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# FREE THE 'M' VOICE

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA'S MINORITY VOICE - SINCE 1987

WEEK OF APRIL 17 - 1995

## If we take back our democracy, we'll take back our streets

This past February, the House of Representatives passed a bill which would kill the "exclusionary rule" the rule that says the evidence obtained in an illegal search cannot be introduced at trial. This bill was part of the "Taking Back Our Streets Act," the Republicans' attempt to rewrite last year's \$30 billion Crime Bill, to make it even tougher on criminals. However, the bill takes back some of our constitutional rights as well.

The fourth amendment to the Constitution guarantees the right of Americans to be "secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable

searches and seizures." This right cannot be violated, unless the police obtain a warrant from a judge. To get the warrant, the police must swear an oath that they have "probable cause": the belief that a crime has been or will be committed, and that evidence of this crime can be found in the location to be searched. The warrant must spell out in detail the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Under the exclusionary rule, if the police went ahead with a search and seizure without a warrant that satisfied all these fourth amendment requirements, then the evidence seized could not be used

against the defendant. There have been occasions when highly incriminating evidence, illegally obtained, has been excluded from a trial, leading to the acquittal of defendants who may have been guilty. Some of our lawmakers whose zeal in fighting crime has led them into murky constitutional waters have seized on these instances to justify doing away with the exclusionary rule.

Critics of the exclusionary rule say that it puts obstacles in the way of police officers trying to do their job. But the exclusionary rule reinforces and supports the professionalism of our police, by

ensuring that if they do not build a case within constitutional constraints, then they have no case at all. The rule has given crucial protection to people of color, whom the police often pursue without any regard for their constitutional rights.

The lawmakers who want to do away with the rule say they want to make allowances for occasions when the police make "good faith" mistakes. But something as basic as our American way of life as the right to be secure in our own homes should not be compromised to make allowances for official blunders.

There is no question that violent crime is a serious problem in America, for all our citizens. But we still live in democracy under the rule of law, which in America includes the precious guarantees embodied in the Bill of Rights. There is a long tradition of authoritarian regimes suspending civil liberties in the name of public safety. But that is not, for the most part, our American tradition. And it is astounding to realize that this bill is being championed by some of the very same Republicans who promised that once they were in charge, government would not intrude in our lives.

As if this bill weren't bad enough, consider the process by which it

was passed. The House Judiciary Committee held no hearings on the bill. There was, therefore, no public discussion or input from constitutional experts, police officers or citizens advocacy groups. At one point during the vote, Rep. Mel Watts (D-NC), a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, offered an amendment to the bill in form of the text of the Fourth Amendment, to try to restore the rights that the majority of his colleagues were so eager to take away. Rep. Watt's amendment, actually the Fourth Amendment, was rejected by a vote of 303 to 121, showing how little regard our elected officials have for the basic laws and principles of democracy.

## Reparations and Black Taxation pleadings and debate changes to direct action

By: Robert Brock

The direction of the Reparations Movement of Black Americans of slaves' descent has changed from pleading and debate to that of action and a dramatic challenge to pay no income taxes to the federal government based on a suit which questions the legality of forcing Black Americans to pay taxes, according to Robert Brock, Founder of the Self Determination Committee, a Black nationalist community-based organization whose aim is to assist and direct Black U.S. slave descendants in obtaining the right of self-determination and freedom, reparations, and repatriation.

He said that the suit against the Internal Revenue Service was filed in April, 1993 using International Law by Leonard Ashton who is refusing to pay taxes.

The pleading and debate which involves filing complaints or making statements of what happened to Blacks in the past is what reparations have been about, but that is what is changing.

The basis of the suit, Brock, common law attorney for Ashton said, is that emancipated slaves never agreed to be governed by the United States. Because they never mutually established allegiance with the federal government, they are not required to perform the duties of citizenship,

one of which is being taxed by the government.

As the suit slowly moved through the United States District Court in Los Angeles, Ashton filed a motion for Request and Order for Judicial Notice of status of citizenship and the Fourteenth Amendment under Rule 201, and in open court before Judge Davies at a hearing on October 4, 1993 made a bold disclaimer to the Court of the: 1.U.S. Constitution, 2.13,14th Amendments, and Civil Rights Laws 3. and all other laws, statutes, rules, regulations, orders and commands of the United States on the grounds that Leonard Ashton and 49 millions of U.S. slaves' descendants of African Origin National Ancestry had never consented, agreed to, or voted on or swore to uphold the U.S. Constitution and its laws and statues, one of them being the I.R.S.

Presently, the suit, on appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, lists four issues on which the refusal of slave descendants to pay taxes is based, said Brock:

- Mutuality
- Disclaimer,
- Domicile, and
- Jurisdiction based on Slavery.

There is no showing nor have the U.S. Courts answered, of any mutuality or consent through a Jural process by Black slave de-

scendants of the U.S. Constitution and laws as to association by citizenship, and it appears that the United States has agreed to this issue by their silence and refusal to answer, said Brock.

In support of Ashton's issue on mutuality, Brock pointed out that the following seven slave clauses in the U.S. Constitution negates any mutuality to the U.S. Constitution, and further, said Brock, "the U.S. Constitution, used to enslave Blacks cannot be the means to free or make Blacks citizens."

Slave Clause: "The Migration or Importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for such Person." Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause I)

Slave Clause: "The United States shall protect..., and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive against domestic violence." Constitution, Article IV, Section 4).

Slave Clause: "No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any law or Regulation therein

be discharged from Service or Labour but shall be delivered up on claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due." Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3. Slave Clause: "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions" Article 1, Section 8, Clause 15).

Slave Clause: "...provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article". (Constitution, Article V).

Slave Clause: "No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census of Enumeration herein before directed to be taken". (Constitution, Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4).

Slave Clause: "Representative and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons". Constitution, Article I, Section 2, Clause 3). (The three-fifths of a Person was how all slaves were counted legally.)

In descending order, Brock shows a negation of mutuality as follows:

The 14th Amendment was forced on Black slaves and their descendants. The Dred Scott Decision

(Continued on page 4)

## Gun Ban Repeal To Start in Earnest

On Friday, March 31, the first of three hearings were held in the congressional effort to repeal President Clinton's gun ban. Friday's hearing began at 10:00 a.m. in room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building. Testimony was given before the House subcommittee on crime chaired by Congressman Bill McCollum. Testifying will be numerous people who have used firearms in self-defense, many of them used firearms currently banned under the 1994 Crime Bill.

Additionally, on the 31st, renowned authorities on the issue of self-defense, the criminal misuse

of firearms, and youth violence will also testify before the committee.

On April 5, the second hearing before Congressman McCollum's committee will focus on the meaning of the Second Amendment. Renowned scholars, who are all currently law professors, and whom have published books on the Second Amendment including the historical origins and current-day implications will give testimony.

Also on April 5, law enforcement officers of all ranks will testify that law enforcement is far from agreement with the Clinton gun ban.

