

学和科学教教生

MONDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1988

ELSEWHERE 30c WOL. 47, NO. 20 DEDICATED TO THE SPIRIT OF JESUS CHRIST **Felonious** Incest WomanAccused Of Rape

Another Suspect Arrested

A Wake County woman has been charged with rape and felonious incest with a nine-year-old male child. A man who lives in a mobile home with the woman has been charged with taking indecent liberties with children.

Jo Ann Love, 30, of Route 10, Countryside Mobile Home Park, was charged with first-degree rape, felonious incest and two counts of taking indecent liberties with children, according to an arrest warrant. She was jailed with bond set at \$40,000. A district court judge later increased the bond to \$100,000.

Tony Dunston, 23, of the same address, was charged with one count of 1 taking indecent liberties with childen. He was jailed with bond set at \$20,000. Wake Sheriff's Lt. R.M. Stephenson said the charge against Dunston involved female children. The investigation is continuing, he said recently.

ty school bus was hit by a gunshot last week, probably from a pellet rifle. authorities said. Five elementary school children were on the bus, which was headed toward Cary, but no one was injured.

The bus was in the 1800 block of Trinity Road, just west of Carter-Finley Stadium, when it was struck about 3:30 p.m., said Wake Sheriff's Maj. D F. Waller.

'The weapon used probably was a aliber ripellet rifle or possibly a .? fle," Waller said. "We juvenile suspect that we'ty ,

at." Donald G. Cotton, "director" of Wake Count (Chicking Association, (See RAPE, P

Prison Population Is On The Decline

North Carolina experienced the Carolina prison system, it will not in largest decrease in prison population crease the system's capacity in the Southeast between July 1, 1986 "What that means is that it is and July 1, 1987, according to a report unlikely that North Carolina will be issued by the Southern Legislative able to reduce its prison population in Conference. According to figures (See PRISON, P. 2)

NEW CHANCELLOR-Newly-appointed Fayetteville State (N.C.) University

chancellor Dr. Lloyd V. "Vic" Hackley and wife, greet North Carolina Lt. Gov. Robert Jordan at a recent reception held in their honor by local citizens at the Fayetteville Country Club. (John B. Henderson Photo)

County Vote Campaign In other crime news, a Wake Coun- Aims For New Voters

BY MARC LEE

The Wake County Voter's Coalition recently launched a voter registration effort in the Wake County area and is hoping to register as many voters as it possibly can.

WCVC is an organization made up of several community groups and non-partisan organizations. At present, the following organizations are involved in WCBC: A Philip Randolph Institute, NAACP (Wendell-Wake and Raleigh-Apex chapters), Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association,

Educators, N.C. Fair Share, the Wake County People's Alliance, and the Fourth Congressional District Voter Education Project.

The A. Philip Randolph Institute is spearheading the coalition with the (See COUNTY, P. 2)

Vocational education is vital to North Carolina's economic health, say North Carolina Community Col-

lege System educators. Vocational education trains the

workers who keep our economy functioning," said Robert W. Scott, system president. "These are the individuals who repair our cars, type our letters, operate our buildozers and repair our office equipment. "I think if we are to have a stable economy, vocational education has to be a top priority of the state at both the senior high school and community college level," said Dr. Robert H. Greene, president of Forsyth Technical Community College in Winston-Salem.

Gov. James Martin has proclaimed Feb. 7-13 "Vocational Education Week" in North Carolina. The theme for this year's

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Jobs For Welfare Recipients Can Help Overcome Barriers In Struggle To Ease Poverty

The African-American community has made significant progress in several areas during the past decade, but inflation and a periodically recessionary economy have caused many African-Americans to slip below the poverty line. And many of these people are depending on welfare to survive.

The number of black persons below the poverty line rose from 8,6 million in 1980 to 9.5 million in 1984. Among whites, 23.0 million were poor in 1984.

The black poverty rate was 33.8 percent in 1984, not significantly different from the 1980 rate of 32.5 percent. The poverty rate for whites was 11.5 percent in 1984. About 31 percent or 2.1 million of all black families had

money incomes below the poverty level in 1984. Black female householders accounted for 73 percent of all poor black families in 1984. In examining these poverty figures, remember that the federally defined poverty level does not include noncash benefits such as housing, food and medical assistance.

In the nation's capital, work for welfare recipients is a hot topic. Politicians say they want to place more dependent adults in training and employment programs. Some even claim we can turn welfare into "workfare," as President Nixon promised when he proposed his own ill-fated welfare reform program nearly 20 years ago. The idea is popular, as the public has long wanted recipients to do more to help themselves.

The workfare debate has been brewing for several years. In 1981, Congress, under prodding from the Reagan administration, allowed states for the first time to introduce serious work requirements in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the main federal welfare program. Then, two years ago, President Reagan announced a further effort to reform welfare, leading to a flurry of work-oriented proposals from groups on the left and right. A White House task force led by Charles Hobbs produced "Up From Dependency," a proposal for wider experimentation, including work initiatives, at the state and local level. The administration also proposed Greater Opportunities Through Work, which would define more AFDC recipients as employable (particularly by including mothers of preschool children) and would, over several years, require states to involve the greater majority of these clients in school or work programs.

