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A reception given by Chancellor Julius L. Chambers of North Carolina Central University to honor the couple's gift of \$108,000 as the first installment toward the endowment of a professorship in the NCCU School of Law. Shown are Chancellor Chambers, left; Franklin R. Anderson, and his wife, Ms. Susie Ruth Powell; and University of North Carolina President C.D. Spangler, Jr.,

Couple Pledges Endowed Law Professorship

\$108,000 First Installment

A Durham couple, Franklin R. Anderson and Susie R. Powell, have given North Carolina Central University \$108,000 as the first installment of their pledge to endow a professorship in the NCCU School of Law.

NCCU Chancellor Julius L. Chambers announced the gift at a reception January 25 at the University Club in Durham's University Tower. Mr. Anderson is a member of the NCCU Board of Trustees; his wife, Ms. Powell, taught at the NCCU School of Law from 1980 to 1984 and is now a member of the law school's Board of Visitors.

Chancellor Chambers told the guests at the reception that the couple has made a commitment to give additional funds to endow the professorship.

The gift is believed to be the largest ever given to NCCU by non-corporate, non-foundation donors. Mr. Anderson is president of Custom Molders, Inc., of Durham. During his presidency of the company, its annual sales have risen from \$125,000 in 1977 to a current rate in the range of \$15 million.

Ms. Powell served as Corporate Counsel, Corporate Secretary, and Treasurer of Custom Molders, Inc., from 1987 until October, 1991, when she retired from the post. She is a freelance writer, whose "Blues and Blacks" appears in the fall, 1992, issue of *Triangle City Magazine*. She also is an editor, serving as fiction editor of *OBSIDIAN* magazine, published at N.C. State University.

Mr. Anderson was born in Russell County, Ala., and educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He studied accounting at Cleveland State University and earned his M.B.A. degree from Harvard Business School.

He had worked in banking, concrete manufacturing, rubber molding and community development before taking the helm of Custom Molders, Inc. He also has extensive experience in the civil rights movement, having been involved in Alabama, Mississippi, and Cleveland. He is a former Cleveland Chair and Midwest Chair of the Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.).

An active Republican, Mr. Anderson was formerly an N.C. State Lieutenant Commissioner. He is a trustee of Union Baptist Church, and a life member of the NAACP.

Ms. Powell, who married Mr. Anderson in 1973, was born on a tobacco farm in Whitakers, N.C., and graduated from Bennett College. She holds a Master of Arts in

Jackie McNeil Named Police Chief

City Manager Orville Powell named Jackie McNeil Durham Police Chief Wednesday afternoon. McNeil is a 21-year veteran of the Durham Police Department and has served as interim chief since Trevor Hampton resigned last year.

Ron Dellums, Once Seen As Radical, To Head House Armed Services Committee

By Donna Cassata
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Ron Dellums was among the first people the FBI called for help when newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst was kidnapped on February 4, 1974.

As Dellums tells it, the FBI figured the black congressman had contacts in the underground who could help them locate Hearst, a captive of the fringe Symbionese Liberation Army. He didn't, but the call crystallized his public identity as a radical lawmaker who represented the Berkeley of student protests and the Oakland of the Black Panthers.

Nearly twenty years later, Dellums, 57, is a 22-year veteran of the House, a seasoned legislator and honest broker — and poised to take over the chairmanship of the powerful Armed Services Committee.

His ascension on the panel overseeing the nation's military establishment is a formality away, with the House Democratic caucus expected to soon replace Les Aspin, sworn in as secretary of defense.

Year after year, Dellums has worked in committee to see the passage of a defense budget, only to vote against final approval because he believes in spending far less on the military.

His practice raises questions, unlikely to be answered for several months, about how the Armed Services chairman could shepherd a defense bill through the House and then vote against it.

The prospect of Dellums as Armed Services chairman may send chills through some in the military, but Republicans and Democrats who have worked with him harbor hope rather than fear.

"He's a skilled negotiator, a man dedicated to his principles but he realizes that he's not only negotiating for Ron Dellums but his counterparts on the House Armed

Services Committee," said Sen. J. James Exon, D-Nebraska, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Dellums' eloquence was evident at a February 8, 1991 hearing in the midst of the Persian Gulf War as military leaders weighed a ground attack against Iraq.

"Do not go forward with this escalation," the California Democrat implored Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Colin Powell. "Every single feeling I have in my body is frightening, ominous and foreboding. That to go forward with escalation may very well mean a cost in human terms that stagger[s] the imagination." When Dellums learned of the first attacks on Baghdad a few weeks earlier, he sat on his bed and cried.

Several years earlier Dellums joined forces with former Republican Rep. John Rowland of Connecticut and Rep. John Kasich, R-Ohio, in pushing the Pentagon to cut its demand for costly B-2 stealth bombers from 132 planes to 15.

Rowland described Dellums as "very fair. It's disarming to many people who don't know him. People think he's the liberal ideologue but he's quite the opposite. He's objective, attentive. He asks good questions." On the B-2 issue, Dellums "showed a willingness to moderate ...

He compromised to achieve the objective. He's much more pragmatic," Rowland said.

After years of battling with Congress, the Pentagon reduced its request to 20 bombers last year. The B-2 issue is one of several raging battles — along with the MX and Midgetman nuclear missiles — that now are no more than a whimper. With many of the fights gone — and the committee's power diminished, so has the concern

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Justice Thurgood Marshall Dies, Was Lifetime Champion of Civil Rights

By Jim Drinkard
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, a "true American hero" who served 24 years as the Supreme Court's first black justice and a lifetime as a civil rights champion, was remembered Monday for his sense of humor and warmth.