## Clayton announces Water Grant

(Washington, D.C.) Congresswoman Eva M. Clayton announces the award of a more than \$2 million grant to the Warren County Water and Sewer District to construct a central water distribution system to serve the townships of Shady Creek, Shocco and Warrenton.

"This grant will provide the area an opportunity to bolster its water service to hundreds of customers," said Clayton. "I am delighted that North Carolinians continue to receive resources to improve their way of life."

The Rural Utilities Service grant will be used to construct a central water distribution system to serve three townships.

The project includes a storage tank, a booster station and distribution lines. Water for the system will be purchased from the Kerr Lake Regional Water System and will serve more than 800 rural customers.

"We welcome any opportunity to improve the receipt of services for the basic needs of our community," said Clayton. "This is a great opportunity."

## Federal Court dodges sensitive issue of black taxation

"The judge resorted to any excuse as a rationale to dispose of this hearing, since if the merits of this case were to so much as get into the court, we would have won a-priori because all of the premises of our action, from decades of research, are unimpeachable."

By Dr. Robert Brock, President, Self Determination Committee "We Blacks of U.S., Slaves' Descent are going forward on a foundation of just a few very simple premises:

1. The essence of a nation is people, not mere land mass;
2. Black people, slaves and slaves' descendants had no participation, consent or mutuality in the creation— and/or establishment of the United States Constitution, its Amendments, nor and laws promulgated thereunder;
3. A circumstance wherein laws are made by one to be obeyed by another without his mutual consent constitutes slavery; and Blacks having recently discovered that their captivity and slavery is couched and hidden in obedience to laws and the judiciary, under the guise of "law enforcement" did the following in this lawsuit against the I.R.S. and the U.S:
- a. Recognized and states that Blacks of slave and slaves' descent are held in captivity and the condition and status of physical slavery by acts of undeclared war of enslavement as enemy aliens, and
- b. By force of arms, are presently under- obedience and authority of the U.S. Constitution, Amendments, and laws, and
- c. by the Fourteenth Amendment, without Blacks consent, are

made: "Resident Aliens in the Territory of the United States, subjecting Blacks to the allegiance and duties of government and citizenship, one of them being taxation."

4. There never was any consent or mutuality to be under the laws of the United States nor its U.S. Constitution by slaves & U.S. Slaves' Descendants and the following seven U.S. Constitutional slave Clauses negate any mutuality or consent;
5. A maxim of law is that silence means consent, baring the statute of limitation, this suit made a bold disclaimer of the above manner and way the U.S. Government and its White sovereign Citizens made us Black subject to allegiance and duties, and burdens of government, two of them being:
- a. "juristice artificial persons," and by force arms, subjected to the jurisdiction of the United States as citizens and resident of the State
- b. Direct Taxation of slaves' descendants by IRS/FTB's.
6. The Domicile of Black slaves' descendants is that of Africa
7. Jurisdiction can only be legal over Blacks if the above three: mutuality, mutuality, and domicile are legal from the beginning;
8. All 49 millions of Blacks of United States Slaves and Slaves' Descent of African National Origin, an Ethnic Group, presently resident in the Territory of the United States, through this U.S. District Court law suit has united and demanded the U.S. Government and its White People, that if they and the I.R.S. want 49 millions of Blacks to continue paying

income taxes every April 15, then they must "answer, this, our lawsuit and prove by Judicial Notice of Black STATUS- "Not Verified" by bringing documents into open court as to the way and manner the U.S. Government made all Blacks part of its government was legal to begin with." THUS:

9. All Blacks of Slaves Descent shall not pay any taxes, comes April 15, according to law, until such time as the Defendants United States and the I.R.S. and F.T.B's, by legal and lawful means prove the above;
10. A slave-master/owner is responsible for his slaves under the principle of Respondent Superior in the same manner that a parent is responsible for its children or an employer/business is for its employees/agents;
11. Only the (White) slave master/owner can commit a crime. The Black slaves' Descendants can only disobey;
12. As to all 49 millions of Blacks of slaves' descent being charged with a crime for not paying taxes according to the above way, manner and circumstances, on April 15, or not even responding to the I.R.S. Letter or other Command to pay taxes, this lawsuit states the following, and the U.S. is put on Notice: "This action having alleged Mutuality, Disclaimer, Domicile, and said jurisdiction based on slavery and captivity, and that the making of all Blacks of slaves' descent non persons and legislative persons after the law in violation of International Law, (Black Plain-

(Continued on Page 5)

## Think tank thinks genocide

By Abiola Sinclair

Shahrazid Ali, in her controversial book *The Black Man's Guide to Understanding the Black Woman*, while repugnant on many levels, did raise a few valid issues. She maintained that while poor Black women were in a reprehensible state, at least they were having children.

And considering the decimation of the Black race which has dropped in number from nearly 28 percent of the total U.S. population to only 13 percent, any major drop in birth rate would be tantamount to nearing extinction.

It is in that light that we must analyze and begin to understand the real intelligence behind the hue and cry against Black people in this county.

There are major think tanks functioning in America in which so-called academics are funded for the sole purpose of studying the Black problem from a White standpoint. These think tanks recommend public policy, and think tanks like the American Enterprise Institute and The Progress and Freedom Foundation, are responsible for Republican policy directives on welfare, crime and social programs.

**Throwing 'Bell Curve'**

Charles Murray (*The Bell Curve*) is a fellow at The American Enterprise Institute, and he has come up with measures based on his research that if implemented could further deter Blacks from having children, thus further lower the already low birth rate. These poli-

cies would also have a detrimental effect on the children of the poor, putting added stress on their parents.

When you consider that a single mother often gets little help rearing her children and usually lives in a high crime rate area, it is amazing that only one in four males have trouble with the law. Cut these think tank advocates fewer social programs for the poor (read Blacks); cutting back of educational programs in prisons, which is insane; cutting back of education entitlement programs like Pell, cutting back on the building of federal housing (it was on think tank policy advice that the Reagan and Bush administrations refused to build any public housing, which resulted in homelessness, overcrowding and entire classes of people who could not afford to pay their raised rents). They also advocate cutbacks in day care, job training, etc. Why?

These programs only make sense as social policy if the objective is genocide by degrees. By aiming at poor Black women, they are taking aim at the major group of Blacks who are still producing children.

Consider the words of Charles Murray, the Josef Mengele of the New World Order: girls who get pregnant should give up their children for adoption. Most simply don't know how to be good mothers. A great many of them have no business being mothers, and their feelings don't count as much as the welfare of the child. Also, interra-

cial adoption are to be encouraged to ensure that any bumper crop on new parentless babies find homes.

These notions may well apply to drug addicts and a few slugs whose behavior makes the evening news, but by and large, women have babies because they want them; don't want to be in the world alone, and often, in an age-old, misguided attempt to trap a man.

