

RALEIGH, N.C.,  
THURSDAY,  
APRIL 4, 1991  
VOL. 50, NO. 38

N.C. DEPT. OF CULTURAL  
RESOURCES  
109 E. JONES ST.  
RALEIGH NC 27601

Semi-Weekly  
THE SPIRIT OF JESUS CHRIST

SINGLE COPY 25¢  
IN RALEIGH  
ELSEWHERE 30¢

Pan-African Festival focuses on  
culture and community concerns.  
Page 13

Skyhawks have local Stars from  
sidelines to playing field.  
Page 19

## Tony Farrell Shooting Grand Jury Decision Draws Reaction

From News Services And Staff Reports  
Complaints of police brutality are all too common in North Carolina, but none have attracted the level of attention given to the videotaped Los Angeles beating of a black man. That is part of the reason so few cases of excessive force by North Carolina law officers ever make it to criminal court, civil rights activists say. "It may be that people just aren't aware, because for years we have given law enforcement the job of

preserving and protecting us," said Linda Williams, a member of North Carolinians Against Racist and Religious Violence, an advocacy group based in Durham. "We just naturally assume that they're working within the balance of the law. "It may take a case like Los Angeles or North Carolina to realize we have a problem here in our state as well," she said. A Wake County grand jury on Monday declined to pursue criminal charges against a white Raleigh

police officer who shot an unarmed black motorist, adding additional complaints to charges of police brutality and discrimination in the judicial system. After hearing from 12 witnesses during more than four hours of closed-door deliberations, the 18-member panel decided there was no reason to ask the district attorney to seek an indictment against plainclothes detective Jimmy Glover. "The criminal case is closed," Wake District Attorney C. Colon

Willoughby, Jr., who had previously concluded that Det. Glover's shooting of Tony Farrell, an engineer at WRAL-TV 5, did not warrant criminal charges, said. But the district attorney decided to have the grand jury review the matter after getting considerable pressure from the Raleigh City Council and Raleigh's African-American community. In April 1990, nearly a year before Americans tuned into the filming of the L.A. officers beating Rodney

King—footage so shocking the U.S. Justice Department wants a national probe of the problem—NCARRV called for a similar investigation focused on this Southern state. The request was spurred by what the group said was an "escalating pattern of fear and violence" in the relationship between law enforcers and citizens. NCARRV documented eight killings by law enforcers over a span of 15 months and said six of them appeared to be, like the L.A. case,

racially motivated. Today the group's caseload has grown by half a dozen reports since February, including a 24-year-old Beaufort County man shot to death as he waved a gun at police in Washington and a 24-year-old unarmed Franklinton man who was acting deranged outside a convenience store in his town when shot to death by police. The State Bureau of Investigation also reports an increase of com- (See GRAND JURY, P. 2)



GOV. DOUGLAS WILDER

### Wilder Tests Presidential Waters For '92

BROCKPORT, N.Y. (AP)—Speculation about blacks running for president or vice president indicates Americans' increased acceptance of the idea of a black candidate, the Rev. Jesse Jackson said. "At an afternoon press conference, the civil rights activist and talk-show host said he would decide in the fall whether he would run for president for a third time. "Because of the way we ran our campaigns and increased registrations, raised critical issues, and prevailed in debates, we began to change the general expectations, so by 1988, the support doubled," Jackson said.

Gov. Wilder has allowed supporters to begin raising money for a possible 1992 campaign and authorized a presidential exploratory committee. Jesse Jackson says acceptance of the idea of a black candidate for president is increasing.

"Now, when the commentators speculate, 'Should it be Colin Powell, should it be Bill Gray, should it be Doug Wilder,' those questions being raised as legitimate constitute progress and expansion," he said. Gov. Wilder has allowed supporters to begin raising money for a possible 1992 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. Wilder has been the only non-traditional candidate in the national spotlight for the past 1 1/2 years and according to political scientist Tom Morris of the University of Richmond, Wilder recognizes that he will not be able to maintain that level of attention much longer. There will be other women and minority candidates who will capture some of that attention. Wilder is the nation's first elected black governor and has never followed conventional political wisdom. He is in a unique position and plans to capitalize on it and has authorized a presidential exploratory committee. Speaking at the State University College at Brockport last Thursday night, Jackson said the United States should increase spending on domestic programs to help economically depressed areas, and should provide better benefits for military veterans. He warned that the Persian Gulf

