

SEEKING AID FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been holding hearings on improving the legal justice system, Senator Kennedy said that even though our system requires all citizens to have equal justice under law, this has been a vain promise. Citizens are denied implementation of this promise, because of swollen docket delays, or exorbitant cost which they cannot afford to pay. Mr. Kennedy stated that the ultimate goal is improving access to justice by all involved persons.

As an improvement in S241, the Justice System Improvement Act, Senator Laxalt introduced an amendment to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) bill, to set up an office of victim witness assistance within LEAA. He stated that the victim is only used as a witness to help solve the case. He must replace his own property, provide his own medical assistance, transportation to the doctor and courts or whatever is needed and most of all he has to restructure his own life after the crime has been perpetrated against him. The suspect or defendant is given better service than the victim. He is housed, fed, clothed, provided with attorneys' fees paid by taxpayers, social counseling, medical treatment and crim-



FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

By ALFREDA L. MADISON

als are asking for minimum wage for work done while they are incarcerated. Money is also designated for programs that provide vocational training, college education, assertiveness training for felons, credit unions exclusively for convicts and psychiatric treatment.

Several witnesses testified that the law enforcement authorities should regard the problems of victims of crime with at least the same concern as it gives the human and civil rights of criminals and those accused of crime.

It was brought out that the greatest victims of crime are the poor and elderly and especially the inhabitants of ghettos. These people have such little finance that they

are not likely to challenge a system that is unresponsive and seemingly uncaring about their problems. Many victims fail to bring their cases to the attention of law enforcement authorities for fear of not being protected from retaliation by the criminal or his friends. They also feel that the authorities only interest in them is as a witness.

It was reported that victims are often grilled by lawyers and prosecutors. Especially is this true with rape victims. They are often asked highly embarrassing questions in an open court. Quite often they are given vaginal examinations by a doctor in halls of the jails rather than in a hospital. These victims are traumatized by police, doctors,

District Attorneys and Judges. As a result, many rape cases are never reported to authorities. However, in some areas, through LEAA and other groups these conditions are being improved. The rape victim is met by an officer experienced and trained for such a crime. He takes all initial reports and transports her to the hospital, where she is met by a counselor who stays with her through all questioning and contacts with enforcement authority.

Witnesses testified that there are now services to help victims of crime; but this information must be disseminated to citizens so they will know of available legal help, counseling services, financial aid for their losses and just people who care.

Connie Francis testified concerning the lack of security supplied by Howard Johnson Motel where she was raped. The two and a half million dollar suit that she won, fell upon the taxpayers, rather than the big motel chain. She and her lawyer said she was helped by being a celebrity. Connie said it is not the money that was important in her case but that she wanted big hotels and motels made responsible for the security of their clientele. Both Connie and her lawyer stated that the hotels and motels should be required to pay the claims and that legislations should be adopted that would afford the poor the same opportunity to sue as she had.

AFRICA NEWS WEEKLY DIGEST OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Beefing Up the Air Force

Salisbury, for its part, appears determined to pursue its air assaults. And according to a confidential study currently circulating at the United Nations, the regime now has a dramatically-increased capacity to carry out such missions. "A Report on Clandestine Aircraft Transfers to the Rhodesian Air Force"—an unpublished but official UN document (S/AC.15/COMM.34)—states that the recent heavy flow of Western aircraft indicates a serious reach in the international embargo against the white dominated government.

Prepared for the Security Council's sanctions committee by consultant Sean Gervasi, the report suggests that the large-scale transfers have bought valuable time for the Salisbury regime and may even have saved it from collapse.

Whereas the often cited International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) data shows the Rhodesian air force with eight squadrons, Gervasi says that in the period under review the country actually acquired at least five additional attack squadrons, three or four transport squadrons, and six to eight helicopter squadrons.

The report, which has been obtained by African News, examines four cases of transfers which Gervasi says are well-documented but account for only a portion of the total illegal traffic, equivalent to two attack squadrons, and one transport and one helicopter squadron.

Augusta Bell 205 Helicopters: The report suggests that these were transferred through South Africa and reiterates that previous published accounts have said about the usefulness of these cargo and troop-carrying "Hueys" to the Rhodesian's ability to strike deep in guerrilla-held areas and neighboring states.

Cessna Reims FTB 337 Reconnaissance and Light Strike Aircraft. Rhodesia bought 20-22 of these in 1976 or 1977, the report states. The "primary structures" of the 337s are made by Cessna in the U.S., while Reims (in which Cessna owns 49%) does the rest in France.