As for rich Blacks, they squeeze out one child, maybe two. They also often marry White, thus eventually moving themselves out of the Black race entirely, as their children marry White 50 percent of the time. They also take their money out of the Black race. Thus a poor black woman can never even marry out of poverty as Black men with money won't accept her. When our situation is looked at from the Standpoint of a steady decline in our population due to fratricide and hostile and erratic public policies of the last 13 years, one could make an arguable case for genocide.

If even a portion of Gingrich/Murray/GOP program is implemented now, by the year 2000, Blacks will not have jobs. The GOP program calls for a return to states rights, a rollback of Affirmative Action, which will mean neither municipalities nor private industry will be obliged to hire Blacks.

And Whites will feel justified in the belief that all White males should have a job before any Black person is hired. Their idea of minority hiring will be to hire a White

(Continued on Page 4)

# from the desk of Mrs. Beatrice Maye



Take time to take a nap on Sunday afternoon.  
 Drink eight glasses of water a day.  
 Never deprive somebody of hope. It might be all they have.  
 Be thankful for every meal.  
 Don't be afraid to say, "I'm sorry."  
 Don't tailgate.  
 Improve your performance by improving your attitude.  
 Wave at children on the schoolbus.  
 Listen to your children.  
 Leave everything a little better than you found it.  
 Leave the toilet seat in the down position.  
 Keep it simple.  
 Keep good company.  
 Keep your promise.  
 Be kinder than necessary.  
 Take good care of those you love.  
 Make it a habit to do nice things for people who will never find out.  
 Vote!  
 Judge your success by the degree you're enjoying...peace, health, and

love.  
 Be a good loser.  
 Be a good winner.  
 Be romantic.  
 Live so when your children think of fairness, caring and integrity, they think of you.  
 Enjoy real maple syrup.  
 Never refuse homemade brownies.  
 Never give anyone fruitcake.  
 Remember other people's birthdays.  
 Sing in the shower.  
 Don't nag. Don't gossip.  
 Don't expect money to bring you happiness.  
 Be forgiving of yourself and others.  
 Never give up on anyone.  
 Miracles happen everyday.  
 Say "Thank you" a lot.  
 Say "Please" a lot.  
 Take your dog to obedience school...You'll both learn a lot.  
 Slow dance.  
 Don't rain on other people's parade.  
 Don't postpone joy.  
 Stop blaming others.  
 Take responsibility of every area of your life.  
 Take care of your reputation...It's your most valuable asset.  
 Count your blessings.  
 Whistle.  
 Marry only for love.  
 Call your mother.  
 Do more than is expected.  
 Be there when people need you.  
 Be someone's hero.  
 When you care about others...When you give yourself to help others...You make a difference.  
 Use your local library.  
 Give a hug..Give a smile..Give a compliment..Praise but don't flatter.  
 Feed your body, yes, but also feed your friendships.  
 Keep a secret and you won't lose friends.  
 Alcohol and drugs compound troubles and worries.

\*Smile at people. It takes 72 muscles to frown and only 14 to smile.  
 \*Call people by name. The sweetest music to anyone's ears is the sound of his own name.  
 \*Be friendly and helpful. If you would like to have friends..be friendly.  
 \*Be generous with praise. Cautious with criticism.  
 \*Be alert to give service. What counts most in life is what you do for others.  
 \*Be thoughtful of the opinions of others. There are three sides to controversy; yours, the other fellow's and the right one.

### One Nation Under God

For many of us, the family we dreamed of never happened; abuse, alcohol, materialism, divorce, pornography, drugs. These problems are real. But how do we deal with these issues? Without strong moral values these problems will only get worse. People search for answers from government, money, or education...and find none.  
 It seems like fun to get bombed. But the morning after is murder. I wonder where this party life is really leading? I'm getting a little light-headed. My good time party-life is not a party anymore. Having a baby is an awesome thing. Having a baby when I'm not married is something else...scary!  
 We must have something beyond ourselves...not just better laws or a higher standard. Evidence shows that Jesus not only took the punishment for our sin, he provided the way for us to be reunited to God. Do you realize how much Jesus has done for us? God gave us a gift that can't be bought at any price. There's no way to earn it...or deserve it. Fantastic! He is a friend who loved me even before I heard of him. I could use a real friend.  
 Strength for Life: Phillipians 4:13 "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."  
 Help for Problems: Matthew 11:28-29. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest..."

### Home Rules

If you sleep on it.....make it up  
 If you wear it.....hang it up  
 If you drop it.....pick it up  
 If you step on it.....wipe it off  
 If you open it.....close it  
 If you empty it.....fill it up  
 If it rings.....answer it  
 If it howls.....feed it  
 If it cries.....love it

The three R's are important—Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic, but Equally important are good manners, discipline and respect for authority.  
 "A youth, when at home, should be respectful to his elders," said Confucius and Ephesians 6:1 says, "Children obey your parents in the Lord for this right."

### Some Words to Live By:

\*Speak to people. There is nothing as nice as a cheerful word of greeting.

## An OSHA Visit: what you need to know

The workshop "An OSHA Visit: What You Need To Know", will be offered by the ECU Center for Applied Technology at the Greenville Hilton Inn on Thursday, 27 April 1995.  
 The workshop deals with the logistics of an OSHA visit. Topics to be covered are:  
 • Visit prevention and preparation  
 • Working with the compliance officer on your site  
 • Post inspection activities  
 • Appeal rights and prepara-

tion. The instructor for the workshop is a former director of NC OSHA.  
 The cost is \$69.00, which includes lunch and materials. An early registration discount is available. For more information contact:  
 Center for Applied Technology  
 East Carolina University  
 Willis Building  
 Greenville, NC 27858  
 Ph. (919) 328-6708  
 Fax (919) 328-4356

## April is Child Abuse Prevention Month

Governor Hunt has again proclaimed April as "Child Abuse Prevention Month" in North Carolina. Last year, over 95,000 boys and girls were reported abused or neglected in our state. And for every reported case of abuse, many more tragic incidents go unreported. Children of all social, economic, and ethnic backgrounds - here in our own communities are being deprived of basic necessities, emotionally battered, even beaten or burned.  
 These are not pleasant thoughts, but there is some good news. Prevent Child Abuse, North Carolina,

the single, statewide, not-for-profit organization dedicated to preventing the hurt before it happens, and thousands of other individuals, organizations and groups have joined together to provide education, support and programs that can prevent child abuse and neglect.  
 If you would like to join our efforts to keep our children safe from harm during April, Child Abuse Prevention Month, and all year long, please contact Prevent Child Abuse, North Carolina at 1-800-354-KIDS or the Craven County Council on Women, Inc. at 919-636-3381.

