INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Barbados suspends diplomatic relations with new Haitian govt.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (UPI) — Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford said his Caribbean island nation will not recognize the new government of Haitian President Leslie Manigat and has suspended diplomatic relations with Haiti.

The swipe at Haiti signaled Barbados' displeasure with the Jan. 17 election won by Manigat and widely regarded as fradulent. The move was the most severe protest by any country against Manigat's election.

Restoration of relations would be based on Haiti's beginning "the processes of genuine democracy," Sandiford said in a radio and television address.

The announcement came as Haiti said Manigat chose Martial Celestin, a 75-year-old lawyer little known in political circles, to be his prime minister. Celestin was Manigat's first appointment.

Celestin was confirmed unanimously by the new 27-member Senate and awaited approval by the Chamber of Deputies, government spokesman Anais Chavenet said.

Celestin's confirmation was delayed in the 77-member lower house because members refused to accept his passport as proof of Haitian citizenship and demanded he produce a birth certificate, Radio Haiti said.

Manigat, who was sworn in February 7 as Haiti's first elected president in 30 years, announced his choice of Celestin in a letter he sent to the two legislative chambers, Chavenet said. If confirmed, Celestin would be head of government and Manigat's liaison with the National Assembly.

In Barbados, Sandiford said his country, which does not have an envoy in Haiti, was withdrawing the authority of its ambassador in Trinidad to represent Bridgetown in Port-au-Prince. Barbados also would not recognize an ambassador acredited by the Manigat government, he said.

Sandiford urged the Caribbean Community, a 13-nation association of English-speaking nations, to review Haiti's observer status within the group.

Manigat's election was marked by widespread irregularities and a boycott. The army is widely alleged to have rigged the polls and the election was condemned by a wide range of political, civic and church groups.

Celestine is a member of Manigat's Progressive Nationalist Democratic Rally party. He was the chairman of the Port-au-Prince Bar Association when the 29-year Duvalier family dictatorship collapsed in February 1986.

Association president Ernst Mallebranche described Celestin as a "career lawyer" and said of him, "That doesn't mean that he was a Duvalierist, but it does mean that he did not take any stand against Duvalierism."

Mallebranche, an outspoken foe of the dictatorship, said Celestin was strongly opposed when he ran for re-election as head of the bar assocation after the fall of the dictatorship.

Celestin held the post of adviser to the Justice Ministry under former President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier.

A NEW DAY — A wide-eyed boy, just arrived in Johannesburg from a remote tribal homeland to stay with his mother in a multi-racial high-rise district, was taken to a park in the company of a white neighbor.

Army storms Mandela home

SOWETO, South Africa — Dozens of soldiers raided the home of black rights activist Winnie Mandela last Friday and prevented family members from leaving for more than an hour, Mandela told reporters.

Accusing the military of harassment and provocation, the wife of jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela said the soldiers claimed they sought a black youth wearing a T-shirt bearing an outlawed political slogan.

About 40 soldiers armed with automatic rifles withdrew in three troop carriers soon after lawyer Ismael Ayob and reporters arrived at the modest home on the fringe of Soweto black township.

Two police officers in civilian clothes returned a T-shirt and a poster confiscated earlier by the soldiers.

"They (authorities) tell the rest of the world that violence here has abated, but that is not true—they are provoking it," Mandela said. "This is the kind of thing they want. They want to provoke confrontation (with blacks)."

Soldiers have patrolled Soweto and other black ghettos to enforce strict curbs on public protest since President Pieter Botha imposed a nationwide state of emergency in June 1986 to strifle a widespread anti-government uprising.

"They are just generally harassing us," said Mandela's daughter Zindzi, who was bathing when the soldiers stormed the house.

"They almost opened the bathroom door and found my daughter naked," Mandela told reporters.

In a heated conversation with the police officers, Mandela referred to the nearby soldiers as "morons."

"We have to put up with this sort of thing every day. They go out of their way to provoke incidents," she said.

Ayob said: "It's the kind of thing that happens frequently. It's just harassment. A T-shirt certainly does not justify half the army being here."

