

Senate seat held by conservative Senator Jesse Helms.

Rev. Leon White, Director of the N. C. - Va. Commission for Racial Justice for an update on the case, "Because if we could just get them out of prison and then we could stop the Communists and everybody else from hollering at us." The case has been cited by many Socialist countries and a large number of Third World countries as an example of racial in-justice in the United States.

So extensive has been the coverage of the case by overseas news that many people in other countries undoubtedly know more about the case than people in eastern North Carolina. Many blacks questioned about the case in that area said they had heard about it but not enough to comment. Those

The only white people who marched with the marchers were from Wallace, North Carolina and were workers and union organizers at the J. P. Stevens plant in at the J. P. Stevens plant in Wallace. One organizer, Charlie March, questioned as to why he supported the march, said the imprison-ment of the Wilmington 10 was related to J. P. Stevens Company not allowing its employees to unionized and to bargain collectively.

Following the march since it began have been re-presentatives from Governor Hunt's office who have worked closely with law enforcement officials. James Coleman of Raleigh, Lynn Martin and W. D. Oxendine of Robeson County, all em-ployees of the North Carolina Human Relations Commission, kept the Gover-nor's office informed of the marchers progress daily.

Hunt has said that he will consider a pardon carefully, but has a policy of not in-tervening in cases before the courts. The Wilmington 10 were convicted in 1972 of firebombing a white-owned grocery and assaulting fire-men trying to put out the blaze. The witnesses who blaze. The witnesses who testified against them in 1972 recanted their testi-mony in a May post-con-viction hearing saying they were given time off their sentences. Another said he had been given a mini-bike and a job.