## Blue Ribbons for Kids

For more than a decade, April has been proclaimed "Child Abuse Prevention Month" in North Carolina. In our continuing efforts to educate and raise awareness on the increasing incidents of child abuse and neglect, prevent child abuse, North Carolina and hundreds of thousands of North Carolinians are taking part in the Blue Ribbon Campaign. Our goal for April, 1995 is to distribute 250,000 blue ribbons across our state to symbolize our commitment to keeping North Carolina's Children safe.  
 One person can make a difference. The Blue Ribbon Campaign was started by a grandmother

whose grandson was killed as a result of child abuse. This campaign, which has spread nationwide, is her personal effort to stop this senseless tragedy.  
 If you have been part of our Blue Ribbon for Kids Campaign in the past Thank You - and we hope you will join us again this year. If you have not participated, we encourage you to be a part of this effort. Simply contact the Prevent Child Abuse, North Carolina office at 1-800-354-KIDS or the Craven County Council on Women, Inc. at 919-636-3381 to receive your blue ribbon for kids and additional information on how you can prevent child abuse.

## NC Mutual Life contributes to NCCU

Nathan Garrett, a Certified Public Accountant from Durham, is among the first friends or alumni of North Carolina Central University to take advantage of a new Heritage Plan insurance policy offered by North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. The plan permits the purchase of a life insurance policy from the insurance

company with a built-in contribution to NCCU. Shown with Mr. Garrett are Chancellor Julius L. Chambers of NCCU; Charles Blackmon, senior vice president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., second from right; and Leroy Walker, Jr., executive director of the NCCU Foundation.

## Black facts

Letter  
 My name is Samuel Atknsn of Greenville. I am writing this letter to let the black/white community of Pitt County know that injustice was brought against me in my case.  
 I been charged on several felony drug charges; I never sold any drugs in my life time. The department of Pitt County violated my constitutional rights concerning the way they found me guilty. The officer in charge A.P. White didn't have a search warrant or read me my rights during the arrest but the court went along with the case.  
 I have three charges of selling and delivering to an undercover officer against me based on his word against mine, but his word stood up in court even though they had no evidence. I just want the community of Pitt County to know that the justice system has their own ways of making the laws. We as a black community need to get involved with the justice system.  
 I would like to thank you all for taking time out to read this letter.  
 Samuel Atknsn  
 1570 Prison Camp Rd.  
 Williamston, N.C.

By Okeora Keoba  
 The ankh is a symbol that became very popular among the populations in ancient and modern Egypt. It means everlasting and eternal life.  
 Isis and Horus were the world's first mother and child. Their story can be traced back to Africa, in Kemet (Egypt) 10,000 years before Christ.  
 The native African inhabitants named their land Kemet, meaning the Blackland. Egypt was the name the Greek invaders gave it. Geographically, Egypt is located in Northeast Africa. Writing, medicine, philosophy, surgery, science and mathematics were developed in Egypt.  
 Africa is so huge that Japan, the United States, Europe and India can fit inside it. Africa covers 11,700,000 square miles.  
 Africa is the richest and second largest continent in the world. Over 300 minerals and resources can be found in Africa.  
 Africa contains 52 countries.  
 The human race began in Africa.

## How to live a happy and rewarding life

Take time to smell the roses.

### The Minority Voice Inc.

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## The 'M' Voice

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES AND ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN BETHEL, N.C.

Mid-East Regional Housing Authority is taking applications for one, two and three bedroom apartments at Quail Ridge, on Elm Street in Bethel, N.C. You may make your application with the Quail Ridge site manager, Yvette Stanley at Apartment 9A, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

TDD (919) 946-0062



We Do Business In Accordance With The Federal Fair Housing Law (Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968)



\*IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY PERSON BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN

\*In the sale or rental of housing or residential lots.  
 \*In advertising the sale or rental of housing.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES AND ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN FOUNTAIN, N.C.

Mid-East Regional Housing Authority is taking applications for one, two and three bedroom apartments at Deerfield I, and Deerfield II on Lynch Street in Fountain, N.C. You may make your application with the Deerfield site manager, Maggie Farmer at apartment 8A, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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# Community News

## Wicker First Annual Conference on Civil War Period in North Carolina

The N.C. Civil War Tourism Council is providing a three day opportunity to be immersed in Civil War history during their first annual statewide conference, "North Carolina: The Civil War Connection," April 21-23. Retired *New York Times* columnist and Civil War novelist Tom Wicker will be the keynote speaker at the conference, to be held at the Omni Durham Hotel and Durham Civic Center in downtown Durham, N.C.

Registration for the conference is \$130, which includes meals, refreshments, a Friday evening banquet featuring Wicker and a Saturday reception. For registration information, call (919) 328-6143 or

(800) 767-9111.

In addition to his distinguished career as a journalist, associate editor and columnist at *The New York Times* Wicker is the author of four non-fiction books and eight novels, including *Unto This Hour*, a Civil War novel. The battle of the Second Bull Run, which took place August 28-30, 1862 in Manassas, Va., provides the setting and factual background for the book. Wicker writes in his postscript to the novel that *Unto This Hour* was the culmination of a decade of reading about the war and five years of research and writing.

A native of Hamlet, N.C., and a graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill,

Wicker spent the early part of his journalism career writing for North Carolina papers such as the *Sandhill Citizen*, *The Robesonian* and *Winston-Salem Journal* before joining *The New York Times* from which he retired in 1991. Wicker claims that he first had the idea of writing a Civil War novel when he was a very young man reading romantic accounts of the war. *Unto This Hour* takes a realistic and sometimes gory look at the war and how it affected all types of people. Published in 1984, it soon became a best seller, as have several of Wicker's other books. His keynote address will provide an overview of North

Carolina's role in the conflict.

In addition to Wicker, the conference brings together some of the foremost authorities on the state's 19th-century history. Scholars from six of the state's universities and several published authors and historians will examine many different aspects of the Civil War. Topics range from discussions of specific battles to explorations of how the war affected the state's citizens, including women and African Americans.

The N.C. Civil War Tourism Council is a non-profit organization comprised of individuals representing private and public organizations working to develop, pro-

mote and preserve the history of North Carolina during the Civil War period. This conference is one of many ways the Council is working to educate the public and en-

courage visitation to Civil War related historic sites. The conference is cosponsored by East Carolina University's Division of Continuing Education and Summer School.



## The Civil War connection agenda

### Friday, April 21

Noon-1:30 p.m. Registration  
1:30 - 2:00 p.m. Introduction Remarks Gordon Clapp, executive director of the N.C. Civil War Tourism Council.

2:00 - 3:00 p.m. Session 1: "Confederate Goliath: The Battle of Fort Fisher" Rod Gragg, author of the best selling *Confederate Goliath: The Battle of Fort Fisher*, will discuss the Confederate's largest earthworks fort and the final battle of Fort Fisher which led to the fall of Wilmington and the cutting off of supplies to General Robert E. Lee's army in Virginia.