Zindzi Mandela displayed the shirt with a slogan commemorating Sicelo Dhlomo, an anti-apartheid activist found murdered Jan. 25 after appearing in U.S. television documentary, "Children of Apartheid."

Under emergency regulations police have banned public display of many T-shirts and posters bearing political slogans but the Dhlomo shirt is not outlawed, Ayob said.

Mandela said soliders suspected the poster they seized bore a photograph of Nelson Mandela but it was of Harry Gwala, an ailing black activist imprisoned for life for anti-government activities in 1976.

Nelson Mandela, a leader of the outlawed African National Congress, was jailed for life in 1964 on charges of sabotage. Despite international demands for his release, he remains held in a top-security section of Pollsmoor prison outside Cape Town.

Four die in overcrowded house

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y. — A deadly fire recently swept through a large wood-frame house paced with 33 Haitian immigrants killing four people and injuring 13 others.

The fire broke out just before 4 a.m. and burned for almost four hours until brought under control by firefighers from Spring Valley, South Spring Valley, Hillcrest and Monsey. Spring Valley is a small community in Rockland County about 30 miles northwest of New York City.

Police and firefighters were hampered in their rescue work because the French-speaking occupants of the house spoke little English and an interpreter had to be brought in to help.

Red Cross officials said four families were living in the house, including 18 adults and 15 children.

Mayor Joel Rosenthal said the bodies of three people were found during the blaze and another was discovered in the ruins of the three-story building.

Ten of the building's residents were injured, two seriously, officials said. Three firefighters suffered minor injuries. All were treated at hospitals.

Rescue workers searching the smouldering ruins found the remains of nine cots in the building's attic, an area that previously had been cited as illegal for habitation, Rosenthal said.

The old house had about 15 rooms with six bedrooms, he said.

"The problem was the overcrowding," Rosenthal said, adding that it appeared there were more people living in the house than village zoning laws allow.

The building had been inspected frequently in the past and summonses issued with orders to correct the violations.

He blamed the language barrier for the repeated violations. "They don't understand the seriousness of these violations," he said. "They go back and do the same thing."

The Red Cross said the families were being fed, clothed and given temporary shelter in Rockland County hotels.

The cause of the fire was under investigation.

S.A. military reports intense bombardment

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Angolan government forces are retreating while "trying to organize a desperate last stand" against South African and rebel troops, South African military officials stated.

Angola has accused Pretoria of strengthening its forces aiding anti-government rebels and said South African warplanes launched an intense offensive against a southeastern Angolan air base.

Both Angolan and South African officials say Luanda's government forces are being hit hard by combined rebel and South African forces.

Defense Force headquarters in Pretoria said four South African soliders were killed in fighting in southeast Angola. At least 36 South African soldiers, most of them conscripts, have died since the Angolan conflict escalated in November.

But Angolan Defense Minister Col. Gen. Pedro Maria "Pedale" Tonhya said fierce fighting against a South African force besieging the Cuito Cuanavale air base in southeast Angola caused both sides "considerable casualties," the official Angolan news agency ANGOP reported.

In a statement issued in Luanda recently, ANGOP reported, Tonhya said the new offensive began with South African warplanes launching an "intense bombardment" against the base. Most of the casualties came in fighting about 13 miles east of the front-line air base, ANGOP reported.

Unita rebels have waged a civil war against Luanda since Angola's independence from Portuguese colonial rule in 1975, when the ruling Marxist MPLA party reneged on an agreement and set up government with Soviet military backing.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that during the weekend Pretoria had strengthened to 6,000 men its forces supporting the pro-Western Unita movement led by self-styled Gen. Jonas Savimbi. Angola always has claimed South African forces numbered about 5,000.

South Africa never has acknowledged officially the strength of its forces in Angola.

"The military situation which Angola experiences is grave," said Dos Santos, whose government forces are backed by some 40,000 Cuban soldiers, Soviet advisers and combat pilots.

In Pretoria, Geldenhuys said Angola's army "is now retreating in disarray and trying to organize a desperate last stand" in southeast Angola.

South Africa in November moved Namibia-based soldiers, armored fighting vehicles and long-range cannons into southern Angola to support Unita units fighting government troops in rebel-held regions.

