

**Bicentennial Independence  
Special Issue**

# The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIEDED

**The Black Press—  
Our Freedom Depends  
On It!**

VOLUME 54 — NUMBER 26

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1976

TELEPHONE (919) 688-6587 PRICE: 20 CENTS

## BLACK LAWYERS ADOPT BICENTENNIAL AGENDA

Meeting in convention June 25-27, the North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers adopted a series of resolutions as a "Bicentennial Justice Agenda." The resolutions had been proposed by the Association's 11-member Executive Committee. The resolutions call for increased Black political awareness, equal employment in the judicial systems serving North Carolina, abolition of capital punishment, prison reform, scholarship support for needy law students, financial support for the Law School at North Carolina Central University, and support for full judicial powers to end unlawful school segregation.

One resolution, calling "Black North Carolinians to an Increased Political Activity" charges that there appears to be a "massive retreat into silence" by white politicians from addressing many critical issues of concern to Blacks. It also asserts that full participation in the political process is the only way Blacks and minorities can gain equal opportunity to share in the "blessings of liberty."

The resolution pledges that the Association will scrutinize and evaluate candidates for public office. It calls on Blacks and minorities to confront candidates with searching questions about issues, including, full employment; the right to a job paying a decent wage; equal employment; compensatory programs to remedy past discrimination; the right to a decent home for all people; ending segregation in the sale, leasing and financing of housing; reform of the prison system; abolition of capital punishment; ending school segregation; income transfer programs to insure a minimum living standard; fair administration and enforcement of criminal laws; fair employment in the judicial system; and equitable allocation of educational resources, with special attention to the predominantly Black institutions discriminated against in the past. Another resolution, dealing with the judicial system asserts that only five of over one-hundred positions as District Court Judge are held by Blacks, only one of over sixty-five Superior Court Judges are Black, and that

no Black serves in the entire Appellate Division of the North Carolina General Court of Justice. Citing other similar figures, the resolution "deplores" the gross under-employment of Blacks and system in North Carolina, both state and federal.

That resolution calls for appointment and hiring of additional Blacks throughout the judicial systems, including Clerk's offices, appointed judgeships and on staffs of, and as, District Attorneys.

A third resolution cites the disparity of Blacks in prison and on death row as a percentage of the general population. It cites a prison population of about fifty per cent Blacks of a Black population percentage of about twenty per cent. The resolution states that "in similarly disproportionate numbers Blacks have been victims of the arbitrary and inhumane sentence of capital punishment."

This resolution notes that crime continues to be a major social problem and attributes this in part to "a failure of the criminal law to deter crime, (a failure) of prisons to rehabilitate offenders, and, (a failure) of America to remedy the root causes of crime engendered by economic deprivation and gross social injustice."

The resolution condemns capital punishment in view of the unique character of human life, the fallibility of the judicial process and the arbitrary and discriminatory imposition of capital punishment. Capital punishment is seen as "incompatible to a social system striving to become truly civilized, and as fundamentally wrong and unjust as practiced in America."

The Association calls on appropriate authorities to abolish capital punishment and to commute all death sentences of persons on death row. It specifically calls on Governor Holshouser to commute North Carolina death sentences.

The Association also calls for "meaningful reform" of the prison system. It seeks reforms which will enhance rehabilitation; end over crowding; provide skills, job training and education to inmates; provide "humane and human" living conditions; and insure "basic due process of law" within

prisons.

A separate resolution notes a continuing shortage of lawyers devoted to providing services to Black, minority and economically deprived persons. It states that "Black lawyers, as a group, have been, and continue to be, a major resource in the fight for full justice, in all matters, in our society."

This resolution notes further that the Law School at North Carolina Central University has "historically served a special and vital mission in the training of Black lawyers." It then calls on the General Assembly, the Board of Governors and the General Administration of the Consolidated University of North Carolina System to provide the necessary financial resources to insure that the Central Law School has resources for physical plant, materials, and personnel "to enhance the provisions of a first quality legal education" and "to continue to carry out its historic mission."

The resolution also calls for state-funded scholarships for law students based on need sufficient to insure that no qualified North Carolina student is "denied education at any law school in the state because of inadequate personal financial resources."