The main features of the Hobbs and GROW plans have since been incorporated in HR 3200, a proposal by House Republicans drafted by Hank Brown and Bob Michel. The emphasis in all these plans is on stiffening work re-quirements. Funding for the work programs would be increased slightly, if at all.

Democratic plans, however, have downplayed requirements in favor of greater spending, according to awrence M. Mead, associate professor of politics at New York University.

In the House, a bill largely drafted by Thomas Downey and supported by party leaders was passed Dec. 16, 1987 on a largely party-line vote. In the Senate, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of the Finance Committee has produced S-1511. According to Mead, neither bill would effectively strengthen the requirements for work bearing on recipients or states. Indeed, both would restrict some workfare" programs that staets already have in effect. These bills would, if enacted, effectively revive the overblown, but voluntary, employment programs of the 19705

According to Mead, "Reform, to be effective, must abandon the illusion that work is impossible for the poor. The major obstacles to welfare employment lie in te minds of the poor, and in the permissive attitudes of federal legislators. Welfare policymakers must believe what the facts show-work can be required of the majority of adult recipients."

According to Mead, who is affiliated with a conservative think-tank headquartered in Virginia, the work issue has come to the fore for a good reason. "No work is the immediate cause of much poverty and dependency today. There is still a tendency to see the poor simply as victims entitled to government redress. That view is most plausible for the elderly and disabled poor, whom society does not expect to work. But, it is implausible for families headed by able-bodied people of working age whom society does expect to work."

Among the working-age poor, poverty usually arises, at least initially, because the adults involved do not work normal hours. Of the heads of poor households in 1984, only 17 percent worked full-time, while 51 percent did not work at all.

From a statistical point of view, working can get people out of poverty. In 1986, fewer than four percent of families whose heads worked full-time were poor. The rate jumped to 20 percent for heads working part-time, and to 24 percent for heads not working at all. Among female-headed families, the comparable figures were 10, 48 and 56. As Mary Jo Bane and David Ellwood have claimed, about half of all spells of poverty may begin through a drop in family earnings, and 75 percent of them end through an increase in earnings.

With statistics like that, creating jobs for those on welfare and training them for available jobs is an option that needs much further exploration.

Vocational Education Plays Vital Community College Role

College Month.

colleges will celebrate their silver an-

In his proclamation, Martin said, "Every effort is made to keep costs low and quality high among its varied programs. In this, its 25th year of ser-

Factory Jobs Drying Up For Young Blacks

Twenty years ago, young people five years ago. coming out of high school had a The commiss

lege System to the citizens of our state.

"To Bob Scott, president of the system, the community colleges are more than buildings and campuses, more than programs and courses. The community colleges are, in fact, 'people's colleges.""

He added, "The system was created to provide job skills for workers, but equally important is its (See VOCATIONAL, P. 2)

The commission noted that while choice: they could go on to college or millions of service and retail jobs they likely could walk right into a were being added to the marketplace, well-paying job at a manufacturing those jobs pay only about half w top manufacturing jobs pay. For example, a young worker in an automobile parts factory could earn \$20 an hour. But once the plant closes, as has been the case lately, those (See FACTORY, P. 2)

both national and state Community Here in North Carolina, community niversary on May 17.

vice, we salute the ongoing success and diligence of service rendered by the North Carolina Community Col-

quoted in the February issue of Southern magazine, North Carolina's Progress Cited cent during that period.

According to that same report. West Virginia's 2.5 percent decline in prison population was the only other decline in the 14-state region. South Carolina experienced the highest percentage increase in prison population, 14.1 percent, with Florida second with 9.9 percent.

'The report is significant for what it does and does not say," N.C. **Department of Correction Secretary** Aaron J. Johnson said. "Although it does reflect a reduction as a result of the Emergency Prison Population Stabilization legislation adopted last spring, it does not reflect the accompanying increase in persons served by the Division of Adult Probation and Parole."

As of the last day of November 1987, the last month for which figures are available, the number of persons on either probation or parole in North Carolina was 69,044. That represents a 10 percent increase over the last day of November 1986.

Although the current \$29 million prison construction program will significantly improve the conditions of confinement within the North register of deeds, filed for re-election as a Democrat Jan. 27. Wilkins has been register of deeds since 1983, when he was appointed to complete the term of Burnie McKenzie, who retired. Wilkins was elected to his first full term in 1984.

Since becoming register of deeds, Wilkins has streamlined operation of the office with new document control and indexing systems. These provide faster and more comprehensive services to the public. By increasing the number of employees and providing advanced training to both new and existing employees, Wilkins' office is better able to serve all of Wake County's residents, he says.

