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## After 400 Years

# South Africa Is Free

With a face reflecting both pain and joy, a 102-year old black South African woman, with arthritic knees, leaned heavily on her cane for the one-half mile walk to the polls Tuesday to cast the first vote of her life for a truly democratic government in her country.

The elections were scheduled to cover three days, with Tuesday, the first day, set aside for the elderly and infirm.

As expected, Nelson Mandela easily ascended to power as the first democratically elected leader of South Africa.

Likened to a modern-day Moses, Nelson Mandela has withstood five decades of struggle to bring his country to this historic week. The expectations of black and white South Africans now rest on his shoulders.

From Transkei, where he was born, to Johannesburg, where he worked as a mine policeman — and where today many of the mine owners are now his neighbors in the rich, white suburbs — the African National Congress (ANC) leader's role now becomes masterminding the delivery of the 1955 Freedom Charter. The charter declares South Africa belongs to its people, both black and white, and upon liberation, food will be plentiful.

Though at least two-thirds of black South Africans voted for the ANC, many will continue to experience the vicissitudes of apartheid for some time. There is an eighty percent unemployment rate, millions living in filthy squatter camps, and entire generations of people scarcely educated with many turning to crime in order to survive.

Mandela and his leadership are immediately confronted with bringing into the fold radicalized and violent young people whose slogans include "One Settler, One Bullet" and "Kill a Cop A Day." They now relate better to Mandela's history as a freedom fighter than as a messenger of peace.

These young people feel the ANC has nothing to offer them. They sense the ANC is too concerned with wooing international investment confidence and no longer understands their plight. These youth have watched ANC policy move toward the center in the four years since Mandela's release. Gone is the mass nationalization, radical redistribution of wealth, and the imposition of socialist state.

Mandela seems to have undergone a change in his political life, from an African nationalist to a statesman negotiating with his former enemies for political stability. His response in the coming months to the concerns of his



NELSON MANDELA



WINNIE MANDELA

countrymen — farm workers, servants, squatters, grocers — whose expectations and demands counter political reality, will send an indication of the country's future direction.

There is another element, the effects of which cannot be underestimated.

In less than a year, the ex-wife of South Africa's next president — Winnie Mandela — has climbed back from political ostracism and press vilification to the top of South African politics. It began when the ANC's populist leader, Chris Hani, was killed by a right-wing assassin's bullet. His murder left a vacuum which the charismatic, outspoken, and militant Winnie Mandela was primed to fill. At his memorial service, she clapped and smiled as young people chanted, "Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer" and called upon the "young masses" to "take up [their] mandate to rule the new South Africa."

She taps into a desire for retribution. In exchange, many people are ready to forget her kidnapping conviction,

her well-publicized affair, and the rumors of misappropriating ANC funds. Instead, they remember the years when Winnie Mandela repeatedly defied the South African authorities. She was imprisoned, harassed, placed under house arrest, and denied her husband's company for 27 years.

"Not everyone could have withstood what she endured for 27 years," said Blade Nzimande, a close political ally of Winnie Mandela. "This is why she continues to be called a leader of the people."

Mrs. Mandela has also retained much of the fiery rhetoric which the other ANC leaders have now abandoned, accusing her ANC colleagues of abandoning their commitment to "liberate the poor" to promote self advancement. Among the radicalized youth in the townships, Winnie Mandela is the name constantly on these young people's lips as the one political force they can trust.

RALEIGH — Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr. has announced that the American Bar Association's Committee on Jury Standards has determined that the State of North Carolina uses jury procedures which are basically consistent with the ABA Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management. North Carolina is one of only four states to be so recognized.

The ABA Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management, developed nearly fifteen years ago, consist of nineteen standards for addressing four areas of jury management: (1) selection of prospective jurors; (2) selection of a particular jury; (3) jury system efficiency; and (4) juror education and comfort.

In adopting these 19 Standards, the ABA used the following as a guiding statement: "Trial by jury is a fundamental concept of the American system of justice and has been instrumental in the preservation of individual rights while serving the interests of the general public. The significance of the jury is not limited to its role in the decision-making process; jury service also provides citizens with an opportunity to learn, observe and participate in the judicial process. ... Efficient court administration and management will best guarantee preservation of the jury system and enhance the quality of the decision-making process. ... Courts must ensure that jury resources are utilized to the maximum degree of

efficiency, while minimizing inconvenience to individual citizens."