(See CANDIDATES, P. 2)

## Shooting Shrouded In Mystery Local Man Killed

### Suspects In Weekend Murder

From CAROLINIAN Staff Reports  
The major crime unit of the Raleigh Police Department has issued a warrant for a suspect on the run in the fatal shooting of a man over Easter weekend. Sgt. John Beasley said a warrant has been issued for William Elmo, who is a suspect in the shooting of William Ignathus Greene, II of 1400 Rock Drive, Raleigh. Greene, a 47-year-old bakery employee, was shot Saturday night in what police reports describe as a drug-plagued neighborhood. Greene was shot in the neck about 7:50 p.m. in the 1900 block of South East Street. He died later at Wake Medical Center. Police said the investigation was continuing after questioning several people and issuing a warrant for a suspect. Police did not disclose the circumstances of the shooting but characterized the area where Greene was shot as "drug-riddled." Greene was employed at Bahlsen Inc., in Cary and in his spare time repaired televisions and had his tools in the van when he was shot.

When police first arrived they couldn't find anyone who had been shot. But a mile away, at the corner of New Bern Avenue and Tarboro Road, a driver of a van flagged down a patrol car. Inside the van was Greene. The driver, identified only as a friend of Greene's, was en route to the hospital when he decided to seek help.

An area resident called police to say she had heard two or three shots. Funeral was held Tuesday at Riley Hill Baptist Church for Greene. Burial followed in the Raleigh National Cemetery.



SUPPORTING TONY FERRELL AND OTHERS—Frank Roberts, local talk show host and civil rights activist is seen here at City Council chambers protesting current and past shootings of African-Americans by White police officers. Roberts displayed a file of reports containing

alleged incidents involving the Raleigh Police Department. Roberts warned, "let's not do the same relative to the Phil McClain murder...doing the same will be a serious mistake." (Photo by James Giles)

### Black Workers Mobilize

BY ANGAZA LAUGHINGHOUSE  
An Analysis  
As the Black Workers for Justice mobilizes for its eighth annual commemoration, Martin Luther King's Support for Labor Banquet, it is important for working people to examine the last struggle in which King was involved and its relationship to the present struggle for freedom, justice and equality. The basis upon which our 1983 banquet was established is that King's last and perhaps most important contribution was his support for workers,

particularly black workers, and their right to and need for unions. He had concluded that the "key to battling poverty is winning jobs for workers with decent pay through unionism." In January of 1968, 1,300 black sanitation workers found themselves facing plantation conditions. They had no bathrooms, washrooms or showers to use after work. At the same time, they had no special or protective clothing, therefore they had to go home in the same clothing they had collected garbage in. They had no eating facilities and had to eat while on the job. One worker said they would have "a sandwich in one hand and a garbage can in the other." The sanitation workers had few opportunities for advancement; they had no pension or retirement system; they did not qualify for workmen's compensation. The wages were scandalous as well. The average wage was between \$1.60 and \$1.80 an hour, and when the weather was bad, workers were sent home after reporting for work. With weekly wages averaging \$53-\$60 a week in take-home pay, 40 percent of the sanitation workers qualified for welfare payments and many received food stamps. There had been two previous attempts to organize, in 1963 and 1966, but the city got injunctions against the threatened strikes and fired the most militant workers. One of these fired workers would later help organize his former co-workers as a full-time organizer for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. The final two indignities that pushed the workers to the brink happened in January and February. Two workers were crushed to death by a defective compactor on their truck. The city offered their families \$500 each as a gift for burial expenses and one month's pay. The workers were outraged. Before it died down, the city was to add "insult to injury." On Feb. 11, several black workers were sent home while some other black workers and all of the white sanitation workers were told to stand by un-

