

## Young Adults Scarce In Soul City

SOUL CITY, N.C. (AP) — On gentle hills that were once the fields of a plantation, Floyd McKissick wanted to build an experiment in black capitalism, a new community that would be organized and run mostly by blacks but open to all races.

Plans were announced for Soul City 20 years ago, and the now-defunct U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development spent \$29 million on the project. There were to be 50,000 people there by the year 2000.

Today, Soul City has a population of fewer than 200 people. It has been almost 10 years since federal funding was withdrawn from the project. And it seems that the only people who stay are those who are emotionally attached to the community or to the idea that created it. David Johnson, 17, said when he graduates from high school next year, he'll follow most of his classmates out of this Warren County enclave in search of a job-paying job.

Only job around here is picking tobacco," said Johnson, who like many of his friends wants more skilled work than is generally available in Warren County. "I've never smoked tobacco, I'm not ever going. Where will I go? Don't know. I won't be staying here." One industry, a chicken hatchery, located in Soul City in the last year, largely because of incentives offered by the county, Cathy J. Johnson, executive director of the Warren County Economic Development Commission, told The News and Observer of Raleigh in Sunday editions.

Two others, a small textile manufacturer and a packaging company, have appeared over the last five years. All three draw employees from elsewhere in Warren County, unable to depend on Soul City for their labor supply.

Of those below retirement age living in Soul City, most already had other jobs when the plants were built. Their children, now Johnson's age, are seeking more skilled work.

Since 1978, fewer than 20 permanent homes have been raised. Only two facilities, the busy HealthCo public health clinic that serves all of Warren County, and a new 17-unit housing project for the elderly, are still funded by the federal government.

David Johnson was 6 when he moved to Soul City with his mother and two siblings. His was the third family to settle in the would-be town.

Most of the 13 projects originally funded under the new communities program were suburban expansions of existing cities, such as Forest Park South outside Chicago. Soul City, started from scratch, was more ambitious.

When McKissick, a lawyer, announced plans for the project in 1968, blacks were leaving rural Warren County and the South in general for Northern cities where, McKissick said, they were not welcome and did not belong.

To bring them back, there would have to be jobs, affordable housing and a stable local economy. And it would have worked, McKissick insists, if the government had had more faith, and if it had not given in to the pressures of its "political enemies" and the fears of some whites who did not understand the concept.

In the designs and diagrams, maps and models that traveled around the country with McKissick, Soul City was a utopian community of long avenues, affordable homes, thriving industry and contented residents. Its location, in north central North Carolina, 60 miles from Raleigh and just off the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, would be ideal for attracting both businesses and families.

McKissick believed Soul City would not fail.

But in the eyes of the federal gov-

ernment, by 1975, just three years after HUD pledged its first \$14 million for the project, it had already begun to fail.

Four years and several million dollars later, development was still not up to McKissick's predictions. After pumping \$29 million in loans and direct assistance into the pro-

ject, including research, planning and development, installation of power, water and sewer lines and the construction of HealthCo, the government decided that along with most of its other new communities, Soul City had become a bad investment.

By the beginning of 1979, a government report showed Soul City had created only 15 manufacturing jobs. Only nine acres had been sold for industrial land, and they were later foreclosed on.

In June 1979, the government withdrew funding and left those who were there—all 124 of them—10 miles from anything that could be called a city.



CHAIN NOTABLES at the 50th anniversary celebration banquet held Thurs., June 23, at a local hotel (l-r) are: Dr. Donald T. Moore, Dr. Stanley Fleming, I. Jarvis Martin, Joseph S. Colson, Jr., banquet speaker; Freeman Ledbetter, Larry Hester and R. Kelly Bryant, Jr.

## Poll Finds New Yorkers Critical Of Brawley Advisers

NEW YORK (AP) — A majority of New Yorkers say Tawana Brawley's advisers and the teenager's mother have acted irresponsibly in their handling of the case, according to a poll.

The poll also shows that a majority of those surveyed feel Miss Brawley's advisers are lying in their account of the teen-ager's alleged abduction and rape last November.

In New York City, 55 percent of black respondents and 84 percent of whites surveyed also said the Rev. Al Sharpton and Attorneys C. Vernon Mason and Alton Maddox Jr.—the three advisers to the Wappingers Falls teenager—are using her case for their own "personal advantage," according to results of a New York Times-WCBS-TV News Poll.