"The members of this court will miss Justice Marshall's wit, warmth and charm," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist said as the court took the bench to release decisions.

"I speak for them in expressing our profound sympathy to ... the Marshall family and all those whose lives were touched by this extraordinary man," Rehnquist told a hushed courtroom audience.

Funeral arrangements had not been announced at that time, but Rehnquist said a special courtroom service for Marshall would be held at some future date.

Marshall, who retired from the high court 18 months ago because of his age and poor health, died Sunday of heart failure at Bethesda Naval Hospital in the Washington suburbs. He was 84.

The great-grandson of a slave, Marshall was privately gregarious and genial, more reserved in public. But he cracked up the news conference where he announced his retirement, telling a reporter: "What's wrong with me? I'm old. I'm getting old and coming apart." As a justice, he opposed the death penalty, and was a forceful advocate of abortion rights, affirmative action and legal protections for criminal defendants.

As a member of the court's shrinking liberal wing, Marshall often had vowed to outlive Republican presidents so his replacement could be chosen by a Democrat. It was a promise he could not keep.

After Marshall retired, Republican George Bush named conservative Clarence Thomas to the court, prompting a stormy confirmation fight featuring sordid allegations of sexual harassment.

"We've lost a true American hero," Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said. "He left behind a legacy of hope for racial equality."

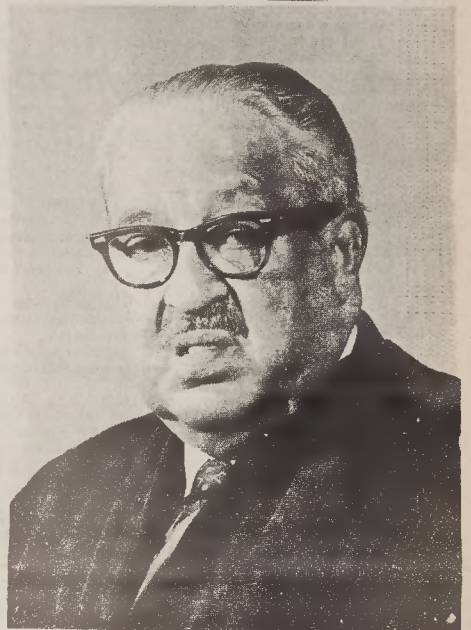
President Clinton issued a statement saying he was "deeply saddened" by Marshall's death. "He was a giant in the quest for human rights and equal opportunity in the whole history of our country," Clinton said.

"Every American should be grateful for the contributions he made as an advocate and as a justice." In a proclamation issued Monday, Clinton ordered all flags flown at half-staff at federal facilities until Marshall's funeral. The proclamation says Marshall "was a fundamental force of change in this nation." Retired Justice William J. Brennan, Marshall's closest friend on the Supreme Court, said his "commitment to making the Constitution a vehicle to protect the equal rights of all has no match in American history."

Marshall was to have sworn in Al Gore as vice president last Wednesday, but his health prevented it. The duty went to Justice Byron R. White. Marshall was hospitalized the next day.

Marshall's 1967 appointment by President Lyndon B. Johnson culminated a successful career as a civil rights attorney, appeals court judge and U.S. solicitor general, the government's top courtroom lawyer.

His most famous case as a lawyer was the landmark *Brown vs. Board of Education* desegregation case in which he represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Supreme Court used the case



JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL

in 1954 to outlaw racial segregation in public education.

"His victories went beyond those pertaining to race," said A. Leon Higginbotham, chief judge emeritus of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit. "For if he

from a ruling invalidating a plan for busing pupils across school district lines to achieve racial integration, calling it a "giant step backward" from the 1954 *Brown* decision.

In 1972, Marshall was one of two justices who said the death penalty

A.M. 'ALEX' RIVERA, JR. COMMENTS

One of the highlights of my career as a reporter was the association with Thurgood Marshall. His legal genius was prima facie, but what I will always remember was his infectious sense of humor.

Often during long hours of preparation for a case when the outlook was dismal and the problems perplexing, it was Thurgood's humor that energized a tired and discouraged staff.

C.R. Stanback and I gathered photographic evidence for the Durham School suit and the Carolyn Blue suit here in Durham. These were two "separate but equal" school suits in which Marshall was involved. I was with Thurgood in the Clarendon County, South Carolina suit that ended segregation in the schools.

Thurgood was a fun guy. It was a pleasure to be around him.

had not won the *Brown* case, the door of equal opportunity would have been more tightly closed also to women, other minorities and the poor."

Among some of the more important decisions written by Marshall for the high court were those saying that shopping center owners' power to restrict demonstrations were limited; that a teacher cannot be

was unconstitutional under any circumstances, in a 5-4 decision which struck down capital punishment laws then on the books.

The court reinstated capital punishment in 1976 and Marshall often spoke in opposition, telling a New York audience in 1984 that blacks were more at risk of execution in racially charged murder cases than were whites.

DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN COMMENTS

It was my great honor to have worked with him on a number of cases involving equal educational opportunities. America has lost a real giant. Thurgood Marshall's contributions to the advancement of human rights in the United States can be regarded as major in every conceivable way.

[Dr. Franklin worked with Marshall on the historic brief for the NAACP lawsuit that led to the 1954 Supreme Court ruling outlawing school segregation *Brown vs. Board of Education.*]

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fired for speaking out truthfully on public issues; that possessing obscene material within the privacy of one's own home cannot be made a crime.

As the court grew more conservative under Republican presidents, Marshall wrote more and more dissenting opinions. In 1974 he strongly dissented

Coming Next
Week Special
On Thurgood
Marshall