til the rain cleared up. When it did, the remaining workers started working and earned a full day's pay. Those workers who were sent home demanded that the city pay them for the lost time, but were only offered two hours' compensation. As a result, the black sanitation workers walked out on strike the following day, Feb. 12. Led by black workers, the black community and the labor movement, first locally and then nationally, combined to bring intensive pressure to bear on the city. Daily marches, rallies and pickets were at the core of the struggle. Support for the strike poured in from all over the country in the form of financial contributions as well as people traveling to Memphis. Through the threat of a boycott, local community leaders forced merchants and landlords to put a moratorium on all debts owed by striking sanitation workers. Workers and their supporters formed patrols to keep scabs from crossing the picket lines. They took pictures of these traitors and went to visit them to convince them why they should not work. Ministers, middle-class forces and the labor movement all contributed. It was a united front effort led by the workers and their union. This lesson is especially important for today and people must constantly be reminded of it. The black community came to understand full well the importance of fighting for better working conditions for workers. One of the slogans was "Justice for the Strikers—Jobs for All People." More than \$100,000 was raised by the black community alone for food and clothing. King spoke at a rally of 15,000 on March 18 at which time he called for all-out support for the strikers. He returned to Memphis on March 28 to lead a march that had to be called off because of a police riot and attack on the marchers. The courageous youth of the march fought back. He returned on April 4 in preparation for a march on April 8. On the day of his ar-

(See BLACK WORKERS, P. 2)

### Raleigh Man Sentenced In Tax Fraud

U.S. Attorney Margaret Person Currin announced that Rudolph A. Sharpe, 52, of 917 Seabrook Road, Raleigh, was sentenced in U.S. District Court here Monday to serve 18 months in prison for aiding and abetting in the preparation and filing of false income tax returns. Sharpe, a tax preparer, also was ordered by U.S. District Judge W. Earl Britt to pay restitution in the amount of \$14,147.87 and not to engage in tax preparation for others. According to U.S. Attorney Currin, Sharpe inflated the tax refunds due his clients by fraudulently claiming-earned income credits. As a result of the scheme, he fraudulently had obtained thousands of dollars in tax refunds to which he was not entitled. Sharpe's scheme included having his clients sign blank tax documents and paying them a portion of the refund to which they were entitled. However, the tax returns filed for the clients falsely claimed credits and refunds of which the clients were unaware and for which they did not qualify. The refund checks were mailed directly to the post office boxes in the Raleigh area which were controlled by Sharpe. At the time the fraudulent returns were filed, Sharpe owned and operated the offices of Professional Income Tax Service, Suite 7, 817 New Bern Avenue. Paul Machalek, chief of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service, (See FALSE TAXES, P. 2)

### NEWS BRIEFS

#### CANNON HONORED

North Carolina State University's fifth annual Role-Model Leader's Forum honored Dr. Isabella Cannon at a program which was held on April 3 in the University Student Center Ballroom. Cannon, former mayor of Raleigh, addressed the gathering of students on "My Personal View of Leadership." Each year the university's Leadership Development Committee of the Union Activities Board invites a role-model leader to speak at the forum. Students are given an opportunity to interact personally with the regionally and nationally recognized role-model leaders from education, business and government.

#### COUNCIL APPROVES AMENDED PLANS

The Raleigh City Council has approved the expansion of boundaries and is allowing more time for development of the New Bern/Edenton Redevelopment Plan, which the council initially approved Oct. 6, 1980. The amended plan will include two additional blocks, and 10 parcels of another block, located within the Oakwood historic area. The plan will exclude a parcel of land at the corner of Swain and Hargett streets, which will be included in a separate redevelopment effort.

#### NEW PURCHASE

Fred Clayton of Burlington has purchased the Little Acorn Restaurant of Durham at BB&T Shopping Center to be reopened (See NEWS BRIEFS, P. 2)

### CRIES OF GENOCIDE

Part I

Johany can't read. Johany is poor and lives in an unstable family which places little value on education and has too many babies. That's why Johany can't read.

This simplistic scenario vividly portrays the "blaming the victim" process identified by William Ryan and others in the 1980s. Its use has been popularized by policymakers and social scientists who seek to maintain the status quo by finding a defect in a person or group rather than developing strategies to address systemic problems.

Unless the problem is manifested outside the environment of the victim, it is largely ignored by the system. The African-American community's perennial exhortation that only when the malady affects the white community is something done, reflects this notion. Then the problem becomes systemic.

During the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s the blaming the victim model was effectively used and guided the strategies of African-American leaders and others.

A wealth of money and brainpower have been extended to invalidate defects in the victims rather than to propose enduring solutions to societal ills.

In Johany's case, raising the expectation of teachers and matching his learning styles with teaching styles should greatly improve Johany's reading ability.

(See MIND'S EYE, P. 2)