

NC Cities Assisted By College

Saint Augustine's College is playing an important role with North Carolina municipalities in keeping with the college's commitment to serve its community and state.

Under the Raleigh college's Community Development Program, some six North Carolina cities and towns have been assisted in developing programs, and proposals for funding by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for community improvement programs including block grants and self-help improvement programs.

Over the past four years the historically black private college has helped two Wake County towns and other cities and towns in eastern North Carolina.

Ms. Sandra Seets-Carmichael, St. Augustine's community development director, said the program has assisted Wake Forest, Warren County, Zebulon, Dobbins Heights, Princeville and Holly Springs. Carmichael said in addition to the individual support, collective support is given as well. She used the example of a recent workshop held on the St. Augustine's campus with local municipalities, including one new town in eastern North Carolina.

"We offered information on how Community Development Block Grants are rated by the HUD, the use of housing trust funds, and how they can assist low-income families, information on housing rehabilitation grants, details on weatherization funds, and ways a municipality can effectively mix programs to assist its citizens in that workshop. We are available to help in putting individual programs together as well," said Carmichael.

The workshop was sponsored jointly by St. Augustine's and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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Moral Obligation

Challenges Blacks State Race

BY R.P. CORNWALL CHUNN
Staff Writer

One of Raleigh's and North Carolina's well-known politicians believes strongly that the time has arrived for a black to hold a statewide elective position. But that politician does not believe that he should be the one.

"I have no intentions to run for any office. I have my hands full..." John Winters, former Raleigh city councilman and state senator, told THE CAROLINIAN in a recent interview

But, he says, there is no doubt that a black could win a statewide contest. "There are times when you can run. People are looking at candidates more in terms of what you can offer, and how you can bring the party together," said Winters.

Among those persons he believes could win a statewide position are state Rep. Dan Blue, former Charlotte Mayor Harvey Gantt—and himself.

"There are probably others. The amazing thing is that some people

thought Jesse Jackson shouldn't run this year for president, but that is because they have [their own] local programs," said Winters, who was a Jackson supporter as early as the 1984 presidential race.

Winters said the formula for a black statewide race is for the candidate to talk about issues and make known how he or she will resolve them. He sees the secretary of state position as being a position to be sought.

"[A race] has to be planned two or

three years ahead. You make preparations by traveling across the state and contacting people in all walks of life," he said.

Finances are very crucial to any bid for office, or in his terms, "to launch a decent campaign."

"If you expect to get your message across, you have to have money to do that," he said. "Be sure you have the money. Just because there are a few people around you and they are patting you on your back every day—it takes money so people will know

about you."

With new people coming into the area every day and others leaving, Winters said a candidate has to work hard to maintain an awareness before the voters.

"It's like a popularity contest—and TV really costs."

Winters placed great emphasis on any black aspiring for public office to be financially independent.

"A person has to have the time to run. He has to be independent. He has (See JOHN WINTERS, P. 2)

Tawana Brawley Seen As Symbol As Women Under Attack In U.S.

BY DR. LENORA FULANI
Special To THE CAROLINIAN
An Analysis

Women of color are under attack in this country! That's why the New Alliance Party's Women of Color organized a march and rally in Poughkeepsie on March 29 in support of Tawana Brawley—to speak out, on our own behalf, against the sexual, racial, psychological and physical abuse that we suffer. We're stepping out as leaders because it's only under our leadership that these abuses will be stopped!

We have been victimized for centuries by rape and other forms of violence. Yet rather than being protected against these abuses by the Powers That Be, when they happen we are accused either of lying about it or of having brought it upon ourselves. We are presumed guilty when we are the victims! We are blamed by the very people who are supposed to protect us—and who, in the case of Tawana Brawley, may even be the ones who committed this sick crime!

We fully support the legal strategy of attorneys Alton Maddox and C. Vernon Mason and Rev. Al Sharpton. There can be no cooperation with a grand jury until there is an independent special prosecutor. The unresponsiveness of Gov. Mario Cuomo and Attorney General Robert Abrams is typical of the white male-dominated bipartisan political establishment of New York.

I've had some personal experiences with Mr. Cuomo, and I know how he relates to black women. In 1986 I was an independent candidate for governor of New York—the only black woman running against three well-to-do white men. Ten days before the election, Mr. Cuomo agreed to participate in two televised debates and urged that all the candidates, including me, be allowed to participate. The next day the violently anti-black, anti-woman and anti-poor New York

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Reward For Information

Murder Suspect Sought

Detective Developing Few Leads

Area police are seeking leads and a suspect in a homicide that has puzzled them for a few weeks and now they are offering a cash reward up to \$1,000 for helpful information, an anonymous tip.

