

Program Helps Minority Prospective For Teachers

(AP)—More blacks are retiring from teaching than are entering the field, but officials hope to reverse that trend with a program that is designed to draw more talented black students into the profession.

So far, the program has helped double the number of black applicants for scholarships for prospective teachers, officials said.

"I think it's going to have a tremendous effect," Rep. Dan Blue, D-Wake, said. "We are losing minorities in the teaching profession more rapidly than...in any other profession."

Since Project Teach was started in July, 144 minority youngsters have applied for scholarships under the North Carolina Teaching Fellows Program, which provides 400 scholar-

ships per year to students who agree to become teachers after college.

In the 1986-87 academic year, 69 blacks applied for the scholarships, which provide \$20,000 per student over four years.

Leaders of the Public School Forum of North Carolina, a non-profit group that promotes better public education, reported on Project Teach to an audience of legislators, members of the State Board of Education and educators.

Sen. Tony Rand, D-Cumberland, said teaching was more attractive to blacks and women when few other paths were open to them.

"With changes in society's views, they have more opportunities and...they're going elsewhere where

they can make more money," Rand said.

Project Teach was modeled after get-out-the-vote drives in political campaigns, said Jo Ann Norris, a Public School Forum officer.

Local black leaders compiled lists of black youngsters in their areas who scored 750 or better on the SAT or PSAT as high school juniors in 1986-87. They were recruited to apply for teaching scholarships.

Eight school systems participated in Project Teach: Cumberland County; Durham City; Greensboro City; Pitt County; Robeson County; Halifax County; Northampton County and Warren County.

A total of 99 black community

(See PROGRAM, P. 2)



SURPRISE WEDDING—The Rev. Theodore V. Carter read wedding vows for Alfred L. Smith and Wanda Winston during a ceremony at WLE Radio studio after announcer Cash Michaels paved the way for the snowbound couple, who could not find a magistrate to marry them. (See story, page 2)

HUD Announces \$69.3 Million In Grants To U.S. Homeless Outside

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., today announced the names of non-profit organizations and localities which will share 156 grants—totaling \$69.3 million—under two special programs for the homeless. He also announced two personnel appointments for homeless programs.

The funds include \$54.3 million in grants for transitional housing and supportive services for the homeless, and \$15 million for supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless.

Secretary Pierce said, "These grants can help provide a way for

homeless people to begin preparing themselves for independent living. These programs, with their use of federal and private dollars, and local facilities and sponsorship, represent the united effort needed to alleviate the serious homelessness problem in America today."

The Transitional Housing Demonstration Program was authorized by the Homeless Housing Act of 1986 to develop ways of providing housing and supportive services for homeless persons capable of making the transition to independent living. The current finding is from the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program, authorized by the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, signed by President Reagan July 22, 1987.

The McKinney Act also authorized a program of Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless. The program is designed to stimulate innovative community methods of assisting homeless people

and providing them with the support services necessary to help them become self-sufficient members of the community.

Private non-profit or governmental entities were eligible to apply for funding under the transitional housing program. One hundred eighteen projects in three categories are being funded in this round: projects for the mentally disabled homeless, families with children, and other homeless. To compete for funding, applicants were required to demonstrate financial capability and experience in developing housing or providing supportive services. Application breakdown: 34 projects for the mentally disabled (\$19.2 million), 47 projects for families with children (\$20.2 million), and 37 in the other homeless category (\$14.9 million).

The \$15 million in SAFAH funds are being awarded to 38 applicants in 24 states in the form of comprehensive assistance for particularly innovative (See HUD GRANTS, P. 2)

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Hiring Techniques

Racial Suit Settled

Back Pay Training Provided

An Onslow County bottling company has reached an out-of-court settlement in a race-discrimination suit that the U.S. government filed in 1986.

The company, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Jacksonville, did not admit any discrimination but agreed to get outside training in hiring techniques and provide the government with periodic reports on its hiring practices.

The settlement was reached in early December and was signed Dec. 19 by U.S. District Judge W. Earl Britt, John B. Meuser, trial attorney for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, told a local daily.

The EEOC filed the suit in September 1986 after blacks working for the company complained that the parking lot was segregated by race and that black employees were not allowed into the main office without a white escort. The EEOC claimed in its suit that in the company's 22 years of operation, it had hired only whites as drivers. The company denied this.

The settlement was confidential, but Meuser outlined the general terms as follows:

- The company agreed to pay back wages to several employees that the EEOC said should have been promoted but had not been because of race. Neither party would disclose the exact amount.

- The company agreed to provide the EEOC with reports on its hiring practices.

- The company agreed to use the state Employment Security Commission in recruiting its employees.