His decision to purchase state-of-* the-art computer and microfilm equipment (for both internal and public use) has made his office one of the most efficient in North Carolina. Wilkins says he has maintained excellent rapport with the public and with the Wake County Board of Commissioners. He added he looks forMS. PORTIA BRANDON

tional Education: The Competitive Edge." The month of February is

Wilkins, Wake County Ward to continuing those relationship

in the future.

Some of the accomplishments Wilkins points to since 1984 include implementing a new and more accurate recording procedure, beginning office renovation to provide added convenience to the public, implementing a new and more accurate real estate indexing system, adding state-of-the-art equipment to reproduce maps for the public, supervising the collection of almost \$3 million in revenue-all of which went into the county general fund, making, available certain tax information on microfilm, developing a training program for new employees, and implementing the first career ladder in the Wake County register of deeds of-

fice. Wikins said he will soon be providing the capability for the public to make their own copies from microfilm and is currently in the process of refilming all of the records in the office to ensure uniformity of all the film in the office.



KENNETH WILKINS **Register** of Deeds

plant near their homes. There hardly is such an option anymore. A recent report by a commission of business leaders and educators says 1.7 million manufacturing jobs disappeared between 1979 and 1985.

With those jobs no longer available. the report said, young people coming out of high school were forced to "scramble for unsteady, part-time, low-paying jobs.'

The absence of well-paying jobs for high school graduates and the nearing of an end to government social programs threatens to create a permanent underclass in America, with more and more people slipping below the poverty line.

The commission's report called high school graduates in the job market the "forgotten half." The commission said, "The plight of the 'forgotten half,' never easy, has become alarming. This nation may face a future divided not along lines of race or geography, but rather of education.

According to the commission, the situation is particularly desperate for young blacks. The report said that in 1986, black male high school graduates were earning an average of 44 percent less than they were just

Area Pioneers Take Over At Local School

Speakers addressing the 121st annual Founder's Day convocation at St. Augustine's College Tuesday emphasized the strengths and influences historically black colleges had had on Raleigh, the nation and the world.

"The media [are] not quite kind to historically black colleges," said Prezell R. Robinson, the president of St. Augustine's College. "Where were their voices when blacks had no place else to go to get an education? Nothing is ever said about the number of doctors and lawyers who live in this city who are graduates of predominantly black colleges."

Robinson made this statement during an introduction of the keynote speaker for the ceremony, Brig. Gen. See PIONEERS, P. 2)

Challenged The System layor Young: In The Middle

BY EDWARD FAISON, JR.

Contributing Writer An Analysis Andrew Young, mayor of Atlanta, Ga., was sweating and vacillating when he stood before the microphone trying to put in perspective the distur-bance that occurred when a group of integrationists returned to Forsyth County a few days ago. The marchers seem to be determined to integrate the all-white county though the residents have demonstrated over the years that they prefer that their county remain segregated. I'm sure Mayor Young's black constituency thought at one time he was committed to the black cause after having heard him speak and seen him

narch along with the greatest of them on several occasions. However, during he mayor's press conference after the last Forsyth County march, he made the mayor's press conference after the last Forsyth County march, he made the compromising statement that... white people from Forsyth County work daily in Atlanta, side by side with blacks, and get along just fine. He said he didn't understand what the problem was. This was much like Prime Minister Botha of South Africa saying black South Africans come to town from their segregated area, work side by side with white South Africans and get along just fine... Mayor Young was in essence saying, "Some of my best friends are white or white people don't mind working with y'all but they don't have to be your friend and/or take you home with them." His statement was by no means related to the problem at hand but it was the kind of answer whites have given over the years and now we have a black using it for whites. What an awful cop-out for a black man (mayor) who has fought against

What an awful cop-out for a black man (mayor) who has fought against

such statements for so many years. This is the painful reality that African-American brothers and sisters face when they have challenged the system and have been hoodwinked into thinking they have succeeded, only to discover later that they have actually failed. Failed because they can never really escept the limitations placed on blacks simply because of the color of their skin. Most of these blacks are quick to say color has nothing to do with it. Even a black with a million dollars will always be seen as a black millionaire in America not that a million dollars will always be seen as a black millionaire in America, not just a millionaire.

The office of mayor obligates Mayor Young to be loyal to his constituents, black and white. This is no easy feat for a black mayor, especially when the black and white. This is no easy feat for a black mayor, especially when the power structure is of the opposite color. Some African-American brothers and sisters in so-called prominent positions have been able to maintain their blackness. One in particular that comes to mind is Marion Barry, mayor of Washington, D.C., who was a daishiki-wearing freedom-fighter when he was elected to office and continues to deal with his constituents from a black perspective in spite of his political position. He has one strong point in his favor, however, and that is that the blacks who live in the District of Columbia are basically behind him.

are basically bening nim. Twenty years of marching, praying, begging and facing institutionalized racism should make African-Americans realize that the answer to their pro-blems is with African-Americans. If we do not get together and save ourselves, no one else will. African-Americans should be cultivating and defending their own neighborhoods not marching and ducking bricks thrown (See MAYOR YOUNG, P. 2)

