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African Americans Move South For First Time This Century

The proportion of blacks living in the South increased from 1980 to 1988, the first such rise in this century, according to a report on the black population released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Fifty-six percent of all blacks resided in the South in 1988, compared with 52% in 1980. The proportion had declined since the beginning of the century when it was 90 percent. Census Bureau experts say the growing concentration is likely to continue well into the next century.

The Northeast is the only region in the 1980s to show a significant decline in its proportion of blacks, dropping from 19 percent to 17 percent. The proportion for the Midwest (19 percent) and West (8 percent) did not change significantly.

The number of blacks living in the South totaled 16.4 million in 1988, an increase of 2.8 million since 1980. However, for the rest of the nation, there was no significant change in the number of blacks at 12.9 million in 1988.

Nationwide the black population numbered 29.3 million in March 1988, an increase of 14 percent since 1980; the white population grew by 10 percent to 203.9 million. The black proportion of the total population rose from 11.7 percent in 1980 to 12.2 percent in 1988, the report says.

Here are additional highlights from the report:

REGIONAL

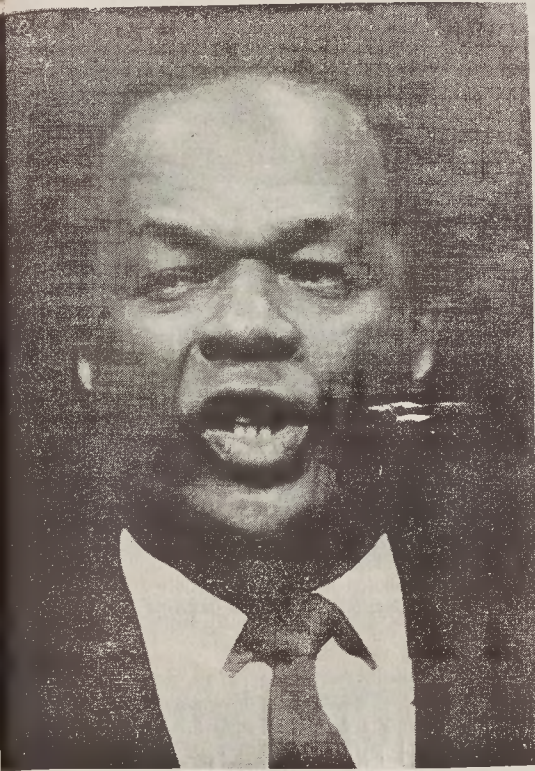
* Four out of five blacks in the South aged 25 to 34 had completed high school in 1988, a proportion not significantly different from those in the North and West;

historically, blacks in the North and West have had higher educational attainment levels. For whites, however, the proportion in the North and West completing high school was higher than in the South.

* The 1987 median income of

black families living in the South at \$17,300 was 10 percent lower than in the North and West where it was \$19,120. The median income of white families in the South at \$30,730 was 8 percent lower than in the North and West at \$33,130.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. — Washington, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., was arrested in a downtown Washington hotel for the purchase of crack cocaine. Barry has entered a Florida rehabilitation clinic to seek help for alcohol abuse. (UPI Photo)

Anti-Semitic Incidents Rise To Highest Level In 11 Years Says ADL

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Anti-Semitic incidents in the United States in 1989 rose to their highest level in at least 11 years — totalling 1,432 — according to a nationwide audit conducted by the Anti-Defamation League and made public.

ADL, which has conducted an audit on the subject annually since 1979, revealed that the current total comprised 845 incidents of anti-Jewish vandalism and desecrations, and 587 episodes of harassments, assaults or attacks against Jews or Jewish institutions; both figures were up over 1988. The vandalism figure includes arson, bombings, cemetery desecrations and swastika daubings against Jewish institutions, Jewish-owned property and public property.

Abraham H. Foxman, ADL's national director, described the record number of anti-Semitic incidents as "disturbing, but not surprising" in light of "the rise in hate-inspired violence generally around the country." The total in the 1989 vandalism category, Foxman said, was the most since 1981 and "unfortunately, has kept pace with the high level of such episodes recorded in 1987 and 1988." Noting that "there were more serious types of anti-Semitic vandalism and desecrations last year than ever recorded in ADL audits," Foxman went on to say that violent neo-Nazi Skinhead gangs were responsible for more than 100 acts of such vandalism. He further pointed out that there was a 30% rise in anti-Semitic incidents reported on college campuses. The audit, compiled by the Research Department of ADL's Civil Rights Division, reflects incidents in 44 states and the District of Columbia as reported to the league's regional offices and law enforcement officials.

Following is a summary of the audit's major findings:
— 845 incidents of vandalism. This about 3% higher than the 1988 total of 823, which in turn was 18.5% higher than the 1987 total of 694. Of the 845, there were 38 incidents of the most serious types of vandalism (arson, bombings and cemetery desecrations), making it the highest total ever recorded and 10 more than 1988. An unprecedented number of Jewish cemetery desecrations — 21 in 14 states — was largely responsible for the overall figure. There were five bombings, including one in California alone, and eight arson attacks on synagogues.