Among city blacks surveyed, 62 percent said Miss Brawley's advisers had acted irresponsibly, while 17 percent said they had not. The remainder said they didn't know or declined to answer.

Among whites surveyed in the city, 83 percent said the advisers had been irresponsible; 5 percent disagreed.

Fifty-seven percent of blacks polled in the city said Miss Brawley's mother, Glenda, had not acted responsibly, while 21 percent said she had. White respondents, by 85 percent to 6 percent, said she had not acted responsibly.

Mrs. Brawley has taken sanctuary in a Brooklyn church to evade a court order for her arrest. She has been sentenced to 30 days in jail for refusing to answer a grand jury subpoena to testify about her daughter's disappearance at the time of the alleged attack.

The poll also found that in New York City, a large majority of whites and a plurality of blacks said the advisers were lying about the black teenager's alleged abduction and rape by a group of white men in Dutchess County.

Among whites responding in the city, 9 percent said the advisers were telling the truth, 71 percent said they were lying and 20 percent had no answer. Among blacks polled, 28 percent said they were

telling the truth and 37 percent said they were lying; 35 percent had no opinion.

The Times said the pattern of "expressed disbelief and hostility" was even stronger in interviews conducted in the Wappingers Falls area, where the Brawleys live. In that area, where the black population is about 6 percent, the Times said not enough blacks were surveyed to allow their views to be differentiated with statistical confidence.

The poll found that one-third of whites surveyed in the city, a sixth of city blacks polled and nearly half of the Wappingers Falls area respondents said they thought the Brawley case would damage race relations in the long run. Still, the Times said, the survey found no deterioration, and even a slight improvement, over the last six months in perceptions of relations between blacks and whites.

## Klan March Interrupted By Rock Throwing Spectators In Wilson

WILSON (AP)—Four people were arrested and 13 cars were damaged Saturday after spectators pelted Ku Klux Klan marchers with rocks during a rally, authorities said.

"I think it was just a spontaneous thing," said Wilson Police Lt. David Speight. "There were a lot of teenagers in the crowd. One person just decided to throw a rock and it just ballooned."

"It was a lot of young people just venting their frustration at the march," he said.

One local newspaper reporter, whose name was not available, was struck by a rock in the left shoulder, but he was not seriously hurt, Speight said.

A nursing supervisor at Wilson Memorial Hospital said no one went to the hospital for treatment after the incident.

Charles Weldon Vaughn, 30, of Henderson, and Glen L. Woodlief,

25, of Kittrell, who were marchers, were charged with carrying a concealed weapon, Speight said. Vaughn had a shotgun and Woodlief had a pistol, he said.

Spectators Samuel Lee Holden and Samuel Thomas Saunders, both of Wilson, were charged with disorderly conduct, Speight said.

"We will use videotapes to see if we can identify some of the other people and there may be some other arrests forthcoming," Speight said.

About 25 to 30 Klan marchers walked down six city blocks starting at 4:30 p.m., Speight said. "There was a whole lot of heckling and that sort of thing" by some of the 800 to 1,000 spectators, he said.

The group that sponsored the march was identified as the Christian Knights of Ku Klux Klan, Speight said.

The rock throwing lasted about 15 minutes. "It was a sporadic type thing," he said.

## Blacks In Short Supply On University Trustee Boards

GREENSBORO (AP) — The trustee boards of the schools in the University of North Carolina system are dominated by people with money and influence, some members say, and 10 of 11 mostly white schools in the system have just one appointed black trustee.

"In our system, it's political influence (that works)," said Robert Eubanks Jr., chairman of the UNC-

Chapel Hill board of trustees. "The trustees that lobby most effectively get those positions." Blacks make up 9 percent of trustees at UNC schools with mostly white enrollment, while 45 percent of the trustees at schools with mostly black enrollment are white.

"The problems we are faced with are traditional problems," said William Darity, the only black on the board of UNC-Chapel Hill.

"Either blacks can't govern themselves or they are tokens." "I said we needed more black (trustees) at Chapel Hill, but it looks like tokenism all the way around," said Darity, who is dean of the School of Health Sciences of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

"Having one black is so outdated," said Harold G. Wallace, vice chancellor for university affairs at UNC-Chapel Hill, who is black.

There are 13 trustees for each of 16 schools in the UNC system, the Greensboro News & Record reported. Eight are appointed by the UNC Board of Governors and four by the governor, while the president of the school's Student Government Association makes up the 13th member.

