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**Stroud Foundation Teaches Children To "Be Somebody"**

Ethel Guest

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**"Mama I Want To Sing" Wows Audience**

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**Bill Johnson Award Recognizes Scholar-Athletes**

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# THE CHARLOTTE POST

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## Bond Denies Cocaine Usage



Julian Bond

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 Winston-Salem Chronicle

Atlanta - Civil rights veteran Julian Bond has angrily blasted news reports about allegations by his estranged wife that he uses cocaine, saying that he does not use drugs and has not committed any crimes.

"What is at issue here is a family affair of concern only to those who are intimately involved," Bond said Tuesday in a statement issued to reporters. He criticized "those professional scavengers and gossip mongers who have made life hell for innocent people whose only crime is that their last name is Bond."

Bond, a former state senator from Atlanta, left abruptly after reading the statement and refused to answer any questions.

He appeared later, however, on a radio talk show to discuss the matter in more detail. He said he agreed to be interviewed because his responses would not be edited.

"I've never used cocaine. Never at all," Bond said. But he said he

would not take a drug test.

He said he did not know the details of the charges made to police by Alice Bond and had not discussed the matter with any law enforcement authorities.

U.S. Attorney Robert Barr said Monday that federal agents were investigating the allegations raised by Mrs. Bond, who later recanted them in a newspaper interview.

The Atlanta Constitution reported in Tuesday's editions that an unidentified source in Barr's office said a federal grand jury would begin hearing testimony in the case April 16.

Bond, 47, a writer and a lecturer on the civil rights movement, retired from the Georgia Legislature in 1986, after serving for 20 years, to run for Congress, but lost to his long-time civil rights colleague, John Lewis.

In his statement, Bond said that he and his wife, married 25 years, have been separated for almost six months. "It is from our hurt and pain at this separation that this affair arose," he said.

"Mrs. Bond has retracted the allegations and charges she issued

in anger, and I am satisfied with her withdrawal," he said. "As far as we are concerned, the matter is closed."

Cocaine possession is a federal offense, but Barr cautioned that he was not "characterizing this as a mere possession case." He declined to elaborate.

Mrs. Bond walked into the city police narcotics unit March 19 and told police her husband was abusing cocaine, according to a confidential police memorandum obtained by WSB-TV, The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution. She also named other prominent Atlantans, whose names were not disclosed, as users or suppliers of the drug.

Mrs. Bond also swore out a warrant for simple battery against a woman she described as her husband's cocaine supplier, saying the woman had hit her with a shoe during a dispute late month.

After the news reports appeared over the weekend, Mrs. Bond telephoned the Atlanta newspapers and recanted the allegations involving drug abuse by her husband.



Rev. Leon Sullivan

### Sullivan To Speak At JCSU

Rev. Leon Sullivan, a dynamic spokesman for "Black Capitalism," is scheduled to speak on the campus of Johnson C. Smith, April 29, at 8 p.m.

Rev. Sullivan is the first black man ever to be elected to the Board of Directors of General Motors, the largest industrial corporation in the world. He is also on the boards of several major banks and corporations.

Sullivan is a moderate of the 1960s. He is credited for the slogan "Build, brother, build."

In 1964, Sullivan founded the Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC), an international self-help manpower training movement for the disadvantaged.

Sullivan's most significant contribution to the struggle for racial equality has been his creation of the "Sullivan Principles," a set of six standards, for U.S. companies operating in South Africa, aimed at achieving equal opportunity for black workers in South Africa. He is hoping that the principles will be a significant factor in the fight against apartheid.

### McMillan Ignores Chance To Cut Deficit

Washington - Rep. Alex McMillan, R-NC, ignored four chances to cut the federal budget deficit when he refused to support any of the budget alternatives presented to the U.S. House of Representatives.

The fiscal 1988 budget approved by a 230-192 vote will cut the \$22 billion deficit by \$38.2 billion. Congressional budget planners estimate the average American family pays about \$2,600 each year just to cover interest payments on the \$200 billion debt.

McMillan did not support the budget presented by House Democrats. He also refused to back the spending requests of President Reagan and his Republican House colleague William Dannemeyer, R-CA.

"It's a shame Alex McMillan refused to participate in the legislative process," said Congressman Berry Anthony Jr., D-AR, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. "Instead of producing their own spending plan, Rep. McMillan and many of his Republican colleagues simply threw up their hands."

