

The Black Press—
Our Freedom Depends
On It!

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNDECEALED

Words of Wisdom

The man who loses his head is usually the
last one to miss it.
—Journal of American Medical Association

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Hunt Appoints Drayton To H. R. Comm.

RALEIGH (CCNS) — On June 1 Governor James Hunt appointed a new North Carolina Human Relations Council and endorsed legislation making the Council responsible for investigating and conciliating complaints of discrimination in employment. Appointing the Council, Hunt named as Chairman, Dr. Jerry

Drayton, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, Drayton, also chairman of the Political Action Committee of the General Baptist Convention, is the first black to hold the position.

The new appointees are composed of eleven men and nine women. Of that number

nine are black, ten white and one Native American and of the Jewish faith.

The twenty members are to serve at the pleasure of the governor for indefinite terms without pay, except for travel and expenses incurred in work for the Council.

Initially established in the early '60's under Terry

Sanford's administration as the Governor's Good Neighbor Council, the legislated purpose of the Council has been defined as to study problems concerning human relations; to promote equality of opportunity for all citizens; to promote understanding, respect and goodwill among all citizens; to

promote channels of communication among all races; to encourage the employment of qualified people without regard to race; and to encourage youth to become better qualified and trained for employment.

Despite its charge, the Council has been primarily a crisis-oriented organization

since its inception. For example, it was the Council that first invited Rev. Ben Chavis to Wilmington in 1971 during the midst of racial conflict in which white night-riders were terrorizing the black ghetto in response to a boycott of the public school system by black students. According to former



BACK AT HOME — President Jimmy Carter hugs Rachel Clark, the woman who helped raise him during his boyhood days in Plains. The President was back in his hometown for a brief visit. (UPI).

18-Yr-Old Man Convicted Of Murdering NCCU Student

BY DAVID SQUIRES
Staff Writer

The murder trial of Ricky Dan Perry, 18, of Durham finally came to a close on Monday, June 6, when a Durham County Jury found him guilty for the first-degree murder, rape, kidnapping, and crime against nature of Mrs. Nana Louise Smith, 24, of Apex.

Perry who pleaded not guilty to all charges was sentenced to 190 years in prison on Tuesday, June 7, by Durham Superior Court Judge Thomas Lee. He received two consecutive life sentences (80 years each) for first-degree murder and rape, a 30 year sentence for kidnapping, and a 10 year sentence for crime against nature to run concurrently with the kidnapping sentence. He will be eligible for parole in 47 years.

Mrs. Smith was found dead in a wooded area off Hopson Road on Saturday, March 12, between 10:30 and 11 a.m., by a group of Boy Scouts who helped search for her after her husband reported to the police that she was missing.

When found, the N. C. Central student has been shot four times: twice in the back, once in the top of the head, and once between the eyes. Ballistics experts Douglas M. Branch and Frank V. Satterfield from the State of Bureau of Investigations testified that the bullets taken from Mrs. Smith's body were fired from a .22 calibre pistol identified as Perry's.

The pistol was found on Perry on Friday March 11, by Detective A. W. Clayton, when he went to talk to Perry after having been told that Perry had been seen with Mrs. Smith. At that time Perry denied seeing Mrs. Smith but was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon (later found to be the murder weapon).

He was again arrested and charged with murder on Saturday, March 12, when Mrs. Smith's body was found.

According to the testimony of two boys, Larry Hardison, 14, and Dale Perry, 10, no relation to Ricky, Mrs. Smith's car "knocked off." Ricky Dan Perry came along and the two younger boys told Mrs. Smith that Ricky worked at a service station. The three males pushed her green 1974 Pinto off the road and then Mrs. Smith left in the car driven by Perry down Alston Avenue in the direction of the Mobile Station where Ricky Perry worked.

The boys said the car driven by Perry came by minutes later with Mrs. Smith still riding with Perry.

The next time Mrs. Smith was seen was on Saturday, March 12 when the Oriental woman was found dead.

Perry did not testify in his trial. However, Charles Richard Williams, an inmate of the Durham County Jail testified that while he was in jail with Perry, Perry admitted that he (Perry) and an unnamed friend had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Smith and killed her after she dressed when she said she was going to tell the police she had been raped.

Williams said Perry told him he shot Mrs. Smith in the back. Then his friend used Perry's pistol to shoot her twice in the head to make sure she was dead.

Defense attorney William M. Sheffield contended that the jury not believe the "jailbird" Williams who had been convicted for six counts of forgery in addition to six other various counts. He said that Williams made up the story so that he could be freed and that the incident could not have happened the way Williams said that Perry said it happened.

Sheffield further argued that the jury must analyze each piece of evidence separately and be sure beyond a reasonable doubt that the "citizen" Perry was guilty before convicting him.

Assistant District Attorney Dan K. Edwards, Jr. countered saying the jury must use each piece of evidence together and form a picture of the crime. Edwards said that Perry's confession to Williams showed that he had guilty knowledge of the case and was telling it in a manner to pacify himself.

