

Editor

SAT., NOV. 27 1976

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Words of Wisdom

The hardest ups and downs in life are keep-
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up.
—Anonymous

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

The Carolina Times
THE TRUTH UNBIDDEN

VOLUME 65 — NUMBER 44 "READ BY OVER 30,000 DURHAMITES"

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1976



U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE Thurgood Marshall poses for sculptor Reuben Kramer at the artist's Baltimore studio. The City Department of Housing and Community Development commissioned the eight-foot bronze statue of Marshall who is a Baltimore native. (UPI)

NAACP Pickets South Africa Over Bannings And Arrests

Joins Number of National And Local Organizations

NEW YORK — The NAACP this week joined a number of national and local organizations in picketing the South African Consulate to protest the recent intensification of racial repression in that country.

Carrying picket signs that said "South African Ban on Black Newspapers" and "South Africa Release Political Prisoners," the NAACP staffers marched quietly for nearly two hours along New York's prestigious Park Avenue at 55th Street, where the consulate is located.

Leading the NAACP contingent was Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, chairman of the Board of Directors. Gloster B. Current, deputy to the executive director, organized the nine-man contingent of NAACP executives on the line. In all, about 50 people picketed the consulate.

on Africa, Association of Black Journals (N. Y.), Black Council on Africa, Black Enterprise, Black Tuesday, Community Church, Encore magazine, National Council of Negro Women, National Urban League, One Hundred Black Men, Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York Amsterdam News, The New York Voice, Washington Office on Africa. Also participating as individuals were State Senator McCall and Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton.

The text of the Coalition statement is as follows:

We are a coalition of organizations who protest the repressive and despotic actions of the South African government in detaining and banning a large number of anti-apartheid groups and individuals. The white minority government of South Africa is unmatched in its denial of basic human rights. For almost three decades the White Afrikaner National Policy has implemented racist policies which divide the country into ethnic units; disallow black people from entering white areas except for the purpose of exploitative labor; prohibit blacks from participating in elections and from holding public office.

The NAACP joined the protests as a member of The Emergency Coalition for Human Rights in South Africa. The other members are the American Committee



**ISIAH GATLING
EPA NAMES
AREA DIRECTOR
OF CR FOR RTP**

Isiah (Ike) Gatling was recently selected to serve as Area Director of Civil Rights for Research Triangle Park with responsibilities at other U. S. Environmental Protection Agency installations at Montgomery, Ala.; Corvallis, Or.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Wenatchee, Wa. In announcing the selection of Gatling, Acting Director of EPA's Washington Office of Civil Rights, Edward Jenkins, praised Gatling's outstanding experience and exposure in the area of Equal Employment Opportunity in the Federal Government.

Commenting on his new position, Gatling said, "My goal is to integrate equal employment opportunity into the system to the extent that it becomes part of the overall Agency mission."

Prior to joining EPA, Gatling held a position with the U. S. Army Headquarters Training and Doctrine Command in Fort Monroe, Va. where he was in charge of the civil rights program, the Federal Women's program, military equal opportunity and Spanish-speaking minority employees program.

Gatling received his bachelor's degree in health education from North Carolina Central University and an MA in education and psychological counseling

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

[PCNS]
Public Opinion Column

Terrorism is in the news again. "Political extremists" from both the right and left vie for world attention and free publicity to air their views. Lately, Durham has felt the shocks of its own "down home style" terrorists. Impossible as it may seem, the evidence is very clear. Count the number of locks on our doors, guns in our closets, and bars on our windows. Presently there are more security guards in uniform than policemen on and off duty throughout the country. A society under siege not by outsiders, but preying upon itself. The choice is ours; either we remain content prisoners within our own homes, or begin to re-assert our freedom of movement on our own streets. How would you improve public safety on the streets?



JEROME WADDELL, 70
retired, Durham — A long time ago here in Durham they used to have cops out on the streets. I think that would stop a lot of crime and these robberies. I don't go out at night at all. Once I come home in the afternoon that's it, frankly I'm scared.



