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# The Carolina Cimes THE TRUTH UNBRIDGED"

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## Supreme Court troubled by DA's rejection of black jurors

ASHINGTON (AP) - The eme Court signaled support 2 for a black death row te in Georgia who claims cutors improperly kept Af--Americans off the jury that icted him of killing a white

ustice Stephen Breyer likd the chief prosecutor to his se-filled grandson. Jus-Elena Kagan said the case ned as clear a violation "as ourt is ever going to see" of the Supreme Court laid out 986 to prevent racial disnination in the selection of

At least six of the nine justices indicated during arguments that black people were improperly singled out and kept off the jury that eventually sentenced defendant Timothy Tyrone Foster to death in 1987

Foster could win a new trial if the Supreme Court rules his way. The discussion Monday also suggested that a technical issue might prevent the justices from deciding the substance of Foster's case.

Georgia Deputy Attorney General Beth Burton had little support on the court for the proposition that prosecutor Stephen Lanier advanced plausible "raceneutral" reasons that resulted in an all-white jury for Foster's trial. Foster was convicted of killing 79-year-old Queen Madge White in her home in Rome, Georgia.

Several justices noted that Lanier's reasons for excusing people from the jury changed over time, including the arrest of the cousin of one black juror. The record in the case indicates that Lanier learned of the arrest only after the jury had been seated. "That seems an out and out false statement," Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said

Breyer drew an analogy with a grandson who was looking for any reason not to do his homework, none of them especially convincing.

"And so I would say my answer to my grandchild is, 'Look, you're not too tired to do your homework," Breyer said.

With Lanier, he said, "I think any reasonable person looking at this would say no, his reason was a purpose to discriminate."

Justice Samuel Alito, who typically sides with prosecutors in criminal cases, was bothered by Lanier's explanation that the same juror whose cousin was arrested also was not chosen because she was close in age to Foster. "She was in her 30s. He was 18 or 19," Alito dryly said.

The discussion of the juror's cousin also prompted Justice Sonia Sotomayor to say that Lanier never established whether the juror even was close to her cousin.

"I have cousins who I know have been arrested, but I have no idea where they're in jail. I hardly -- I don't know them," Sotomayor said.

Georgia courts have consistently rejected Foster's claims of discrimination, even after his lawyers obtained the prosecution's notes that revealed prosecutors' focus on the black people in the jury pool. In one example, a handwritten note headed "Definite No's" listed six people, of whom five were the remaining black prospective jurors.

The sixth person on the list was a white woman who made clear she would never impose the death penalty, Foster's lawyer, Stephen Bright said Monday. "Even she ranked behind the black jurors," Bright said.

Burton tried to persuade the justices that the notes focused on black people in the jury pool because prosecutors were prepar-ing to defend against discrimination claims. Burton said the Supreme Court's ruling about race discrimination in jury selection was about a year old when Foster's case went to trial. The 1986 decision in Batson v. Kentucky set up a system by which trial judges could evaluate claims of discrimination and the race-neutral explanations by prosecutors.

Foster's trial lawyers did not so much contest his guilt as try to explain it as a product of a troubled childhood, drug abuse and mental illness. They also raised their objections about the exclusion of African-Americans from the jury. On that point, the judge accepted Lanier's explanations that factors other than race drove his decisions. The jury convicted Foster and sentenced him to death.

The jury issue was revived 19 years later, in 2006, when the state turned over the prosecution's notes in response to a request under Georgia's Open Records Act.

The name of each potential black juror was highlighted on four different copies of the jury

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Mrs. Sybrina Fulton

**Trayvon Marton** 

### Trayvon Martin's Mother, Sybrina Fulton, to Visit NCCU

North Carolina Central University's Department of Student Engagement and Leadership in the Division of Student Affairs presents activist Sybrina Fulton, mother of Trayvon Martin, Wednesday Nov. 11, for the third installment of its Rock the Mic speaker series.

Fulton has become known as an inspirational spokesperson on behalf of parents and concerned citizens after the death of her 17-year-old son, Trayvon Martin, in February 2012. Fulton and Trayvon's father, Tracy Martin, founded the Trayvon Martin Foundation to advocate against violence towards children and on behalf of healthier, safer communities.

Fulton has traveled throughout the United States and internationally to bring her message of hope and change, create awareness of how violent crime impacts the families of the victims and provide support and advocacy for those families.

Fulton holds a bachelor's degree in English from Florida Memorial University. She worked for the

Miami-Dade County Housing Development Agency for more than 25 years.

The event will begin at 7 p.m. in B.N. Duke Auditorium and is free and open to the public. Doors open

#### **Wreath-Laying Program** Remembers Founder Dr. James E. Shepard

orth Carolina Central University (NCCU) continued its ecoming celebrations on Friday, Oct. 30, with a Founder's Convocation in McDougald - McLendon Arena that honored fe and contributions of Dr. James E. Shepard.

nepard, who founded the university in 1910, was educated pharmacist at Shaw University in Raleigh and created the onal Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Col-Race in Durham focusing on "character and sound academic

hepard believed deeply in education and once said, "It is the belt that education is not a philanthropy, not an expediency, he bone and the sinew, the life or the death, of democracy..." It was praised in a resolution from the North Carolina State slature in February 1949, which called him "a man who ed without servility, spoke without guile, fought without rannd could lose with dignity and win with humility.

