual Deadlines Apply

'Blues Saturday' Celebration  
Insights - Page 3

## North Carolina Residents Recall Washington March

By The Associated Press

Francine Davis remembers most is listening to Peter, Paul and Mary while she cooled her feet in the Lincoln Memorial reflecting pool. She was only 13 when she left Statesville and went to Washington with her parents, who were active in the civil rights movement. They were among the hundreds of thousands of Americans who were in Washington on Aug. 28, 1963.

It was a steamy Saturday in the nation's capital and a defining moment in the civil rights movement. It was when Martin Luther King Jr. stirred the souls of thousands and prodded the conscience of a nation with his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech.

Chavis, 43, now a nurse at Duke University Medical Center, returned to her hometown on Saturday for the 30th anniversary of the 1963 march on Washington.

At the time, she listened to the speakers and noticed a greater emphasis on multiculturalism than there had been 30 years ago. Speakers talked about bringing together all minorities.

Chavis was one of the scores of North Carolina residents who participated in the anniversary march. Jocelyn McKissick, the first black woman to graduate from Durham High School and daughter of the late civil rights leader Floyd McKissick, also was there.

Chavis was Rosa Parks, the Montgomery, Ala., woman whom many Americans associate with the start of the civil rights movement.

Chavis were Coretta Scott King and Joseph Lowery, now president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Jesse Jackson and Andrew Young were among the fiery, forceful student leaders of 1963.

Chavis one of those famous faces returned in 1993, joining thousands less than 30 years old.

Chavis is a reminder that the job is still unfinished," said Mary Perry of Durham, who was so moved by King's 1963 speech that she became president of her local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chavis Brian McCoy, a Durham resident who attended the 1963 march, said he was encouraged by the number of young people she saw this year who spoke as part of the program.

Chavis think there were more kids here than 30 years ago," McCoy said. "They seemed to be real disciplined, listening with a positive outlook about what they have to do. That's the purpose of passing the torch." In 1963, Homdon, assistant administrator of patient services at Duke University Medical Center and a community activist, said several dignitaries on the program "were speaking directly to the issue of not just passing the torch, but of nurturing young people into leadership roles."

Chavis that what we're going to need," Herndon said.

Chavis Watson, a salesman from Raleigh, wasn't even born when King led the march. He hopes to see future generations to help turn the dream of equality into a reality.

Chavis come today to show my representation for the struggle of the dream. We are still pursuing in the '90s," said Watson, 28.

Chavis an going to be one to admit we have come some of the way, but we have much further to go, and it's up to us to strive to keep the dream alive."

## Anniversary March Marks Crossroads Where Elders, Youth Collide

By Sonya Ross

WASHINGTON (AP) - Two notices were served on the civil rights movement at the 30th anniversary march on Washington: the young may take over, but the old aren't ready to retire.

Chavis We believe this march is not the benediction, but a rebirth," said Andrew Young, 70, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for the past 17 years.

Chavis one was some talk that maybe, just maybe, the movement's elders would pass the torch of responsibility for social change at this 30th anniversary celebration of 1963 and the dream of equality Martin Luther King Jr. embossed on the nation's psyche.

Chavis on Saturday, fond remembrance prevailed, and the old guard made clear that fond remembrance will endure.

Chavis We're going to celebrate the march on Washington until there's nothing left to celebrate," declared Benjamin Hooks, 68, who retired from the NAACP and resurfaced at the helm of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Chavis young, however, made a few things clear, too.

Chavis let everybody know we will challenge, seriously, their leadership," said Carl Upchurch, 35, head of the National Urban Peace and Justice Movement and the most vocal critic of Saturday's festivities. "They're not ready."

Chavis Upchurch, along with three other leaders from his group of inner-city street gang members, appeared at Saturday's march, even though they had said they weren't coming.

Chavis they stood with NAACP executive director Benjamin Chavis, 45, who said his group's support of their efforts to curb violence in the inner city.