The story that the defendant allegedly told Williams

had Perry carrying Mrs. Smith to a friend's house instead of to a telephone booth as he had offered. After he and the friend smoked two marijuana cigarettes, they carried Mrs. Smith to the wooded area and had sex, Williams said.

Both attorneys, Sheffield and Edwards, refuted the version of the crime allegedly told to Williams by Perry. They both agreed that there wasn't enough time for it to have happened that way.

Edwards gave one possible theory for the actual murder saying that Perry may have shot the victim twice in the back as she ran away. Then she may have crawled trying to get away when Perry shot her in the top of the head. Finally according to Edwards' theory, Mrs. Smith may have struggled on her side then Perry "coolly and casually" shot her between the eyes.

"We may never know what really happened", he said, adding that only Perry and Mrs. Smith were eye witnesses to the crime.

Edwards described the crime as one of the "most savage and brutal" to occur in Durham County.



ANDREW YOUNG the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations arrives at airport in London May 25 from Khartoum. He said he though he had persuaded the Black African leaders that there is another way to independence besides the armed struggle. (UPI).

Students Need The Right To Work

By Sandra Dumont

WASHINGTON — Students everywhere are known to be among the most outspoken advocates of individual liberty. Unfortunately, they know little about the future dangers they face in the area of employment rights.

Students, as well as other workers, can be forced to join or financially support unions against their own free will, as a condition of employment. Failure to do so means they lose their jobs.

Luckily, 20 of 50 states have enacted Right to Work laws, which make compulsory unionism illegal. In the other 30 states all too often it's a matter of "pay up, or get out."

Representative Philip Crane (R-Ind), a former history professor (at Indiana

Bradley), saw the problem and introduced a bill to Congress on February 16, the "Students' Freedom of Choice Act of 1977." It is based on the premise that the right not to join a union is just as valid as the right to join. It has received bipartisan support from 18 Congressmen from twelve other states.

Young people who both work and attend school plainly need what little money they earn, whether for social or educational purposes, or in some cases to support a family. Union dues are supposed to go toward benefits, but students usually are ineligible because of their part-time or short-term status. This money, then, is diverted into the pockets of union bosses, [Continued on Page 14]

Fails to Probe Attempt To Force Confession

BENSON (CCNS) — At least two Benson black men, David Stewart, 25, and Henry Smith, 29, have been terrified since early Friday morning when they were awakened in their beds by more than 50 law enforcement officers wielding shotguns and rifles.

Just five hours earlier Four Oaks policeman Dennis Wilbert Allen, 24, was slain on Interstate 95, one-quarter mile north of Four Oaks. While the press has been told the men are not formal suspects in the case, both men were questioned by law

enforcement officers most of Friday and both say they were held on suspicion of murder.

Stewart and Smith described Friday as a nightmare. Questioned by police, sheriff deputies, State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) agents, and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents, concerning where the two had been around 1:00 a.m., Friday. By late Friday afternoon the two said they were nearly exhausted when left alone in a smoke-filled room with

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KENT HOUSE

By Laura Parks

Important Rhodesian and South African businessmen are firmly established at 87 Regents Street, the heart of London's exclusive section, reserved for aristocracy and wealth. The local postman knows the address as Kent House and delivers a steady flow of mail from South Africa into the hands of Mr. D. R. Boddie's secretary. The mail is usually addressed to Mr. Boddie or to the Club of Ten.

Entry to Kent House is difficult. The London administrator of the Club of Ten, Mr. Boddie, prefers to keep away from unrehearsed interviews and unexpected visitors.

Kent House is the European command post for the massive South African propaganda drive to preserve white rule in Southern Africa. In recent weeks, it has stepped up its activities in Western Europe and the United States.

The theme of the international propaganda drive, developed by the businessmen and their corporate advertising staffs and approved by the South African government, is based on emphasizing the Russian danger and completely ignoring the real issue of black majority rule. The Club members, whose names remain closely guarded secrets, tailored their campaign to the white population of Europe, America and Africa. They have shamelessly made their appeals to new fears about the safety of oil supplies from Arab lands and to the old fears about the spread of Russian influence in Africa.

Members of the Club of Ten know that the Carter Administration is committed to black majority rule in Rhodesia and the independence of Namibia. The advertisement immediately jumps to the attack with "Energy: The Peril Carter did not reveal." And goes on with "The President of the United States failed to tell his people and the world of the perilous situation they and

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V.P.'S WIFE VISITS BOSTON SCHOOL — Mrs. Joan Mondale, wife of the Vice President, accompanied by Mrs. Kitty Dukakis (white suit) wife of the Governor, visits the Quincy Dickerman Elementary School in the Dorchester section of Boston recently. Mrs. Mondale was visiting Boston as the guest of the Cultural Education Collaborative, a non-profit organization. (UPI).