A woman was found murdered at a motel in February and the killer is still at large. Alice Curtis Perry, 27, an employee of Sky Chef at Raleigh-Durham Airport, was found murdered at Motel 6 in Durham.

However, Ms. Perry lived in Knightdale and police say that between Durham and Knightdale, maybe someone has enough helpful information that will lead to the capture and arrest of the murderer.

The slain woman's body was found in a motel room by a member of the housekeeping staff several hours after she had registered there.

Ms. Perry's car, a blue 1979 Oldsmobile, was later found in the parking deck at Crabtree Valley Mall. That was 10 days after she was murdered.

Crime Stoppers in Durham and Raleigh is asking citizens with information about the homicide to help by calling 834-HELP.

Callers to Crime Stoppers do not have to identify themselves and can receive an award anonymously.

In related events: A 63-year-old woman was raped and beaten in the backyard of her West Raleigh apartment and police have charged a 14-year-old boy with the attack.

Police say the woman was beaten "pretty badly" and had a large cut on the back of her head and her dentures were broken. The woman was taken to Rex Hospital for treatment.

(See DETECTIVES, P. 2)



UNDERSCORING POINT—Annie Brown Kennedy, state representative from Forsyth County holds up a newspaper clipping to underscore a point about the media and its effect on elected black officials. Immediately next to her is Thomas Hardaway, also a member of the state legislature from Enfield, N.C. and Vernon Malone, Wake County Commissioner. (Photo by Talib Sabir-Calloway)

Blacks On Death Row: Poor Paying The Price

BY CHESTER A. HIGGINS, SR.
NNPA News Service

Blacks on death row in America and South Africa won one and lost one, recently.

In America, Willie Jasper Darden, 54, who had lived longer than any other on death row—14 years—was put to death in a Florida electric chair despite last-minute pleas by veteran U.S. Rep. John Conyers, Jr., to Gov. Bob Martinez, who is a Republican.

However, in Pretoria, South Africa, the "Sharpeville Six," five men and the only woman ever condemned to death in that country, won a dramatic last-minute reprieve from the Supreme Court just 15 hours before they were due to be hanged.

A worldwide clamor that included requests for clemency from President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the archbishop of Canterbury, the pope, the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, the South African Council of Churches and the United Nations Security Council, are credited with forcing the court to grant the stay despite Prime Minister Botha's adamant public refusal to commute the death sentences.

Molly Yard, president of the National Organization of Women, Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica; Michael Prosper, staff attorney for the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law; Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) and a host of others protested the scheduled hanging. They claimed there was no evidence the six, who admittedly participated in a demonstration against rent increases during which a Sharpeville deputy mayor was killed after he opened fire on the marchers, were involved in the killing. On the basis of new evidence presented by the defense which indicates a principal prosecution witness may have given perjured testimony, Acting Supreme Court Justice W.J. Human granted a four-week stay to:

Oupa Moses Diniso, 31, a steel firm inspector, with one child; Duma Joshua Khumalo, 27, student at a teacher training college, one child; Francis Don Mokhele, 31, professional soccer player, two children; Reid Malebo Mokoena, 25, one child; Theresa Ramashamola, 27, waitress, three children; and Moialefa Reginald Sefatsa, 33, a fruit seller, one child.

(See DEATH ROW, P. 2)

Dr. King Fought For The Poor; Today The Battle Remains Unwon

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The shabby 64-room model where Martin Luther King, Jr. died is closed, emptied of its last stubborn resident, surrounded by a chain-link fence eight feet high and awaiting renovation. The slums are as tall as ever.

"Dr. King was about the business of poor people at the time of his death, and today there are more poor black people in Memphis than there were then," said Maxine Smith, executive secretary of the local NAACP.

King was shot to death at the Lorraine Motel on April 4, 1968, and civil rights leaders say the 20th anniversary of his assassination should remind us that the battles he fought remain unwon.