Chavis We have worked with these gang members for over a year," Chavis said. "They are my friends. I intend to work with them in every way possible in this nation." Ben Chavis is welcome in our circles. He is bringing a valiant effort to link the traditional civil rights efforts with the current struggle." Upchurch said. Other older black activists, he added, have not been so forthcoming.

Chavis the young were. Upchurch's National Urban Peace and Justice Movement plans to link with the Student Coalition of Conscience, the NAACP and young adults who worked with Saturday's march.

Chavis The Rev. Barry Hargrove, 27, a leader of that coalition and a youth organizer for Saturday's march, said, "We were on the same side" on a number of issues and will meet further to discuss strategy.

Chavis they want to "weave young America with urban America," Upchurch said. "We will take this mixture into every major civil rights forum. To tackle the problems most affecting the young: unemployment, poverty, murder, drug use." These sentiments were echoed by Lani Guinier, whose nomination as U.S. civil rights enforcer in the Justice Department was withdrawn by President Clinton after controversy arose over some of her writings.



HONORING DANCEAFRICA'S "SWEET SIXTEEN" ANNIVERSARY — Celebrating DanceAfrica's "Sweet Sixteen" anniversary are: (from l-r) Karen Brooks Hopkins (executive vice president of Brooklyn Academy of Music); Linda Dukette (UniWorld Group); Chuck Davis (DanceAfrica Founder and

Director); and Joan Purkiss (staff manager, Research & Planning, AT&T). For its anniversary Chuck Davis brought together dance companies from the past sixteen years and engaged them in a variety of seminars, master classes, special events and educational outreach.

## Black Cultural Center Group Unsure About University's Funding

CHAPEL HILL (AP) - Trustees of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have offered to use money from the school's bicentennial fund-raising campaign to help build a Black Cultural Center on campus.

Several trustees made the offer last week to leaders of the Black Cultural Center Advisory Board.

Advisory board members haven't decided whether they want to be included in the bicentennial bounty. Chairman Harry Amana said that decision wouldn't be made until after a board meeting Sunday.

Some student supporters of the BCC, who think the cash is a thinly veiled effort to quell protests over the center's site, say board members should reject the offer.

The trustees approved the center in July - while most students were away on summer break - but said it should be built near Coker Woods, a site most student groups opposed.

Now, the trustees are trying to help BCC supporters develop ways to raise money for the center, estimated to cost \$7 million.

"What we want is all the support we can get for the funding of the facility so it can be the best that it can be," said Johnny Harris, chairman of the trustees.

But some students aren't exactly welcoming the help. They interpret the suggestion for bicentennial aid as the trustees' way of ensuring they won't oppose the Coker site as they did last spring.

Michelle LeGrand, co-president of the Campus Y's executive board and a BCC advisory board member, said the Y thinks that "if we say we want the BCC to be funded with bicentennial, then in essence we're

saying we endorse the Coker site. We're not ready to do that yet, because there are a lot of unanswered questions." The Campus Y is a leading group in support of the new, freestanding cultural center, which would replace one now in the student union.

Not everyone is suspicious of the trustees' motives.

"I think that, throughout this whole process, there have been people on both sides who consistently misinterpret and misrepresent a number of things, and it's caused a great amount of distrust on both sides," said Amana, a journalism professor.

"It was the initial overture from the bicentennial steering committee to the advisory board to see if we can't work out a plan for mounting a campaign to raise the \$7 million," Amana said.

"And that's all it was," Trustee John Harris, who also is a member of the bicentennial steering committee, arranged the meeting last Thursday at the Carolina Inn. Other trustees in attendance were Billy Armfield, co-chairman of the bicentennial campaign committee, Cressie Thigpen and student body President Jim Copland.

Armfield and Copland deny charges that board members are trying to force BCC supporters to accept the site. But both said protests regarding the site would only hurt the fund-raising effort.

"The basic premise behind the discussion was that fund-raising success was dependent upon harmony and accord," Copland said. "So to that extent, any serious disharmony on any issue would undermine the fund-raising goals."