Savimbi, after a renewed pledge of support from President Reagan last month, said his forces drove government and Cuban forces from Cuito Cuanavale, a key town in southeastern Cuando Cubango province.

South Africa's Defense Minister Gen. Magnus Malan in November said his invasion force was withdrawing under "operational conditions." The United Nations Security Council Nov. 25 set a Dec. 10 deadline for The Pretoria to meet a withdrawal demand.

"The withdrawal is slower than was originally anticipated because the operational advantages achieved earlier in the limited operations supporting Unita... could not be sacrificed now merely to hasten this process," Geldenhuys said.

Dos Santos has offered to send home the 40,000 Cubans if Washington and Pretoria withdraw support for Savimbi and South Africa pledges to respect U.N.-supervised independence elections in South African-ruled Namibia.

South Africa has so far rejected the withdrawal formulations offered by Luanda.

Rare romance sparks threats

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — A black man has accused police of taking his white fiancee from his home by force but said he will not give up "the woman I love" despite midnight telephone death threats from a "lovers hit squad."

Police denied the charge, saying 20-year-old Annette Heunis, who had left her family to live with Jerry Tsie in a black township, asked to be escorted out of Kutluanong in the Orange Free State for her own protection.

"She was never arrested and she accompanied the police of her own free will," the spokesman said. "The police merely afforded protection to a person who believed that her personal safety was being threatened."

The rare romance between a black man and a white woman in a country whose racial discrimination and separation practices are institutionalized in laws known as apartheid began last February on Valentine's Day.

The couple kept the relationship a secret until after the New Year when Heunis went public and immediately was shunned by her family and white friends.

Heunis recently told the Sunday Star newspaper that "I've found true love and I'm not about to give it up because of people's narrow attitudes."

She took the tribal name "Palesa," which means "flower," moved into the black township and vowed to have a church wedding after her 21st birthday.

Tsie commented, "I do not love her because she is white. To me, she is not white — she is the woman I love and she loves me too. That is all that matters."

He said police told him that if he went to her home in the white town of Wesselbron he would be arrested for trespassing. Heunis' father, a bartender, has refused to talk to the news media.

Tsie told the Sowetan he was threatened for being in love with a white woman and planning to marry her.

He said he received midnight telephone calls warning him that a "lovers hit squad" was preparing to kill him. He said the caller, speaking in the Afrikaans accent of the European-descended white settlers, said Tsie's route to work as known and assailants would be able to find him.

MIGHTY LOVE — South Africa's Jerry Tsie (right) and Annette Heunis exchanged cards on Valentine's Day at Mabopane black township. They are back together despite attempts by pro-apartheid extremists to separate them.

Col. Jean-Claude Paul under investigation

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department is investigating charges that Haitian military leader Col. Jean-Claude Paul is involved in cocaine smuggling, and he could be indicted this month, CBS News reported recently.

Sources told CBS that Paul, one of the most powerful military leaders in Haiti, is now the target of a federal grand jury drug investigation in Miami.

Senior Justice Department officials in Miami and Washington described the case as "extremely sensitive," CBS said, because of his close ties to newly elected civilian President Leslie Manigat.

U.S. officials indicted Panamanian strongman Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega two weeks ago on charges he was involved in manufacturing and smuggling cocaine into the United States.

Justice Department spokesman Pat Korten said Monday he would have no comment on the case.

Recently, informant Asbaldo Quintana went public and told a Miami news conference he helped set up a 100-kilogram cocaine shipment for Paul that went through Paul's Haitian ranch to the Bahamas and then into Miami.

Quintana said he decided to go public because the Justice Department has not provided the protection he was promised for testifying before the Miami federal grand jury.

EXTRA BLACK HISTORY FEATURE EXTRA

They broke the barriers others feared to challenge

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

Registered, U.S. Patent Office

Black journalists often have had to face two enemies, those in the newsroom and those without. The four journalists honored in the final Black History Month Friday feature all battled for justice and equality in a field traditionally dominated by white men. The careers they built and the sacrifices they made serve as a beacon to all journalists as they continue the struggle for truth and freedom.