Rockwell, OV-10 Broncos. In the "most formidable" of the four cases, the report states that four of these light armed reconnaissance planes were purchased by Rhodesia in late 1976 or early 1977—part of an order Indonesia had placed under the U.S. military assistance program. Gervasi says the Los Angeles Times and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute have reported the presence in Rhodesia of Broncos, which one handbook describes as "one of the deadliest and most versatile light strike and counter-insurgency aircraft in the world."

Britten-Norman Islander Defenders. The report says Rhodesia acquired two of these transport and patrol aircraft in 1975 and 12 more in 1977. They were produced in Britain and can "drop parachutists and carry 68 mm rockets."

"The new aircraft in question," the study concludes, "have thus reversed

the direction of change in the military balance which resulted from the expansion of the Patriotic Front's forces inside and outside Rhodesia/Zimbabwe in the last few years."

Because of what he terms the "overriding military advantage" which Rhodesia's forces now hold, Gervasi foresees a military stalemate lasting several years. With guerrillas holding ever-larger areas of the countryside, the Rhodesians are moving into enclaves which they can heavily defend, Gervasi says, essentially using their expanded air power to carry out damaging raids into guerrilla-controlled regions and neighboring states.

At the same time, most analysts agree that superiority in weapons has seldom been decisive in a protracted guerrilla war.

Rag-Tag Militias

Salisbury's attempt to undermine African sympathy for the guerrillas took on an added dimension after the signing of the internal settlement last March. The accord between Prime Minister Smith and three black political figures did little or nothing towards lowering the guerrilla campaign, but it did lead to the establishment of "private armies," that have joined in the fight against the Patriotic Front. Two of the internal settlement leaders, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Sithole have recruited rag-tag militias to function as auxiliaries to the regular army, policing as many as 30 districts under their control. Originally these forces were conceived of as drawing from the ranks of guerrillas defectors, but correspondents report that less than 10% of the militia members are former Patriotic Front soldiers—most as recruited from the ranks of the unemployed in the crowded black townships of Salisbury.

The private armies possess some military value to the Rhodesian government insofar as they relieve the army from the burden of patrolling in certain zones. Politically, however, the Sithole and Muzorewa militias have proven disastrous. Black MPs have complained that the private armies are basically instruments of political indoctrination and intimidation whose aim is to secure votes for their patrons by any means necessary. Members of both Sithole's and Muzorewa's armies have been implicated in the massacre of civilians. And the Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice reports that the private armies "terrorize the people with exorbitant demands for money, and assassination threats if these demands are not met."

The fact that these ill-trained and poorly-disciplined forces are permitted to continue their operations is perhaps a noteworthy measure of Rhodesia's personnel shortage. As last fall's guerrilla successes near Salisbury demonstrate—"psych war" and private armies notwithstanding—the regular army cannot be everywhere at once. Rhodesia's military commanders, consequently, are determined to use their conventional military superiority to take the war to their enemy.

The Black Side of Washington

BY SHERMAN BRISCOE NNPA

Can Barry Change D.C.?

In this last colony of continental America, we have a new black mayor — Marion Barry — a Mississippi-born, Beale-Street raised civil rights activist who has promised some innovations. Can he, will he deliver?

So far, the Metro buses are as slow as ever, round-the-clock, unchanging

traffic light scheduling (same at 4 a.m. as during the 4 p.m. rush hour) is still exasperating motorists, while rigid traffic ticketing continues to kill downtown. Cash-and-carry dope sales are still wide open, and prostitutes continue to conduct their business on 14th Street.

But Mayor Barry is

providing housing with dignity for the street people, moving to make the Human Resources Department manageable, and improving his administration by cleaning out corners that are long overdue. Give him a little time, and I believe he'll make the difference for Washington's 700,000 mostly black citizens.

Chisholm Passed Over Capital news people are asking why the Congressional Black Caucus passed over Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm of New York for the chair after her excellent serve as vice-chairperson? The official explanation seems to be that it was time for Illinois to be represented in the chair, and so the post went to able Rep. Cardiss Collins, Rep. Charles Rangel, sources said, had represented New York only two chairmanships ago.

