

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBROKEN

The Black Press—
Our Freedom Depends
On It!

Words of Wisdom

You can preach a better sermon with your
life than with your lips. —Goldsmith

VOLUME 54 — NUMBER 25

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1976

TELEPHONE (919) 688-6587

PRICE: 20 CENTS

CITY CHARGED WITH BIAS IN HIRING PRACTICE



THANKS FOR THE PRESENTATION — Left: George Foxwell, president, National Alumni Association, Saint Augustine's College, smiles broadly, following the presentation of \$300 from the Durham Chapter by Russell R. Blunt recently at the alumni luncheon.

George B. Russ, Times Columnist, Dies Suddenly at Duke Hospital



GEORGE B. RUSS

George B. Russ, for many years, author of "Writers Forum" and "Potpourri Of Recent Events" appearing weekly in The Carolina Times died Wednesday morning at 7:10 in the Duke Hospital Emergency Room. Russ collapsed at home as he was preparing to go to work. Complete funeral arrangements were not known at press time, but services will be held at Union Baptist Church where Russ was an active member. Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Stattie Hill Russ, of

the home; his mother, Mrs. Mable Dunston of Clinton; two sisters, Mrs. Jacqueline Douglas and Mrs. Mildred Roundtree, both of Chicago, Ill; one brother, William Russ of Clinton.

JUNE 17, 1775

Former slave Peter Salem won the acclaim of his comrades for shooting the British Major Pitcairn during the Battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill in Boston.

Study Being Conducted By Shaw Univ. Sociologist

According to an employment study being conducted by a Shaw University sociologist, Blacks hold a disproportionate share of low level jobs with the city of Durham.

It was announced by Mort Levy on Tuesday, that sixty per cent or 303 of the city's 492 black workers hold laborer's jobs while only eleven per cent (70 workers) of the 692 white workers hold laborer's jobs. Blacks hold only five administrative posts in the city government.

It's obvious that blacks dominate the low level, low paying jobs while whites dominate the foreman and supervisory jobs, according to Levy.

"That's why you see blacks loading sanitation trucks, whites driving them and blacks digging ditches while whites stand nearby and supervise."

"These figures make it clear that there's not only racial and sex bias in the city of Durham, but also that the city shows out-

right bias in salaries and positions with blacks getting the short end of the stick all the way around," said Levy.

He continued, "I've got some additional information that will show gross discrimination against blacks and women. Included will be a breakdown of where or what departments and agencies - their work and what they do."

Levy will formally announce the results of the study at a press conference which is scheduled for the near future. Levy said that he has invited the national media to send representatives so "the word on what's happening in Durham will get out."

Levy said the city has 1,334 employees. Of these, 1,184 are males and 164 are females. He said 59 per cent of the males are white and 70 per cent of the females are white, compared to Durham's population figures of roughly 50 per cent white and black.

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SENTENCE DELAYED — Mike and Sharon Atkinson, son-in-law and daughter of Leslie "Ike" Atkinson who was convicted of masterminding an international heroin smuggling ring, leave court after their sentencing was put off until August 3 because Mrs. Arrington is due this month to give birth to the couple's first child. (UPI).

Black Women's Political Leadership Caucus to Hold Annual Legislative Meet

Congresswoman Yvonne Burke, Calif., Chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus in Washington, D. C., and Congressman John Conyers, Jr. will address the Second annual National Legislative Conference, sponsored by the National Black Women's Political Leadership Caucus in the Cannon House Office Building, Capitol Hill on Friday, June 25, and Saturday, June 26.

Dr. Nelis J. Saunders, Detroit, national chairperson, made the announcement and the Caucus invited women and men to participate in the activities, beginning at 8 a.m.

"The Role of Blacks in the 1976 Political Arena (Elections) is theme for conference. Mrs. Zenobia Hart, D. C., is chairperson of the national Legislative Committee.

Among other participants in the conference

will be Leon Perry, Public Affairs Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration in D. C.; Mrs. Maxie Riviere, Ohio, television personality; Hon. C. DeLores Tucker, Pa., Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, U. S.

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DR. NELIS J. SAUNDERS

Zairian Official Demands Ouster of Foreign Troops

KINSHASA (HSINHUA) — Zairian Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Nguza Karibon condemned interference in the affairs of the third world by foreign powers and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola.

At a press conference held here recently, he gave an account of the recent ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries in Algiers.

He stressed that true non-alignment consists in condemning this or that imperialism in the same manner and "accepting no interference by foreign powers in the affairs of the third world, Africa in particular."

"The policy of non-aligned countries consists in not aligning with this or that bloc. It is an independent position against big powers," he said.

He said, "Zaire holds in principle that it is unjust to support one interventionist power and condemn another."

He said, "withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola is necessary because it is unnecessary to transform a neighbouring country into a military base in order to maintain peace and security in Central and Southern Africa."

The Zairian Commissioner of State stressed, "We, Zaire, cannot accept the presence of heavy arms such as missiles in our neighbour."

[Part II of a 2-part series]

WILMINGTON TEN: N. C. Justice on Trial?