The four honored on this page are representative of the thousands of black newspersons who have committed themselves to the fullest expression of the Constitution's First Amendment guaranteeing the freedom of speech.

Worthy pierces Iron Curtain

Smashes State policy

Slips into South Africa

By Maxine L. Wallace
AFRO Staff Writer

He dared to go where no man could go. His name is William Worthy — a fearless black journalist who in 1956 went into China at a time when U.S. citizens were forbidden to penetrate the Iron Curtain.

Worthy who is now a freelance writer for the Boston Phoenix and other daily newspapers around the country, started his profession in journalism while a student at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine. There he worked with the college paper until his graduation in 1942.

In the early 50's he started working as a freelance reporter at the Baltimore AFRO American Newspaper.

There he was a correspondent and columnist for some 30 years.

While his profession has led him to investigative reporting in such places as Africa, Cuba, Asia, and various parts of this country, the trip that received the most international coverage was his 1956-57 trip to China.

"I don't believe in travel bans. It was important for Americans to learn about the important Chinese Communist Revolution which had triumphed in 1948," he said.

Worthy went to China to observe and report on the conditions prevalent there.

"After a full century of turmoil, the country had been exploited mercilessly and ruthlessly by the West including the U.S. and had been occupied militarily by western powers."

Worthy said he has never had a serious problem adjusting to other cultures.

"If one has an inquisitive mind, getting outside one's own culture has a very enlightening impact. Without that experience, one tends to be ethnocentric," he said.

Previous to the summer of 1956, Worthy traveled to Africa for the AFRO and CBS News.

He was in North Africa and West Africa.

Worthy said he was deported while in South Africa.

"The South African government refused to give me a visa so I went in without it. I managed to stay 36 hours," he said.

He did a broadcast from Pretoria in South Africa telling about the repressive atmosphere that one could feel.

"It was a continent reverenced by the western powers. Its bad economic situation today reflects that long period of economic rape by the west.

A noted journalist and man of bravery, Worthy was on the scene when the anticolonial and anti-imperialist movements were coming into full swing, establishing new governments and political systems all over the third world.

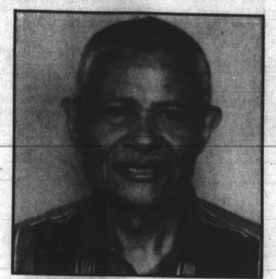
In addition to journalism, Worthy also lent his expertise to public relations. He worked for A. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York, and also the Congress of Racial Equality in NY.

Worthy was a Special CBS News Correspondent in the USSR in 1955; Africa, 1956, China; 1957; and Iran, 1981.

He was also a reporter for ABC-TV's Cuban documentary, "Yank, No!." 1960.

In all, he has traveled to 55 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

Included among his list of awards is the W. E. B. DuBois Award for International Understanding, National Alliance of Third World Journalists.



William Worthy

Maynard first black publisher

Leads Tribune into black

Drop-out rises to top

By Alisa Samuels
AFRO Staff Writer

Robert C. Maynard, publisher and president of The Tribune in Oakland, CA, does something that many blacks have never done before — run a large majority daily newspaper.

Maynard, 50, once told Time magazine, "The issue is the quality of the paper, not the color of the executive."

When he bought the paper in 1983, 62 percent of the readers were white and the circulation was on the decline.

After keen management and planning strategy, Maynard, who dropped out of high school at age 16, was able to increase the paper's circulation to 152,000.

The youngest of six children of Barbados immigrants, Maynard purchased the 100-year-old plus newspaper valued over $20 million, from the nation's largest newspaper chain — Gannett — without having to pay cash.

He bought the paper through loans, including a $17 million loan from Gannett.

Recently, Maynard has been diagnosed with prostate cancer. Consquently, he chooses to work from his home.

He could not be reached for comment.

In 1979, he joined **The Tribune** as its editor. Maynard changed the paper from an evening paper to a morning paper.

He is probably the first black to hold such a powerful and influential position in the newspaper industry.

He owns 79 percent of the paper's stock.

Before Gannett purchased The Tribune, it belonged to the late Republican William F. Knowland and his family for 62 years.