— 587 incidents of harassments, assaults and threats, the second highest total ever recorded by ADL and including a murder. It was a 28% increase over the 1988 total of 458 and marked the fifth straight year there was a rise in this category. In addition, 149 of the harassment incidents (25%) were aimed at Jewish institutions.

— A record 116 anti-Semitic incidents in 24 states attributed to neo-Nazi Skinheads, 180% more than 1988 when there were 41 incidents in 14 states. Of the 116 incidents, 22 involved vandalism against Jewish institutions, 18 were aimed at homes and other property owned by Jews, and at least 38 incidents of anti-Semitic graffiti and swastika markings or "Skinhead" signatures on public property. Neo-Nazi Skinheads were involved in 13 incidents in which hate messages and threats were directed against Jewish institutions. Racist Skinheads were also implicated in 15 harassment cases in which the victims were either Jews or those thought were Jews.

— 69 anti-Semitic incidents on 51 college campuses in 1989 as against 41 incidents on 38 campuses the previous year. As in past surveys, the attacks were varied and included vandalism of Hillel centers, Jewish fraternities and Jewish students' property. Among the harassment and assault incidents, the most serious cases occurred at the University of California-Los Angeles last May and at Brooklyn College, New York City, last October when two Jewish students were brutally beaten on the roof of Yom Kippur.

— 144 people were arrested — with 21 identified as neo-Nazi Skinheads — in connection with 168 anti-Semitic incidents in 14 states. Those arrested, 125 or 87% were under the age of 21. In 1988, there were 124 arrests in all in connection with 57 incidents in 19 states. The one murder, recorded in July 1989, was that of Max Kowalsky, a local activist and long-time resident of Brooklyn, who after protesting swastikas the found scrawled across his apartment door had a confrontation with the 36-year-old alleged perpetrator and was stabbed.

The ADL audit includes state-by-state totals of anti-Semitic incidents. Following is a summary of those states with the most incidents in 1989: New York, 213 vandalism incidents, 115 harassments for a total of 328. (The vandalism figure increased by 5 incidents over 1988; the number of harassments remained unchanged.)

New Jersey, 112 vandalisms and 42 harassments, totalling 154. (The vandalism total increased by 45 incidents; harassments increased by 10.)

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NEA Urges Speedy Implementation Of Minority Education Action Plan

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Education Association called on public and private leaders across the United States to "change the map" that guided the education reform movement in the '80s and redesign it to include those students most at risk, yet still most ignored.

Responding to a \$1.2-million study funded by the Carnegie Corporation on improving U.S. education for minorities, NEA vice president Robert (Bob) Chase said, "The national education reform movement has paid insufficient attention to those students — particularly minority students — whose performance is most critical to the success of education reform."

Chase cited the increasing numbers of racial- and language minority children in the nation's school population as one reason why all U.S. residents must care about educational equality. By the year 2000, one of every three U.S. elementary and secondary school students will be from an ethnic or racial minority.

"To regain our global competitiveness in this post-industrial age, we cannot repeat our historical failures to meet the needs of these children," he said.

The study, "Education That Works: An Action Plan for the Education of Minorities," found that school reforms started in the '80s "left behind the nation's 13 million minority students; who

remain for the most part segregated in second-class schools."

It recommended a series of "10 principles for change," including revitalizing a faith in education among minority communities and families and providing an even start in school through early health care and learning development programs.

Chase praised its conclusion that the costs of not mobilizing to provide equal educational opportunities will far exceed the long-term expense if we don't build minority participation into national reform efforts.

He cited NEA's landmark 1986 task force hearings on educational concerns of Blacks, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives. In its "...And Justice for All" series, the Association published four reports that inspired a number of ongoing NEA activities. These range from minority teacher recruitment and parental involvement projects to sponsorship of broad-based conferences on bilingual education and educating the black child.

Chase noted that the values and strengths that children of different races and cultures bring to our schools too often are undervalued or rejected. The Carnegie report's recommendations build on these strengths, rather than view differences as problems, he said.

Nation's Drug Czar William Bennett To Address Chamber Annual Meeting

Dr. William J. Bennett, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, will be the featured speaker at the Durham Chamber of Commerce's 78th Annual Meeting set for Thurs., Feb. 8, in the Durham Civic Center.

William J. Bennett assumed his present post on March 10, 1989, after confirmation by the United States Senate. Prior to being named by President Bush as director, Dr. Bennett served as United States Secretary of Education from 1985 through 1988.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Bennett holds a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy from Williams College, a doctorate in political philosophy from the University of Texas, and a law degree from Harvard. He taught at the University of Southern Mississippi, the University of Texas, Harvard University, Boston University and the University of Wisconsin, before becoming president of the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park. In 1981, he was selected by President Reagan to be chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities,

