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our time table and reduce that verbal agreement with the developers to writing."

Ray also claimed that several local businessmen have pledged a substantial amount of dollar investment to the company, but he declined to reveal their identities.

The East Winston Shopping Center, Inc., must also receive a Community Development Organization Designation from both the board of Aldermen and the County Commissioners to operate within the laws set up by the State Department of Securities and Exchange.

"Without that designation, we (Plaza, Inc.) would be limited to 100 stockholders raising all the equity," Ray said, "with it (Designation), we would have no limitations."

The city plans to reapply for the Urban Development Action Grant within three months, keeping the financial package the same, but demonstrating stronger commitments from prospective leasing tenants.

nors of the states, Dawkins said:

"Rev. Leon H. Sullivan successfully negotiated an agreement with representatives of the President regarding the State Block Grants when he followed up his talks with Vice President Bush at the White House."

As a result of his efforts, the State Block Grant Legislation for Education includes these words: "A state may use the fund received under this title to carry out directly under its own supervision and control the activities authorized under section 204 or the state may award sub-

grants to, and enter into contracts with, local educational agencies and other public and private agencies, organizations and institutions to carry out the purposes of this title. In making awards under this title, a state may give clear consideration to community-based self-help organizations of demonstrated effectiveness."

Furthermore, the White House knows that the strong likelihood of amendments to those block grant bills that do not have this language will result in a uniform across-the-board "insurance policy" to protect the rights of Blacks, Hispanics, Indians, and minorities of all ethnic and cultural background, as well as assure eligibility for clear consideration by the states of the valuable role of community-based organizations of demonstrated effectiveness in the delivery of employment and training services.

Dawkins, calling the White House action a "Sullivan string" on the Block Grants, said:

"Looking back at the fears that we remember from 1973 when we had to take 20,000 OIC supporters in a pilgrimage to Washington to get Schweiker Amendments that made EBO's eligible for federal funds from Mayors, County Officials and Governors, I believe that Dr. Sullivan has accomplished an historically significant victory in 1981."

The ACT-SO ceremonies which are viewed by the thousands of convention delegates and observers, are seen by viewers on over 200 television stations.

In that same meeting, the board approved a 334-unit condominium project located on Highway 421 and Peace Haven Road. The development, which will cost approximately 12 million, will be built on a land stretch of 49 acres.

NAACP Confab

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Reactions to Reagan's statements were varied with almost all unresponsive of his posture. Vernon Jordan, President of the Urban League, quipped, "they won't let us put our boats in the water." Benjamin Hooks, NAACP Executive Director, said, "let the dialogue begin before the remaining budget cuts are made," and he called for facing the Statute of Liberty with its outstretched arms toward Harlem, Detroit, Chicago and the ghettos of our cities." Mrs. Bush said that "his policies and programs were devised by technocrats who are insensitive to human needs."

The resolutions passed during the emergency session called for:

- a rejection of block grants and for support of the NAACP's Alternate Budget Plan.
- reaffirming support for the extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and calling for the president's full support of the Act.
- repudiation of the So-Called "New Right" Movement.
- the NAACP co-sponsoring with the AFL-CIO a Solidarity Day for Saturday, September 19, 1981 in Washington, D.C. to demonstrate against the administration's determined program to turn back the clock.

In addition, during the convention, resolutions were passed calling for support of affirmative action programs, adequate funding of Community Services Administration and Legal Services Corporation, for instruction in the non-political process in all levels of the public school system and for the creation of a Health Committee as a standing committee and for the inclusion of an agricultural component in the association's Economic Development Program.

Also a number of resolutions relating to the military. Opposing the presence of hate groups in the military, asking for the procurement of black officers more nearly in proportion to that of black enlisted men, the recruitment and training of more black chaplains, more blacks in all media positions and the employment of more blacks in the training systems of the U.S. Dept. of Defense.

Also urging action to further limit auto imports, especially while the American auto industry retools, the establishment of a program in each chapter to halt the losing of land owned by blacks in urban and rural areas, the development of programs which will address the impact of budget cuts and the diminishing ability of educational institutions to absorb unemployed black youth, and calling on state conferences to secure and use the annual compilation of federal positions available in each state.

Resolutions were also passed regarding the chapter's share of funds from general and at-large memberships, the disqualifying of membership to persons who do not adhere to the aims and purposes of the association, for making the \$10.00 membership with the Crisis the minimum adult membership, and for the institution of "Tag Day" as a fund raising mechanism for the association.

Resolutions adopted by the convention affecting policy and program will be considered by the Association's Board of Directors at its September meeting, and unless the Board disapproves of a resolution by a two thirds majority, the resolution becomes final. In case of disapproval, the resolution is submitted to the chapters for final vote. Resolutions are then printed and distributed to the branches with suggestions for implementation.

In addition to legislative matters, the convention's work is political and educational. It nominated and elected on a proportional basis, regional officers, national board members and members to the various convention committees. Through its concurrent workshops, luncheons, mass and public meetings, members were schooled in techniques and inspired to get the job done at the convention and back home.

The convention consisted of seven regions which are composed of an appropriate number of state conferences. North Carolina, along with South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi comprise Region V. Regional caucuses were held each morning at 9:00. States and regions are organized and operate the way a sophisticated political party convention would operate.

During the organizational period of the convention, Dr. Aaron Henry of Mississippi told the delegates, "You are here for business, or you have no business here." It appeared that most delegates took him serious as they were faithful in their attendance of all meetings. Also their responses to spirited speeches were sometimes the joining and extending of their hands over their head and singing "We Shall Overcome" or the chant "We Ain't Going To Let Nobody Turn Us Around."