The budget passed by the House will begin to reduce the deficit that has doubled since 1981. The increase in the national budget deficit during the Reagan Administration equals the total debt

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## Ben Chavis Charges "Environmental Racism"

Leveling the charge of environmental racism, Dr. Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., executive director of the Commission for Racial Justice of the 1.7-million member United Church of Christ, declared that their just-released national report showed that racism may be a factor in the location of hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. The report, "Toxic Wastes And Race In The United States: A National Report on the Racial and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Communities With Hazardous Waste Sites," was released at a press conference held Wednesday, April 15, at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

The report revealed that three out of every five African Americans and Hispanic Americans live in communities with uncontrolled (abandoned) toxic waste sites and that the average number of racial and ethnic persons who live in communities with commercial hazardous waste facilities was five times greater than in communities without such facilities. In addition, in 10 major metropolitan areas

more than 90% of the African American population lived in areas with uncontrolled toxic waste sites. In fact, the largest toxic waste facility in the nation, which receives wastes from over 45 states and several foreign countries, is located in Emelle, Alabama, whose population is 85% African American.

At the press conference Dr. Chavis called the situation "an insidious form of institutionalized racism. It is, in effect, environmental racism." He added, "Given the disproportionate effect of these wastes on racial and ethnic communities, this has become not only an environmental issue, but a racial justice issue as well." Dr. Chavis also charged the Reagan Administration and its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with "malignant neglect" and said this was "totally consistent with the Reagan Administration's general non-enforcement policy, particularly in the area of civil rights."

The Commission has called on President Reagan to take immediate corrective action in line with the report's recommendations.



Charging "environmental racism," the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Chavis Jr. (at podium), executive director of the Commission for Racial Justice of the 1.7 million member United Church of Christ, stated their just-released national report revealed that racism may be a factor in

the location of hazardous waste sites throughout the U.S. With him at the National Press Club press conference in Washington, DC, are Charles Lee (seated at Dr. Chavis' left), other members of the Commission and consultants to the project.

## Africa Peace Tour Comes To Charlotte May 1

The Africa Peace Tour will be in Charlotte Friday, May 1, 7:30 p.m. at Greenville Center, 1330 Spring Street.

Special To The Post

In Africa, wars are under way which are virtually unreported in the U.S. but which are killing thousands and devastating the lives of millions through injury, hunger and dislocation.

One region of intensifying conflict is southern Africa. There, South Africa's military campaign to control its neighbors is being most severely felt in Angola and



We are economically, politically and spiritually tied to the struggle and suffering of African people.

Mozambique. Attacks by South African troops and UNITA its ally in Angola, have created nearly 500,000 displaced people and cut

food production to less than 50 percent of needs. In Mozambique, terrorism and destruction of food supplies and rail lines by South Africa's Mozambican "rebel" allies have placed up to four million - almost one-third of the population - in jeopardy of severe malnutrition and starvation. Starvation has been reported in some regions.

Inside South Africa, the press blackout conceals the increase in government torture, killings and other forms of repression, such as detention. Since June, 1986, 24,000 people have been detained, and almost 9,000 of these have been youth and children 18 years or younger; it is not known how many of these people continue to be held. South Africa has periodically made strikes against Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and this is expected to continue if not to intensify.

War is constant in Ethiopia, Sudan and Chad, all still recovering from famine, and in Western Sahara. In addition, militarization is spreading in nations not currently at war, and, as in nations where there is fighting, this is creating crippling debt and drawing resources away from agriculture, health care and education.

Warfare is likely to continue in Africa, which already has the

world's largest refugee population, five million.

Just as there has been little information provided to the U.S. public on wars in Africa, there is little awareness among the public that the U.S. is deeply involved militarily in Africa's major war zones and in Africa's militarization process. Furthermore, there is no analysis on how this military involvement affects the well-being of the U.S. public.

These are critical issues in the southern United States, for, as Kenny Johnson and Marilyn Scurlock point out in "Southern Changes": "Although it experienced extraordinary job growth during the past 10 years, the Southeast remains the least favorable region of the nation when considered from the perspective of working people and their families. More than in any other region, workers in the 12 states of the southeast fail to enjoy the fruits of their labors."

There is evidence that the plight of a number of workers in the South is worsening. Stuart Rosenfeld writes in "Southern Exposure": "On the one hand, many of the South's cities are prospering, attracting new capital, new resi-

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