"The attention of the country should be on Memphis," said James E. Smith, director of Local 1733 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

King was in Memphis to support striking city garbage men when he was slain. On April 3, the union will

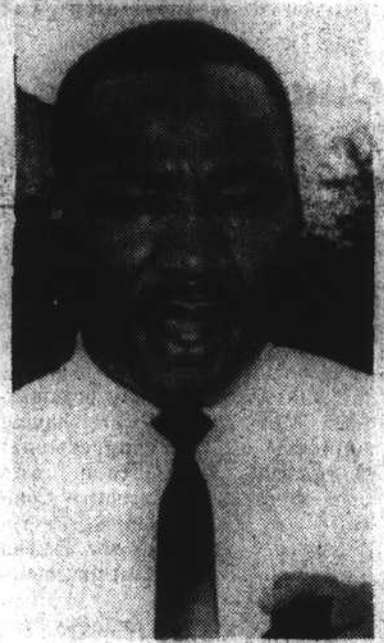
sponsor a memorial service at the Mason Temple, where he delivered one of his most famous speeches.

"I've been to the mountain top," King told his followers the night before his death. "I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land."

A "poor people's pilgrimage" through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia will begin April 4 in Memphis with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Lorraine.

A program of speeches and music to be staged at a downtown theater April 4 will be the first event the city has ever sponsored in King's honor.

"I think anybody who is familiar with Memphis politics, Memphis society, would have thought you were crazy if you said five or 10 years ago that Memphis was going to sponsor an official city tribute to Dr. King," said the Rev. Kenneth Whalum, Jr., chairman of a commission appointed (See DR. KING, P. 2)



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Fight For Racial Quotas

Merit System Suspends Labor

BY JOHN T. MOORE, JR.
Contributing Writer
An Analysis

When the Chinese came to the United States in large numbers during the 18th century to help build our transcontinental railroads, our trade unions and other whites cried out that "cheap Asian laborers were injuring the economy and there was a Yellow Peril in this country."

So the United States Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of May 6, 1882 prohibiting any more Chinese laborers coming in. Now, when

millions of blacks were transported by European vessels to the United States as "free laborers" to work in the Southern plantations during the 18th and 19th centuries, there were no outcries on "black perils." Why not?

Congress passed a law that there would be no more "importation of blacks in the United States" after 1808. But what happened after 1808? Slave traders, then, began to illegally smuggle in millions of more blacks for the sole purpose to help build up the "great cotton kingdom in the

Southeastern states."

So the question of today before us is: Who is responsible for the competition of black workers with white workers within our work force today for equal job opportunities, etc.? The answer, of course, was the whites.

During the Reconstruction period (1865-1890), four million blacks were left without property and without any jobs in this devastated South, and the federal government just left them in the hands of their former slave-owners to work out a credit system

called "sharecropping" which in substance did not, in general, elevate blacks economically.

It was after World War I that the sons and daughters of these sharecroppers, even though they were inexperienced and untrained, migrated by the millions to the northern industrial states to become strike-breakers in plants, etc., instead of siding with their white counterparts for higher wages. Can't one see the problem then? Blacks, on the whole, are not capitalists—they are workers. Can't one see that?

Moreover, imagine in the South, historically speaking, thousands of blacks loafing up and down the streets who wouldn't work at all and just living from "hand to mouth" then and in some cases now. Shrewd businessmen and big farmers would then have police officers or sheriffs arrest them and charge them with vagrancy and the courts would relegate them to work on jobs for those big landowners. Is this constitutional? Is this peonage?

The United States Supreme Court has not yet ruled that peonage is a violation of the 13th Amendment which deals with slavery or involuntary servitude. To force any person to work for cheap wages in the South or elsewhere is unconstitutional. Do you agree? Also, then and now, there are many young black women who are being paid low wages in such jobs as cooks, maids, babysitters, etc., so that they would be prostituted by their white employers to earn extra money to meet the high cost of living. There are no cases reported of any reversal of this black-white relationship even today.

Now, there is a bill in this Congress to raise the minimum wage from (See MERIT SYSTEM, P. 2)



UNWARRANTED WINTERS—Paul Jarvey, Jr., associate editor of THE CAROLINIAN, conducts a tour of the visitor's office is seen at right. (Photo by Talib Sabir-Calloway)



VICTORY RIDE—Amery, Wisconsin—Democratic presidential candidate Rev. Jesse Jackson gives a thumbs to the crowd after giving a youth a ride to the podium. Jackson spoke to a crowd of about 1,000 people many of them from the rural community. The Wisconsin primary is this Tuesday. (UPI)