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Minority Confusion Increases Black Unemployment

There seems to be a bit of confusion among black leaders as to who are minorities and who are black or Afro-Americans. In a political sense disenfranchised people are the minority. This does not mean that it is a justification for Afro Americans to identify themselves with so-called minorities. In fact the label minority is put on some rather very middleclass and well to do foreigners. It is also put on some people who have never undergone any political oppression in this country but they obtain benefits from being minored minorities.

For some time an Afro-American I have experienced a nauseous feeling when I hear so-called black leaders advocate minority rights. I also objected to this presentation of the struggle by so-called black leaders to Afro-American people. Usually three so-called leaders mislead their people because of benefits they themselves want from other ethnic groups in terms of voting and other spoils of war.

Recently I have conceptualized an objective model for showing the ridiculousness of the average Afro-American putting time, energy, or money into a political campaign misnomered minority rights. In economics we use scenarios to prove whether theories hold up in the real world. Here is one for Afro-Americans. Imagine there is an employer who has no employees and who has 100 vacancies for very good and high paying positions. He assumes that all people have equal abilities to be is willing to have every group represented equally. Now, a leader comes to him from the "White Boys Ego Reinforcement Association of North America" and says that he wants his boys to have their representative share of the jobs. The employer, having his own sense of integrity, agrees to staff his firm with 25% white boys. Then a white woman leader comes to the employer to plead for her sister white women. The employer decides to allow 25% of his staff to represent white women. Then a person of Latin origin comes to make a similar proposal to the employer. Again, the employer out of his own sense of fairness decides to allow another 25% of his staff to be Latin. The employer has now hired 75% of his staff and only has 25% or 25 vacancies remaining to be filled. In comes Vernon Jordan who says that he wants jobs for minorities. The employer is confused because he thought Vernon Jordan was either black or Afro-American, but not a minority. The employer realizes that blacks don't need to be called minority for whites to realize that blacks were enslaved and oppressed. He does not know why this leader speaks for minority rights. In the employer's confusion, he gives in to Jordan's plea that these 25 jobs go to minorities.

The employer means well so he divides the 25 jobs among blacks, women, and Latins with a few foreigners of European origin. Consequently, blacks, white women, and Latins get 8 jobs each of the remaining 25 jobs with the extra job going to the European. If we multiply this situation by the many situations across the country we see that the minority struggle actually creates more inequality for blacks than racism. With racism Blacks got a small share, but with the minority struggle blacks have to divide that small share.

Note that blacks are the only ones calling for minority rights. These other groups speak up for themselves. In this model the employer has his own sense of fairness, but imagine all the cases in which the employer is looking for an opportunity to circumvent fairness. This model can be understood by anyone who can add, and divide 100 by 4.

Congress Urged To Reject End Of Rhodesian Sanctions

WASHINGTON — The United States Catholic Conference has urged Congress to reject efforts to end U.S. support of United Nations economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Father J. Bryan Hehir, USCC Associate Secretary for international Justice and Peace, said such efforts are "unwise and destructive of the role of the United States not only in southern Africa but throughout the continent."

Father Hehir made his comments in a letter to Sen. Frank Church, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The committee is expected to vote shortly on a resolution to end the sanctions ten days after Rhodesian elections scheduled April 20.

The elections stem from an "internal settlement" between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate

black leaders. Father Hehir said the USCC has supported full enforcement of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia because of "the illegal and racist character of the Smith regime, and in support of the international consensus, expressed in the sanctions, that the regime should be isolated until fundamental political and legal changes would occur."

Since 1968, when the sanctions were first enacted, the U.S. Congress has twice supported them, withdrawn its support once—in 1971, and almost withdrawn it a second time — last year, after the internal settlement. Instead in 1974, it adopted a compromise which said the President could repeal the sanctions if he determined that there had been a call for free elections.

"It is argued that a fund- Continued on page 12.

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION**  
**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to report to our policyowners that our company made substantial progress during the past year in spite of the persistent problems of unemployment and inflation affecting both our policyowners and operations.

As a result of our operations in 1978, the company's growth curve continues on its upward climb, a growth pattern vividly reflected in the comparative statistics of the last ten years:

- Our assets at the end of 1978 were \$168 million, compared to \$98 million at the end of 1968, a 71% increase.
- Income in 1978 was \$62.5 million; income during 1968 was \$25 million, a 252% increase.
- Payments to policyholders in 1978 amounted to \$35 million, compared to nearly \$10 million in 1968, a 354% increase. Payments to policyholders since the company's organization rose to \$352 million by the end of 1978, a nearly 240% increase over 1968.
- NCM's insurance in force stood at \$4.2 billion at the end of 1978, compared to \$483 million at the end of 1968, an 876% increase.