JIM KERLY, 35, Service Representative, Security, Durham — The biggest thing the community can do to make things safer is to get involved and look out for each other. If you see something around your neighbor's house that looks suspicious or just not right, call 911 and have somebody come and check it out. It may be your neighbor who is trying to get in but its better to check it out than have him come home and find everything missing. Community involvement is the best answer, getting involved with each other.



ANNIE LYONS, Receptionist, Durham — We need more street lights and foot patrolmen in areas where crime is most likely to happen. Its so bad almost nobody goes anywhere at night. People need more information on crime and how to protect themselves against it.

AGAINST NAACP Mississippi Supreme Court Dismisses \$240,000 Libel Suit

NEW YORK — The NAACP this week expressed joy over the decision by the Mississippi Supreme Court that reversed and dismissed a \$240,000 libel suit that State Highway Patrolman Robert E. Moody had won against the Association. To be returned is the \$262,000 cash bond that the Association had posted to facilitate its appeal.

This victory, although welcomed, in no way affects the more severe \$1.25 million judgment against the NAACP that had been won by a group of Port Gibson merchants in the Hinds County Chancery Court last year. That suit is being appealed in a higher state court and could take up to four or five years to be resolved.

inflicted other injuries.

The NAACP was then asked to assist Mr. Stokes, and Dr. Burns subsequently charged the patrolman with police brutality. Charges of brutality were also formally filed but subsequently dropped after Mr. Stokes was found guilty of reckless driving and resisting arrest by a Justice of the Peace who admitted that he was a personal friend of Patrolman Moody. Soon afterwards, Mr. Moody sued the NAACP,

Dr. Burns, Rev. Brown and Mr. Stokes for slander.

In Feb. 1976, nine members of the 12-man jury in the Second District Circuit-Hinds County, in Raymond, brought in the judgment against the NAACP only. Had all four of the jurors who initially wanted to dismiss the case held out, Patrolman Moody would have lost. All four of these jurors were black. But one relented and joined the eight jurors in favor of conviction. The eight were white.

The Port Gibson merchants had sued the NAACP because of alleged damages suffered from a civil rights boycotts in 1966. Initially, the Association was required to post a \$1.6 million bond. But a federal judge set that aside, and, instead imposed a \$110,000 federal bond. The merchants, for their part, have appealed to the Fifth Circuit, U. S. Court of Appeals, to have the original state bond imposed.

On the Moody case, NAACP General Counsel Nathaniel R. Jones said, "The decision by the highest court in Mississippi gives hope that, perhaps the climate is changing. We trust that we may be persuasive when we present arguments to that body on the boycott case." The Moody case had been argued by Associate Counsel Charles Carter.

The case arose one night in December, 1974, when State Highway Patrolman Robert E. Moody, stopped Mr. Stokes for speeding on Highway 18, between Raymond and Utica. The patrolman allegedly struck Mr. Stokes in the back of the head with his gun and, while he was on the ground, stomped on his face and



MISS NEWTON
North Carolina Central University's Communications Building will be dedicated at Founder's Day exercises at 11 o'clock Friday morning at the Farrison-Newton Building, in honor of two retired members of the university's English faculty.

Dr. William Edward Farrison and Miss Pauline F. Newton are expected to attend the Founder's Day exercises in B. N. Duke Auditorium.

Miss Newton joined the university's faculty in 1924, just after receiving her master of arts degree from Columbia University. She was



DR. FARRISON
hired by the founder, Dr. James E. Shepard, to teach language and arithmetic methods to teachers seeking to upgrade their certification.

Miss Newton taught in the school's English department from 1924 until her retirement in 1962. Courses for which she had teaching responsibility included composition, speech communications, American literature, Shakespeare, and business English.

