



ANALYZING THE VOTE—N.C. Rep. Dan Blue, left, Lt. Gov. Webb confer outside the state Jackson for President headquarters last Tuesday evening as election returns were reported. (Photo by Talib Calloway)

Congressman Says Passage Of Rights Act Symbolic Victory

The 315 to 98 U.S. House of Representatives vote recently to overturn a 1964 Supreme Court decision in Grove City College vs. Bell was the focus of a statement issued recently by Fourth District Congressman David E. Price.

"The passage of the Civil Rights Restoration Act, I believe, marks, symbolically and practically, an unmistakable reaffirmation of this Con-

gress and this country's commitment to civil rights and nondiscrimination," said Price.

He added that the Supreme Court's decision in the Grove City case had stripped the federal government of one of its "indispensable tools" for fighting unconstitutional racial, sexual and religious discrimination.

"By effectively sanctioning discrimination by institutions receiving federal funds, the ruling put the federal government and the American taxpayer in the position of subsidizing, and hence perpetuating, these attitudes and actions," he said.

"Today, the House has seized the opportunity to renounce and remedy this unacceptable retreat in this country's battle for equality and justice," Price continued. "To me, it is remarkable only that it has taken

four years for us to correct and clarify the court's clear distortion of congressional intent as spelled out in a long series of civil rights statutes."

House Education and Labor Committee chairman Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) said any organization receiving federal money should be prepared to play by the rules. "Anyone who dips their hand in the public till should not mind if a little democracy sticks to their fingers," the House veteran said.

Price commented that under the court's ruling, a student's ability to sue for remedy of a violation of his civil rights would depend only upon a determination of whether or not federal funds were used to construct the building or subsidize the academic program in which the

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Black Area In Wilson Makes Historic Status

WILSON (AP)—It is a rare photograph of a black family almost a century ago.

The horse stands on a dirt road, harnessed to a wagon. Children on the cart gather around a barrel, eyeing the camera. Three women with serious faces and long skirts, their hair pulled back, pose in the yard. A man in a vest and bowler leans against a porch post, his hands in his pockets.

"I treasure that like I do gold," said J. Edward Farmer, 75, holding the framed photograph. The people in it include his parents and brother.

The house in the photo still stands. Its neighborhood, the East Wilson District, will soon be on the National Register of Historic Districts—the state's first black neighborhood to receive such status.

Preservationists say they hope that the new historic designation will spur a movement to improve the area.

Farmer was born in the house in the photograph and lives there now. He recently stood in his front yard, looked down the street, and said, "It's going to be a slum. People once lived for one another. They don't have that any more."

"We don't know who our neighbors are. People going and coming, kind of like tourists."

"At one time, this was probably one of the most beautiful streets in North

Carolina," added neighbor Ted M. Hooker, 69.

Hope that historic preservation could save the neighborhood from decay prompted a local book and garden club of retired black women to write to city officials in 1984.

"We felt that it was very, very necessary that we have some landmark," club member Inez D. Bell said by telephone recently.

"There were homes like the Reid home and the Thomas home and the Hines home and the Vick home, and they were historians here in our city, and they did so much to develop our neighborhood and the culture of our people."

Today, residents complain of widespread petty crime. Rags and empty bottles lie in the streets. Most of the district's 1,277 residential properties have changed from being privately owned to being rented.

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Dissent Runs Deep

Black-Jewish Blunder

BY AL VORSPAN
An Analysis
Conclusion of a Two-Part Series

Black leadership contributed its own blunders to this mutual disaster. Instead of saying, "We understand your reaction to quotas. So, if not quotas, tell us what you will support that will work;" many black leaders made "quotas" a synonym for all affirmative action (the mirror image of the hard-line Jewish view). Instead of responding to the barrage of Jewish press releases with their own rhetorical bombs, somebody should have said, "Wait a minute. Let's sit down and hammer out a definition of affirmative action that we can both support."

And bitter irony, the Reagan administration then came along and used the very code word coughed up by the black-Jewish fight to try to chop down all affirmative action programs.

Wrapping themselves falsely in the mantle of civil rights, the Reaganites came to defend the Constitution by putting an end to "reverse discrimination" and to return America to the pristine virtue of a "color-blind" society, judging every American by his or her merit. This pious stance sought to delegitimize laws which had been supported by every president since Roosevelt, which had been validated by the courts and affirmed by Congresses representing both political parties.

The assault is unprecedented. The Reagan administration has moved to nullify consent decrees patiently and carefully achieved in 86 towns and counties. It has sought to weaken EEOC guidelines. It has tried to undermine Executive Order No. 112460. It has castrated the U.S. Civil Rights Commission by firing some of its members and replacing them with pro-administration ideologues, by labeling supporters of affirmative ac-

Majority Democratic Vote Shows Jackson Support

He is a leader. They like his positions on the issues. He has charisma. He is the best debater. He is a proven campaigner. He makes sense. But...

Jesse Jackson collected 2.5 million votes on Super Tuesday, more than any other Democrat and enough to cause a re-examination of the conventional wisdom that a black cannot be nominated for president in the America of 1988.

The 20-state primary, coupled with Jackson's performance in Vermont, Minnesota, and Maine, has chipped away some of the "but..." in the analysis of the candidate's potential. The statement is becoming, "If..."