It is fitting that we report this growth at the end of 1978 and the observance of the eightieth anniversary of North Carolina Mutual's founding. As we move into our 81st year, we fully expect 1979 to be another banner growth year as we continue to adhere to the principles and the foundations laid down by our company's founders and builders.

*W. J. Kennedy III*  
 President

**DECEMBER 31, 1978**  
 Prepared from the Annual Statement filed with the NORTH CAROLINA State Insurance Department

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$ 1,916,161	Statutory Policy Reserves.....	\$118,148,283
Bonds.....		Policy Claim Liabilities.....	16,780,308
U. S., Canadian and Other Government.....	\$ 8,990,211	Dividends to Policyowners.....	4,387,295
State and Municipal.....	8,611,987	Other Policy Liabilities.....	656
Railroad.....	3,946,689	Interest, Rents, and Premiums Paid in Advance.....	640,512
Public Utility, U. S. and Canada.....	39,898,825	Taxes and Accrued Expense.....	2,086,967
Industrial and Miscellaneous.....	36,438,290	Employee Benefit Reserves.....	682,461
	\$6,983,440	Mandatory Security Valuation Reserve.....	1,443,419
Stocks.....		Group Contingency Reserve.....	4,333,537
Preferred.....	\$ 1,194,856	Other Liabilities.....	148,223
Common.....	2,506,853	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>\$148,583,581</b>
Mortgage Loans.....			
Conventional.....	\$29,057,000		
Insured or Guaranteed.....	9,158,449		
	\$38,215,449		
Real Estate.....			
Properties for Company Use.....	\$ 8,823,589		
Other Properties.....	666,831		
	\$ 9,490,420		
Policy Loans.....	3,634,385		
Investment Income Due and Accrued.....	1,987,848		
Premiums in Course of Collection.....	14,188,253		
Cash Value—Policies on Officers.....	482,821		
Other Assets.....	87,157		
	\$17,087,291		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$167,867,281</b>		

**CONTINGENCY RESERVE AND SURPLUS**

Reserve for Contingency.....	\$ 6,743,980
Asset Fluctuation Reserve.....	2,540,000
Unassigned Surplus.....	10,000,000
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS.....</b>	<b>\$197,867,281</b>

**INSURANCE IN FORCE - \$4,232,876,000**

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 MUTUAL PLAZA  
 DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701  
**The achiever company**

**W. J. Kennedy III**  
 President

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 Durham, North Carolina

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A. W. WILLIAMS  
 Chicago, Illinois

OPINION

BY RALPH WILLIAMS

Last week, at a Parenting Conference, the main idea of the conference dealt with "black families and how they are failing to aid and comfort black children." The conference participants implied that "black children" can only be saved if trained psychologists and guidance personnel who live outside the black community began to provide their expertise to the black family.

Before we throw up our hands and turn over our children to outsiders, we must begin to understand that the black family is basis of all African nations and the understanding of the family's role is essential to unity.

Persons outside our community are not concerned with unifying the family, for they are outsiders whose main concern is dehumanizing the black family, keeping black women and black men separate — thereby guaranteeing broken homes. Understanding this, we must always be cognizant of the fact that "the destruction of any nation begins in the homes of its people."

Black teachers, black parents and black guidance personnel are community people who have and will continue to stress the black family, its unity and development. With this commitment of saving the black family our priority, we will and can begin to create a new life and a new world for black children.

WHAT THEN IS A PARENTING CONFERENCE? To black folks, a Parenting Conference, in its simplest terms, means (1) strengthen the relationship between the parent and the teacher; (2) exchange information on good things as well as problems; (3) for black parents and black teachers it is the time for them to pool their thinking on how to help the child develop his best and overcome any problems; and (4) to give parents an opportunity to ask questions and share concerns with the teacher. Above all, the black parent and the black teacher should develop a relationship that would allow for a free and frank exchange with both cooperating to help the black child achieve the best.

State has 13; Labor and Transportation, 10 each; Defense, 7; Interior and Treasury, 6 each; Justice, 4; and Energy, 3, and these are just the Cabinet level agencies. Outside the Cabinet, a dozen independent agencies can count more than 50 in the \$50,000 range. But again, Agriculture has only ONE.

Don't swallow whole everything you read or hear, CHEW it awhile.