Old North State Medical Society To Convene In Greensboro

The Old North State Medical Society, the oldest black physician society in the United States, will convene its 90th annual session at the Four Seasons Holiday Inn in Greensboro, June 10, 11, and 12th.

According to Dr. W. T. Armstrong of Rocky Mount, who is the secretary-treasurer, approximately 125 physicians and their wives will be in attendance for the sessions.

The opening business session is scheduled for Friday night, June 10th. This will be followed by clinical

session starting Saturday morning. Clinicians from Duke Medical Center, Bowman Gray Medical School and the University of North Carolina Medical School will deliver papers on newer concepts in medicine.

The Saturday afternoon session will be oriented toward the business side of medicine and will feature Attorney Jeff Batts of Rocky Mount and a discussion of tax changes as they affect the medical profession. Dr. Lewis Dowdy, Chancellor of A&T State University of Greensboro, is the featured speaker

for the annual President's Banquet on Saturday night. This will be followed by the annual President's Ball. Dr. George C. Debnam of Raleigh is the president and will deliver his address at the opening business session on Friday night. Dr. John P. Holt of Asheville will be inducted into the presidency on Sunday at the closing business session.

The auxiliary under the direction of Mrs. Mary C. Barnwell of New Bern will hold sessions beginning on Friday night.

Education: Can The Poor Excel?

BY TRELLE L. JEFFERS

There is no way of predicting what the human mind is capable of absorbing. Despite this fact, educational researchers often suggest (in their numerous articles about the "culturally deprived" and "culturally disadvantaged") that children of low socioeconomic groups are likely to be poor learners. At the same time, these educational researchers almost always suggest the poor learning takes place because of the home environment of the pupil; these educational researchers almost always suggest that poor learning is never the fault of the school environment.

Serious educators, however, always take the position that new methods and new approaches must be sought, for it is difficult to predict the circumstances under which one pupil will succeed and another will fail. Socioeconomic status is not a reliable criterion for measuring learning ability. Studies would show that innumerable persons from poor and/or black environments have achieved status as professionals or have attained success in the management of their lives.

The poverty - success story is common in America among poor and black people. At one time the majority of successful black people had begun their lives in poverty. Even today, a study of the financial background of black college students might reveal that large numbers of them come from poor families. Judge Constance Motley, Leontyne Price, Cicely Tyson, Fannie Lou Hamer, author Alice Walker, publisher John Johnson, Benjamin May, Richard Wright, Carl Rowan, California state superintendent of schools Wilson Riles - all have made important contributions and all came from poor families. These names of prominent people are symbolic of the hundreds of thousands of persons who began life in poverty and rose to success. One cannot predict academic success or failure on the basis of socioeconomic background.

TEACHERS GET WHAT THEY EXPECT

What may, in fact, be happening in our schools is what Jacobson and Rosenthal suggested in their study, "Pygmalion in the Classroom": that is, teachers get what they expect from children, whether it is success or failure. And since much educational research has alerted teachers to look for learning disabilities, cultural deprivation, low intelligence quotients or poor learning skills, this may influence teachers' expectations. If, as Jacobson and Rosenthal suggested, teachers are encouraged to look for positive learning traits, the alarming rate of failure among poor children may be reversed.

Since so much of the research about the learning abilities of poor and especially black children is influential, only those teachers who have unshakable faith in the potentialities of their pupils will assist their students in transcending the present atmosphere in which their failure has been predicted with such omniscient confidence.

In the prevailing atmosphere of this omniscient confidence in the late sixties, this writer taught a course at California State College entitled "The Psychological Needs of the Ghetto Child." The motivating factor for this course was the firm belief by some professors that children of the ghetto bring to school poor self-concepts, and when they arrive at school, they find teachers who have very little respect for their learning potentialities. And since the college offered courses in teaching the "culturally disadvantaged" and the "culturally deprived," The Psychological Needs of the Ghetto Child sought to offer an alternative approach.

This course was offered to majors in education who, as part of their course requirement, tutored a ghetto child who was deficient in reading skills. These children were referred to the course by schools and by social service departments from Los Angeles County.

SELF RESPECT

Marvin (a pseudonym), a nine-year-old black male criminal who read on the lower first grade level, was offered as a prospective tutee for a member of this class. Marvin was a fourth grader. A member of the class agreed to tutor him. Marvin's first crime, committed at the age of five, had compelled the courts to place him in a foster home. He had continued for the next four years to commit crimes, thus forcing his expulsion from six foster homes. He was, at the time his name was submitted, on the verge of another expulsion because of a robbery he had committed. Because of Marvin's age, he was placed on probation for his latest crime, and, because of the agreement to tutor him, his foster parents were persuaded to keep him a few weeks longer.

Each tutor was to deal primarily with the self-concept of his or her tutee, for the working hypothesis for this experiment was that when a child of average ability learned to respect himself or herself, the child would perform satisfactorily intellectually. Marvin's school had a sophisticated reading program. Thus the teaching was left to the regular teacher and the

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