"I think that there's a lot of energy in our youth and what we need to do is to tap into that energy and to help to create a climate in which people are not afraid to talk about the hard problems," said Guinier on Sunday, in an interview on CBS' "Face the Nation." "I think that the apathy or the sense of alienation is profound. It is real and we have to deal with it," wamed Guinier.

But dealing with the problem goes beyond the generational dispute to the arena of partisan politics where Republican and Democratic blacks often disagree over how best to improve conditions for African Americans.

"I think the government can play an important role in trying to correct these things," said Guinier. "We have seen that help rebuild Japan, help rebuild Europe ... it needs to rebuild American cities." "The government has a role to play ... (but) what the U.S. government did was help to create the environment where the Europeans rebuilt Europe," said former Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan who appeared with her on CBS.

"We can't look to government to solve all this. Having served in the government for four years I can tell you that government is a big bureaucracy that indeed doesn't do a lot of things well," he added.

## Autopsy: Pepper Spray A Factor In Death Of Man In Police Custody

CONCORD (AP) - The Rev. Jesse Jackson says a man who died after police used pepper spray to subdue him was the victim of state-aided terrorism.

But local NAACP leaders expressed relief that Angelo Robinson's death appeared to be accidental and did not involve physical brutality.

An autopsy report issued Monday said Robinson died of asphyxia due to bronchial spasms that were precipitated by pepper spray.

Lisa Flannagan, assistant state medical examiner, said Robinson had a chronic lung condition and a mildly enlarged heart, both conditions that predisposed him to have a serious reaction to an external irritant like pepper spray.

Robinson had no physical injuries that caused his death. He had no broken bones, but did have scrapes on his arms, stomach and face.

Concord police arrested Robinson, 24, after a disturbance at a restaurant. Police said Robinson was transported to police headquarters and was unresponsive upon arrival. Officers and medical personnel were unable to revive him.

Robinson's July 11 death set off a riot in the town of 30,000 that left eight police officers, two fire fighters and several residents injured. One store was burned to the ground and windows were broken out of others.

Jackson issued a statement this morning asking U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno to investigate the Robinson's death. He urged Robinson's family to sue those responsible.

Local black leaders met Monday night to share facts from the autopsy with about 70 residents of the Logan community. Many residents questioned whether police followed proper procedure when they sprayed Robinson.

The Rev. Harold Robinson, president of the Cabarrus County NAACP, said he believes police should review the use of pepper spray. But when used properly, he said, it is a more humane way to subdue someone than using physical violence.

"We were elated that the report showed there had been no beating," said Harold Robinson, not related to Angelo Robinson.

"The question now becomes, how many officers sprayed Angelo Robinson and for what duration," he said.

State Attorney General Mike Easley urged law enforcement agencies Monday to stop using the spray until their officers could receive more training about possible adverse effects.

The Concord police department stopped using pepper spray after receiving the autopsy report Monday morning and will review the policy on use of the spray, Coley said.

"To the best of our knowledge, this tragic and unfortunate incident is the first and only time in the nation that serious injury or death has been medically linked to any use of ... pepper spray," Coley said in a statement released Monday.

He said the department would provide information on Robinson's death to law enforcement agencies and medical experts.

The Mint Hill-based distributor of First Strike, the pepper spray used on Robinson, denied the spray caused his death.

Howard Perry, president of Advanced Defense Technologies, called the report "double-talk." "It says, 'We don't know exactly what killed him, but because he was sprayed with pepper gas, we'll blame it on that,'" Perry said.

Perry said national associations of pepper spray manufacturers are trying to draw up industry-wide standards for the spray. Its use on people is not regulated.

Coley said a 1989 study by the FBI and the U.S. Army indicated pepper spray was safe and was widely used in the United States.

Concord police conducted a field test of the spray in 1992 and every officer is sprayed with pepper before being allowed to use it.

Col. R.A. Barfoot, the Highway Patrol commander, whose troopers have used the spray for the past two months, said he considered it to be safe and effective.

Robinson's death is being investigated by the State Bureau of Investigation.

Also Monday, 12 of 13 defendants were arraigned in Cabarrus Superior Court on felony charges in connection with the rioting July 11.

## Join The NAACP