

Atlanta Children-Youths

Dead ..... 26

Missing ..... 2

Murderer(s) Still Not Found

Wear A Green Ribbon

# The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNCOVERED

### Words Of Wisdom

The diamond cannot be polished without friction, nor the man perfected without trials.

—Chinese Proverb

Don't be afraid to be different. Your way may be the better one.

—Paul Talbot

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## 33 Votes Thwart Black-White Coalition

By Trelle L. Jeffers

The black-white coalition of the Durham County Democratic Party lacked the 33 votes necessary to prevent the white conservatives from walking away from the county convention with virtually an all-white slate of officers for the state executive committee, Saturday, April 25, at Rogers-Herr Junior High School.

The two factions of the county's Democrats had been in caucus meeting most of the week in an effort to arrive at some agreeable compromise.

The black-white coalition had attempted to negotiate for a black to sit on the Board of Elections, and the white conservatives were offered several blacks for the position, but they remained

adamant in their determination to keep the board all-white.

The appointments to the Board of Elections had not been made at the start of Saturday's convention, and blacks and whites still hoped for a compromise to get a black on the board.

Shortly after the convention began, Benjamin Ruffin, special assistant to

Governor Jim Hunt, took the podium after Bob Suggs, a Durham dentist, was nominated for chairman of the executive committee, and called for unity.

Ruffin recited Lanston Hughes' poem, "I Want My Freedom Now"; requested and was granted a seven-minute recess, apparently to negotiate further. But after the convention reconvened, and Suggs was elected as chairman without opposition, in a move that surprised many of the black delegates, Councilman Carroll Pledger offered a motion to elect the remainder of the executive committee by slate. The white conservatives' 33-vote edge carried the motion and the conservatives then offered and elected their all-white slate with the exception of the second vice-chairman, A.J. Howard Clement, III.

Rumors had circulated before the convention began that Clement's name would appear on the slate, and it was confirmed a few minutes before the delegates were seated. In spite of Clement's name on the slate, all black, and some white,

delegates offered their own slate and voted only for their slate.

The sentiment of the black-white coalition leaders after the convention was that the white conservatives did not intend to offer them a chance to have any input in the Durham County Democratic Party during the next two years, despite the fact that this group had 47.5% of the delegates.

Although black participation was a record for Durham County at a convention, all blacks who had been elected as delegates from integrated precincts did not attend. However, the precinct votes do not change when delegates are absent. Votes are counted according to how those vote who are present.

The white conservatives needed to include only one black on its slate, according to party rules, but blacks continually stressed during the convention that 47% representation would be necessary for blacks to be equitably represented. Black representation on the state executive committee is now roughly six per cent.



Marking The Locations

TWO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED YOUTH ADULT CONFERENCE hammer a cross into the ground marking the place where Aaron Wyche's body was found June 24, 1980. The UYAC members placed the crosses at each location where 23 bodies of black children have been found. all victims in Atlanta's missing and murdered case. UPI

## National March For Children Slated May 9 In Atlanta

By Donald Marable

The Triangle Chapter of the National Mobilization Committee to End Children's Murders in Atlanta met Monday, April 27, in Stanford Warren Library to discuss an avenue of reaching the May 9 march in Atlanta.

Ms. Rosalyn Pelles, chairman of the Durham group, sat among twelve interested people discussing transportation means to Atlanta. They are planning to rent a bus that will seat 45 to 47 persons and costing \$1251 or \$27 per person. But the group also considered renting a van, because, Ms. Pelles said, "The people that have been meeting have not numbered over twelve."

The Triangle Chapter of NMCECMA grew out of Techwood Homes, a large project in Atlanta calling for a national demonstration in Atlanta on May 9. The Triangle branch was started by a combination of people who have been active with local civil rights in the Triangle area.

Ms. Pelles said, "I don't think the Federal government is trying to solve the case in Atlanta." She mentioned the government's slow financial assistance, and the blaming of the parents for the murders.

Of national concern is that the killings are not just happening in Atlanta

— Buffalo, N.Y., Mobile, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Greensboro were cited.

If you feel concerned

and want to be in Atlanta on May 9, call Ms. Rosalyn Pelles at 596-7449 and plan to attend the May 6 meeting.

## Social Workers Hold Challenging Atlanta Meet

Over 2,000 black human services workers from across the country attended the 13th annual National Association of Black Social Workers Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, April 21-25. Representatives were in attendance from Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Winston-Salem, Greenville, New Bern, Reidsville and Charlotte in North Carolina.

They heard some challenging and thought-provoking comments from TV personality and syndicated columnist Tony Brown who challenged the participants to save the black colleges at all costs; Dr. Bobby Wright, internationally famed clinical psychologist, whose psychoanalytic theory of "menticide", which he defines as the "deliberate and systematic destruction of a group's mind with the objective being the expiration of that group", evoked great concern from the

participants who were unaware of his incisive and chilling research findings.

Public Safety Commissioner, Dr. Lee Brown gave an up-date on the status of the horrible killings of the black children and youths of Atlanta.

Other informative speeches focusing on national and international African-American issues were given by former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, Grenada Ambassador Ms. Dessima Williams, Mayor Maynard Jackson, and NABSW's executive director, Cenie Williams of New York.

A \$5,000 NABSW Scholarship fund was established in memory of the slain Atlanta children and will be administered through the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Resolutions opposing President Reagan's budget cuts, and the block grant formula were passed. Letter

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## Carmichael Stresses Need For Black Unity At NCCU

By Ruthell Howard

"No one man can free the people," exclaimed Stokely Carmichael at a gathering of approximately 100 North Carolina Central University Students, Monday, April 27, in front of the Alfonso Elder Student Union building. "If this were true, I would have done it myself a long time ago," he added. His appearance was sponsored by the Harambi Student Union.