3:00 - 4:15 p.m. Session 2: "Who's Confederacy?" North Carolina's decision to join the Confederacy was not made quickly nor unanimously. A panel discussion by William Barney, professor of history at UNC-Chapel Hill; William Harris, history department chairman at N.C. State University; and David Smiley, professor of history at Wake Forest University will focus on the attitudes of North Carolinians towards the conflict and the state's position. All three are authorities on the Civil War, Reconstruction and the southern history.

4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Session 3: "Sounds of War" Sherrill Martin, professor of music at UNC-Wilmington, along with other music colleagues, uses a mixture of period music and slides to explore the types, purpose and influence of music during the Civil War.

6:00-7:00 p.m. Reception  
7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Dinner and Keynote address - "North Carolina: A Linchpin of the Confederacy" Recognized as a retired associate edi-

tor and columnist for *The New York Times*, Tom Wicker is also a North Carolina native who has been a long time student of the Civil War and has written a best selling fiction, *Unto This Hour*, about the battle known as the Second Bull Run. The many years of research Wicker completed before writing this novel has provided him with a vast knowledge of not only the battles, but of the people who lived and died during the war.

### Saturday, April 22

9:00 - 10:15 a.m. Session 4: "The War & Slavery" John Hope Franklin, a James B. Duke Professor Emeritus at Duke University and a professor of legal history with the Duke University Law School, will be joined by Freddie Parker, associate professor of history at N.C. Central University, and John David Smith, professor of history at N.C. State University, to examine the issue of slavery and discuss the lives of African-American during the Civil War.

10:30 - 11:30 a.m. Session 5: "Last Stand in The Carolinas: The Battle of Bentonville" Although it was the largest battle in North Carolina, and a significant conflict of the war, the Battle of Bentonville has received only cursory coverage in Civil War publications, until now. After extensive research and hours spent retracing the steps of soldiers on the battleground, Mark Bradley is releasing his findings in a new book due out this summer. During the conference he will discuss details previously unpublished and new insights to the struggle that occurred there March 19-21, 1865.

11:45 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch presen-

tation: "The Civil War Woman" Sylvia Kidd Ray, journalist and historian from Newton, N.C., has compiled a wealth of knowledge and anecdotes about the role of women during the war. Her lunch time presentation examines the many types of lives women led during the war.

1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Session 6: "The Washington Duke Family—Typical and Atypical Tarheels" Robert Durden, professor of history at Duke University, focuses on the life of tobacco magnate Washington Duke. Like many North Carolina's in the 1860s, Duke was a hardworking yeoman farmer with little education who joined the confederate army when drafted. However, unlike the typical Tarheel, after the Civil War Duke capitalized on the Northerners' newly developed taste for the Bright Leaf and made his fortune.

2:30 - 4:30 p.m. Question and Answer Session Conference speakers and panelists return to the stage to answer questions from the audience. Moderated by Dr. William Price, director, N.C. Department of Archives and History.

5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Reception at Bennett Place in Durham Conference participants attend a special after-hours tour and program at the Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham. Guides in costume will provide tours of the farm home where the largest surrender of Civil War troops occurred while period cavalry will demonstrate tactical moves. Showing off the fashions of the day, men, women

and children will don Civil War period uniforms and civilian clothing for a fashion show.

### Sunday, April 23

10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Reenactment of the Surrender at Bennett Place The war ended for the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida on April 26, 1865, when Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered his confed-



erate troops to Union Gen. William T. Sherman at the Bennett family farm home, close to the Durham Station. Reenactors portraying Johnston, Sherman and others on the scene will recreate the negotiations and the troops surrender at the Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham.

### James completes training

Marine Pvt. William T. James, son of William T. James of Greenville, recently completed training.

During the training cycle at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., recruits are taught the basics of battlefield survival, introduced to typical military daily routine, and personal and professional standards.

All recruits participate in an active physical conditioning program and gain proficiency in a variety of military skills including first aid, rifle marksmanship and close-order drill. Teamwork and self-discipline are emphasized throughout the cycle.

Although the Marine Corps is scaling back, its investment in high-quality recruits continues. The Marine Corps has more than 38,000 job openings this year.

He is a 1991 graduate of Northwest Cabarrus High School of Concord, N.C.

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# from Page 1

## Federal Court dodges

tiffs having presently disclaimed all local or U.S. Constitution laws and statutes and rules, etc.) Human Rights Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, the Genocide Convention, Slavery conventions, International Covenant on civil and Political Rights, Chapter XIII, XII, and XI, Article 73 abcde of the Charter of the United Nations, a Treaty, the Defendants United States must overcome the following two jurisdictional rules in the Judicial Notice of Status-Not Verified requested by Plaintiff Blacks before the I.R.S. and the U.S. can obtain jurisdiction by all legal means which is necessary before Blacks or obligated by law to pay taxes:

**Rule one:** "That in view of the true and legal status of United States of America slaves and slaves descendants of African origin ancestry an ethnic group, alien resident in the Territory of the United States, as per their contract of citizenship and association, wherein there is a disclaimer of said citizenship and association, no indictment can lie in absence of proof of crime."

**Rule two:** "The Government of the United States must have jurisdiction of said U.S. Slaves' Descendants (variously and sundrily called "Negroes", "colored" "African-Americans") and that there is no prosecution in the absence of jurisdiction and before a crime by slaves' descendants there must be a violation of the law and the Courts must have jurisdiction."

13. The Defendant United States having failed to answer or respond to Black Peoples demand as to their status through judicial determination at Rule 201 hearing in open Court, and having disclaimed all U.S. laws, there being no showing on the part of the United States to prove such, the 49 millions of Blacks of slave descent lists the the following items and actions through "direct action struggles" to achieve liberties, freedom, and self-determination and all of its attendant benefits, such as: a. not to comply with the illegal laws to pay taxes to the I.R.S. and the United States on April 15th, b. To recover all illegal

paid taxes, c. To organize and support actions for self-determination, liberties and reparations, d. To use all means of international law, law of self defense to obtain these rights.

In support of the above items 13a,b,c. and to obtain self-determination, having disclaimed Defendants Laws, the Black People will continue to use international laws, such as: "The U.N. General Assembly Resolution 2625, expresses the options available to a people entitled to exercise the right to self-determination by that people" Preamble: "The establishment of a sovereign and independent state, and the free association or integration with an independent state on the emergence or any other self influence statutes freely determined by a people; constitutes modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people."

"It is a violation of International Law for a state to attempt to criminalize the Black U.S. Slaves' Descendants' "direct actions struggles" listed here in 13abcd above to achieve self-determination. Black Slaves' Descendants have the right by law not to pay taxes, and the right to exercise self defense," and according to the authoritative United Nations Resolutions 2625 of 1970: "Every state has a duty to refrain from forcible action which deprives people...of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence," and "resolutions 33/22 and 33/24 (1978) which condemns the imprisonment and detention of people fighting colonialism (slavery)."

Algiers Declaration: Affirms that the peoples of the world have an equal right to liberty, the right to free themselves from any foreign interference and to choose their own government and the right, if they are under subjection (here, the United States has violated this law and has put Black People here in the United States under subjection by the following words in the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment: "...and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.."), to fight for their liberation.