"If Jackson were white, I think he'd

be president," says Howard University political science professor Ronald Walters, who was Jackson's deputy campaign manager in 1984 and is the author of a new book, "Black Presidential Politics in America."

"If he were white, he wouldn't be in the race," says Ben J. Wattenberg, a scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and co-editor of Public Opinion magazine.

Walters says Jackson's experience in the civil rights movement is more than the equivalent to service in legislative halls. And he cites Jackson's electrifying quality.

"Charisma—say what you will, it still counts in politics," he says. "Just

ask Ronald Reagan." Wattenberg, on the other hand, contends that a black could be elected president in the America of 1988, but not one with Jackson's lack of experience holding public office nor his controversial record.

"Jesse Jackson went to Cuba and said, 'Viva Che Guevara,' praising a man who dedicated his life to the export of communism to South and Latin America," Wattenberg said. "Had any other politician in American life ever said anything like that, he might have been scandalized and drummed out of the race."

The question of Jackson's elec-

(See JESSE JACKSON, P. 2)

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Disgusted Outrage

Arrests Stir Protests

Push For Stronger Sanctions

BY CHESTER A. HIGGINS, JR.
NNPA News Service

Loudly chanting, "Namibia Must Be Free; South Africa Must Be Free," and "Hey Hey, Ho Ho, South African Apartheid's Gotta Go," nearly 1,000 picket-carrying protestors of many races and nationalities paraded near the South African Embassy in Washington, D.C. last week.

They expressed disgusted outrage over South Africa's continued oppression of its black citizens and especially that illegal government's recent restriction of all free speech and peaceful assembly, the latter leading to the arrests and brief detentions of prominent South African anti-apartheid leaders, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Rev. Alan Boesak.

Thus, the protestors, under the guidance of the Free South Africa Movement, declared that the demonstrations which began in 1984 and were staged daily for one year until the Congress passed a bill of sanctions against South Africa over the veto of President Reagan, will begin again.

TransAfrica executive director Randall Robinson, a D.C. lawyer, declared that this demonstration is "a push for more sanctions... to serve notice we are still here and to let blacks in South Africa know we still stand with them. We are urging the Congress to pass more sanctions and

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DISCUSSING ASSIGNMENTS—Larry Williams, center, and Bill McNeil, far right, along with other members of the Wake County School Board, discuss pupil assignments for the 1988-89 school year and other business. The meeting was held in the Board Room of the Wake County Public School offices on Wake Forest Road. (Photo by Talib Calloway)

Educators Hone Skills In Assessment Program

It's your first day on the job as principal of Maplewood Elementary. Within an hour, you are faced with a call from an angry parent, a memo from the superintendent asking for information, a fight in the hallway and a telephone call from a local newspaper reporter.

How well do you react? Officials in 72 of North Carolina's 140 school systems would have a good idea of how well a new principal will do on his first day on the job. These school systems participate in the North Carolina Assessment Center, a

program of the state Department of Public Instruction's Leadership Institute for Administrators. At the institute, potential principals are given a series of tasks and exercises simulating an actual day in the life of a school principal. At the end of the two-day exercise, participants are assessed by six observers on 12 skills related to being a principal.

Local school systems use the assessments to help identify people who have the skills to be good principals and to help possible principals hone their skills. A portion of the assessment involves an evaluation of each participant's strengths and weaknesses, and participants receive suggestions for improving weaker areas.

Dr. Kermit Buckner, director of the N.C. Assessment Center, says the assessments help potential principals improve weak areas when they still have time. "Once they become principals, they may not have the time, or it may be more difficult to find the time it takes to work on weak areas," he says.

The assessment tool used in the N.C. Assessment Center is one developed in 1975 by the National Association of Secondary School Principals to identify and assess generic skills necessary to be a successful school principal. Those skills are: problem analysis, judgment, organizational ability, decisiveness,

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SUSPECT SKETCH

Police Search For Suspect In Armed Robbery

Anyone having information regarding the identity of the suspect responsible for the robbery committed at Wendy's, 3715 Western Blvd., on March 4 should contact Crime Stoppers at 834-HELP any time.

At approximately 1:15 a.m. on March 4, a black male approached employees of Wendy's as they were closing and leaving the restaurant. He displayed a silver automatic pistol and ordered the employees back into the restaurant. He took money from the safe and fled on foot.

The suspect is a black male, in his late 20s, 5'9"-5'11" tall, and weighs approximately 170-180 pounds. He has a medium complexion, small Afro

(See ROBBERY, P. 2)



HOMELESS PATIENT—Howard University student Ruth Augusto treats a homeless patient in an innovative nursing program at a medical facility for the homeless in the nation's capital. "They [the homeless] need these young people—their bright faces and caring attitudes," says Bernadine Lacey, coordinator of the Howard College of Nursing project. (Photo by Marvin T. Jones)



WINNING SCHOLARSHIPS—High school seniors who will receive scholarships at the Delta Carousel Talent Show on March 19 at 7:30 p.m. at Enloe High School are pictured above, from left: Gary Hooker, Nicole Simmons, Kim Williams, Sheila Clark, Harry Jeffries, Kent Rauton, Regina Locke, Monica Smith, Ruth Palmer, Marcolia Boyd. All Carousel participants, elementary, middle and senior high school students, performed. All seniors are not in the picture.