On a mission to "organize the masses," Carmichael stressed the need for black unity — the organizing of blacks in Africa, Brazil, the Caribbean and the United States.

Citing the FBI, CIA, the military, NATO, and the Ku Klux Klan as "well organized" enemies, Carmichael declared, "No spontaneous effort can defeat groups like the Klan who have been organized for over 100 years."

He strongly emphasized the lack of organization of blacks. "We can't even decide on what color ribbon to wear concerning the Atlanta killings. Why? We are not organized," he argued.

Basing the liberation of American blacks and blacks everywhere on the liberation of Africa and appealing for a renewed sense of black nationalism, Carmichael told his audience to learn about African history — especially before the advent of white slave ships — as a means of inspiring love and dedication to Africa.

"Africa is on fire and the Africans in America

[African-Americans] are having a disco," Carmichael said. "Too many [African-Americans] are ashamed of Africa, because they are ignorant of the culture."

Carmichael frequently challenged his student audience. "What role are you going to play in the liberation of the masses of our people?" he shouted. "When your people are oppressed, your active inactivity puts you on the side of your oppressors. There is no middle ground. If you are not with us, you are against us."

As a revolutionist, Carmichael said his role is to "put the people above material things, not to give them answers, but to make them aware."

Referring repeatedly to America's capitalistic system as an enemy and oppressor, Carmichael urged blacks to be aware of its subtle daily manipulation, ranging from subliminal messages in food advertisements to glamorization of the Klan. "We must destroy the system that has been oppressing our people for 500 years," he said. "If you're not fighting every day, be alert when you read the newspapers, watch TV, or listen to the radio."

He also expressed resentment of America's support of "backward, fascist regimes the world over" and predicted U.S. support of South Africa's apartheid system.

Opposing integration as a tool to perpetuate white supremacy, Carmichael said the struggle for black

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Still Searching

ARMED WITH A MACHETE, Leroy Wilson, jumps through the door window of an abandoned apartment in Atlanta after searching it. Volunteers poked through the huge, but nearly deserted housing project, looking for clues in the slaying and disappearance of 26 young Atlanta blacks. UPI

## Dropout Problem "Instructional And Attitudinal," Says Supt.

By Donald Alderman

The high school dropout problem can not be viewed as alienated from other teenage problems such as alcohol and drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, and juvenile delinquency, according to an education administrator.

Each case is a symptom of a whole problem and must be viewed as such to be effectively dealt with, says Dr. Cleveland Hammonds, superintendent, Durham City Schools.

He says the problem is an "instructional and attitudinal" one of which the causes range from poor youth role models to the negative effects of integration.

Many students, Hammonds says, have not "acquired the ability to negotiate the system" mainly because basic subjects were not mastered. Consequently, he adds, those students develop "survival techniques" — teacher hostility, class skipping — which adversely affect the learning process.

The "here and now" attitude of many students is not conducive to self-discipline, Hammonds says, adding, some

students do not appreciate sacrifice, especially when the benefits thereof are long term.

The attitude problem can be corrected if, at an early age, stern instructional discipline is issued by parents and teachers, positive youth role models are demonstrated, and integration is viewed in a different context, Hammonds says.

Black neighborhoods were contained during segregation. Therefore, Hammonds says, parents and teachers worked together to create a desire-to-achieve student attitude. Now, in some cases, parents defend their children's lack of self-discipline, right or wrong.

Also, he adds, during segregation, black principals and teachers had a profound impact upon the community. They were excellent role models for young people. However, integration stripped the black community of dignity and respect.

The segregated community, Hammonds says, was more together. Parents helped teachers and students helped students. Now there is an individual and self-centered sentiment

throughout the black community. Blacks were seeking equal facilities and materials, but integration actually fragmented the black community, he adds.

Also, contributing to the youth attitude problem are black entertainers and athletes. Black musicians have not, for the most part, assumed any responsibility in promoting the good of all blacks. Instead, they have acted as a deterrent in creating an underlying push to achieve among black youth. Popular songs are about only physical love and sex which can be an educational distraction, Hammonds says.

He says athletics should be perceived as a means to a better life rather than an end. Many students are misguided because they fail to realize that athletics are not part of the main curriculum but extra.

Black youths must realize that unlimited social activity and the "here and now" attitude negate the educational process. They tend to deter in-depth thinking and the desire to learn and achieve.

## City Schools Offer "High Incentive Policy"

Trelle L. Jeffers

The Durham City School Board approved the second reading of a new pupil attendance policy at its regular meeting, Monday night, April 27.

Unlike the old attendance policy. With an ABS clause attached that requires a teacher to fail a student with sixteen absences regardless of the quality of work, the new policy is more relaxed and

less punitive. The philosophy introducing the policy states, "The instructional program is the greatest single factor in the retention of students. A good attendance policy can supplement a responsive instructional program."

The policy also states that all students are expected to attend school 180 days, but it makes provisions for lawful absences due to illness

death in the family or "lawful unavoidable causes."

School officials hope that the greatest enthusiasm for the new policy will be sparked by the Incentive policy for grades 7 through 12. This policy is based on the assumption that students who regularly attend school will increase their academic achievement, and it give the students who are in regular atten-

dance and who are passing a given course a chance to be exempted from taking final examinations. The students, however, who wish to participate must indicate their desire in writing to the principal prior to the scheduled exams.

To be eligible for the Incentive policy, a student must not be absent more than four times during the school year if he/she has obtained a grade of A,

and the number of absences allowed for exemption decreases by one as the letter grade decreases.

The new policy allows students who are absent, excused or unexcused, up to fifteen days to make up to fifteen days to make up the work missed for as many as sixteen days out of school, and it requires that parents be notified when a student has been

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