"This assurance is specified in Article I: 'every people has a right

to existence', and Article VI; every people has the right to break away from any colonial or foreign domination whether direct or indirect and from any racist regime".

Finally, the two international covenant's on economic, social and cultural rights and the international covenant on Civil and Political rights are initiated by a common Article (1) indicating a place of primacy for self-determination. Also, the violation of the 'core' of Slaves Descendants Human Rights: A. self-determination, B. non-self-governing peoples under Article 73abcde, C. forced association and subjection to the U.S. jurisdiction under the 14th Amendment, and D. acts infringing principles of law creating rights the beneficiaries of which do not have legal personality as required by Articles 2 4 & 6 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14. Enslavement is an act of war. "Through the unilateral actions of Invasion of the Lands of Africa, the committing of an undeclared war of enslavement by the United States against Africans by U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause 1, and the hereafter listed slaves clauses;

15. If a Black man kills a white man, it is an act of self-defense/rebellion against a captor in war, the whites being the aggressors and the war is one continuous act to date;

16. The laws of Nature, law of self-preservation, and International Law are here the applicable laws, since the United States cannot be sued for slavery, since it allowed Negro slavery by its laws and Constitution, but then, how can the United States use its Constitution to tax Blacks of slaves' descent? Are we to say the United States is immune from slavery charges?

You see, slavery preceded all founding documents of the United States of the North American continent — both state and federal, there fore, there can be no documents tending to prove association with the United States by legal means, and until such documents are presented here in open Court, Black are not obligated by law to pay taxes.

The circumstances and status of Blacks of U.S. Slaves' Descent results from one continuous and continuing act to the present date.

We Blacks are in hot pursuit of the very same issue which was the focus of the famous U.S. Supreme

Court ruling regarding Dred Scott's status. We Blacks are in complete agreement with the Court's ruling. It is clear that Dred Scott did not come under the preview of the United States Constitution. We Blacks just want the White Courts to take cognizance of this indisputable fact and abide by and according to this fundamental fact."

From all of the above, it is obvious as to why the Federal Courts "dodged" the sensitive issue of Black Taxation by the Dismissal. The dismissal was not of the lawsuit, but of a Motion by Plaintiff Leonard Ashton, a slaves descendant of African Origin, for a Request of Judicial Notice of Citizenship-Not Verified to be heard in Federal Court in Los Angeles on February 27, 1995 at 1:30 p.m. Over 225 Black men and women of U.S. Slaves Descent, concerned about their rights to self-determination, and No Black Taxation Before Black Reparations showed up to the doors of Court Room 890 in the Royal Building to hear the case, but were locked out.

Judge John G. Davies, the jurist who recently heard the second trial of the Los Angeles police officers accused of violating the civil rights of Black motorist Rodney King, and who handed down extremely short sentences to the two cops who were convicted, issued an Order Dispensing with Oral Argument and Taking Motion for Judicial Notice of Citizenship Not Verified Under Submission. Plaintiff Leonard Ashton had not received this Motion as of the date of hearing, nor was the Motion of file in the U.S. Clerks office on February 27, 1995.

The actions of Judge Davies is surely one of "Dodging" the issues which prevented Plaintiff Leonard Ashton from making a record by both his oral input as well as his objection to the United States, to be used for future Appellate Review by the Courts and by the World Court, the International Law of the United Nations. The large gathering of Blacks who was locked out by the Court, met outside of the Court Room and planned direct actions of not paying taxes until the Defendant United States responded to the issues, instead of their "ducking" and "dodging". Several Black participants noticed that the O.J. trial got much publicity. Judge Davies, having not allowed Ashton, and his Common Law Counsel, Robert Brock to have Oral Arguments, "Dodged" the issues again by issuing an Order Denying Plaintiff Leonard Ashton's Motion for Judicial Notice for Citizenship Status—Not

(Continued on Page 5)

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## Reparations & Black Taxation

was forced on Blacks,

The U.S. Constitution was forced on Black,

The territorial jurisdiction and laws are forced on Blacks,

The taxing, tax codes and laws are forced on Blacks.

There is no lawful showing on the part of the United States in this suit of any mutuality or consent to any actor/laws of the United States. Thus said Brock, the act of taxation is by force, and acts or attempts to arrest Blacks for not paying taxes before proof, hearing, or dismissal by the Court and the United States is a violation of International Law and law or self-defense and is war continued, and this causing direct action is what is changing in the strategy of Blacks to direct action said Brock.

Disclaimer (2)  
The disclaimer maintains that the federal government shall prove citizenship by association of 49 millions Black slave descendants of African National Origin before any Blacks are obligated to pay taxes to the I.R.S.

Brock is personally providing forms to any and all U.S. slave descendants in support of this suit and disclaimer of paying taxes, and Black people as a group organized can now change from pleading to direct action, which is doing something about our condition.

In support of Ashton's disclaimer, the United States and the Courts are put on Notice by filing the following war clause:  
"That in view of this war presently continuing Blacks, Appellants, who also have the rights to enforce a decision, suspend this war in favor of legal means through this suit in an attempt to resolve this war by Defendants I.R.S. and U.S. stop and not continue to use law and motion until after and before a judicial determination of status and disclaimer, beginning at the point of the 13th Article Amendment."

Domicile, unless the United States can show that there has been a change of 49 million Blacks' "Alien status" by mutuality and consent, said Brock, all acts from the original war (taking captive Blacks from Africa) and captivity continuous as one act and one continuous act to the present date hereof.

Unless the United States can show mutuality in place of slavery, the domicile of all 49 million Blacks of slaves descent is that of the place of captivity and war—

Africa. Domicile being a re-residence and official place by choice as to where one wants to live, then Blacks have never established domicile here in America in that Blacks for 300 years were held as properly as seen in the Constitution Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3 and later by the 14th Amendment were "made" a juristic artificial person" with residence citizenship under the 14th Amendment, but no domicile.

As to domicile, Brock said, "The domicile gained by free birth of Africans in Africa cannot be changed by a slave birth in the United States, and the Rules are:

1. It lies upon the other side (U.S. & I.R.S.) to show that the clear, unquestioned domicile, gained by birth of Africans in Africa was abandoned and given up.
2. That the domicile of origin is the domicile of every person until that is abandoned and another gained.
3. That no domicile can be acquired, until the person is free and sui jursi.

Jurisdiction based on slavery  
The Defendant United States contended in its Appeal Brief that:

"It is simply indisputable that in abrogation of the Dred Scott Decision the 13th and 14th Amendments abolished slavery and made each and every person born or naturalized in the United States citizens of the United States."

This statement is an admission by the United States that the present jurisdiction is based on slavery and not free and mutual choice of Blacks.