When Maynard, of Brooklyn, N.Y., dropped out of school, he began writing articles for neighborhood and ethnic periodicals. His first real job as a journalist was at **The New York Age.**

He also worked for the **Baltimore Afro-American.**

In 1961, he covered crime and urban affairs for **The York Gazette and Daily** in Pennsylvania.

He made history in 1967, when he joined **The Washington Post**, as its first national black correspondent.

He received a Neiman Fellowship in journalism from Harvard University. He holds honorary degrees from York College in York, PA, the California College of Arts and Crafts and the Grand View College in Des Moines, IA.

He created the Institute for Journalism Education at the University of California at Berkeley in 1977 to help minority journalists. He said he ran the program "like a bootcamp."

He is married to Nancy Hicks Maynard, a journalist.

The couple has three children.

He is a nationally syndicated columnist for the Universal Press Syndicate and commentator for "This Week With David Brinkley."

Maynard serves as a member for the Pulitzer Prize Board, a board of directors for the Associated Press and an advisor for the Center for Foreign Journalists. He lives in Oakland, Calif.

Charlayne Hunter-Gault

Gault cuts barrier

Woman unafraid of racism

She blazes path for blacks, women

By Alisa Samuels
AFRO Staff Writer

The year was 1959 and a young aspiring journalist from a small town in South Carolina, who became the center of controversy, made history.

Charlayne Hunter, of Due West, S.C., was one of two blacks to integrate the then all-white University of Georgia. Her high school friend Hamilton Holmes was the other black.

She and Holmes went to a federal court requesting an integration order. They won and were admitted.

She became the first black woman to attend the University of Georgia.

At the institution, she was faced with opposition including, riots and vandalism, from angry and non-progressive white students.

But that did not deter her ambition of getting a journalism degree from the school. She had always wanted to be a writer, she said.

"I was brought up that you don't let anybody get you down and you don't let anybody get the best of you," Hunter-Gault said once. "That's just how it was."

After graduation from the university, she moved to New York and became an editorial assistant for **The New Yorker**. She eventually became a "Talk of the Town" reporter; a special section for the magazine.

Soon after, she won a Russell Sage Fellowship to Washington University and in 1968, she joined WRC-TV in Washington, D.C. as a news anchor.

Hunter-Gault, in 1967, returned to New York to work for **The New York Times** as a metropolitan reporter, covering the urban black community. She covered the race riots, the Black Panthers, the Black Muslims and drug addiction.

Hunter-Gault, who started the Harlem bureau for the newspaper, was one of the first American reporters to cover the black community intensely and in-depth.

She received the National Urban Coalition Award for Distinguished Urban Reporting and the Lincoln University Unity Award for her accomplishments at the paper.

Currently, she co-anchors "The MacNeil/Lehner News Hour" on Public Broadcasting Stations. She joined the news program in 1978 as a correspondent.

The 45-year-old journalist has covered domestic and foreign issues, including the United States invasion of Grenada and South Africa, for the television program.

She received the George Foster Peabody Award, a prestigious journalism award, in 1986 for her story on South Africa called: "Apartheid's People."

The five-part series also won her the National Association of Black Journalist's honor as the first place winner for international reporting. The group also named her "Journlist of the Year" in 1986.

Hunter-Gault refused to succumb to racial animosity and fought for her civil and human rights. She now lives in New York.

Lacy battles baseball

Helps break color bar

Lauds black press for giving him his "wings"

By James M. Abraham
AFRO City Editor

Sam Lacy is a tough man who has spent his life looking for a fair deal. And at 84 years old, he is still looking.

Lacy is best remembered as one of two pioneering black journalists who hammered away at baseball's ban on black players. Lacy and Wendell Smith were responsible for forcing organized baseball to face up to the issue of racism, which led to the hiring of the first black major leaguer, Jackie Robinson.

Now, 40 years after the Brooklyn Dodgers brought Robinson on board, Lacy said blacks are still faced with discrimination in baseball and other walks of life.

"We never had it made, and we still don't," said Lacy, a tough, outspoken man who hasn't allowed the years to temper his fighting heart.

He said blacks should be included in more baseball front offices, and that there still is a lot to be done to clean up society.