A fifth resolution dealing with court school desegregation orders places the Association on record "as supporting fully the unrestricted power historically residing in courts of equity to render effective relief commensurate with the wrong being remedied." The remedies supported, where necessary to vindicate the constitutional rights of Black children to quality, non-segregated education, include "consolidation of school systems, pairing, clustering, rezoning, and the requirement of transportation."

The Association also deplores actions of President Ford to curtail court powers to remedy school segregation. It charges that Ford's actions are "motivated by base election-year political considerations" and sees them as "rank demagoguery."

The Association has over one hundred members, located throughout the state. Charles E. Daye, of Durham is President of the group.

### Two of Charlotte Three

## Grant And Reddy Are Released on Bond



WAITING FOR A STATE SUPREME COURT DECISION that will determine if they will be jailed are five Newark Councilmen who refused to vote for a \$1.6 million program to reassess property values in Newark, and who were subsequently ordered to jail by a lower court. At the State House are (L to R) Marie Villani, Henry Martinez, Anthony Carrino, Sharpe James and Donald Tucker. (UPI)

In a morning press conference Friday Dr. James Grant and T. J. Reddy of the Charlotte 3 credited their release from prison on bond to the long-term support of freedom-seeking people and stressed the need for unity in the fight against repression in North Carolina.

Grant and Reddy were released from state prisons this week on combined bond of \$60,000. Federal District Court Judge McMillan ordered bond pending a federal court review of civil rights violations in the 1972 conviction of the 3. Charles Parker, the third defendant in the case, was recently paroled. Both Grant and Reddy emphasized that the frame-up of the Charlotte 3 was part and parcel of a general scheme of repression by both state and federal governments. Dr. Grant expressed belief that frame-ups and repression were on the increase. He cited the Gary Tyler case in Louisiana, the trial of the San Quentin Six, and the key priority to ensure the freedom of the the Wilmington 10, the Ayden 11 and all political prisoners in North Carolina.

Jim Grant and T. J. Reddy said they were not bitter about the injustice dealt them but neither do they view their release on bond nor the recent acquittal of John Thomas Alford of Charlotte, who spent 17 months on death row, as complete victories. Pointing out that long prison terms and legal debts burdening innocent people do not constitute justice, T. J. Reddy stated: "There is no time for vengeance. We must use our energy to educate about repression and the need for change. People with ideological differences can unite

to accomplish these tasks."

Dr. Grant outlined the over-all character of repression in North Carolina, stating: "120 victims of Ku Klux Klan style justice in the state of North Carolina are on death row... only 7% of the work force is unionized... these figures indicate that there is a good deal wrong with this fascist, racist state—and it will take work to turn it around."

The importance of the Labor Day March for Human and Labor Rights on September 6 in Raleigh was stressed as an opportunity to demonstrate massive concern on the part of North Carolinians and progressive people all over the country for the right to organize, to end racist and political repression and to abolish the death penalty. "To get this together," Dr. Grant stated, "We will need to pull together in unity and purpose."

Dr. Helen Othow, co-chairperson of the North Carolina Alliance and sister of Rev. Ben Chavis of the Wilmington 10, stated "The civil rights movement is not dead; it is only in its infancy here." Participants in the press conference also included Don Alexander and Paul Parkman of the Charlotte Alliance, Michael Myerson of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, and Mark Englander and Aaron Mullander of the North Carolina Political Prisoners Committee. All emphasized that racism was the wedge being used to push back the rights and freedom of all citizens and called for unity among all concerned with justice and the potential for mass struggle to bring about change.

## America Has Come A Long Way

PHILADELPHIA, PA. —The moral imperative of human dignity and human rights has finally come of age in America, the president of the University of Notre Dame will tell an audience here Sunday on the nation's 200th birthday.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., the keynote speaker at a national meeting on the administration of justice, will say that despite an uneven historical record in which it was the land of prejudice for some and the land of opportunity for other America has "come a long way since Jefferson" in the quest for freedom and justice which is "our greatest Bicentennial message to mankind everywhere."