According to Judge Janice L. Gradwohl, chair of the ABA Committee on Jury Standards, fourteen states have actually adopted the ABA Standards in their entirety. North Carolina has not adopted these Standards. However, as Judge Gradwohl states in her January 6, 1994 letter to Chief Justice Exum, North Carolina is one of four states that the ABA has found, "by virtue of the past and continuing efforts to improve its jury system [to have] developed a jury system that is in substantial compliance with the ABA Standards."

Judge Gradwohl, in congratulating Chief Justice Exum on this recognition of North Carolina by the ABA Committee on Jury Standards, quoted the past chair of the ABA Judicial Administration Division where, in his Preface to the Standards, stated that [our] "thanks are modest compared to the thanks by those citizens serving as jurors and the many litigants who seek justice in our courts through the jury system."

Among the jury management efforts which helped North Carolina achieve this recognition are:

- The increasing use of limited terms of jury service, such as the "One Trial/One Day" system. (According to the National Center for State Courts, Buncombe County may have been the second court in the U.S. to adopt a One Trial/One Day system when it limited jury

service over 15 years ago.)

- All exemptions from jury service have been eliminated, such as automatic exemptions for medical doctors, lawyers, or other professional groups.

- The use of both the voters and drivers list is required by statute. These two sources of names for jury duty are recognized nationally as the most representative, inclusive and comprehensive list of citizens.

- Technical assistance and training is available statewide, by staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts, to assist local judicial officials improve their jury systems, both in terms of reducing jury expenses and in terms of improving citizens satisfaction with jury service.

As further evidence of North Carolina's efforts to improve jury use and management, Chief Justice Exum set jury management as one of four goals of a recent court management pilot program, which ran from July 1992 through December 1993 in twelve judicial districts. Under this program, local court officials developed policies and procedures for excuse or deferral from jury duty, determined ways to improve the number of citizens responding to a jury summons, and improved means for reducing juror costs.

Under Chief Justice Exum's leadership, jury management will continue to be a major focus of local court officials.



FOUNDER MRS. SPAULDING PRESENTS AWARD TO MRS. KELLER

## 500 Attend Annual Elna Spaulding Awards Banquet

By Ray Trent

Over 500 persons gathered at the Durham Civic Center on April 13, for the fourth annual Elna B. Spaulding Founder's Award banquet.

In 1968, Mrs. Elna Spaulding was invited by McCall Magazine to a Women-in-Action Conference in New York City to which women from around the country went to discuss what women could do to end violence in America. More than 200 women attended the conference.

On her return to Durham, Mrs. Spaulding appealed to the women of Durham to organize to work together to prevent violence in Durham.

At the first meeting, September 24, 1968, over 125 were in attendance.

Today, 25 years later, the organization is still very active, under the watchful eye of its founder.

The nominees for this year's award were: J. William Becton, Jr., executive director of Human Relations for 23 years; Dorothy C. Browne, Ph.D., a professor at UNC-Chapel Hill; Elizabeth J. Catlin, founder of Domestic Violence Advocacy Project; Margaret Q. Keller, former president of Durham Ur-

ban Ministries and former city councilwoman; Julia Herndon Lucas, member of Durham Housing Authority Board and Church Women United; and Carl Washington, co-facilitator of Durham Inter-agency Council on Community Education and Recreation (DICER).

The winner was Mrs. Keller.

The banquet speaker, introduced by Beverly F. Holiday, was Dr. Nannerl O. Keohane, president of Duke University.

Dr. Keohane lauded Women-in-Action for foresight and commitment in battling violence. She acknowledged that violence has plummeted since Women-in-Action started, but women have to play an important part in stemming the tide. She talked of housing as an area in which the university will announce some new initiatives very soon.

Women-in-Action president, Dorothy Brock, told Dr. Keohane that although the Duke project has been in town a few months, "it sounds as if you grew up in Durham. You know all of our problems and, best of all, you're willing to help us solve them."

## ABA Cites N.C. Jury Procedures