The late Dr. Shepard also employed Dr. Farrison, who joined the English faculty as department chairman in

**IN
WEEK'S THIS
EDITION**

**O. L. Smith Builds
Solar Power Water
Heater
PAGE 11**

**Tau Gamma Delta
Founders Day
PAGE 18**

**Wilmington 10
Atlys. File
PAGE 2**

Twenty-one years ago, 156 opposition leaders were arrested and tried for treason. In 1960, the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, leading liberation movements, were banned following the Sharpsville massacre. Thousands have subsequently been banned, arrested, imprisoned, and other thousands have been killed by police while protesting apartheid, mostly in non-violent demonstrations.

Since October 18th, virtually all black consciousness organizations, the leading black newspaper, and several hundred black, colored, and white leaders have been banned in a governmental attempt to completely stifle resistance.

[Continued On Page 7]

NCCU Building Honors Two English Teachers

**A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A
HOPELESS PEOPLE
VOTE
Tuesday, November 8**

NCCU Founder's Day Moved From Gymnasium to Auditorium

North Carolina Central University's Founder's Day observance Friday, November 4, will be in B. N. Duke Auditorium, not the R. L. McDougald Gymnasium as previously announced.

The program will begin at 11 a.m. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., of North Carolina will be the principal speaker.

Founder's Day honors the late Dr. James E. Shepard, who founded the university in 1910 and served as its president until his death in 1947.

Also part of the Founder's Day observance will be the dedication of the university's new Communication Building as the Farrison-Newton Building. The name of the building honors two veteran faculty members of the university, both now retired. They are Dr. William Edward Farrison and Miss Pauline Newton.

The university's Museum of Art will be dedicated during the Founder's Day observance as well. The official dedicatory exhibition is of works by three North Carolina natives, each black. They are sculptors William Artis and Selma Burke and painter Romare Bearden.

Joan Contacts Atty. Paul

(CCNS) — Civil rights attorney Jerry Paul said Monday that he received a telephone call from Miss Joan Little while he was serving a nine day contempt of court sentence in Wake County jail. Following his release from jail last Saturday, Paul said Joan used a code name when she called and he returned her call.

Miss Little disappeared from the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women on October 15 and was discovered missing by prison officials at the evening head count. Authorities have since concentrated searches in the Norfolk, Virginia and Raleigh areas.

While not disclosing the entire contents of his conversation with Miss Little, Paul said "she wants to work out a strategy to deal with the pressures and live a normal life."

Miss Little became internationally known during her struggle to avoid conviction in a 1975 murder trial for the ice pick slaying of Beaufort County jailer Clarence Alligood. A jury acquitted her and found that Alligood attempted to rape her and

that she killed him in self-defense. Her trial and acquittal became one of the most celebrated of recent times, attracting the support of hundreds of organizations and individuals around the world.

Miss Little was in prison serving a 7-10 year sentence for breaking and entering and larceny and was waiting appeal when she was attacked by Clarence Alligood. Following her acquittal for Alligood's murder, she was unable to overturn the breaking and entering conviction in state courts.

Immediately following Joan Little's disappearance, Paul said she was "forced to escape" because of pressures from prison officials. That information, he said, was obtained when Ms. Little called him by telephone from the prison the day before her disappearance. Prison officials denied pressures that would have forced Joan to escape but did admit they were questioning her, and others, about possible charges that may have been brought against her.

Miss Little, waiting for a decision from the North Carolina Board of Pardons, for

release, had been suspended from her work release job because of charges that she was away from work without authorization. Prison officials say that she was not work and was not at the prison. Her employer, Dr. D. P. Lane, said she was at work both days.

Shortly before her escape, she allegedly said to a reporter "they are trying to railroad me," when explaining that she was innocent of the charges.

Paul would not say where Miss Little was when he said she called him or where she is now, except to say "if the governor will call off his heat for a while, and let me make a trip to Atlanta, I think in a couple of weeks, we can bring this matter to a head and get it back into the court system."

On October 13, two days before Miss Little's escape, federal magistrate, Logan Howell, ordered the State of North Carolina to answer all allegations in a petition questioning the legality of Miss Little's 1975 conviction for breaking and entering and

[Continued On Page 9]