The jurisdiction and Negro slavery existed before the Dred Scott Decision and it existed after the Dred Scott Decision, and the 13th Amendment only ended and abolished chattel and individual ownership of slaves as chattel, said Brock, and it certainly did not end captivity and physical slavery.

The suit having alleged disclaimer, mutuality, domicile and jurisdiction based on slavery as defense for Blacks not to pay taxes, until the Defendant I.R.S. and U.S. overcome these defenses, the suit also alleges two jurisdictional rules:

Rule 1: "That in view of the true and legal status of Appellant Leonard Ashton, and all other 49 millions of Appellants' class or group of: United States Slaves and Slaves' descendants of African National Origin, an ethnic group, resident in the territory of the United States, as per their contract of citizenship, wherein there is a disclaimer of citizenship and association, no indictment can lie in absence of proof of crime."

Rule 2: "The government of the United States must have jurisdiction of Blacks of Slaves' Descent, and that there is no prosecution in the absence of jurisdiction, and before a crime by 49 million of Blacks for not paying taxes etc., there must be a violation of the law and the violator must be subject of the law, and the Court must have jurisdiction. If the Court does not have jurisdiction to hear this matter at-Law, it also doesn't have the jurisdiction to make a determination, judicial to Dismiss such matter or to use any other such rule and law and orders.

# from Page 1

## Think Tank

woman.  
**Have a baby, now!**  
So real is this genocidal threat that I suggest every healthy single Black woman in America who can afford to have a baby or two. Now! Just on general principle! Because if you wait, you may not have any! You are continually being programmed to hate yourself and your own life-giving abilities. You are being punished for being a woman and for the natural biological inclination to bring forth life into the world, even under the worst situations.

In fact, if these so-called scientists knew as much about life as they think they do, they would realize that the worse things are the more life force struggles to assert and maintain itself. That is why the better off people are, the less they are likely to produce.

There needs to be a Black baby boom among married Blacks also. If you plan to have one, have two; if you plan to have two, have three. And Blacks should not give up their children for adoption under any circumstances. We must do as we've always done. Adopt within the family, or pick where you want to drop the baby and come get them later when things are better.

The result of these think tank policies will simply be to further undervalue the sum total of Black life.



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# Faces & Places



## from Page 4

### Federal Court dodges

Verified without hearing and oral input.

The Defendant US Attorney's failed to file an answer responsive to the pleading of Ashton which alleged slavery, genocide, violation of treaties on human rights, status not verified, disclaimer, failure of Defendant to have jurisdiction by lawful and legal means, but U.S. jurisdiction was acquired by war, slavery, captivity, and force, domicile and lack of mutuality was also in the pleadings; and to all of these allegations, some of which are crime and violation of

law by the US was not answered by U.S. Attorneys Norma M. Manela, Edward M. Robbins, and Darwin Thomas, but instead these Attorneys gave a one paragraph reply as following:

"Please take notice that the US opposes the motion of Plaintiff Leonard Ashton for judicial notice of his citizenship status on the grounds that his citizenship status is irrelevant to any issue in this action and the motion is patently frivolous."

The above one paragraph reply by the Defendant is not a factual

answer responsive to the pleadings, and to say that acts of slavery, genocide, war, subjecting Blacks to the U.S. jurisdiction without consent and mutuality or answering the disclaimer is another act of "dodging" the issues by the dismissal. No facts were introduced by the Defendant United States to show how the allegations were frivolous.

In fact the U.S. Attorneys violated the rules of Court, which Plaintiff Leonard Ashton brought to the attention of Judge Davies in a Reply Motion that the Defendant had failed to comply with Local Rules of Court by not filing an answer based on law and memorandum of a factual nature, and not the above asinine "frivolous" statement without facts. Judge

Davies refused to rule on this Reply or require Defendant U S Attorneys to lawfully answer.

In Judge Davies above Order Denying Plaintiff Ashton's Motion for Judicial Notice of Citizenship—Not Verified, the Judge stated:

"Plaintiff contends that he need not pay income taxes because he is not a citizen of the United States of America"

Plaintiff never made the above contention not to pay taxes based on his not being a citizen of the US, rather Plaintiff's contended in his Complaint the Defendant United States violated Plaintiff's Human Rights by using illegal methods, laws without there being at any time mutuality, answer to disclaimer, domicile, and proof that the United States had acquired

jurisdiction over the physical bodies of slaves descendants as free people, or was the jurisdiction the same as that jurisdiction of Dred Scott and the slave ancestors and antecedents of Plaintiffs, and the legal methods to acquire that jurisdiction, from which the status

of association as a juristic and legislative person, called a citizen is such to bring Plaintiff under the laws for taxation purposes—which is to say, to make a person pay taxes as a slave, is a violation of international law and

(Continued on Page 6)

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from Page 5

**Federal Court dodges**

to make a person a citizen or make a person associated with the Defendant without his consent or by mutual means is slavery and in violation of law and to exact taxation of a person under such circumstances and not by mutual law is a crime under international law. Plaintiffs contentions is the legality of how they were made citizens or placed under the jurisdiction of the US. The legality and way or method of how Defendant obtained jurisdiction over Plaintiffs is stated in Paragraph (3) as following: "...and the said class was brought

about by unilateral means of the Defendant through U.S. Constitutional Provisions and Amendments and laws made pursuant thereto without consent or consultation with said U.S. Slaves' Descendant, nor by any mutual means, law or agreement, mutuality,..." This Paragraph shows the contention of how or no legal means was used to bring slaves and their descendants into US jurisdiction by consent or mutuality, which has nothing to do with citizenship, but with jurisdiction. Paragraph (6) states: "Therefore, there presently ex-

ist two citizenships in the US Territory...the citizenship of slaves and their descendants are based upon unilateral legislation, which is class legislation—having no basis in law; and the citizenship of whites are based on mutuality—the basis of all law" Here is shown jurisdiction forced on Plaintiffs as citizens. The white people are in the government by choice and the Black people are in government by force, unless the US can prove by consent and documentation the laws on which citizenship or the present jurisdiction of laws by United States over Slaves' Descendants is by force of original captivity and slavery, and Blacks are not obligated by I.R.S. laws and Codes and 1040 forms to pay any taxes to the US.