Father Hesburgh, who served 15 years on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights before being forced by President Nixon to resign in 1972, will trace the American black experience from the slavery of Jefferson's time to the sweeping civil rights laws of the Johnson presidency. America's 600,000 blacks in the years immediately following independence were legally chattel property, he notes, and even into the early 1960's they "faced everyday the indignity of not being welcome at hotels, restaurants, water fountains, rest rooms, snack bars, beaches, churches, even, God save us, cemeteries."

Yet even while blacks were being victimized, Father Hesburgh points out, America was acculturating 14 million immigrants who found it a country in which "their hopes were mainly realized, even though with great difficulty."

Americans should not, Notre Dame's president warns, let the "sad reality of Vietnam and Watergate" turn them into pessimists about the nation's future. "There are still and will be in America," he admits, "sad pockets of prejudice and violence and un-American denials of freedom and justice. But today we are arguing mainly about the means of attaining equality of opportunity for all... Peaks and valleys there have been, but the historical move was always upward towards greater justice."

He challenges citizens to enlarge their concept of equal opportunity in order to recognize global inequities and to foster a responsible sense of interdependence in meeting the needs of the Third and Fourth Worlds. "America," he declares, "should ask for nothing else in the world of the 21st Century than to do better what it has already done."

Father Hesburgh's address, entitled "Justice in America: The Dream and the Reality," will open a three-day meeting on the theme of "Justice '76" sponsored by the American Judicature Society to be held in Independence Hall and the American Philosophical Society headquarters. President Gerald R. Ford is scheduled to introduce the session at which Notre Dame's president will speak.

## Ga. Firm Must Rent To Blacks

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice obtained a consent decree Wednesday requiring a Georgia real estate firm to rent apartments to black persons.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said the decree was filed in U. S. District Court in Atlanta, Georgia.

## Black Official to Head D.C. Apprenticeship Info Centers

WASHINGTON — John H. Brown, Jr., a former educator long involved in working with disadvantaged youth, has been named national director of the Apprenticeship Information Centers (AIC) program of the U. S. Labor Department.

As director, he will administer a network of 34 AIC offices in 22 states and the District of Columbia. He will have headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The offices, located in the local offices of the state employment services, provide area residents information about availability of apprenticeable occupations and requirements and refer eligible applicants to apprenticeship openings.

Brown emphasized that the program "is geared to aggressively seek out members of minority groups and women to enter in apprenticeships."

Prior to his new appointment, Brown had served as deputy director of the AIC program since 1968. He succeeds H. Robert Borden, who retired recently.

A native of Raleigh,

Brown came to the Labor Department about 10 years ago as a consultant in a training program, TIDE, designed to help disadvantaged youth become employable in a short period of time. It operated in 32 cities.



JOHN H. BROWN, JR., national director of the Apprenticeship Information Centers (AIC) program of the U. S. Labor Department with headquarters in Washington, D. C. A native of Raleigh, he was formerly deputy director of the AIC program.

He was previously director, Office of Tutoring Services, with the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area, Washington, D. C., coordinating more than 100 tutorial centers in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

A graduate of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, he began his career as an educator with Washington High School, Raleigh. He has served as coordinator of diversified occupations for the Raleigh Public Schools, commandant of boys at Voorhes Junior College, Denmark, S. C., and dean of men at Kittrell (N. C.) Junior College and at Shaw University in Raleigh.

Brown also holds an M. A. degree in guidance and personnel from Columbia University and has done further study at Yale and New York universities.

Brown was awarded an L.L.D degree from London Institute of Applied Research, London, England, in 1973.

He is married to the former Geraldine E. Powell of Norfolk, Va. They reside in Washington, D. C.

## Club Check to Challenge Others



GRAY CLUB CHECK GOES TO JUNIOR STRIDERS TRACK TEAM — Kysar Wilson, Secretary of the Gray Club, Inc., is shown presenting a check from the Gray Club to Herman Graham, coach of the Durham Junior Striders Track Team, in an effort to raise \$1200 to defray the expense of taking approximately thirty-five of their members who have qualified to participate in an invitational track meet to be held in Fort Meade, Maryland on July 31. The Gray Club is challenging all other organizations for their help in this effort. Persons, businesses or organizations interested in helping may make checks payable to "Durham Junior Striders" and mail them to 2518 Kirby Street, Durham, N. C. 27707. For further information call 596-4151.