By Ray Jenkins

Prison officials claimed that the transfer back to Central Prison was out of concern for Chavis' health and had nothing to do with the hundreds of thousands of protests from all over the country, however, if Chavis' health was such a major concern to them, it is doubtful that he would have ever been transferred to McCain to begin with.

The treatment of Chavis and the other nine by the state of North Carolina has been the target of much criticism by numerous figures and organizations across the United States. Most believe that a frame up and conspiracy was at hand from start to finish. It is also believed by many that the federal government had its hand in the affair also. But as time goes on the support for Chavis grows especially as more and more people begin to know more of the facts surrounding the case, most of which are at best, bizarre. As one noted columnist wrote, "...it is part of a pattern suggesting that harassment of black civil rights workers has high priority in a state that ironically boasts of its New South image." In essence it appears that the image takes on the appearance of the very old Jim Crow South where blacks didn't even have a breath of a chance in the Southern Courts.

But there is still much naive in the stubbornness of

the state of North Carolina because they have literally increased a thousandfold what they were seemingly attempting to subdue. Had Ben Chavis never went to trial and gotten all the publicity, his most recent calls for a congressional investigation of the entire North Carolina criminal justice system would have probably been greeted with a yawn. Now, with all the pressure from virtually every circle in the country, that call will more than likely be taken very seriously.

An entire year passed before Ben Chavis, eight black male students and one white VISTA volunteer, were indicted on charges stemming

from the disturbances. The chief witnesses for the state were two men, both under indictment. Allen Hall, who had previously pleaded guilty to riot related charges, said that he saw Chavis directing the throwing of firebombs. Allen was serving an indeterminate sentence of twelve years under which he could have been released at any time prior to the twelve year maximum. He was finally released last year.

The other witness Jerome Mitchell, was under indictment for first degree murder, which in North Carolina carries the death penalty upon conviction. Mitchell's charge was not related to the riot incidents. He

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WHY LEVI DID NOT ENTER THE BOSTON CASE

Robert J. Havel, Director of Public Information for the Department of Justice, has issued the following statement regarding a news report purporting to explain Attorney General Edward H. Levi's reasons as to why the Department did not enter the Boston school-busing case:

"The unnamed Department of Justice official quoted as the source of the story was not speaking for the Attorney General, nor did he represent Mr. Levi's views. Mr. Levi has never made any statement as to his reasons for not entering the case.

"In his statement announcing his decision not to enter the Boston case at this time, Mr. Levi said it would not be proper for him to discuss the reasons for his decision now because four petitions in that case are pending before the Supreme Court.

"In that announcement, the Attorney General also said that no inference should be drawn from the decision not to file a memorandum at this stage as to the Department's view of the merits for or against the pending petitions."

From Where I Sit

By Ethel L. Payne

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The Carolina Times is pleased to share with its readers the second in a series of interpretive articles on U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's six nation tour of Africa, April 23 through May 7, 1976. These written accounts are by the organized Black press' foremost foreign correspondent, Ethel L. Payne, representing the

National Newspaper Publishers Association on the tour. At long last, the United States has moved from a benign neglect stance to a clearly stated policy on Africa. We believe these articles will enable the reader to understand the significance of this new U. S. posture toward Africa from a "black perspective."

KISSINGER, THE MAN . . .

"African Issue Far From Settled"

Henry Alfred Kissinger was born May 27, 1923 in the Bavarian Alps town of Fuerth, Germany. His parents, Louis and Paula, were of the comfortable, Jewish intellectual middle class which made up a solid segment of the population before the poisonous venom of Hitlerism set in.

In 1938, when he was 15, Henry and his younger brother, Walter, were brought to the United States, just before the holocaust which took the lives of six million Jews reached its peak.

Kissinger grew up in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan, was drafted into the army and later returned to his native Germany as a student. He became a naturalized citizen in 1943. Although he started out to be an accountant, Henry became fascinated with international relations and the workings of diplomacy. He was a brilliant academician. At Harvard he found his niche in the rarefield atmosphere of scholasticism.

In 1968, Kissinger was tapped by the President-elect, Richard Nixon, to be his chief foreign policy advisor. This was despite the fact that he was closely identified with Nelson Rockefeller, Nixon's old adversary in the Repub-

lican party. They were poles apart in disposition, but their views on policy and the use of power coincided.

It was not long before Kissinger moved in as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. It followed inevitably that he took over the reins of foreign policy completely, sending the incumbent Secretary of State, William Rogers, into a new total eclipse.

Kissinger began a series of secret diplomatic missions on behalf of the President and the national parlor guessing game was "Where's Henry?" A new word was added to the every day vocabulary of the man in the street 'detente'. Not everyone understood its precise meaning. It was something that Henry Kissinger was doing with the Soviet Union and later with China.

AFRICA AND ANGOLA

Henry Kissinger was named Secretary of State on Sept. 23, 1973. But this time, the situation in Southern Africa was coming to a full boil. Guerilla warfare in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) was escalating. In Angola, three factions were contending for leadership in the civil

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