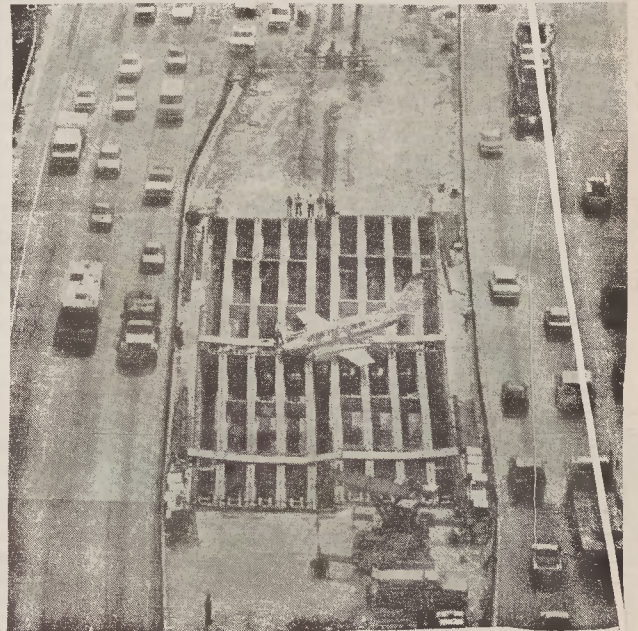
where he served until being named Secretary of Education.

As Secretary of Education, Dr. Bennett was a vigorous advocate of education reform and a leader in anti-drug efforts. In 1986, Dr. Bennett released "Schools Without Drugs," a handbook that served as the cornerstone of the Education Department's efforts to prevent drug use by school children. As Secretary, Dr. Bennett implemented over \$250 million in new anti-drug programs, aimed at students.

The 78th Annual Meeting will be held in the Durham Civic Center and will include a reception hosted by Glaxo Inc. Introduction and recognition of the Chamber's leadership and presentation of the prestigious "Civic Honor Award" will round out the evening's festivities.

Complete information and reservation forms are being mailed to all Chamber members.

Members are encouraged to respond quickly as a sell-out is certain for this year's gala event. For more information, please call Bill Baucum, Jr. at the Chamber, 682-2133.



BOCA RATON, FLA. — A Cessna 404 rests on the median of an overpass under construction on Interstate-95 in Boca Raton. The plane was flying from Wilmington, Del., to Fort Lauderdale and was forced to crash land after maneuvering under power lines that cross the highway. The pilot and two passengers were not injured. (UPI Photo)

NAACP To Hold State Winter Meeting Feb. 3 In Greensboro

The North Carolina State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will hold its annual Winter Meeting and the 7th Annual Kelly M. Alexander, Sr. Humanitarian Award Banquet on Sat., Feb. 3, at the Sheraton Hotel in Greensboro, North Carolina. Approximately 500 delegates from all across North Carolina will attend the Winter Meeting. Delegates will participate in the morning plenary session and afternoon workshops focusing on ways to enhance the effectiveness of NAACP programs and activities.

The Kelly M. Alexander, Sr. Humanitarian Award Banquet will be held in the Sheraton Ballroom starting at 7 p.m. This banquet is held in honor of Kelly M. Alexander, Sr. who served as President of the North Carolina State Conference of Branches, NAACP for over 30 years and as Chairman of the NAACP National Board of Directors at the time of his death in 1985.

The speaker for this banquet is the nationally renowned TV commentator, educator, and civil rights activist, Tony Brown, Publisher of *Tony Brown's Journal*.

Each year during this banquet, the Kelly M. Alexander, Sr. Humanitarian Award is presented to a person whose life and work exemplify the type of dedication and commitment to freedom, justice, and equality as exemplified in the life of Kelly M. Alexander, Sr. This year's award recipient is William C. Parker of Greensboro, North Carolina for his outstanding work in the areas of education, economic development, community service, and the Prince Hall Grand Lodge. Parker's background includes serving as Grandmaster, Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Jurisdiction of North Carolina; Chairman of the North Carolina State Building Commission; a member of the First Union National Bank Board of Directors; chairman of the Board of Trustees at North Carolina A&T State University; and President and Chief Executive Officer of Parker Brothers Restaurant, Piedmont Development Corporation, and Wilpar Development Corporation as well as a long list of other prominent positions in the business, education, and civic communities.

This award banquet is a major fund raiser for the North Carolina NAACP. Proceeds from this event are used to carry out the goals, activities, and programs of the NAACP in North Carolina.

For ticket information, contact Ms. Mary L. Peeler, NC NAACP executive director at (919) 275-0851; Ms. Denise McIlwain, Banquet Committee Chairman at (704) 334-1060; or C. C. Draughn, executive secretary, Greensboro Branch at (919) 273-1222.

College Participation Rates Among Low-Income African American Declines

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Low- and middle-income black and Hispanic youth are participating in higher education at significantly lower rates than in 1976, says a report released by the American Council on Education (ACE).

Reviewing data over a 13-year period, ACE found that the college participation rate for dependent low-income black high school graduates between 18 and 24 years old dropped from 40 percent in 1976 to 30 percent in 1988. The

percentage of low-income Hispanic high school graduates enrolled in college also failure rate of intolerable magnitude," says the *Eighth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education*. At the same time, low-income white high school graduates made a slight gain in college participation.

Low-income black males are participating in higher education at a much lower rate than low-income black females and low-income

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