- The company agreed to get outside training in interviewing and hiring techniques so company officials would be familiar with equal-opportunity requirements. The EEOC will monitor the training, Meuser said.

Pepsi has made several changes since the suit was filed, Meuser said. "[Black] helpers have been promoted to drivers," Meuser said. "The atmosphere is entirely different, I'm told."

The Pepsi employee who brought the complaint to the EEOC, Michael K. Smith, was killed in a car accident in May 1987. But his mother will collect some money as part of the settlement.



POLICE ESCORT—Newark, N. J.: John Royster (L) is escorted by an Essex County Prosecutor's Detective to the Essex County Jail after his capture at his brother's house in East Orange. He allegedly used a shotgun to kill his ex-girlfriend and critically wounded her sister on a subway platform at Grand Central Terminal Jan. 7. (UPI)

Jesse Jackson Tells Of Using Painkillers

CONCORD, N.H. (AP)—Democratic presidential aspirant Jesse Jackson says he can sympathize with people trying to fight drug addiction based on his own brief experience with painkillers following surgery years ago.

"I was trapped for a moment myself" by painkillers, Jackson told about 85 patients at Seaborn Hospital, a drug-rehabilitation center in Dover.

But in an interview later, Jackson said the episode lasted "less than a day." He also stressed that it occurred under a doctor's supervision.

"I was simply relating to them, it's so easy to go into dependency and so difficult to get off," Jackson said.

"Even my very brief exposure was enough to make me sensitive to people who want drugs, because drugs... attack your mind. And when drugs attack your mind, you do things you didn't mean to do."

Jackson expressed concern Mon-

day that his remarks at the rehabilitation center had been misconstrued to indicate "that it [the drug] had been abused."

"The real important story was that we, as a country, must stop the flow (See JESSE JACKSON, P. 2)

Achieving Dream

Prof Recalls Rights Movement

BY DEBBIE SELINSKY
Special To The CAROLINIAN

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream of racial equality and peace won't be within reach until future prospects of black masses in the United States are improved and apartheid in South Africa is abolished, says a Duke University professor who knew the slain civil rights leader.

With the approach of the national holiday honoring King's birthday, Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, a sociologist of religion and expert on the history of race relations in America, assesses progress toward achieving King's dream since his death as a mixed bag.

"In some ways, we have made a great deal of progress. But it's what I call practical progress, rather than ideological progress. By that I mean that for whatever reasons, through whatever instrumentalities, some black people have lives of better quality than they did 30 years ago. Jobs are better; educational opportunities are better. I think the greatest gain we've made is that black people and white people are talking to each other," Lincoln said in an interview.

"On the other hand, the future of the black masses, in general, doesn't look greatly improved. I think the major obstacle to improving racial relations lies in the refusal of large numbers of individuals to give up the notion that they are part of an exceptional racial group. There are no exceptional racial groups; there are only exceptional individuals."

Although King concentrated most of his efforts on race relations in the United States, Lincoln believes King, if he lived today, would be led by his principles to fight for the abolition of

the apartheid system in South Africa.

"I think that if Martin Luther King had tried his passive non-violent tactics in South Africa, he would probably have come around to my understanding of human behavior... and if it was bad in Mississippi and Alabama, how infinitely worse it would be in Johannesburg," said Lincoln, who attended Boston University with King in 1967.

Lincoln, who has written numerous books on race relations as well as a book on King's life, described himself

as a longtime staunch supporter of the civil rights leader.

"When the civil rights movement began to gain momentum under the leadership of Dr. King, I was one of those persons who supported him strongly and cheered him loudly. I wrote a lot about him and gave money to support his work, but I did not follow him because of ideological differences. I didn't have the discipline to subject myself to the consequences of the non-violent notions that King espoused."

Lincoln said he and King had discussed their differences. "I told him that I doubted the efficacy of expending such a virtue as passive non-violent resistance on people who didn't understand non-violence and whose understanding of the morality involved was minimal... I felt that to submit to the brutality of people who had never committed themselves to the notion of your humanity was an exercise in futility."

In the years since King's death, (See PROFESSOR, P. 2)



DEDICATED SERVICE—In recognition of dedication and service, Clearinghouse presents a plaque to Ones Poik for outstanding service from his van riders to the Raleigh Lions Clinic for the Blind. Poik is married to Mrs. Lee-Elsie Poik and they have four children. Poik is presently a deacon at Faith Missionary Baptist Church. He also enjoys helping the disabled and handicapped in any way that he possibly can.



ON THE MARCH—In March, 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. Montgomery, Ala. (Drawing, Courtesy The Associate led over 3,000 protestors on a march from Selma to Publishers, Inc.)