All matters coming before the convention were discussed and votes taken by states to determine the region's position on issues under consideration. Delegates were urged to support the position developed in the region when matters are considered on the convention floor.

Most delegates stayed in line.

Some other well known civil rights leaders who participated in the convention were Dr. E. Joseph Lowery, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, NAACP President; The Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.; Senator Gary Hart, and Douglas A. Fraser, President of the UAW of America.

Also Benjamin L. Civeletti; Robert Harris, former President of the National Bar Association; Richard D. Lamm, Governor of Colorado; Coleman Young, mayor of Detroit; Mrs. Coretta Scott King; Sen. Julian Bond; F. James McDonald, President of General Motors; Samuel Pierce, Secretary, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development and Arthur S. Fleming, Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Also Jesse Jackson of PUSH, Mayor Ernest H. Morial of New Orleans, Major General John Q.T. King, Presi-

dent of the Huston-Tillotson College; and Rev. Leon Sullivan, Chairman OIC of Philadelphia.

Concurrent with the Convention was the Commerce and Industry Show which drew from 13,000 to 15,000 visitors daily. Also ACT-SO, the association's effort to develop excellence in academic and cultural pursuits among the youth of the nation, held its competitions and awarded prizes.

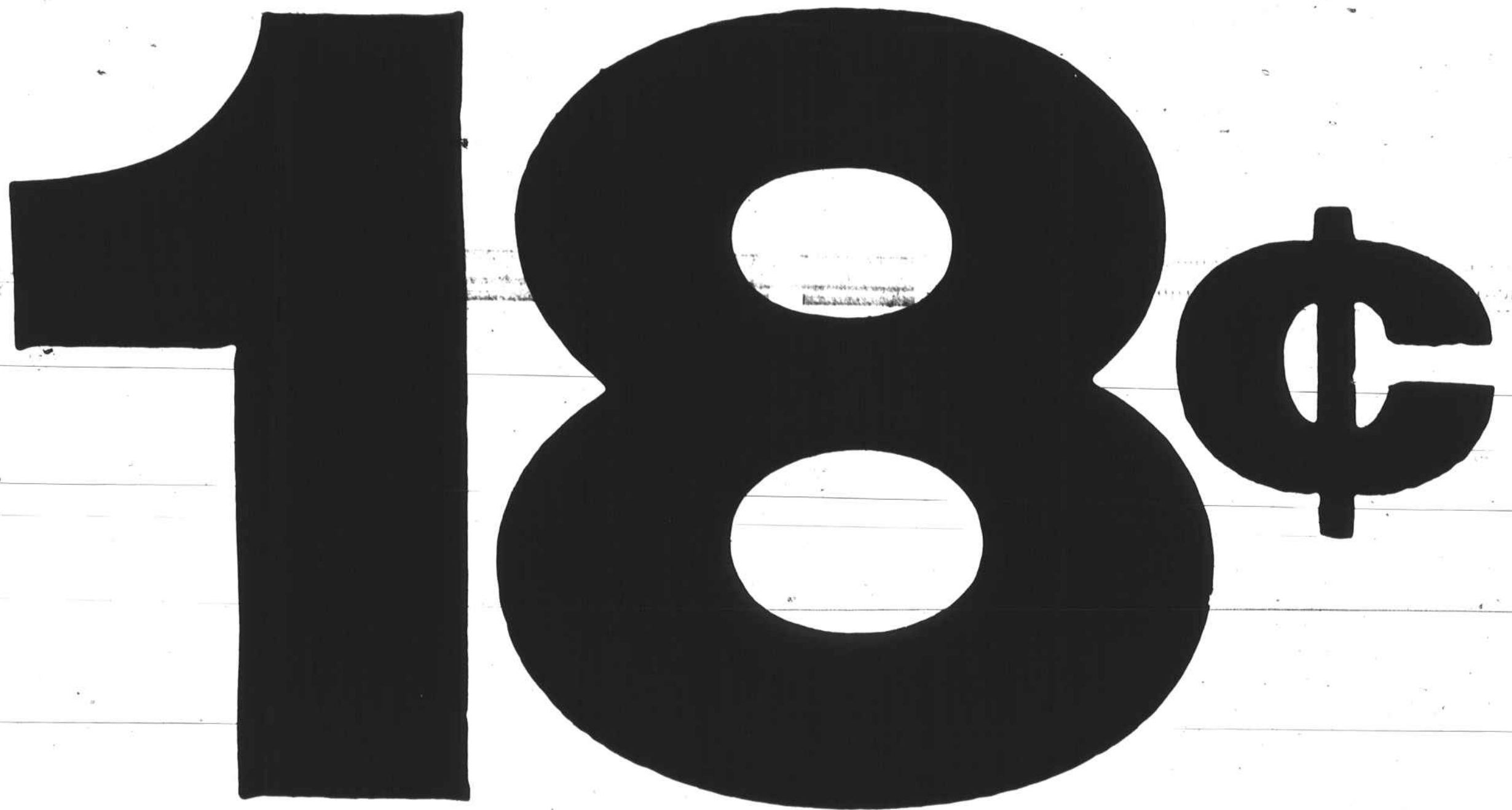
During the mass meetings and luncheons of the convention, numerous individuals and chapters were given awards or commendations for their success in promoting the work of the association through programs and membership procurement. The local branch was awarded a plaque for its work in the area of membership and an individual in the branch was awarded the Million Dollar Medalion.

The 1982 Convention will be held in Boston, Mass.

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