The Court did not deal with the issues in the case. The main issue "Whether in view of the true and legal "status" of chattel slaves, emancipated by Presidential Proclamation, Lincoln, 12 Statute 1268 and by the Thirteenth Article of Amendment and the present 'United States of American National Origin Ancestry, an ethnic group, captured in a 'War Of Enslavement' by authority of Article I, Section 9, Clause 1, of the Constitution of the US of America, and likewise by said 'slave clause' Imported & held in the landed Territory of the United States of America as physical captive slaves, have, to the present date, obtained their original 'liberties: natural, personal, and civil?'" No indictment can lie against the US must have jurisdiction of said U.S. Slaves' Descendants and that there is no prosecution in the absence of jurisdiction and before a crime by Black slaves' descen-

dants, the must be a violation of the law and the courts must have jurisdiction. The above two issues shows that Plaintiff did not contend, nor did Plaintiff allege citizenship status as a method for not paying taxes, as stated by Judge Davies in his order denying plaintiff's motion for judicial notice of status. A careful reading of Plaintiff's allegations in his motion and memorandum for judicial notice will show that Plaintiff put forward facts to prove his disclaimer and his request that the Defendant and the Court not use any 'law and motion' against him until such time as the argument could be had on the disclaimer and documents produced by Defendants. Judge Davies "dodged" the oral arguments on Plaintiff's Judicial Notice and disclaimer by not having any court hearings, and included in his Dismissal the following "law and motion": "The law is clear that individuals working

in the United States must pay income taxes. 26 U.S.C. Section 871(b) (1) provides: "A nonresident alien individual engaged in trade or business within the US during the taxable year shall be taxable as provided in section 1, 55, or 402(e) (1) on his taxable income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S." Plaintiff has never stated that he must not pay taxes because he is not a citizen, but Plaintiff Ashton and Counsel Brock has alleged that it is the legal or illegal manner in which way Slaves' Descendants of African origin was made to be in the laws and jurisdiction of Defendant US, which is now in violation of slaves descendants rights under treaty and international laws. Robert Brock maintained that if the I.R.S. want 49 millions of U.S. Slaves' Descendants to pay taxes April 15, then the US shall provide facts to overcome the disclaimer, prove mutuality, and show that Blacks of African Descent has domicile in the US and that the Defendant US and the I.R.S. has jurisdiction based on law and consent and not on slavery and captivity. Plaintiff Leonard Ashton and his Common Law Counsel, Robert Brock appealed Judge Davies Order of Dismissal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, California on March 10, 1995. Brock stated that by direct action struggle, Blacks are not obligated by law to pay any taxes to the Defendant slave holding U.S. until such time as the I.R.S. legally answer our complaint, in view of the disclaimer, mutuality, domicile, and jurisdiction by international law & treaty"

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<b>EXAMPLE</b>					
<b>Dependents</b>					
One	Two	Three	Four	Five or More	
2	2	2	1	1	2
<b>QUIZ:</b>					
<b>Dependents</b>					
One	Two	Three	Four	Five or More	
2	2	2	1	1	
<b>Residence</b>					
With Parents	Rent Furnished	Rent Unfurnished	Own Mortgage	Own Clear	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Years at Present Address</b>					
Under 2 yrs	2-4 yrs	5-8 yrs	9-14 yrs	15 yrs or more	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Gross Monthly Income</b>					
\$1,000-1,500	\$1,501-2,000	\$2,001-2,500	\$2,701-3,200	Over \$3,500	
3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Years With Present Employer</b>					
Under 2 yrs	2-3 yrs	4-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	Over 10 yrs	
1	3	4	5	6	
<b>Years With Previous Employer</b>					
Under 1 yr	1-3 yrs	4-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	Over 10 yrs	
0	1	2	4	5	
<b>% Monthly Income Remaining (After monthly obligations)</b>					
Less than 10%	10% to 24%	25% to 31%	33% to 49%	Over 50%	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Bonus Points (Circle all that apply)</b>					
Checking/Savings Acct with UCB	Loan at UCB	Loan at another bank			
1	1	2	1		
This test is for your information only. It does not necessarily reflect the weight we give to various factors considered in evaluating a loan request such as payment history and your ability to service your monthly obligations. Final loan approval is not guaranteed by any score on this test.					TOTAL SCORE
					15

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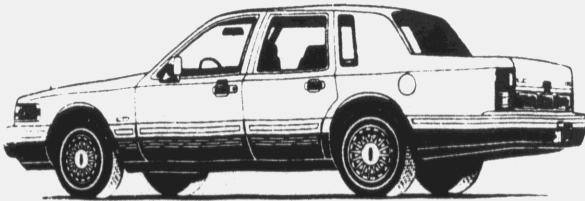
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- 94 DODGE CARAVAN, green
- 94 DODGE CARAVAN, burgundy
- 94 DODGE RAM VAN, white
- 94 DODGE SHADOW; 4 door, white
- 94 FORD F150 PICK UP, white
- 94 FORD RANGER PICK UP, white
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- 93 MERCURY VILLAGER VAN, blue
- 93 PONTIAC BONNEVILLE, 4 door, champagne
- 92 FORD PROBE, 2 door, red
- 92 FORD ESCORT, 4 door, silver
- 92 GMC JIMMY, 2 door, red
- 92 HYUNDAI EXCELL, 2 door, white
- 92 JEEP CHEROKEE, 4 door, green
- 92 JEEP CHEROKEE, 4 door, white
- 92 LINCOLN TOWN CAR, 4 door, blue
- 92 MERCURY TRACER, 4 door, red
- 92 PLYMOUTH SUNDANCE, 4 door, white
- 92 PLYMOUTH VOYAGER VAN, teal
- 92 PLYMOUTH VOYAGER VAN, blue
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- 91 DODGE CYNASTY, 4 door, gray
- 91 DODGE CARAVAN, blue
- 91 FORD TEMPO, 4 door, white
- 91 FORD TAURUS STATION WAGON, white
- 91 FORD EXPLORER, silver
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- 94 MERCURY SABLE, 4 door, green
- 94 MERCURY COUGAR, 2 door, green
- 94 NISSAN ALTIMA, 4 door, beige
- 94 PLYMOUTH VOYAGER VAN, gray
- 94 PLYMOUTH VOYAGER VAN, blue
- 93 CHEVY ASTRO VAN, blue
- 93 CHEVY S-10 PICK UP, black
- 93 CHRYSLER TOWN & COUNTRY VAN, white

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- 91 PLYMOUTH ACCLAIM, 4 door, light blue
- 91 PLYMOUTH VOYAGER VAN, black
- 90 DODGE CARAVAN, blue
- 90 DODGE RAM VAN, gray
- 90 MERCURY TOPAZ, 4 door, gray
- 90 PLYMOUTH VOYAGER VAN, blue
- 90 PLYMOUTH SUNDANCE, 4 door, burgundy
- 89 CHEVY C1500 PICKUP, blue
- 89 CHRYSLER LEBARON, white
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- 86 MERCURY GRAND MARQUIS, red
- 86 PONTIAC SUNBIRD, 4 door, blue
- 85 AUDI 5000, silver
- 85 CADILLAC DEVILLE, gray
- 85 CHRYSLER 5TH AVENUE, blue
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- 85 PONTIAC SUNBIRD, 2 door, white
- 84 NISSAN SENTRA, 2 door, orange
- 83 OLDS CUTLASS, 4 door, yellow
- 82 MERCURY GRAND MARQUIS, 4 door, cream
- 80 HONDA ACCORD
- 78 CHEVY C1500 TRUCK, beige
- 77 CHRYSLER LEBARON, 2 door, green
- 75 MERCURY GRAND MARQUIS, 4 door, green