July 10, 2015, marked a significant milestone for North Caro-Central University," said Chancellor Debra Saunders-White ng her 2015 Convocation remarks. "We entered our 105th of serving as a hub for intellectual dialogue and discourse the nation and the world.

ther significant milestones in the life of Shepard and the uniity are being celebrated this year:

November 3, 2015, marked the 140th birthday of Shepa-In 1925, the Shepard House, which served as the home for

pard and his family, was completed. In 1925, NCCU became the nation's first, liberal arts, state-

orted, four years institution for African-Americans elivering the address was Class of 1965 member The Honor-

A. Leon Stanback Jr., who is a Double Eagle, holding two ees from the university. Stanback graduated from NCCU ool of Law in 1968. During his career, he served as the first can-American assistant prosecutor, served as the assistant ict attorney in Guilford County, was named to the North blina Parole Board, and was appointed to the Superior Court ch for the State of North Carolina, where he served for 21

anback took the assembled guests through a historical timebeginning with the opening of the university in 1910, through vents that were occurring in the country when the Class of stepped onto the campus in 1961 as freshmen, and ending their involvement in the racial challenges and protests of the

NCCU and its students were instrumental in forcing changh laws in Durham and North Carolina," said Stanback. "We ald all be proud of being part of this time in the ensuing its. The lives of many of our classmates are a testament to ntellect and courage of the members of the Class of 1965. It deed a privilege and an honor to be a member of this Golden

wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Shepard Circle on ous near Brant and Fayetteville streets immediately follow-

#### Voter Rights Forum Set For Fayetteville; Protecting and Expanding Rights

Efforts to protect and expand voting rights in North Carolina continue to gain strength. A plan by Black elected officials and a coalition of Black publishers to convene a series of voting rights forums has taken shape. It it designed to help address the need to protect and expand Black voters access to the ballot. Our plan has been well-received and the first forum is scheduled in Fayetteville on Nov. 7. It will be held at the Westove Recreation Center located at 267 Bonanza Dr. Fayetteville, NC 28303 from 10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

The forum is free and open to the public.

The NC Caucus of Black School Board Members (NCCBSBM) and a coalition of Black publishers are cosponsoring the Fayetteville forum. Participating Black publishers will continue to update their readers with agenda specifics and vision ideas as our planning continues. We plan to analyze the political landscape and identify areas that need attention or shoring up.

As previously noted, while holding the forums, publishers will engage in messaging and outreach in order to ensure that all who wish to get involved with the task of protecting and expanding our voting rights will know how to get involved. Educating, organizing and mobilizing Black voters are inherent in our efforts to succeed in protecting voting rights. Because we're planning multiple forums leading up to the November 2016 General Elections, leaders and communities will be able to engage in ongoing dialogues to plan and evaluate community engagement strategies.

We believe that the way we address the issue of protecting the voting rights of Blacks will go a long ways with effortt to bring economic equity to black communities. The challenges to protect voting rights are the same as those wo face in creating economic equity. Both challenges require ongoing effort of interaction between all segments of our communities and the leadership of Black elected officials. We've found that fundamental to solving problems is the ability to accurately define them and to educate constituents. Because Black elected officials represent the reservoin of political and economic empowerment potential of our communities, it is essential that they describe our strategies, goals and objectives in these arenas and lead efforts to achieve them.

#### Gates hoping to inspire love of STEM through genealogy

By Jesse J. Holland WASHINGTON (AP) - Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates Jr. hopes to trigger a love for science, technology and math among American students by turning them on to searching for their family roots.

Gates, the Harvard University scholar and host of a genealogy show on PBS, and fellow researchers from Spelman College and Pennsylvania State University recently received a \$355,000 grant from the

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to create a genealogy and genetics summer camp for middle school children, as well as a \$304,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for college-level courses.

The summer camps will start at Penn State University and the University of South Carolina this summer, and at the American Museum of Natural History in 2017. The college courses, in biology with a

mer, and at the American Museum of Natural History in 2017. The college courses, in biology with a genetics and genealogy-centered approach, will be held at Spelman College and Morehouse College in Atlanta, and North Carolina A&T State University in Greensboro, North Carolina.

"Ancestry chasing through genealogy and genetics is about one thing ultimately and that is you," Gates said in a phone interview. "And what's your favorite subject? Your favorite subject is yourself."

Gates, host of "Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates, Jr." on PBS, said the curriculum he is developing would teach social science, history, interview skills, archival skills and biology. The goal is to help students discover an innate love of science, technology, engineering and math that may lead to careers in STEM fields.

careers in STEM fields. Hispanics, blacks, and Native Americans together comprise only 10 percent of workers in science and engineering jobs and 13 percent of science and engineering degree holders, according to the National Science Board's Science and Engineering Indicators 2014 report, though they represent 26 percent of the

The popularity of genealogy and finding ancestors would get children hooked, potentially inspiring future professors, scientists and mathematicians, said Gates. He said he wasn't worried about being able

to keep the attention of young people.

"We're going to teach them about Y-DNA if you're a man, how you get that from your father who got that marker from his father and his father," said Gates, referring to the Y chromosome. Students also will learn about mitochondrial DNA, "which you get from your mother and her mother and her mother, whether way from a reason as "

will learn about mitochondrial DNA, "which you get from your mother and her mother, whether you're a man or a woman."

Gates will work with Penn State University professor Nina Jablonski on the summer camps. Jablonski said the grants will make the camps affordable for parents, and help to right an imbalance in STEM fields. "This new approach seeks to improve the retention of minority students in the sciences by inviting students into biology education with the discovery of unique facts about themselves," Jablonski said. We would be "taking this whole idea of asking the question of "Who am 1?" into the classroom and getting students of varying ages to investigate themselves, leading to - we would hope - a whole cascade of positive things," she added.

"Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates, Jr." starts its third season on PBS on January 5.