Every predominantly black school in the system has at least four white trustees and one — Winston-Salem State University — has seven.

At the predominantly white schools, Gov. Jim Martin has appointed 44 trustees since taking office in 1984. Just three have been black, a situation some officials attribute to a lack of blacks seeking the positions.

"I do know that there is a greater clamoring from whites to serve on trustee boards than you hear from

blacks," said a black UNC chancellor who asked not to be identified. "But that's no excuse." Others say competition for the services of black trustees is keen, and may leave some schools without the strong minority representation they would prefer.

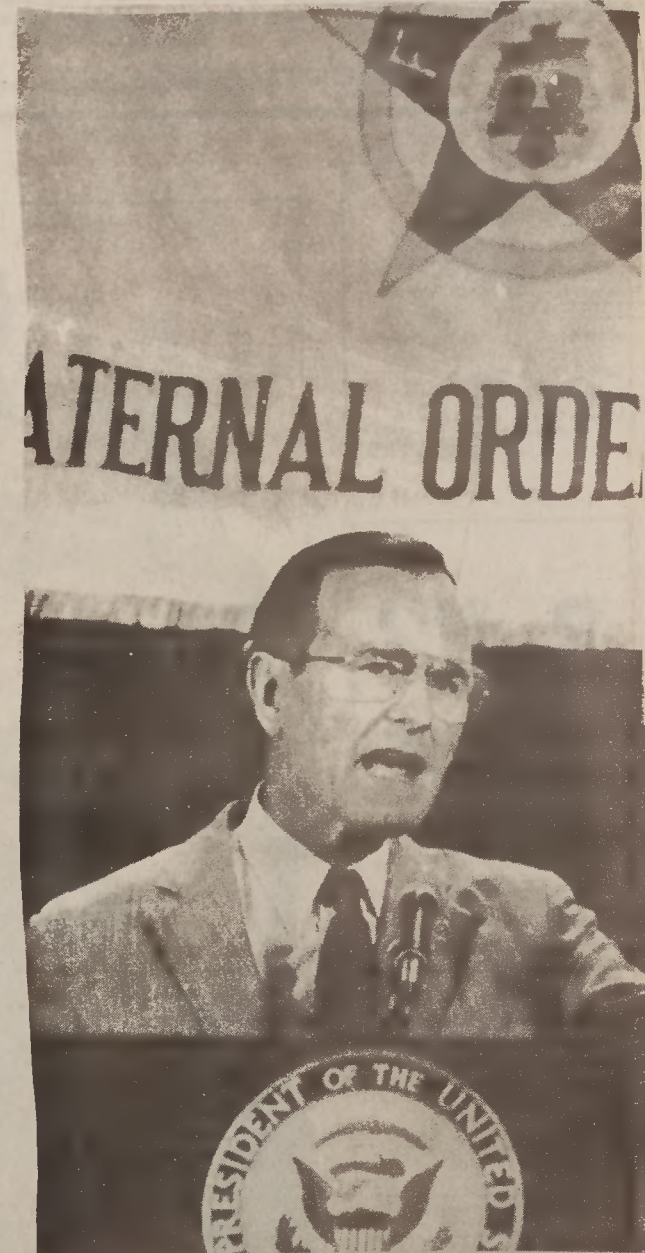
"When you consider all our boards and agencies you run out of leadership," said Ray Swink, an official of the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church, which confirms trustees for church-supported institutions such as the private High Point College.

"No group in the state is more concerned about minority representation than the Board of Governors," said John P. Kennedy, recently retired secretary of the UNC system. "The board has been sensitive to this issue." The situation is repeated across the nation, where 90 percent of college and university trustees are white and almost 50 percent have business ties, according to the newspaper.

Kennedy said black representation has been better in the past at University of North Carolina schools.

"At (UNC-) Wilmington, we had three blacks two or three years ago," he said. "I think it is too bad to have only one black on a white board." Yet Kennedy insisted things have improved since 1972, when the state's higher education system was reorganized. Prior to that, boards of trustees at even historically black schools were predominantly white, he said.

"In the old days, they were appointed by the governor and the governor tended to pay off political debts that way," he said.



COLUMBUS, OHIO—Vice President George Bush spoke to the Fraternal Order of Police saying, "For those who commit drug-related murders, for the drug kingpins who are poisoning our kids, the penalty should be death. If this is war—then let's treat it as such. Let's get these killers off the street." (UPI Photo)