Lacy, despite his age, is still a commanding presence, both in the newsroom and in the general community.

Commanding, as in intimidating. He still writes regularly, and is not afraid to take on controversial issues such as the horse-racing industry, racism in baseball, or college recruiting scandals.

But he also has built his life around one tenet-fairness.

He is as quick to praise well-thinking whites such as Rex Barney, the first white man to welcome Jackie Robinson to spring training, as he is to shun those who he feels abuse him.

For example, back in the 1940's Lacy wrote that, despite the wealth of talent in the Negro baseball leagues, there was not a single player who could step right into the major leagues.

A white sports writer, Shirley Povich, took Lacy's comments out of context and wrote a national story in which he used the remarks to indicate that Lacy felt blacks were not ready for the big time.

"Let's see, that happened back in the Forties," Lacy recalled. "I called and told him, 'Shirley, you know I think this is a very small thing on your part—you could have at least called me.' "

But Lacy refused to speak to the man for almost thirty years, until they met while Lacy was covering the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

Around the AFRO, Lacy's temper is legendary. He works hard, and expects everyone to live up to his own high standards.

A tongue-lashing from Lacy hurts, but it also leaves many feeling they have failed to maintain their own level of quality.

He picks his friends carefully, and he is one of the few 84-year-olders in the city who can still strike fear into the hearts of many.

But behind the often acerbic, hard-edged Lacy is the heart of a man who grew up in another time, a time when you fought fair, respected others, and never cried foul when you were honestly whipped.

He first left home when he was in his early 20's, and journeyed up to Atlantic City to play professional baseball with the Bacharach Giants of the old Negro leagues.

While up there, he broke a finger playing ball. Rather than write home and complain, he said, he learned to write left-handed.

He had promised his mother a letter from the field twice a week, and he didn't want to disappoint her by taking time out for his right hand to heal.

Lacy also had his biggest physical fight with the Giants.

"The Cuban Giants had a guy with a reputation for coming into second base with his spikes high," recalled Lacy. "Well, when he came in like that, I tagged him, then took the ball and hit him with it. He got up and whipped my —."

That experience taught Lacy moderation, but fortunately that was not a trait he carried into his sportswriting career.

Lacy started writing when he was in high school, as a stringer with the old Washington Tribune. When he hit the road with the Giants, he continued to do stringer work for the paper, and later joined the staff.

One of the biggest stories he broke took place in 1937, and left Lacy in the middle of a swarm of controversy.

Syracuse University had a talented black player named Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, whose step-father was a Hindu. The team labelled Sidat-Singh an Indian, at a time when teams were calling blacks everything but black in order to circumvent the color barrier.

Syracuse was coming down to take on a so-so Maryland squad, and Sidat-Singh was the sparkplug of the Orange eleven.

But after Lacy wrote a story in the Tribune revealing Sidat-Singh's true race, the Maryland team prevailed upon Syracuse to bench the talented athlete.

Maryland beat Syracuse 13-0, Lacy was vilified for not "playing ball," but, a man of principle, he never regretted the incident.

Today Lacy occupies a small desk against a wall on the third floor of the AFRO building. He still gets calls from well-wishers and people seeking to settle sports questions.

Every now and then, staffers have to weave their way through coils of wires and banks of lights as news crews interview the venerable sportswriter.

Staffers are careful not to upset Lacy, but appreciate the tenderness he often shows to his favorites. He gets to work at about 4:30 every morning, and leaves at approximately 10:30, and seldom complains about his lot.

But for a man of his character, being consigned to a newspaper of dwindling influence while lesser writers have gone on to greater things is in itself the sweetest of ironies.

Lacy devoted more than ten years of his life to getting black ballplayers a fair deal; but today the financial rewards of his craft does not reflect his level of excellence.

While the spiritual descendants of Robinson makes millions, Lacy probably will die without earning a million in his lifetime.

His loyalty to the black press has often gone unrequited, but he still remains a part of it.

At a recent luncheon for outstanding student writers, Lacy gave an indication of why his lofe for the black press has remained strong.

"The black press gave me the wings on which to soar," Lacy said.

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